

Supporting information

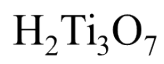
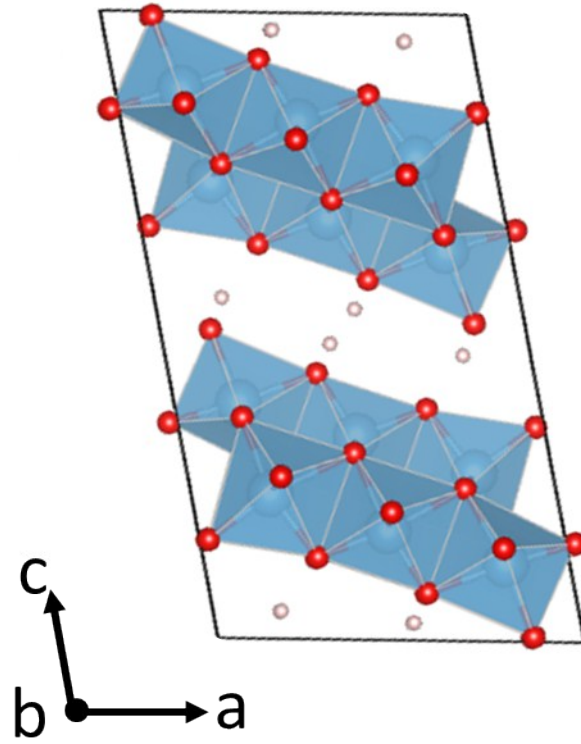
Effects of Rh-doping on the Photooxidative Degradation Activity of Titanate Nanosheets

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a	b	c	α	β	γ
0.918	0.375	1.601	90.000	101.391	90.000
(nm)			(deg)		

Fig. S1. The schematic of $\text{H}_2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_7$ crystal shows the monoclinic crystal system which the space group is P2/m.

