

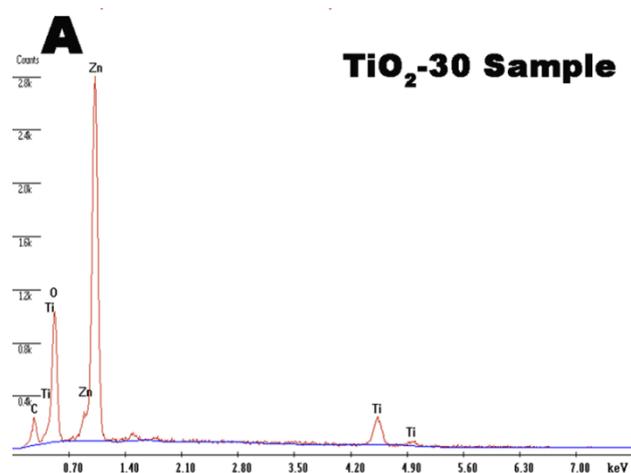
## Stable ZnO@TiO<sub>2</sub> Core/Shell Nanorod Array Exposed High Energy Facets for Self-cleaning Coating with Antireflective Property†

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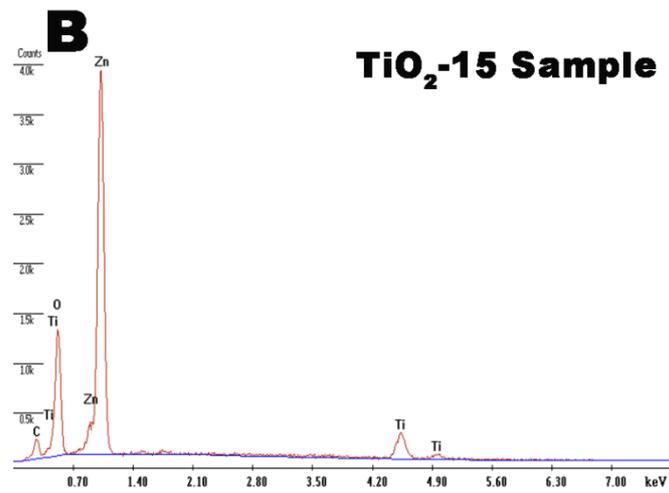
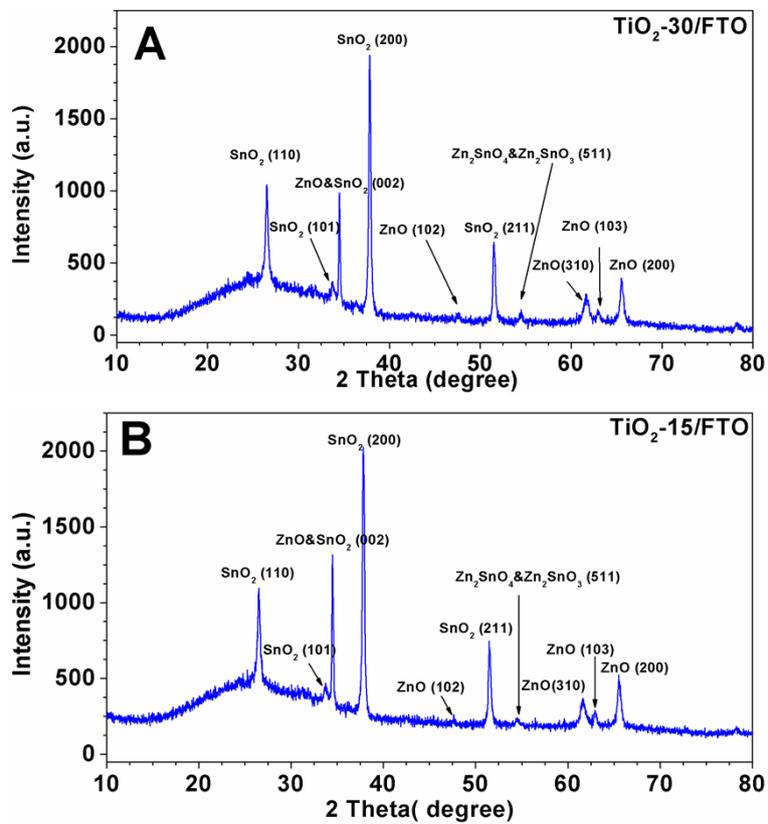


Figure S1 The energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) of the products (A) TiO<sub>2</sub>-30 and (B) TiO<sub>2</sub>-15 in our experiments.



