

Supporting information

Zn and N co-doped TiO₂ thin films: photocatalytic and bactericidal activity

Abdullah M Alotaibi^{a,b}, Premrudee Promdet^a, Gi Byoung Hwang^a, Jianwei Li^a, , Sean P. Nair^c, Sanjayan Sathasivam^a, Andreas Kafizas^{d,e}, Claire J. Carmalt^a and Ivan P Parkin^{a*}

*Corresponding author

^aMaterials Chemistry Centre, Department of Chemistry, University College London, 20 Gordon Street, London WC1H 0AJ, UK

^bThe National Centre for Building and Construction Technology, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST), Riyadh, 11442-6086, Saudi Arabia

^cDepartment of Microbial Diseases, UCL Eastman Dental Institute, 256 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8LD

^dDepartment of Chemistry, Imperial College London, South Kensington, London, SW7 2AZ, UK

^eThe Grantham Institute, Imperial College London, South Kensington, London, SW7 2AZ, UK

E-mail: i.p.parkin@ucl.ac.uk

Table S1. Relationship between the Zn at.% present in the precursor solution and Zn at.% determined by EDS analysis (both relative to Ti).

Sample	Zn conc. in precursor solution (mol.%)	Zn conc. in film determined by EDS (at.%)
0.4% Zn, N : TiO ₂	0.2	0.4%
1.0% Zn, N : TiO ₂	0.5	1.0%
1.4% Zn, N : TiO ₂	1.0	1.4%
2.9% Zn, N : TiO ₂	1.5	2.9%

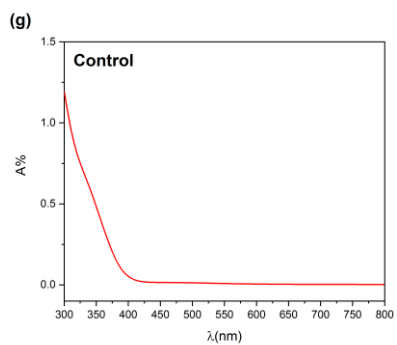


Figure S2: Reduction of XTT sodium salt solution by superoxide ($O_2^{\bullet-}$) radical formation on the photocatalyst thin films under UVA irradiation: a) undoped TiO_2 , b) N-doped TiO_2 , c) 0.4% Zn, N : TiO_2 , d) 1.0% Zn, N : TiO_2 , e) 1.4% Zn, N : TiO_2 , f) 2.9% Zn, N : TiO_2 and g) a glass control after 44 h.

