**Supplementary information**

Regulation of Bimetallic Coordination Centers in MOF Catalyst for Electrochemical CO2 Reduction to Formate

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**Chemicals and Reagents**

The following reagents were purchased and used in this work without further purification: bismuth nitrate pentahydrate (Bi(NO3)3·5H2O, purity≥99%) was purchased from Tianjin Damao Chemical Reagent Factory. The organic reagent 3-amino-1H-1,2,4-triazole-5-carboxylic acid (H2atzc, purity ≥95%) was obtained from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. Indium trichloride tetrahydrate (InCl3·4H2O, purity≥99.99%), tin tetrachloride pentahydrate (SnCl4·5H2O, purity ≥99%) and hydrated zinc sulfate (ZnSO4·xH2O, purity>95%) were purchased from Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Co., Ltd. Nafion solution (5.0wt %) was obtained from Shanghai Aladdin Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd. Potassium bicarbonate (KHCO3, purity≥99.5%) was purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. Deionized water (18.24 MΩ cm−1) was produced by the laboratory special ultra-pure water machine.

**Characterization and measurement**

The transmission electron microscope (TEM) images were captured using a Japanese JEOL JEM-F200 microscope operating at 100 kV. Multiple high-resolution TEM images were obtained using a JED-2300T microscope with an acceleration voltage of 200 kV. High-angle toroidal dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) images were acquired using FEITEM at 200 kV. Kα ray diffraction (XRD) characterization was performed on a Rigaku 9 kW XRD diffractometer. Kα ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was conducted using the Thermo Scientific K-Alpha instrument, and the corresponding binding energies of Bi 4f and O 1s peaks were calibrated. The nitrogen adsorption-desorption isothermal curve was obtained at 100°C using Tristar II 3020. The amount of each sample used in the test was 72 mg. Two cycles of gas desorption were performed before the nitrogen adsorption experiment. The electrodes were characterized directly prior to the electrocatalytic reaction occurring. After the electrocatalytic reaction, the electrode was cleaned with deionized water to remove surface electrolyte and then characterized after drying.



Figure S1. SEM images of (a) Bi-MOF, (b) BiZn-MOF, (c) BiIn-MOF and (d) BiSn-MOF.



Figure S2. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm curves of BiZn-MOF samples.



Figure S3. EDX spectra of BiZn-MOF catalyst.



Figure S4. CV curves of (a) BiZn-MOF, (b) Bi-MOF, (c) BiIn-MOF, and (d) BiSn-MOF in the potential range from 0.27 V to 0.53 V at different scanning rates (20-100 mV/s). (e) Linear fitting graph of current density difference △j with sweep speed (red, black, blue and orange represent BiZn-MOF, BiIn-MOF, BiSn-MOF and Bi-MOF, respectively).



Figure S5. (a) Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy of BiZn-MOF, BiIn-MOF, BiSn-MOF and Bi-MOF. (b) Tafel slope of BiZn-MOF, BiIn-MOF and BiSn-MOF. (c) Zn 2p XPS spectrum. (d) N 1s XPS spectrum.

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Figure S6. Chronoamperometric responses of (a) BiZn-MOF, (b) BiIn-MOF, (c) BiSn-MOF at different working potentials as indicated for 1 h. (d) Long-term stability of BiZn-MOF at -0.9 V (vs. RHE) potential and FE corresponding to HCOO-.



Figure S7. Characterization of BiZn-MOF after 13 hours of electrolysis: (a) EDX image and (b-f) elemental mapping image (blue, purple, yellow, green and red represent C, N, O, Zn and Bi, respectively).