

Supporting Information

Continually Adjustable Oriented 1D TiO₂ Nanostructure Arrays with Controlled Growth of Morphology and Their Application in Dye-sensitized Solar Cells

Ziqi Sun,^a Jung Ho Kim,^a Ting Liao,^b Yue Zhao,^a Fargol Bijarbooneh,^a Victor Malgras,^a*

Shi Xue Dou^a

^a Institute for Superconducting & Electronic Materials, University of Wollongong, Innovation Campus, Squires Way, North Wollongong, NSW 2500, Australia

^b Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, The University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane Qld 4072 Australia

*To whom correspondence should be addressed, email: jhk@uow.edu.au

Table of Contents

1. SEM images of TiO_2 nanorod arrays synthesized from aqueous solution (TTIP_{aq}).
2. SEM image of TiO_2 nanorod arrays synthesized from the solution with $\text{TTIP}_{\text{aq}}:\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1:1$.
3. SEM images of TiO_2 nanoribbon arrays synthesized from the solution with $\text{TTIP}_{\text{aq}}:\text{EG} = 2:1$.
4. SEM images of TiO_2 nanoribbon arrays synthesized from the solution with $\text{TTIP}_{\text{aq}}:\text{EG} = 1:1$.
5. SEM images of TiO_2 nanoribbon arrays synthesized from the solution with $\text{TTIP}_{\text{aq}}:\text{EG} = 1:2$.
6. SEM images of TiO_2 nanowire arrays synthesized from the solution with $\text{TTIP}_{\text{aq}}:\text{EG} = 1:1$ and 5 mmol urea.
7. SEM images of TiO_2 nanowire arrays synthesized from the solution with $\text{TTIP}_{\text{aq}}:\text{EG} = 1:2$ and 5 mmol urea.
8. XRD patterns of 1D TiO_2 nanostructures.
9. Cross-sectional SEM image of multilayer TiO_2 nanoribbon arrays after repeating synthesis 3 times ($\text{TTIP}_{\text{aq}}:\text{EG} = 1:1$).
10. Dye adsorption amount of 1D TiO_2 nanostructures.

Figure S1

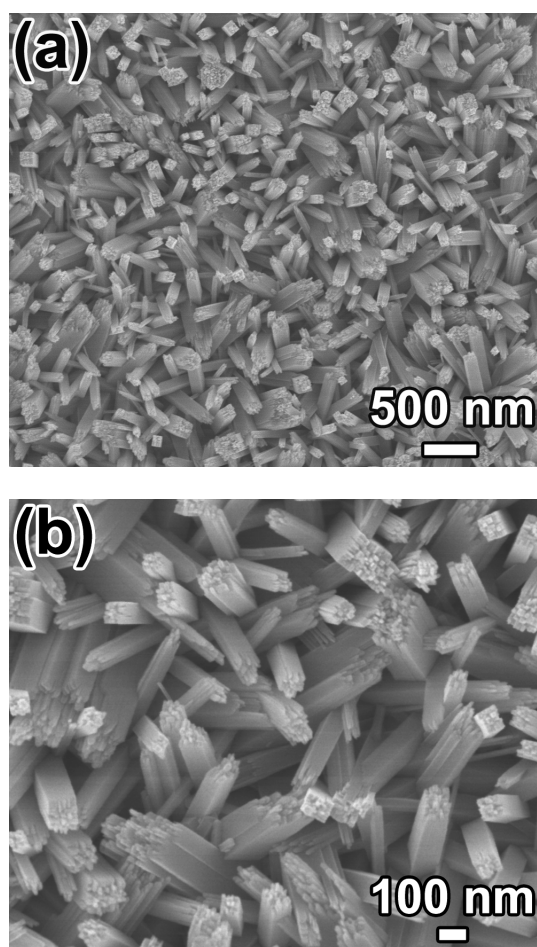


Figure S1: SEM images of TiO₂ nanorod arrays synthesized from aqueous solution (TTIP_{aq}).

