Supporting Information

Improved Photoelectrochemical Water Oxidation by WO₃/CuWO₄ Composite with Manganese Phosphate Electrocatalyst

Ki Min Nam,[†] Eun Ah Cheon,[†] Won Jung Shin,[†] and Allen J. Bard[‡]*

Department of Chemistry, Mokpo National University, Jeonnam 534-729, Korea,

Center for Electrochemistry, Department of Chemistry, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712

E-mail: ajbard@mail.utexas.edu

[†] Department of Chemistry, Mokpo National University

[‡] Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, The University of Texas at Austin



Figure S1. (a) SEM image, (b)-(d) energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) mapping images, and (e) cross section SEM image of the WO₃/CuWO₄ composite structure.



Figure S2. XRD pattern WO₃/CuWO₄ composite electrodes on FTO substrate.



Figure S3. LSVs of FTO/WO₃/CuWO₄ layered electrodes in phosphate buffer (pH 7) under visible illumination. Scan rate: 20 mV/s.



Figure S4. Action spectrum of WO₃ electrode at an applied potential of 0.6 V versus Ag/AgCl in phosphate buffer (pH 7).



Figure S5. UV-vis absorption spectrum of WO₃, CuWO₄, and WO₃/CuWO₄ composite electrode.



Figure S6 . XRD patterns and crystal structure (inset) of manganese phosphate $(Mn_5(PO_3(OH))_2(PO_4)_2(H_2O)_4, MnPO)$ nanoplates.



Figure S7. Oxygen bubbles on the surface of MnPO electrode. For the qualitative detection of O₂, chronoampeometry was carried out at 1.4 V vs. Ag/AgCl for 30 min under phosphate buffer (pH 7).



Figure S8. LSVs of FTO/BiVO₄/MnPO and FTO/Fe₂O₃/MnPO layered electrodes in phosphate buffer (pH 7) under UV-visible illumination. Scan rate: 20 mV/s.



Figure S9. (a) The first photocurrent-time profile of $WO_3/CuWO_4$ (Cu/W = 0.8/1.2) was obtained over 60 min at an applied potential of 0.5 V vs Ag/AgCl in phosphate buffer (pH 7), and (b) the current-time response curve of the same electrode to study the long-term stability of the prepared film.