

Supporting Information

Assembling γ -graphyne surrounding TiO₂ nanotube arrays: An efficient p-n heterojunction for boosting photoelectrochemical water splitting

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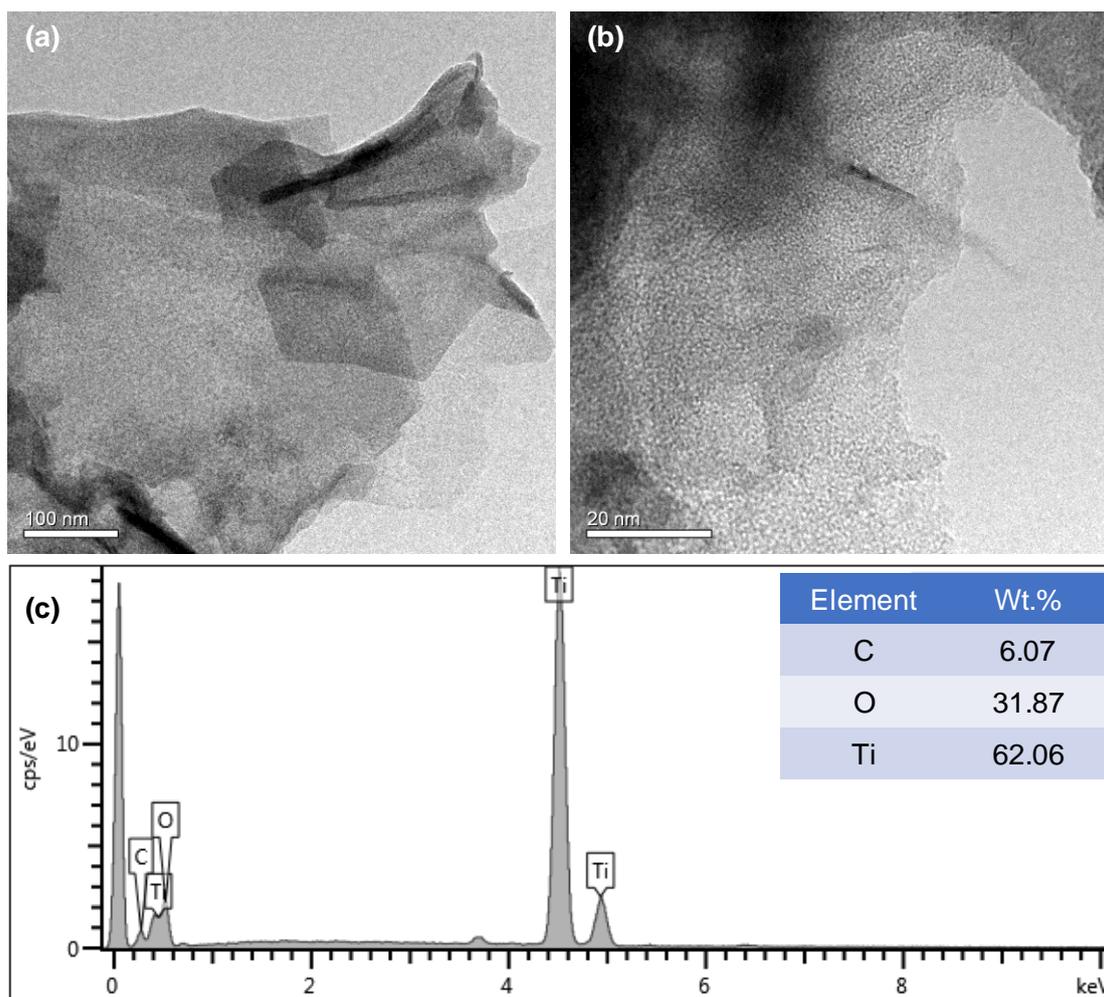


Figure S1 (a, b) TEM images of γ -graphyne. (c) EDS spectrum of 0.3GY/TiO₂.

