

Supporting Information

Rapid Synthesis of C-TiO₂: Tuning the Shape from Spherical to Rice Grain Morphology for Visible Light Photocatalytic Applications

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Table S1: Results from varying reaction time**

S.No	Time in min	Morphology	Crystalline phase
CT-13	10	spherical	Anatase
CT-14	18	spherical and oval	Anatase
CT-15	40	spherical and oval	Anatase

**Conditions: Volume: 80% ; Temperature: 150 °C; Concentrations: Same as in C1 (see Table 1), power: 400 W

Table S2: Results from varying the volume[#]

S.No	Volume	Morphology	Crystalline phase
CT-16	50%	spherical	Anatase
CT-17	40%	distorted spherical	Anatase
CT-18	30%	no specific morphology	Anatase

[#]Conditions: Temperature: 150 °C; Time: 30 min; Concentrations: Same as in C1; power: 400 W

Table S3: Results from varying the temperature[§]

S.No	Temp in (° C)	Morphology	Crystalline phase
CT-19	70	no specific morphology	Anatase
CT-20	100	no specific morphology	Anatase

[§]Conditions: Time: 30 min; Concentrations: Same as in C1; power: 400 W, Volume: 80%

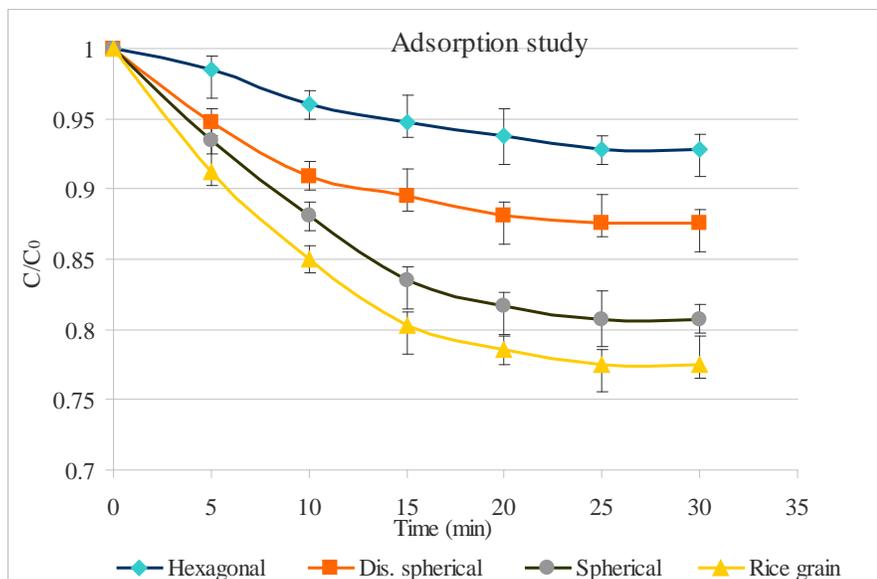


Figure S1. Removal of carbamazepine using different shapes of C-TiO₂ catalysts in dark.

