

Highly Porous SnO₂/TiO₂ Heterojunction Thin-Film Photocatalyst Using Gas-Flow Thermal Evaporation and Atomic Layer Deposition

Sungjin Kim^{1,2}, Hyeon-Kyung Chang^{1,2}, Kwang Bok Kim³, Hyun-Jong Kim¹, Ho-Nyun Lee¹, Tae Joo Park², Young Min Park^{1,*}

¹*Heat and Surface Technology R&D Department, Korea Institute of Industrial Technology (KITECH), Incheon 21999, Korea*

²*Department of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Hanyang University, Ansan 15588, Korea*

³*Digital Health Care R&D Department, Korea Institute of Industrial Technology (KITECH), Cheonan 31056, Korea*

*Corresponding author.

Tel.: +82-10-4728-7958, fax: +82-32-850-0240; e-mail: youngmin@kitech.re.kr

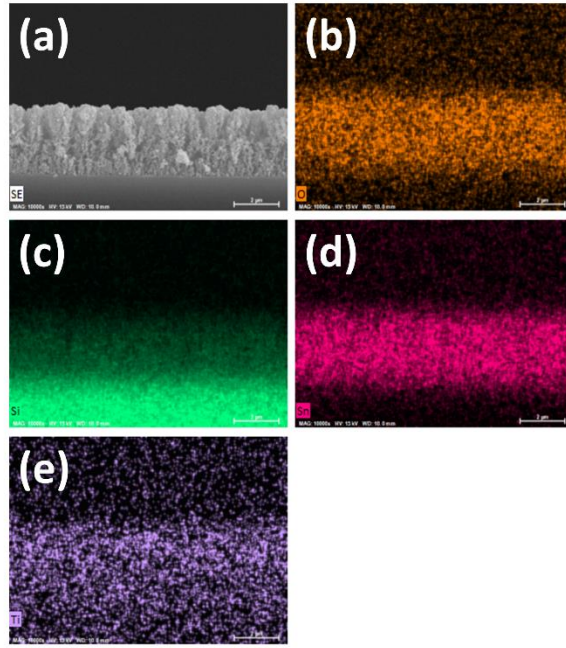


Figure S1. EDX mapping for SnO₂/TiO₂-50: (a) lateral SEM image of SnO₂/TiO₂-50 of information collection area, (b) O element, (c) Si element (d) Sn element and (e) Ti element.

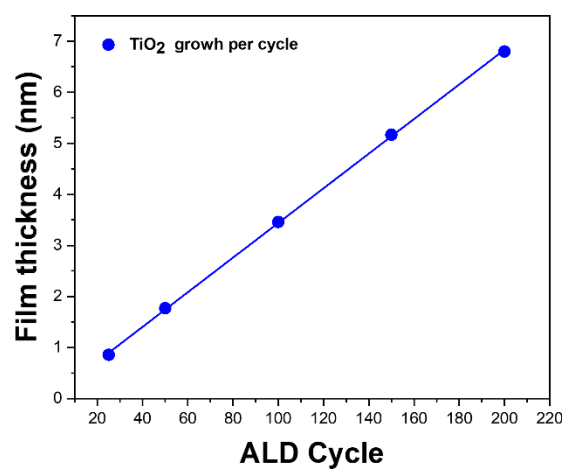


Figure S2. Growth per cycle (GPC) of TiO₂ thin film at 300°C on Si substrate

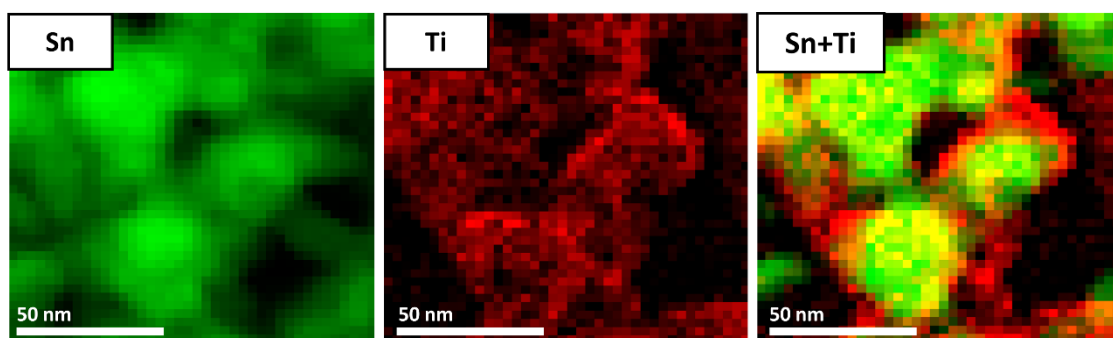


Figure S3. EELS spectrum of $\text{SnO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$ -50. Sn and Ti clearly reveals presence as heterojunction structure.