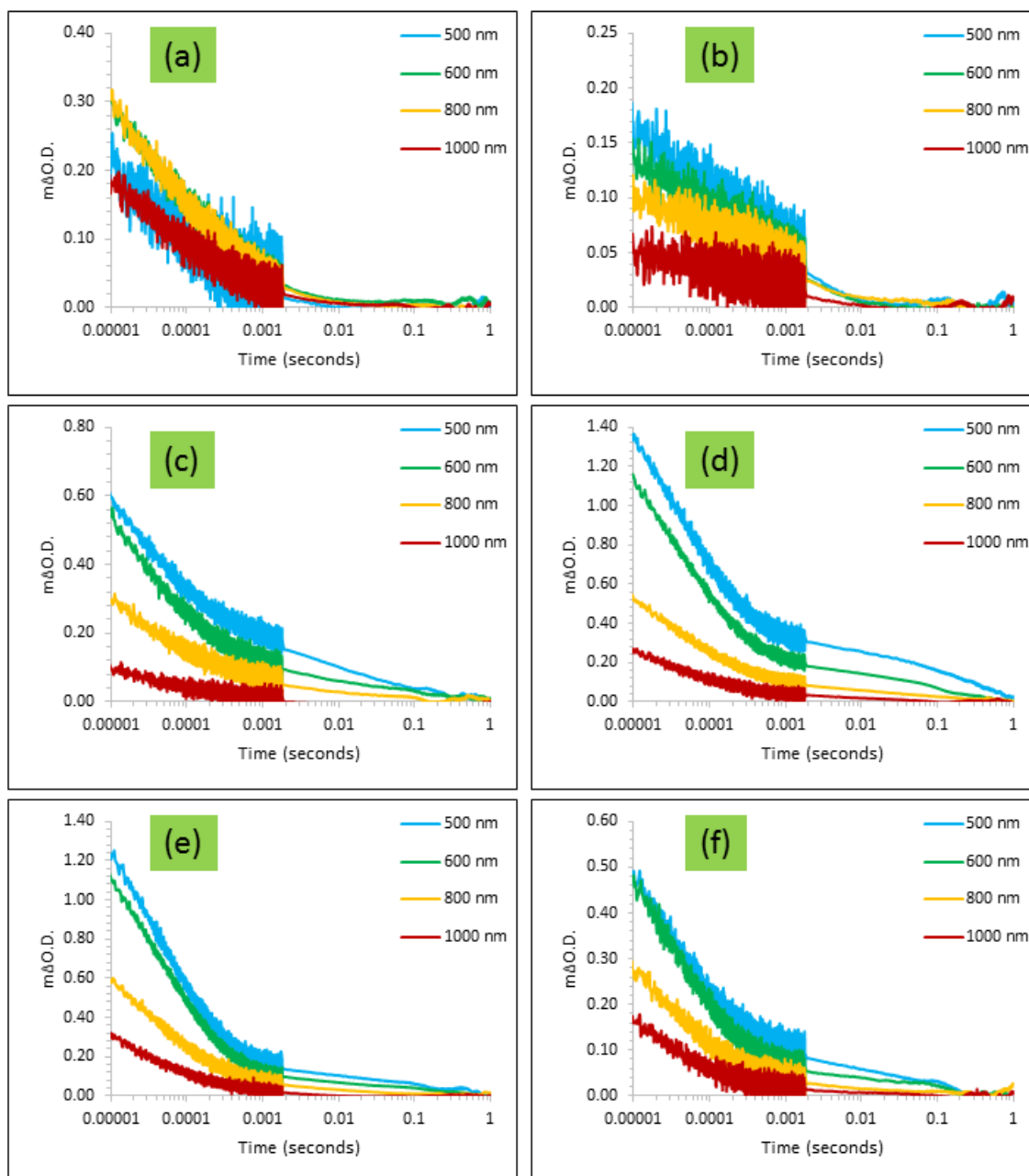


Figure S3. Transient absorption decays, measured from 10 μ s after a laser pulse to 1 s ($\lambda_{exc} = 355$ nm, ~ 1 mJ.cm⁻² per pulse; 0.65 Hz), at the select wavelengths of 500, 600, 800 and 1000 nm for a) TiO₂, b) N : TiO₂ c) 0.4% Zn, N : TiO₂, d) 1.0% Zn, N : TiO₂, e) 1.4% Zn, N : TiO₂ and f) 2.9% Zn, N : TiO₂.

