





Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2019, 9, 19079

Facile molten salt synthesis of Cs–MnO₂ hollow microflowers for supercapacitor applications†

Praeploy Chomkhuntod,^a Arreerat Jiamprasertboon,^a  Anurak Waehayee,^a Teera Butburee,^b Narong Chanlek,^c Nararat Yong^a and Theeranun Siritanon *^{ad}

A facile molten salt technique is an interesting preparation method as it enables mass production of materials. With the use of CsNO₃ salt, Cs-intercalated MnO₂ hollow microflowers are obtained in this work. δ-MnO₂ with a layered structure, instead of other allotropes with smaller structural cavities, is formed and stabilized by large Cs⁺ ions. Formation of the hollow microflowers is explained based on the Ostwald ripening process. The salt to starting agent ratio has little effect on the crystal structure and morphologies of the products but does influence the crystallinity, the interlayer distance, and the intercalating Cs⁺ content. The capacity of Cs⁺ in the structure and the interlayer distance are maximized when the weight ratio of CsNO₃ : MnSO₄ is 7 : 1. Cs–MnO₂ obtained from this optimum ratio has most suitable crystallinity and interlayer distance, and consequently shows a highest specific capacitance of 155 F g⁻¹ with excellent cycling performance. The obtained specific capacitance is comparable to that of other alkaline-intercalated MnO₂, suggesting that Cs–MnO₂ could be another interesting candidate for supercapacitor electrodes.

Received 18th March 2019

Accepted 10th June 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9ra02067e

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

Manganese oxide (MnO₂) has become an attractive candidate to be used as a promising material for supercapacitor electrodes because of its high performance and low price. It is known that the specific capacitance of MnO₂ is dependent upon the crystal structure. Among all MnO₂ allotropes, δ-MnO₂ (birnessite) with a layered structure is one of the most interesting candidates as it exhibits a high specific capacitance.^{1–3} The 2D structure of δ-MnO₂ is advantageous for fast ion diffusion into the bulk, which is a preferred characteristic of the electrodes.^{3,4} Besides the crystal structure, morphology is also an important factor. Thus, various preparation techniques have been explored, and some of which interestingly give MnO₂ with fascinating morphologies and good electrochemical properties.^{5–8} Nevertheless, in addition to giving materials with high specific capacitance, a good preparation method should be simple, low-cost, and easy to be scaled up.

One of the interesting preparing methods is a simple molten salt technique. The molten salt technique employing alkaline nitrates (LiNO₃, NaNO₃, and KNO₃)⁹ and chlorides (KCl, LiCl, and

NaCl)¹⁰ was reported to yield α/β-MnO₂ and α/γ-MnO₂ nanowires, respectively. It was postulated that an ionic radius of cationic components of the salts determines a crystal structure of the products. Nitrate salts of smaller ions like Li⁺ and Na⁺ tend to induce the formation of β-MnO₂, while the salts containing larger ions such as K⁺ promote the formation of α-MnO₂.⁹ On the other hand, a recent work reported that Na-, K-, and Cs-intercalated δ-MnO₂ with 2D morphology were obtained *via* a 1 minute molten salt synthesis using NaNO₃, KNO₃, and CsNO₃, respectively.¹¹ The inconsistencies in both morphology and crystal structure of MnO₂ prepared by a similar molten salt method strongly suggest that the preparing conditions including temperature, types of salt, and salt content play important roles. The reaction time is specifically an important factor as it is known that α and β-MnO₂ are more thermodynamically stable than δ-phase, and the δ-MnO₂ can transform to other structures with the prolonged reaction time.¹² Additionally, Li-, Na-, and K-intercalated MnO₂ birnessite have been studied as candidates for supercapacitor electrodes.^{13–16} Thus, Cs–MnO₂ could be another interesting candidate for the same applications. Yet, reports on electrochemical behaviors of Cs–MnO₂ birnessite are scarce.

Here, we aim to study the preparation of MnO₂ by a molten salt technique using CsNO₃. Interestingly, we found that CsNO₃ induces δ-MnO₂ formation and stabilizes the structure. Moreover, the reagent ratio significantly affects electrochemical properties of the obtained products. As-prepared Cs–MnO₂ exhibits excellent capacitive behaviors because the intercalating Cs⁺ ion expands the interlayer distance, which could improve ion diffusion during the charge/discharge process.¹⁷

^aSchool of Chemistry, Institute of Science, Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima, 30000, Thailand. E-mail: theeranun@sut.ac.th

^bNational Nanotechnology Center, National Science and Technology Development Agency, 111 Thailand Science Park, Pathum Thani, 12120, Thailand

