

Supplementary Material for Energy & Environmental Science

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## Supporting Information

for

# **Light-Harvesting Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotubes and CdS Hybrids: Application to Photocatalytic Hydrogen Production from Water**

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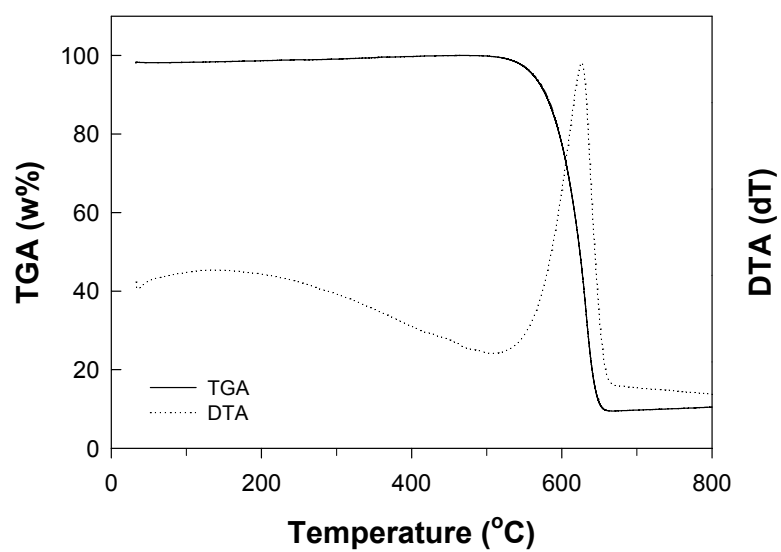


Figure S1. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of employed carbon nanotubes (c-CNT).

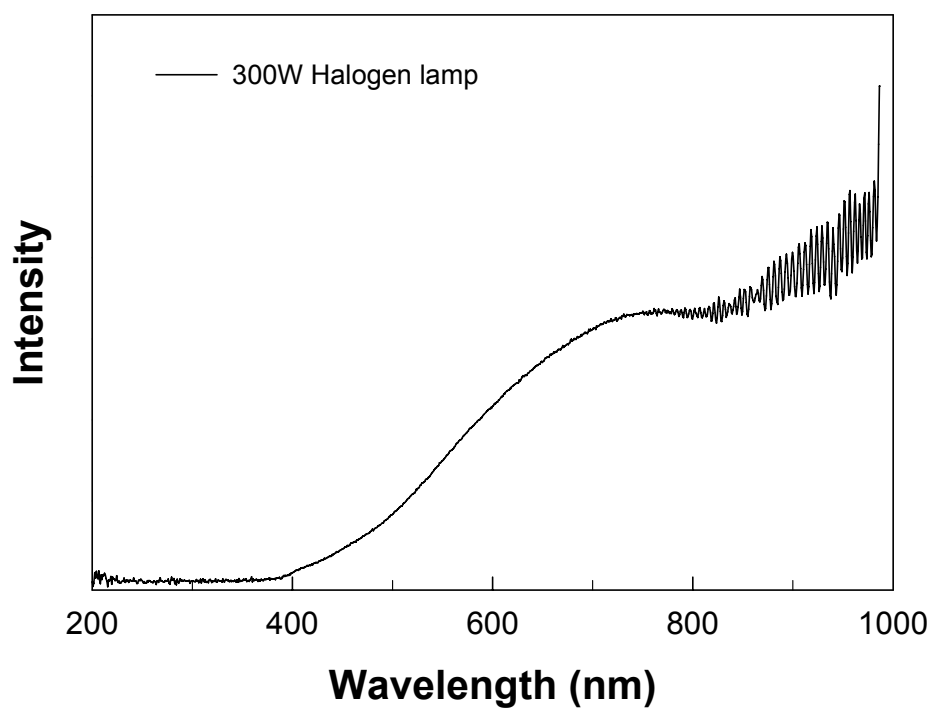


Figure S2. Spectral output of a 300-W halogen lamp employed in this study.

