

# **Optimizing Photoelectrochemical UV Imaging Photodetection: Construction of Anatase/Rutile Heterophase Homojunctions and Oxygen Vacancies Engineering in MOF-Derived TiO<sub>2</sub>**

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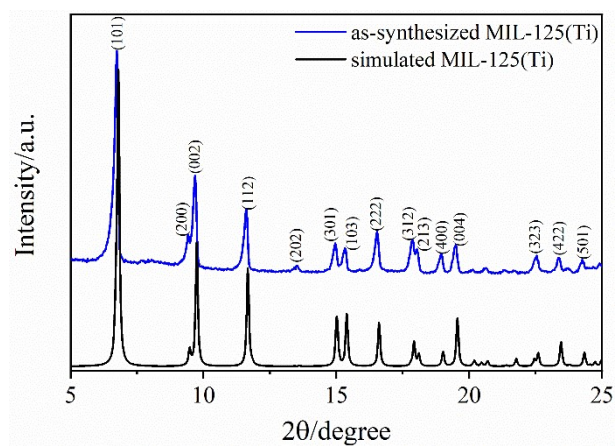


Figure S1. XRD patterns of the simulated and as-synthesized MIL-125(Ti).

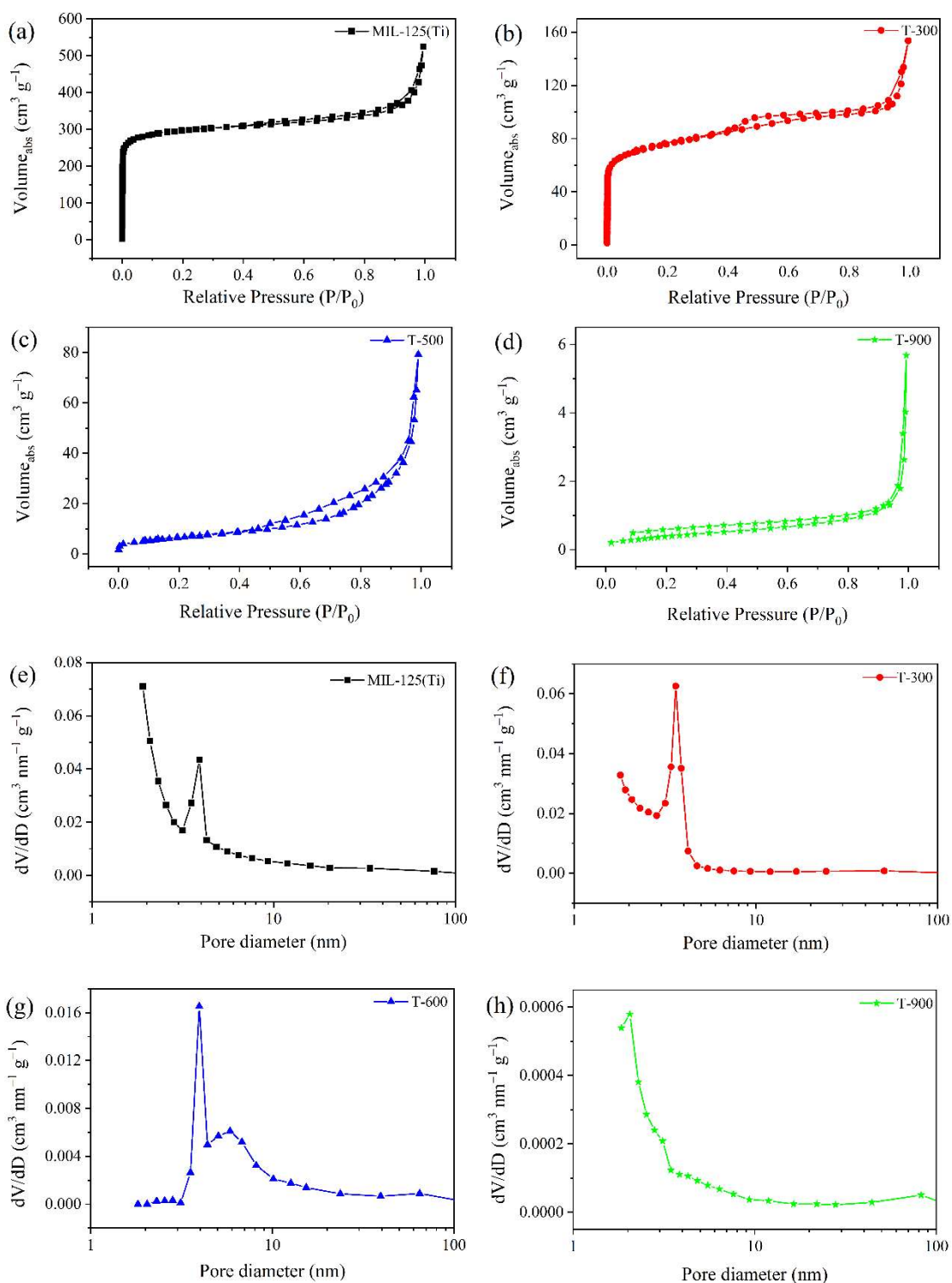


Figure S2. Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms (a-d) and pore size distribution plot (e-h) of MIL-125(Ti), T-300, T-600, and T-900.

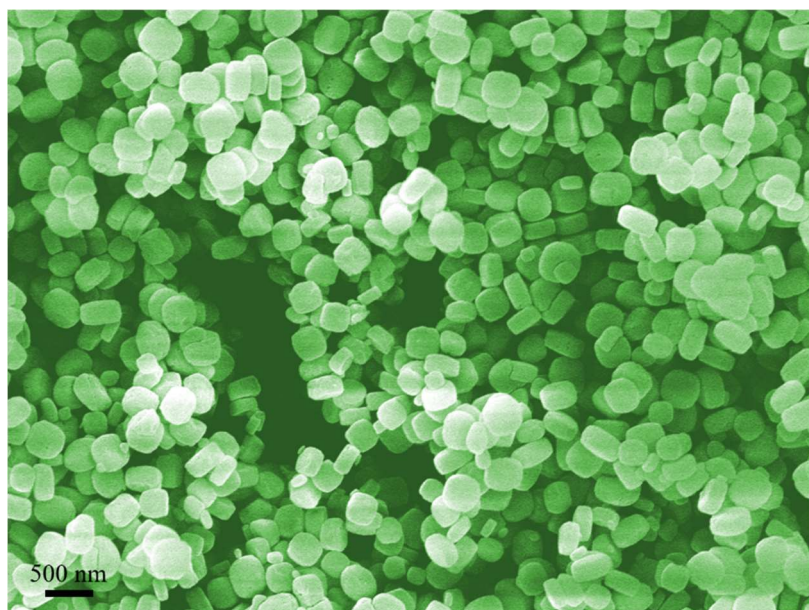


Figure S3. SEM image of MIL-125(Ti).

