

Electronic Supplementary Information

**One-pot synthesis of $\text{Cd}_x\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{S}$ /reduced graphene oxide
nanocomposites with improved photoelectrochemical performance
for selective determination of Cu^{2+}**

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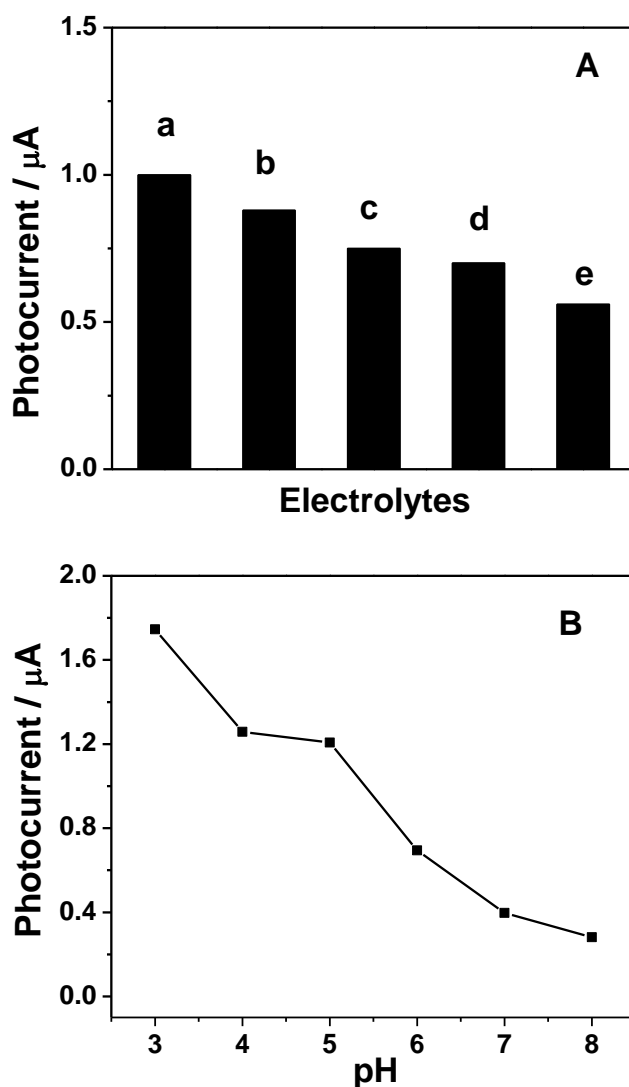


Fig. S1. (A) The photocurrent response of $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}/\text{GCE}$ in different buffer solution (0.1 M, pH 5.0): (a) PBS, (b) HAc-NaAc, (c) B-R, (d) Mcilvaine and (e) Tris-HCl. (B) The photocurrent response of $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}/\text{GCE}$ in 0.1 M PBS with different pH values.

PBS was selected according to the PEC performance of $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}/\text{GCE}$ in different buffer solution. As shown in Fig. S1A, the $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}/\text{GCE}$ showed the optimum PEC performance in 0.1 M PBS than the other electrolytes. Thus, 0.1 M PBS was chosen as the electrolyte in our work.

In addition, the photocurrent intensity of $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}/\text{GCE}$ in 0.1 M PBS with different pH values was discussed and showed in Fig. S1B. Under the alkaline condition, the photocurrent intensity of $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}/\text{GCE}$ was very weak. While in the acidic solution, the photocurrent intensity of $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}/\text{GCE}$ was much higher than that under alkaline condition. When the pH value was 3.0, the photocurrent intensity of $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}/\text{GCE}$ achieved 1.7 μA , which was only 0.4 μA higher than that in the PBS with a pH value of 5.0. In order to obtain a moderate experimental condition and acceptable photocurrent intensity, the PBS with a pH value of 5.0 was chosen to conduct the PEC measurements.

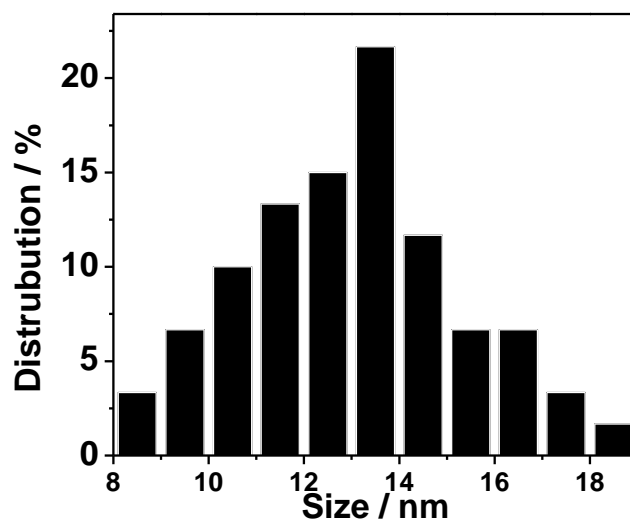


Fig. S2. The histogram of size distribution of $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}$ in the $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}$ nanocomposite.

Table S1. The photocurrent response of different semiconducting materials.

Modified Materials	Photocurrent Intensity / μA	Reference
$\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{S}/\text{rGO}$	1.0	This work
CdS QDs	0.7	34
CdTe QDs	0.1	35
CdSe/ZnS QDs	0.008	36
CdS	0.25	37
ZnS	0.55	37
ZnO	0.6	38

Table S2. Performance comparison of the PEC method for the determination of Cu^{2+} with other methods.

Method	Linear Range	Detection Limit	Reference
	μM	μM	
Photoelectrochemical Analysis	0.02-20	0.0067	This work
Photoelectrochemical Analysis	0.08-100	0.0059	35
Photoelectrochemical Analysis	0.02-40	0.01	39
Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer	0.16-2.87	0.16	40
Voltammetry	0.075-2.5	0.031	41
Atomic Absorption Spectra	0.2-10	0.2	42
Potentiometric Method	0.1-10000	0.08	43