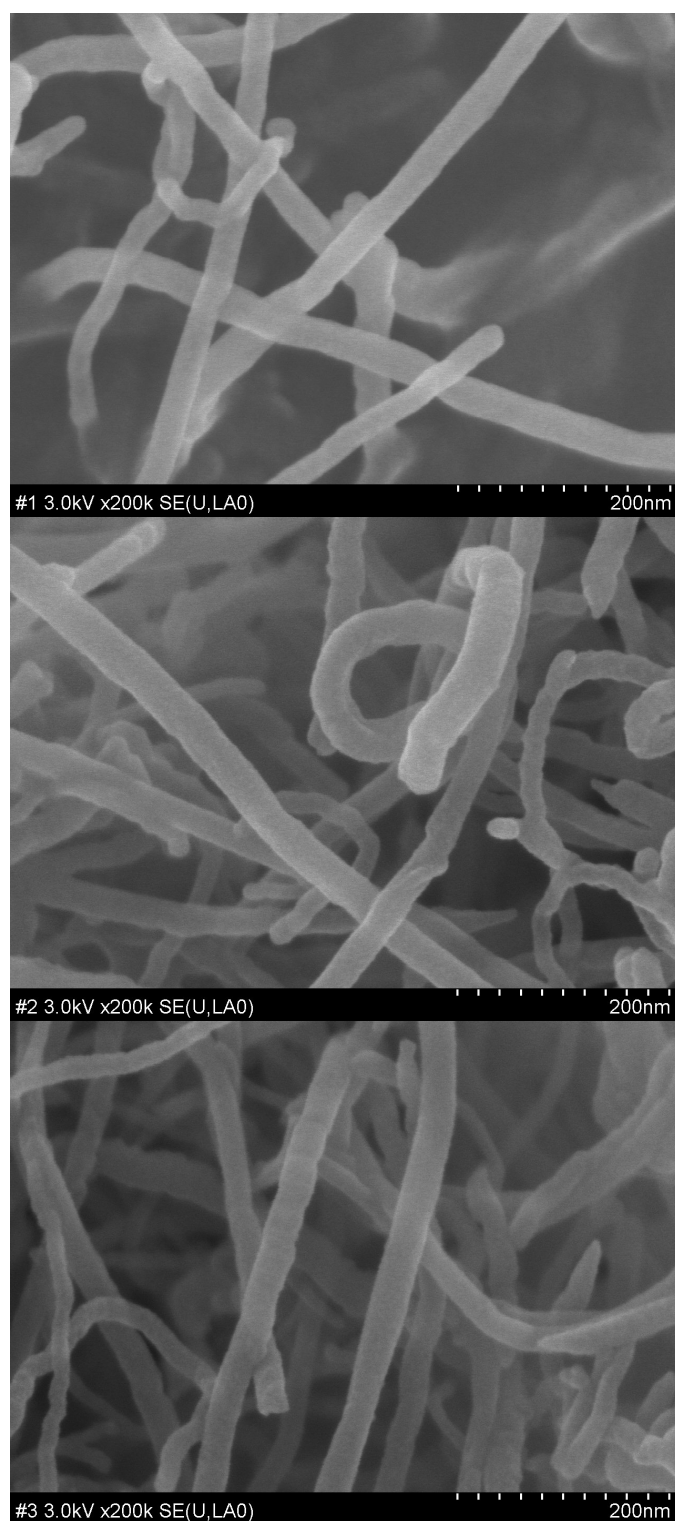


Figure S3. Scanning electron microscopic images of c-CNT (top), a-CNT (middle), and h-CNT (bottom).

