

Figure 1. SEM image of the TiNT sample.

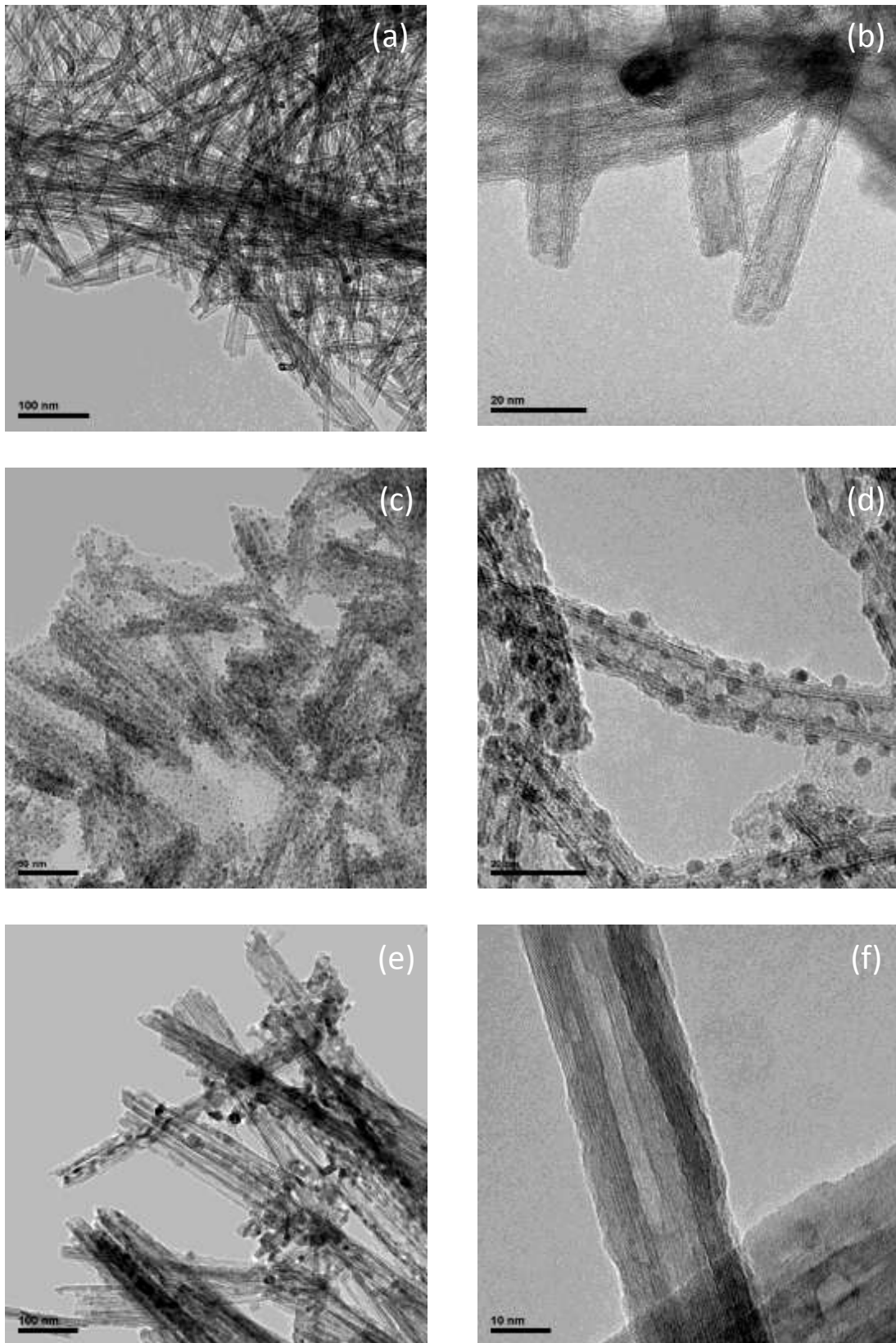


Figure 2. TEM images of: a, b) TiNT; c, d) TiNT/NP; e, f) TiNT- Δ .

