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## 3D urchin-like black $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ /carbon nanotube heterostructures as efficient visible-light-driven photocatalysts

Yuchi Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Zipeng Xing,<sup>\*a</sup> Jinlong Zou,<sup>a</sup> Zhenzi Li,<sup>b</sup> Xiaoyan Wu,<sup>b</sup> Liyan Shen,<sup>a</sup> Qi Zhu,<sup>a</sup> Shilin Yang<sup>\*a</sup> and Wei Zhou<sup>\*a</sup>

3D urchin-like black  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ /CNT heterostructures are successfully fabricated via a facile one-pot solvothermal reaction combined with a subsequent *in situ* solid-state chemical reduction approach. The as-prepared photocatalysts are characterized in detail via X-ray diffraction, Raman spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectroscopy. The results demonstrate that the obtained black  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ /CNT heterostructures exhibit a 3D urchin-like heterojunction structure, and  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  is doped into the lattice of anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$ . This unique 3D structure with abundant active sites can enhance light scattering capability, and the  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  self-doping defective  $\text{TiO}_2$  with a narrow bandgap can promote visible-light photocatalytic activity. Therefore, the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ /CNT heterostructures exhibit unparalleled high visible-light-driven photocatalytic activity and electrochemical properties. The visible-light-driven photocatalytic degradation rate for methylene orange is up to 99.6% and the hydrogen production rate is as high as  $242.9 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ , which is ascribed to the 3D urchin-like structure offering abundant active sites, the heterostructures resulting in the separation of photogenerated charge carriers, and the  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  self-doping narrowing the bandgap and favoring visible light absorption.

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## Introduction

In recent years, photocatalytic technology has aroused much interest due to its application in the degradation of organic pollutants, production of hydrogen, and reduction of  $\text{CO}_2$  to renewable hydrocarbon solar fuels.<sup>1–3</sup> In addition, capacitors, lithium ion batteries and solar cells are being researched to solve the energy shortage.<sup>4,5</sup> Among the myriad of photocatalytic materials,  $\text{TiO}_2$ , which is one of the most suitable photocatalysts, has received widespread attention due to its low cost, innocuity, good stability and commercial availability.<sup>6–8</sup> Nevertheless, the unavoidable disadvantages of  $\text{TiO}_2$  photocatalysts include being limited to the ultraviolet region of the absorption spectrum and rapid recombination of photogenerated electron-hole pairs.<sup>9,10</sup> These issues lead to low solar-light utilization by  $\text{TiO}_2$  and reduce the photo-induced redox reaction.<sup>11,12</sup> Thus the key factor to preparing highly active  $\text{TiO}_2$  is to enhance its

visible-light energy conversion and suppress photogenerated electron-hole pairs recombination.

In order to enhance  $\text{TiO}_2$  activity in the visible light region, different methods can be employed, including modification with transition metal additives, non-metals, rare earth metals, self-doping and sensitizers or combination with other semiconductors, *etc.*<sup>13–15</sup> Defects in materials often show prominent effects that could lead to substantial advancement in the scientific field.<sup>16,17</sup> Recently, structurally defective  $\text{TiO}_2$  with  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  self-doping has been developed to expand its absorbance in the visible-light region.<sup>18–21</sup> Mao *et al.*<sup>22</sup> presented an innovative method to prepare  $\text{TiO}_2$  with  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  self-doping using the high pressure hydrogenation of  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanocrystals. The as-prepared hydrogenated  $\text{TiO}_2$  was successful in narrowing the bandgap and enhancing photocatalytic activities. Subsequently, various researches are dedicated to this field. Several synthetic methods have been reported, such as high temperature, high pressure, hydrogenation,<sup>23,24</sup> plasma treatment,<sup>25,26</sup> and vacuum activation.<sup>27,28</sup> However, these harsh and costly methods are less suitable for practical application. Therefore, a simple synthesis is required to produce  $\text{TiO}_2$  with  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  self-doping under milder experimental conditions and within shorter reaction times, in order to improve photocatalytic performances.

