Supporting Information

Remarkably Improved Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution Performance of Crystalline TiO₂ Nanobelts Hydrogenated at Atmospheric Pressure with the Assistance of Hydrogen Spillover

Longhua Zou, ^{1,2} Yingming Zhu, *² Zhenpeng Hu,³ Xingzhong Cao,⁴ Wanglai Cen²

¹ College of Food and Biological Engineering, Chengdu University, Chengdu 610106, China

² Institute of New Energy and Low-Carbon Technology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610207, China

³ School of Physics, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China.

⁴ Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China.

Table 51. the relative concentration of surface 11 off and 11 of 11.				
	Pt-Belt	Pt-Belt-340	Pt-Belt-500	Pt-Belt-700
Ti-OH	34.9%	23.9%	29.1%	27.0%
Ti-O-Ti	65.1%	76.1%	70.9%	73.0%
Ti-OH/ Ti-O-Ti	0.54	0.31	0.41	0.37

Table S1. the relative concentration of surface Ti-OH and Ti-O-Ti.



Fig. S1 Optimized configurations of (a) pristine TiO_2 ; (b) Pt cluster (9 atoms) loaded TiO_2 ; (c) and (d) oxygen vacancy containing Pt_9 - TiO_2 , denoted as Ov-1 and Ov-2. The blue, red and gray balls represent Ti, O and Pt atoms respectively. Oxygen vacancy was marked with yellow arrow.



Fig. S2 The HRTEM image and SAED patterns of pristine TiO₂ belt.



Fig. S3 Pt 4f XPS spectra of Pt-Belt and Pt-Belt-x.



Fig. S4 Photoluminescence spectra of Pt-belt and Pt-belt-700.