Supporting Information

Photocatalytic properties of Pd/TiO₂ nanosheets for hydrogen evolution from water splitting

Junjie Wu, Shuanglong Lu, Danhua Ge, Longzhu Zhang, Wei Chen and Hongwei Gu*

Key Laboratory of Organic Synthesis of Jiangsu Province, College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science & Collaborative innovation Center of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology, Soochow University, Suzhou, China 215123

Fax : (+86)-512-65880307; phone: (+86)-512-65880307; E-mail: hongwei@suda.edu.cn

Table S1. Physical properties of the samples.		
	Amount of	Average size of Pd
Samples	Pd (At.%)	NPs ^a (nm)
W0	0	0
W1	0.07	~5.8
W2	0.10	~6.3
W3	0.18	~6.5
W4	0.21	~7.1
W5	0.28	~8.9
a. Average size of Pd NPs was measured by Dynamic Light Scattering		

(DLS).



Figure S1. XRD patterns of pure TiO₂ nanosheets.



Figure S2. XPS spectra of the Pd/TiO₂ nanosheets (0.18 At.%, W3)



Figure S3. The high-resolution XPS spectra of Pd 3d for W3.



Figure S4. The on-off photocurrent for W1, W2, W3, W4 and W5 as photoanodes, in 0.1 M KCl solution, respectively.



Figure S5. Nyquist plot of the electrodes based on W1, W2, W3, W4 and W5 in the dark.



Figure S6. A comparison of photoactivity of Pd/TiO₂ nanosheets and Pd/P25.



Figure S7. Comparison of H₂ evolution rate for W3 and W3'(Pd NPs on fluorine-free TiO₂ nanosheets).



Figure S8. Photocatalytic stability of Pd/TiO_2 nanosheets for H_2 evolution from water splitting under irradiation from 300 W Xe lamp.