

## Supporting Information

### Enhanced Visible-Light Photoelectrochemical Behaviour of Heterojunction Composite with Cu<sub>2</sub>O Nanoparticles-Decorated TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanotube Arrays

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The composition of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube electrodes before and after applying 0.5 V have been analyzed using XRD. From the XRD patterns shown in Fig. S1, it is clearly that the peaks of Cu<sub>2</sub>O have no much changes before and after applying 0.5 V, and no new phases appear in Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube electrodes after applying 0.5 V, indicating that the Cu<sub>2</sub>O nanoparticles are stable when applying 0.5 V.

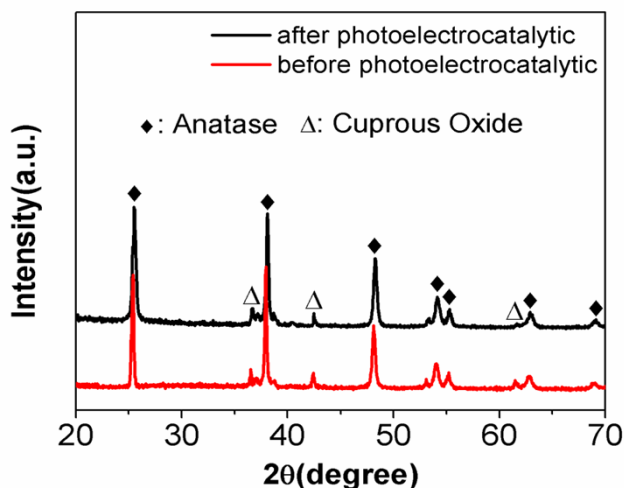


Fig. S1 XRD spectra of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube arrays prepared at -1.0 V  
(a) before, (b) after photoelectrocatalytic

The composition and crystallization of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube arrays annealed at 500 °C after electrodeposition of Cu<sub>2</sub>O nanoparticle have been checked by XRD. The XRD result based on the Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube arrays prepared at -1.0 V is shown in Fig. S2. From the result, we can find that the Cu<sub>2</sub>O have been oxidated to CuO at high annealed temperature. In addition, no shift is observed on the anatase phases of Ti, which indicate that TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube arrays exist only by anatase phases at 500 °C.

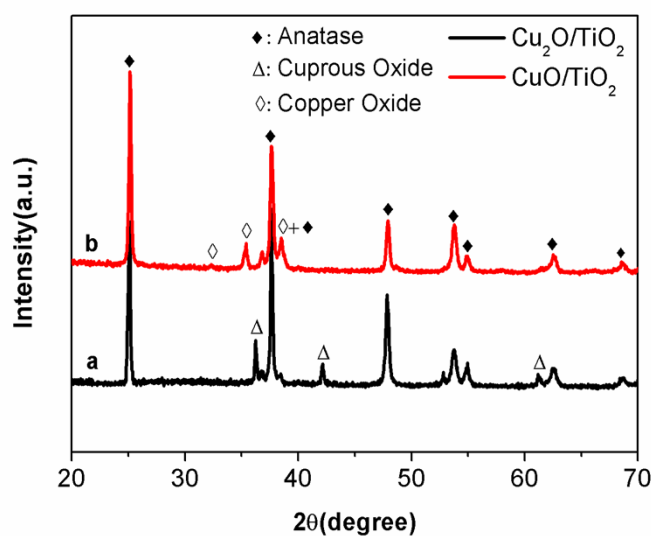


Fig. S2 XRD spectra of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays prepared at -1.0 V  
(a) before, (b) after thermal heating at 500 °C

From the FESEM and TEM images of the cross-section of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays prepared at -1.2 V, the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  nanoparticles can be evenly deposited on the inner surfaces of  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays, as shown in Fig. S3. It is worth mention that we employ a novel and facial square wave voltammetry method to electrodeposit  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  nanoparticles onto  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays. Due to the potential is dynamic changes during the deposition process, it determine the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  nanoparticles can be uniformly dispersed on the inner surfaces and interfaces of  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays and don't form some agglomerates inside the  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays.

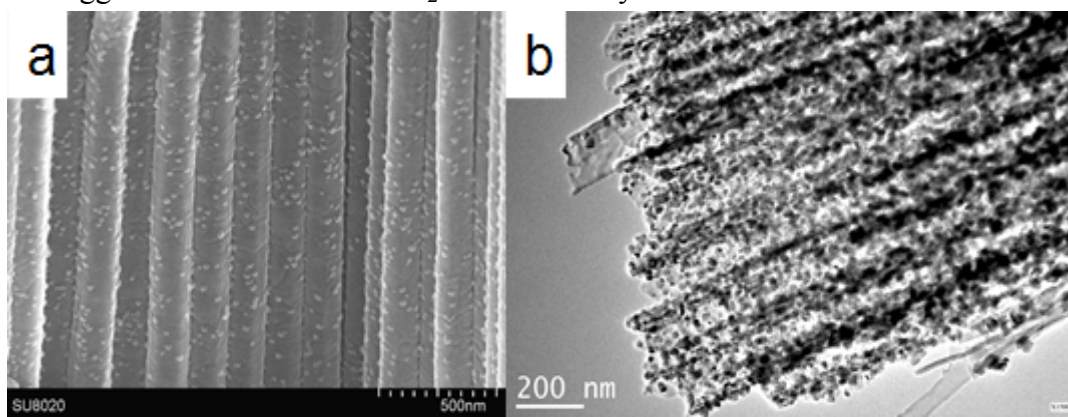


Fig. S3 (a) FESEM image of the cross-section of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays prepared at -1.2 V; (b) TEM image of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TiO}_2$  nanotubes prepared at -1.2 V.