

Electronic Supplementary Information

Atmosphere-Directed Reconstruction of Cu-based Metal-Organic Frameworks toward Efficient CO₂ Electroreduction

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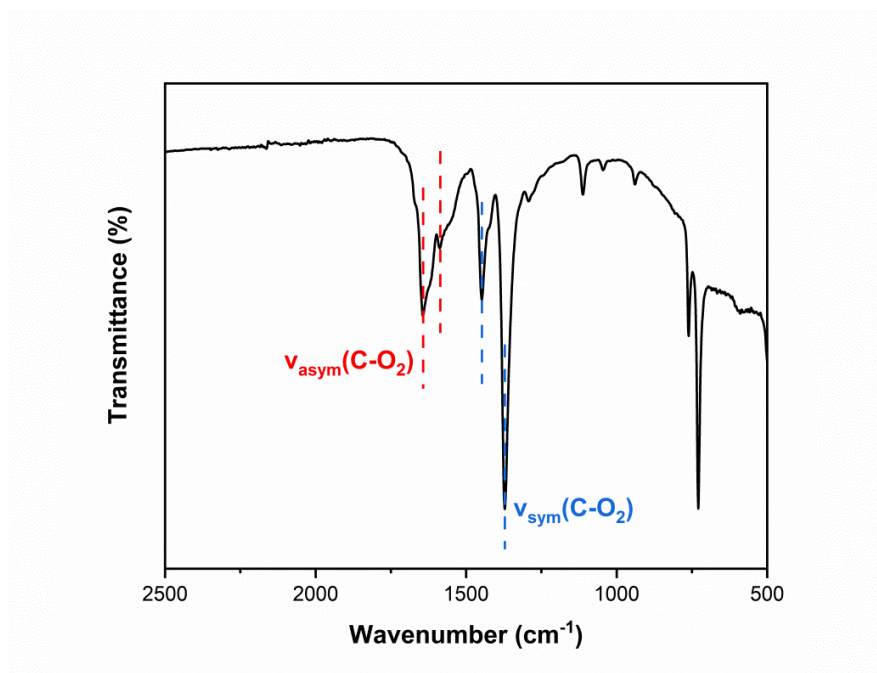


Fig. S1. FT-IR spectra of HKUST-1.

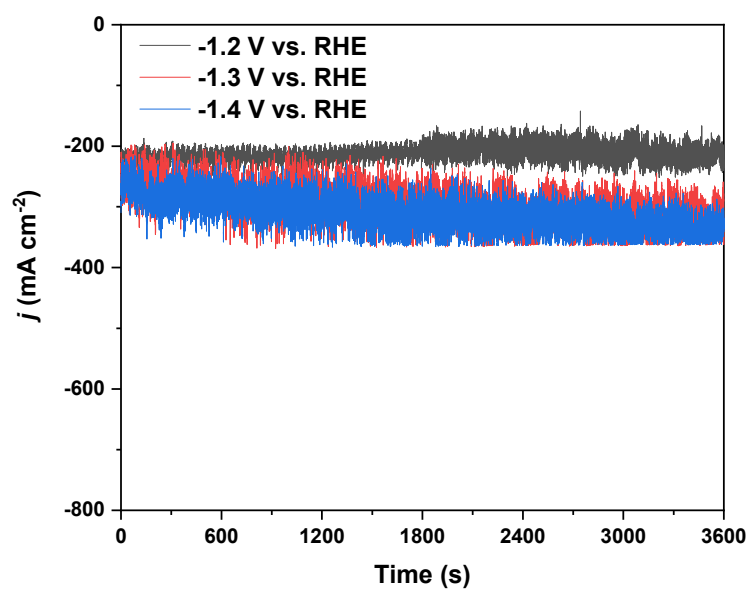


Fig. S2. Chronoamperometry curve of HKUST-1 during the *in situ* electrochemical reconstruction at various potentials.

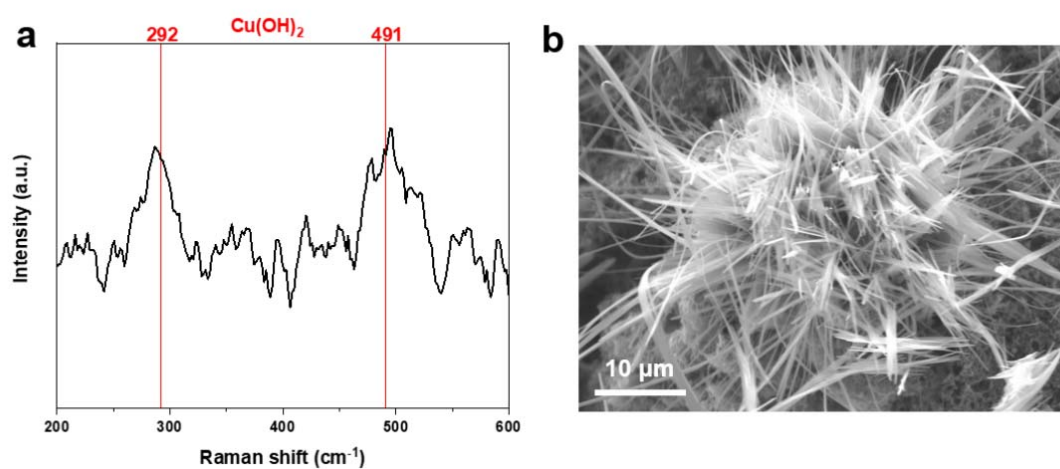


Fig. S3. (a) Raman spectra and (b) SEM image of HKUST-1 after soaking with 1.0 M KOH for 1 h under Ar atmosphere without applied potentials.

