Water on Graphene-Coated TiO₂: Role of Atomic Vacancies

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Beyond two-dimensional (2D) materials, interfaces between 2D materials and underlying supports or 2D-coated metal or metal oxide nanoparticles exhibit excellent properties and promising applications. [1] The hybrid interface between graphene and anatase TiO₂ shows great importance in photocatalytic, catalytic, and nanomedical applications due to the excellent and complementary properties of the two materials. [2, 3, 4] Water, as a ubiquitous and essential element in practical conditions and in the human body, plays a significant role in the applications of graphene/TiO₂ composites for both electronic devices and nanomedicine. Carbon vacancies, as common defects in chemically prepared graphene, [5] also need to be considered for the application of graphenebased materials. Therefore, the behavior of water on top and at the interface of defective graphene on anatase TiO₂ surface was systematically investigated by dispersion-corrected hybrid density functional calculations. [6] The presence of the substrate only slightly enhances the on-top adsorption and reduces the on-top dissociation of water on defective graphene. However, at the interface, dissociated water is largely preferred compared with undissociated water on bare TiO₂ surface, showing a prominent cover effect. Reduced TiO₂ may further induce oxygen diffusion into the bulk. Our results are helpful to understand how the presence of water in the surrounding environment affects structural and electronic properties of the graphene/TiO₂ interface and thus its application in photocatalysis, electronic devices, and nanomedicine. [7]



Figure 1: H₂O reactivity with the graphene/TiO₂ interface in the presence of defects.

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