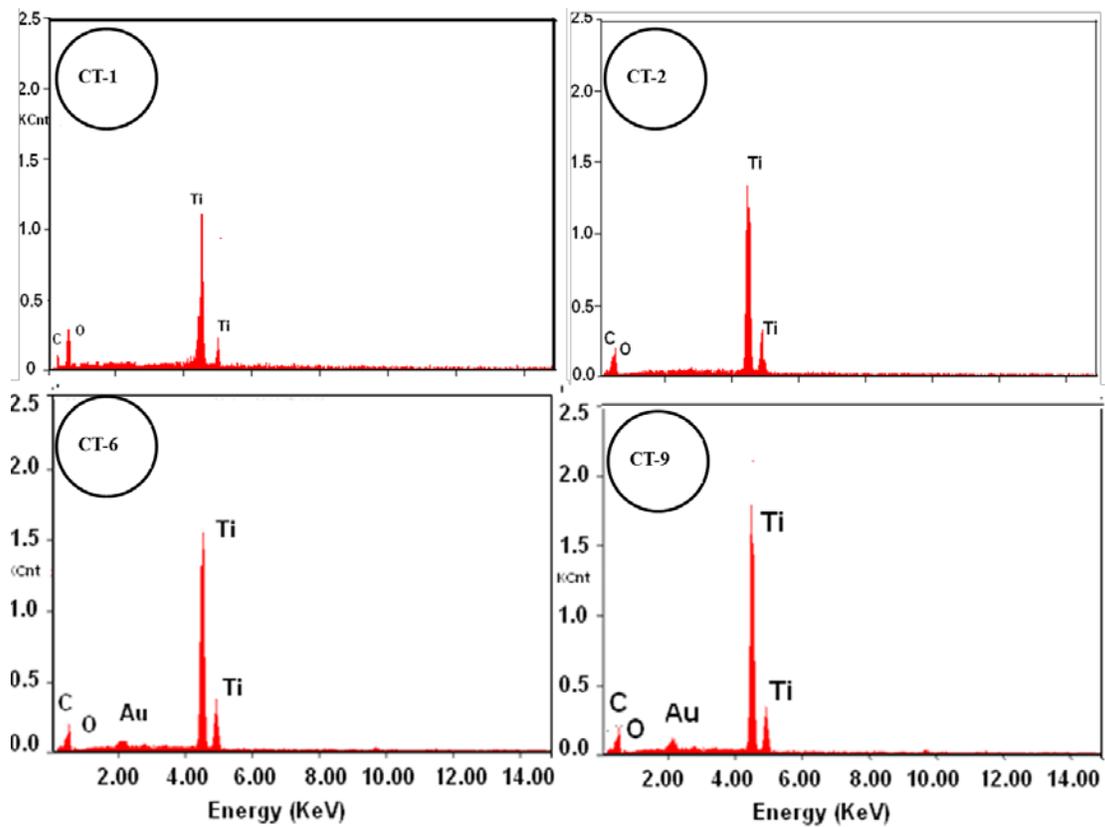


Figure S2. EDS pattern for four different morphologies of C-TiO₂.

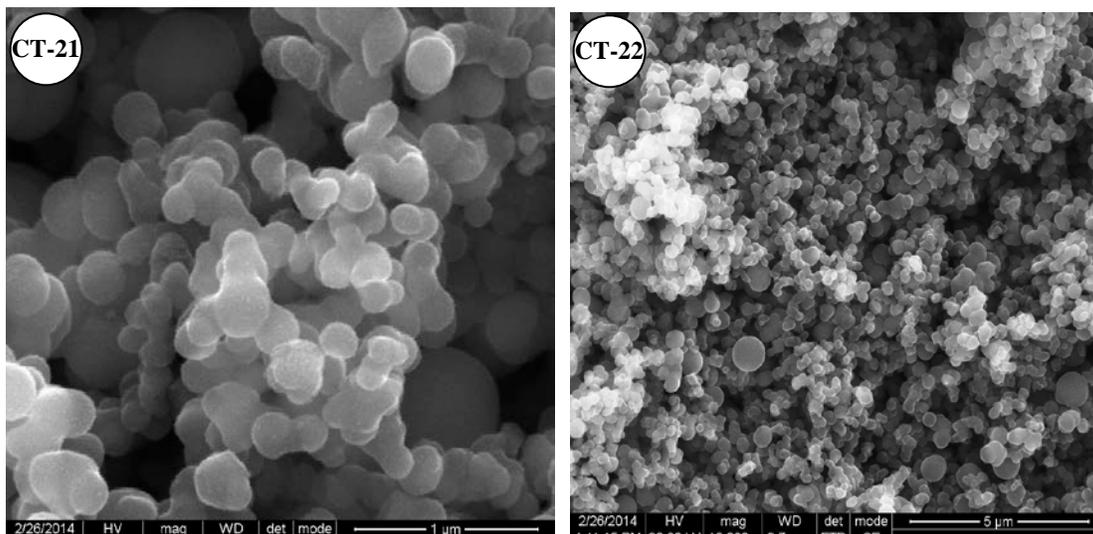


Figure S3. HRSEM images for C-TiO₂ at higher concentration of the ingredients.