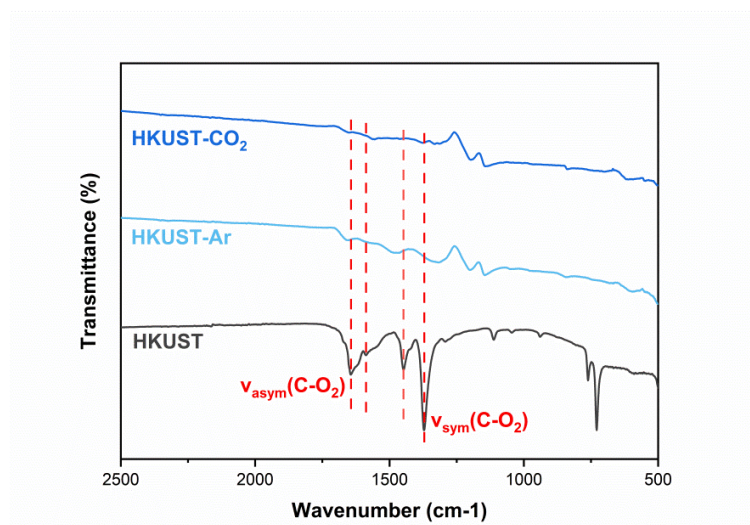


Fig. S4. FTIR spectra of the restructured HKUST-CO₂ and HKUST-Ar.

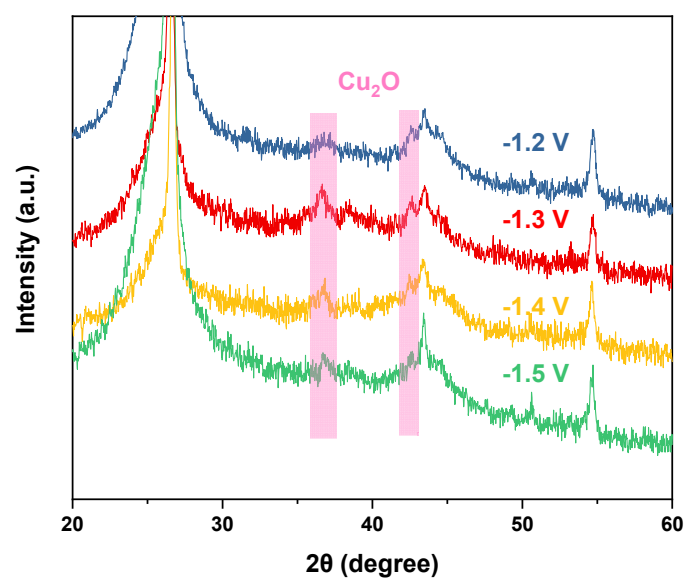


Fig. S5. *Ex situ* XRD patterns of HKUST-Ar collected at different potentials.

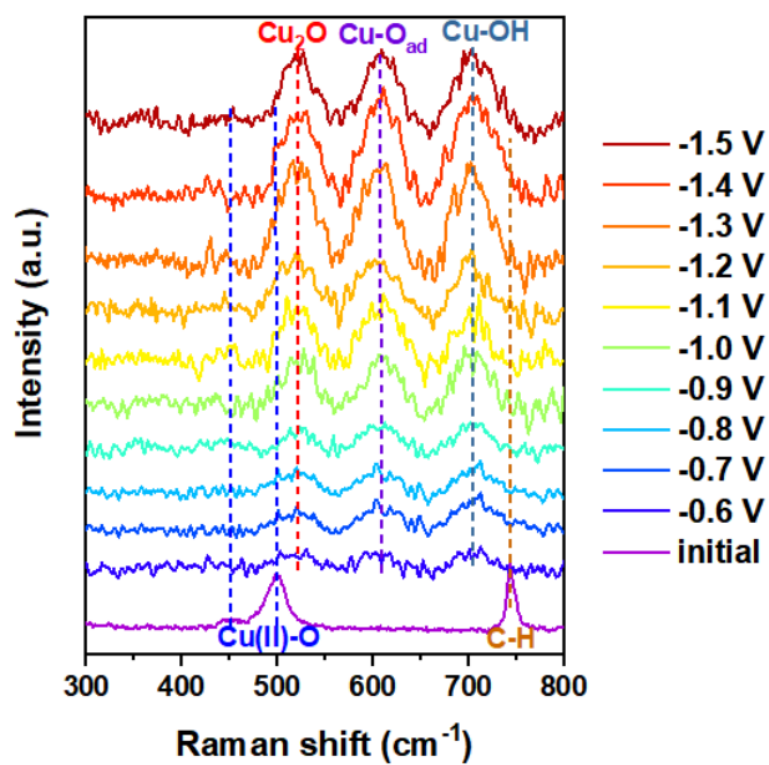


Fig. S6. *In situ* Raman spectra of HKUST-Ar collected at different potentials.

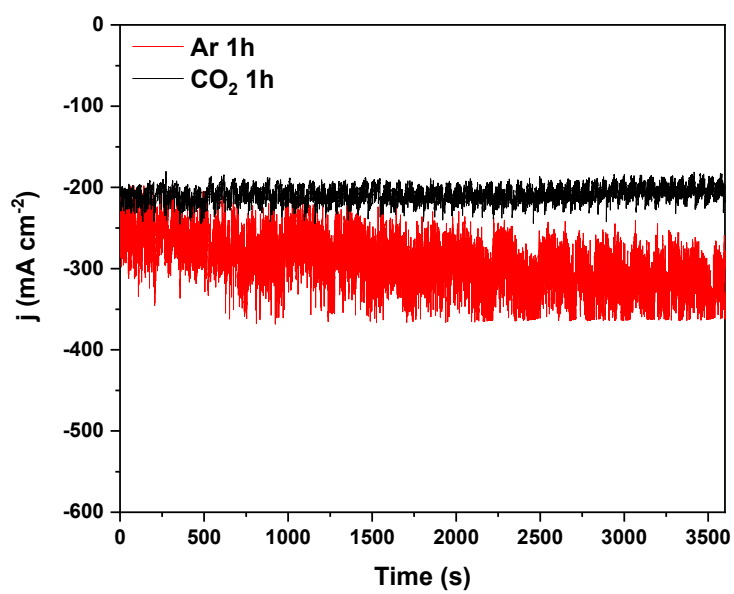


Fig. S7. Chronoamperometry curves of HKUST-1 reconstructed in Ar and CO₂ atmospheres at -1.3 V (vs. RHE).

