

Facile surfactant-assisted synthesis of BiVO₄ nanoparticulate films for solar water splitting

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Supplementary figures

1. SEM images

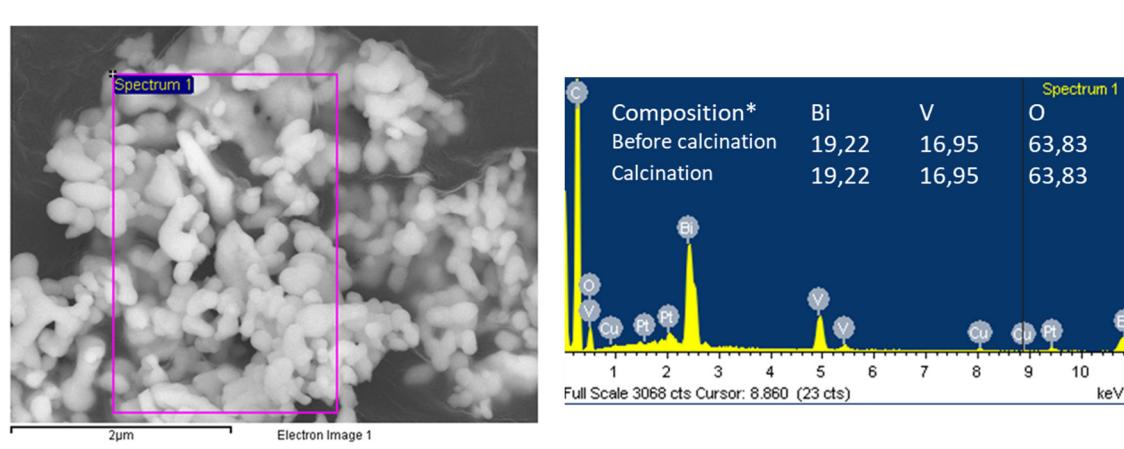
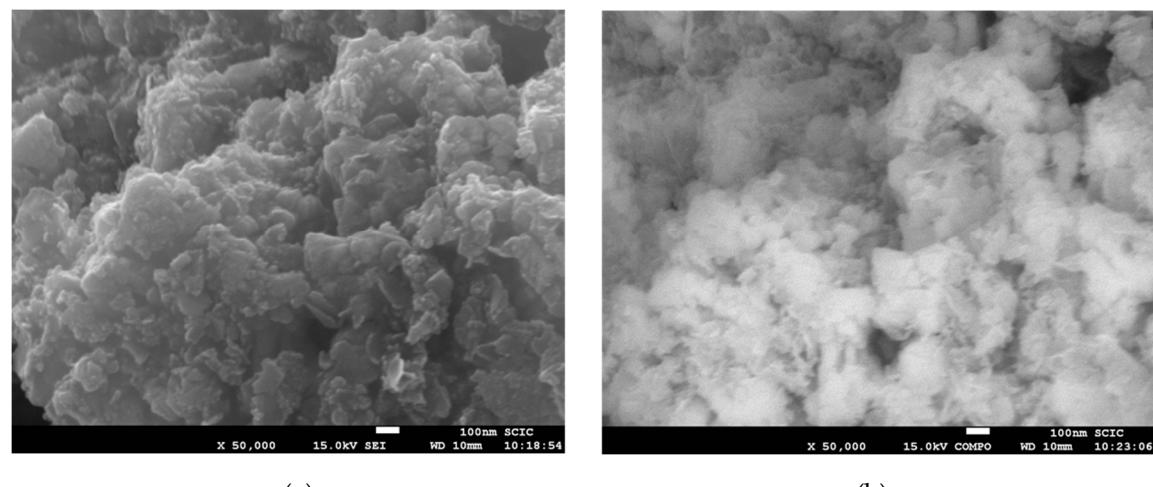


Figure S1. SEM images of BiVO₄ sample before calcination taken with (a) secondary electron detector (SEI) and (b) backscattered electron detector (COMPO); (c) COMPO micrograph from SDBS-BiVO₄ sample before calcination; (d) representative EDS spectrum of SDBS-BiVO₄ sample.