Note: The detected carbon content in 0.3GY/TiO₂ is 6.07% (Fig. S1c), which contains non-negligible surface carbon contaminations. The content of carbon contaminations is estimated to be $3.5 \pm 1.6\%$ ^{1,2}. Considering γ -graphyne as an all-carbon material ignoring a few surficial oxygen-containing groups, the content of γ -graphyne in 0.3GY/TiO₂ is approximately 2.6 wt.%.

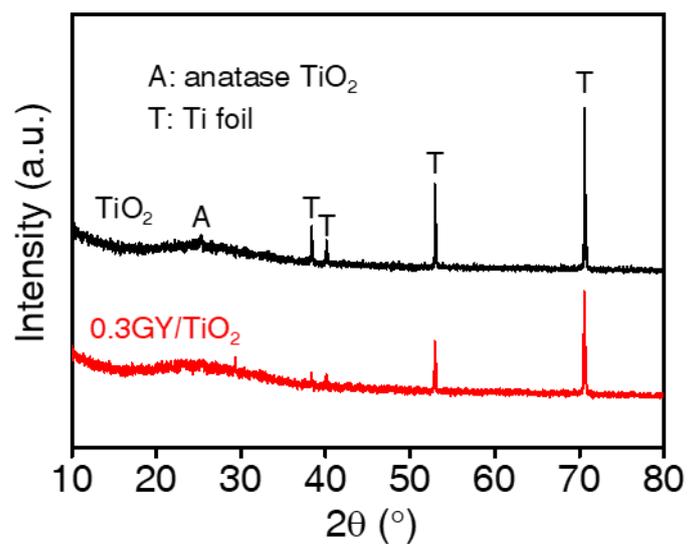


Figure S2 XRD patterns of TiO_2 and $0.3\text{GY}/\text{TiO}_2$.

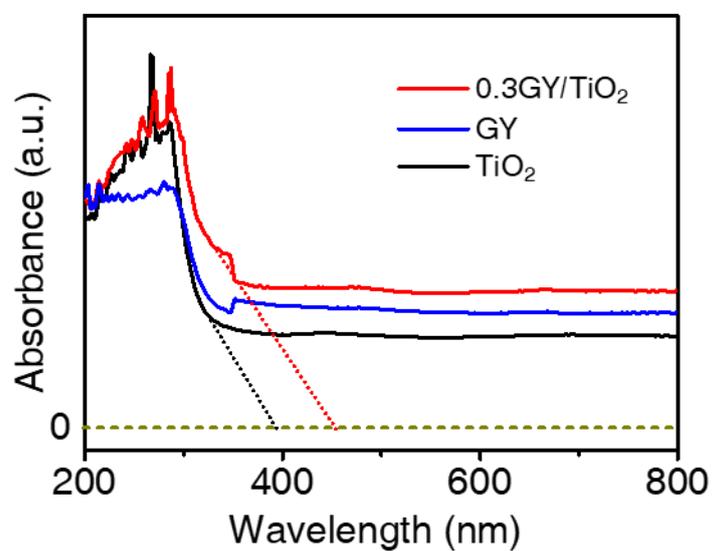


Figure S3 UV-vis absorbance spectra of TiO_2 , GY and $0.3\text{GY}/\text{TiO}_2$.