Coupling  $\text{TiO}_2$  with other materials to form heterojunction structures is also an effective strategy to promote its photocatalytic activity. Carbon nanotubes (CNT) are one of the

<sup>a</sup>Department of Environmental Science, School of Chemistry and Materials Science, Key Laboratory of Functional Inorganic Material Chemistry, Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Heilongjiang University, Harbin 150080, P. R. China. E-mail: xzplab@163.com; ysl3000@126.com; zwchem@hotmail.com; Fax: +86-451-8660-8240; Tel: +86-451-8660-8616

<sup>b</sup>Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150086, P. R. China

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cylindrical quartz reactor equipped with a water circulation facility under visible-light irradiation. A 300 W xenon lamp with a cut-off filter ( $\lambda \geq 420$  nm) served as a visible-light source. At regular irradiation time intervals, the suspension liquid was sampled (5 mL) and centrifuged to separate the suspended catalyst. MO concentration was monitored using a UV-vis spectrophotometer at its characteristic wavelength ( $\lambda = 554$  nm), from which the degradation ratio could be calculated.

### Photocatalytic hydrogen evolution

Photocatalytic hydrogen evolution tests were carried out in an online photocatalytic hydrogen generation system (AuLight, Beijing, CEL-SPH2N) at room temperature. With Pt as the co-catalyst and 20 mL of methanol sacrificial agent, using a magnetic stirrer, 50 mg of photocatalysts were mixed with 80 mL of deionized water in a closed-gas circulation reaction cell. Prior to the reaction, the system was vacuumized completely to remove  $O_2$  and  $CO_2$  dissolved in water. Subsequently, the mixture solution was irradiated by a 300 W Xe-lamp with a 420 nm cut-off filter. Using an on-line gas chromatograph, the hydrogen was periodically analyzed at an interval of 1 h (SP7800, TCD, molecular sieve 5 Å,  $N_2$  carrier, Beijing Keruida, Ltd).

### Electrochemical properties

The electrochemical properties of the catalysts were analyzed using the three-electrode cell configuration with a platinum counter electrode and standard calomel reference electrode at room temperature. An aqueous solution of 1 mol  $L^{-1}$  NaOH served as the electrolyte. An electrochemical workstation was employed to measure the photocurrent intensity of the samples under intermittent illumination with a 300 W Xe lamp (Perfectlife, PLS-SXE-300). The wavelength was over 300 nm and the irradiance was 176  $mW\ cm^{-2}$ , as measured by a radiometer (FZ-A, Photoelectric Instrument Factory of Beijing Normal University). Electrochemical impedance spectroscopic (EIS) measurements were performed between 100 kHz and 0.01 Hz at 0.05 V under illumination.

## Results and discussion

The X-ray diffraction patterns of the as-prepared samples are presented in Fig. 2. All the XRD patterns exhibit similar diffraction peaks except CNT, which appear at 25.3, 37.8, 48.1, 54.1, 54.9, 62.7, 68.9, 70.2, and 75.1. Compared with the standard pattern (JCPDS no. 21-1272), the as-prepared samples can be identified as anatase  $TiO_2$ . The above peaks correspond to the crystal planes of (101), (004), (200), (105), (211), (204), (116), (220), and (215).<sup>37</sup> No characteristics peaks of CNT are found in the spectra of the composites in the range investigated. This may be attributed to the overlap of the intense peaks of the CNT (002) and anatase (001) reflections, and the difference in mass between CNT and  $TiO_2$  is relatively large.<sup>38</sup> Moreover,  $TiO_{2-x}/CNT$  still keeps the anatase  $TiO_2$  lattice plane after treatment with  $NaBH_4$ , however the diffraction peaks are evidently broadened and their intensity decreases, which indicate that its crystalline structure has some variations. According to related