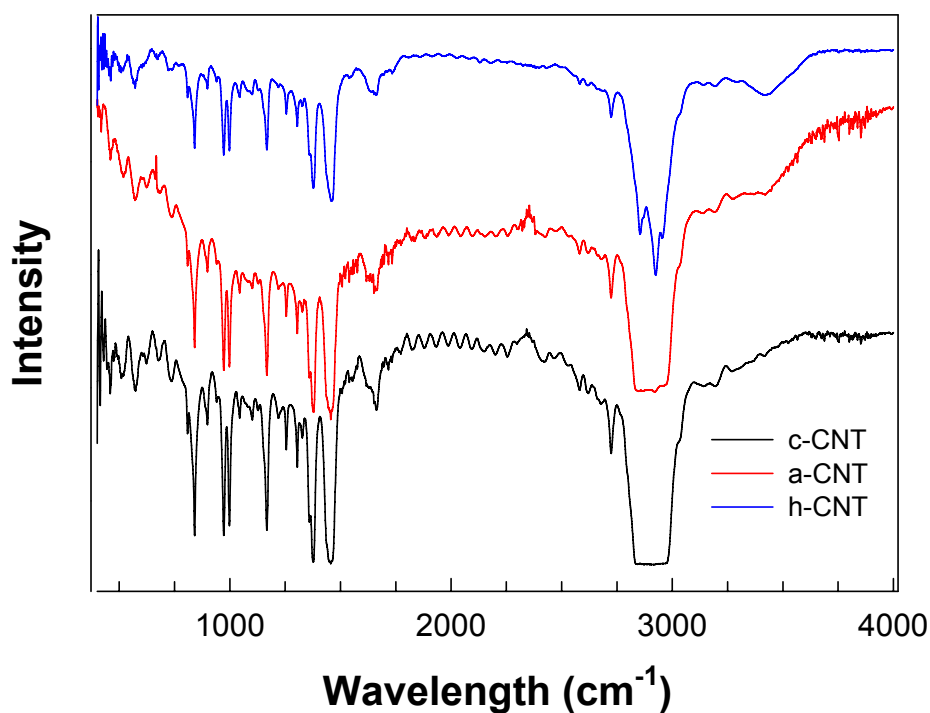


Figure S4. FTIR spectra of c-CNT, a-CNT, and h-CNT.

Overall spectra are quite similar among the three samples. A number of absorption peaks are identically found between 800 and 1500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , attributable to C-O-C ( $1140 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , symmetric stretching), C-O ( $1251 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , asymmetric stretching in ether bridged group), carboxyl-carbonate ( $1377 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ )<sup>ref 1</sup>, and typical C – C (and/or C – H) vibration modes while a peak at  $1650 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  arises from C = C stretching (nonconjugated) vibration due to the internal defects.<sup>15</sup> The intensive, broad bands at  $2800 \sim 3000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  seem to be originated from C – C stretching vibration modes. One difference of the treated samples from the c-CNT is a broad absorption band (O – H stretching mode) found at ca.  $3400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

