

Electronic Supplementary Information

Hierarchical composites of TiO₂ nanowire arrays on reduced graphene oxide nanosheets with enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen evolution performance

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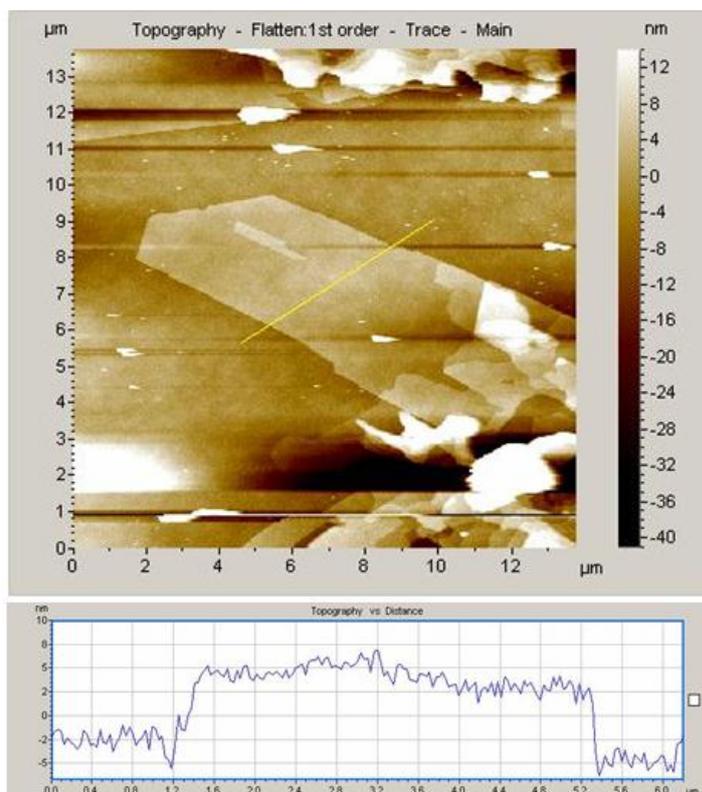


Fig. S1. AFM image of the prepared RGO, the height of the RGO sheets is 1.610 nm.

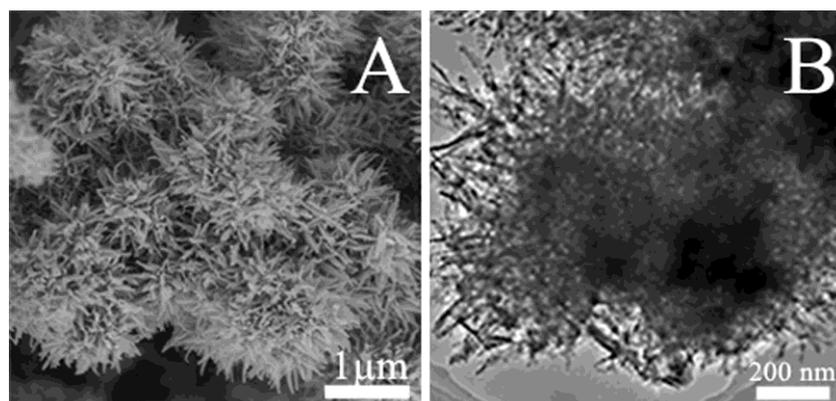


Fig. S2. SEM (A) and TEM (B) images of the obtained pure TiO_2 .

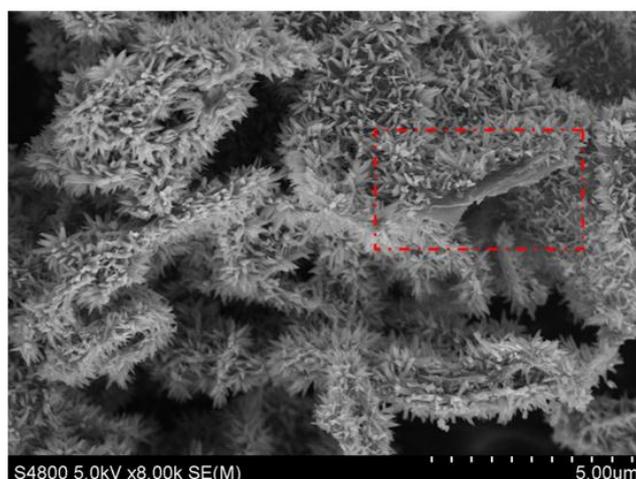


Fig. S3. SEM image of the 3wt% RGO-TiO₂ composite.

Fig. S3 showed that the surface of each RGO nanosheet was covered with the uniform and upstanding anatase TiO₂ nanowires from the red rectangle frame part of SEM image.

