

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Engineering on the edge of Pd nanosheet cocatalysts for enhanced photocatalytic reduction of CO₂ to fuels

Yuzhen Zhu,^a Zaixiang Xu,^a Wenya Jiang,^b Shuxian Zhong,^a Leihong Zhao^a and Song Bai*^{a,b}

^a Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Education for Advanced Catalysis Materials, College of Chemistry and Life sciences, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, Zhejiang, 321004, P. R. China.

^b School of Chemistry and Materials Science, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui, 230026, P. R. China.

E-mail: songbai@zjnu.edu.cn

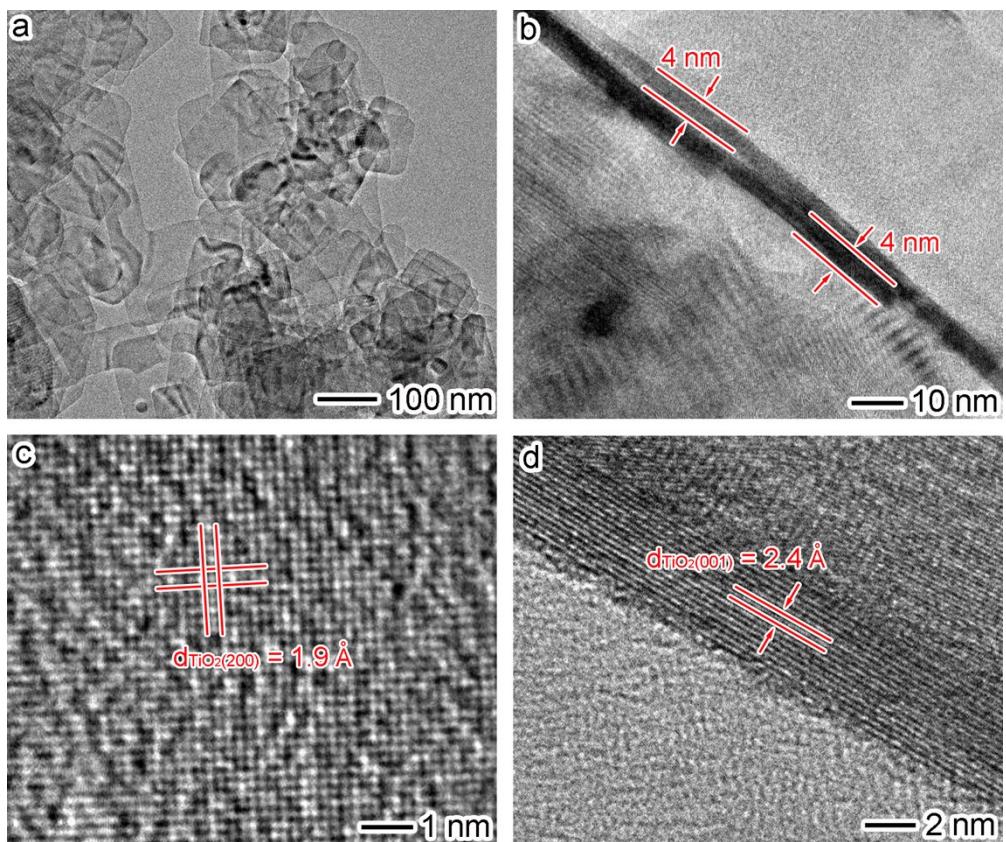


Fig. S1 TEM and HRTEM images of TiO_2 nanosheets: (a) TEM image showing the flat surface of nanosheets; (b) TEM image showing the cross section and thickness of the nanosheets; (c) HRTEM image showing the lattice fringes of the flat faces; (d) HRTEM image showing the lattice fringes of side faces.