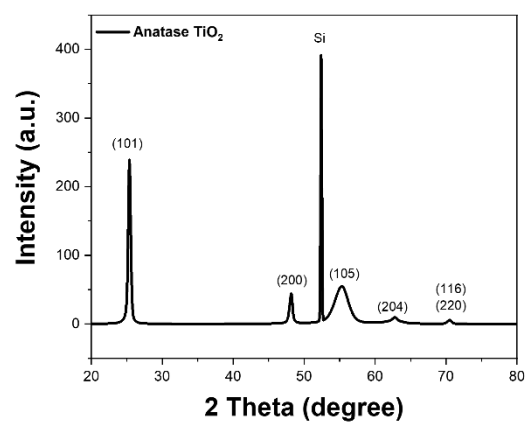


Figure S4. XRD pattern of as-deposited TiO₂ layer by ALD cycles process on Si substrate

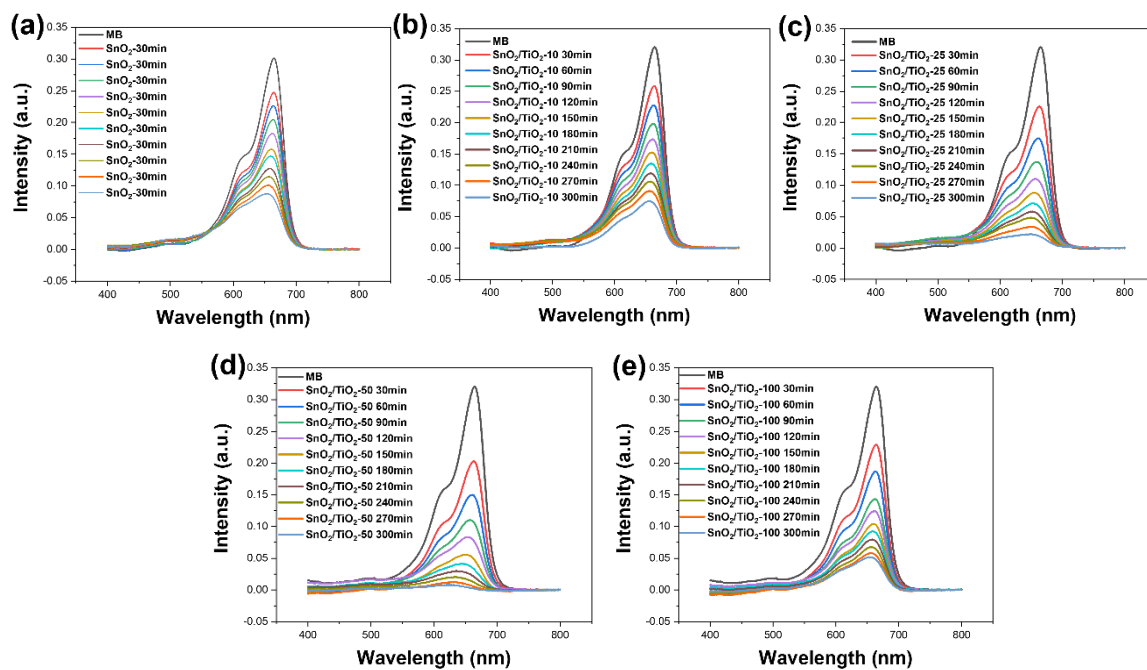


Figure S5. UV-Visible absorbance spectra of photodegradation of methylene blue (a)-(e) by SnO_2 and all $\text{SnO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$ with different ALD cycles.

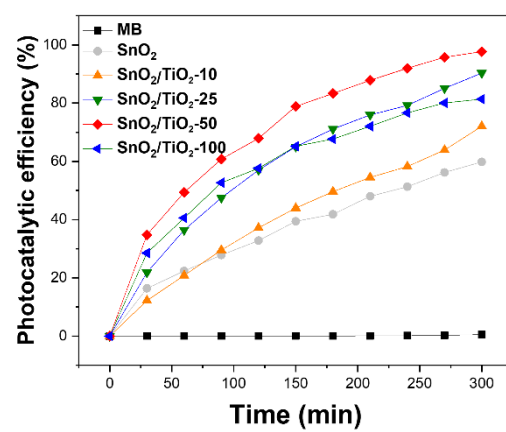


Figure S6. The photocatalytic efficiency (%) with increasing degradation time by SnO₂ and all SnO₂/TiO₂-50 photocatalysts.