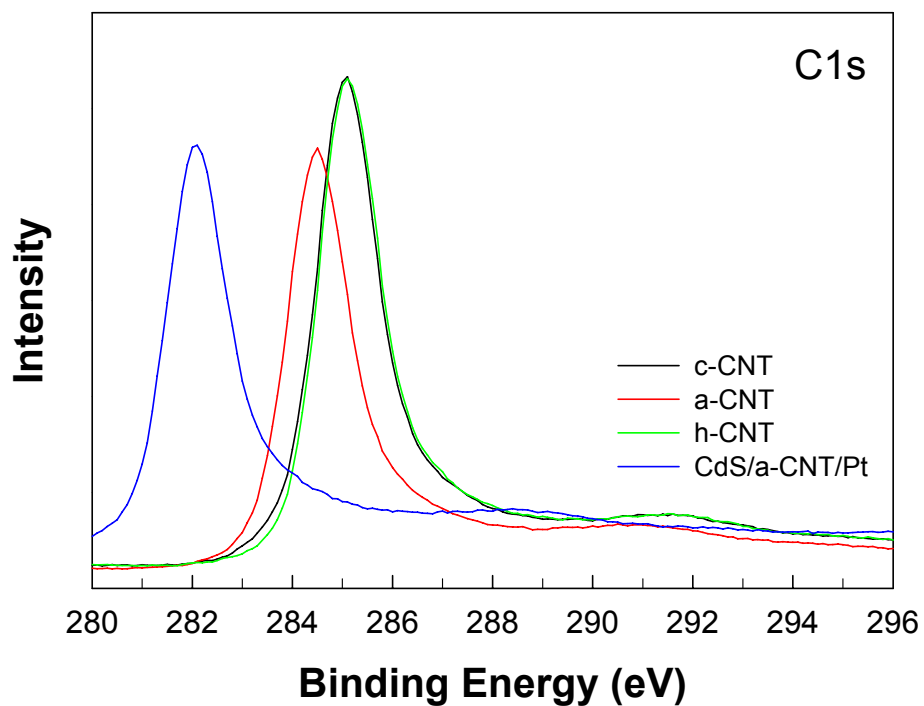


Figure S5. XPS spectra of C1s

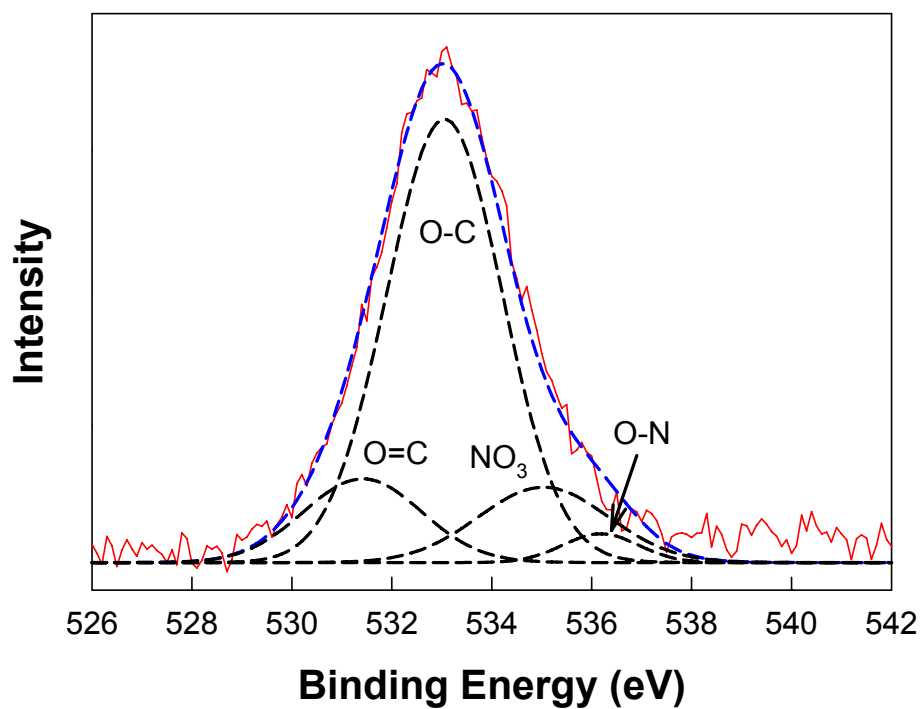


Figure S6. Deconvoluted XPS spectrum of O1s for CdS/a-CNT/Pt.

