

Supporting Information

Photoelectrochemical performance of facet-controlled TiO₂ nanosheets grown hydrothermally on FTO

Fahimeh Shahvaranfard,^{a,#} Gihoon Cha,^{a,#} Nikita Denisov,^{a,#} Benedict Osuagwu,^a

Patrik Schmuki^{a,b,c*}

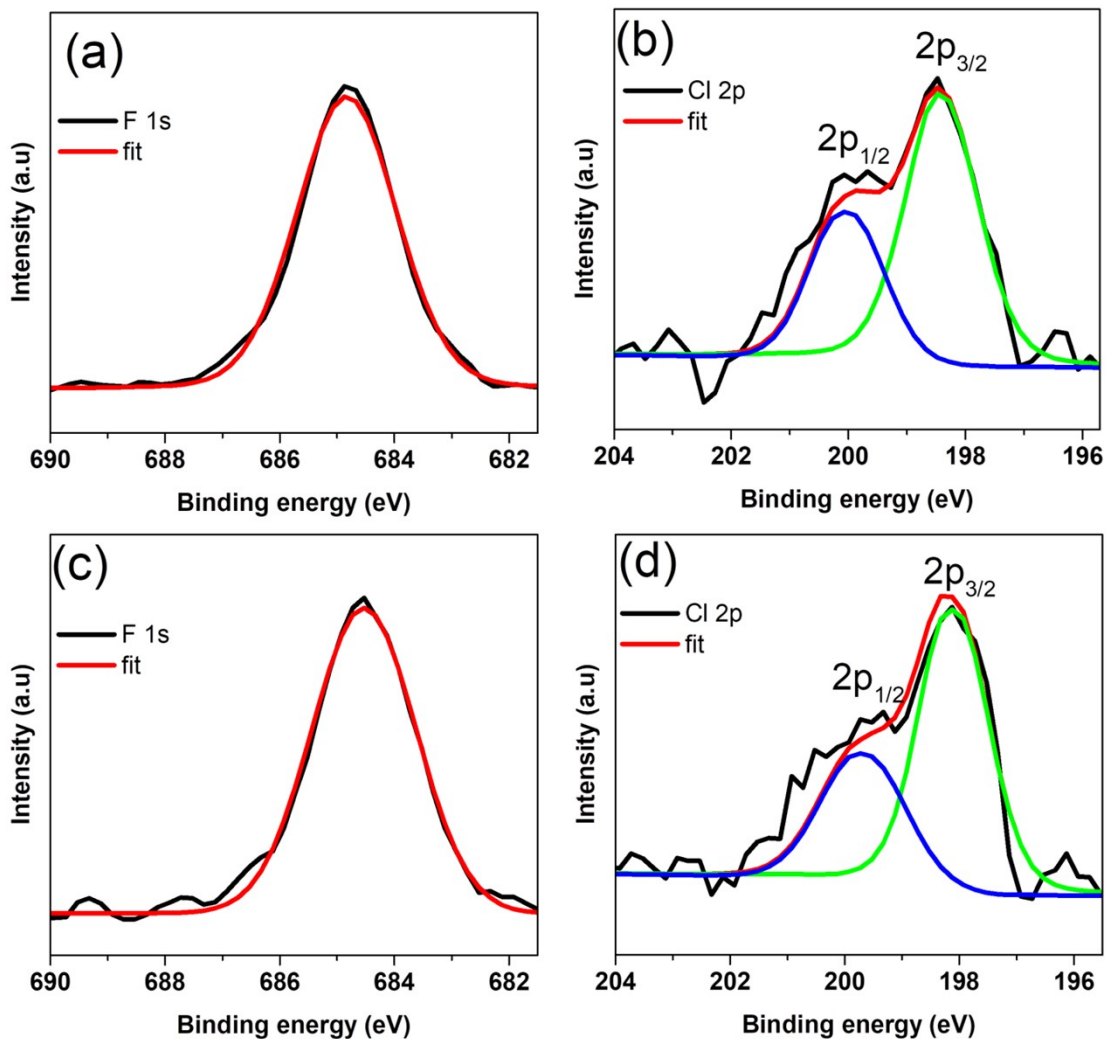
^a Institute for Surface Science and Corrosion WW4-LKO, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Martensstrasse 7, 91058 Erlangen, Germany

^b Chemistry Department, Faculty of Sciences, King Abdulaziz University, 80203 Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

^c Regional Centre of Advanced Technologies and Materials, Palacky University Olomouc, 17. listopadu 50A, 772 07 Olomouc, Czech Republic

These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Corresponding Author. E-mail: schmuki@ww.uni-erlangen.de



(e) at% (XPS)

Sample	Ti	O	C	Sn	F	Cl
HCl/DI:30/30	25.38	56.44	10.13	0.12	7.58	0.34
HCl/DI:33/27	22.13	56.16	15.43	0.61	4.96	0.71

Fig. S1. XPS spectra for (a) F 1s and (b) Cl 2p region of samples grown with the basic recipe (a,b), and of sample grown with higher concentration of HCl (HCl to DI of 33:27), (c,d) and

surface atomic concentration determined from XPS data (e). Evident is a different level of fluoride termination for the two samples but only a very weak influence of chloride.

