## Supporting Information

## Low temperature synthesis and mechanism of finely dispersed nanorod rutile titanium dioxide

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Band gap  $E_{\rm g}$  can be determined using the following equation.

## $\alpha = A(h\nu - E_g)^n/h\nu$

 $\alpha$  is absorption coefficient. A is a constant. hv is the energy of light and n is a constant depending on the nature of the electron transition.( *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2015, **632**, 326) Band gap E<sub>g</sub> can be obtained from the plots of  $(\alpha hv)^{1/2}$  versus hv as the intercept at  $(\alpha hv)^{1/2} = 0$  of the extrapolated linear part of the plot (as shown in Figure S9). The band gap values estimated were 3.10, 2.65 and 2.94 eV for pure TiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe doping TiO<sub>2</sub> and Al doping TiO<sub>2</sub> respectively.



Figure S1. TEM images of Fe-0.1 (a, b), Fe-0.25 (c, d) and Fe-1 (e, f)



Figure S2. XRD patterns of TiO2 prepared with different acids



Figure S3. Raman spectra of TiO<sub>2</sub> prepared with different acids



Figure S4. TEM images of  $\rm TiO_2$  prepared with  $\rm H_2SO_4$  (a, b),  $\rm HNO_3$  (c, d) and HCl (e, f)



Figure S5. XRD patterns of TiO<sub>2</sub> prepared with different minerals



Figure S6. Raman spectra of TiO2 prepared with different minerals



Figure S7. TEM images of  $TiO_2$  prepared with NaCl (a, b),  $AlCl_3$  (c, d) and  $FeCl_3$  (e, f)



Figure S8. XPS analysis of TiO<sub>2</sub> prepared with different minerals



Figure S9. Band gap determination using  $(\alpha hv)^{1/2}$  versus hv plots of pure TiO<sub>2</sub> and doping TiO<sub>2</sub>



Figure S10. ESR spectra of pure  $TiO_2$ , Fe doping  $TiO_2$  and Al doping  $TiO_2$ 



Figure S11. XRD patterns of  $TiO_2$  prepared at different temperatures



Figure S12. Raman spectra of TiO2 prepared at different temperatures



Figure S13. TEM of images of TiO\_2 prepared at 60°C (a, b), 80°C (c, d) and 100°C (e, f)