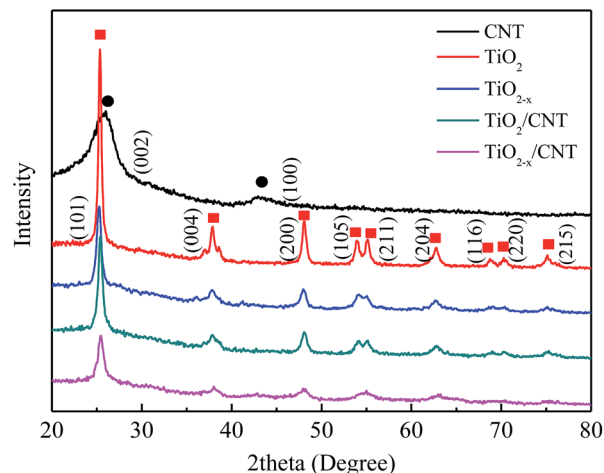


Fig. 2 XRD patterns of CNT,  $TiO_2$ ,  $TiO_{2-x}$ ,  $TiO_2/CNT$ , and  $TiO_{2-x}/CNT$ , respectively.

reports, the change in crystalline structure may be ascribed to the production of  $Ti^{3+}$  and oxygen vacancies through the chemical reduction treatment.<sup>39</sup>

Raman spectroscopy is another powerful tool to characterize both  $TiO_2$  and CNT. As shown in Fig. 3, the Raman spectra of the composite sample exhibit characteristic peaks of anatase  $TiO_2$  as well as the G- and D-bands of CNT. Four vibrational modes with strong intensities at 142 ( $E_g$ ), 396 ( $B_{1g}$ ), 517 ( $B_{1g} + A_{1g}$ ), and 639  $cm^{-1}$  ( $E_g$ ) are observed, which reveal that anatase is the predominant phase of the pure  $TiO_2$  particles.<sup>40</sup> In addition, these peaks, although shift toward higher frequencies, also appear in the  $TiO_2/CNT$  and the  $TiO_{2-x}/CNT$  composites, and such changes can be reasonably attributed to the interaction between  $TiO_2$  and CNT.<sup>41</sup> Two characteristic peaks appear in the composite and pure CNT at wavelengths of approximately 1353 and 1586  $cm^{-1}$ , which correspond to the disordered carbon (D band) and graphitic carbon (G band) of the CNT,

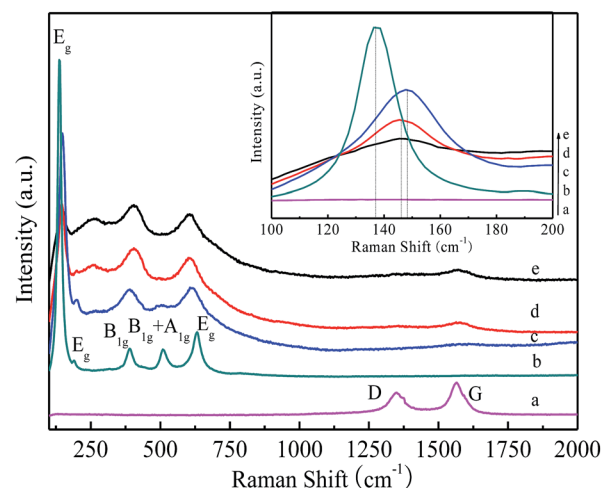


Fig. 3 Raman spectra of CNT (a),  $TiO_2$  (b),  $TiO_{2-x}$  (c),  $TiO_2/CNT$  (d) and  $TiO_{2-x}/CNT$  (e). The inset is the magnified  $E_g$  mode of the samples between 100–200  $cm^{-1}$ .





respectively. Moreover,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$  exhibits blue-shifting compared to the pure  $\text{TiO}_2$ , and broadening and weakening of the  $E_g$  peak, which are attributed to the formation of  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  and oxygen deficiencies in the  $\text{TiO}_2$  lattice,<sup>42</sup> and are consistent with the XRD results.