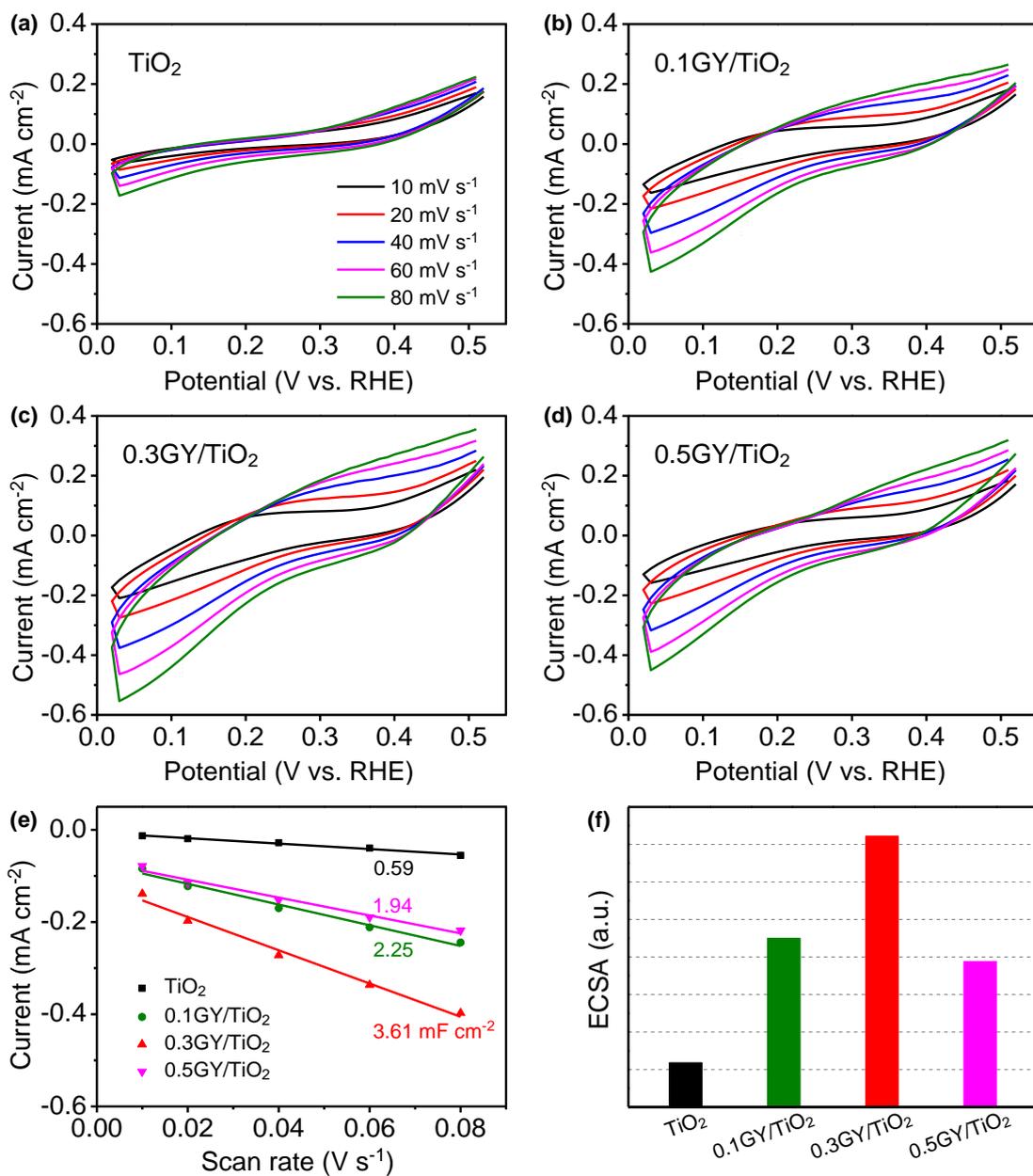


Figure S4 (a-d) Cyclic voltammograms at various scan rates and (e) corresponding i (cathodic current at V_{oc} in Figure 5c) $-v$ (scan rate) curves. (f) Relative ECSA of TiO₂ and GY/TiO₂.

Table S1 The photocurrent response of representative TiO₂-based photoanodes.