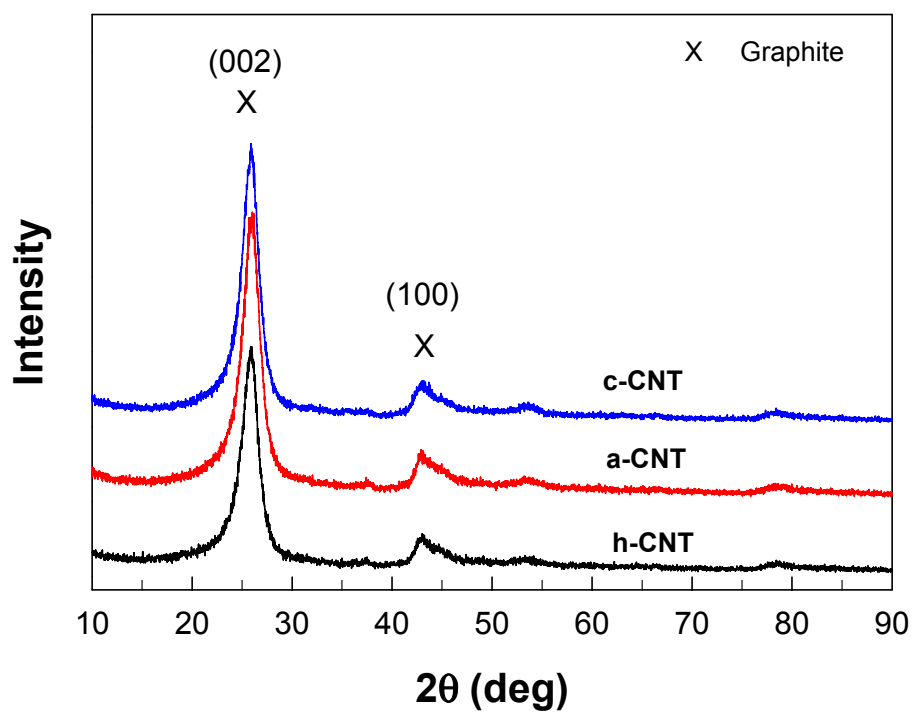


Figure S7. XRD patterns of c-CNT, a-CNT, and h-CNT.

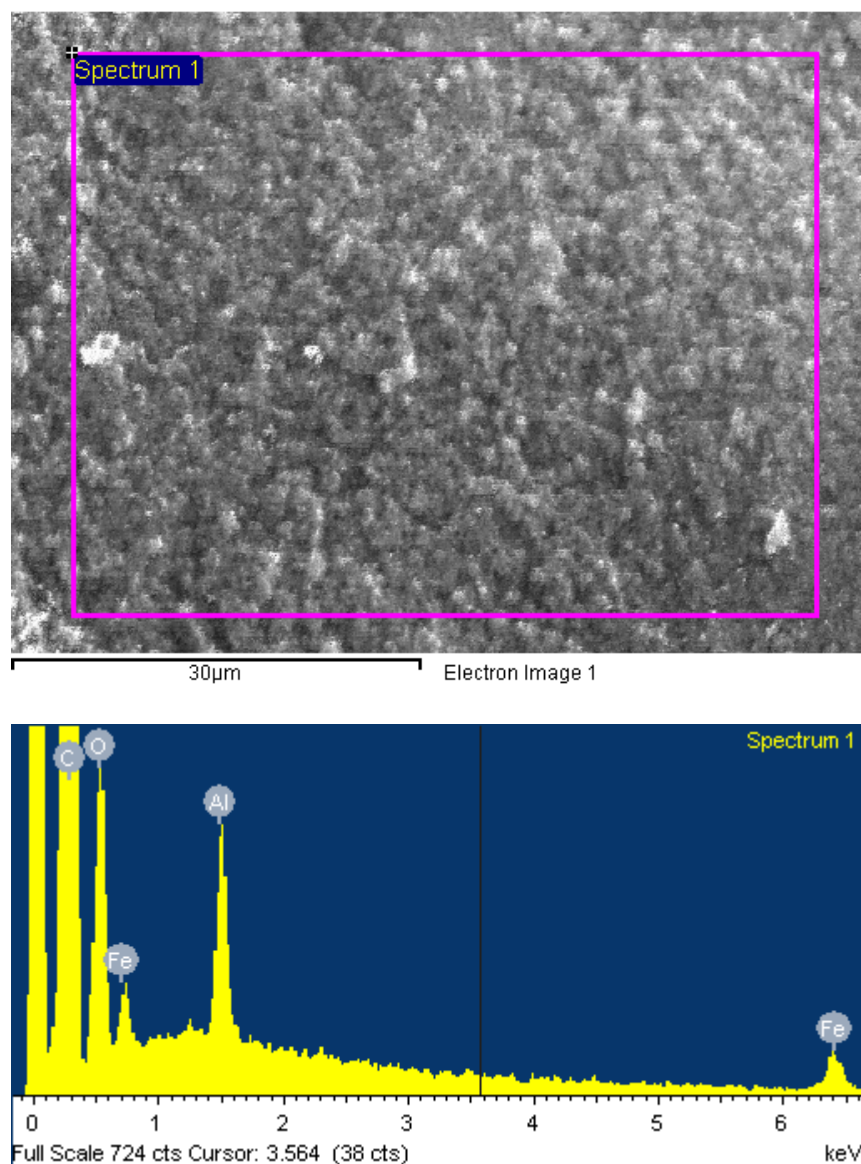


Figure S8. SEM-EDX analysis of CNT annealed at 700 °C for 10 min. Elemental analysis indicates that the CNT is composed of C (87%), O (10%), Al (1%) and Fe (1.58%).