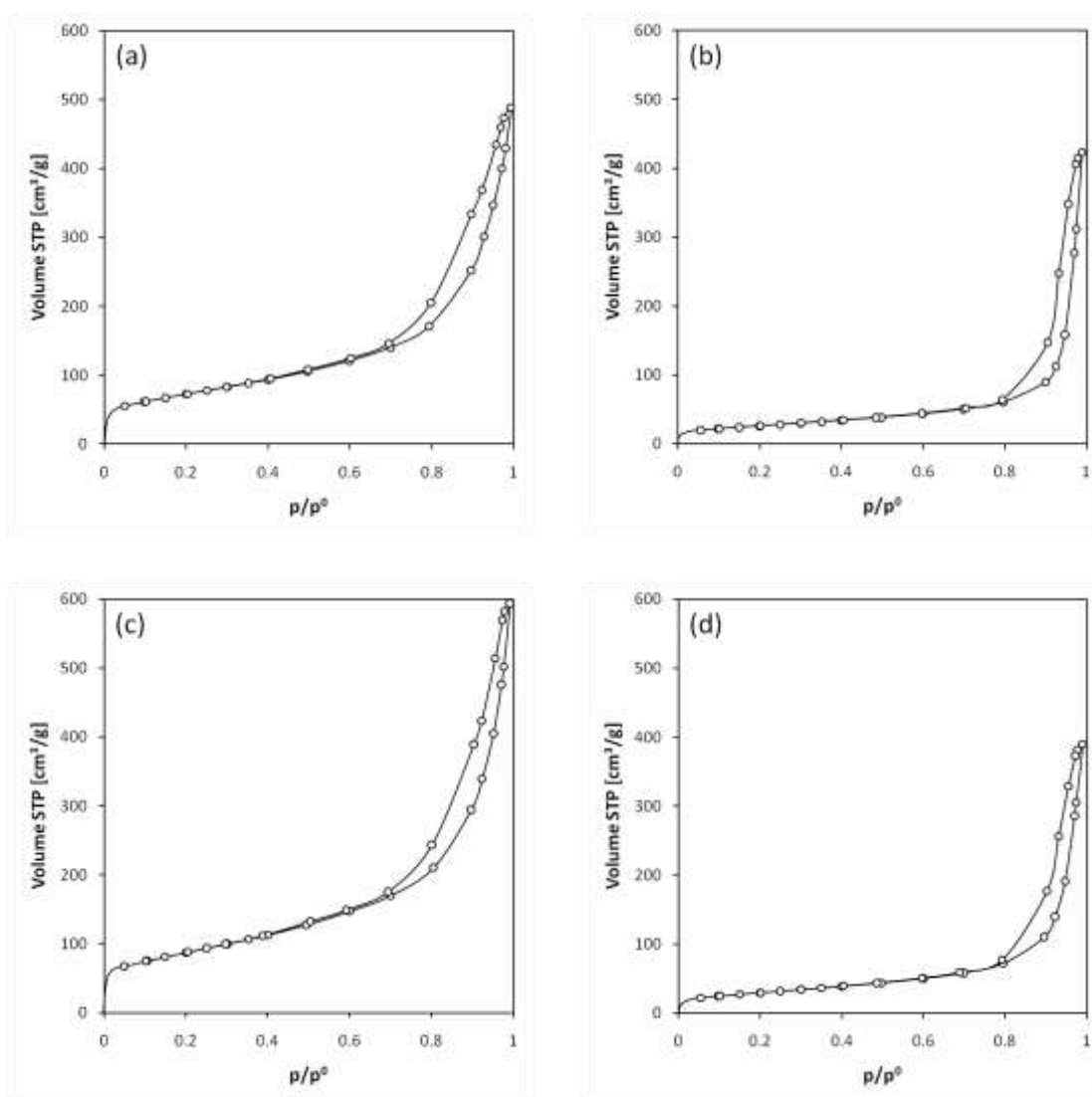


Figure 3. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms at -196°C for a) TiNT, b) TiNT- Δ , c) TiNT/NP, and d) TiNT/NP- Δ .

