Figure 1. SEM image of the TiNT sample.
Figure 2. TEM images of: a, b) TiNT; c, d) TiNT/NP; e, f) TiNT-Δ.
Figure 3. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms at -196°C for a) TiNT, b) TiNT-Δ, c) TiNT/NP, and d) TiNT/NP-Δ.
Figure 4. Pore size distributions (BJH) calculated from nitrogen adsorption isotherms at -196°C for a) TiNT, b) TiNT-Δ, c) TiNT/NP, and d) TiNT/NP-Δ.
Figure 5. Raman spectra for: a) TiNTs, b) TiNT/NPs, c) TiNT-Δ, d) TiNT/NP-Δ, and e) commercial anatase (A = Anatase, T = Titanium oxide nanotubes).
Figure 6. XRD analysis for: a) TiNT, b) TiNT/NP, c) TiNT-Δ, d) TiNT/NP-Δ and e) commercial anatase.
Figure 7. High resolution XPS spectra for a) TiNT, b) TiNT/NP, c) TiNT-Δ, d) TiNT/NP-Δ. Binding energies for Ti 2p and O 1s spectra were corrected according to the displacements observed in C 1s spectra.
Figure 8. Photovoltaic response of DSCs made with 1D titanium oxide samples. A) IV-curves and B) IPCE analyses. Samples: a) TiNT, b) TiNT/NP, c) TiNT-Δ, d) TiNT/NP-Δ. 1000 Wcm$^{-2}$ A.M. 1.5G. Active area 0.2 cm$^2$. 
Figure 9. Lateral view of the four different electrodes made of TiO$_2$ nanotubes and nanowires: a) TiNT, b) TiNT- $\Delta$, c) TiNT-NP and d) TiNT-NP- $\Delta$. 
Figure 10. UV-Vis analysis of the desorbed dye for the four electrodes: a) TiNT, b) TiNT-Δ, c) TiNT/NP, d) TiNT/NP-Δ.