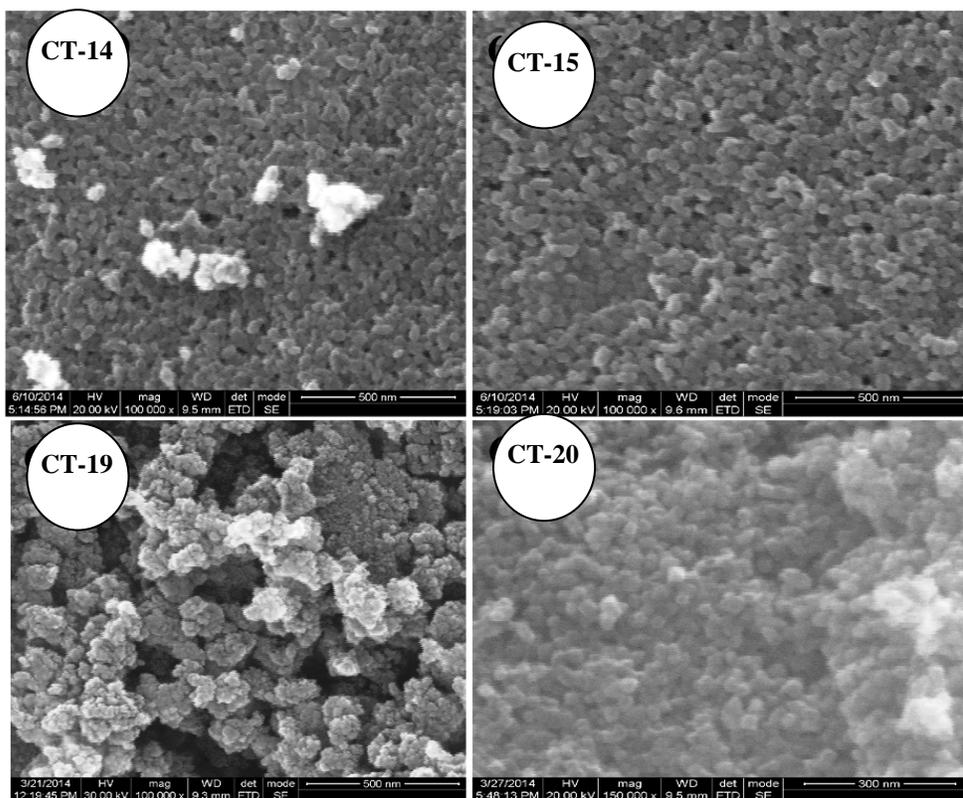


Figure S4. HRSEM images for C-TiO₂ of CT-14 and CT-15 (see Tables S1 and S3) showcasing time and temperature dependence of synthesis.