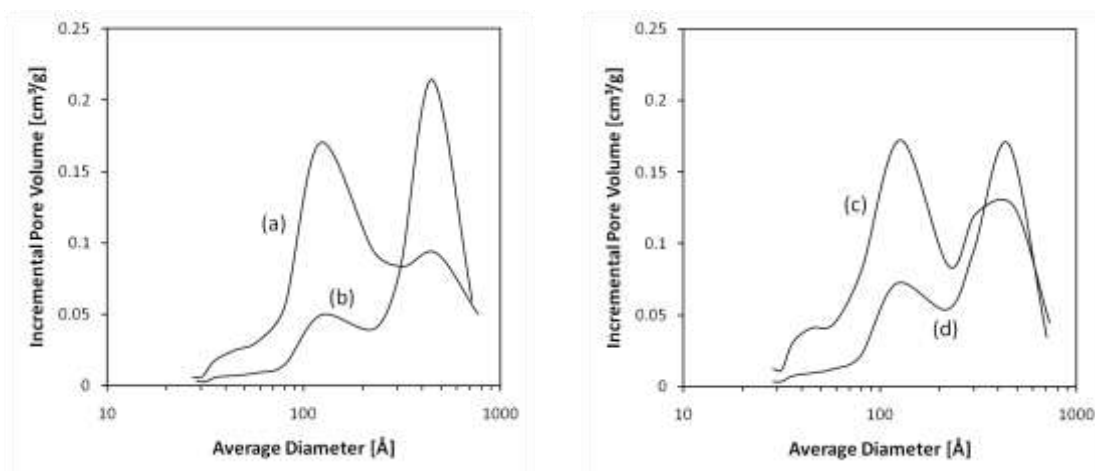


Figure 4. Pore size distributions (BJH) calculated from nitrogen adsorption isotherms at -196°C for a) TiNT, b) TiNT- Δ , c) TiNT/NP, and d) TiNT/NP- Δ .