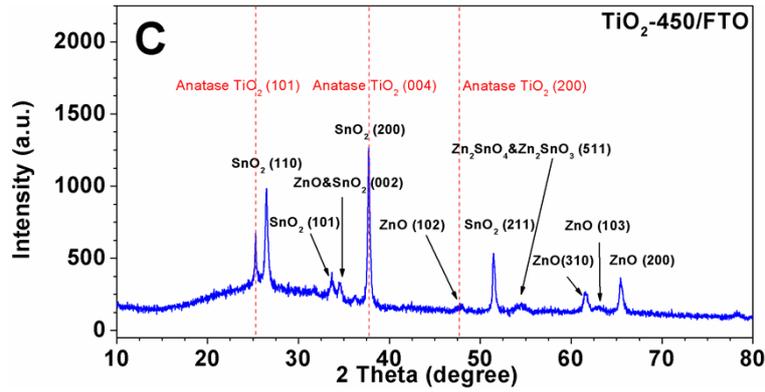


Figure S2 The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the products (A)  $\text{TiO}_2$ -30 and (B)  $\text{TiO}_2$ -15 in our experiments. Note that no obvious  $\text{TiO}_2$  crystalline phase peaks can be observed due to the thin  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer, and the broad band around  $25^\circ$  was owing to the amorphous glass substrate. When the amount of titanium (IV) isopropoxide reaches  $450 \mu\text{L}$ , the  $\text{TiO}_2$  shell is thick enough for XRD detection. (C) The peak at  $25.2^\circ$  can be observed in the XRD pattern, attributing to the anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  (101) diffraction.

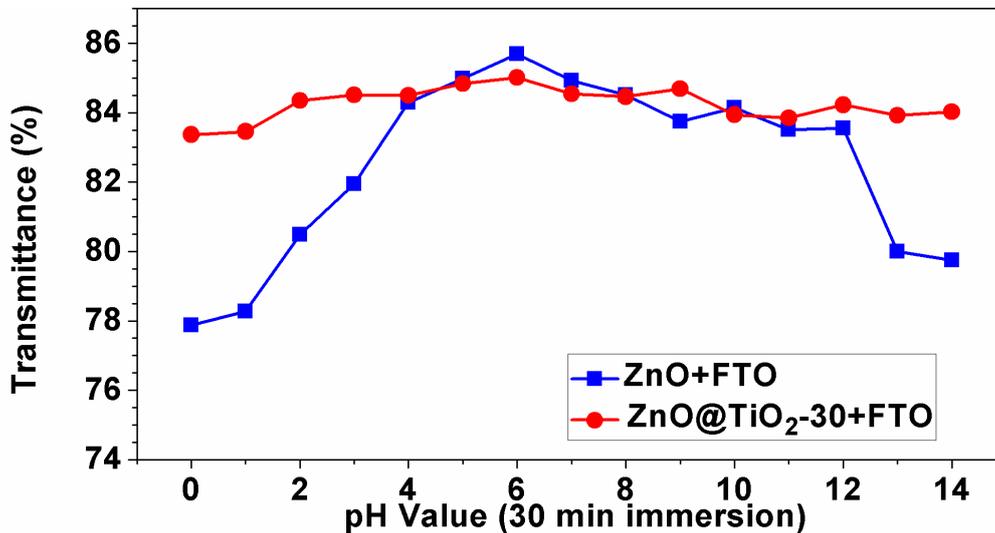


Figure S3 The stability measurements of  $\text{TiO}_2$ -30 and ZnO nanorod array on FTO substrates in different pH water.

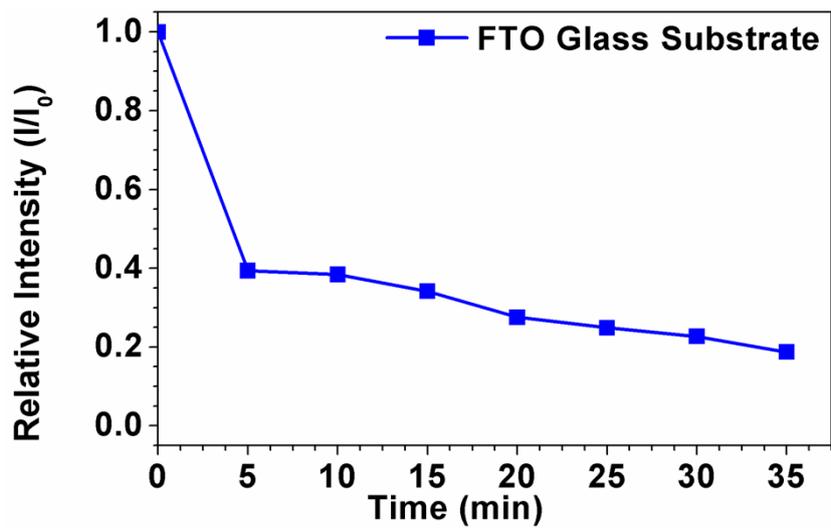


Figure S4 The degradation of RhB on bare FTO glass substrate under the same conditions mentioned in the text.