

**Supplementary Material for  
Charge Transport Phenomena in Heterojunction Photocatalysts: the WO<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>  
System as an Archetypical Model**

Asif Iqbal,<sup>\*a</sup> Andreas Kafizas,<sup>\*b†</sup>, Carlos Sotelo-Vazquez,<sup>c</sup> Rachel Wilson,<sup>c</sup> Min Ling,<sup>c</sup>  
Alaric Taylor,<sup>d</sup> Chris Blackman,<sup>c</sup> Kirk Bevan,<sup>a</sup> Ivan Parkin,<sup>c</sup> and Raul Quesada-Cabrera<sup>\*c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Materials Engineering, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, H3A 0C5, Canada; E-mail: asif.iqbal@mail.mcgill.ca

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom; E-mail: a.kafizas@imperial.ac.uk.

<sup>†</sup> The Grantham Institute, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemistry, University College London, 20 Gordon Street, London WC1H 0AJ, United Kingdom; E-mail: r.quesada@ucl.ac.uk.

<sup>d</sup> Department of Electronic & Electrical Engineering, University College London, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7JE, United Kingdom.

(Dated: February 3, 2021)

TABLE S1: Parameters used in numerical computations [1–5]

Parameter	Value
TiO <sub>2</sub> Bandgap Energy (eV)	3.2
TiO <sub>2</sub> Electron Affinity (eV)	5.1
TiO <sub>2</sub> Dielectric Constant	41.4
TiO <sub>2</sub> Electron Effective Mass	10
TiO <sub>2</sub> Hole Effective Mass	0.8
TiO <sub>2</sub> Bulk Electron Concentration (cm <sup>-3</sup> )	10 <sup>18</sup>
TiO <sub>2</sub> Absorption Co-efficient, $\alpha$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	9.9×10 <sup>3</sup>
WO <sub>3</sub> Bandgap Energy (eV)	2.74
WO <sub>3</sub> Electron Affinity (eV)	4.91
WO <sub>3</sub> Dielectric Constant	50
WO <sub>3</sub> Electron Effective Mass	2.4
WO <sub>3</sub> Hole Effective Mass	2.4
WO <sub>3</sub> Bulk Electron Concentration (cm <sup>-3</sup> )	10 <sup>19</sup>
WO <sub>3</sub> Absorption Co-efficient, $\alpha$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	1.02×10 <sup>5</sup>
Wavelength (nm)	365
UVA Intensity (mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	3.15
$\beta_n$	1
$\beta_p$	1
Saturation Velocity (cm s <sup>-1</sup> ), $V_{sat} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^2}{1 + 0.8 \exp\left[\frac{T}{600}\right]}$	1.03 × 10 <sup>2</sup>

- 
- [1] C. Sotelo-Vazquez, R. Quesada-Cabrera, M. Ling, D. O. Scanlon, A. Kafizas, P. K. Thakur, T.-L. Lee, A. Taylor, G. W. Watson, R. G. Palgrave, et al., Advanced Functional Materials **27**, 1605413 (2017).
- [2] A. Kafizas, X. Wang, S. R. Pendlebury, P. Barnes, M. Ling, C. Sotelo-Vazquez, R. Quesada-Cabrera, C. Li, I. P. Parkin, and J. R. Durrant, The Journal of Physical Chemistry A **120**, 715 (2016).
- [3] D. O. Scanlon, C. W. Dunnill, J. Buckeridge, S. A. Shevlin, A. J. Logsdail, S. M. Woodley, C. R. A. Catlow, M. J. Powell, R. G. Palgrave, I. P. Parkin, et al., Nature Materials **12**, 798 (2013).
- [4] B. Enright and D. Fitzmaurice, Journal of Physical Chemistry **100**, 1027 (1996).
- [5] D. Vasileska, S. M. Goodnick, and G. Klimeck, *Computational electronics: semiclassical and quantum device modelling and simulation* (UK: Taylor and Francis, 2010), 1st ed.