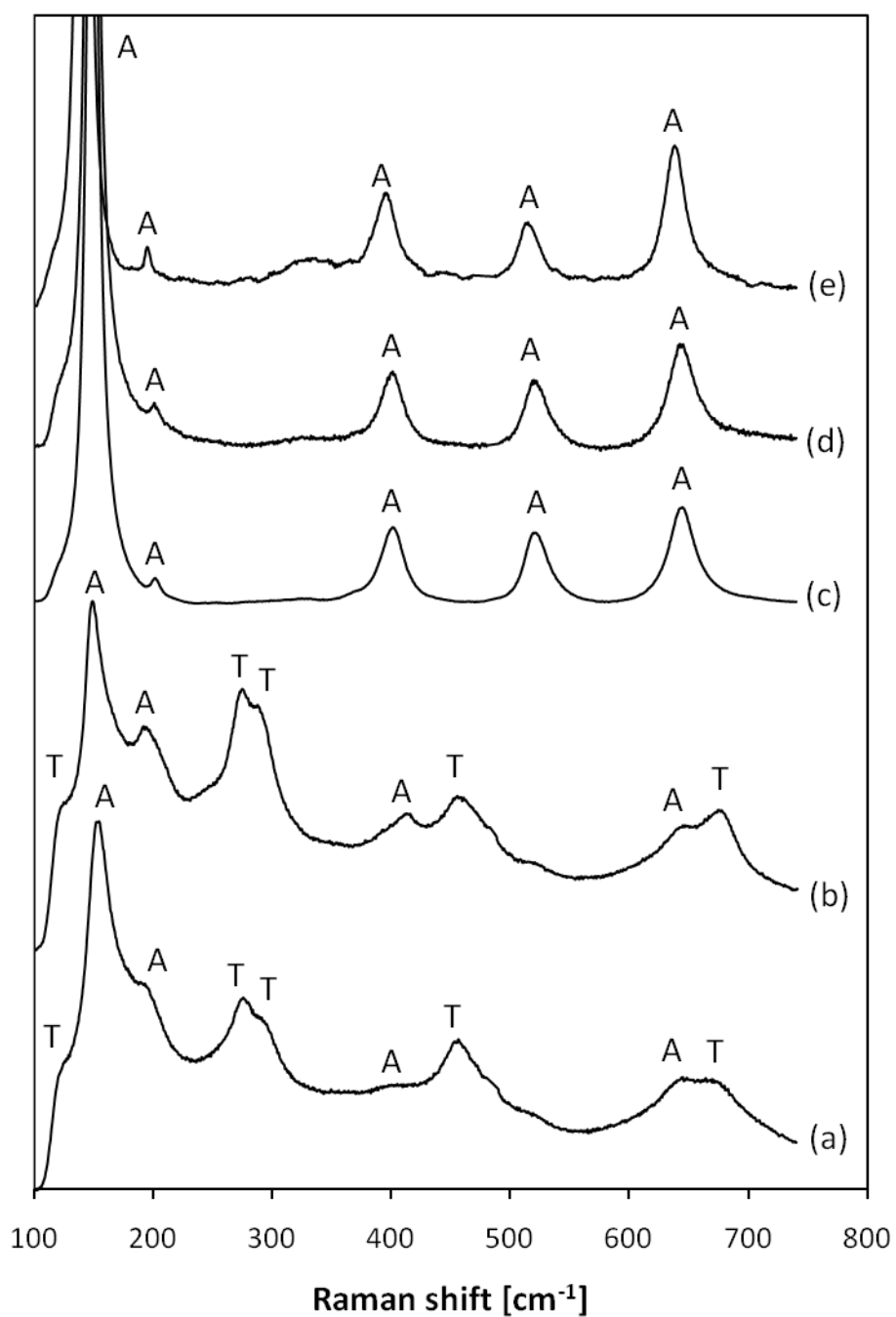


Figure 5. Raman spectra for: a) TiNTs, b) TiNT/NPs, c) TiNT- Δ , d) TiNT/NP- Δ , and e) commercial anatase (A = Anatase, T = Titanium oxide nanotubes).

