

Supporting Information

Inverse opal structured Ag/TiO₂ plasmonic photocatalyst prepared by pulsed current deposition and its enhanced visible light photocatalytic activity

Zhiyuan Chen^a, Liang Fang^{*a}, Wen Dong^a, Fengang Zheng^a, Mingrong Shen^a and
Junling Wang^{*b}

^a*Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Thin Films and Department of Physics, Soochow University, Suzhou, 215006,
People's Republic of China*

^b*School of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 639798, Singapore*

^{*}Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. e-mail: lfang@suda.edu.cn;
jlwang@ntu.edu.sg

Summary: There are 4 pages including 4 figures

Fig. S1

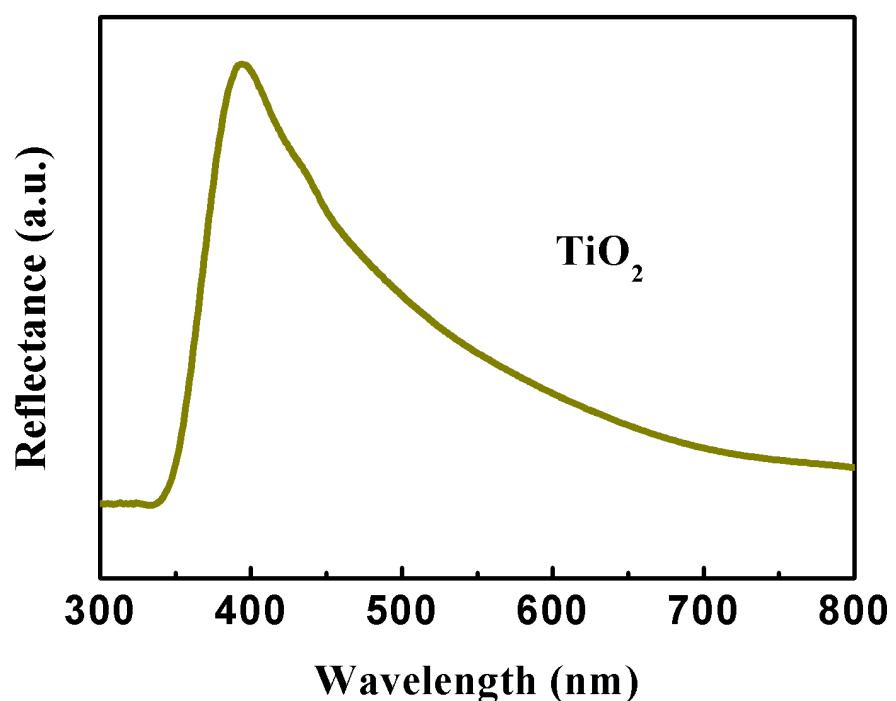


Figure S1. The reflectance spectrum of TiO_2 inverse opals.

Fig. S2

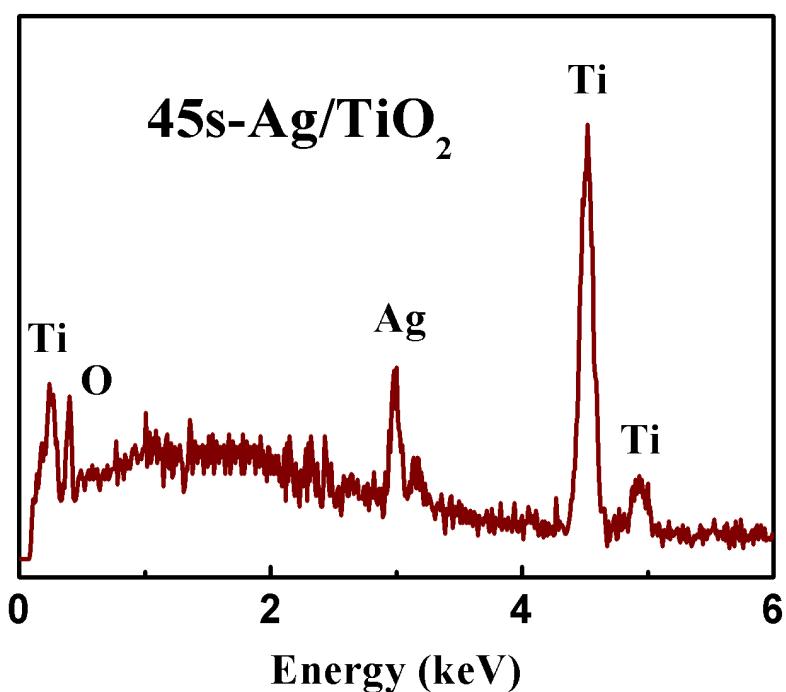


Figure S2. The EDX spectrum of the 45s-Ag/TiO₂ sample.