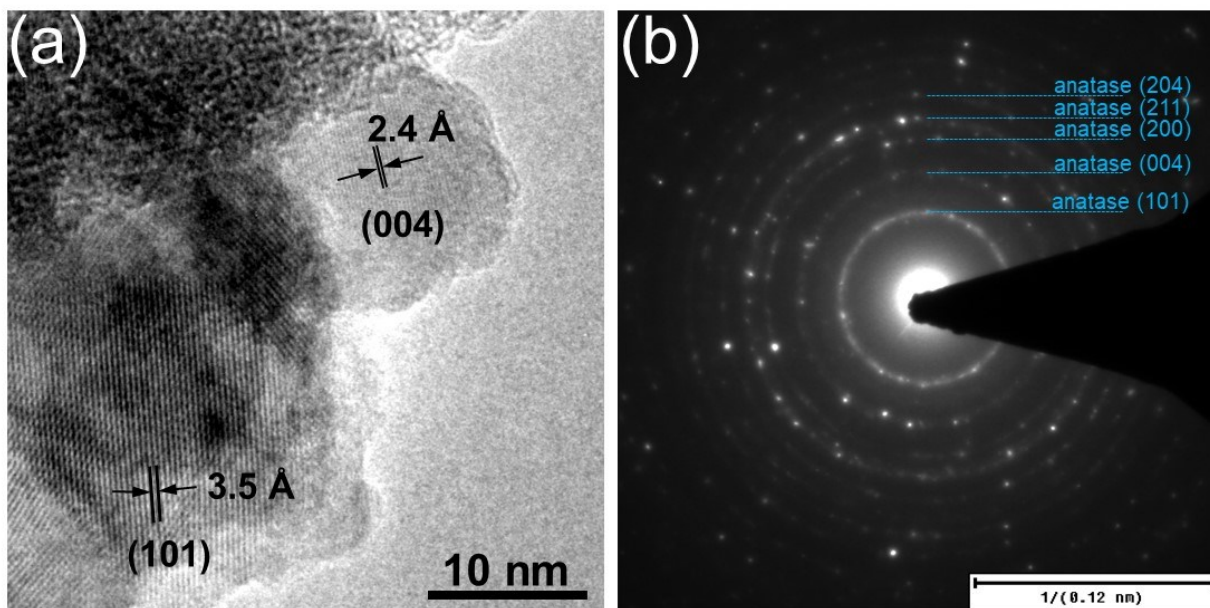
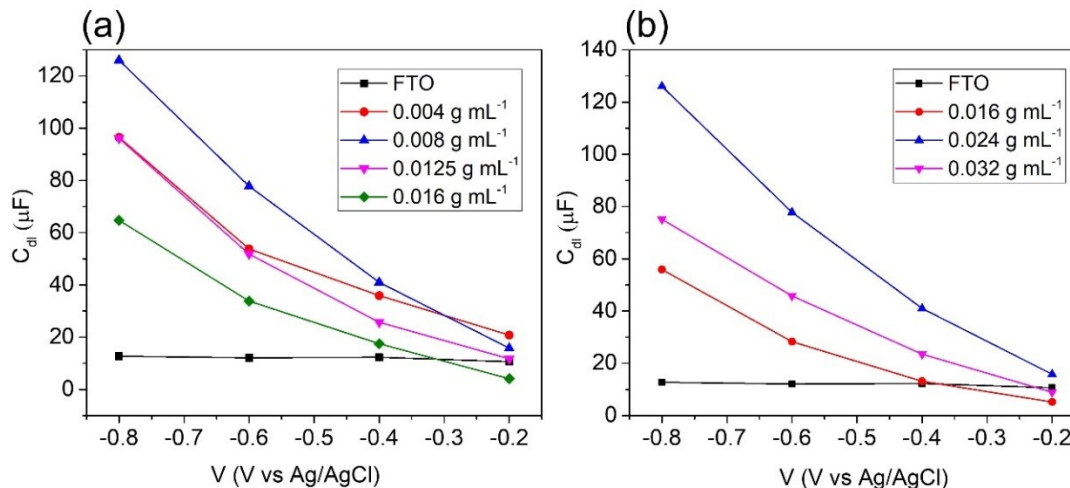


Fig. S2. HR-TEM image (a) and the corresponding SAED pattern (b) for the anatase TiO₂ nanosheets grown by hydrothermal treatment using the basic recipe at 150 °C for 15 h.