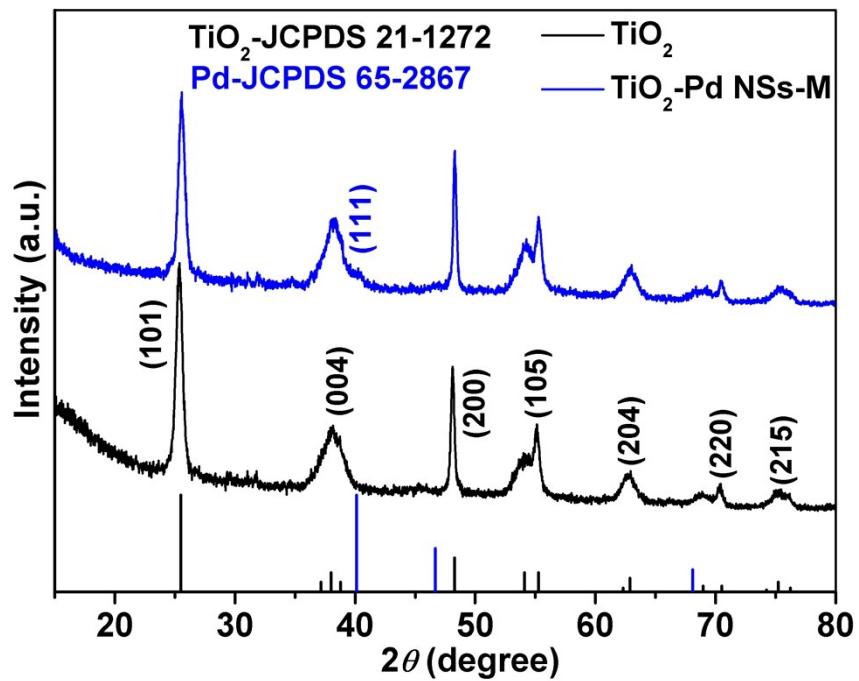


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of TiO_2 -Pd NSs-M in reference to bare TiO_2 nanosheets. The standard diffraction patterns for anatase TiO_2 (JCPDS 21-1272) and fcc Pd (JCPDS 65-2867) are provided as references.

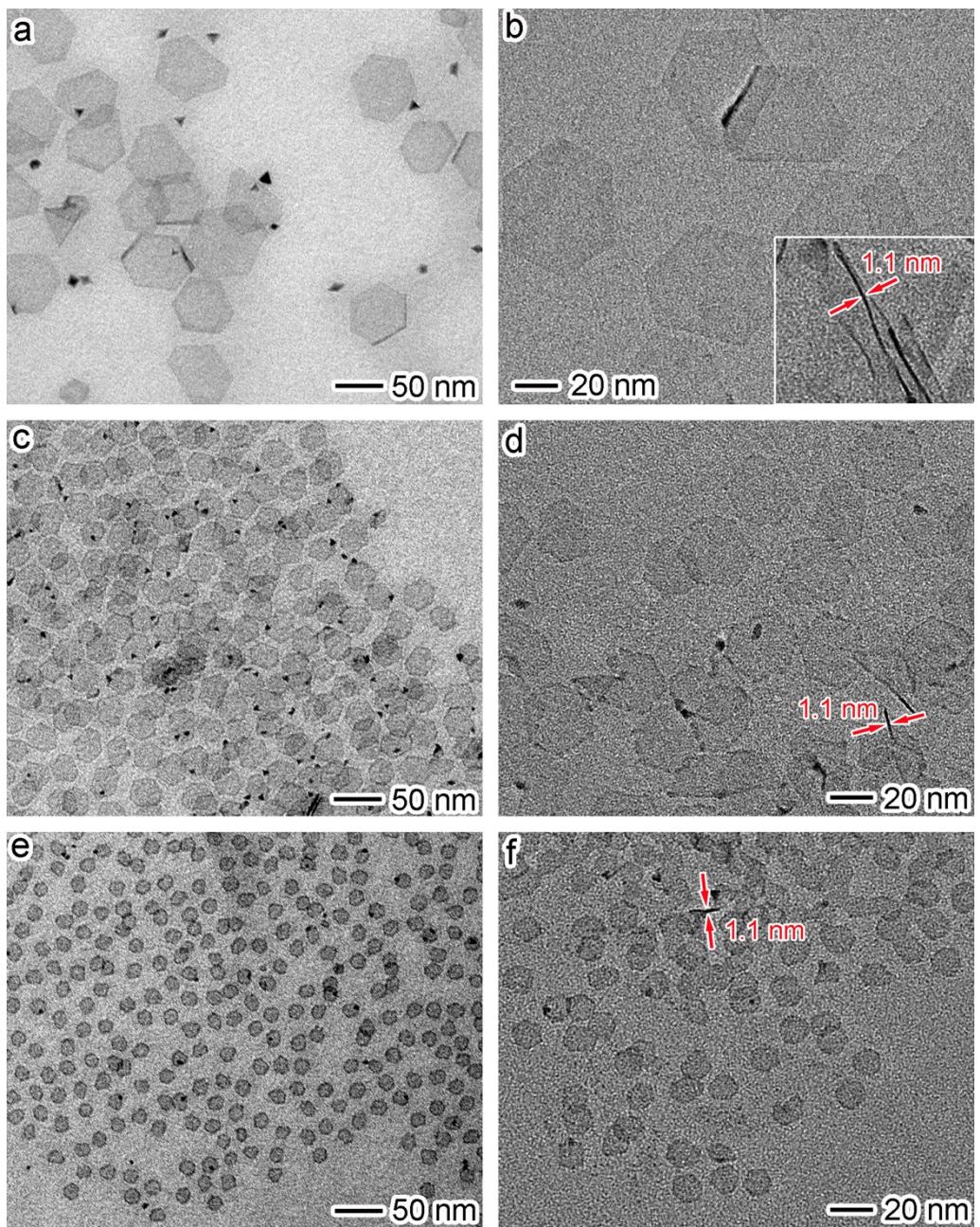


Fig. S3 TEM images of (a,b) large, (c,d) middle and (e,f) small Pd nanosheets.

