

Electronic Supplementary Information for Fabrication of MMO/TiO₂ One-Dimensional Photonic Crystal and its Application as a Colorimetric Sensor

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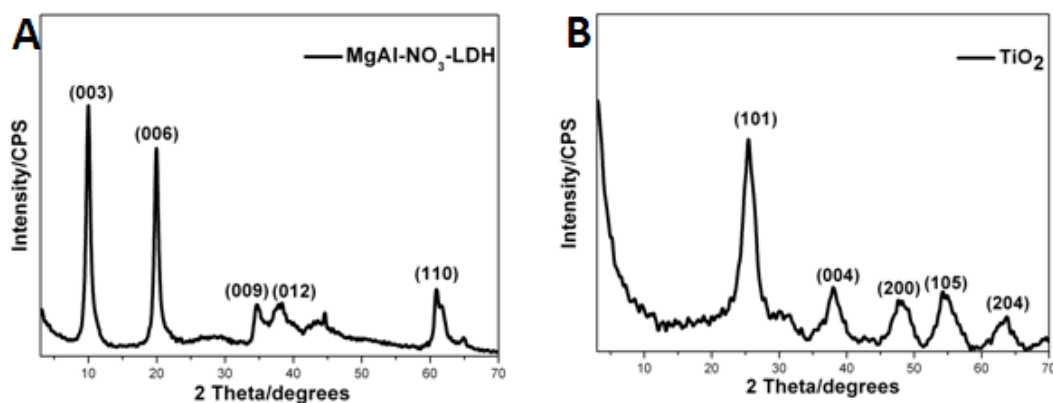


Figure S1. Powder XRD patterns of the (A) MgAl-NO₃ LDH and (B) TiO₂.

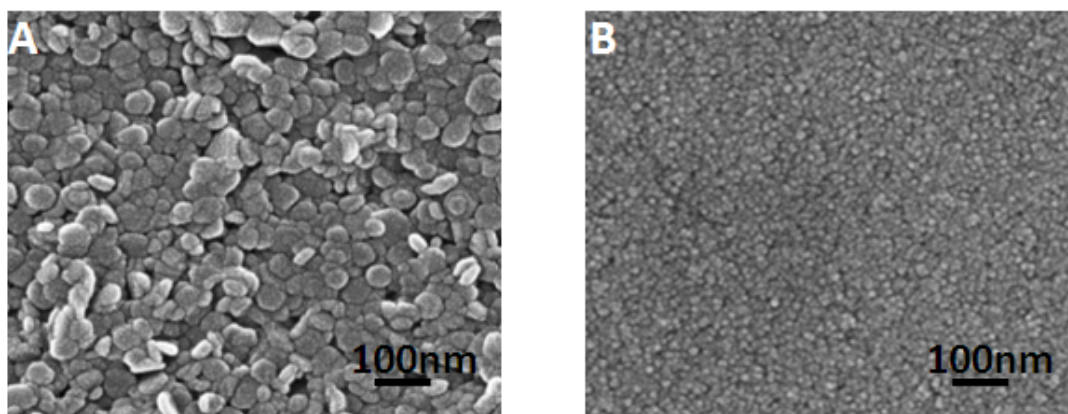


Figure S2. SEM images of the (A) MgAl-NO₃ LDH and (B) TiO₂.