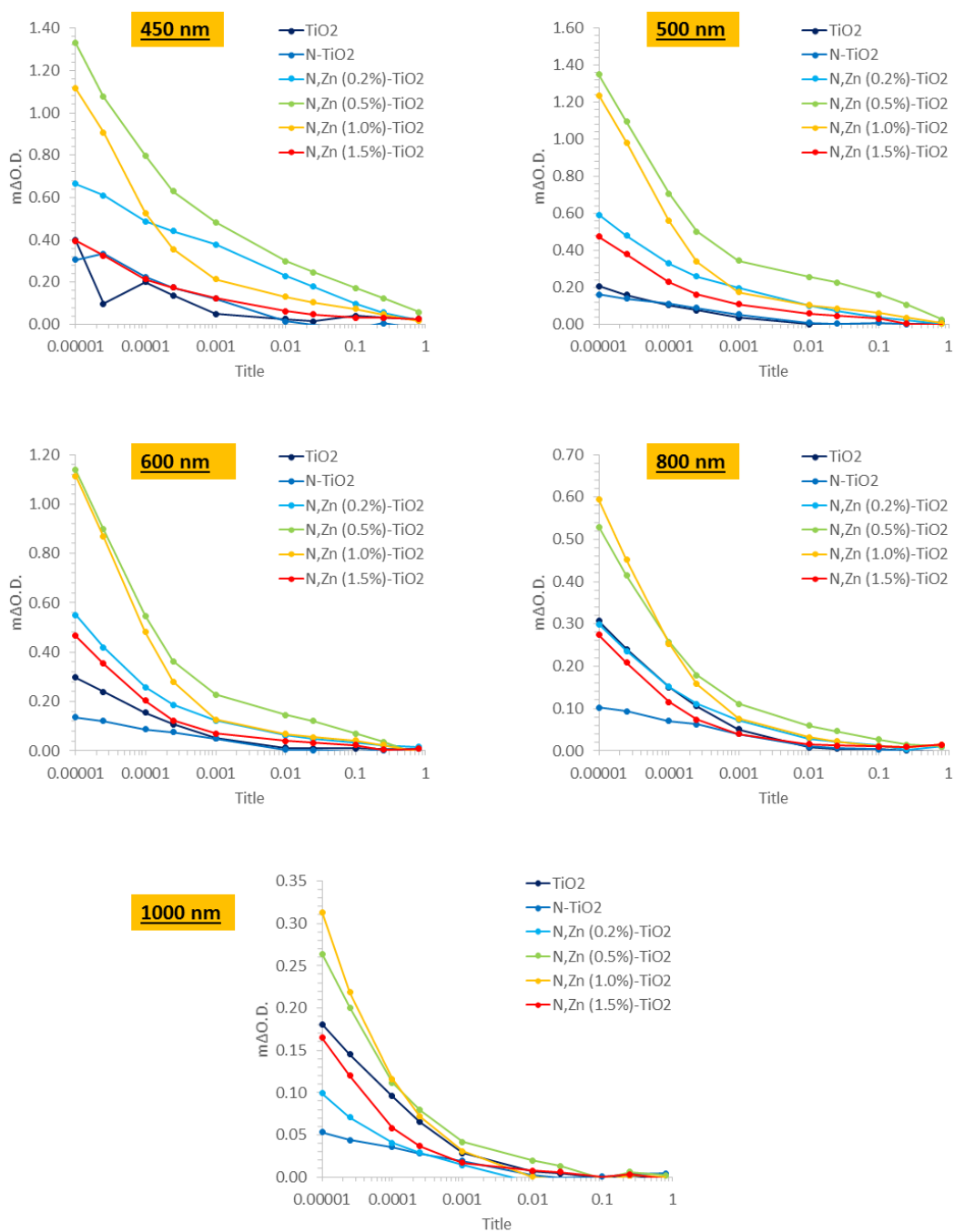


Figure S4. A comparison of transient absorption decays, measured from 10 μ s after a laser pulse to 1 s ($\lambda_{exc} = 355$ nm, ~ 1 mJ.cm⁻² per pulse; 0.65 Hz) of all samples at the select wavelengths of a) 450 nm, b) 500 nm, c) 600 nm, d) 800 nm and e) 1000 nm. Note - in the graphs the nominal Zn conc. are given, 0.2% = 0.4 at.%, 0.5% = 1.0 at.%, 1.0% = 1.4 at.% and 1.5 % = 2.9 at.% in the films.