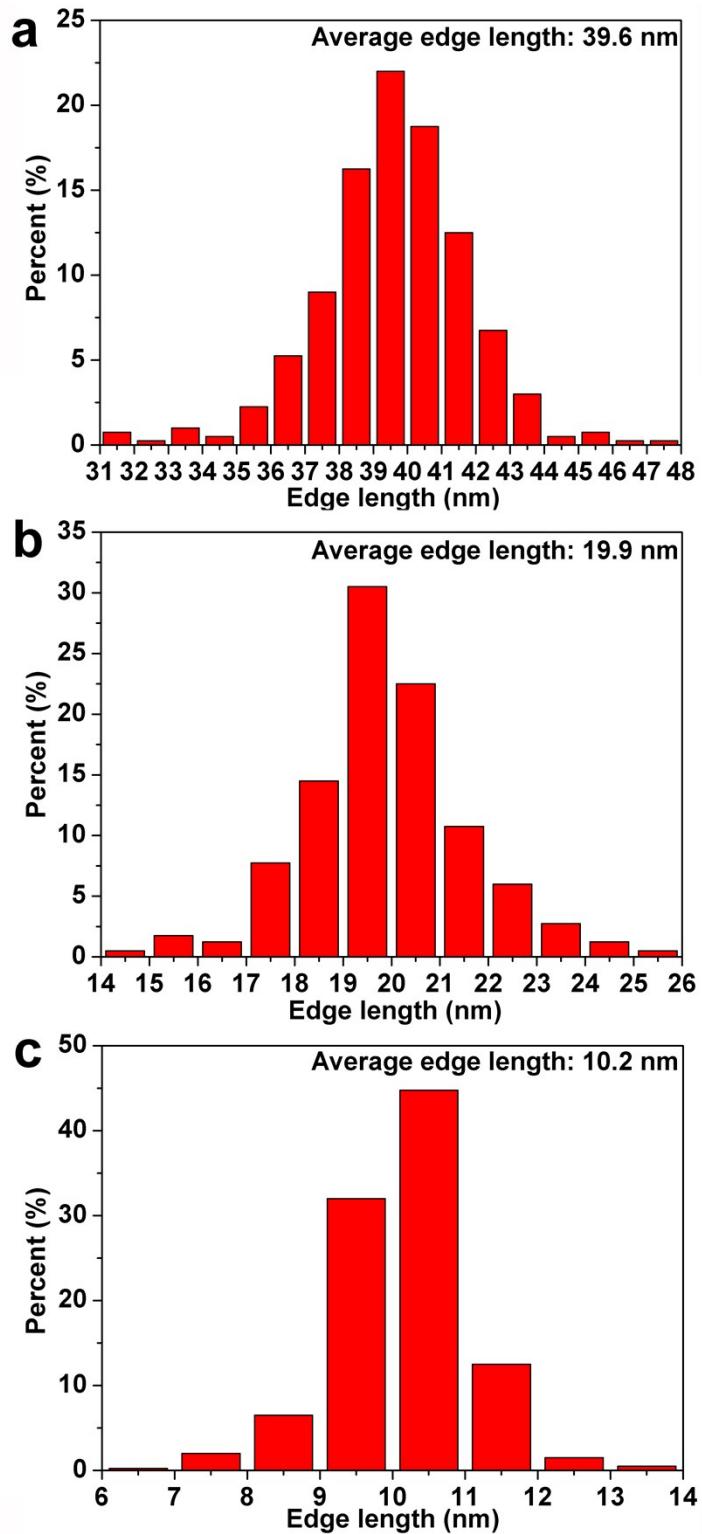


Fig. S4 Edge length distribution histograms of the as-prepared Pd nanosheets on the TiO_2 nanosheets: (a) $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSs-L}$, (b) $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSS-M}$, (c) $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSS-S}$.

