

Supplementary Information

Bi₄Ti₃O₁₂ nanosheets/TiO₂ submicron fibers heterostructures: in situ fabrication and high visible light photocatalytic activity

Tieping Cao^{a,b}, Yuejun Li^{a,b}, Changhua Wang^a, ZhenYi Zhang^a, Mingyi Zhang^a,

Changlu Shao^{a,*} and Yichun Liu^a

^a Centre for Advanced Optoelectronic Functional Materials Research, Key Laboratory for UV Light-Emitting Materials and Technology of Ministry of Education, Northeast Normal University, Changchun 130024, People's Republic of China

^b Department of Chemistry, Baicheng Teacher's College, Baicheng, Jilin 137000, China

Detail derivation process for the relation between the molar ratio of Bi₄Ti₃O₁₂ to TiO₂ and the atomic ratio of Bi to Ti: If the molar number of Bi₄Ti₃O₁₂ and TiO₂ is a and b, respectively, then the molar ratio of Bi₄Ti₃O₁₂ to TiO₂ (denoted as R) and the atomic ratio of Bi to Ti (denoted as r) can be calculated as following:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{b} = R & (1) \\ \frac{4a}{3a+b} = r & (2) \end{cases}$$

Thus, $r = \frac{4}{3 + \frac{1}{R}} \Rightarrow R = \frac{r}{4 - 3r}$

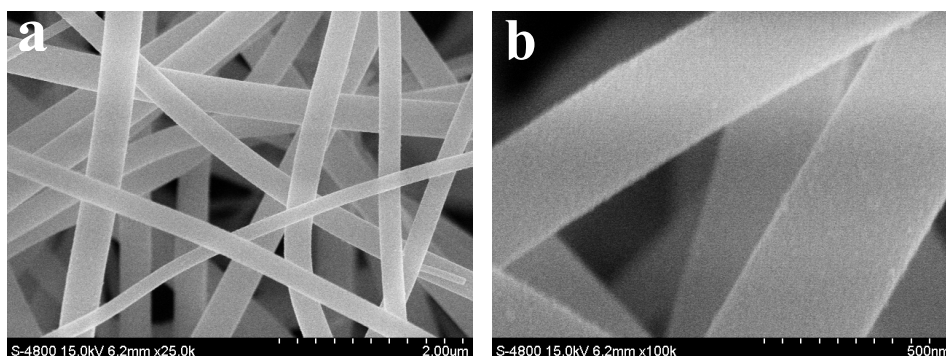


Fig. S1: SEM image of pure TiO₂ nanofibers: (a) low magnification, (b) high magnification.

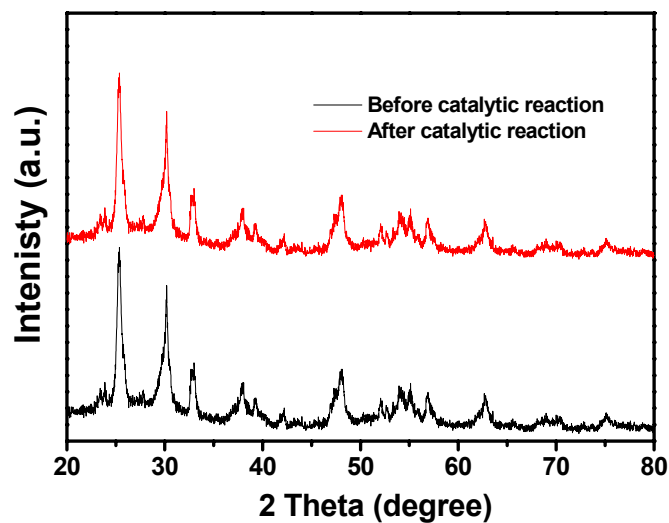


Fig. S2: XRD pattern comparison of sample BT1 before and after photocatalytic reaction.

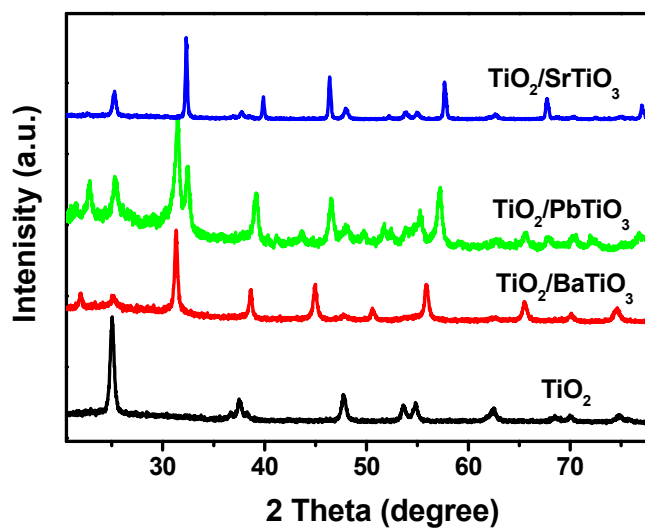


Fig. S3: XRD patterns of different as-synthesized samples.