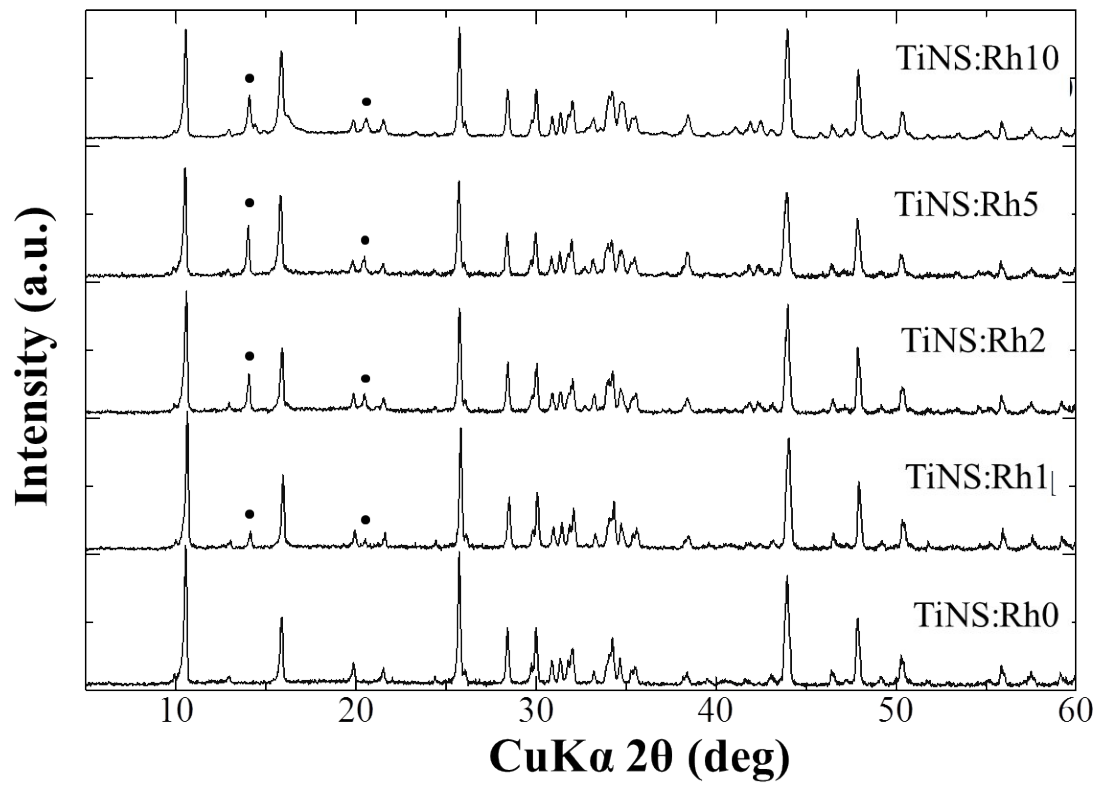
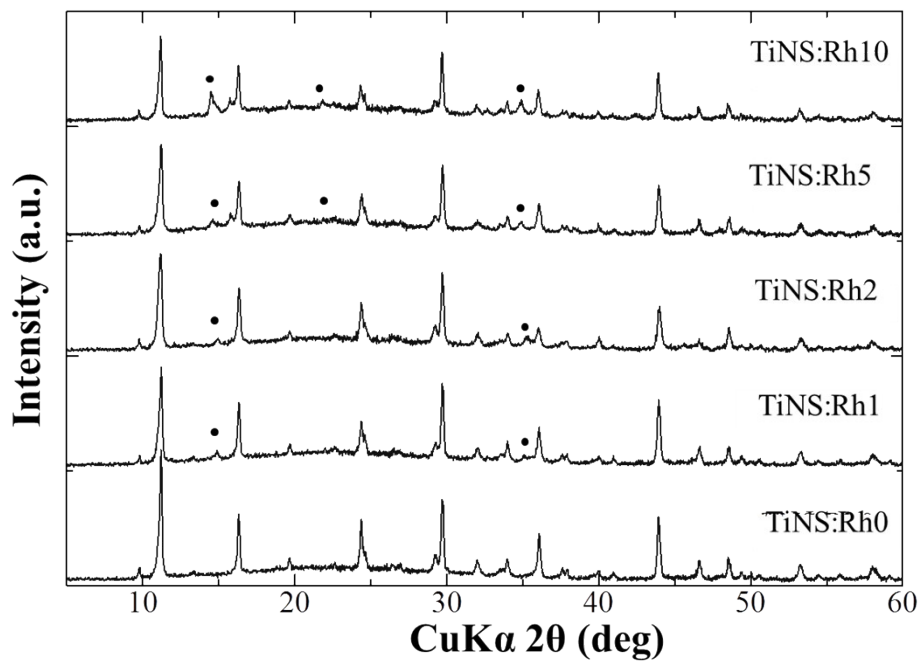
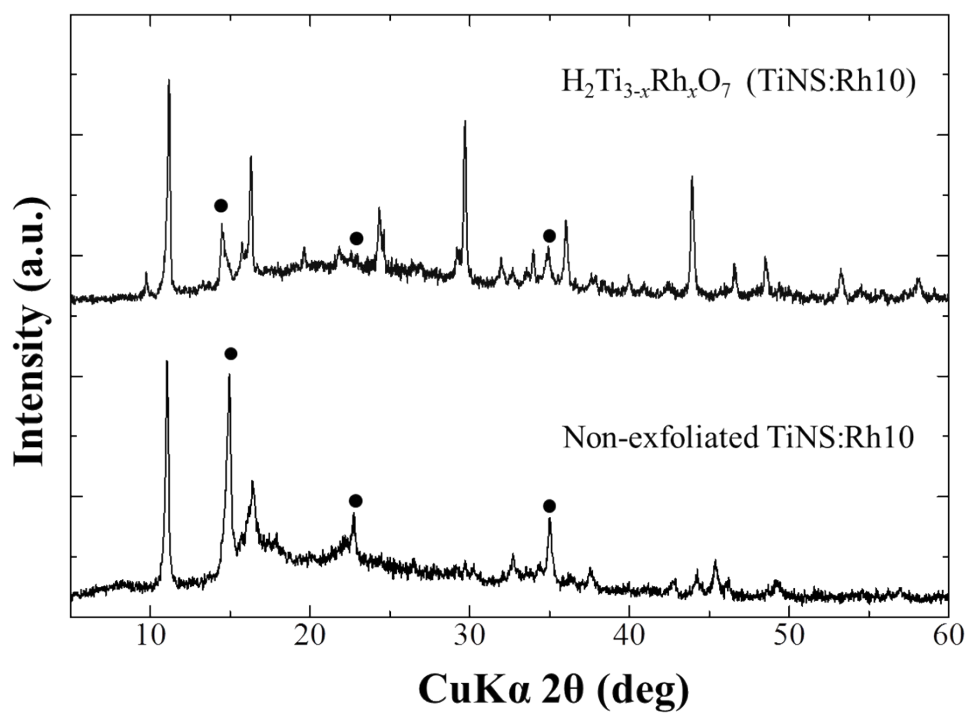


Fig. S2. XRD patterns of synthesized $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{3-x}\text{Rh}_x\text{O}_7$, ● is the peak of the unknown.