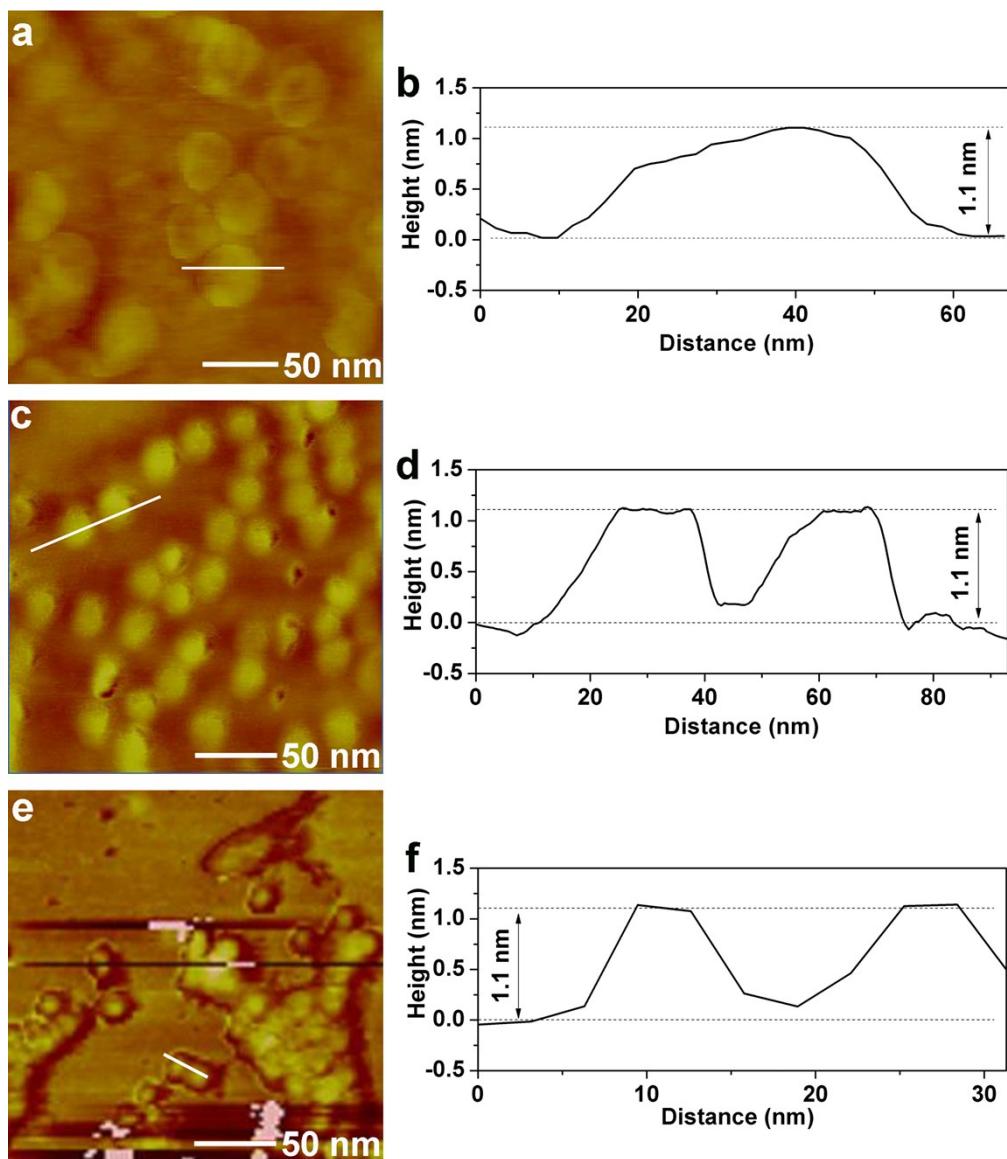


Fig. S5 AFM images and the corresponding height profiles of Pd nanosheets in (a,b) large, (c,d) middle and (e,f) small size.

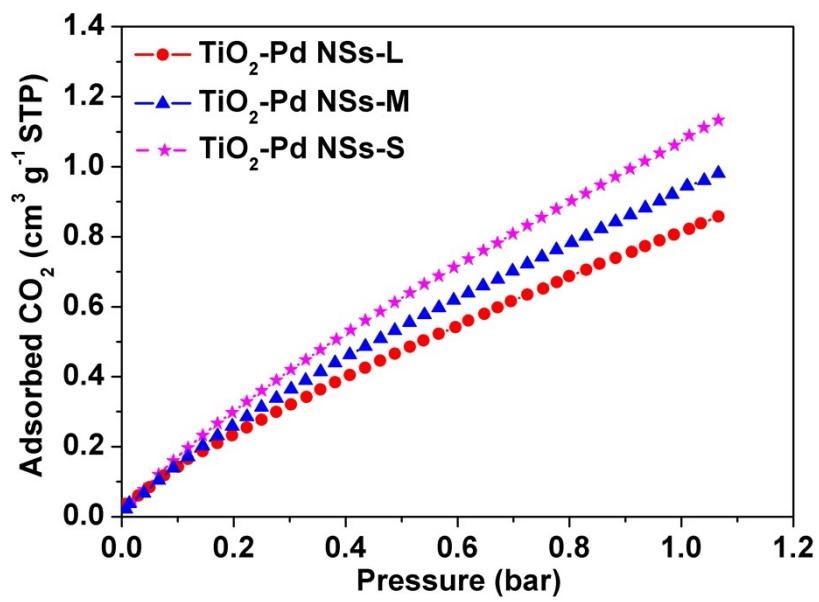


Fig. S6 CO_2 adsorption behaviors for $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSs}$ samples. The data are plotted based on the total weights of materials.