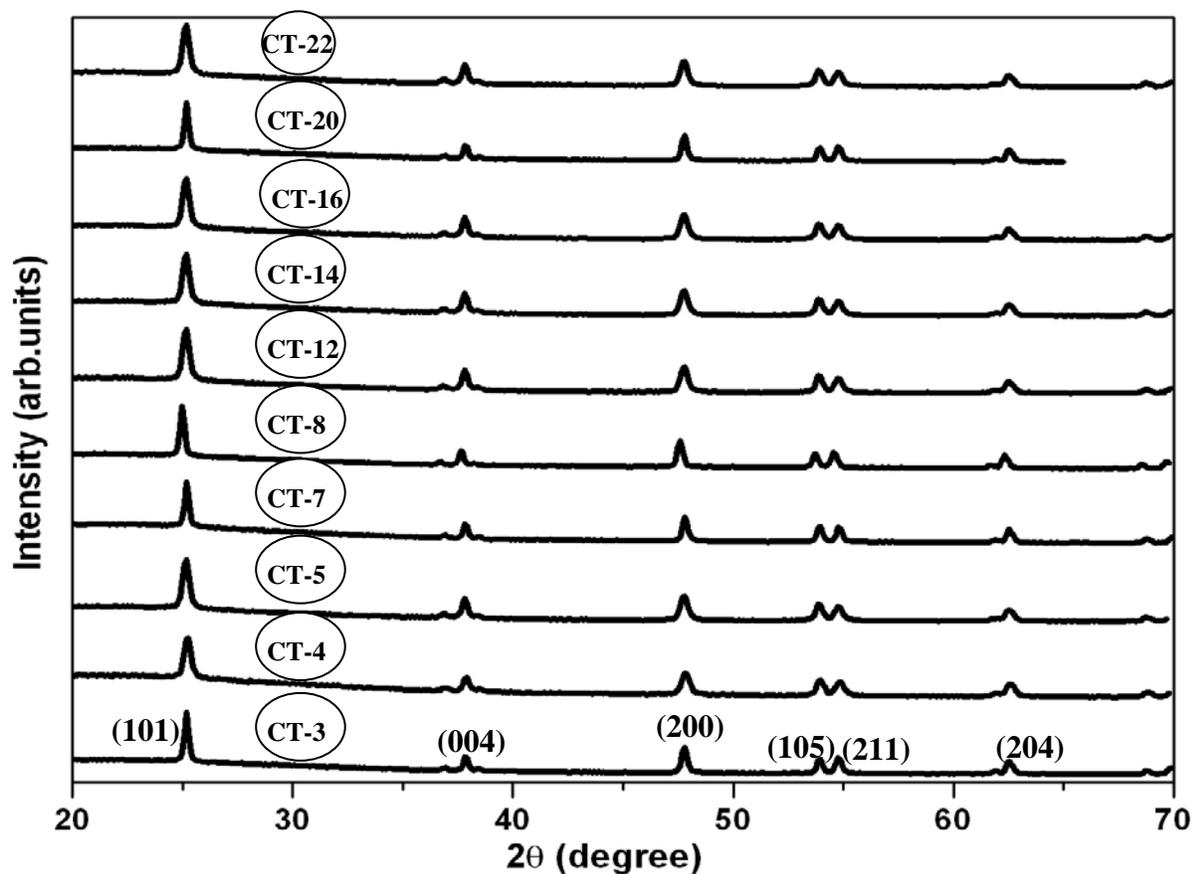


Figure S5. XRD profile for C-TiO₂ at various preparative conditions.

