

Supporting Information

Fabrication of a ternary CdS/ZnIn₂S₄/TiO₂ heterojunction for enhancing photoelectrochemical performance: Effect of cascading electron-hole transfer

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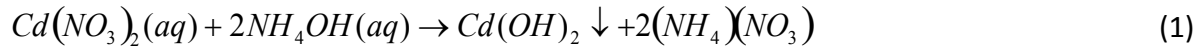
Table S1

Elemental composition of the CdS/ZnIn₂S₄/TiO₂ architecture film obtained from TEM-EDX data.

Elements	Atomic composition (%)
O K	24.06
S K	25.16
Ti K	23.82
Zn K	0.29
Cd L	23.45
In L	3.22

Reaction mechanism of CdS formation

The aqueous ammonia solution was reacted with $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ to produce the white precipitate of $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$. The excess amount of aqueous ammonia solution dissolves the $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$ and forms the tetra amine cadmium $[\text{Cd}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$. Addition of thiourea to this solution, the CN_2H_2 and SH^- products could be formed. Then, SH^- reacts with $[\text{Cd}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ and form the CdS. The reaction mechanism is given below (reaction 1 to 4).



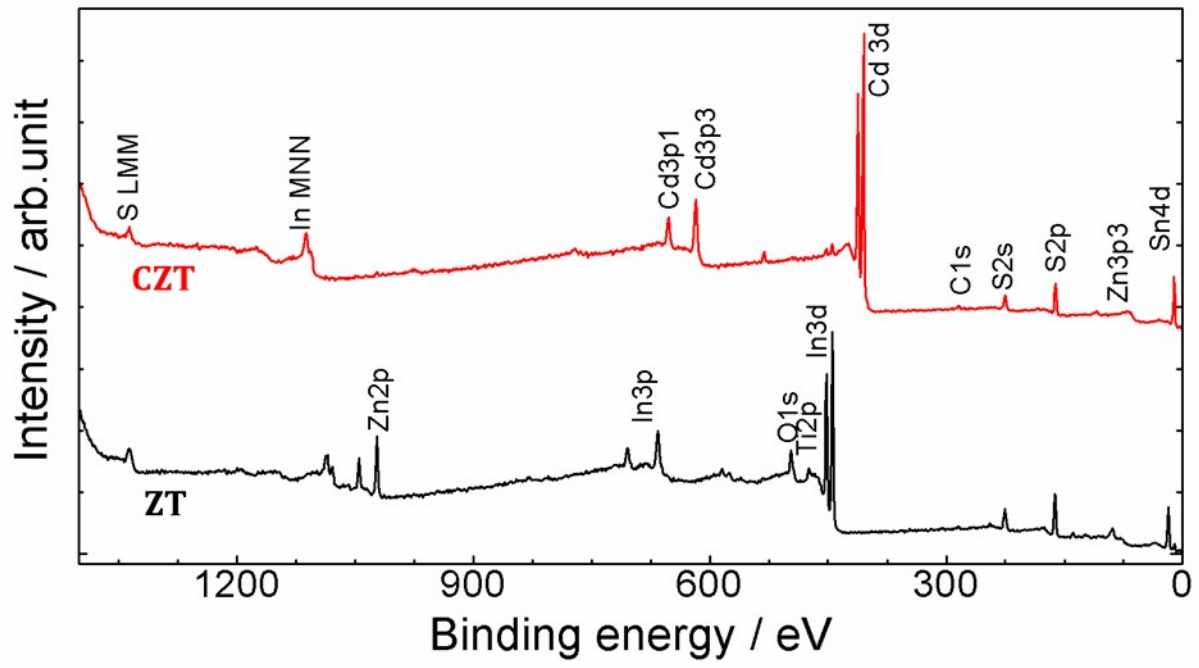


Figure S1 XPS survey spectra for $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4/\text{TiO}_2/\text{FTO}$ and $\text{CdS}/\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4/\text{TiO}_2/\text{FTO}$ films