A)



B)

Fig. S3. A) XRD patterns of synthesized $H_2Ti_{3-x}Rh_xO_7$. And, B) The XRD patterns of the non-exfoliated TiNS:Rh10 compared with $H_2Ti_{3-x}Rh_xO_7$ (TiNS:Rh10). ● is the peak of the unknown.

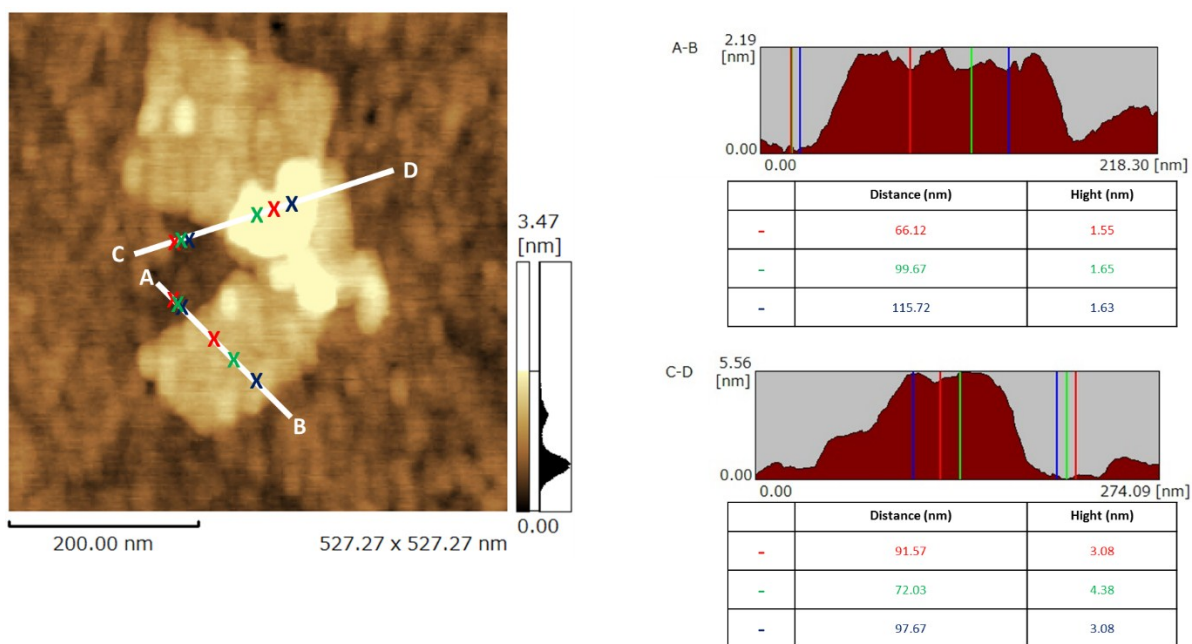


Fig. S4. shows the AFM image and its cross sectional profiles of TiNS:RhO on Si substrate. The sample was prepared by dipping a Si substrate in the TiNS:RhO colloidal solution (pH 11) overnight, then washed and dried under vacuum condition. A-B showed the cross section of TiNS 1 sheet. The thickness value of 1 sheet (~1.5-1.6 nm) is 2 times larger than its theoretical value (~0.7 nm), because of TMA⁺ ion on TiNS surface. C-D showed cross section of overlapped 2 sheets. The thickness value of overlapped 2 sheets is about 2 times larger than 1 sheet.