2. BET analysis

Table S1. BET analysis results of BiVO₄ calcinated (obtained by surfactant-assisted synthesis).

Relative pressure (P/P ₀)	Adsorbed Vol. (V _A) (cm ³ /g STP)	[V _A (P ₀ /P-1)] ⁻¹
0.0597	1.5253	0.0416
0.0798	1.5857	0.0547
0.1197	1.6953	0.0802
0.1596	1.8019	0.1054
0.1988	1.9085	0.1300

3. Optical characterization

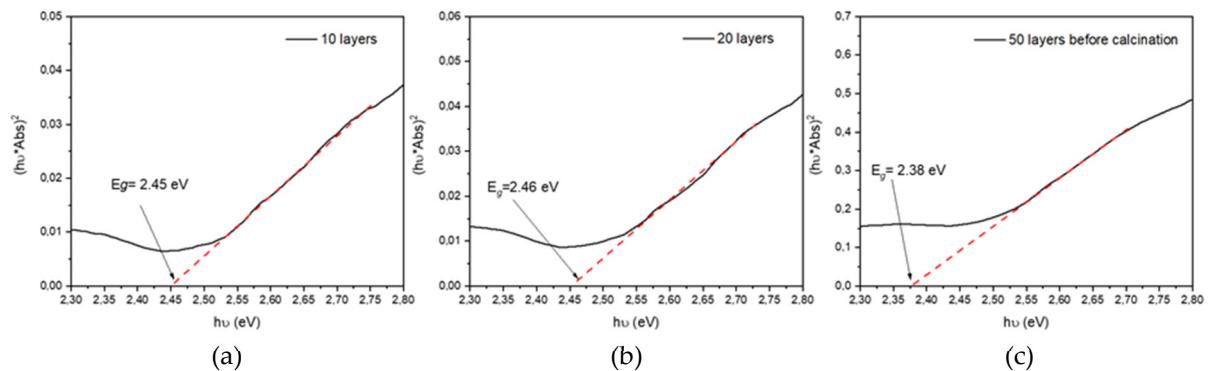


Figure S2. Tauc plots for bandgap determination: (a) 10 layers (b), 20 layers (c), 50 layers before calcination.