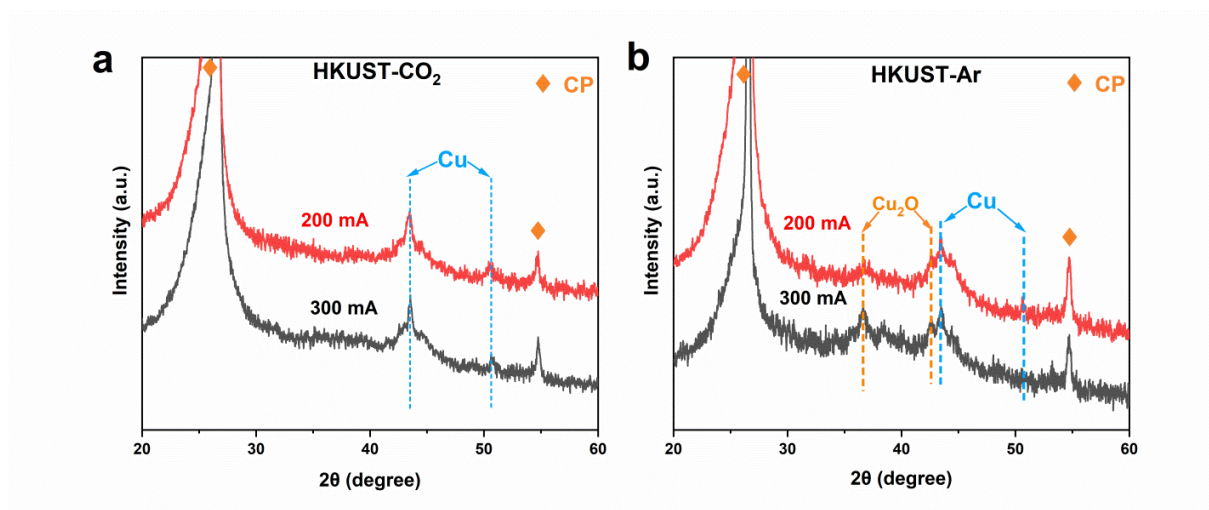


Fig. S8. XRD patterns of HKUST-1 reconstructed in (a) CO_2 and (b) Ar at $j = -200$ and -300 mA cm^{-2} .

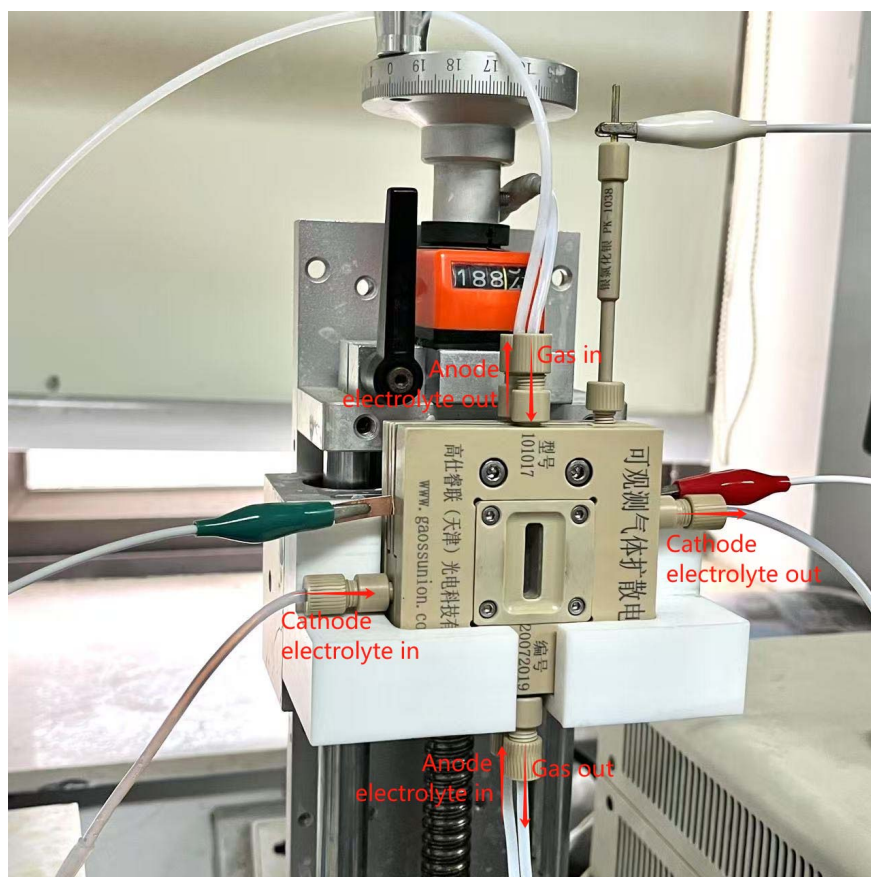


Fig. S9. The photograph of the flow cell used for CO₂RR.

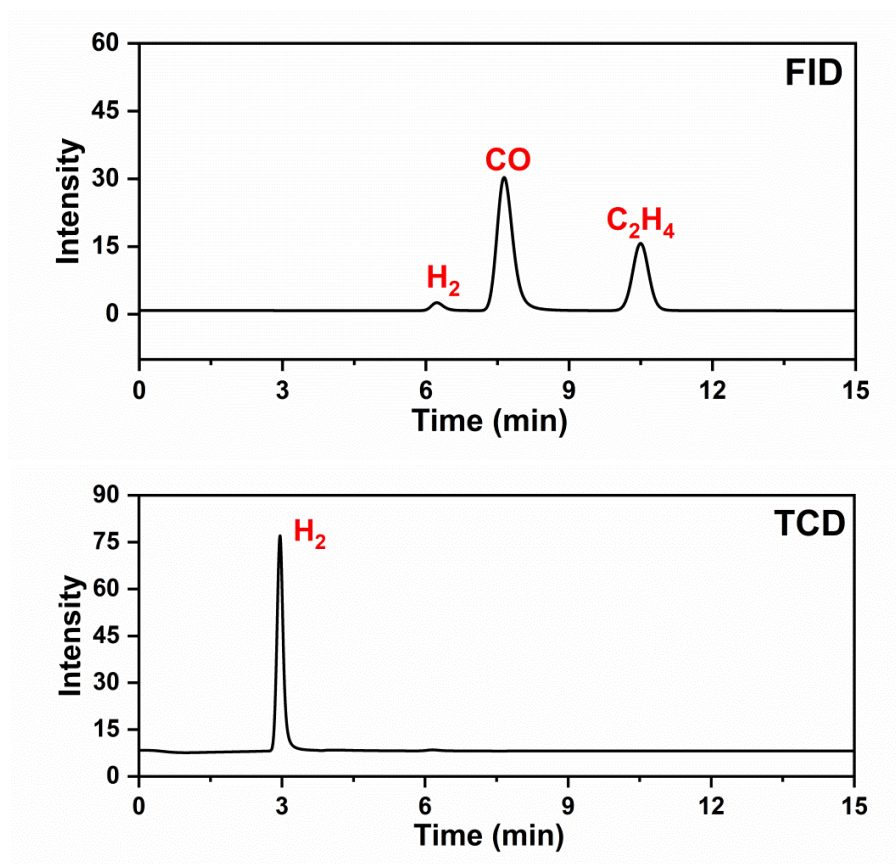


Fig. S10. Representative gas chromatography (GC) spectra of the gas products.