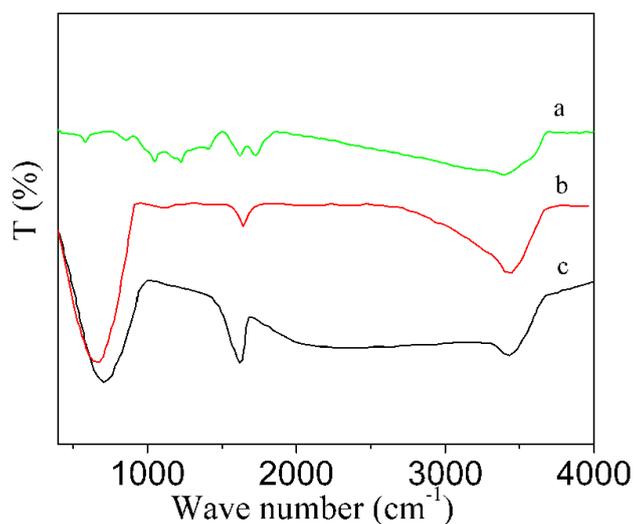


Fig. S4. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of GO (a), TiO₂ (b) and 3wt% RGO-TiO₂ composite (c).

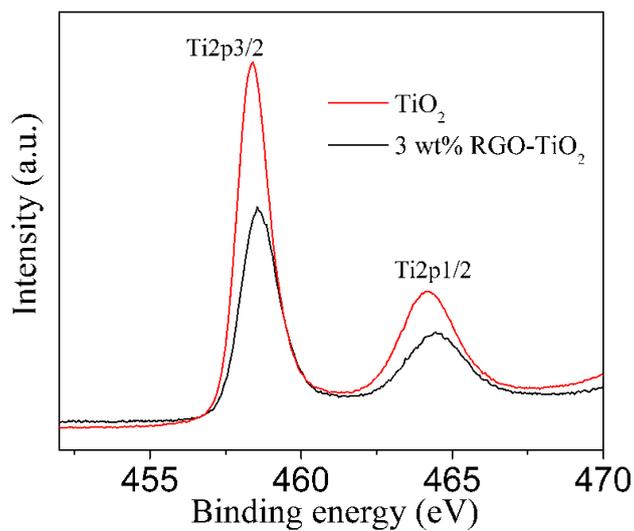


Fig. S5. XPS spectra of Ti 2p of TiO₂ and 3wt% RGO-TiO₂ composite.

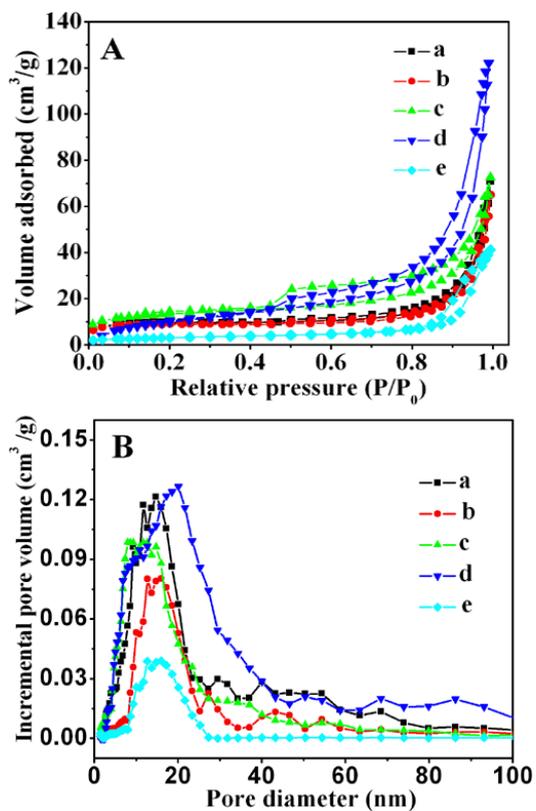


Fig. S6. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm curves (A) and DFT pore size distributions (B) of the different samples: 2 wt% RGO-TiO₂ (a), 3 wt% RGO-TiO₂ (b), 4 wt% RGO-TiO₂ (c), 5 wt% RGO-TiO₂ (d), TiO₂ (e).

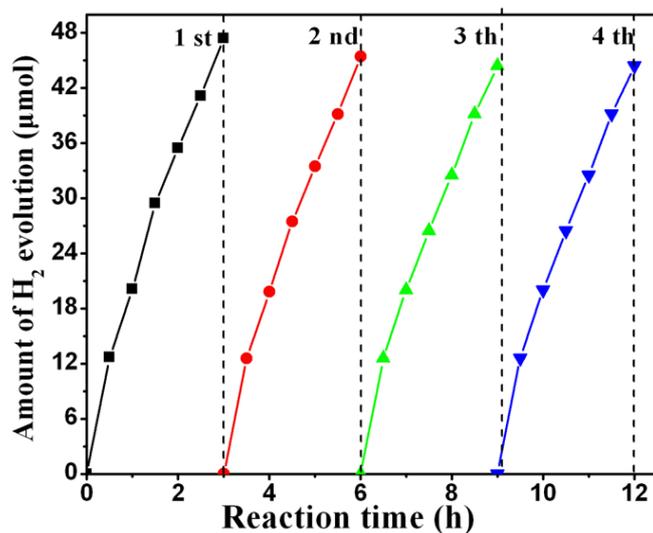


Fig. S7. Time course of photocatalytic H₂-production over the hierarchical 3 wt% RGO-TiO₂ composite (0.07 g).