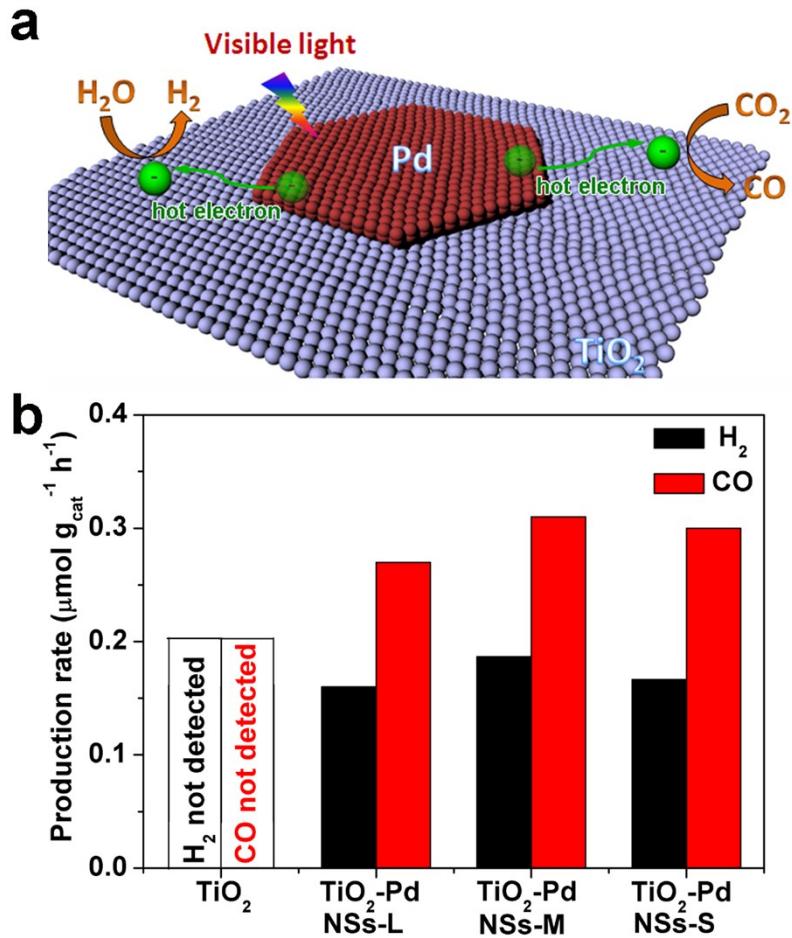


Fig. S7 (a) Schematic illustration of the photocatalytic mechanism of $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSS}$ samples under visible light irradiation; (b) H_2 and CO average evolution rates of $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSS}$ samples in photocatalytic CO_2 reduction reaction with bare TiO_2 as a reference sample under visible light irradiation ($400 \text{ nm} < \lambda < 780 \text{ nm}$).

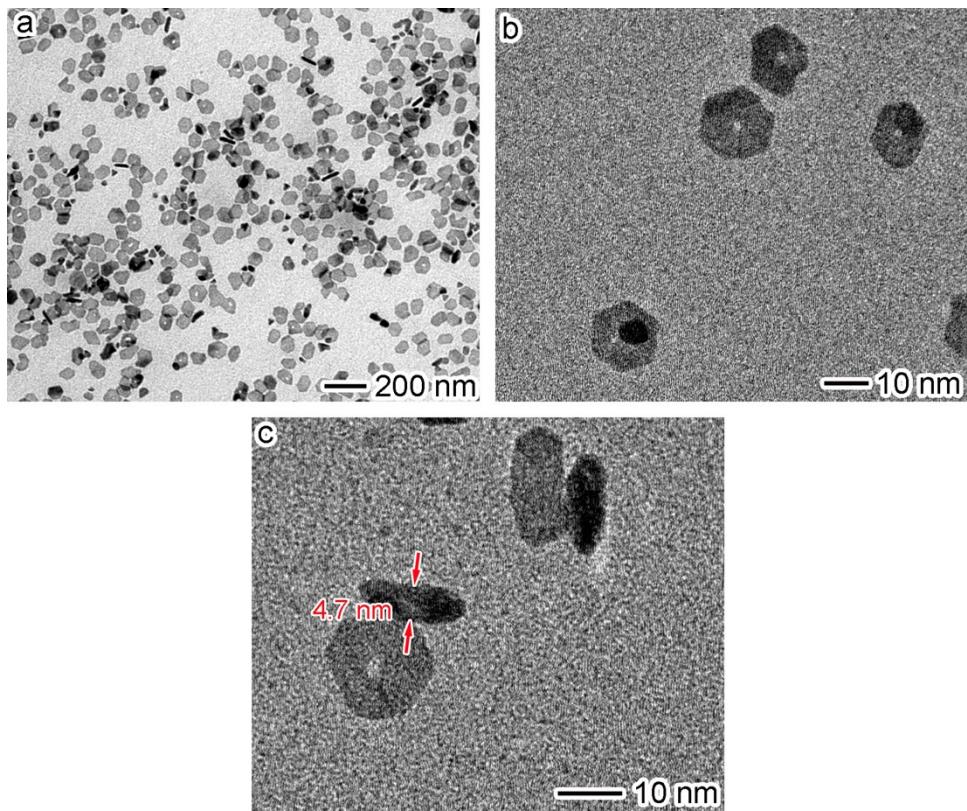


Fig. S8 TEM images of small Pd nanorings.

