## **Supporting information**

## In-situ loading of ultra-small Cu<sub>2</sub>O particles on TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets to enhance the visible-light photoactivity

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Fig. S1 Raman spectra of pure  $TiO_2$  nanosheets ( $TiO_2$ -NS) and  $Cu_2O/TiO_2$  nanosheets (CT nanosheets).



**Fig. S2** Structural and morphological characterizations of N-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets with {001} facets exposed. (a) XRD pattern, (b) UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra, (c-d) TEM images.

The XRD pattern of N-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets (N-TiO<sub>2</sub>-NS) shows typical diffraction pattern of anatase (Fig.S2a), indicating they have the same crystal structure with TiO<sub>2</sub>-NS and CT-NS. The UV-vis spectrum of N-TiO<sub>2</sub>-NS is displayed in Fig. S2b. Obviously, the N-doped sample shows a enhanced absorption in 400~500 nm compared to pure TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets, which can be ascribed to the N-doping.

We use TEM to investigate the morphology of N-TiO<sub>2</sub>-NS. In Fig. S2c, these N-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets are rectangular nanosheets with side length of ca. 20~50 nm and thickness of ca. 4~10 nm. The HRTEM image Fig. S2d shows that the lattice spacing parallel to the top and bottom facets is ~0.235nm, corresponding to the {001} planes of anatase TiO<sub>2</sub>. The morphology of N-TiO<sub>2</sub>-NS is quite similar to that of TiO<sub>2</sub>-NS and CT-NS, indicating that N-TiO<sub>2</sub>-NS is a suitable visible-light catalyst for comparison to confirm the improvement in visible-light activity introduced by loading Cu<sub>2</sub>O nanoparticles.