

Supplementary Information for

Electronic and optical properties of TiO₂ nanotubes and arrays: A first-principles study

Qiangqiang Meng,^a Zhaoyong Guan,^a Jing Huang,^{a,b} Qunxiang Li^{a,c,*} and Jinlong Yang^{a,c}

^a Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Sciences at the Microscale, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, China. E-mail: liqun@ustc.edu.cn

^b School of Materials and Chemical Engineering, Anhui University of Architecture, Hefei, Anhui 230022, China.

^c Synergetic Innovation Center of Quantum Information and Quantum Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, China.

We perform test calculation for electronic structures of TiO₂ monolayer, bilayer, and bulk at the HSE06, PBE, and DFT+U levels. These predicted band gaps are summarized in Table S1.

Table S1 The predicted band gaps (in eV) of TiO₂ monolayer, bilayer and bulk at the HSE06, PBE, and DFT+U levels.

TiO ₂	HSE	PBE	Shear factor	DFT+U
monolayer	4.27	2.76	1.51	3.86
bilayer	4.12	2.66	1.46	3.77
bulk	3.29	1.92	1.37	3.26

As examples, by using the PBE and HSE06 functionals, and DFT+U method, we carry out additional calculations for band structures of TiO₂ bilayer, as shown in Fig. S1. The calculated results show that the band structures of TiO₂ sheets can be well described by using PBE functional. As shown in Figure S1, a shear factor of 1.51 eV is needed to obtain the reliable band gap, compared with the corresponding HSE06 results. Note that we do not obtain the reliable conduction bands of TiO₂ bilayer by using DFT+U method.

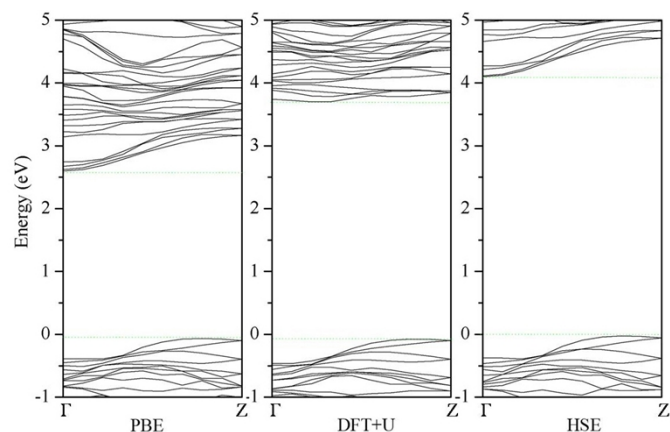


Fig. S1 Band structures of TiO₂ bilayer at the PBE, DFT+U and HSE06 levels.

The optimized D_{4d} and S_8 (-4, 4) SWTONTs are plotted in Figs. 1(b) and 1(c), respectively. Clearly, they display polygon- and circle-like configurations, as shown in Fig. S2.

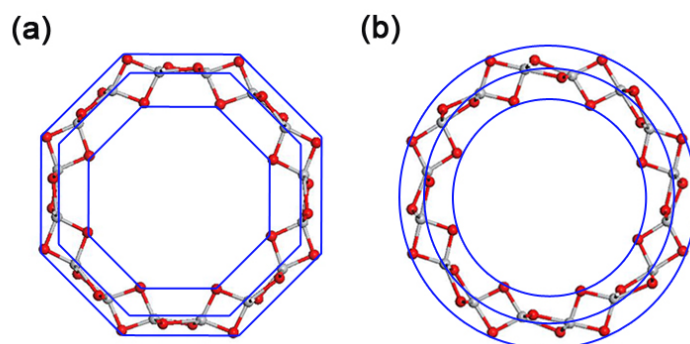


Fig. S2 Optimized structures. (a) Polygon-like D_{4d} (-4, 4) SWTONT, (b) Circle-like S_8 (-4, 4) SWTONTs.