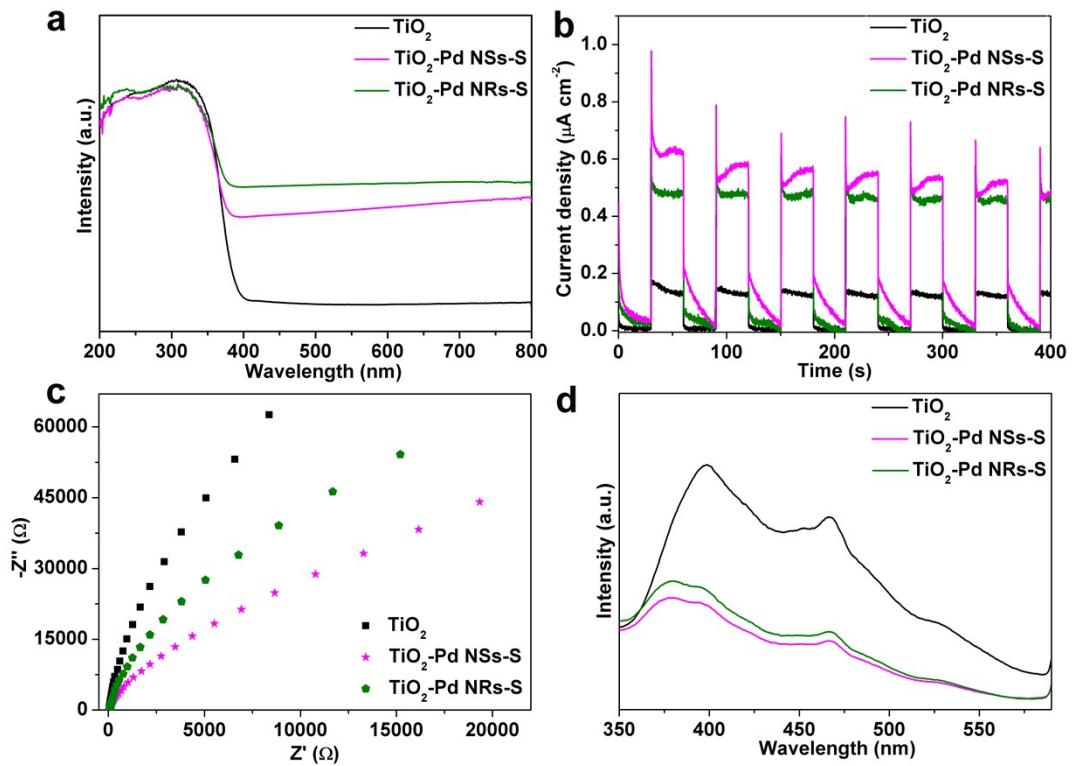


Fig. S9 (a) UV-vis-NIR diffuse reflectance spectra of bare TiO_2 , $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSs-S}$ and $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NRs-S}$; (b) photocurrent *vs.* time (*I-t*) curves and (c) EIS Nyquist plots of bare TiO_2 , $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSs-S}$ and $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NRs-S}$ at 0.4 V *vs.* Ag/AgCl under UV light ($\lambda < 400$ nm) irradiation; (d) PL spectra of bare TiO_2 , $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NSs-S}$ and $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NRs-S}$ excited at 310 nm.

