

Carbon Dots-Decorated Bi₂WO₆ in an Inverse Opal Film as a Photoanode for Photoelectrochemical Solar Energy Conversion under Visible-Light Irradiation

Dongxiang Luo¹, Qizan Chen¹, Ying Qiu², Baiquan Liu³ and Menglong Zhang^{1,*}

- ¹ School of Materials and Energy, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China; luodx@gdut.edu.cn (D.L.); 18219435079@163.com (Q.C.)
- ² Guangdong R&D Center for Technological Economy, Guangzhou 510000, China; srawoyjs@sina.com
- ³ Luminous! Center of Excellence for Semiconductor Lighting and Displays, School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 639798, Singapore; bqliu@ntu.edu.sg
- * Correspondence: mlzhang@m.scnu.edu.cn



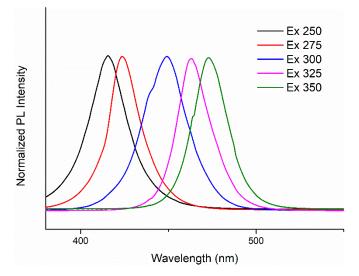


Figure S1. Digital photographs of CDs solution while exposed to visible light and 250 nm UV light, and the PL spectra of CDs under different excitation wavelengths.



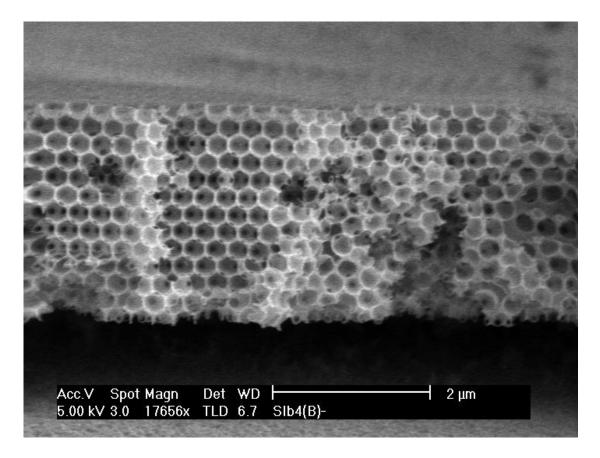


Figure S2. SEM image of the cross-section of a mac-SnO₂ electrode.

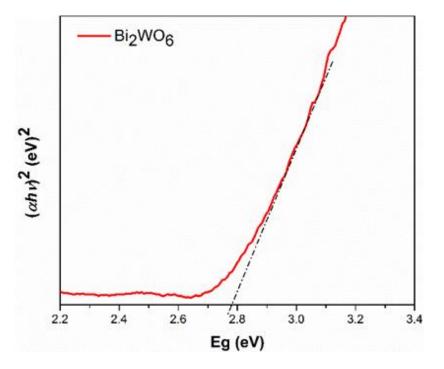


Figure S3. The image of the bandgap of pure Bi₂WO₆ photocatalyst.

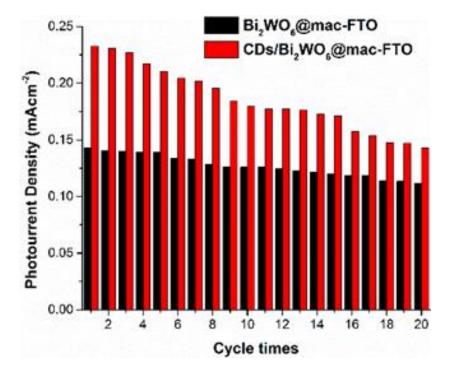


Figure S4. Linear sweep voltammogram of Bi₂WO₆@mac-FTO and CDs/Bi₂WO₆@mac-FTO photoelectrodes at 0 V vs. V_{Ag/AgCl} (pH = 7).

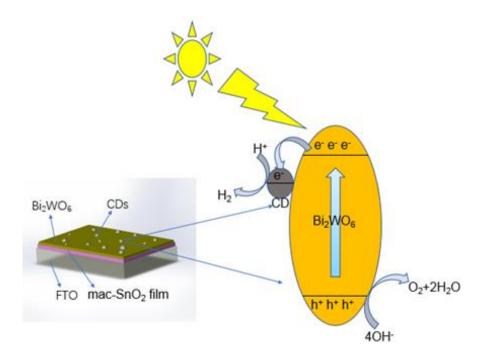


Figure S5. Schematic illustration of the possible mechanism for the enhanced photocatalytic activity of the CDs/Bi₂WO₆@mac-FTO photoelectrode.