^cSynchrotron Light Research Institute, Nakhon Ratchasima, 30000, Thailand

^dCenter of Excellent-Advanced Functional Materials, Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima, 30000, Thailand

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c9ra02067e



2. Experimental section

2.1. Material synthesis

All samples were prepared by molten salt technique using CsNO₃ salt. In the first part, which aims to study the formation process of the compound, 1.0 g of CsNO₃ and 0.1 g of MnSO₄ (10 : 1 weight ratio) were mixed and heated at 430 °C with a ramp rate of 300 °C h in a muffle furnace for the designated time. After naturally cooled to room temperature, the resultant products were washed and dried at 90 °C for 12 h. To study the effect of CsNO₃ salt to MnSO₄ weight ratio, similar experiments with varied salt to reagent weight ratio of 3 : 1, 5 : 1, 7 : 1, and 10 : 1 were additionally conducted by keeping mass of MnSO₄ constant at 0.1 g and the mixtures were heated at 430 °C for 3 hours.

2.2. Material characterizations

Phase of the obtained powders were characterized by powder X-ray diffractometer (XRD: D2 Phaser, Bruker with Cu K α). To calculate the change in the interlayer distance, powder X-ray diffraction patterns of the samples were additionally collected with an addition of KCl as an internal standard. The patterns were then used to calculate interlayer distances by Le Bail method using a TOPAS software. Scanning electron microscope (SEM: FEI quanta 450) and transmission electron microscope (TEM: JEOL2100plus, operated at 200 keV) were used to investigate the sample morphology, composition, and elemental distribution. The Cs : Mn mole ratio was determined by Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES). BELSORP-mini II surface area and pore size analyzer, Bel-Japan, was used to study the Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) surface areas. The chemical composition of the prepared samples was confirmed by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS: PHI5000 VersaProbe II, ULVAC-PHI) with a monochromatic Al K α excitation source (1486.6 eV).

2.3. Electrochemical measurements

To prepare the electrode, MnO₂ samples, carbon black, and polyvinylidene fluoride with 8 : 1 : 1 weight ratio were mixed by grinding in 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone to form a homogeneous suspension. The suspension was dropped on a Ni foam until a loading mass of 1 mg was achieved. After drying, the electrodes were characterized by cyclic voltammetry (CV) and galvanostatic charge discharge (GCD) by AUTOLAB instrument electrochemical workstation. The standard three-electrode configuration consisting of Ag/AgCl, platinum, and MnO₂-coated Ni foam as a reference, counter, and working electrodes; respectively. 0.5 M K₂SO₄ was used as an electrolyte in this work.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Sample preparation

Based on the XRD patterns (Fig. 1a), a single phase of δ -MnO₂ is obtained with an appropriate reaction time. The reaction occurs through Mn₂O₃ formation as the phase is observed in the samples with 0.5, 1, and 2 hour reaction time. Additionally, it

can be deduced that α -MnO₂ was formed first and later transformed to δ -MnO₂, which remained the only phase even at 8 hours of reaction. While molten salt reactions using KNO₃ gave a stable α -MnO₂,⁹ a large Cs⁺ in this reaction effectively stabilizes the layered δ -MnO₂ structure. Morphologies of the samples are shown in Fig. 1b. While all samples contain particles with a diameter of few micrometers, the differences in the surface of the particles are obvious. Combining with XRD patterns, it can be concluded that the urchin-like particles (Fig. 1b) formed after 0.5 and 1 hour reaction time are mainly Mn₂O₃ and α -MnO₂ while the flower-like particles are purely δ -MnO₂.

To further explore the morphologies, the samples were investigated by TEM (Fig. 2a), which shows the sample transformation from solid particles to the hollow ones. Based on XRD, SEM, and TEM, formation of the δ -MnO₂ hollow microflowers could be explained by the ‘Ostwald ripening process’¹⁸ as illustrated in Fig. 2b. First, a large number of nuclei are formed and later grown into urchin-like solid particles with needle-like surface. At this stage, the sample contains both Mn₂O₃ and α -MnO₂. After 1 hour, sides of the needles grow and the sample transforms to δ -MnO₂. This transformation completes in 3 hours and the needles continue to grow until they fuse together forming a petal-like network. During this, the inner part of the particles dissolves, diffuses, and recrystallizes at the outer region in a ripening process resulting in a hollow structure.¹⁹ Interestingly, a similar but reverse formation process was reported in hydrothermal syntheses, where δ -MnO₂ solid spheres were formed first and later transformed to α -MnO₂ hollow spheres.^{20,21} This further demonstrates the crucial role of Cs⁺ in stabilizing δ -MnO₂ phase.