FT-IR was used to investigate the functional groups of the as-synthesized samples. Fig. 4 shows the IR spectra of the samples collected in the region of 400–4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . All the samples present similar spectra in which a strong absorption peak appears in the range of 400–800  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  except CNT, which can be mainly ascribed to the Ti–O–Ti flexion vibration.<sup>43</sup> The signals in the region of 1400–1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in the hybrid confirm the presence of CNT and indicate that the polymer removal process does not produce any apparent damage to the CNT. The functional groups of C=C (1476  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 1569  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) and C=O (1670  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) were found in the prepared composite, which are the characteristic functional groups of CNT. Furthermore, the FT-IR peaks at about 3348  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are ascribed to the stretching vibrations of surface hydroxyl groups.<sup>44</sup> The observed functional groups of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and CNT indicate that the hybrid structures were successfully obtained by the one-pot solvothermal reaction.

Fig. 5 shows SEM images of the samples. As shown in Fig. 5a, a 3D flower-like structure is exhibited, which reflects the aggregation effect of pure  $\text{TiO}_2$ . The surface morphology of the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composites is shown in Fig. 5c and d. Pure CNT had a smooth surface and homogeneous dispersion (Fig. 5b), and the  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles were deposited over the surface of CNT. No individual and isolated  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanomaterial was evidently observed in the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composite. Fig. 5c displays the highly entangled 3D urchin-like architecture formed by the synergistic effect of CNT and  $\text{TiO}_2$ , and Fig. 5d reveals its surface morphology, which features the assembly of CNT in different angles with  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles. These well designed  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composites can greatly increase surface area, promote light scattering, and thus improve the photocatalytic performance.

Transmission electron microscopy analysis was used to investigate the crystal structure and morphology of the samples. The TEM and HRTEM images of the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composite are shown in Fig. 6. As shown in Fig. 6a and b, the

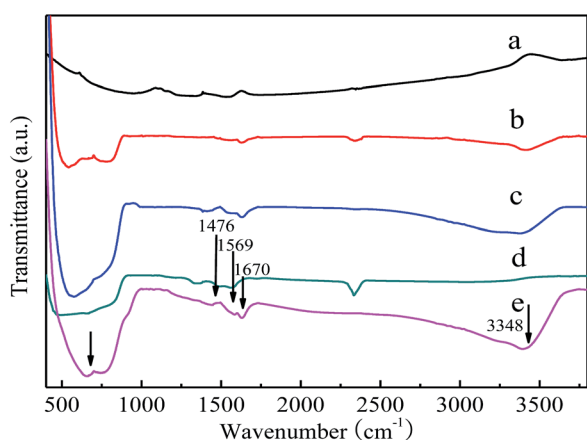


Fig. 4 FT-IR spectra of CNT (a),  $\text{TiO}_2$  (b),  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$  (c),  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$  (d) and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  (e).

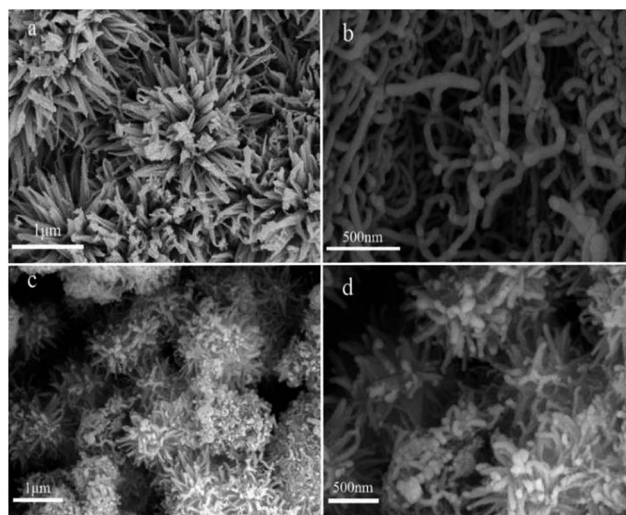


Fig. 5 SEM images of  $\text{TiO}_2$  (a), CNT (b), and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composite (c, d).