4. Photoelectrochemical characterization

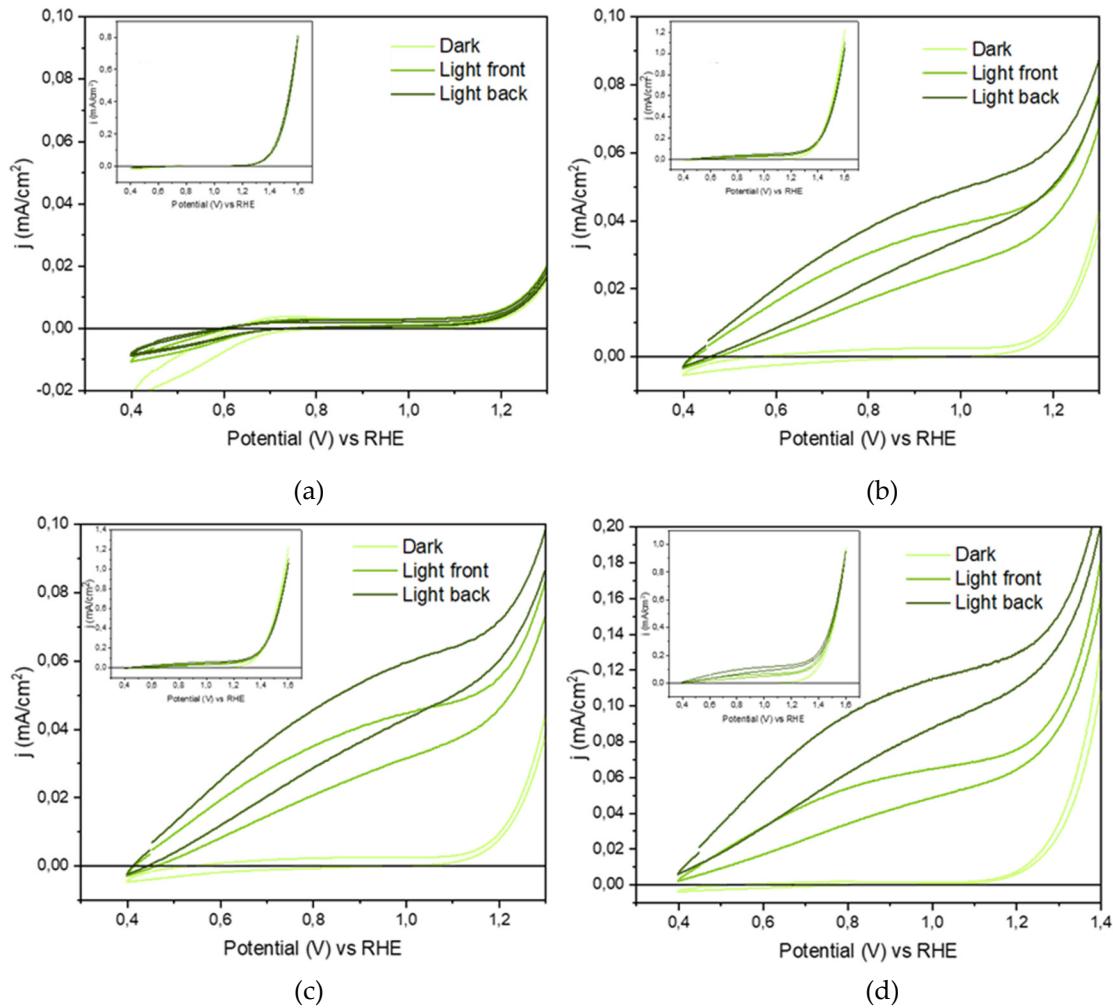


Figure S3. Cyclic voltammetries of BiVO_4 in 0.1 M KPi buffer containing 0.1 M sodium sulfite of (a) 50 layers before calcination and (b) 10 layers, (c) 20 layers, and (d) 50 layers, after calcination.