The effects of CsNO₃ : MnSO₄ ratios are investigated by varying the weight ratio to 3 : 1 (R1), 5 : 1 (R2), 7 : 1 (R3), and 10 : 1 (R4). Stoichiometrically, 3 : 1 salt to reagent weight ratio is required to completely oxidize Mn²⁺ to Mn⁴⁺. Using exactly this ratio was not enough to get pure MnO₂, but all reactions using higher ratios gave single-phase δ -MnO₂ (Fig. 3a). It is noteworthy that the amount of salts does not affect the resulting crystal structures. However, XRD peak intensity indicates that R3 has the highest crystallinity. One possible explanation is that the molten salt acts as a solvent during the reaction and a certain additional amount is required for particle growth, but excessive salts could lead to a dilute system where particle growth is suppressed.

The interlayer distances in our samples (d_{001}) were calculated from the XRD patterns collected with the internal standard. The obtained values are plotted as a function of salt content in Fig. 3b. For comparison, we prepared Na-birnessite according to a previous report²² and similarly calculated the d_{001} . The d_{001} of our samples are comparable to the previous reports of Cs-birnessite and are larger than that of Na-birnessite because of the larger intercalating Cs⁺.^{23,24} Additionally, the relative intensity of (001) at 12° and (002) at 25° in the XRD patterns is different from that of Na-birnessite. The observed relative intensity here suggests the presence of heavy species (Cs⁺) in between MnO₂ layers.²⁵ EDS results (ESI, Fig. S1–S4†) indicate that Cs, Mn, and O are homogeneously distributed in the samples as expected. Based on ICP analyses, Cs to Mn mole



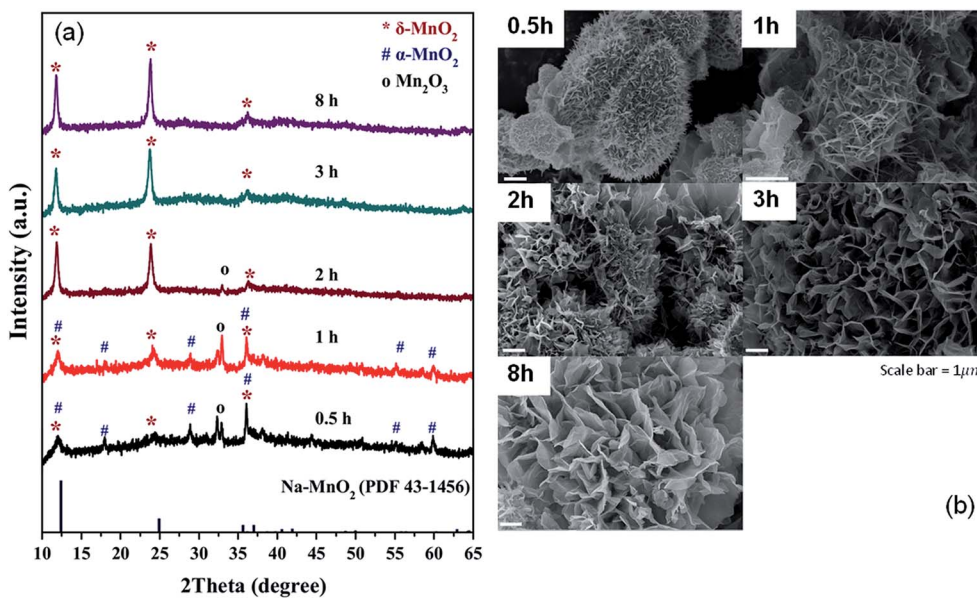


Fig. 1 XRD patterns (a) and SEM images (b) of the products from molten salt synthesis with various reaction times. $\text{CsNO}_3 : \text{MnSO}_4$ weight ratio of 10 : 1 was used.

ratio is calculated and summarized in Table 1. This ratio appears to change slightly with the starting salt content. A similar trend is observed in the interlayer distances confirming the Cs^+ intercalation. However, the interlayer distances saturate at a certain value. Interestingly, Chitrakar *et al.*²⁴ studied Cs^+ ion exchange in Na-birnessite and found that the maximum uptake of Cs^+ was approximately 2 mmol g^{-1} , which would result in a Cs : Mn ratio of 0.17 : 1. The Cs : Mn ratio in our samples are quite similar. Nevertheless, our reactions use much higher Cs^+ content and temperature, which might be the reason for a slightly higher Cs capacity.