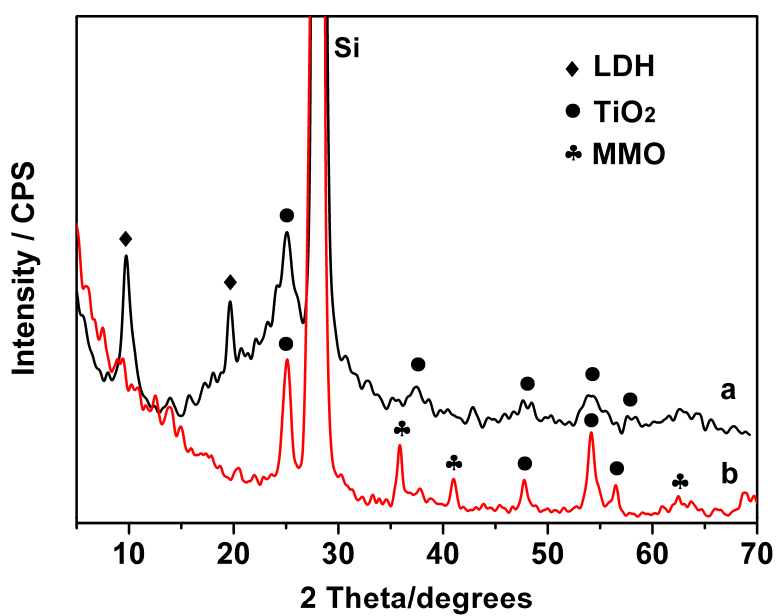


Figure S3. XRD patterns of the 1DPC film before (a) and after (b) calcination.

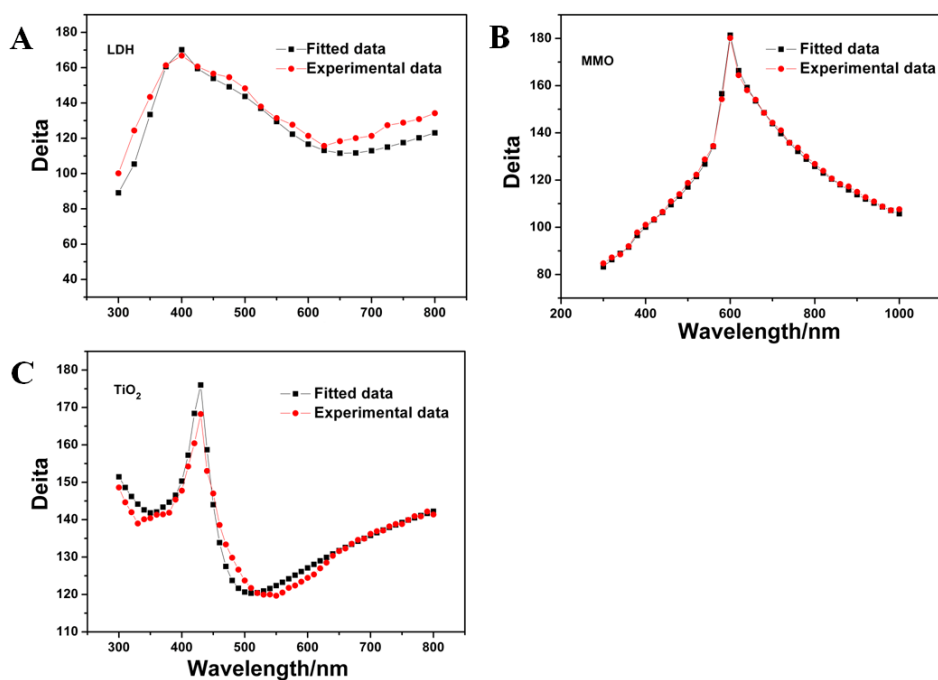


Figure S4. The experimental and fitted curves obtained by ellipsometric spectra for: (A) LDH, (B) MMO and (C) TiO₂.

The modeling and fitting of the ellipsometric spectra were performed using the software provided by the manufacturer. The data obtained were fitted to a Cauchy model, which assumes that the real part of the refractive index (n) can be described by:

$$n(\lambda) = A + \frac{B}{\lambda^2} + \frac{C}{\lambda^4} \quad (1)$$

where A , B and C are constants and λ is the wavelength. The values of the refractive index reported in this work were determined at 633 nm.

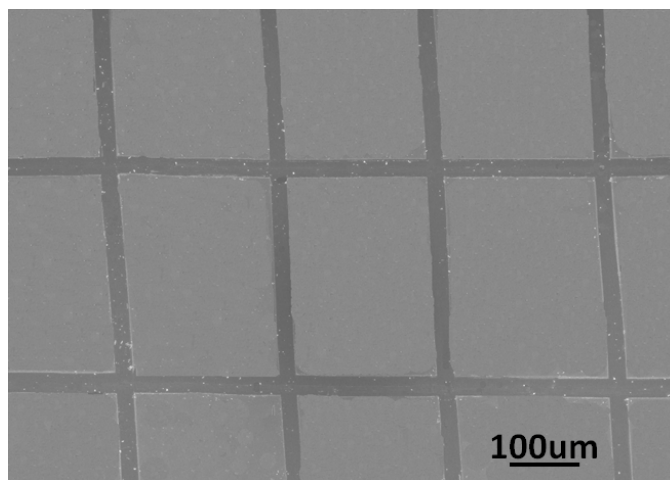


Figure S5. The MMO/TiO₂ film tested for adhesion.