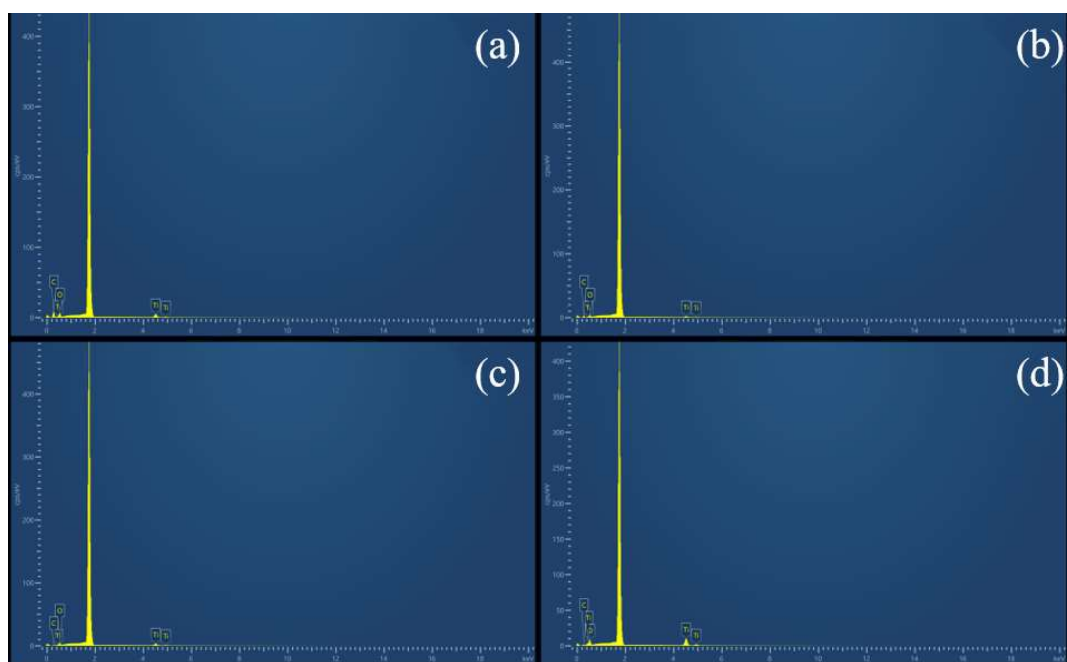


Figure S4. EDS analysis of (a) MIL-125(Ti), (b) T-300, (c) T-600, and (d) T-900 respectively.

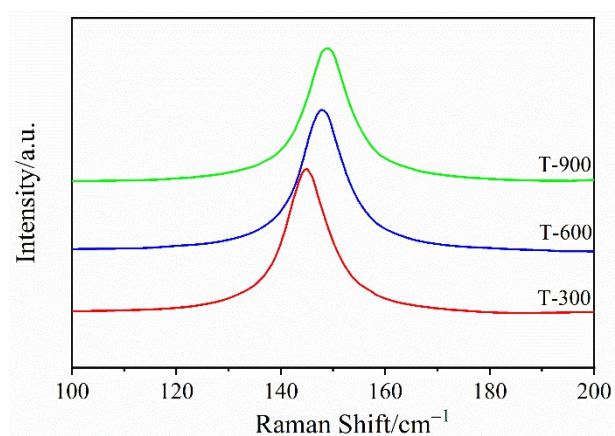


Figure S5. Magnification of the Raman patterns in the 100-200  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for the as-prepared samples.

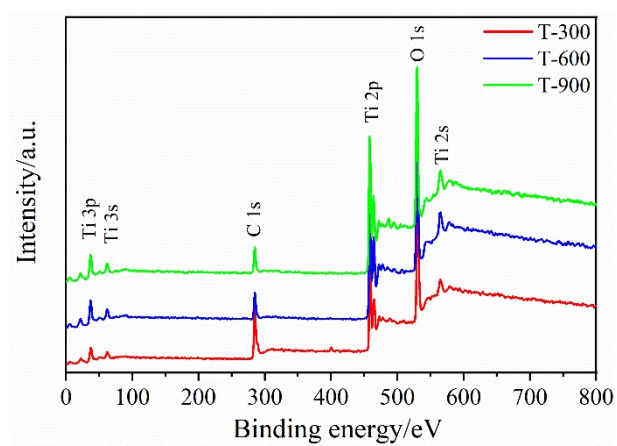


Figure S6. XPS survey spectra of T-300, T-600, and T-900.