Based on the SEM images (Fig. 3c–j), the general features of the microflowers are unaffected by the salt content. The only observed difference is the thickness of the petal parts which seems to become thinner with increasing salt content. Although the salt to reagent ratio influences the crystallinity as previously discussed, it has little to no effects on BET surface areas and pore volumes of the samples (Table 1). The adsorption/desorption isotherm and pore size distribution of the samples are shown in ESI, Fig. S5–S8.†

Fig. 4 presents Cs3d, O2p, and Mn2p XPS spectra of the samples. The Cs3d_{5/2} and 3d_{3/2} XPS spectra at 724 and 738 eV are the characteristics of Cs^+ .²⁶ The O1s peak can be

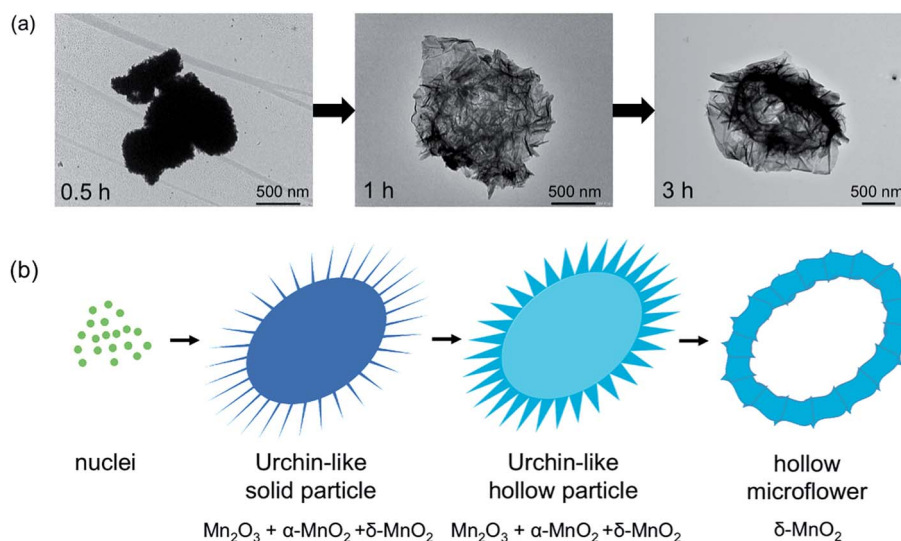


Fig. 2 TEM images (a), and formation process (b) of the products from molten salt synthesis. $\delta\text{-MnO}_2$ formation occurs through formation of Mn_2O_3 and $\alpha\text{-MnO}_2$, respectively. Simultaneously, the morphology changes from solid urchin-like particles to hollow microflowers as explained by Ostwald ripening process.



