## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION for**

## A novel carbon nanotube modified scaffold as an efficient biocathode material for improved microbial electrosynthesis

Ludovic Jourdin<sup>\*a,b</sup>, Stefano Freguia<sup>a,b</sup>, Bogdan C. Donose<sup>a,b</sup>, Jun Chen<sup>c</sup>, Gordon G. Wallace<sup>c</sup>, Jurg Keller<sup>a</sup>, and Victoria Flexer<sup>\*a,‡</sup>

<sup>*a*</sup> The University of Queensland, Advanced Water Management Centre, Level 4, Gehrmann Building (60), Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia

<sup>*b*</sup> Centre for Microbial Electrosynthesis, Gehrmann Building, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland 4072, Australia.

<sup>c</sup> ARC Centre of Excellence for Electromaterials Science, Intelligent Polymer Research Institute, AIIM Facility, Innovation Campus, University of Wollongong, NSW, 2522, Australia

‡ Present address: Department of Analytical Chemistry, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281 S12, Ghent 9000 BELGIUM

\*Dr Victoria Flexer: victoria.flexer@ugent.be

\*Ludovic Jourdin: <u>l.jourdin@awmc.uq.edu.au</u>



**Figure S1**: Schematic illustration of a microbial electrosynthesis cell – carbon dioxide microbial reduction to acetate.



**Figure S2**: Cyclic voltammogram of ferricyanide on NanoWeb-RVC and non-modified RVC. Experiments performed in a standard three-electrode cell with a 0.1M NaNO<sub>3</sub> solution containing 10mM ferricyanide at a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.