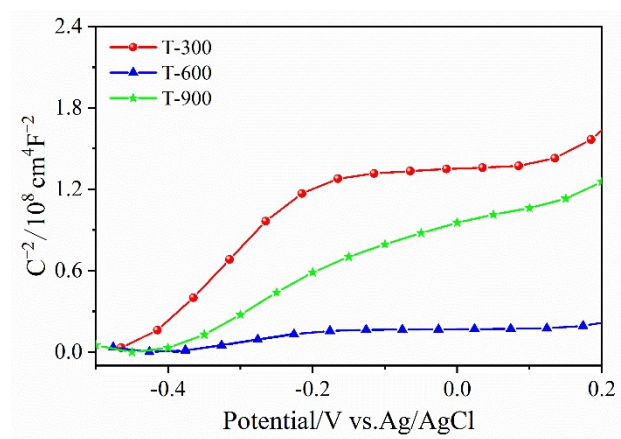


Figure S7. M-S plots of T-300, T-600, and T-900.

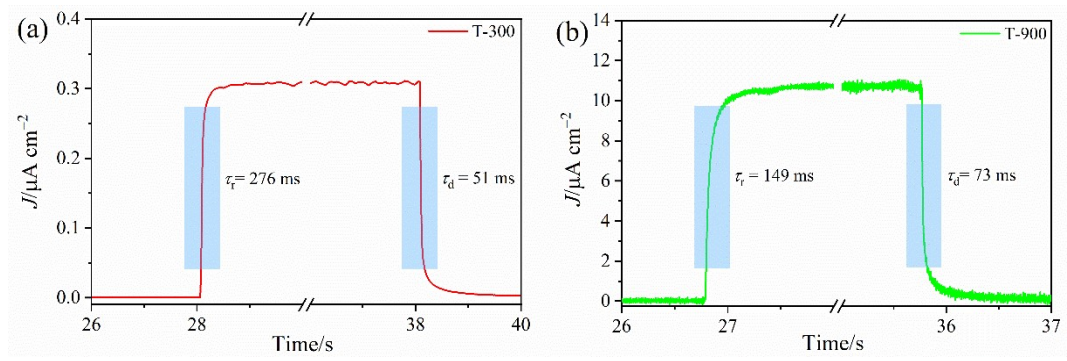


Figure S8. Enlarged rising and decaying edges of the photocurrent response for the PEC UVPDs with (a) T-300 and (b) T-900.

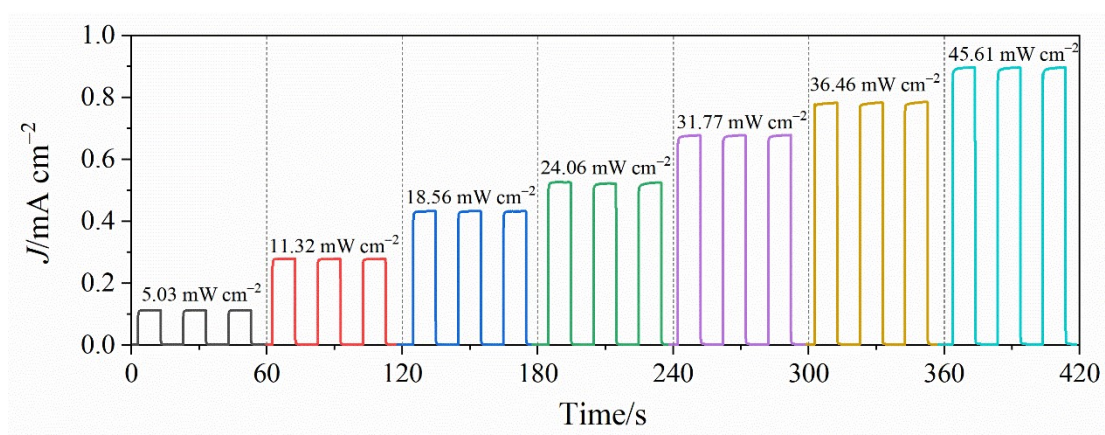


Figure S9. Photocurrent response of T-600 PEC UVPD as a function of time under UV light intensities from 5.03 to 45.61  $\text{mW cm}^{-2}$ .