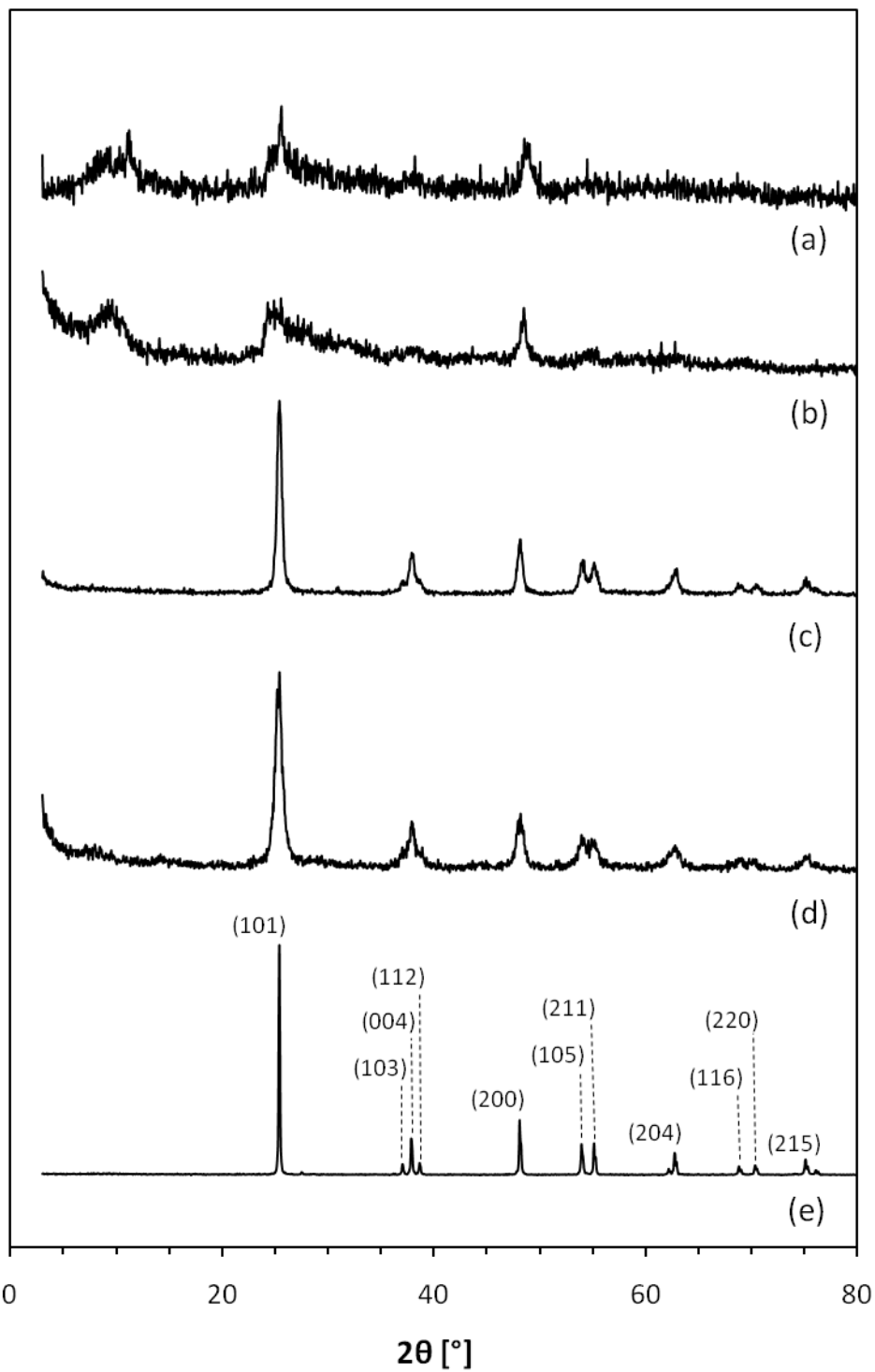


Figure 6. XRD analysis for: a) TiNT, b) TiNT/NP, c) TiNT- Δ , d) TiNT/NP- Δ and e) commercial anatase.

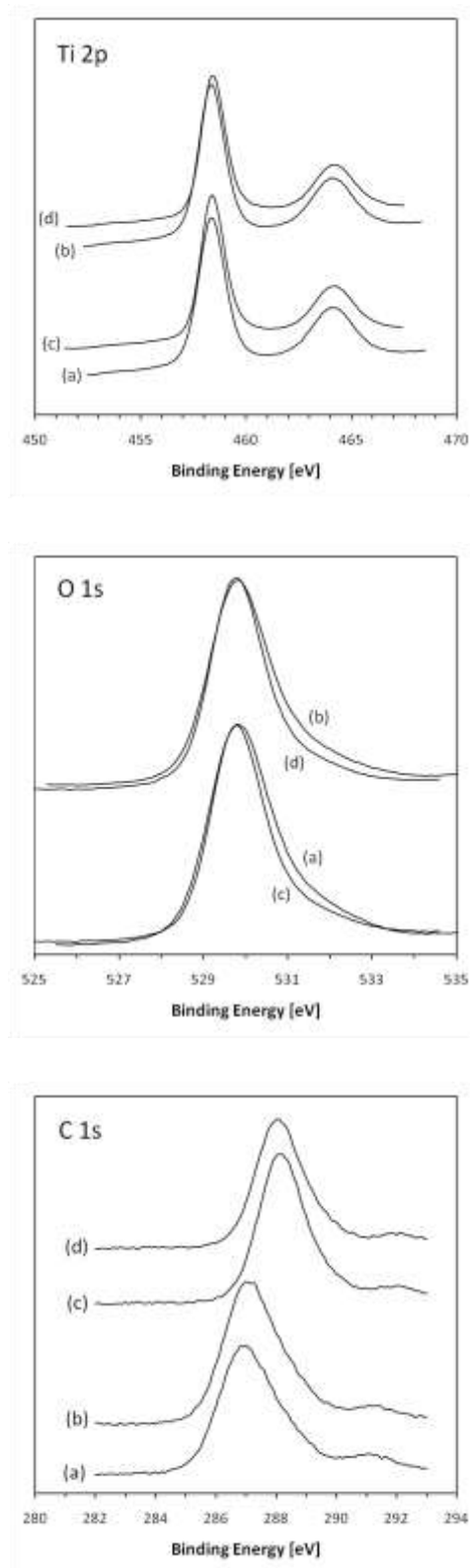


Figure 7. High resolution XPS spectra for a) TiNT, b) TiNT/NP, c) TiNT- Δ , d) TiNT/NP- Δ . Binding energies for Ti 2p and O 1s spectra were corrected according to the displacements observed in C 1s spectra.