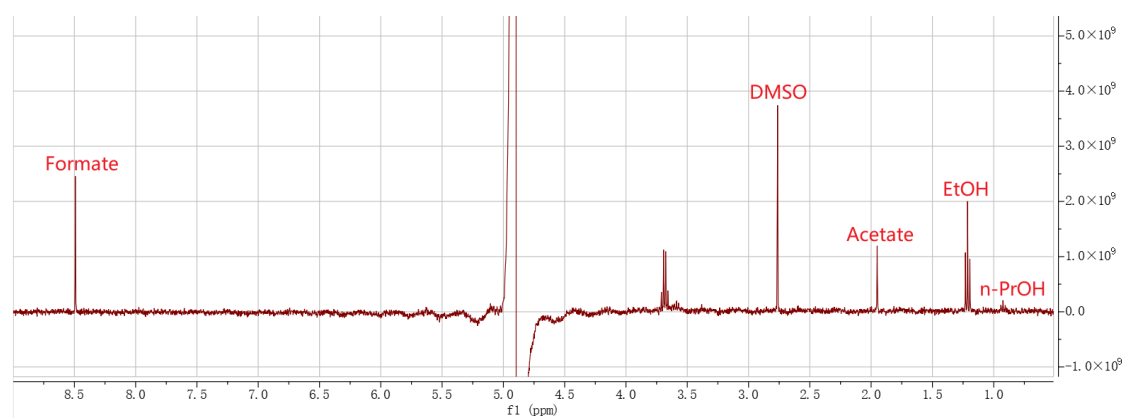


Fig. S11. Representative nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra of the liquid products.

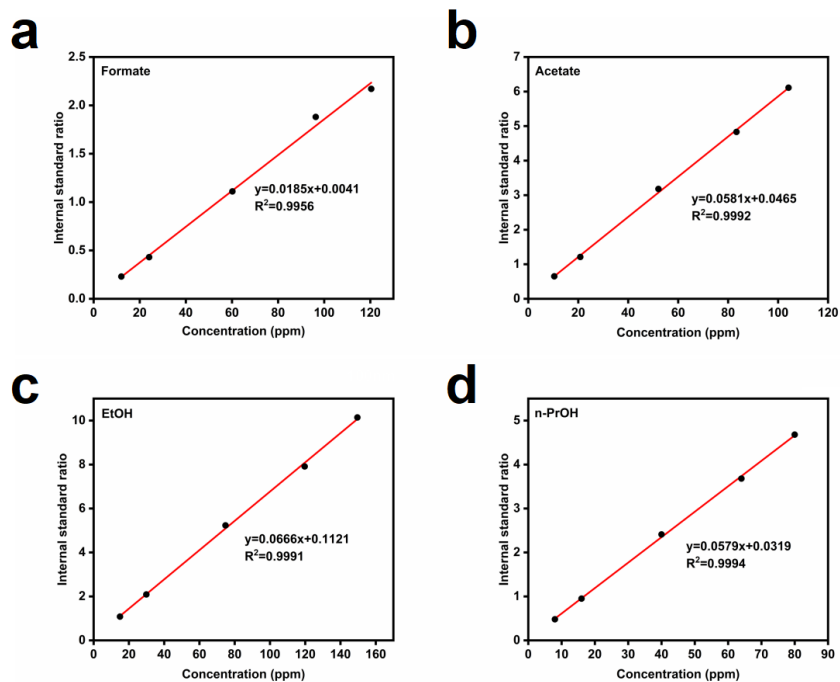


Fig. S12. Standard curves for analyzing liquid products on ^1H NMR.

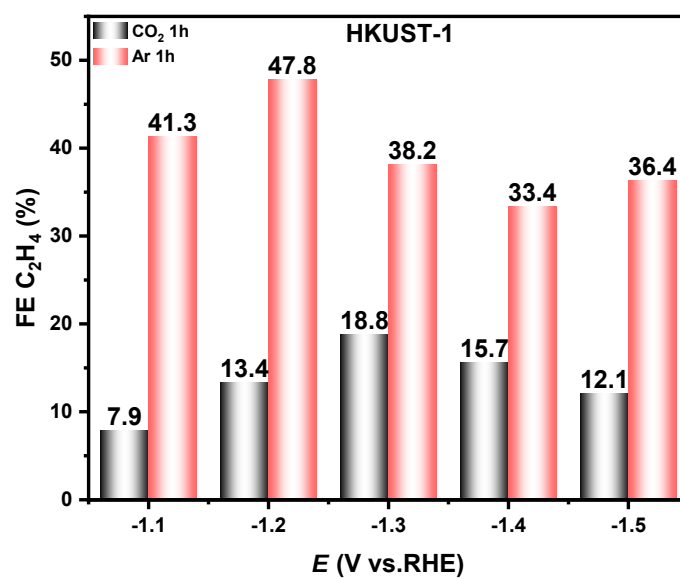


Fig. S13. FE of C_2H_4 on HKUST- CO_2 and HKUST-Ar for the CO_2 RR at different applied potentials.