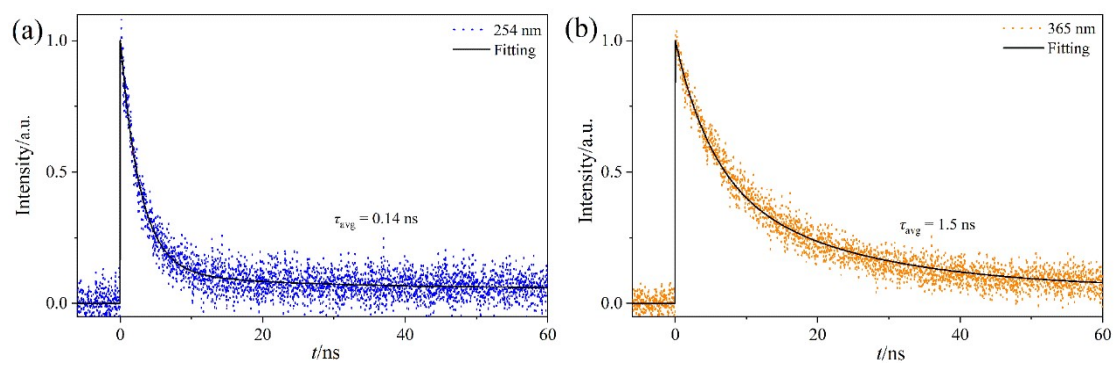


Figure S10. The trPL spectra of T-600 irradiated by 254 and 365 nm.

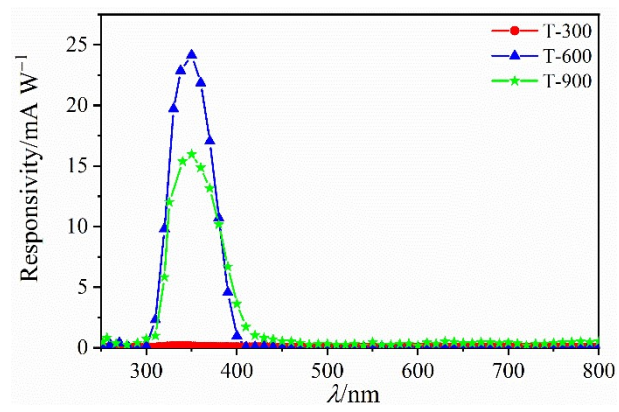


Figure S11. Spectral responsivity characteristic for the PEC UVPDs with T-300, T-600 and T-900.

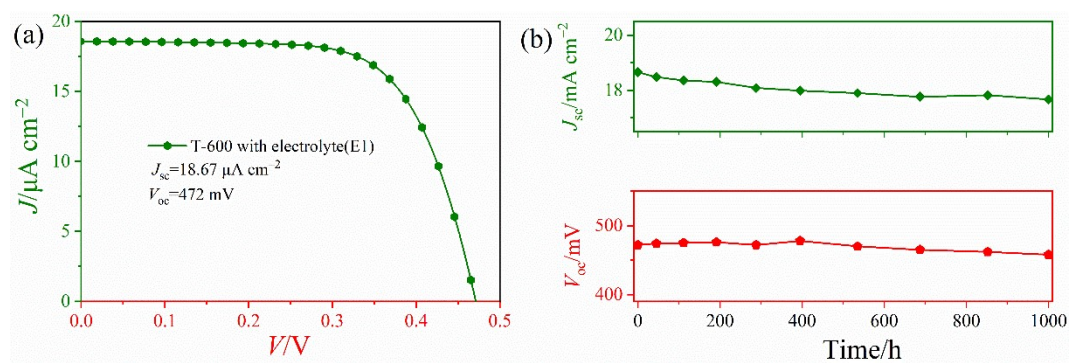


Figure S12. (a)  $J$ - $V$  characteristics and (b) thermal stability measurement of the PEC UVPD with T-600 ( $J_{sc}$  and  $V_{oc}$  as a function of time).