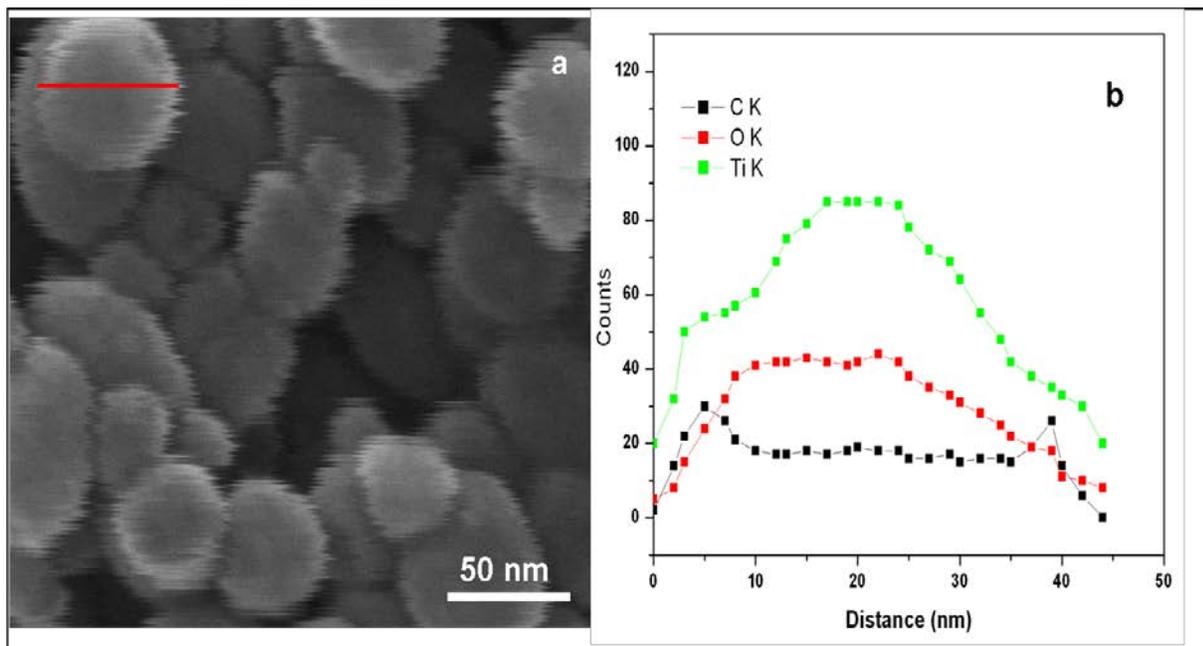


Figure S6. (a) HRSEM image of spherical shaped C-TiO₂ and (b) corresponding EDS line scan data for a single particle as marked by a red line in (a).