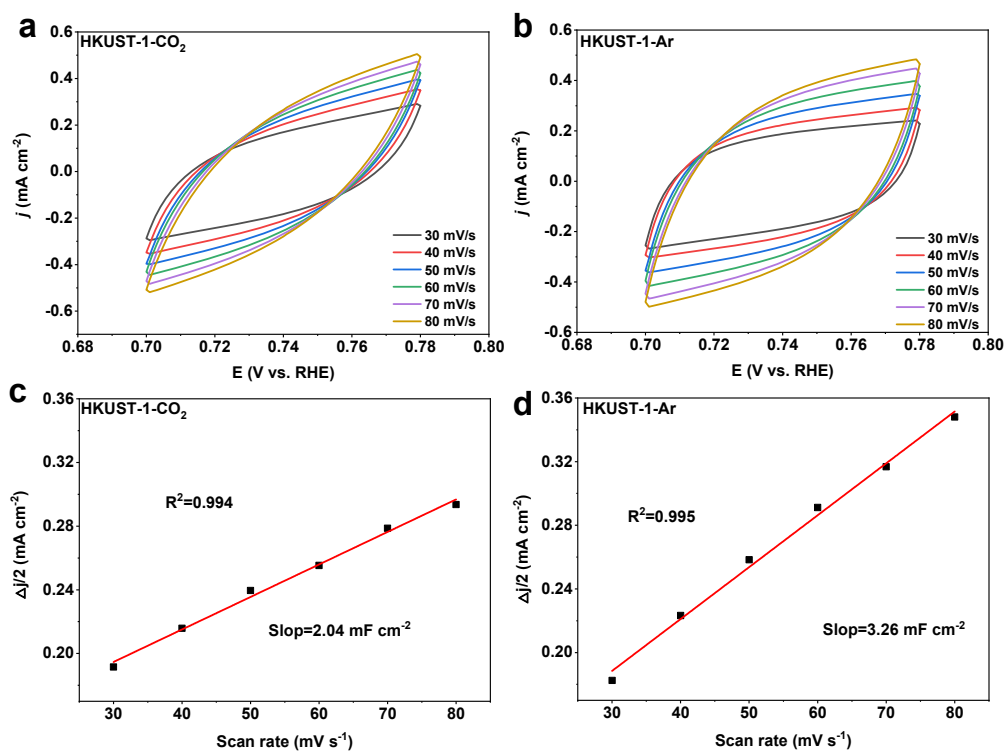


Fig. S14. (a-b) CVs with various scan rates of HKUST-CO₂ and HKUST-Ar. (c-d) Current due to double-layer charging plotted against scan rates of HKUST-CO₂ and HKUST-Ar.

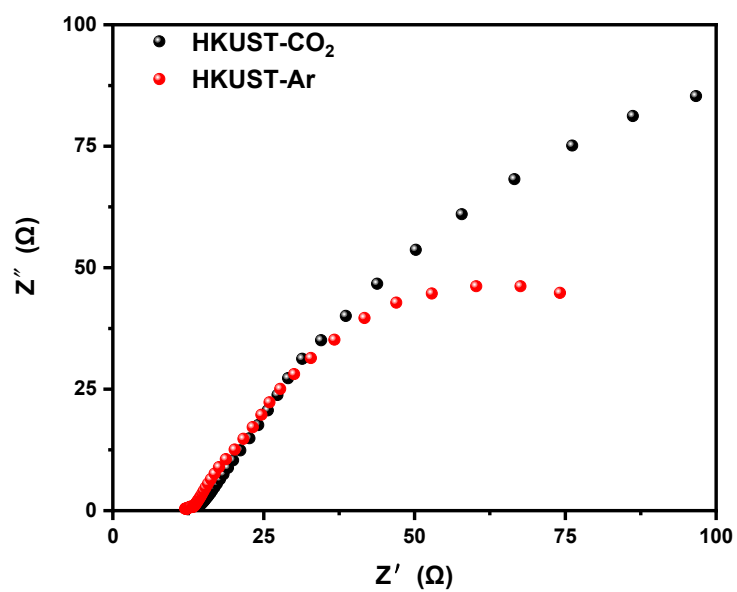


Fig. S15. EIS spectra of HKUST-CO₂ and HKUST-Ar in 1.0 M KOH at -1.0 V vs. RHE, measured over the frequency range of 0.1 Hz to 100 kHz.

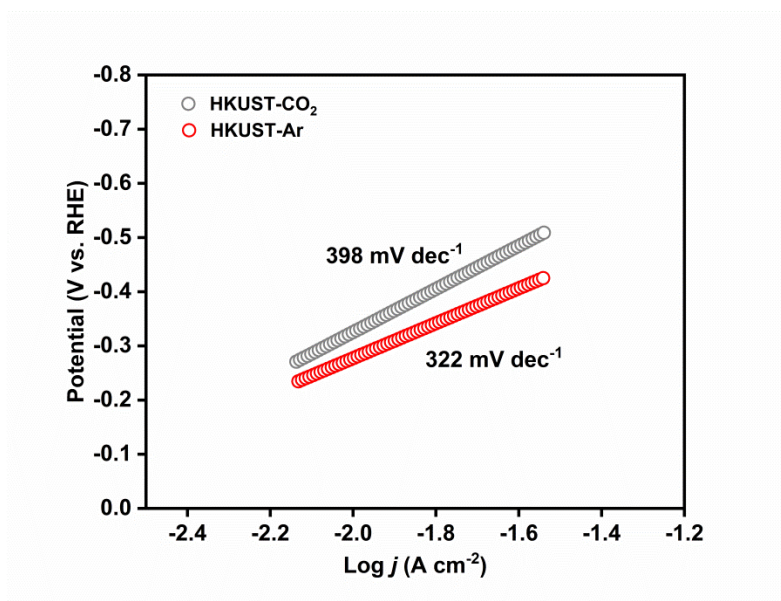


Fig. S16. Tafel slopes of HKUST- CO_2 and HKUST-Ar in flow cell.