\*Electrolytes (E1): 1.0 M DMII, 0.15 M  $\text{I}_2$ , 1.0 M TBP, 50 mM LiI, and 0.1 M GNCS in 3-methoxypropionitrile.

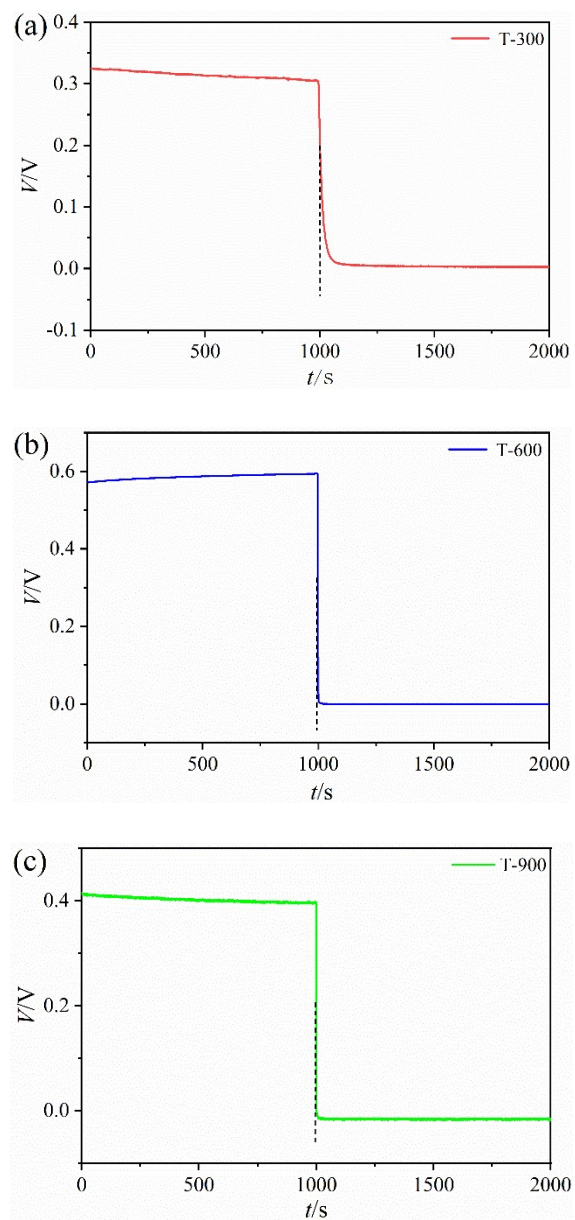


Figure S13. Open-circuit potential of (a) T-300, (b) T-500, and (c) T-900 photoanodes in  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  with light off and light on, respectively.

Table S1. The quantitative analysis results of the C chemical bonds and the peak area ratio ( $O_{II}/O_I+O_{II}$ ) obtained through XPS for the as-prepared samples.

Sample	C-C (%)	C-O (%)	C=O (%)	$O_{II}/(O_I+O_{II})$ (%)
T-300	67.9	23.5	9.2	16.2
T-600	69.3	22.3	7.8	9.9
T-900	72.1	21.1	6.8	11.4

Table S2. Comparison of nanomaterial-based UVPDs.