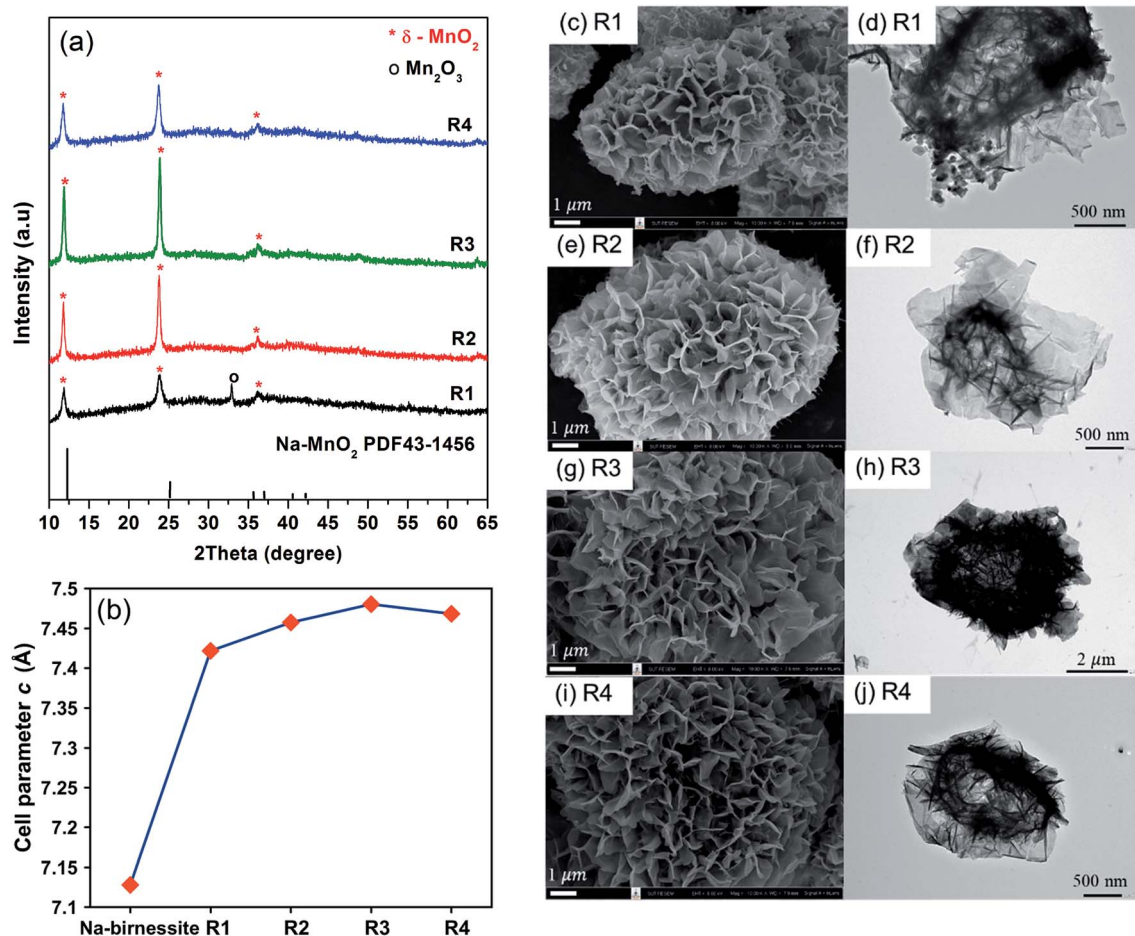


Fig. 3 XRD patterns (a) cell parameters, (b) SEM and TEM images, and (c–j) of Cs–MnO₂ obtained from molten salt synthesis with CsNO₃ : MnSO₄ weight ratios of 3 : 1 (R1), 5 : 1 (R2), 7 : 1 (R3), and 10 : 1 (R4) at 430 °C for 3 hours.

deconvoluted into three components including the lattice oxygen (~ 530 eV), oxygen from contamination during sample preparation (~ 532 eV), and adsorbed species (~ 533 eV).²⁷ Both the positions and separations of Mn2p_{3/2} and Mn2p_{1/2} peaks suggest that oxidation state of Mn in the samples are in between that of MnO₂ and Mn₃O₄. Similar results were observed in other ion-intercalated MnO₂ birnessite as the partial reduction of Mn(IV) is necessary to accommodate the intercalating ions.¹⁶

3.2. Electrochemical properties

The linear and symmetric GCD curves of the samples (Fig. 5a) demonstrate good capacitive behavior.¹⁷ The specific

capacitances of the samples are in between 12–155 F g⁻¹ at current density of 1 A g⁻¹. Despite the similar physical properties, R3 shows the highest specific capacitance. To rationalize such a difference, the prepared electrodes were investigated by cyclic voltammetry (Fig. 5b). The capacitive behaviors in MnO₂ are based on two mechanisms. The electric double layer capacitance (EDLC) relies on the adsorption/desorption of electrolytic ions at the electrode surface while the pseudocapacitance occurs through redox reactions of the electrode materials. The first mechanism depends mostly on the surface area while the latter is promoted by ion intercalation/deintercalation.¹³ In our case, the low surface areas and the low rate capability (Fig. 5c) suggest that the contribution from

Table 1 Elemental compositions, BET surface areas, and pore volumes of the samples

Sample	CsNO ₃ : MnSO ₄ weight ratios	Cs : Mn mole ratio in the sample	Surface area (m ² g ⁻¹)	Pore volume (cm ³ g ⁻¹)
R1	3 : 1	0.17	39.5	0.27
R2	5 : 1	0.19	34.5	0.21
R3	7 : 1	0.20	29.2	0.15
R4	10 : 1	0.24	47.6	0.27