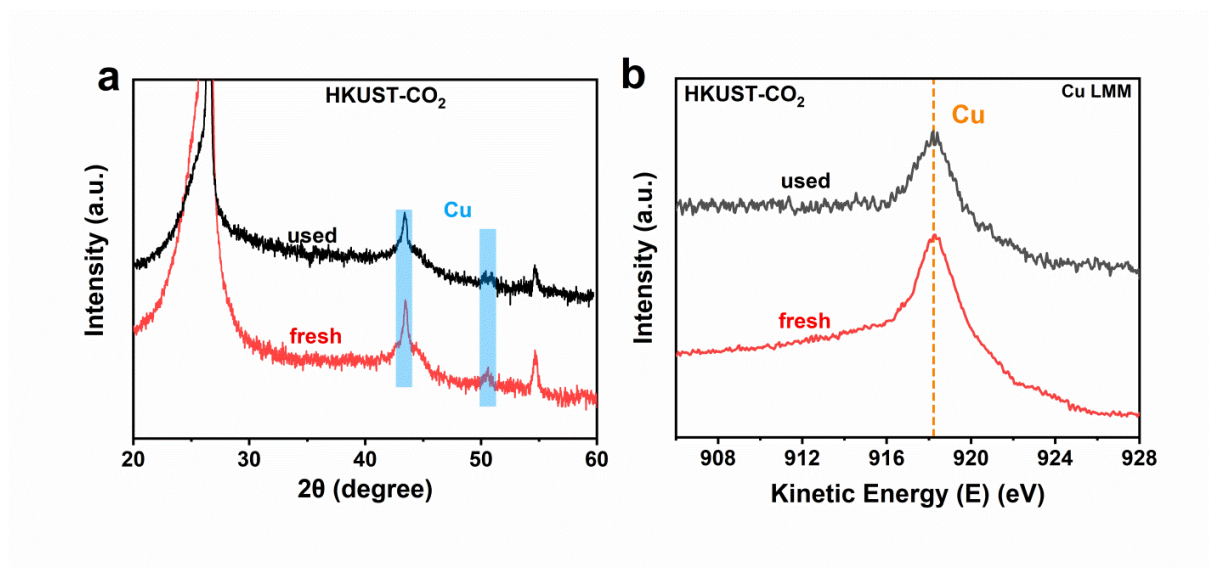


Fig. S17. (a) XRD patterns and (b) Cu LMM AES of HKUST-CO₂ before and after CO₂RR.

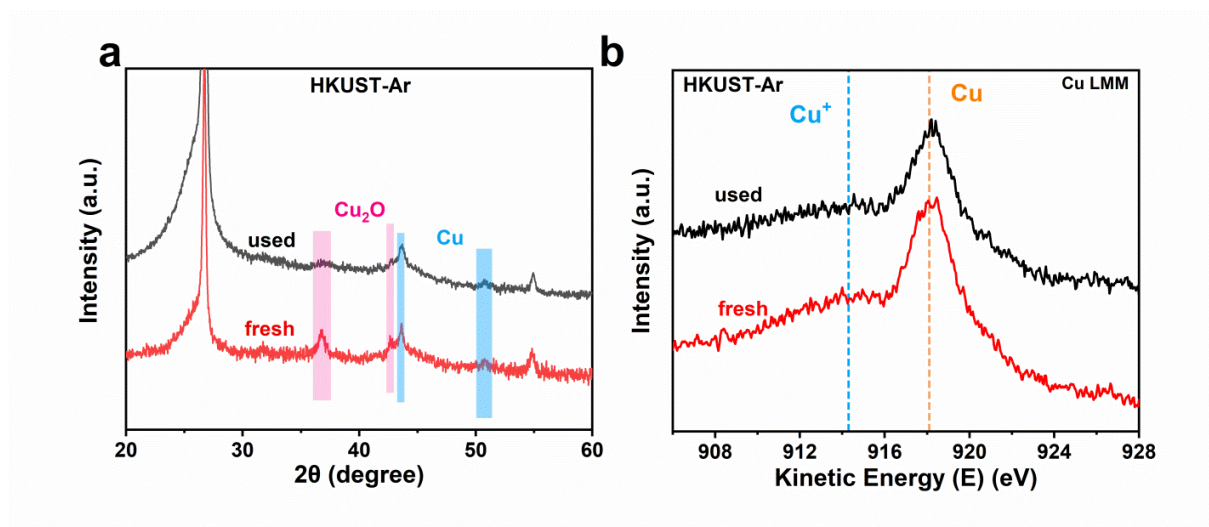


Fig. S18. (a) XRD patterns and (b) Cu LMM AES of HKUST-Ar before and after CO₂RR.

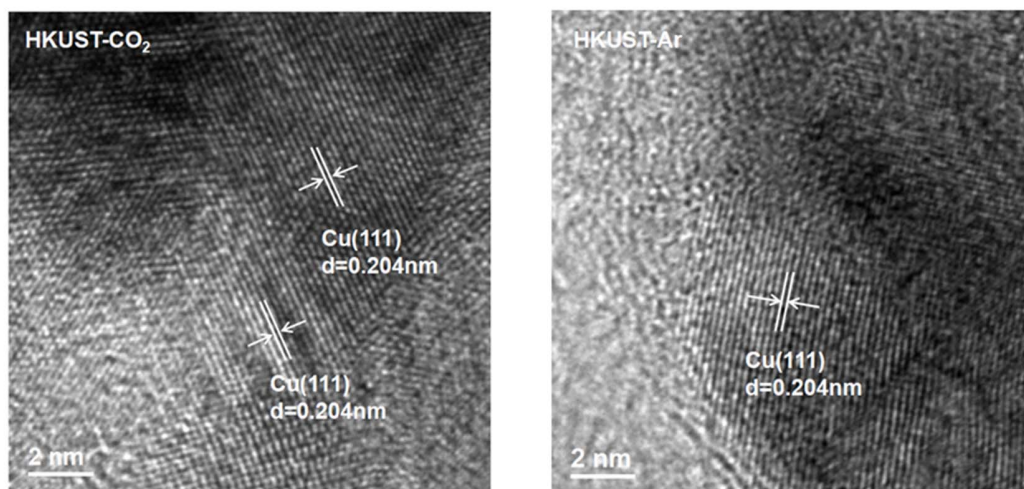


Fig. S19. HR-TEM images of HKUST-CO₂ and HKUST-Ar after CO₂RR test.