Materials	Measurement condition	Light (nm)	Rise/decay time (ms)	$R_L$ (mA W <sup>-1</sup> )	$D^*$ (Jones)	Ref
Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	1 M, LiI, 0 V	360	45/69	2.06	-	S1
ZnO NNs	Water, 0 V	375	100/100	22	-	S2
TiO <sub>2</sub> NAs	I <sup>-</sup> /I <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , 0 V	365	13/19	0.075	-	S3
$\alpha$ -Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> NAs	0.1 M NaOH, 0 V	245	76/56	0.21	-	S4
TiO <sub>2</sub> NAs	Water, 0 V	365	150/50	25	-	S5
SrTiO <sub>3</sub> -BL	I <sup>-</sup> /I <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , 0 V	365	6/8	2.8	-	S6
TiO <sub>2</sub> @Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , 0 V	365	90/90	2.4	-	S7
ZnO/G/Cu <sub>2</sub> O	0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , 0 V	365	6/6	21.2	-	S8
Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.1 M NaOH, 0 V	245	<100/<100	0.174	-	S9
2D boron	0.3 M KOH, 0.2 V	365	100/200	0.0675	$0.97 \times 10^8$	S10
ZnO/CuSCN/rGO	17.7 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> , -1 $\mu$ V	375	105/100	18.65	$3.7 \times 10^{11}$	S11
TiO <sub>2</sub> /MoO <sub>3</sub>	0.076 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> , 0 V	352	1820/1480	108	$2.26 \times 10^{10}$	S12
PbS	0.1 M KOH, 0.4 V	400	160/150	10.97	$3.96 \times 10^{10}$	S13
MOF-In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.01M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , 0.6 V	365	500/1100	21.9	$2.03 \times 10^{10}$	S14
TiO <sub>2</sub> -BaTiO <sub>3</sub> NRs	2 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> , 0 V	375	2.1/1.4	3.34	$7.96 \times 10^{10}$	S15
Bi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	2 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> , 0 V	405	7/65	1.79	$5.94 \times 10^{10}$	S16
Bi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Ag/TiO <sub>2</sub>	I <sup>-</sup> /I <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , 0 V	365	27/28	1.72	$1.55 \times 10^{10}$	S17
TiO <sub>2</sub> NRs/Au/PTTh	0.41 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> , 0 V	365	230/280	1.894	$1.666 \times 10^{10}$	S18
p-CuI/n-TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.61 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> , 5 V	310	0.11/0.72	0.6	$8.4 \times 10^{11}$	S19
Y <sup>3+</sup> -doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.62 W cm <sup>-2</sup> , 3 V	350	2.53/1.16	4500	$1.6 \times 10^{11}$	S20
TiO <sub>2</sub> /NiO	1.2 W cm <sup>-2</sup> , 0 V	365	1200/7100	0.042	$1.1 \times 10^9$	S21
SnS <sub>x</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	2 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> , 0 V	365	3/25-46	5.9	$6.5 \times 10^{10}$	S22
TiO <sub>2</sub> /P3HT	-, 0 V	350	720/500	0.037	$1.63 \times 10^{10}$	S23
ZnO/Spiro-MeOTAD	1 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> , 0 V	365	160/200	0.8	$4.2 \times 10^9$	S24
Vo-Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /ZnO	0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , 0 V	266	150/1100	7.975	$1.16 \times 10^{11}$	S25
GaN NAs	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , 0 V	365	145/81	6.04	$5.4 \times 10^{10}$	S26
Bi QDs	0.1 M KOH, 0 V	365	100/200	0.0193	$9.09 \times 10^8$	S27
Te	0.1 M KOH, 0.6 V	350	54.5/70.2	0.0134	$3.1 \times 10^7$	S28
Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	0.1 M KOH, 0.6 V	400	100/100	0.011	$3.75 \times 10^8$	S29
MOF-TiO <sub>2</sub> A-R HHs	I <sup>-</sup> /I <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , 0 V	6.0 $\mu$ A	50/108	24.15	$3.28 \times 10^{11}$	This work

NNAs: nanoneedles; NTs: nanotubes; NWs: nanostructures; NSs: nanosheets; NC:nanocrystalline;

QDs: quantum dots; NPLs: nanoplatelets; BL:biock layer; NRs: nanorod arrays

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