Photoanodes	Electrolyte	Light intensity (mW cm ⁻²)	Light source	Max. light absorption (nm)	Photo-current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Max. ABPE (%)	Refs.
Alkaline							
B-doped TiO ₂	1 M KOH	200	35 W Xe lamp	443	1.20 at 1.62 V	0.12 at 1.62 V	³ /2019
S, W-codoped TiO ₂	1 M KOH	200	35 W Xe lamp	/	0.12 at 1.42 V	/	⁴ /2020
TiO ₂ /Au/P-doped g-C ₃ N ₄	1 M KOH	100	300 W Xe lamp, AM 1.5G filter	530	2.03 at 1.23 V	0.68 at 0.70 V	⁵ /2021
TiO ₂ nanorod array/carbon quantum dots	1 M KOH	100	300 W Xe lamp, AM 1.5G filter	/	3.0 at 1.23 V	1.29 at 0.62 V	⁶ /2019
TiO ₂ nanorod array/carbon dots/g-C ₃ N ₄	1 M KOH	100	500 W Xe lamp, AM 1.5G filter	/	1.43 at 1.23 V	0.69 at 0.59 V	⁷ /2020
S-doped TiO ₂ nanotube array/g-C ₃ N ₄	1 M KOH	100	500 W Xe lamp, AM 1.5G filter	486	1.80* at 0.65 V	1.47* at 0.65 V	⁸ /2020
TiO ₂ nanotube/graphene/CNT	1 M KOH	200	35 W Xe lamp	/	0.13* at 1.62 V	/	⁹ /2021
Neutral							
TiO ₂ /g-CN	0.5 M Na ₂ SO ₄	100	150 W Xe lamp, AM 1.5G filter	435	0.91 at 1.23 V	0.33 at 0.64 V	¹⁰ /2020
TiO ₂ /N-doped carbon dots	0.2 M Na ₂ SO ₄	100	SLB-150B solar simulator, 420 nm filter	425	0.15 at 0.3 V	/	¹¹ /2020
TiO ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄ /CNT	0.5 M Na ₂ SO ₄	100	150 W white lamp, 400 nm filter	428	2.94 at 1.23 V	/	¹² /2020

TiO ₂ nanorod array/N-doped C/g-C ₃ N ₄	0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	100	300 W LED lamp, 420 nm filter	508	0.64 at 2.11 V	/	¹³ /2020
TiO ₂ nanotube array/carbon dots	0.1 M PBS**	/	300 W Xe lamp, 380 nm filter	/	0.05 at 1.03 V	/	¹⁴ /2019
TiO ₂ nanotube array/g-C ₃ N ₄	0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	/	300 W Xe lamp, 420 nm filter	800	0.72 at 1.23 V	/	¹⁵ /2018
TiO ₂ nanotube array/g-C ₃ N ₄	1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	100	300 W Xe lamp, AM 1.5G filter	450	0.14 at 1.61 V	/	¹⁶ /2020
TiO ₂ nanotube array/graphyne	0.5 M Na ₂ SO ₄	/	500 W Xe lamp	516	4.36 at 0.93 V	3.15 at 0.93 V	¹⁷ /2021
TiO ₂ nanotube array	0.5 M Na ₂ SO ₄	/	500 W Xe lamp	415	3.33* at 0.93 V	2.28 at 0.93 V	¹⁷ /2021
TiO ₂ nanotube array/graphyne	0.5 M Na ₂ SO ₄	100	300 W Xe lamp	458	0.73 at 1.23 V	0.35 at 0.55 V	This work

Note: All potentials are converted to versus reversible hydrogen electrode (vs. RHE).

*Estimated data according to the figures.

**PBS: phosphate buffered saline.

Table S2 The fitting values of the equivalent circuit model in Figure 6c.

Samples	R_s (Ω)	CPE (F)	CPE exponent	R_{ct} ($k\Omega$)
TiO ₂	8.0	3.2×10^{-5}	0.73	10.1
0.1GY/TiO ₂	4.8	6.4×10^{-5}	0.64	8.6
0.3GY/TiO ₂	4.8	9.4×10^{-5}	0.63	6.1
0.5GY/TiO ₂	7.3	4.8×10^{-5}	0.72	7.4

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