

Supplementary Information

Direct Evidence of Plasmon Enhancement on Photocatalytic Hydrogen Generation over Au/Pt-Decorated TiO₂ Nanofibers

Zhenyi Zhang,^{a,b} Anran Li,^b Shao-Wen Cao,^b Michel Bosman,^c Shuzhou Li,^b and Can Xue^{*b}

^a *School of Physics and Materials Engineering, Dalian Nationalities University,
Dalian, 116600, China.*

^b *Solar Fuels Laboratory, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanyang
Technological University, 50 Nanyang Avenue, Singapore 639798, Singapore. Fax: +65 6790
9081; Tel: +65 6790 6180; E-mail: cxue@ntu.edu.sg*

^c *Institute of Materials Research and Engineering A* STAR, 3 Research Link, 117602,
Singapore.*

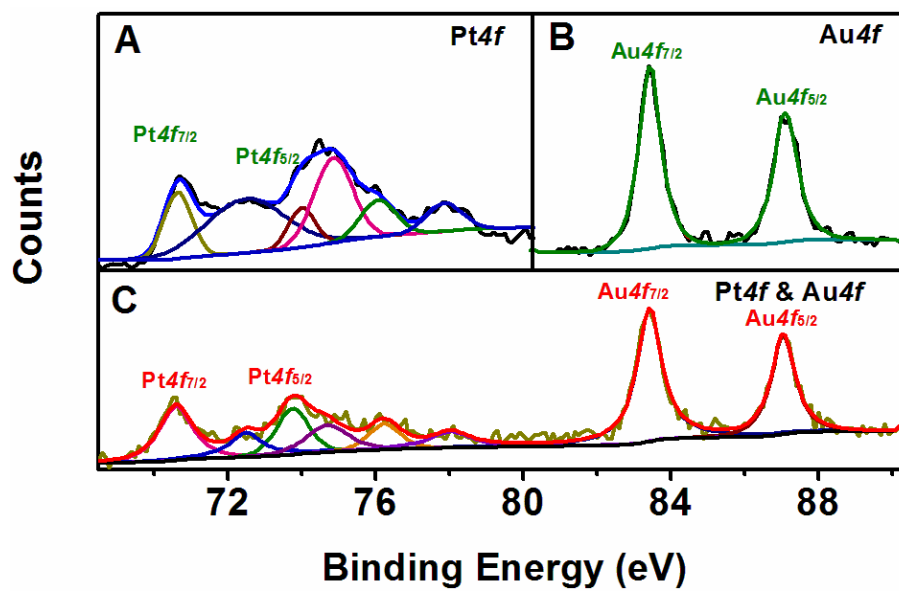


Figure S1. High resolution XPS spectra of Au 4f or/and Pt 4f regions for (A) Pt₁/TiO₂ nanofibers; (B) Au₁/TiO₂ nanofibers; (C) Au_{0.75}/Pt_{0.25}/TiO₂ nanofibers.

Elements	Pt₁/TiO₂ nanofibers	Au₁/TiO₂ nanofibers	Au_{0.75}/Pt_{0.25}/TiO₂ nanofibers
Pt4f7 Pt (0)	70.7 eV	-----	70.6 eV
Pt4f7 Pt (II)	72.5 eV	-----	72.5 eV
Pt4f7 Pt (IV)	74.7 eV	-----	74.7 eV
Au4f7 Au (0)	-----	83.4 eV	83.4 eV

Table S1. Peak position of binding energy of the samples

As observed in Figure 1S, the XPS results shows that the Au species in the Au₁/TiO₂ nanofibers are only metallic Au⁰ state, while there are three states of Pt species in the Pt₁/TiO₂ nanofibers, including the metallic Pt⁰ state, Pt²⁺ state, and Pt⁴⁺ state.^{1,2} The presence of Pt²⁺ and Pt⁴⁺ state might be attributed to the formation of Pt-O bond on the surface of Pt nanostructures, which is agreement to the literatures.^{3, 4} By comparing the peak positions of binding energy with the Au₁/TiO₂ and Pt₁/TiO₂ nanofibers in table S1, the Au4f7 and Pt4f7 peaks in the Au_{0.75}/Pt_{0.25}/TiO₂ nanofibers are nearly unchanged, indicating that the Au and Pt NPs were co-decorated in the TiO₂ nanofibers, and no Au-Pt alloy formation.