3D urchin-like structure is also exhibited, which is consistent with the SEM image. Fig. 6c and d show the HRTEM image of the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composite structure. The high magnification image (Fig. 6c) discloses the lattice fringes of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and CNT. The lattice spacing of 0.35 nm obtained from the  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles is attributed to the crystal facet of (101).<sup>24</sup> Moreover, the lattice spacing of 0.34 nm is identical to the facet of (002) of CNT. Fig. 6d shows  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles deposited on the tube wall of the CNT. The heterojunction of the CNT– $\text{TiO}_2$  (highlighted area in Fig. 6d) can be visualized from the overlapping of the two different lattice fringes of CNT and  $\text{TiO}_2$ . The CNT– $\text{TiO}_2$  heterojunction would promote electron transfer and separation, thus promoting photocatalytic reactions.<sup>45</sup>

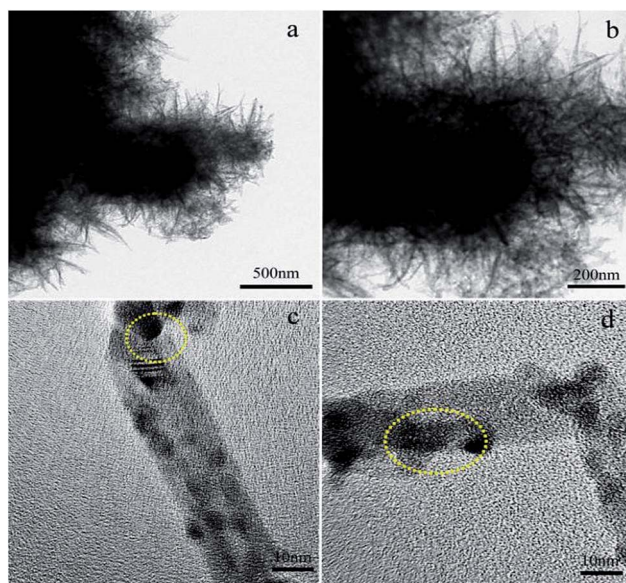


Fig. 6 TEM (a, b) and HRTEM images (c, d) of the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composite.



X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy was used to characterize the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composite. The chemical state and surface composition of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  are shown in Fig. 7. Fig. 7a presents the full-scale XPS spectrum of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$ , which indicates the existence of Ti, O and C elements. Fig. 7b presents the Ti 2p region, and the bands centered at 457.84, 458.43, 463.54 and 464.11 eV correspond to  $\text{Ti}^{3+} 2p_{3/2}$ ,  $\text{Ti}^{4+} 2p_{3/2}$ ,  $\text{Ti}^{3+} 2p_{1/2}$ , and  $\text{Ti}^{4+} 2p_{1/2}$ , respectively.  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  species are created due to the  $\text{Ti}^{4+}$  reduction of  $\text{TiO}_2$  in the process of treatment with  $\text{NaBH}_4$ . Fig. 7c presents the O 1s region, which is asymmetric and deconvoluted into two peaks. The main peak at 530.43 eV can be ascribed to lattice oxygen ( $\text{O}_2^{2-}$ ) in anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$ , whereas the broad peak at 531.87 eV is assigned to  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  or  $\text{Ti}-\text{O}-\text{C}$  bonds.<sup>46</sup> The corresponding C 1s spectrum in Fig. 7d can also be deconvoluted into four peaks. The peak at 283.81 eV can be ascribed to the  $\text{sp}^2$  carbon.<sup>47</sup> The peak at 284.80 eV is attributed to adventitious carbon and  $\text{sp}^3$  carbon from CNT. The peaks at 286.02 and 288.71 eV correspond to  $\text{O}-\text{C}=\text{O}$ <sup>33,48</sup> from the functional groups on CNT, which may act as the anchoring center for the nucleation of  $\text{TiO}_2$ , thus forming  $\text{O}=\text{C}-\text{Ti}$  or  $\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{Ti}$  bands.

The UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra of the four investigated photocatalysts are shown in Fig. 8. As shown in Fig. 8a, the as-prepared  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$  sample exhibits a stronger absorption between 400–800 nm compared to pure  $\text{TiO}_2$ . This strong absorption in the visible-light region is attributed to the existence of bulk  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  defects, which induces a continuous vacancy band of electronic states just below the conduction band edge of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ . In addition, the light absorption of the  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$  composite is found to have a similar trend with that of the anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$ , but at a magnified scale with absorption in the visible light range (400–800 nm). This observation suggests that modification of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  could provide efficient visible-light-driven photocatalytic activity, thus enhancing electron-hole pair generation under visible light irradiation, which further contributes to

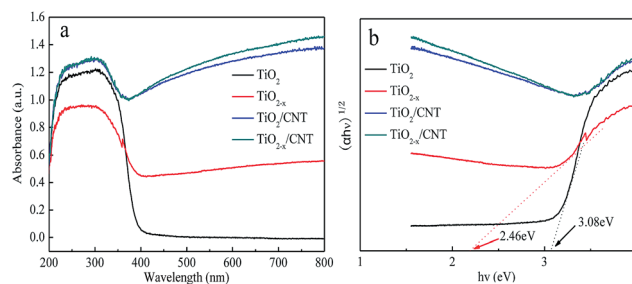


Fig. 8 UV-vis spectra (a) with different samples, and determination of the indirect interband transition energies (b) for  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ .

enhanced photocatalytic performance.<sup>31,49</sup> Using the Kubelka-Munk function as the vertical axis against photon energy, as shown in Fig. 8b, the band gap of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$  is 3.08 and 2.46, respectively. These results suggest that  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$  is more active with a narrower intrinsic band gap than the as-prepared  $\text{TiO}_2$  catalysts. Moreover, the narrow band gap is beneficial for visible-light-driven photocatalysis.

The photocatalytic activity of different samples was evaluated by the photodegradation of MO degradation under visible-light irradiation and the results are shown in Fig. 9. For comparison, a blank experiment without the presence of a catalyst was performed under visible-light irradiation. As shown in Fig. 9a, the self-degradation process by only 1.12% degraded MO can be neglected after 150 min of visible-light irradiation. After 30 min of dark adsorption equilibrium, the initial MO can be removed by 8.9%, 9.8%, 52.5%, and 53.9% with  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$ , and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$ , respectively. These results show the excellent adsorption properties of CNT. In comparison to pure  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$ , and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  have excellent visible-light photocatalytic performances. In particular,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  shows the highest catalytic activity, which reaches 99.6% of MO removal within 150 min of visible-light irradiation. Moreover, the obtained apparent rate constant,  $k$ , values of  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$ , and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$ , as shown in the Fig. 9b, are 0.0006, 0.0043, 0.0010 and 0.0048  $\text{min}^{-1}$ , respectively. Identically, the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  also shows the highest value around 8 times higher than that of pristine  $\text{TiO}_2$ . This new photocatalyst shows better photocatalytic activity than that reported in previous literatures,<sup>50,51</sup> which is attributed to the  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  self-doping and 3D urchin-like structure.

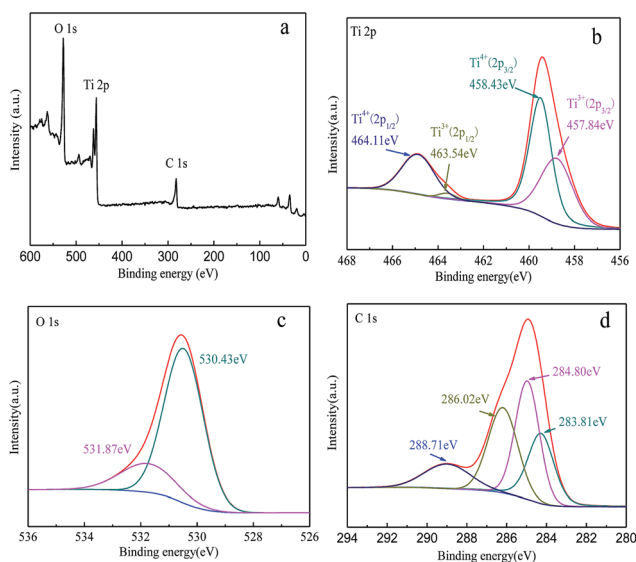


Fig. 7 Full-scale XPS spectra of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  (a), Ti 2p (b), O 1s (c), and C 1s (d).