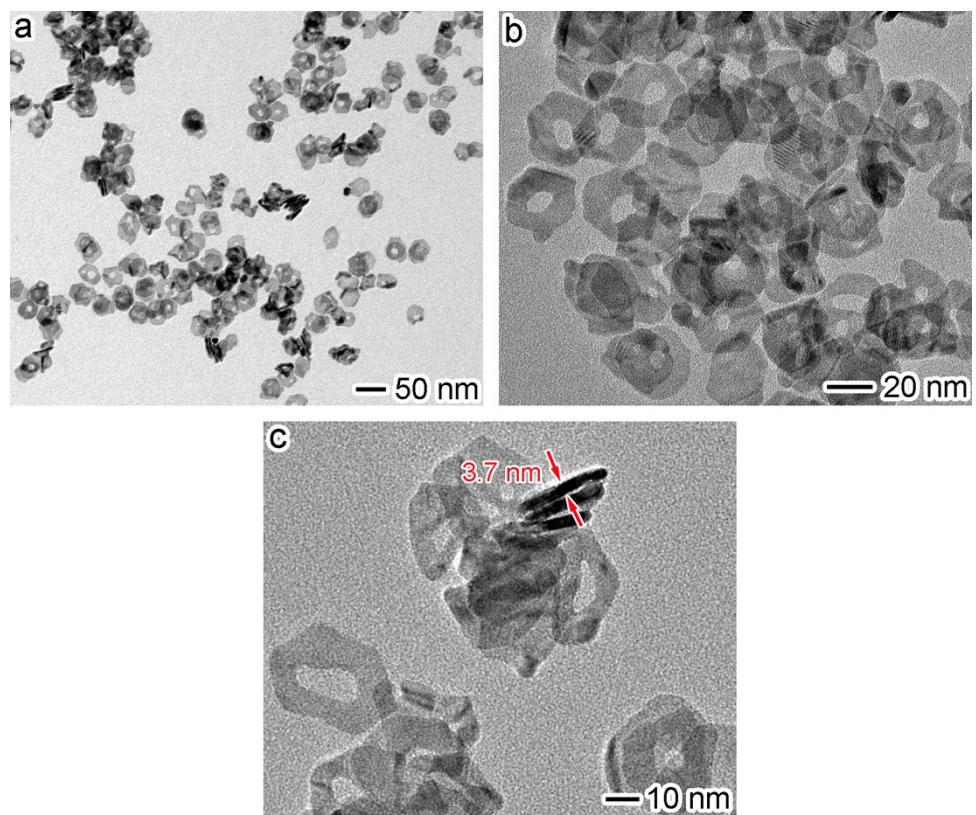


Fig. S10 TEM images of middle Pd nanorings.

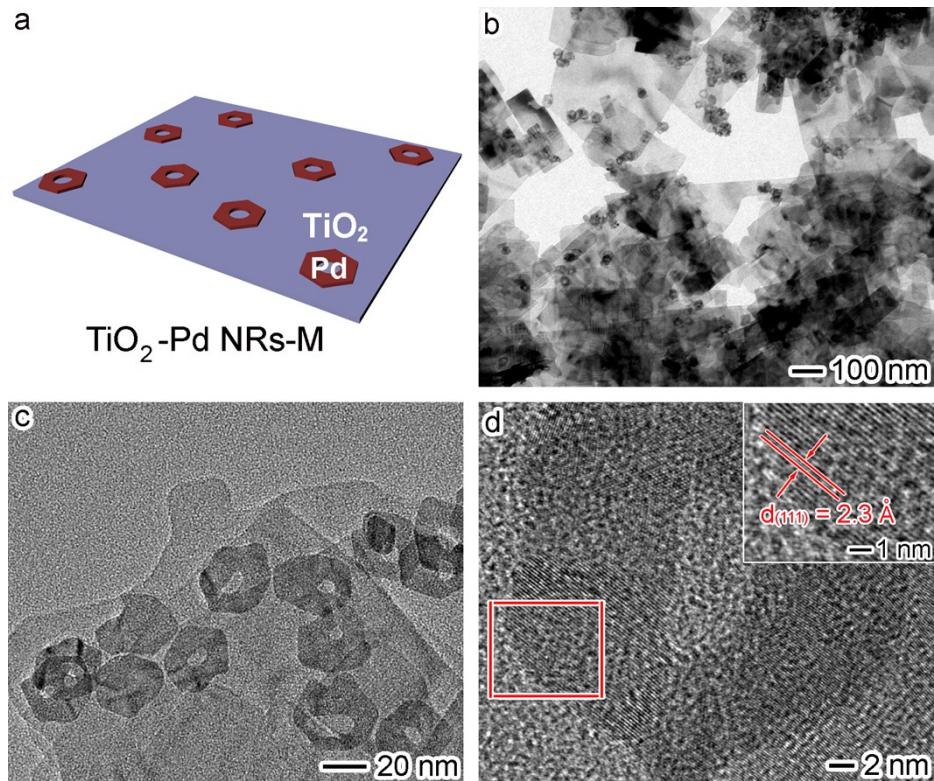


Fig. S11 (a) Schematic illustration, (b,c) TEM and (d) HRTEM images of $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Pd NRs-M}$.