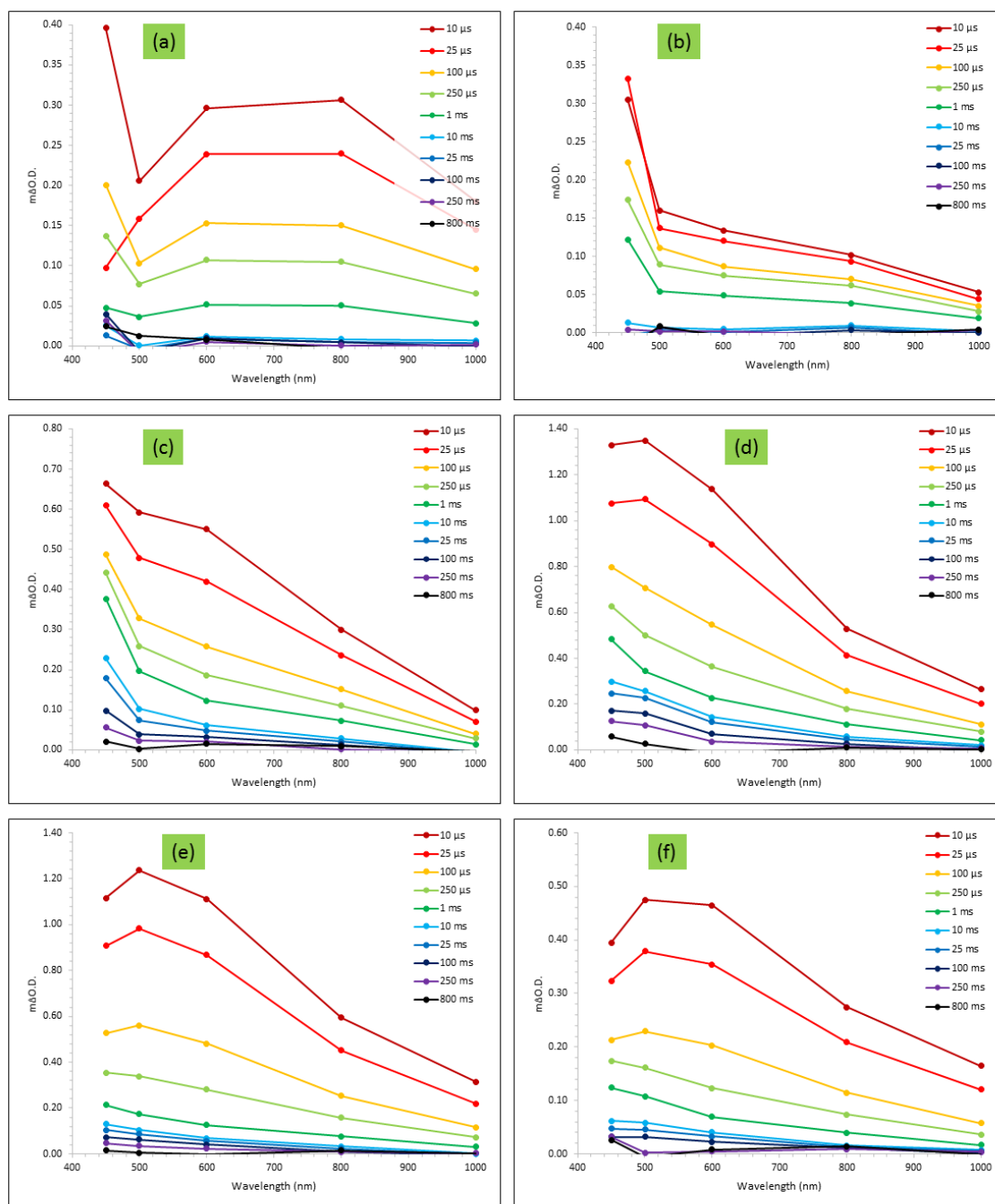


Figure S5. Transient absorption spectra, measured from 10 μ s after a laser pulse to 1 s ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 355$ nm, ~ 1 mJ.cm⁻² per pulse; 0.65 Hz), at the select times of 10 μ s, 25 μ s, 100 μ s, 250 μ s, 1 ms, 10 ms, 25 ms, 100 ms, 250 ms and 800 ms for a) TiO₂, b) N : TiO₂, c) 0.4% Zn, N : TiO₂, d) 1.0% Zn, N : TiO₂, e) 1.4% Zn, N : TiO₂ and f) 2.9% Zn, N : TiO₂.

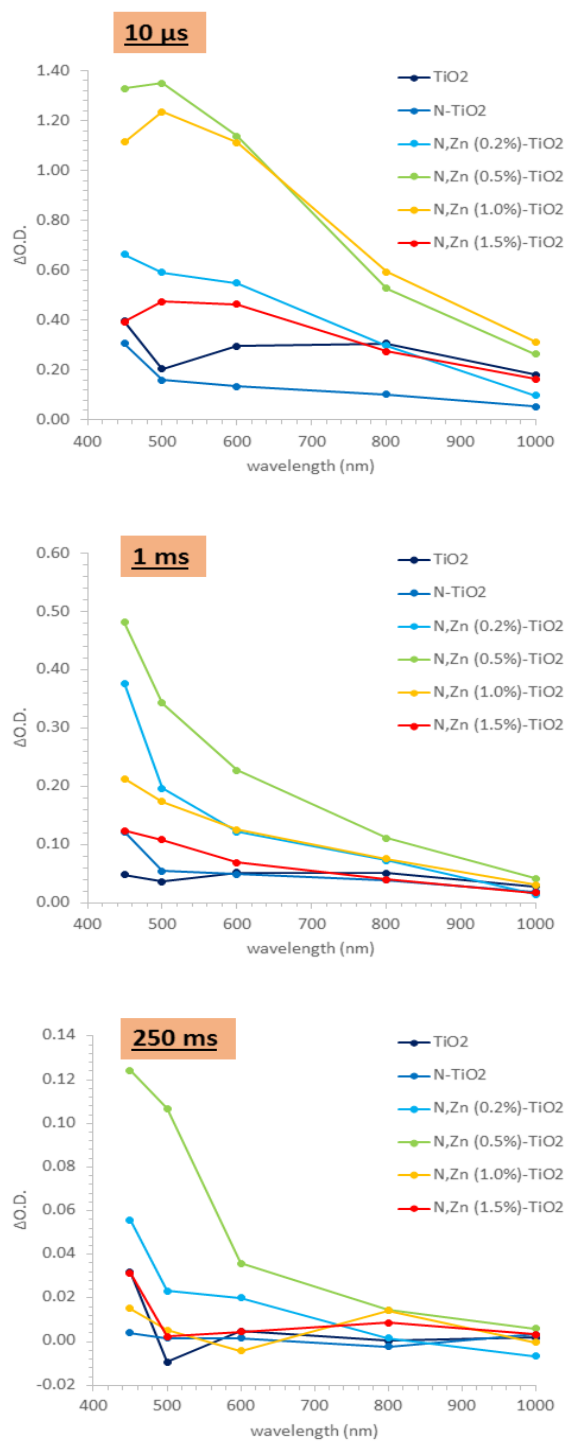


Figure S6. Comparison of the transient absorption spectra, measured from 10 μs after a laser pulse to 1 s ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 355 \text{ nm}$, $\sim 1 \text{ mJ}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ per pulse; 0.65 Hz), of all samples at the select times of a) 10 μs , b) 1 ms and c) 250 ms.