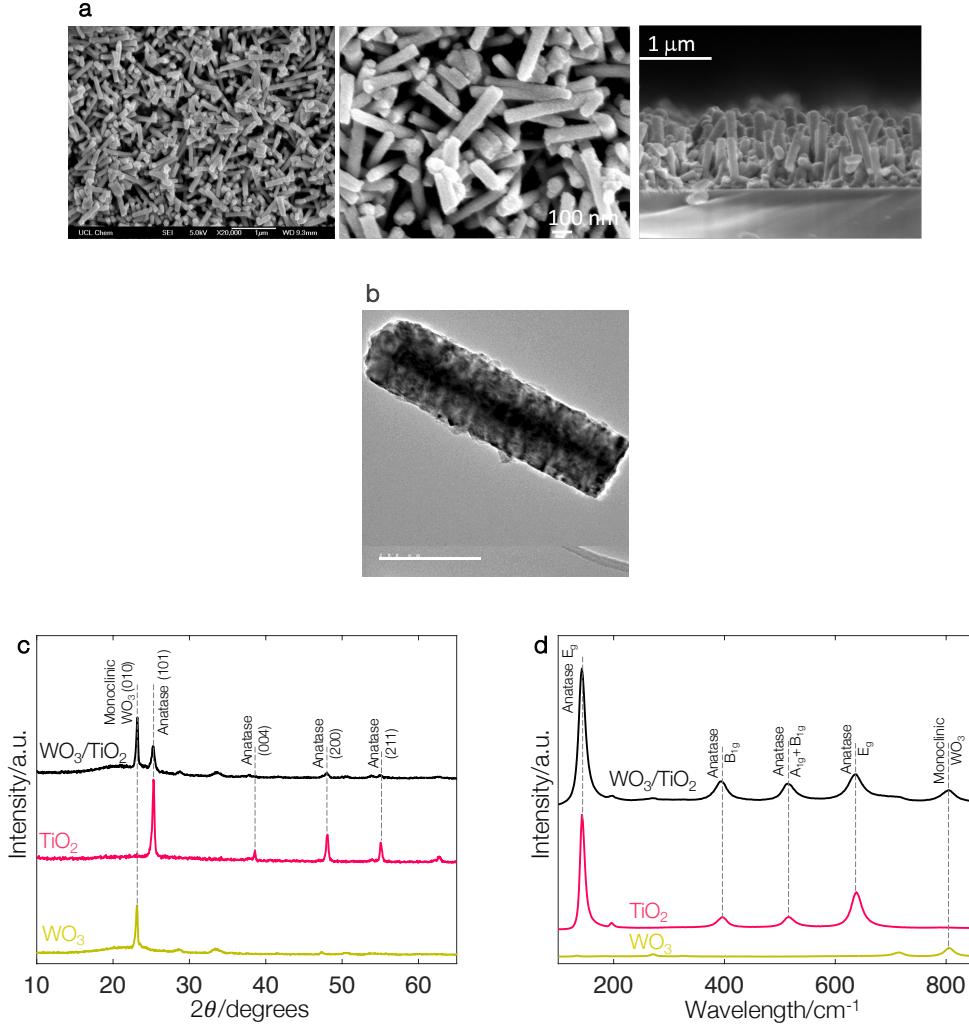


FIG. S1: (a) Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image and (b) Transmission electron microscopy (TEM), (c) X-ray diffraction patterns of the WT heterojunction film,  $\text{WO}_3$  nanorods and anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  ( $\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$ ), (d) Raman spectroscopy analysis showing the presence of pure anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  and monoclinic  $\text{WO}_3$  phases. [1]

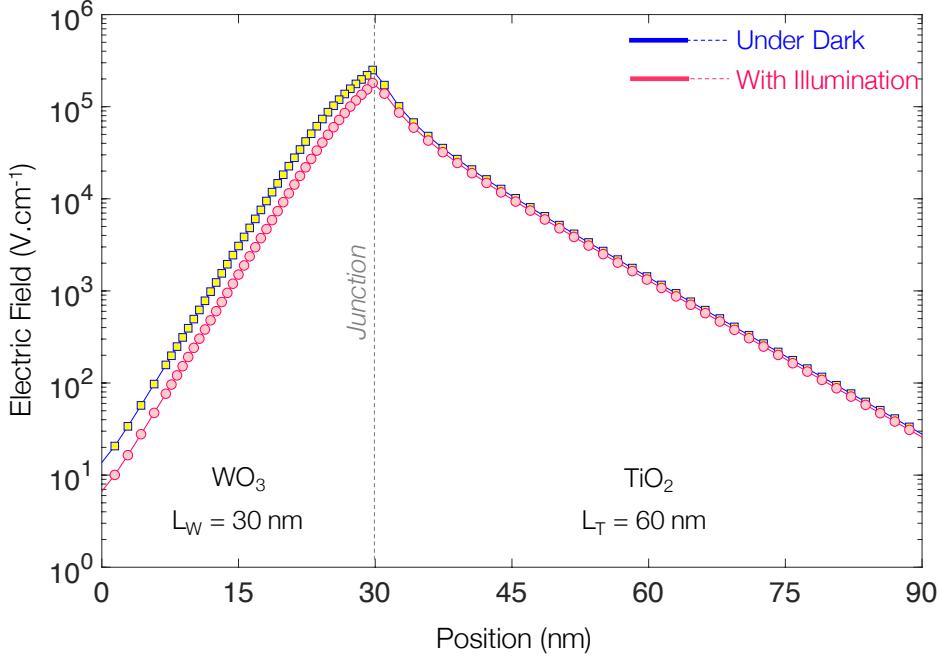


FIG. S2: Calculated electric fields under dark (marked in blue) and UV illumination (marked in red) for the WT junction with  $L_W = 30$  nm and  $L_T = 60$  nm.