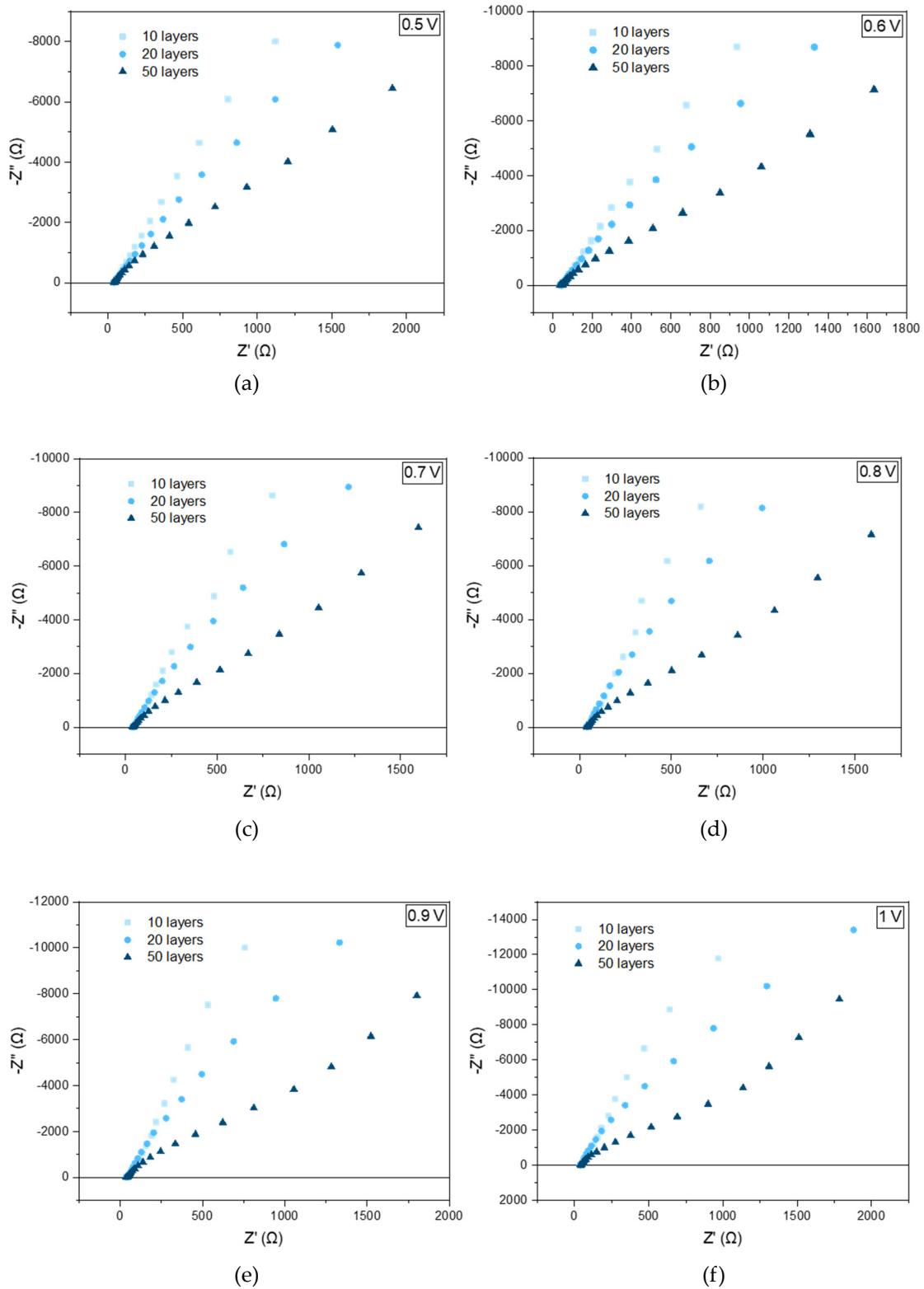


Figure S4. Nyquist plots of BiVO_4 photoanodes with different thicknesses at different applied potentials: (a) 0.5 V vs RHE, (b) 0.6 V vs RHE, (c) 0.7 V vs RHE, (d) 0.8 V vs RHE, (e) 0.9 V vs RHE, (f) 1 V vs. RHE.

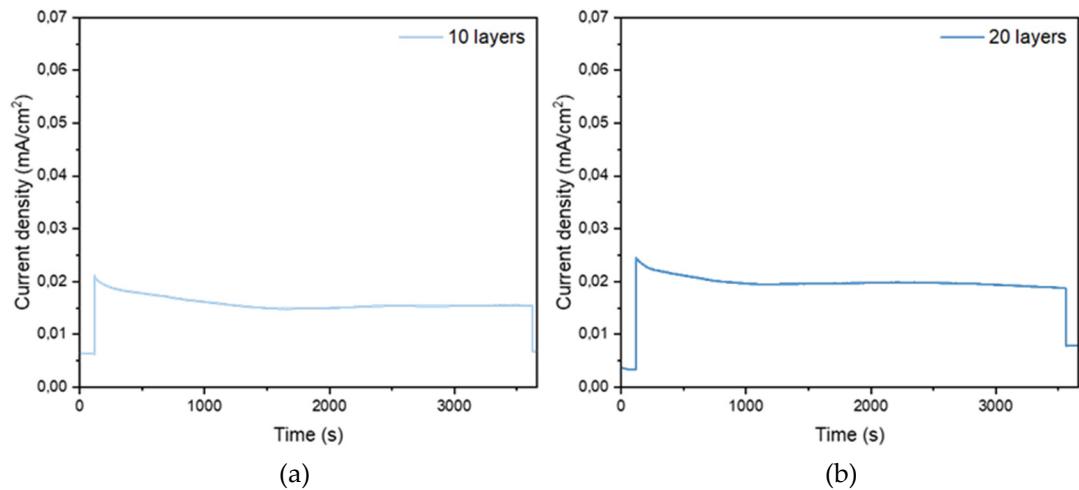


Figure S5. Chronoamperometries under illumination at 1.23 V vs RHE of BiVO_4 films formed by: (a) 10 layers and (b) 20 layers.