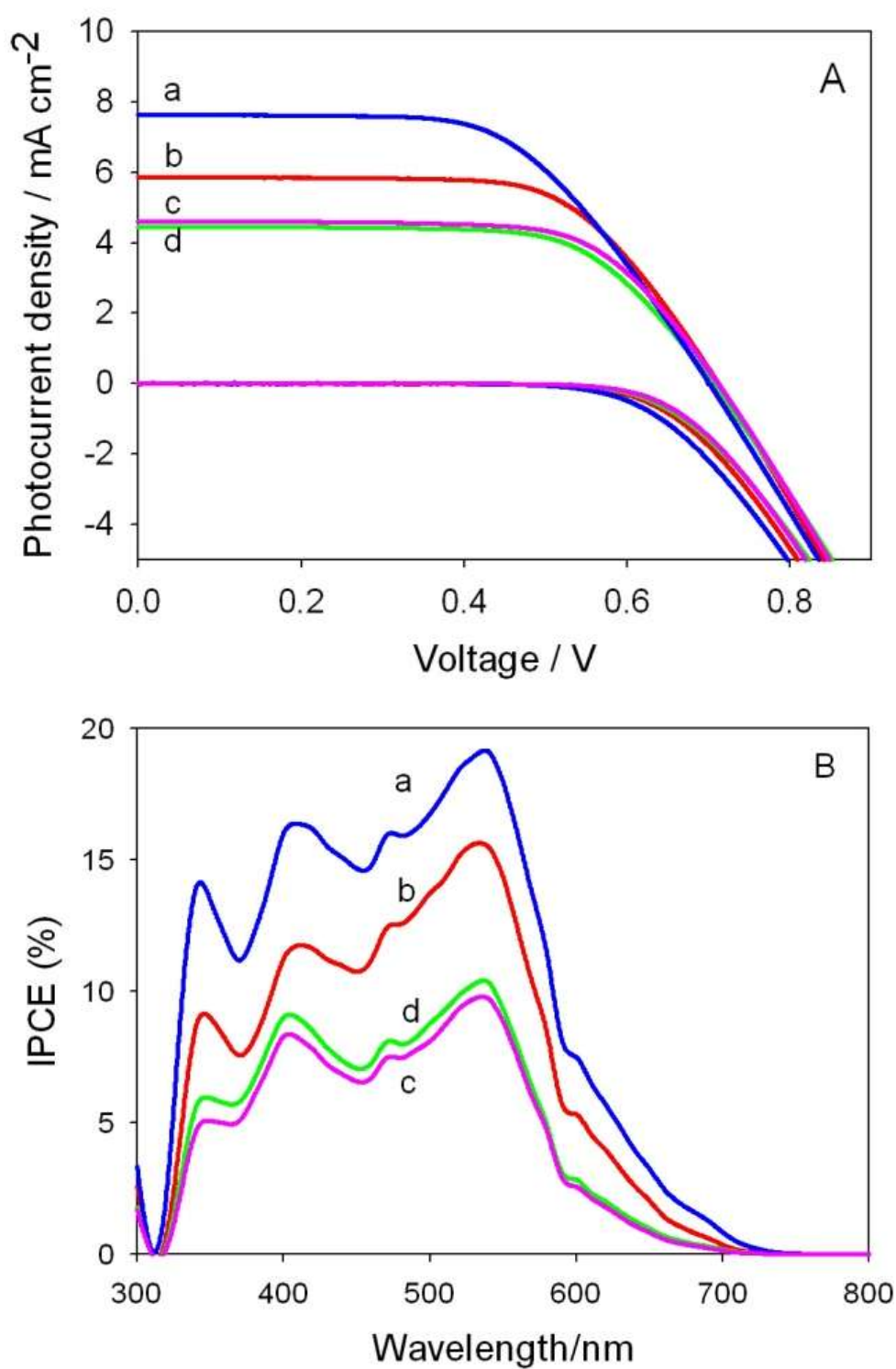


Figure 8. Photovoltaic response of DSCs made with 1D titanium oxide samples. A) IV-curves and B) IPCE analyses. Samples: a) TiNT, b) TiNT/NP, c) TiNT- Δ , d) TiNT/NP- Δ . 1000 Wcm² A.M. 1.5G. Active area 0.2 cm².