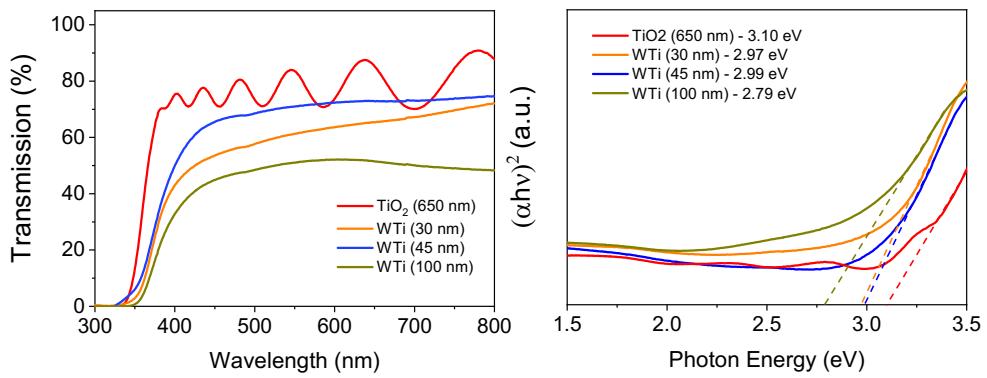


FIG. S3: (a) Absorptance spectra and (b) Tauc plot of WT heterojunctions with different  $\text{TiO}_2$  thickness.

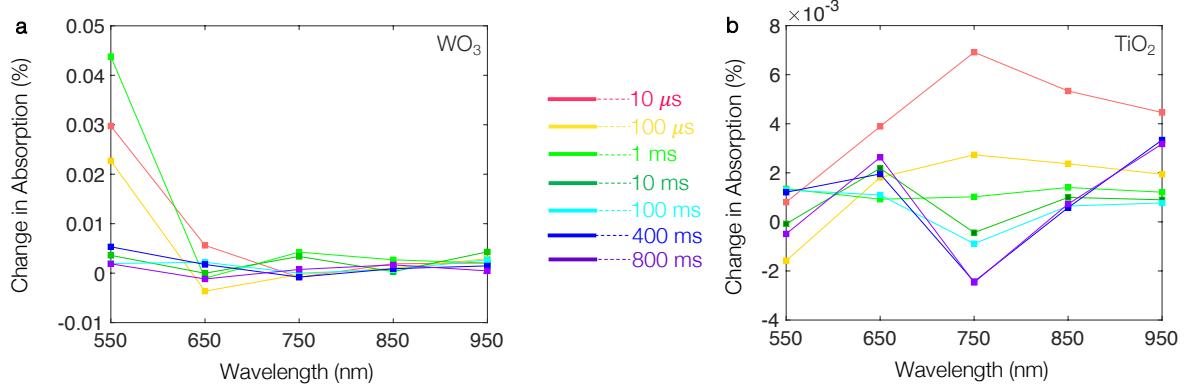


FIG. S4: Transient absorption spectra (probed from 550 to 950 nm) of  $\text{WO}_3$  (a) and  $\text{TiO}_2$  (b). Samples were excited with a 365 nm laser pulse ( $1.2 \text{ mJ cm}^{-2}$  per pulse, 0.65 Hz pulse rate).  $\Delta A$  is measured from  $10 \mu\text{s} \rightarrow 800 \text{ ms}$  after the laser pulse excitation.

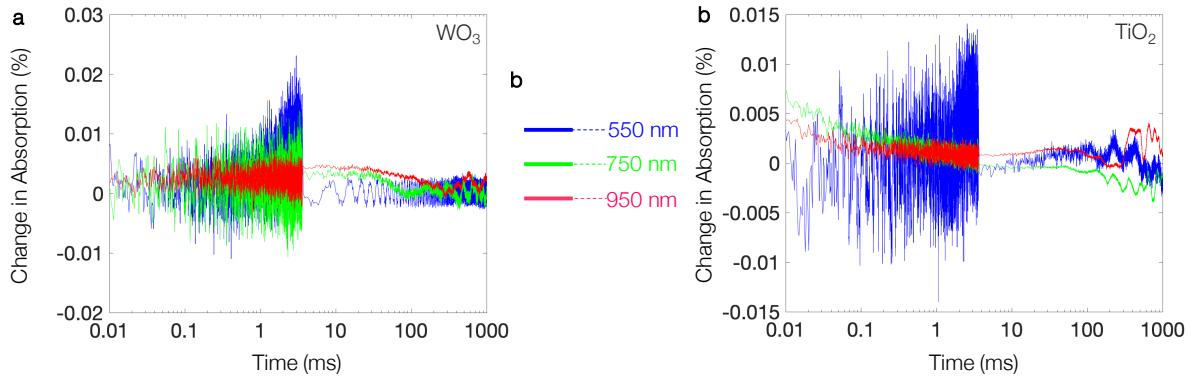


FIG. S5: Transient absorption decay kinetics probed at various wavelengths (550 nm → 950 nm) of  $\text{WO}_3$  (a) and  $\text{TiO}_2$  (b). Samples were excited with a 365 nm laser pulse ( $1.2 \text{ mJ cm}^{-2}$  per pulse, 0.65 Hz pulse rate).