Electronic Supplementary Information for:

{116} faceted anatase single-crystalline nanosheets arrays: facile synthesis and enhanced electrochemical performances

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Synthesis process of polycrystalline anatase TiO_2 nanosheet array assembled by TiO_2 nanocrystallites with {116} facets parallel to the nanosheet surface in our former work.

In a typical synthesis, the FTO coated glass was ultrasonically cleaned sequentially in acetone, ethanol, distilled water for 15 min each, subsequently immersed in a 1 M NaOH aqueous solution for 24 h, then rinsed with distilled water, and finally dried in the air. A TiO₂ seed layer was prepared on the as-cleaned FTO coated glass by spin coating method. 1.5 ml of titanium butoxide was added dropwise to 20 ml of toluene, the mixture was stirred at ambient conditions for 5 min before the addition of 0.6 ml of hydrofluoric acid. After stirring for another 5 min, the mixture was transferred to a dried 50 ml Teflon-lined autoclave within a piece of FTO coated glass substrate placed vertically, and kept at 70 °C for 24 h. After synthesis, the FTO substrate was taken out, washed with ethanol and distilled water, then dried in air to obtain the precursor. TiO₂ nanosheet array was prepared after the precursor annealed at 500 °C in air for 2 h.



Fig. S1. Photo of LTNF-116 grown on a 2.5 cm x 2.0 cm area FTO substrate uniformly.



Fig. S2. FESEM images of LTNF-001 grown on FTO substrate in 20 ml toluene, 3.0 ml titanium butoxide, and 1.2 ml hydrofluoric acid at 180 °C for 24h.



Fig. S3. Enlarged XRD patterns of the samples.



Fig. S4. (a) Crystal structure model along anatase TiO₂ {116} facets, viewed from [111] zone. (b) Corresponding simulated SAED pattern (<111> zone diffraction).



Fig. S5. FESEM images of LTNF-116 grown on FTO substrate in 15 ml ethanol, 1.0 ml titanium butoxide, and 1.0 ml hydrofluoric acid at 200 °C for (a, b) 4 h, (c, d) 8 h, (e,f) 12 h, (g,h) 16 h.



Fig. S6. Reflectance spectra of (a) P25 film and (b) STNA-116 with the same film thickness. The insets are corresponding light path diagram.



E/V (vs Ag/AgCI) Fig. S7. Cyclic voltammograms of P25 electrode in 0.5 M H₂SO₄. Scan rate: 50 mVs⁻¹. Insets are corresponding electrochemical characteristics.