

## Supplementary Information

### On the sensitization of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube array photoelectrodes with Mn<sub>x</sub>Cd<sub>y</sub>Se

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To determine the fundamental gap of the composite and to identify its nature, Tauc equation was employed, which can be given as<sup>1, 2</sup>,

$$\alpha hv = A(hv - E_g)^n$$

where,  $\alpha$  is the absorption coefficient,  $A$  is the constant, and  $n$  indicates indirect ( $n = 1/2$ ) or direct ( $n = 2$ ) band gap material. The band gap energy ( $E_g$ ) is determined using optical absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) from the experimental absorbance. Band gap ( $E_g$ ) values are obtained by extrapolation of the linear region of the curve to the abscissa ( $\alpha = 0$ ). Fig. S1 shows the Tauc plots, i.e. variation of  $(\alpha hv)^2$  versus photon energy ( $hv$ ) for TiO<sub>2</sub>/Mn<sub>x</sub>Cd<sub>y</sub>Se composite film with various number of deposition cycles annealed at 400°C. A better fit was obtained with  $n=2$  for the composite films indicating that the deposited Mn<sub>x</sub>Cd<sub>y</sub>Se nanocrystals have direct band gap. The calculated band gap values for 5, 7, 9 and 11 cycles of deposition are 3.22, 3.19, 3.27 and 3.36 eV, respectively.

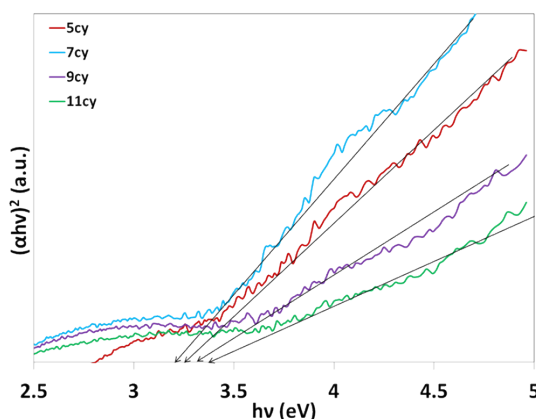


Fig S1. Tauc plots of Mn<sub>x</sub>Cd<sub>y</sub>Se/TiO<sub>2</sub> films formed using 5, 7, 9 and 11 SILAR cycles and annealed at 400°C.

**References :**

1. J. Tauc, A. Menth and D. L. Wood, *Physical Review Letters*, 1970, **25**, 749-752.
2. X. Li, H. Zhu, J. Wei, K. Wang, E. Xu, Z. Li and D. Wu, *Appl. Phys. A*, 2009, **97**, 341-344.