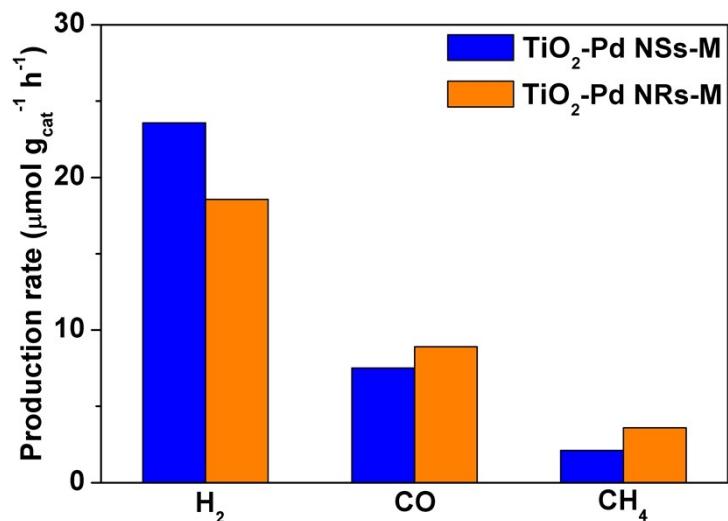


Fig. S12 H₂, CO, and CH₄ average evolution rates of TiO₂-Pd NRs-M in photocatalytic CO₂ reduction reaction with TiO₂-Pd NSs-M as a reference sample.

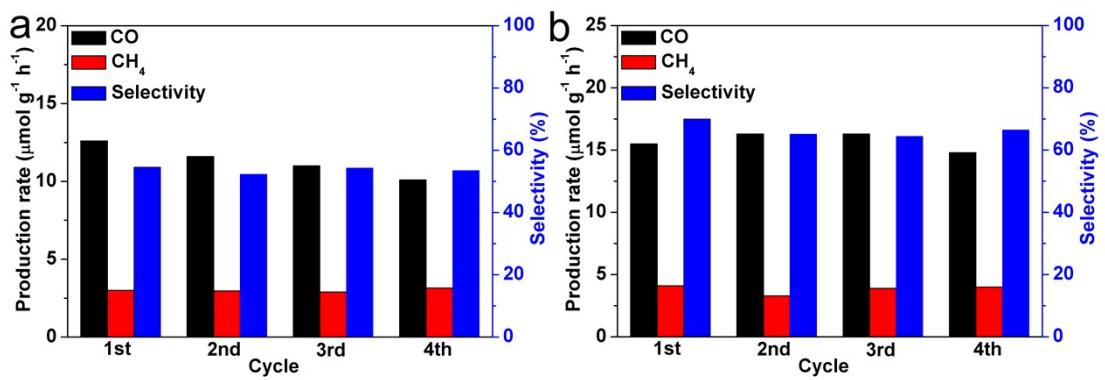


Fig. S13 Stability studies of CO and CH_4 evolution rates as well as the selectivity for CO_2 reduction with (a) TiO_2 -Pd NSs-S and (b) TiO_2 -Pd NRs-S as catalysts in the photocatalytic cyclic process.

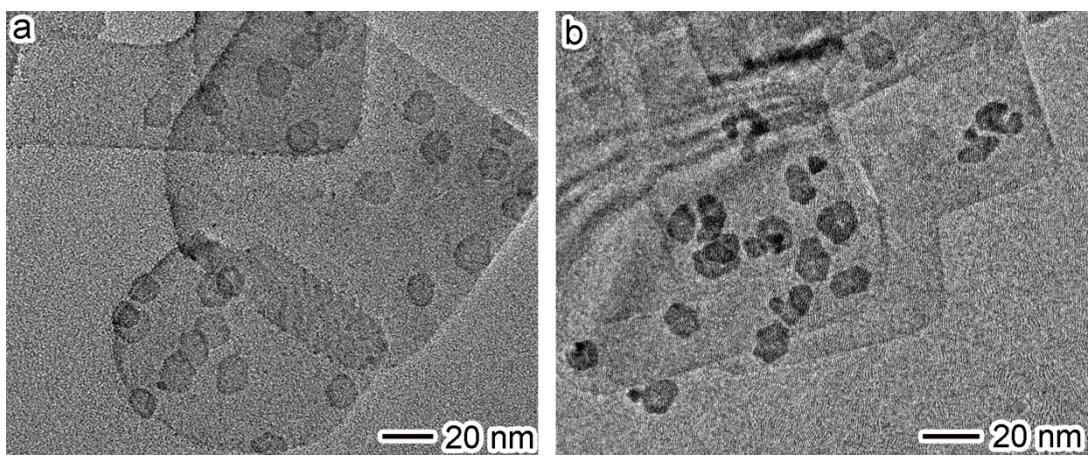


Fig. S14. TEM images of (a) TiO₂-Pd NSs-S and (b) TiO₂-Pd NR-S after the photocatalytic cyclic process.

Table S1. Chemical compositions of the TiO₂-Pd NSs and TiO₂-Pd NRs samples determined by ICP-MS.

Sample	Weight ratio of Pd : TiO ₂
TiO ₂ -Pd NSs-L	4.6%
TiO ₂ -Pd NSs-M	5.0%
TiO ₂ -Pd NSs-S	4.8%
TiO ₂ -Pd NRs-S	4.9%
TiO ₂ -Pd NRs-M	4.8%