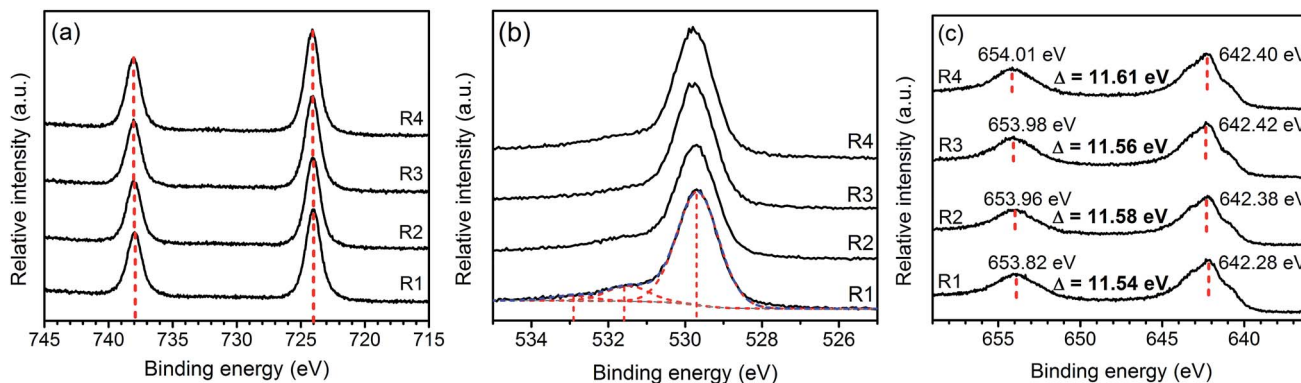


Fig. 4 XPS spectra: Cs3d (a), O2p (b), and Mn2p (c) of Cs-MnO₂ obtained from molten salt synthesis with CsNO₃ : MnSO₄ weight ratios of 3 : 1 (R1), 5 : 1 (R2), 7 : 1 (R3), and 10 : 1 (R4).

pseudocapacitance is dominant, especially in R3 sample, which shows clear redox peaks at 0.42 and 0.65 V.^{14,28} In fact, a similar redox peak observed in K-intercalated MnO₂ had been attributed to faradaic ion deintercalation of the electrolytic ions.¹³ Such the intercalation/deintercalation is promoted by the expanded interlayer distance. Thus, the capacitance is expected to increase with d_{001} .²⁸ Therefore, the pronounced redox activity of R3 is attributed to the high crystallinity and the optimum amount of Cs⁺, which maximizes the interlayer distance. On the other hand, R4 sample contains higher Cs content but has

a slightly lower interlayer distance, which do not promote intercalation/deintercalation process as evidenced from a much lower specific capacitance. It should be noted that our Cs-MnO₂ (R3) exhibits similar specific capacitance to those of Li-, Na-, and K-intercalated MnO₂ (140–160 F g⁻¹), which has comparable surface area (50–70 m² g⁻¹).¹⁵ Additional comparison of the specific capacitance of Cs-MnO₂ with other alkaline-intercalated MnO₂ is summarized in Table 2. Additionally, the electrode prepared from R3 shows good cycle stability by maintaining nearly 100% of its capacitance after 1000 cycles