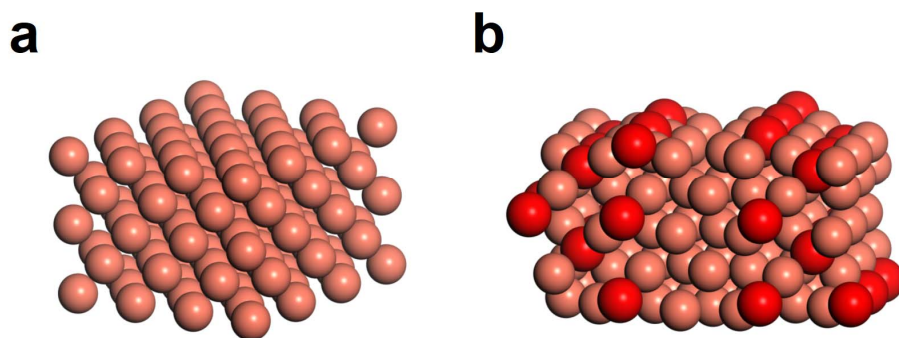


Fig. S20. The structural models of (a) Cu and (b) Cu/Cu₂O. Color code: Cu, orange; O, red.

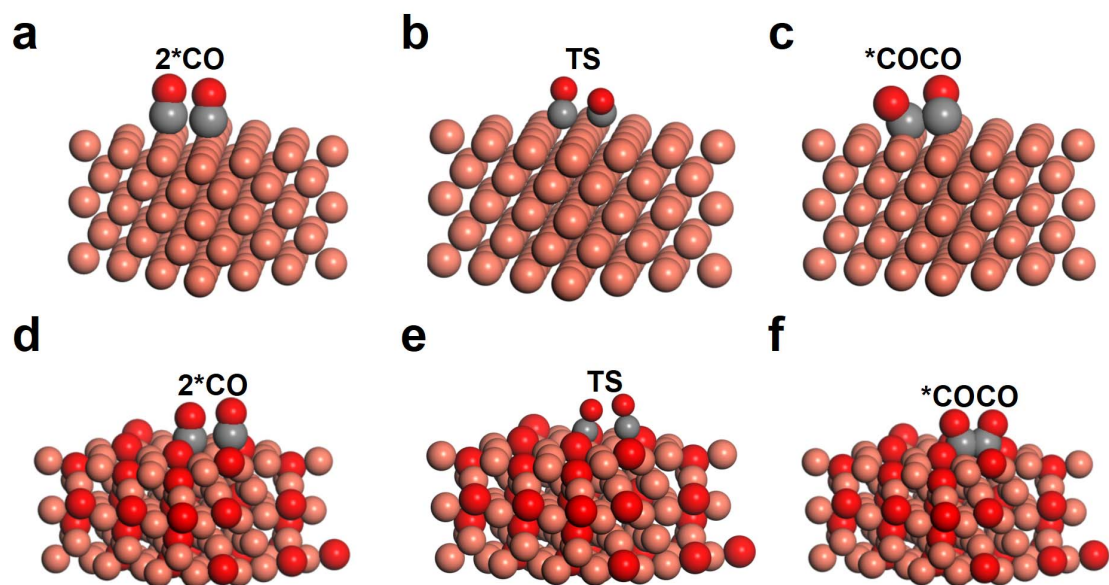


Fig. S21. The initial states, transition states and final states of CO^*-CO^* coupling on (a-c) Cu and (d-f) Cu/Cu₂O models. Color code: Cu, orange; C, gray; O, red.

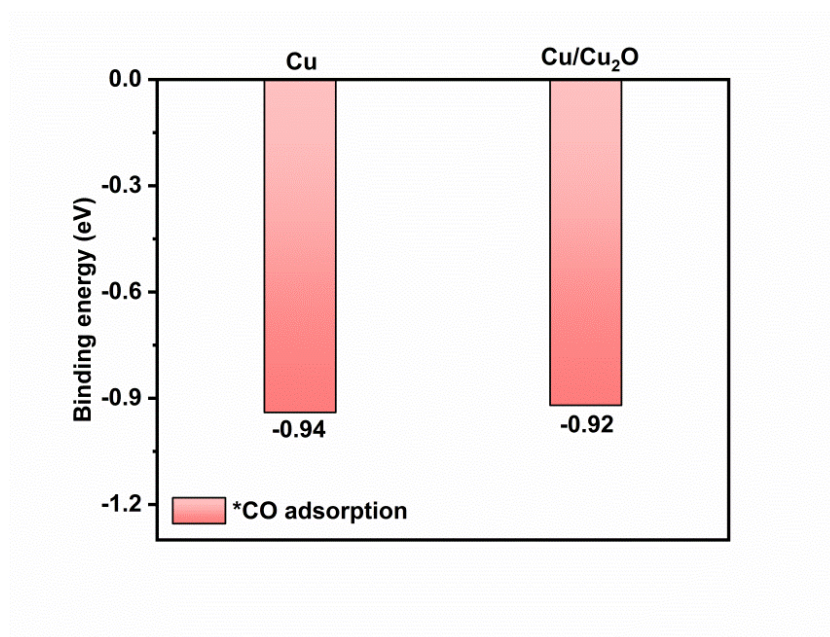


Fig. S22. Energy profiles of *CO adsorption on Cu and Cu/Cu₂O.

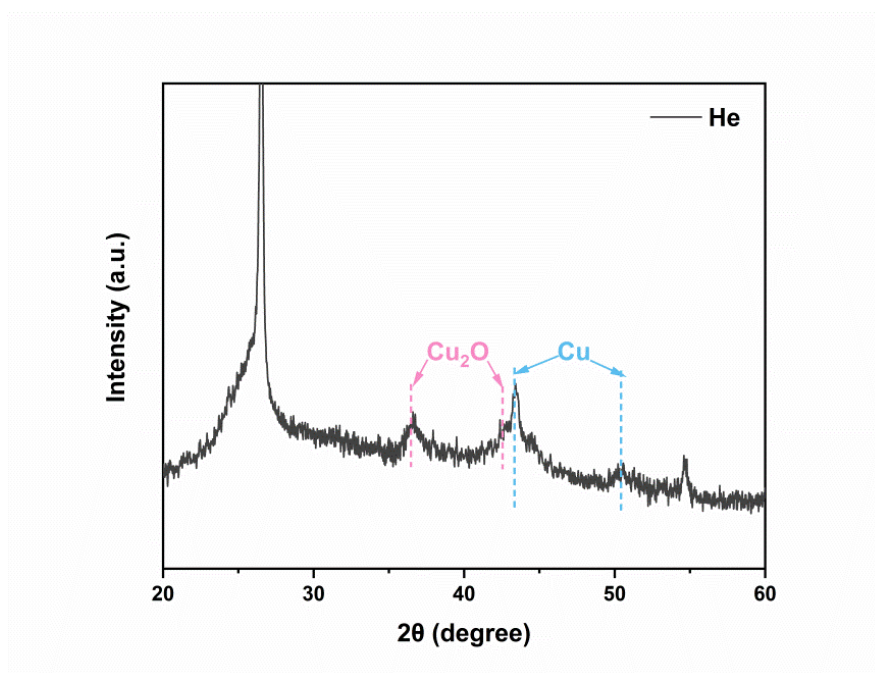


Fig. S23. XRD pattern of HKUST-He.