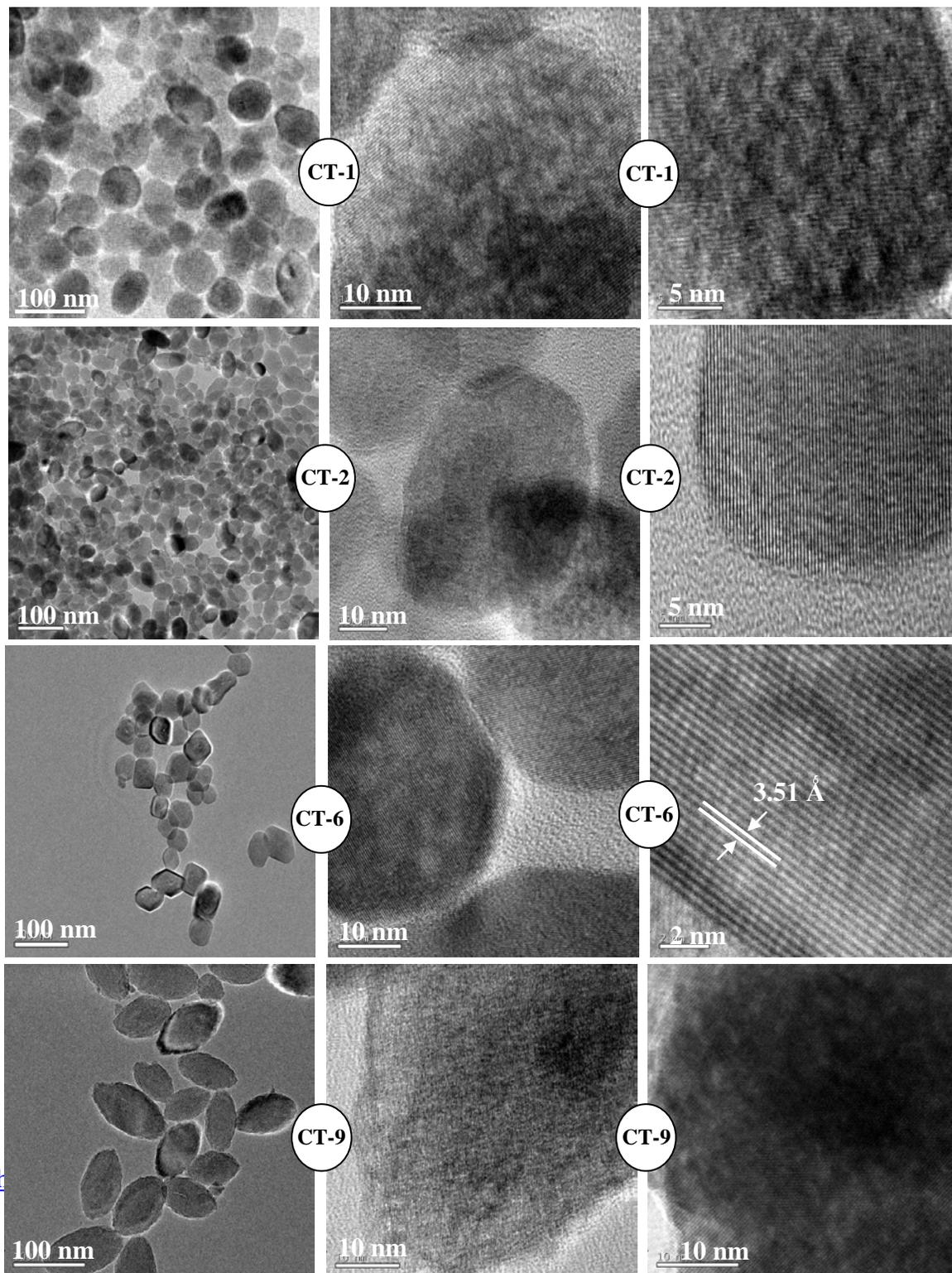


Figure S7. HRTEM images for the four different morphologies of C-TiO₂ nanocrystals.

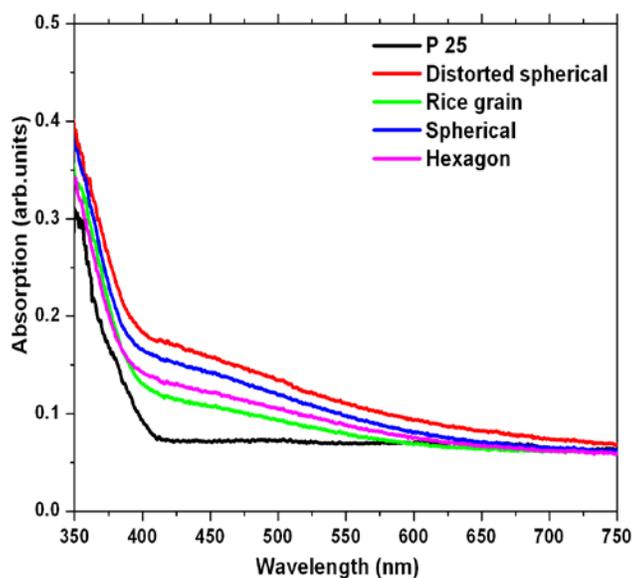


Figure S8. UV-vis diffuse reflectance profiles for four different morphologies of C-TiO₂ in comparison with P25 Degussa (bulk TiO₂).