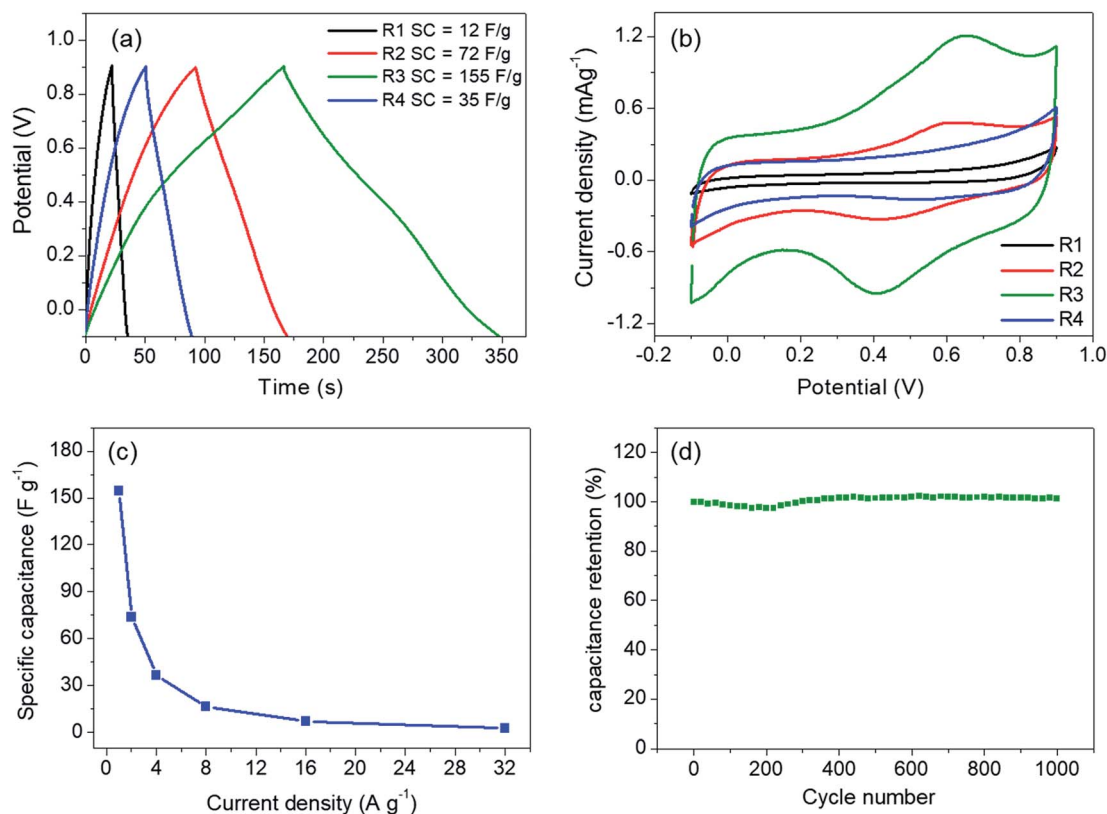


Fig. 5 (a) GCD curves at 1 A g⁻¹ and cyclic voltammograms at 5 mV s⁻¹ (b) of the samples obtained from molten salt synthesis with CsNO₃ : MnSO₄ weight ratios of 3 : 1 (R1), 5 : 1 (R2), 7 : 1 (R3), and 10 : 1 (R4). (c) and (d) show rate capability and cyclic performance at 5 A g⁻¹ of R3, respectively.



Table 2 The specific capacitance of Cs–MnO₂ compared with other alkaline-intercalated MnO₂

Materials	Morphology	BET surface area	Electrolyte	Loading mass (mg cm ⁻²)	Specific capacitance (F g ⁻¹)	Cycle stability of electrode	References
Cs _{0.2} MnO ₂	Microflower	29 m ² g ⁻¹	0.5 M K ₂ SO ₄	1	155 at 1 A g ⁻¹	~100% after 1000 cycles	This work
Li ⁺ -layered MnO ₂	Nanosheet	70 m ² g ⁻¹	0.2 M Li ₂ SO ₄	N/A	147 at 0.5 mA cm ⁻²	99% after 1000 cycles	29
Na ⁺ -layered MnO ₂	Nanosheet	53 m ² g ⁻¹	0.2 M Li ₂ SO ₄	N/A	163 at 0.5 mA cm ⁻²	94% after 1000 cycles	29
Na ⁺ -layered MnO ₂	Nanoflake	N/A	1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	0.03–2.25	~155 at 2.2 A g ⁻¹	99.9% after 1000 cycles	28
K ⁺ -layered MnO ₂	Nanosheet	50 m ² g ⁻¹	0.2 M Li ₂ SO ₄	N/A	139 at 0.5 mA cm ⁻²	94% after 1000 cycles	29
K–MnO ₂	Nanobelts	N/A	0.5 M K ₂ SO ₄	3–5 mg	130 at 1 A g ⁻¹	100% after 100 cycles	30
K _{0.15} MnO ₂ ·0.43H ₂ O	Nanosheet	N/A	0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	3.8 × 10 ⁻²	303 at 0.2 A g ⁻¹	N/A	31
K _{0.6} MnO ₂	Nanosheet	N/A	1 M potassium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)-imide	N/A	254 at 1 A g ⁻¹	N/A	32

(Fig. 5d). It is known that the specific capacitance and electrochemical behaviors of pre-intercalated MnO₂ could be further improved by increasing the surface area or compositing with other functional materials.^{13,14,16} Thus, this work has shown that Cs–MnO₂, in addition to other alkaline-MnO₂, could be an interesting candidate for supercapacitor electrodes.

4. Conclusions

Molten salt synthesis employing CsNO₃ is successfully used to prepare Cs–MnO₂ hollow microflowers with layered structure. Formation of δ-MnO₂ occurs through several stages including the formation of Mn₂O₃ and α-MnO₂. Simultaneously, the morphology transforms from solid urchin-like particles to hollow microflowers, which is explained based on the Ostwald ripening process. The expanded interlayer distance, the XPS spectra, and the elemental analysis indicate that the samples are Cs-intercalated δ-MnO₂. Investigation on the effects of salt to reagent ratio suggests that the ratio has little effects on the crystal structure and morphologies. However, both the interlayer distance and the crystallinity change with the salt content. The sample obtained from 7 : 1 salt to reagent ratio shows the best specific capacitance of 155 F g⁻¹ and a good cycling stability due to its suitable crystallinity and interlayer distance.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by SUT Research and Development Fund, Suranaree University of Technology. T. Butburee acknowledges financial support from National Nanotechnology Center (NANOTEC), National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA), Thailand (project number P1652084).

SUT–NANOTEC–SLRI (BL5.3) Joint Research Facility, the Synchrotron Light Research Institute (SLRI), Thailand, is acknowledged for XPS facility. We thank W. Meevasana for the facilities for electrochemical measurements.