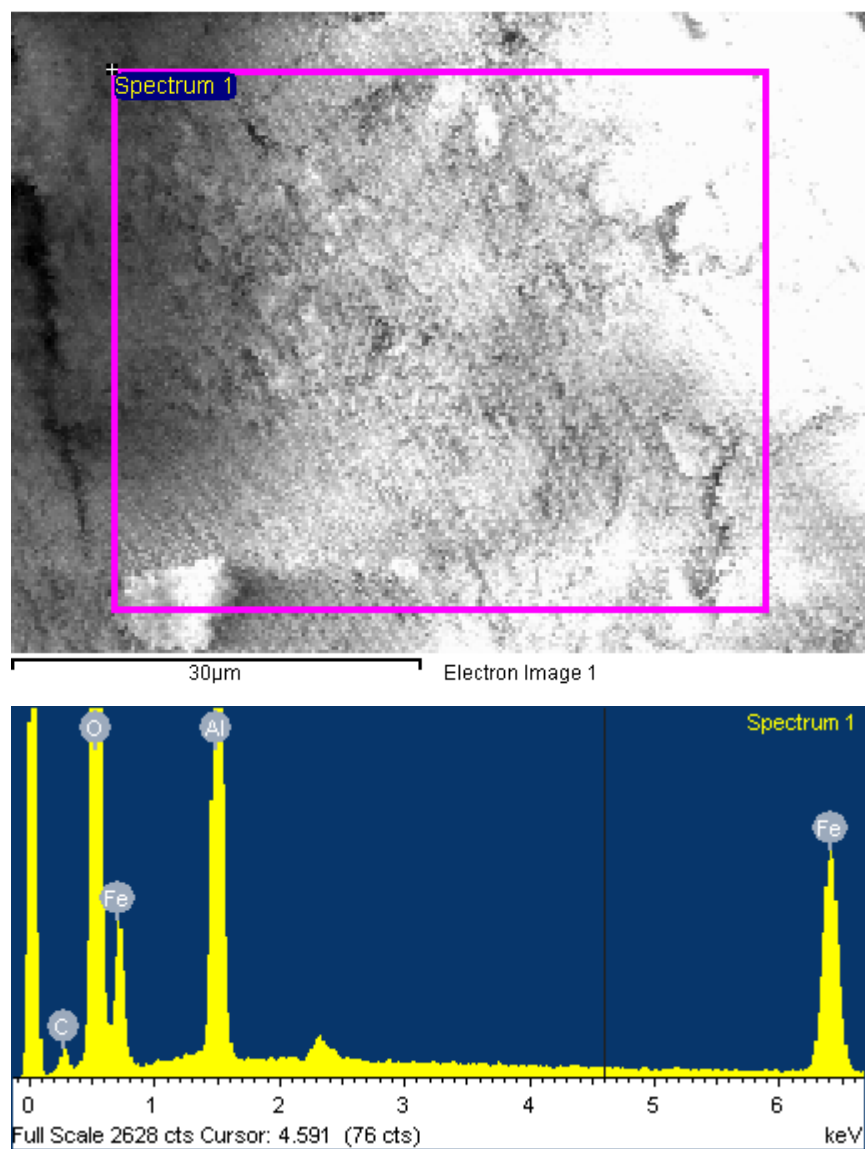


Figure S9. SEM-EDX analysis of CNT annealed at 700 °C for 60 min. Elemental analysis indicates that the CNT is composed of C (3%), O (37%), Al (18%) and Fe (42%).