Supporting Information

A Solution-Chemical Route to Generalized Synthesis of Metal Germanate Nanowires with Room-Temperature, Light-Driven Hydrogenation Activity of CO₂ into Renewable Hydrocarbon Fuels

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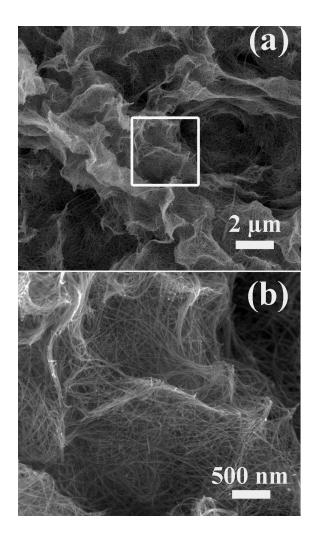


Figure S1. SEM images of the Cd₂Ge₂O₆ nanowire at different magnifications. (b) Magnification of the selected area marked with a square as shown in (a).

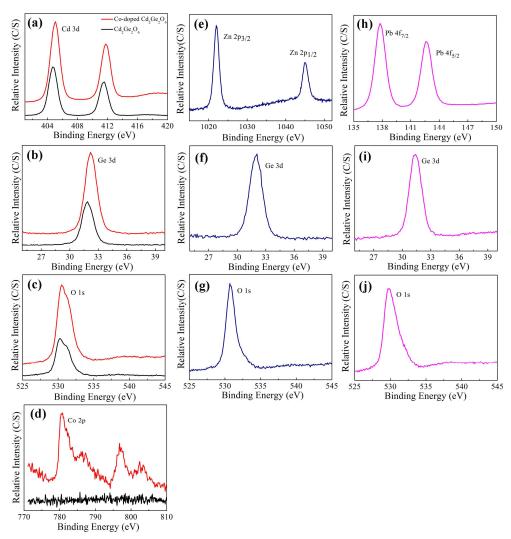


Figure S2. XPS spectra of (a-d) Cd₂Ge₂O₆ and Co-doped Cd₂Ge₂O₆ nanowires, (e-g) Zn₂GeO₄ nanowire, and (h-j) PbGeO₃ nanowire.

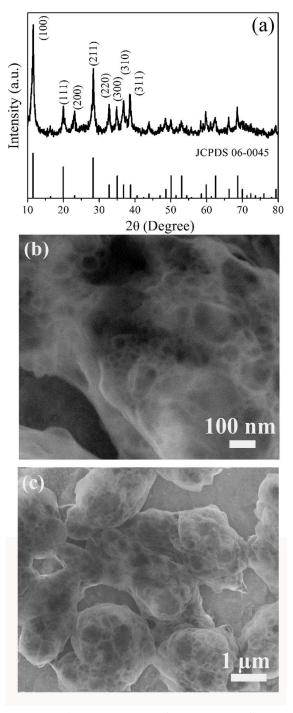


Figure S3. (a) XRD pattern, (b, c) corresponding FE-SEM image of the $NH_4H_3Ge_2O_6$ produced employing GeO_2 as a single reactant formed with volume ratio of $N_2H_4\cdot H_2O$: H_2O of 1:2 for 12 h.

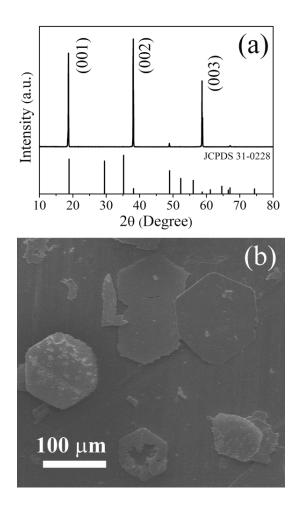


Figure S4. (a) XRD pattern and (b) FE-SEM image of the $Cd(OH)_2$ hexagonal nanoplate formed with $Cd(OAc)_2$ as single reactant with volume ratio of $N_2H_4\cdot H_2O$: H_2O of 1:2.

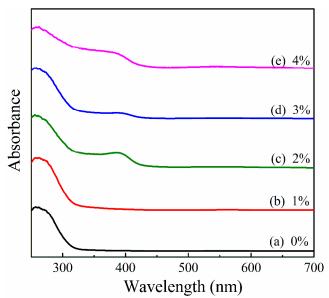


Figure S5. UV-vis absorption spectra of the Cd₂Ge₂O₆ and Co-doped Cd₂Ge₂O₆ nanowires with different cobalt percentages in the reaction precursors.

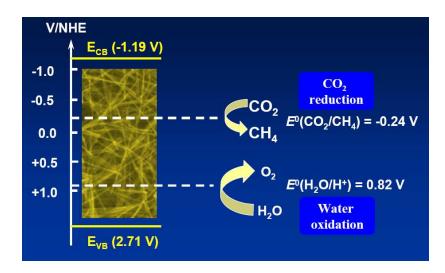


Figure S6. Relationship between the band structure of the $Cd_2Ge_2O_6$ nanowire and the redox potentials of CO_2 photoreduction

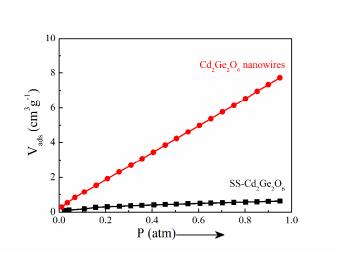


Figure S7. CO_2 adsorption isotherms (273 K) of the $Cd_2Ge_2O_6$ nanowire and $SS-Cd_2Ge_2O_6$.