Fig. S3

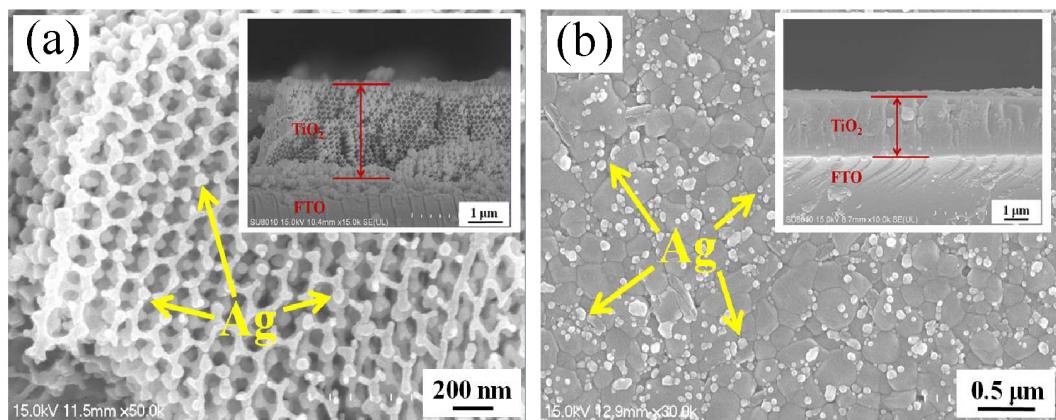


Figure S3. (a) and (b) show the SEM images of the disordered porous Ag/TiO_2 and the Ag/TiO_2 films (top view and cross-section view). The disordered porous TiO_2 structure was prepared from a randomly packed template formed with a mixture of 225 and 260 nm PS spheres under the same conditions as the inverse opals. The TiO_2 films were fabricated by spin coating using the same precursor.

Fig. S4

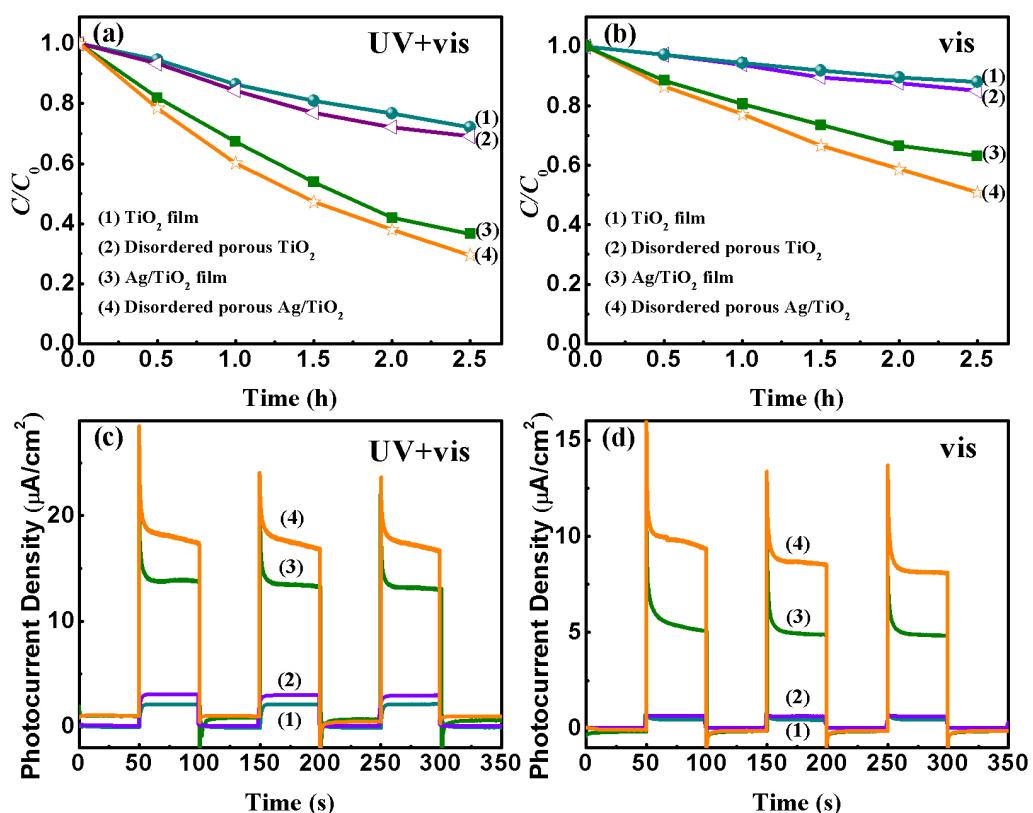


Figure S4. (a) Photocatalytic degradation efficiencies of MB using the disordered porous Ag/TiO_2 and Ag/TiO_2 films under UV-visible light illumination; (b) Photocatalytic degradation efficiencies of RhB using the disordered porous Ag/TiO_2 and Ag/TiO_2 films under visible light illumination; (c) Photocurrent densities vs time for the corresponding samples at under UV-visible light illumination; (d) Photocurrent densities vs time for the corresponding samples at under visible light illumination.