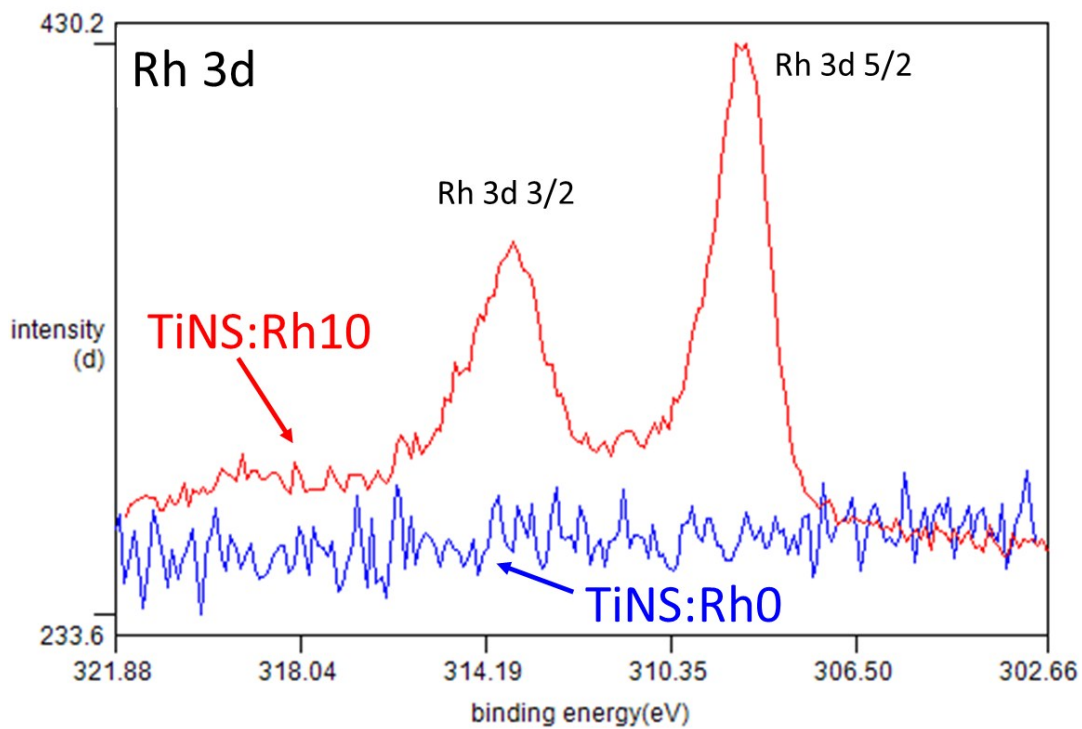
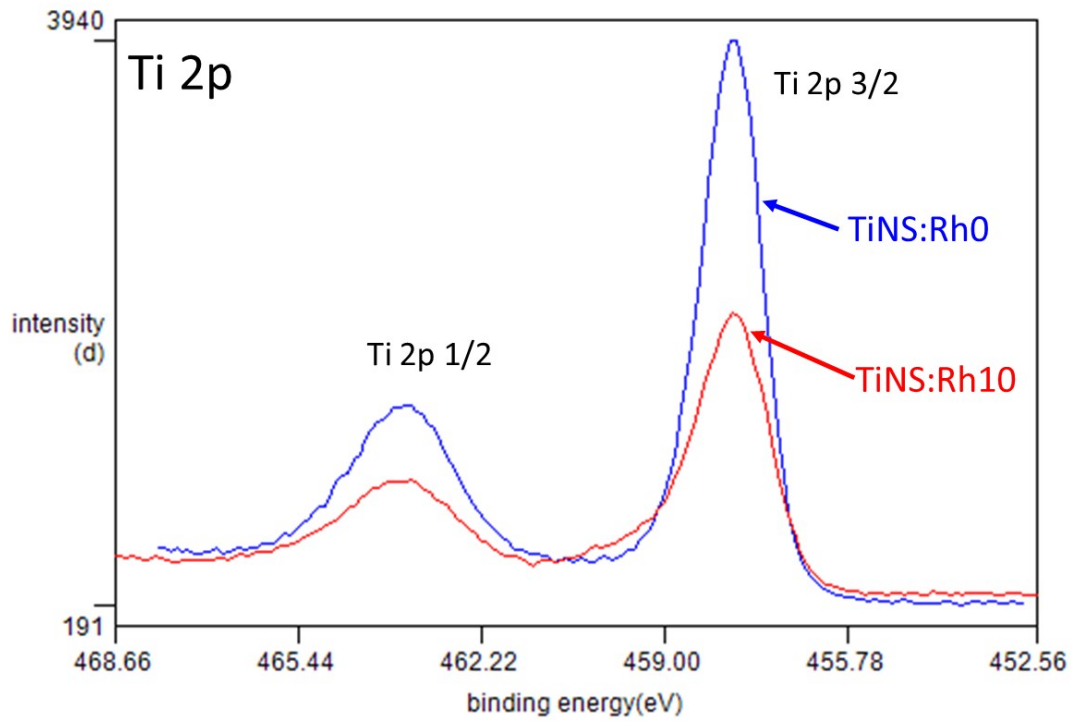


