

TiO₂ Nanocluster Modified-Rutile TiO₂ Photocatalyst: a First Principles Investigation.

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Supporting information:

The Supporting Information consists of

- 1. Figure S1:** Relaxed, but less stable, adsorption structures for Ti₆O₁₂ nanocluster on rutile (110) surface
- 2. Figure S2:** Relaxed, less stable, adsorption structures for Ti₈O₁₆, Ti₁₆O₃₂, Ti₃₀O₆₀ clusters on rutile (110).
- 3.** Details of calculation of energetics in cluster aggregation
- 4. Figure S3:** PEDOS of O 2p states in the adsorbed nanocluster for terminal oxygen (denoted O 2p terminal) and non-terminal oxygen (denoted O 2p non-term) for: (a)Ti₅O₁₀, (b)Ti₆O₁₂, (c)Ti₁₆O₃₂, (d)Ti₃₀O₆₀ clusters on TiO₂ rutile (110) surface.
- 5. Figure S4:** Absorption spectrum of nanocluster modified rutile (110) showing a zoom into the region around the photon energy corresponding to the extrapolated absorption energy.

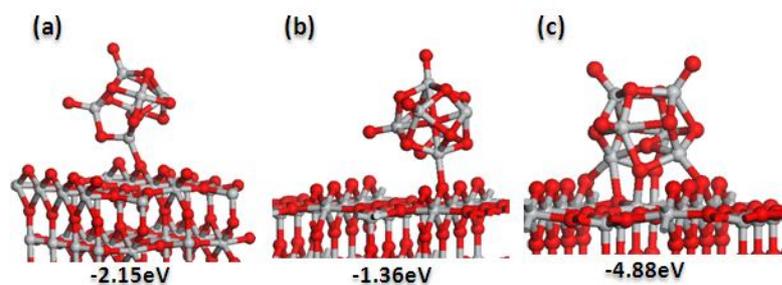


Figure S1 Relaxed adsorption structures with adsorption energies given in eV for different configurations of Ti_6O_{12} clusters on TiO_2 rutile (110).

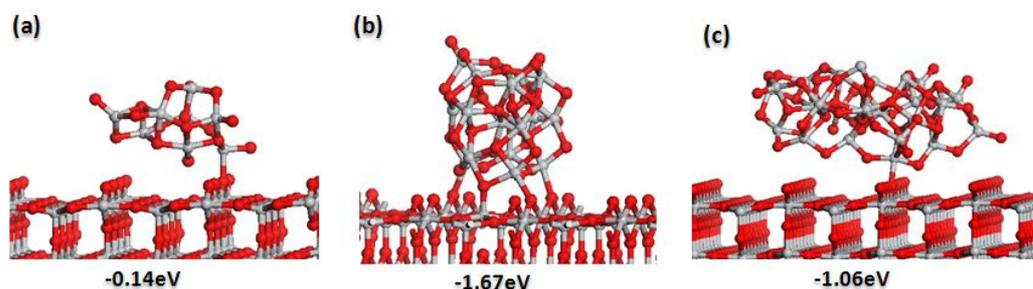


Figure S2 Relaxed adsorption structures with adsorption energies given in eV for (a) Ti_8O_{16} , (b) $\text{Ti}_{16}\text{O}_{32}$, (c) $\text{Ti}_{30}\text{O}_{60}$ clusters on TiO_2 rutile (110).

Calculations on energetics in nanocluster aggregation

1. Free Nanoclusters

Formation of Ti_8O_{16} from 2x Ti_4O_8 :

$$E(\text{Ti}_8\text{O}_{16}) = -168.443 \text{ eV}$$

$$E(2x\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_8) = -161.232 \text{ eV}$$

Formation of $\text{Ti}_{16}\text{O}_{32}$ from 2x Ti_8O_{16}

$$E(\text{Ti}_{16}\text{O}_{32}) = -344.417 \text{ eV}$$

$$E(2x \text{Ti}_8\text{O}_{16}) = -336.886 \text{ eV}$$

Formation of $\text{Ti}_{30}\text{O}_{60}$ from $\text{Ti}_6\text{O}_{12} + \text{Ti}_8\text{O}_{16} + \text{Ti}_{16}\text{O}_{32}$

$$E(\text{Ti}_{30}\text{O}_{60}) = -647.250 \text{ eV}$$

$$E(\text{Ti}_6\text{O}_{12} + \text{Ti}_8\text{O}_{16} + \text{Ti}_{16}\text{O}_{32}) = -635.088 \text{ eV}$$

2. Aggregation of Nanoclusters Supported on TiO_2

Formation of Ti₆O₁₂ compared to two Ti₃O₆ clusters on the same rutile (110) (2x4) surface