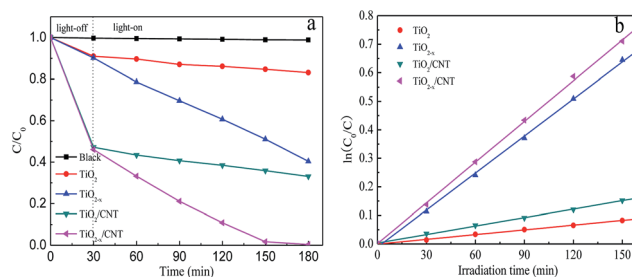


Fig. 9 Photocatalytic activity with the different samples under visible-light irradiation (a), and variations of  $\ln(C_0/C)$  versus visible-light irradiation time with the different samples (b).



To further demonstrate the excellent photocatalytic performance of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$ , the photocatalytic hydrogen evolution rate under simulated solar light (AM 1.5) irradiation was also tested through the photocatalytic hydrogen production process.<sup>52,53</sup> In Fig. 10a, the pure  $\text{TiO}_2$  and CNT show poor photocatalytic hydrogen evolution activity. However,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$ , and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  can be excited under visible-light to give hydrogen evolution rates of 125.13, 101.54 and 242.91  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. These results reveal that the introduction of  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  and the effect of the 3D urchin-like heterojunction structure play significant roles in the process of hydrogen generation. Fig. 10b shows the recycling hydrogen evolution reaction used to examine the photocatalytic stability of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$ . The  $\text{H}_2$  evolution rates remain almost constant after five cycles lasting 25 h, which indicates the high stability of the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composite.

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was conducted to investigate the interfacial electrical properties between electrodes and solutions. The diameters of the semicircles are equal to the charge-transfer resistance of a sample, and the tail in the low frequency region represents the diffusion process of ions in the electrode materials. Based on previous studies, a smaller semicircle diameter implies more effective separation of the photogenerated e-h pairs and/or a faster interfacial charge transfer to the electron donor-acceptor.<sup>48,54</sup> Fig. 11 shows the Nyquist curves of pure  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$ , and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  photocatalysts. It can clearly be seen that the semicircle for  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  is much smaller than that of the others. Similarly, the photocatalytic activity of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$  is stronger than that of pristine  $\text{TiO}_2$ . This implies that CNT and  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  play an important role in improving the conductivity of the composite, which improves the rate capability of the electrode. In addition, the 3D urchin-like heterojunction structures also contribute to a decrease in the charge transfer resistance and

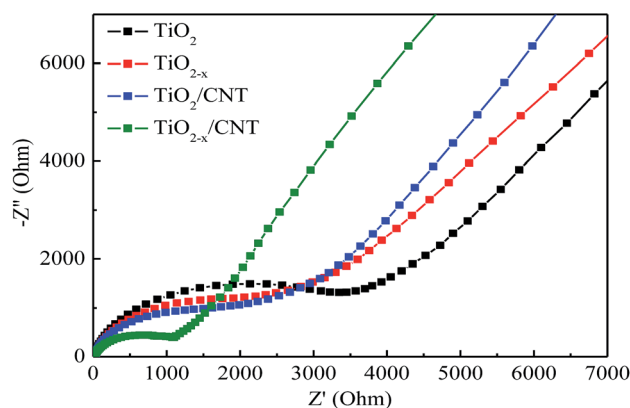


Fig. 11 Nyquist plots for  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$  and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$ .

charge recombination, and thus result in improved electrochemical properties.<sup>55–57</sup>