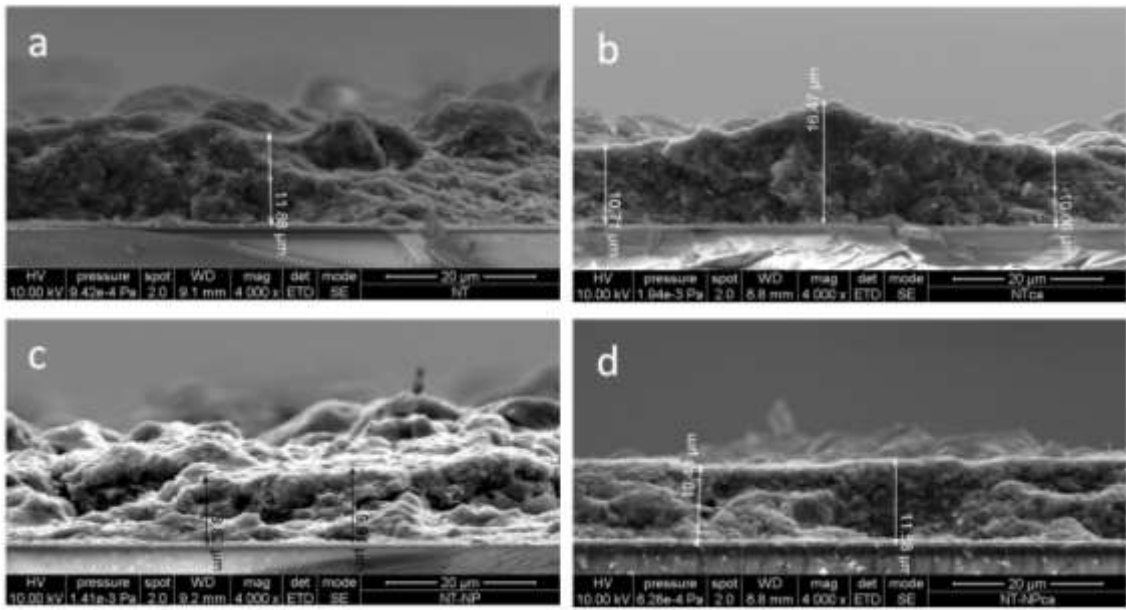


Figure 9. Lateral view of the four different electrodes made of TiO₂ nanotubes and nanowires: a) TiNT, b) TiNT- Δ, c) TiNT-NP and d) TiNT-NP- Δ.

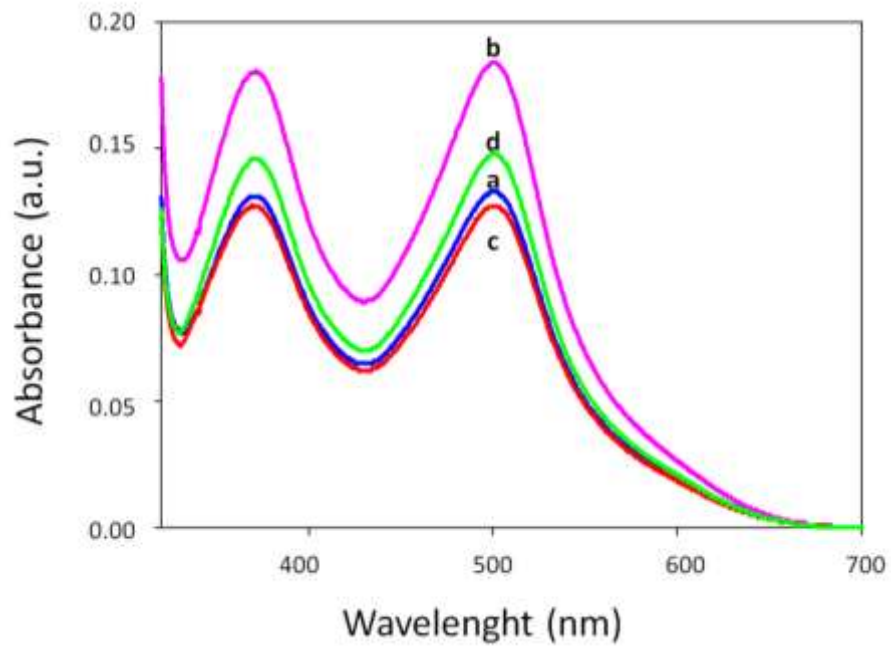


Figure 10. UV-Vis analysis of the desorbed dye for the four electrodes: a) TiNT, b) TiNT- Δ , c) TiNT/NP, d) TiNT/NP- Δ .