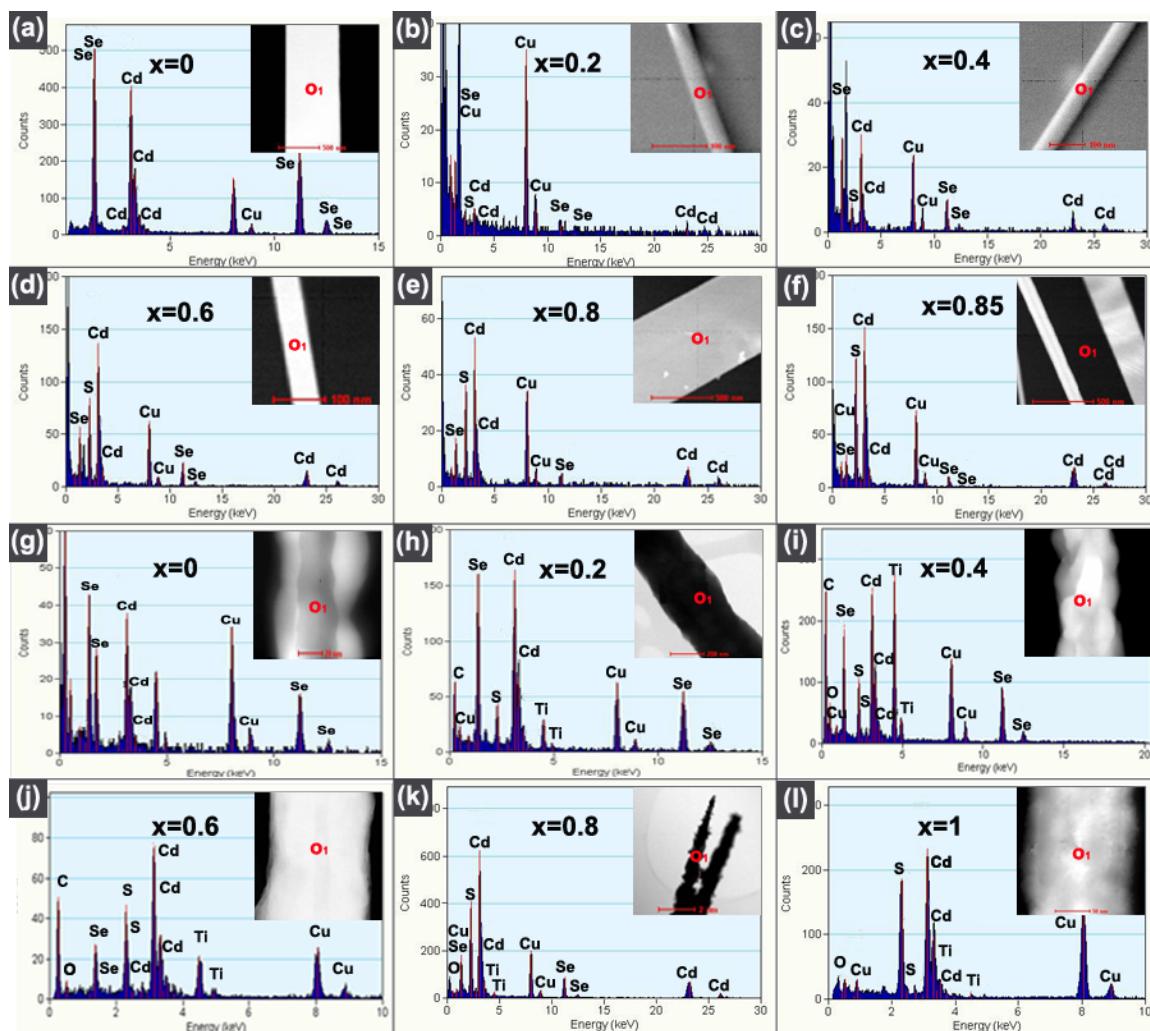


## Supporting Information

# CdSSe Layer-Sensitized TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanowire Array as Efficient Photoelectrode

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**Fig. S1:** EDX data of the CdS<sub>x</sub>Se<sub>1-x</sub> NWs with (a)  $x = 0$ , (b) 0.2, (c) 0.4, (d) 0.6, (e) 0.8, and (f) 1; TiO<sub>2</sub>-CdS<sub>x</sub>Se<sub>1-x</sub> NCs with (g)  $x = 0$ , (h) 0.2, (i) 0.4, (j) 0.6, (k) 0.8, and (l) 1. The HAADF STEM images are shown in the insets.



**Fig. S2.** Band gap of  $\text{CdS}_x\text{Se}_{1-x}$  NWs, estimated from Vegard's rule (dotted line), PL, and UV-visible absorption, as a function of S mole fraction ( $x$ ). It shows the good match of the band gap of the  $\text{CdS}_x\text{Se}_{1-x}$  NWs, experimentally determined from the PL band-edge emission, with the predicted  $E_g$  values using Vegard's rule (dotted line). The experimental data exhibits a linear fit function,  $E_g(x) = 1.74 + 0.73 x$ , indicating that there is no bowing effect. For comparison, the band gap, predicted from the onset of the UV-visible absorption band, also follows a linear relation with  $x$ , according to  $E_g(x) = 1.63 + 0.72 x$ .