The electron charge transfer mechanism during the photoexcitation of the composites was investigated and is proposed in Fig. 12.  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  and oxygen vacancy are introduced in the conduction band (CB) of  $\text{TiO}_2$ , which narrow the band gap and enhance the visible-light absorption. Therefore, the electrons in the valence band (VB) can easily transfer to the CB of  $\text{TiO}_2$  under visible-light irradiation. Furthermore, CNT with their unique properties play an important role in improving the electron charge transfer efficiency during visible-light irradiation. The strong interaction between CNT and  $\text{TiO}_2$  allows the migration of electrons from  $\text{TiO}_2$  to CNT, which consequently reduces the chance of electron-hole recombination and accelerates the formation of superoxide anion radicals ( $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ ). These processes can lead indirectly to the generation of  $\cdot\text{OH}$  radicals.  $\cdot\text{OH}$  and  $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$  with strong oxidation ability can cause the degradation of organic pollutants. In addition, the excited electrons in the CB on the surface can reduce  $\text{H}^+$  ions for the evolution of  $\text{H}_2$ . Therefore, the photocatalytic hydrogen production capacity of the photocatalyst is also improved.

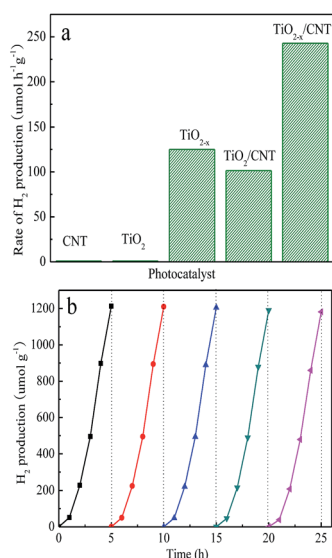


Fig. 10 Photocatalytic hydrogen evolution for the different samples under AM 1.5 irradiation (a), and recyclability of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  for  $\text{H}_2$  evolution under AM 1.5 irradiation (b).

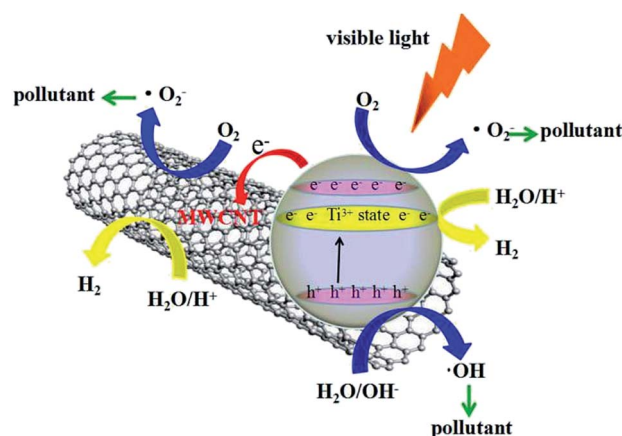


Fig. 12 Schematic of the visible-light-driven photocatalytic mechanism for the  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  composite.





## Conclusions

In conclusion, a 3D urchin-like black  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  structured photocatalyst was successfully developed via a facile one-pot solvothermal method. Under visible-light irradiation, the results show that the prominently improved photocatalytic activity and electrochemical properties were direct consequences of the urchin-like heterojunction structure and  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  species in the frameworks. The 3D urchin-like black  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  has the highest MO degradation ratio,  $\text{H}_2$  evolution, and conductivity compared with pristine  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{CNT}$ , and  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$ . In particular, MO could be photocatalytically degraded completely by  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  heterojunctions in 150 min under visible-light irradiation, and a hydrogen evolution rate of  $242.91 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$  could be achieved. The excellent photocatalytic activity and electrochemical property of  $\text{TiO}_{2-x}/\text{CNT}$  is ascribed to the synergistic effect of CNT composited  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  self-doping, and the 3D urchin-like heterojunction structure. The prepared novel 3D urchin-like heterojunction photocatalyst will provide a new insight for the rational design of other functional materials and contribute to solve the increasing environmental pollution puzzles.

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