Fig. S5. shows XPS spectra of Ti 2p and Rh 3d for TiNS:Rh0 and TiNS:Rh10. The peak intensity of Ti 2p_{1/2} and 2p_{3/2} decreased after it was doped, this shows that the Rh replaced in the Ti site.

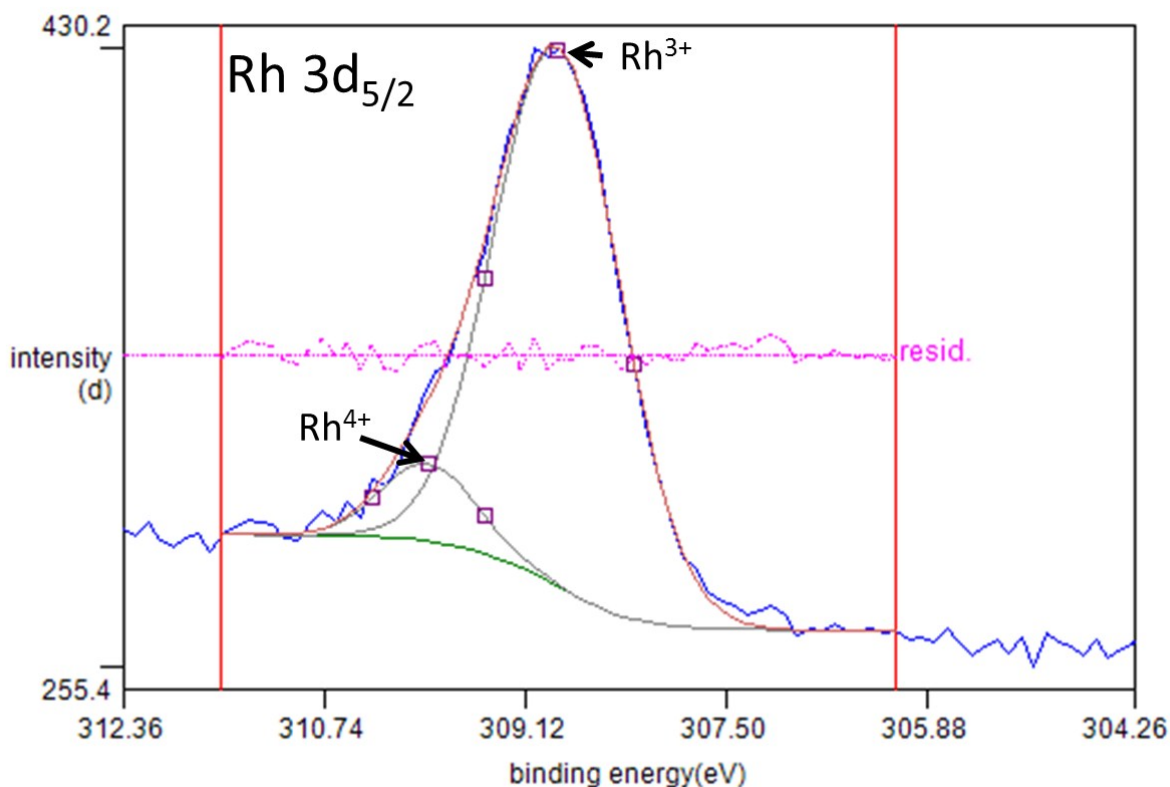


Fig. S6. XPS spectra of Rh 3d_{5/2}, with fit for Rh³⁺ (308.9 eV) and its oxidized state, Rh⁴⁺ (309.9 eV) according to the several authors reported.^{s1-s2} It also has been found that the binding energy of Rh³⁺ is a little bit higher than Rh₂O₃.^{s3} This showed that Rh³⁺ and Rh⁴⁺ were doped in the lattice of TINS.

References

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