Figure S2

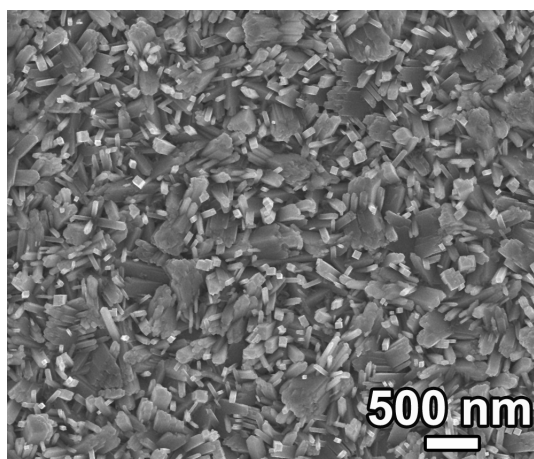


Figure S2: SEM image of oriented TiO₂ nanorod arrays synthesized from the solution with TTIP_{aq}:H₂O = 1:1.

Figure S3

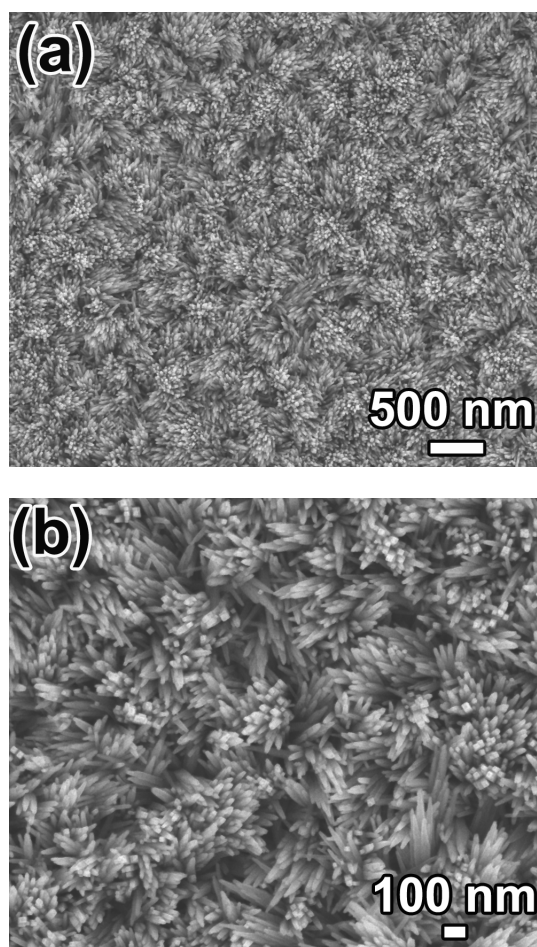


Figure S3: (a) Low and (b) high magnification images of oriented 1D TiO₂ nanoribbon arrays synthesized from the solution with TTIP_{aq}:EG = 2:1.

Figure S4

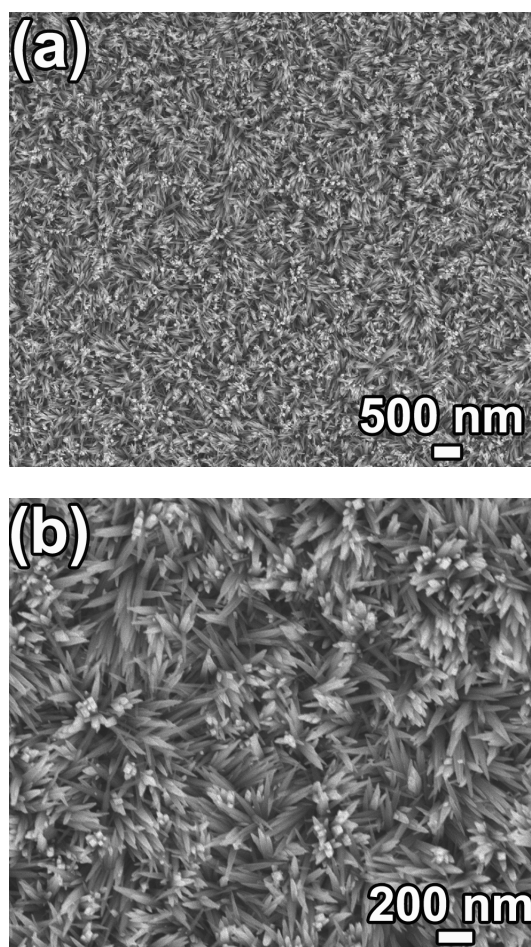


Figure S4: (a) Low and (b) high magnification images of oriented 1D TiO₂ nanoribbon arrays synthesized from the solution with TTIP_{aq}:EG = 1:1.