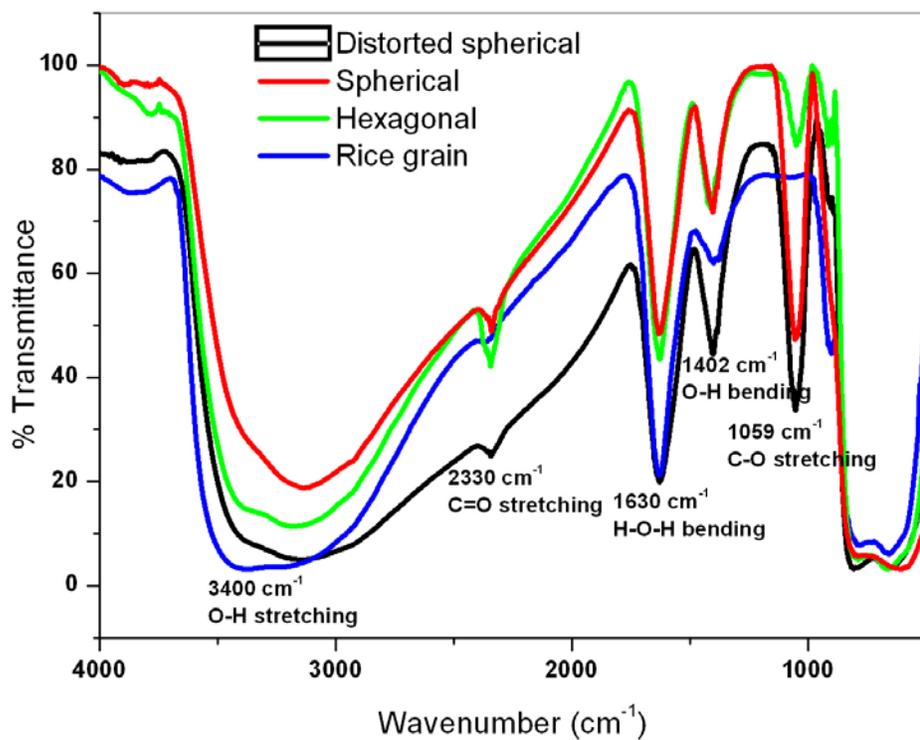


Figure S9. FT-IR spectra for C-TiO₂ of four different morphologies.

Table S4. BET surface area for the different morphologies of C-TiO₂

Sample code	Surface area, m ² /g	Pore volume, cc/g	Pore diameter, Å
Spherical (CT-1)	62	0.24	180
Distorted spherical (CT-2)	61	0.19	224
Hexagonal (CT-6)	33	0.18	190
Rice grain (CT-9)	229	0.17	36

