Supporting Information

Understanding the Growth and Photoelectrochemical Properties of Mesocrystals and Single Crystals: A Case of Anatase TiO₂

Zhensheng Hong, *a Hong Dai, b Zhigao Huang a and Mingdeng Wei*,c

a College of Physics and Energy, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou, Fujian 350108, China.

b College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou, Fujian 350108, China.

c Institute of Advanced Energy Materials, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, China.

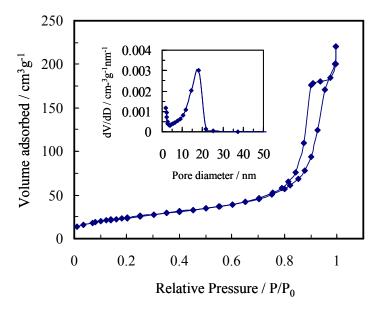


Fig. S1 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the TiO₂ mesocrystals. The insets show the BJH pore size distribution.

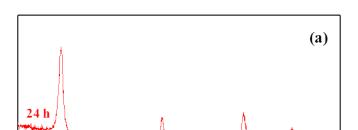


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of the precipitates obtained at different reaction times under (a) solvothermal and (b) hydrothermal conditions. The JCPDS patterns in (a) and (b) are anatase TiO_2 and TiO_2 -B, respectively.

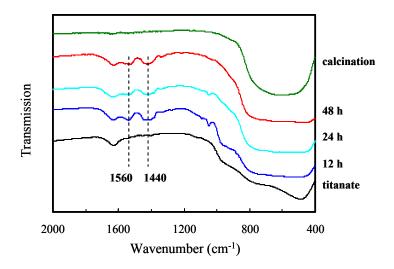


Fig. S3 FTIR patterns of titanate precursor and the precipitates obtained at different reaction times under solvothermal conditions, as well as the precipitate obtained after 48 h of reaction and 30 min of calcination at 400 °C.

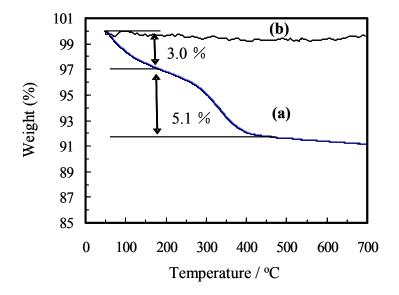


Fig. S4 TGA curves of the as-precipitated TiO₂ mesocrystals (a) and single crystals (b) synthesized at 200 °C under solvothermal and hydrothermal conditions.

•