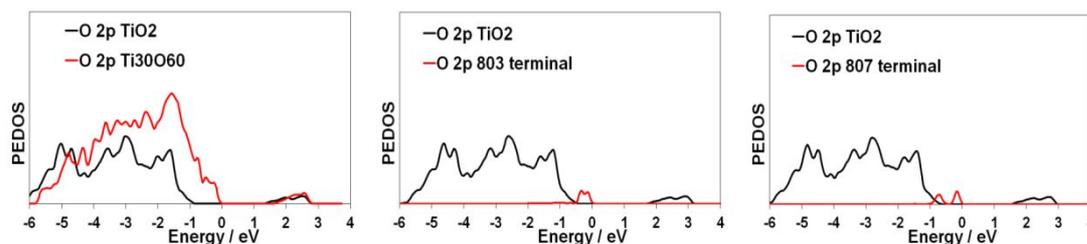
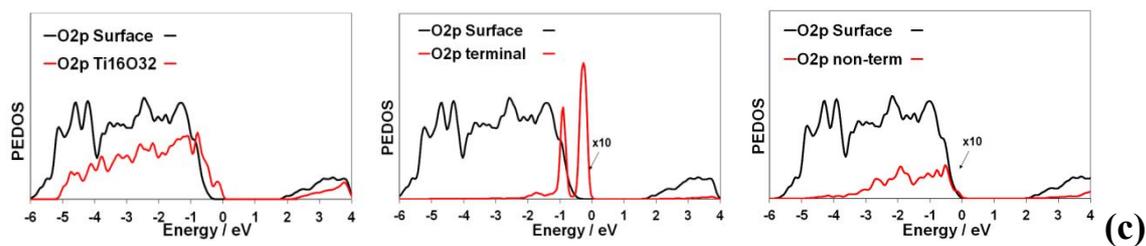
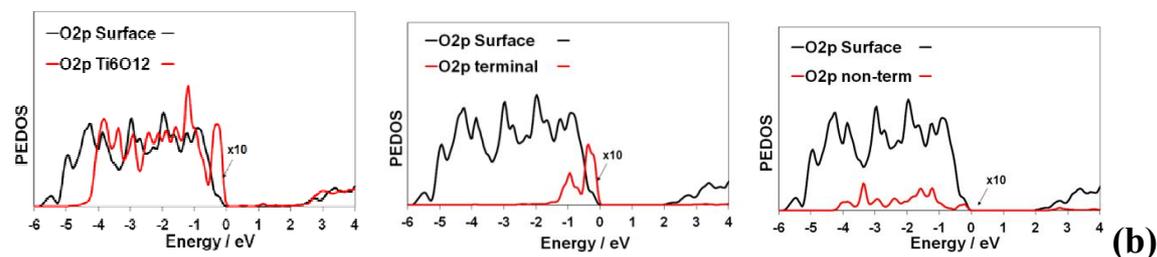
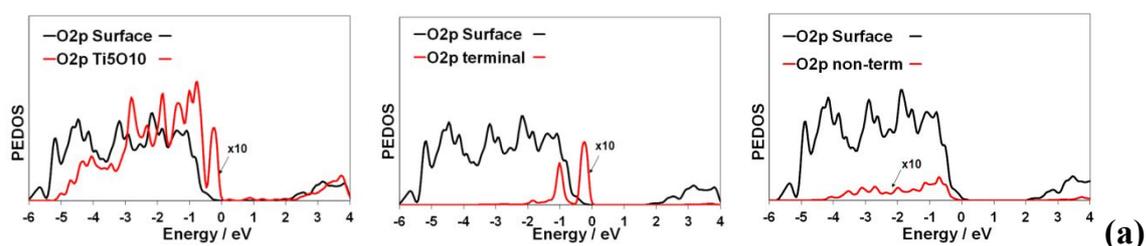
$$E\{2(\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_6)\text{-rutile (110)}\} = -4482.857 \text{ eV}$$

$$E\{\text{Ti}_6\text{O}_{12}\text{-rutile (110)}\} + E\{\text{rutile (110)}\} = -4477.507 \text{ eV}$$

Formation of Ti₁₆O₃₂ compared to two Ti₈O₁₆ clusters on the same rutile (110) (4x4) surface

$$E\{2(\text{Ti}_8\text{O}_{16})\text{-rutile (110)}\} = -6135.125 \text{ eV}$$

$$E\{\text{Ti}_{16}\text{O}_{32}\text{-rutile (110)}\} + E\{\text{rutile(110)}\} = -6134.395 \text{ eV}$$



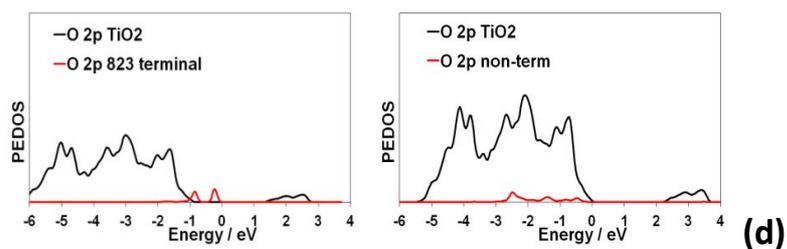


Figure S3: Electronic density of states projected (PEDOS) on O 2p states with terminal oxygen (denoted O 2p terminal) and non-terminal oxygen (denoted O 2p non-term) for: (a)Ti₅O₁₀, (b)Ti₆O₁₂, (c)Ti₁₆O₃₂, (d)Ti₃₀O₆₀ clusters on TiO₂ rutile (110) surface.

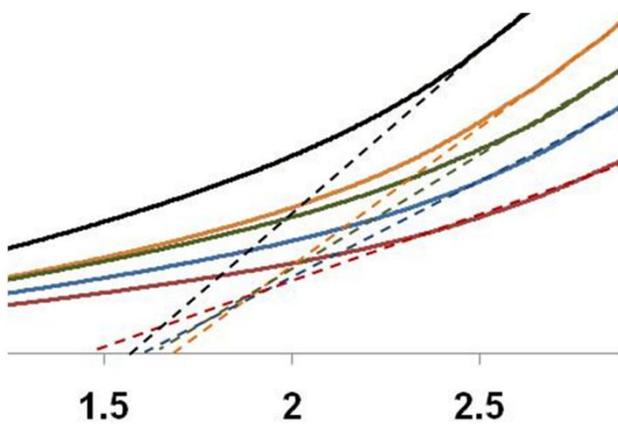


Figure S4: Absorption spectrum of nanocluster modified rutile (110) showing a zoom into the region around the photon energy corresponding to the extrapolated absorption energy.