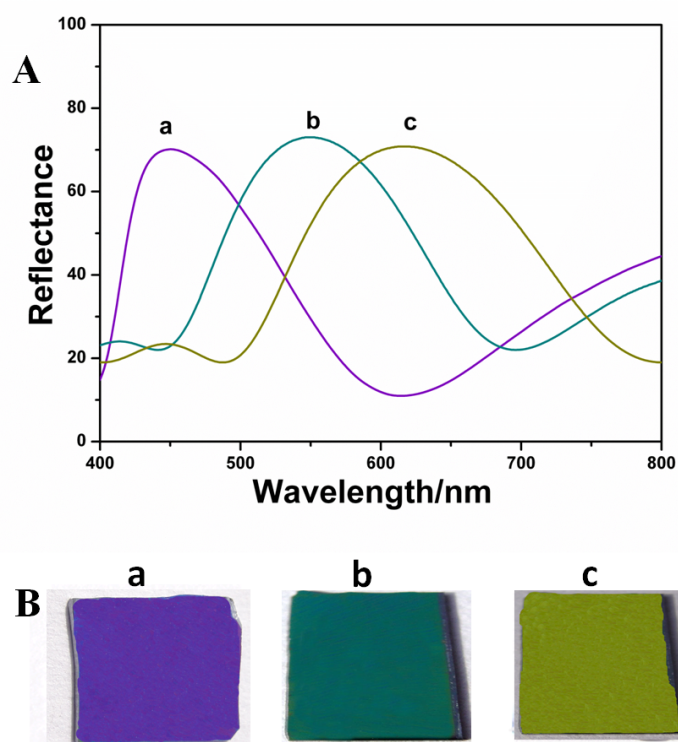


Figure S6. (A) Optical spectra and (B) digital photographs showing full visible range colors by thickness modulation of three 1DPC samples (MMO/TiO₂)_n ($n=6$) (the thickness of TiO₂ is constant with 76 nm and the thickness of MMO are 70, 106 and 133 nm for a, b and c respectively).

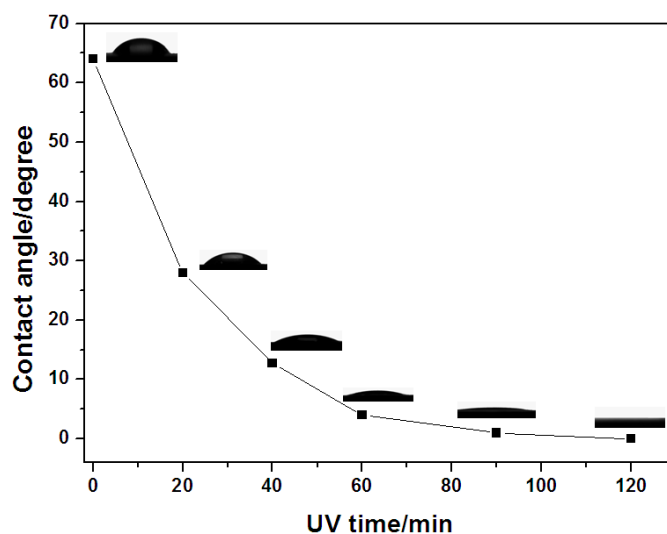


Figure S7. The change of water-contact angle for the $(\text{MMO}/\text{TiO}_2)_6$ 1DPC as a function of UV irradiation time.

The UV-illuminated humidity sensor shows self-cleaning property. As show in Figure S7, the surface of the $(\text{MMO}/\text{TiO}_2)_6$ 1DPC contaminated with oleic acid displays a contact angle of 64° initially. Upon UV irradiation, its contact angle decreases gradually to $\sim 0^\circ$ after 120 min, facilitating a fast spread of water droplet. Therefore, the 1DPC film displays self-cleaning property, possibly owing to the photocatalytic degradation of contaminant *via* TiO_2 .