Figure S5

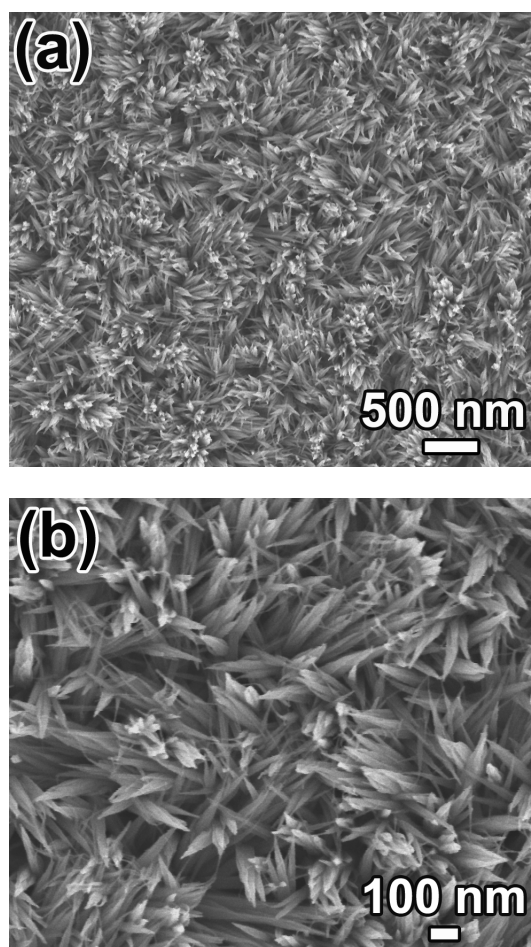


Figure S5: (a) Low and (b) high magnification images of oriented 1D TiO₂ nanoribbon arrays synthesized from the solution with TTIP_{aq}:EG = 1:2.

Figure S6

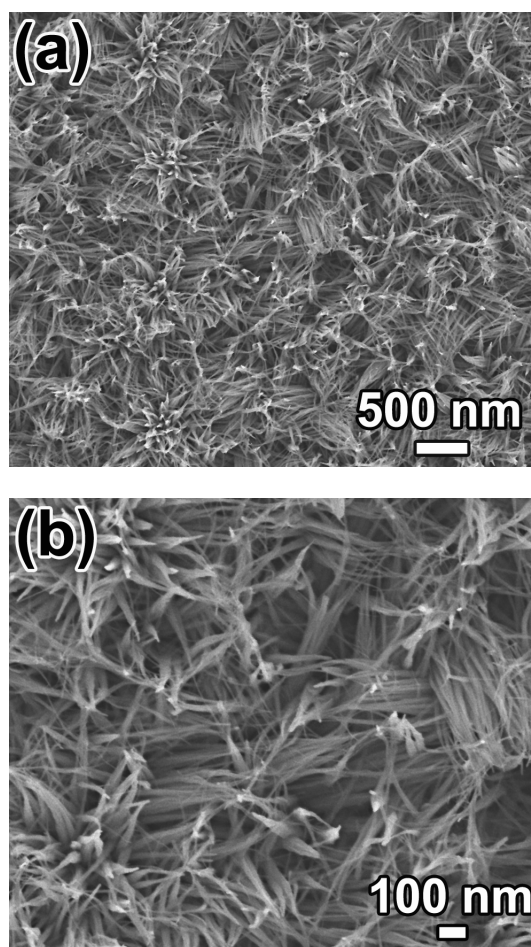


Figure S6: (a) Low and (b) high magnification images of oriented 1D TiO₂ nanowire arrays synthesized from the solution with TTIP_{aq}:EG = 1:1 and 5 mmol urea.