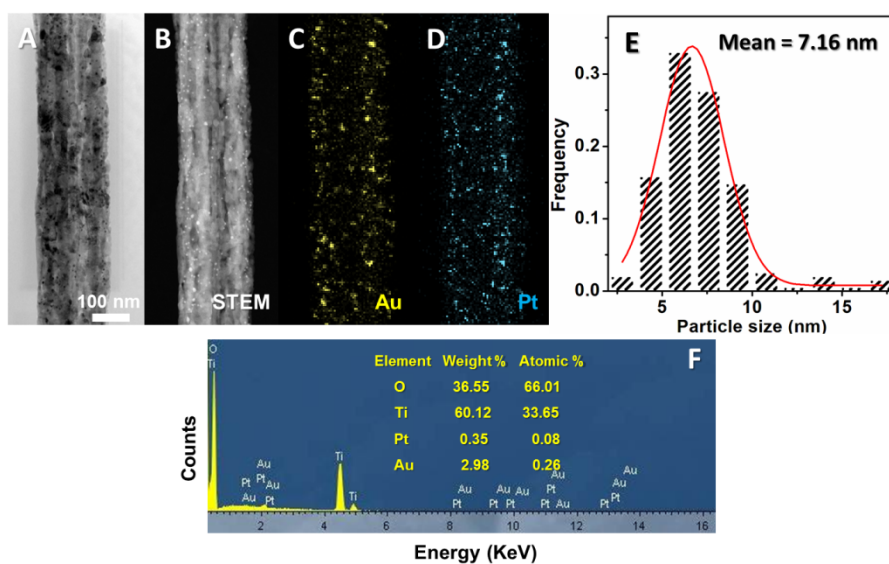


Figure S2. (A) TEM image and (B) dark-field STEM image of the $\text{Au}_{0.75}/\text{Pt}_{0.25}/\text{TiO}_2$ nanofibers; Elemental mapping images from image A: (C) Au element; (D) Pt element; (E) Size distribution histogram of metal NPs in the $\text{Au}_{0.75}/\text{Pt}_{0.25}/\text{TiO}_2$ nanofibers calculated from the above STEM image; (F) EDS spectrum of the $\text{Au}_{0.75}/\text{Pt}_{0.25}/\text{TiO}_2$ nanofibers.

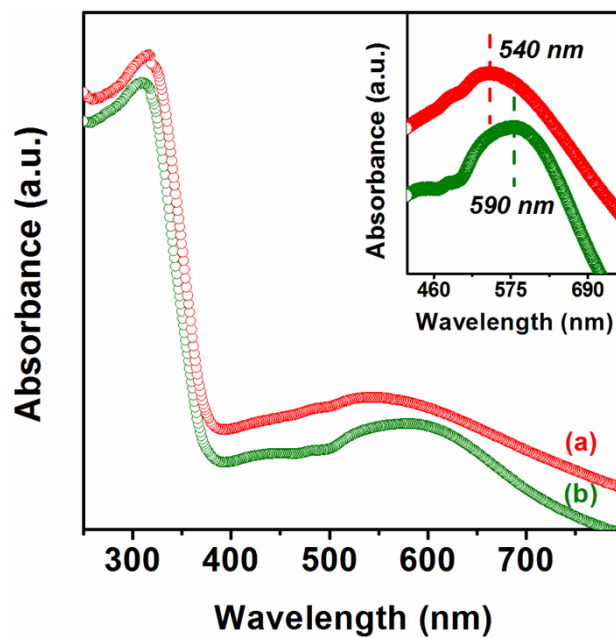


Figure S3. UV-Vis absorption spectra of the (a) Au_{0.75}/Pt_{0.25}/TiO₂ and (b) Au₁/TiO₂ nanofibers, which are converted from diffuse reflectance spectra by means of the Kubelka-Munk function.

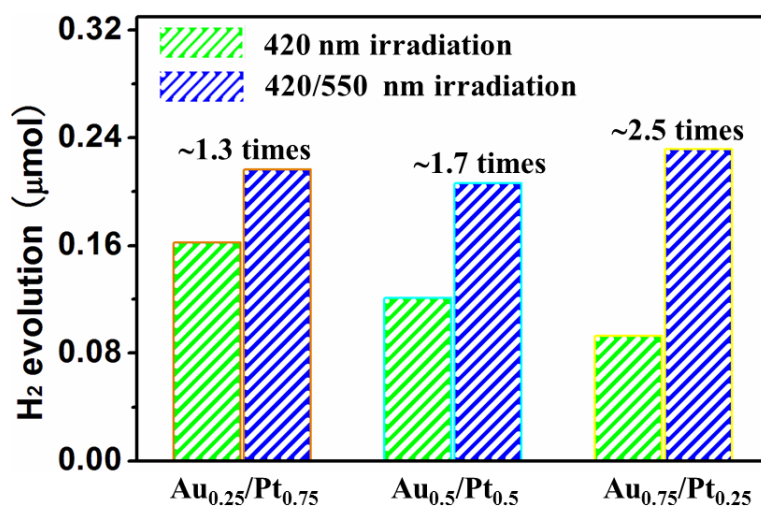


Figure S4. H₂ evolution amount for the Au/Pt/TiO₂ nanofibers with different mole ratios of Au to Pt versus the irradiation wavelength after 2 h irradiation by using L-ascorbic acid (H₂A) as the sacrificial agents in 10 mL aqueous solution.