References

- O. Ghodbane, J.-L. Pascal and F. Favier, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2009, **1**, 1130–1139.
- S. Devaraj and N. Munichandraiah, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2008, **112**, 4406–4417.
- C. Tanggarnjanavalukul, N. Phattharasupakun, K. Kongpatpanich and M. Sawangphruk, *Nanoscale*, 2017, **9**, 13630–13639.
- N. Subramanian, B. Viswanathan and T. K. Varadarajan, *RSC Adv.*, 2014, **4**, 33911–33922.
- X. Zhang, M. He, P. He, C. Li, H. Liu, X. Zhang and Y. Ma, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2018, **433**, 419–427.
- A. J. Roberts and R. C. T. Slade, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2011, **4**, 2813–2817.
- H. Wang, Y. Wang and X. Wang, *New J. Chem.*, 2013, **37**, 869–872.
- Y. Gao, D. Zheng, X. Xu, J. Lou and J. Wang, *Mater. Lett.*, 2017, **204**, 161–164.
- N. Sui, Y. Duan, X. Jiao and D. Chen, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2009, **113**, 8560–8565.
- C. Ye, Z. Zunbo, S. Wei, S. Chang and L. Liang, *J. Chin. Ceram. Soc.*, 2008, **36**, 1053–1056.
- Z. Hu, X. Xiao, H. Jin, T. Li, M. Chen, Z. Liang, Z. Guo, J. Li, J. Wan, L. Huang, Y. Zhang, G. Feng and J. Zhou, *Nat. Commun.*, 2017, **8**, 15630.
- Y.-F. Li, S.-C. Zhu and Z.-P. Liu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 5371–5379.
- M. Yeager, W. Du, R. Si, D. Su, N. Marinković and X. Teng, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2012, **116**, 20173–20181.



- 14 L. L. Cao, B. Z. Yu, T. Cheng, X. L. Zheng, X. H. Li, W. L. Li, Z. Y. Ren and H. M. Fan, *Ceram. Int.*, 2017, **43**, 14897–14904.
- 15 M.-S. Song, K. M. Lee, Y. R. Lee, I. Y. Kim, T. W. Kim, J. L. Gunjaker and S.-J. Hwang, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2010, **114**, 22134–22140.
- 16 T. Xiong, W. S. V. Lee and J. Xue, *ACS Appl. Energy Mater.*, 2018, **1**, 5619–5626.
- 17 A. A. Radhiyah, M. Izan Izwan, V. Baiju, C. Kwok Feng, I. Jamil and R. Jose, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 966709673.
- 18 W. Ostwald, *Z. Phys. Chem.*, 1900, **34**, 495–503.
- 19 H. Bin Wu, J. S. Chen, H. H. Hng and X. Wen (David) Lou, *Nanoscale*, 2012, **4**, 2526–2542.
- 20 M. Xu, L. Kong, W. Zhou and H. Li, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2007, **111**, 19141–19147.
- 21 R. Pitchai, D. H. Park and G. Campet, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2008, **112**, 6588.
- 22 X. Shen, Y. Ding, J. Liu, K. Laubernds, R. P. Zerger, M. Polverejan, Y.-C. Son, M. Aindow and S. L. Suib, *Chem. Mater.*, 2004, **16**, 5327–5335.
- 23 Q. Feng, *J. Mater. Sci. Lett.*, 2003, **22**, 999–1001.
- 24 R. Chitrakar, Y. Makita and A. Sonoda, *Chem. Lett.*, 2011, **40**, 1118–1120.
- 25 C. L. Lopano, P. J. Heaney and J. E. Post, *Am. Mineral.*, 2009, **94**, 816–826.
- 26 D. Sarma, C. D. Malliakas, K. S. Subrahmanyam, S. M. Islam and M. G. Kanatzidis, *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, **7**, 1121–1132.
- 27 M. N. Islam, T. B. Ghosh, K. L. Chopra and H. N. Acharya, *Thin Solid Films*, 1996, **280**, 20–25.
- 28 L. Mai, H. Li, Y. Zhao, L. Xu, X. Xu, Y. Luo, Z. Zhang, W. Ke, C. Niu and Q. Zhang, *Sci. Rep.*, 2013, **3**, 1718.
- 29 M.-S. Song, K. M. Lee, Y. R. Lee, I. Y. Kim, T. W. Kim, J. L. Gunjaker and S.-J. Hwang, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2010, **114**, 22134–22140.
- 30 P. Xiong, O. R. Ma, N. Sakai, O. X. Bai, S. Li and T. Sasaki, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 6282–6291.
- 31 M. Yeager, W. Du, R. Si, D. Su, N. Marinković and X. Teng, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2012, **116**, 20173–20181.
- 32 T. Xiong, W. S. V. Lee and J. Xue, *ACS Appl. Energy Mater.*, 2018, **1**, 5619–5626.