(c)

Sample	R_s (Ω)	R_{ct} ($k\Omega$)	CPE		Normalized Surface Area*
			C_{dl} (μF)	a	
FTO	83	252	12.3	0.97	0.3
0.004 g mL⁻¹	109	64	35.9	0.95	0.9
0.008 g mL⁻¹	119	243	41	0.96	1
0.0125 g mL⁻¹	139	146	25.7	0.93	0.6
0.016 g mL⁻¹	330	530	17.5	0.96	0.4

$$*A/A_0 = C/C_0$$

(d)

Sample	R_s (Ω)	R_{ct} ($k\Omega$)	CPE		Normalized Surface Area*
			C_{dl} (μF)	a	
FTO	83	252	12.3	0.97	0.3
0.016 g mL⁻¹	620	509	13.1	0.96	0.3
0.024 g mL⁻¹	119	243	41	0.96	1
0.032 g mL⁻¹	97	906	23.5	0.96	0.6

$$*A/A_0 = C/C_0$$

Fig. S3 Double layer capacitance as a function of voltage for TiO₂ nanosheets for (a) different concentrations of F precursor, (b) different concentrations of Ti precursor (c) Impedance parameters at -0.4 V for TiO₂ nanosheets at different concentrations of F precursor, (d) Impedance parameters at -0.4 V for TiO₂ nanosheets at different concentrations of Ti precursor.

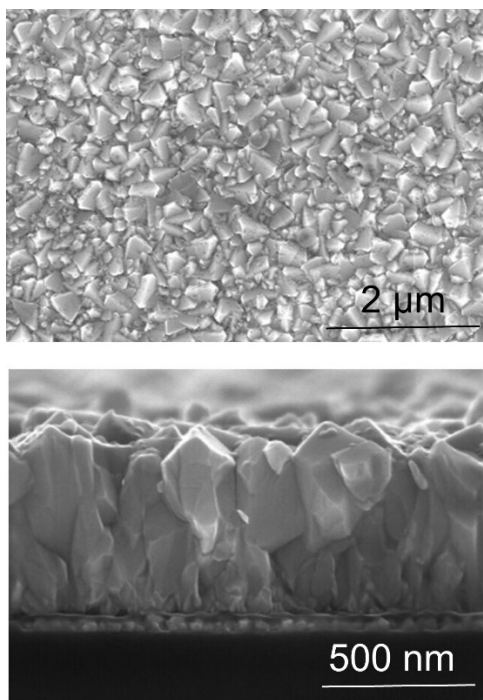


Fig. S4 Top view and cross-sectional SEM images of TiO₂ nanosheets grown on FTO at HCl to DI water: 40/20.

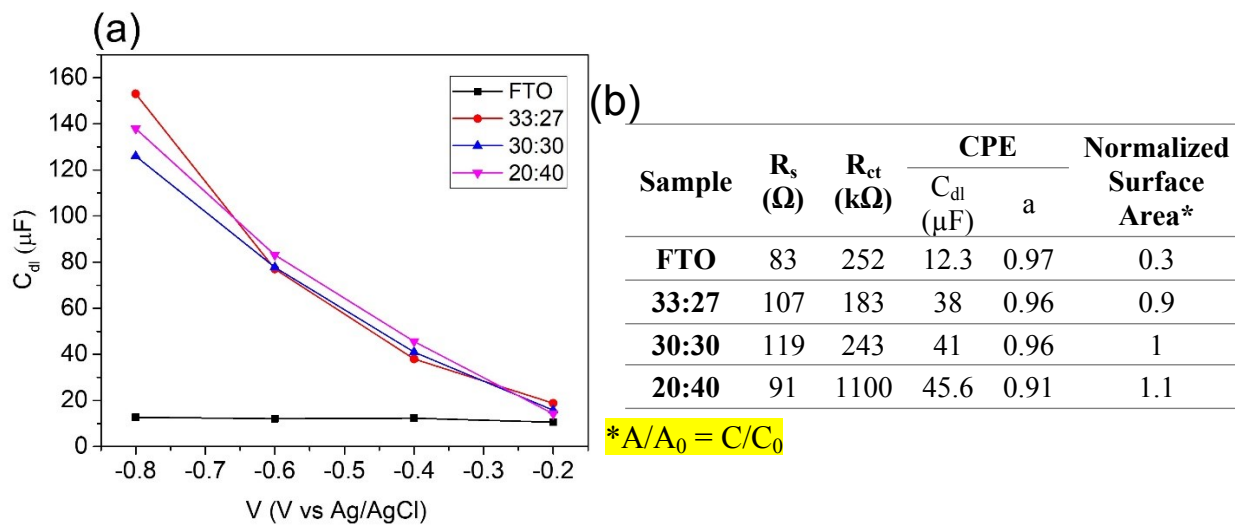


Fig. S5 (a) Double layer capacitance as a function of voltage for TiO_2 nanosheets grown with different ratios of HCl to DI water, (b) Impedance parameters at -0.4 V.