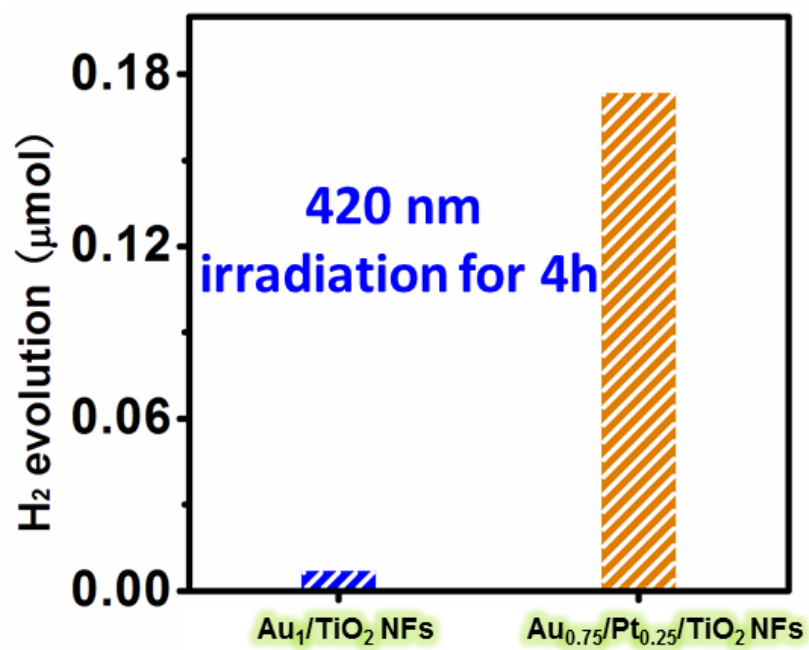


Figure S5. H₂ evolution amount of the Au₁/TiO₂ and Au_{0.75}/Pt_{0.25}/TiO₂ nanofibers under irradiation at 420 ±10 nm for 4h.

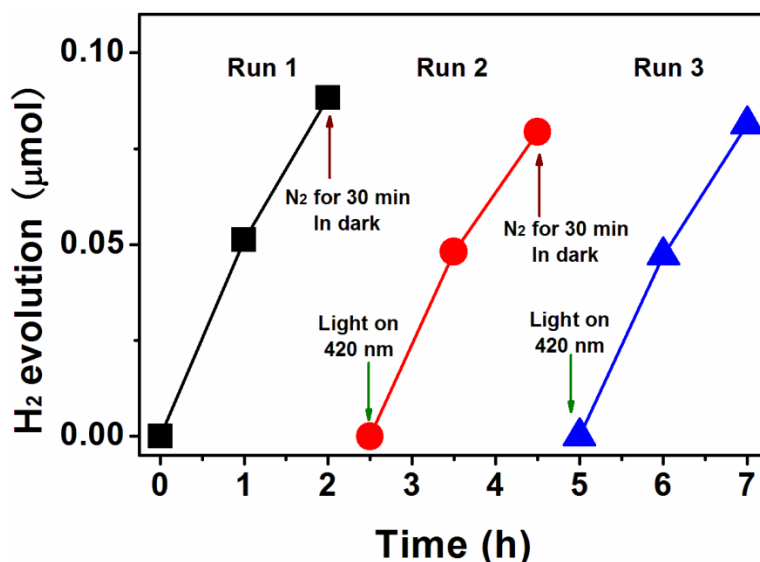


Figure S6. Cycling test of photocatalytic H₂ evolution for the Au_{0.75}/Pt_{0.25}/TiO₂ nanofibers under 420 nm irradiation. It demonstrates that the Au_{0.75}/Pt_{0.25}/TiO₂ nanofibers have very good stability in the photocatalytic reaction for H₂ generation.

1. Zhang, P.; Shao, C.; Li, X.; Zhang, M.; Zhang, X.; Sun Y.; Liu, Y. In situ assembly of well-dispersed Au nanoparticles on TiO₂/ZnO nanofibers: A three-way synergistic heterostructure with enhanced photocatalytic activity. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2013**, *331*, 237-238.
2. Ono, L. K.; Yuan, B.; Heinrich H.; Cuenya, B. R. Formation and Thermal Stability of Platinum Oxides on Size-Selected Platinum Nanoparticles: Support Effects. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2010**, *114*, 22119-22133.
3. Ding, Y.; Wang, Y.; Zhang, L.; Zhang, H.; Li C. M.; Lei, Y. Preparation of TiO₂-Pt hybrid nanofibers and their application for sensitive hydrazine detection. *Nanoscale* **2011**, *3*, 1149-1157.
4. Bera, P.; Priolkar, K. R.; Gayen, A.; Sarode, P. R.; Hegde, M. S.; Emura, S.; Kumashiro, R.; Jayaram V.; Subbanna, G. N. Ionic Dispersion of Pt over CeO₂ by the Combustion Method: Structural Investigation by XRD, TEM, XPS, and EXAFS. *Chem. Mater.* **2003**, *15*, 2049-2060.