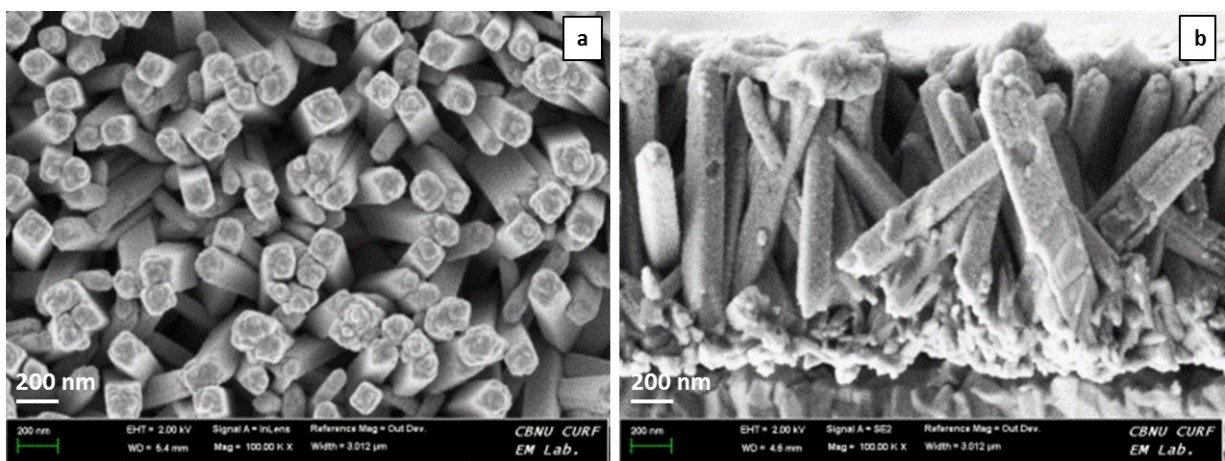


Figure S2 (a) SEM top view and (b) cross section view of CdS/TiO₂

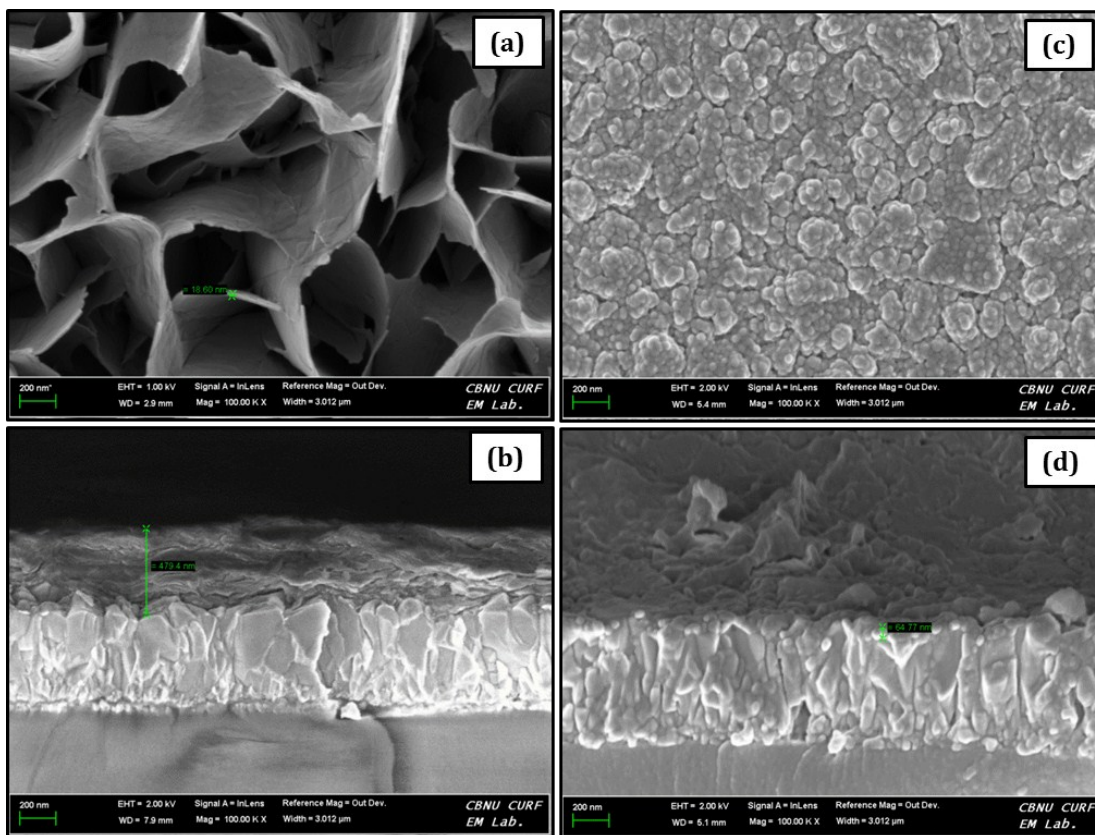


Figure S3 Surface and cross-sectional morphologies of (a-b) ZnIn₂S₄ and (c-d) CdS deposited on FTO substrate

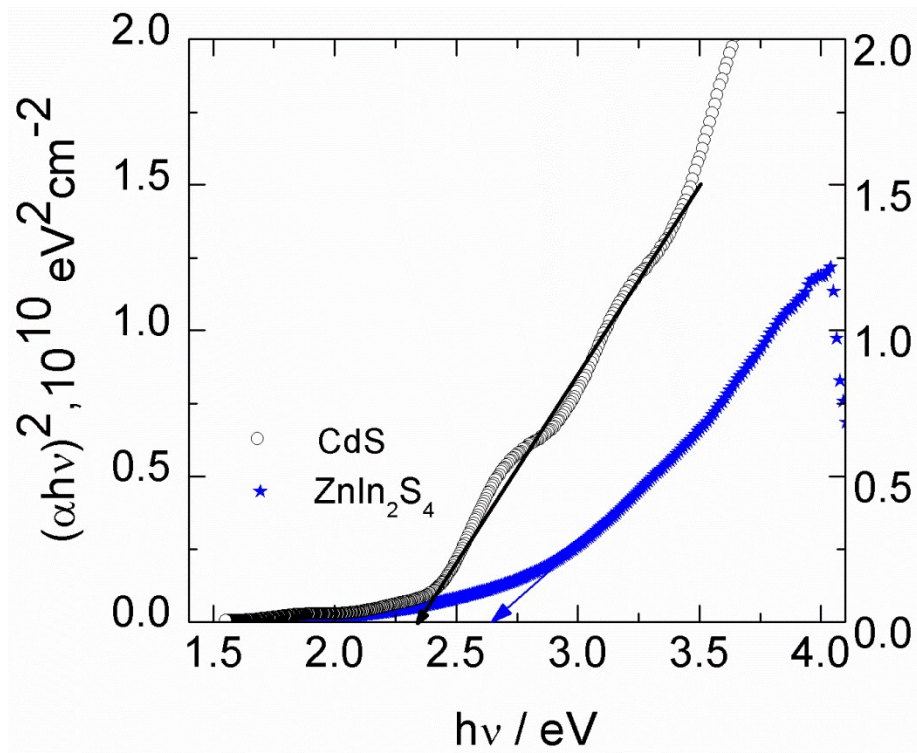


Figure S4 Plot of $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ vs. $h\nu$ for CdS and ZnIn₂S₄ samples