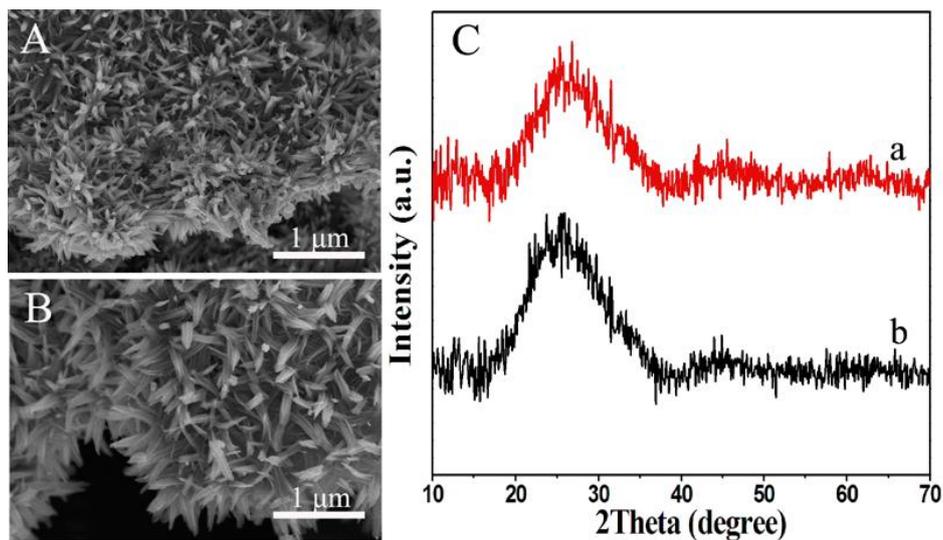


Fig. S8. SEM images of the hierarchical 3 wt% RGO-TiO₂ composite before (A) and after (B) the photocatalytic H₂ evolution reaction; XRD pattern (C) of the hierarchical 3wt% RGO-TiO₂ composite before (a) and after (b) the photocatalytic H₂ evolution reaction.

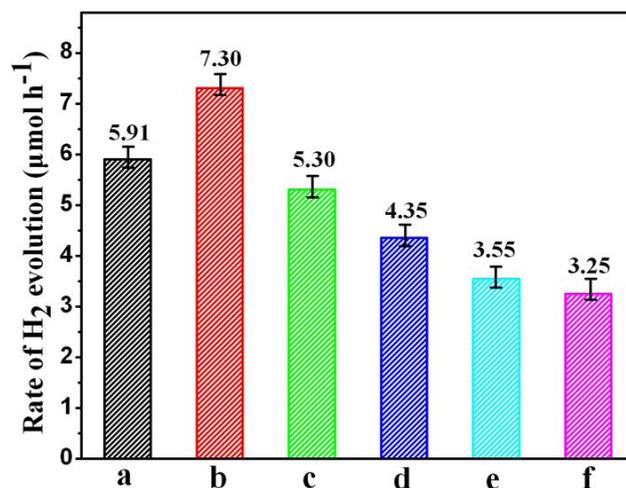


Fig. S9. Effect of EDTA as electron donors on the photocatalytic H₂ evolution rates under UV light illumination: 2 wt% RGO-TiO₂ (a), 3 wt% RGO-TiO₂ (b), 4 wt% RGO-TiO₂ (c), 5 wt% RGO-TiO₂ (d), 3 wt% RGO-TiO₂ generated by mechanically mixing (e) and pure TiO₂ (f). Catalyst amount is 0.07 g.

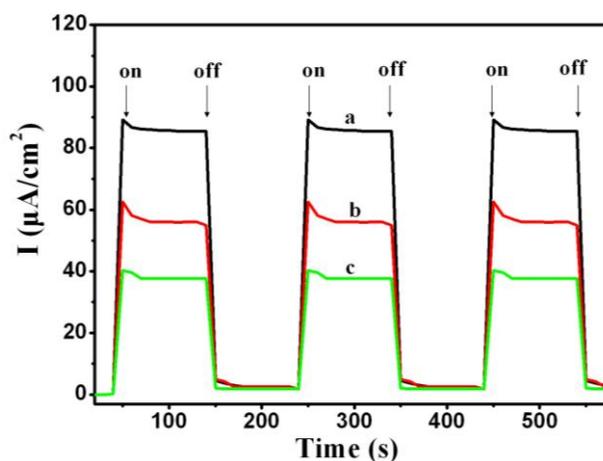


Fig. S10. The transient photocurrent density vs. time plotted for the different samples, hierarchical 3 wt% RGO-TiO₂ composite (a), 3 wt% RGO-TiO₂ generated by mechanically mixing (b), and TiO₂ (c).