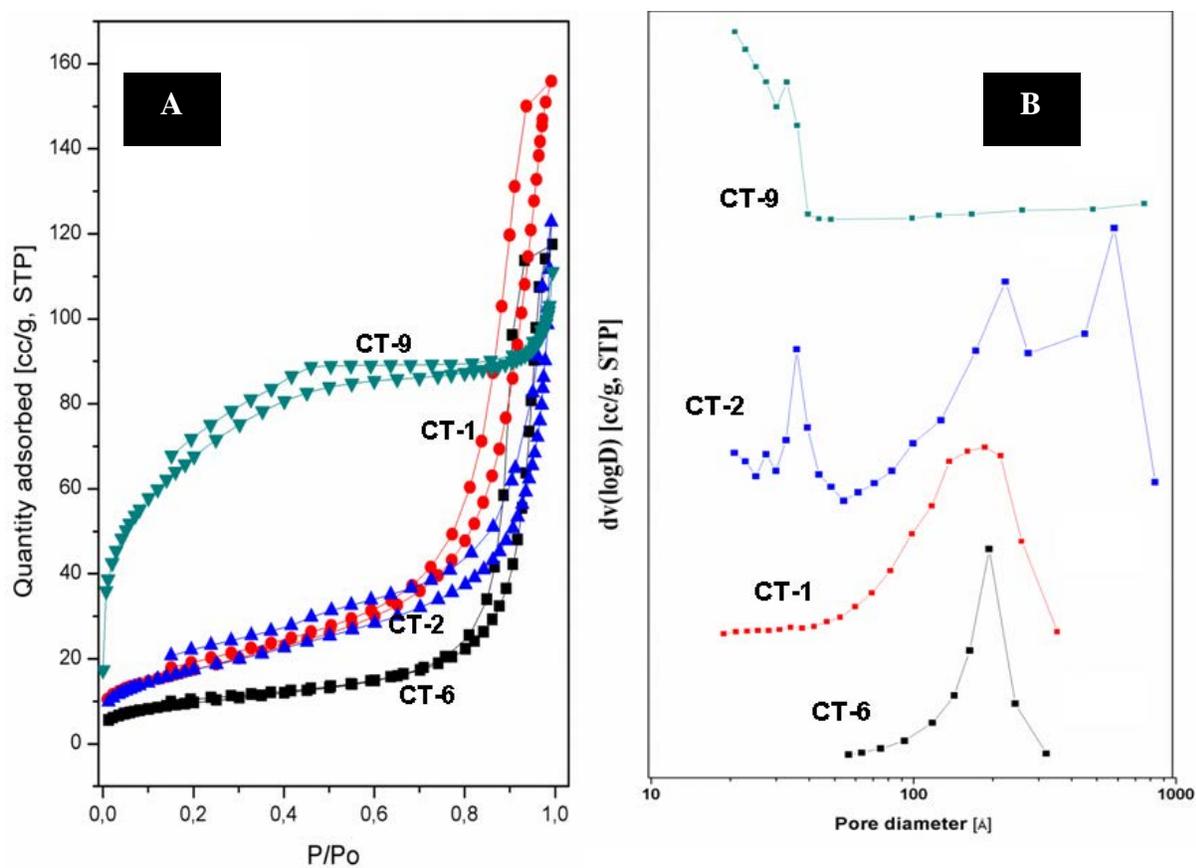


Figure S10. N₂-adsorption-desorption isotherm liner plot (A) and BJH desorption average pore diameter (B) for four different morphologies of C-TiO₂.

Table S5. Rate of degradation of Carbamazepine using different shaped C-TiO₂

Pollutant	Catalyst shape	R ²	K min ⁻¹
Carbamazepine (50µg/L)	Rice grain (CT-9)	0.98	0.094
	Spherical (CT-1)	0.99	0.059
	Distorted spherical (CT-2)	0.99	0.044
	Hexagonal (CT-6)	0.97	0.020

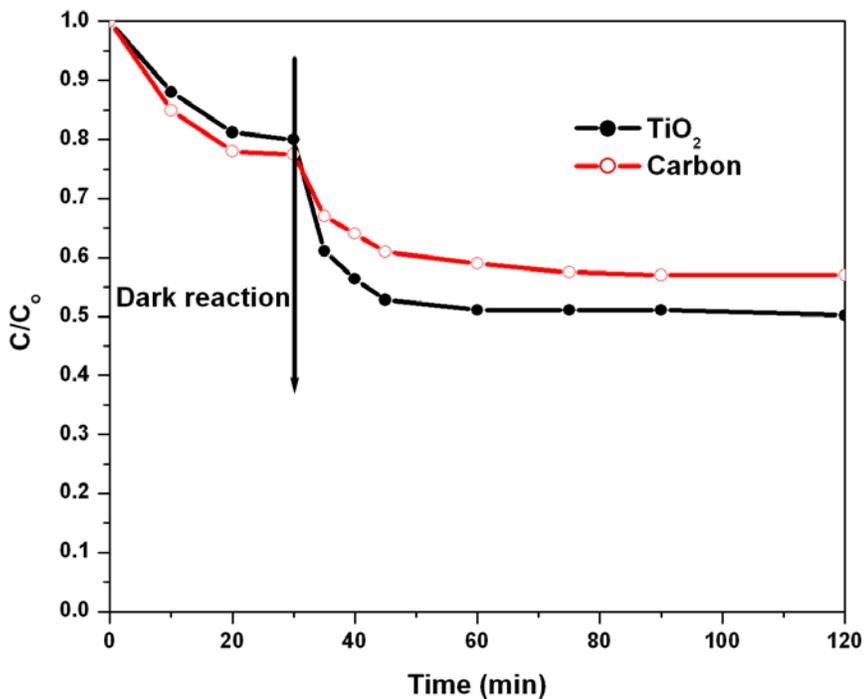


Figure S11. Photocatalytic activity for carbamazepine by TiO₂ and carbon prepared by CT-1 method.