Figure S7

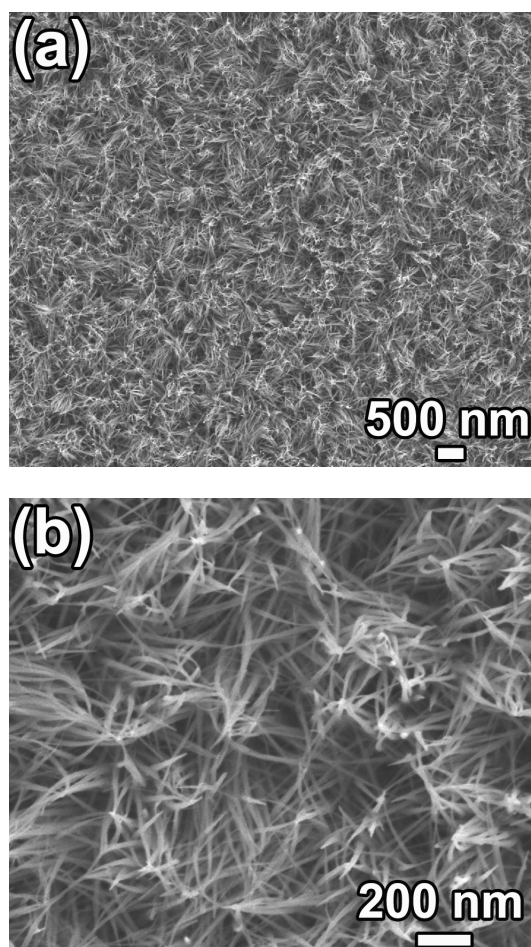


Figure S7: (a) Low and (b) high magnification images of oriented 1D TiO₂ nanowire arrays synthesized from the solution with TTIP_{aq}:EG = 1:2 and 5 mmol urea.

Figure S8

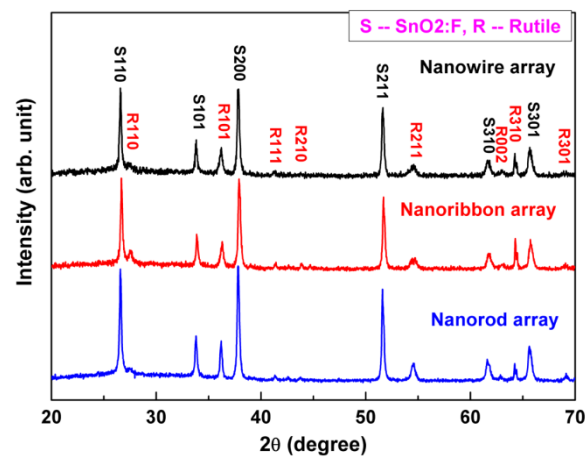


Figure S8: XRD patterns of oriented 1D TiO₂ nanostructure arrays grown on FTO glass substrates.

Figure S9

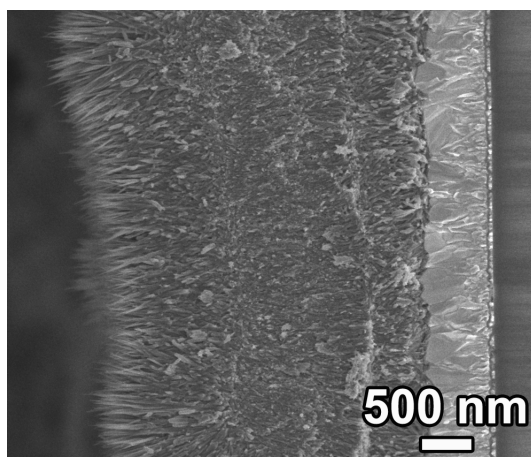


Figure S9: Cross-sectional image of multilayer oriented TiO₂ nanoribbon arrays after repeating synthesis 3 times (TTIP_{aq}:EG = 1:1).

Figure S10

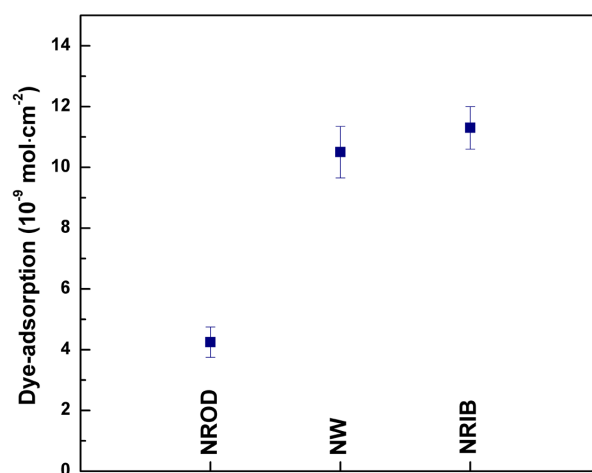


Figure S10: Dye adsorption amount of the photoanodes made from the oriented 1D TiO₂ nanostructure arrays.