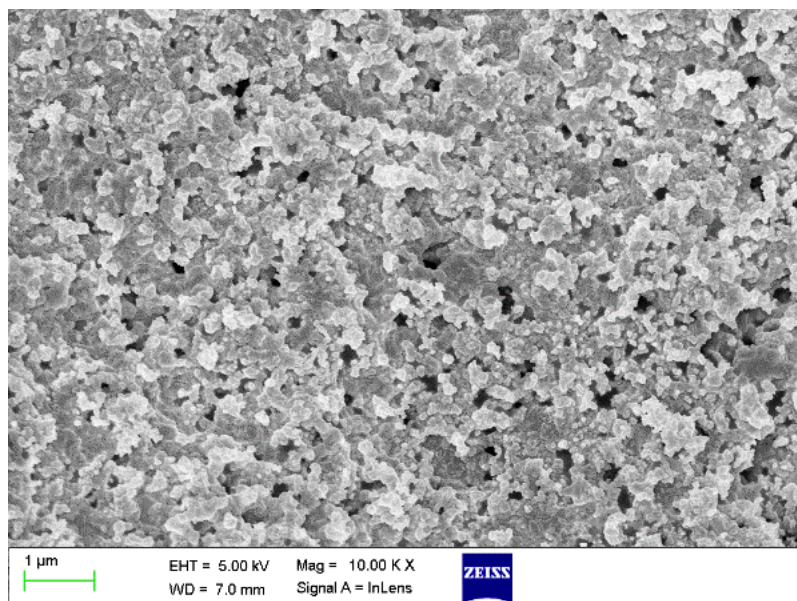


Fig. S24. SEM image of HKUST-He.

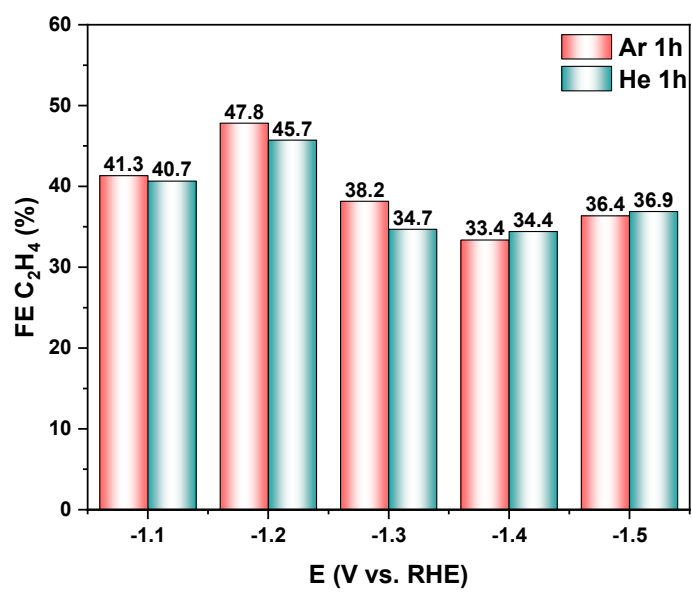


Fig. S25. FE of C_2H_4 at different applied potentials of HKUST-He and HKUST-Ar.

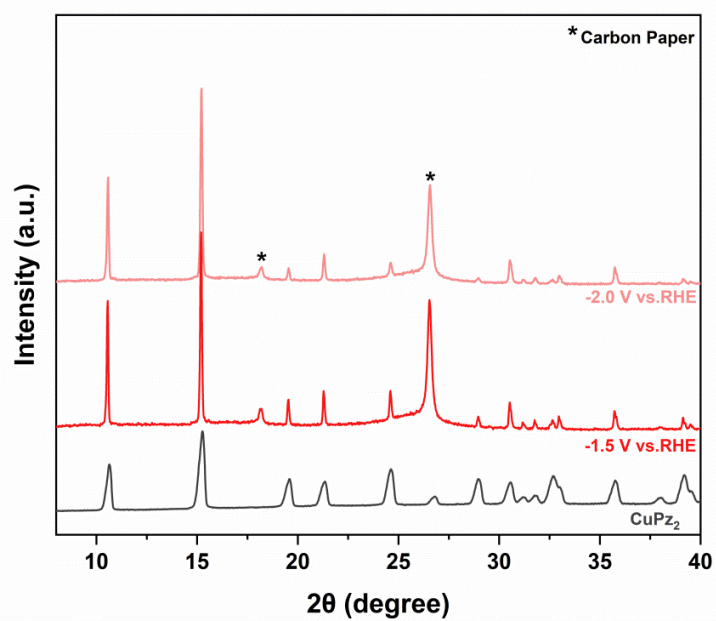


Fig. S26. XRD patterns of CuPz₂ under Ar atmosphere at different potentials.

Table S1. FEs of different liquid products on HKUST-Ar.

Products	internal standard ratio	Concentration (ppm)	FE (%)
Formate	0.53	28.43	1.65
Acetate	0.36	5.40	0.96
EtOH	1.13	15.28	5.32
<i>n</i> -PrOH	0.18	2.56	1.03

Table S2. Calculated energy, entropy, zero-point energy correction and Gibbs free energy for C-C coupling on Cu and Cu/Cu₂O.

	ΔE (eV)	$T^*\Delta S$ (eV)	ΔZPE (eV)	ΔG (eV)
Cu	-1.84	-0.7	1.3	0.16
Cu/Cu ₂ O	-1.88	-0.84	0.9	-0.14