Electronic Supplementary Information

Design and mechanism of core-shell TiO₂ nanoparticles as a high-performance photothermal agent

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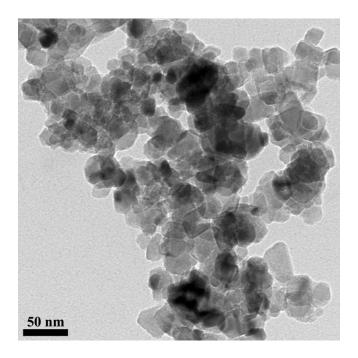


Figure S1. TEM image of the pristine TiO₂.

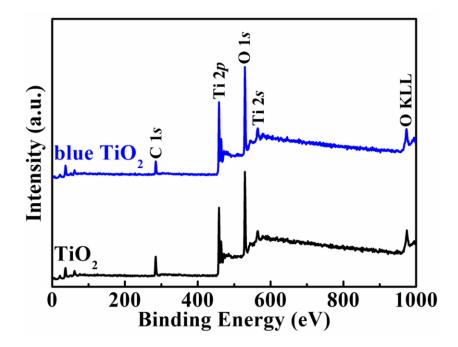


Figure S2. XPS survey of the pristine and blue TiO₂ samples.

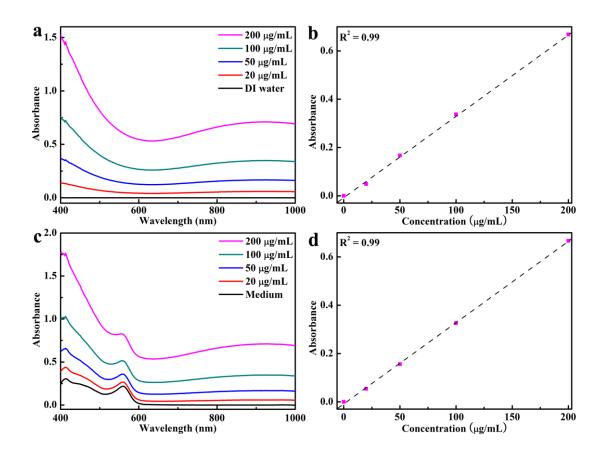


Figure S3. (a) UV–Vis–NIR absorption spectra and (b) fitting curve of the absorption values at 808 nm of the blue TiO_2 dispersions at different concentrations in water. (c) UV–Vis–NIR absorption spectra and (d) fitting curve of the absorption values at 808 nm of the blue TiO_2 dispersions at different concentrations in 1640 culture medium containing 10% FBS.

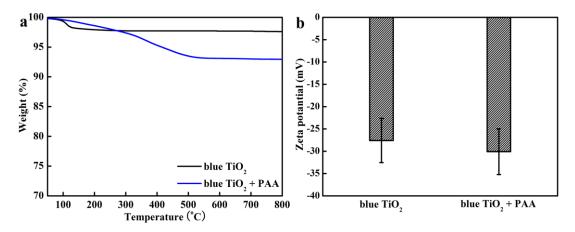


Figure S4. (a) TGA curves and (b) Zeta potential of the blue TiO₂ before and after PAA coating.

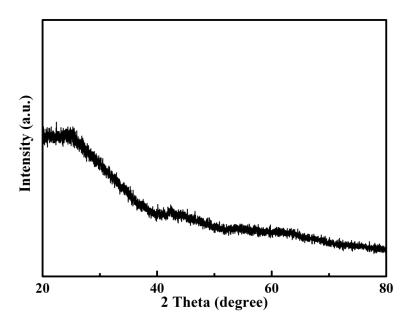


Figure S5. XRD of the black TiO₂.

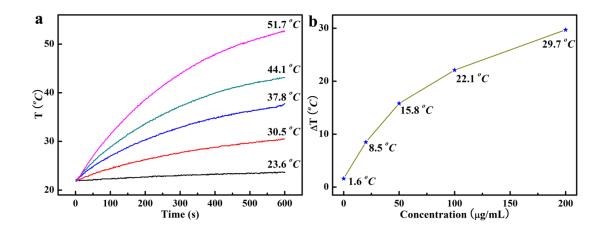


Figure S6. (a) Temperature elevation of the black TiO_2 suspension at various concentrations upon NIR irradiation; (b) Plot of temperature variation upon a 600 s irradiation *versus* the concentration of the black TiO_2 .

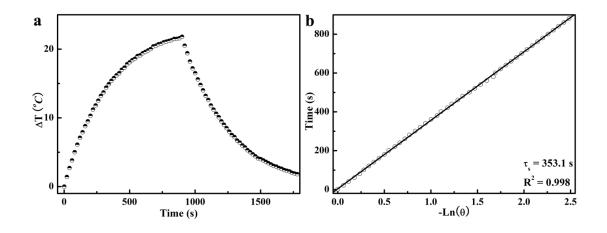


Figure S7. (a) Heating and cooling curves of the black TiO_2 suspension (80 µg/mL); (b) Plot of cooling time versus negative natural logarithm of the temperature driving force.

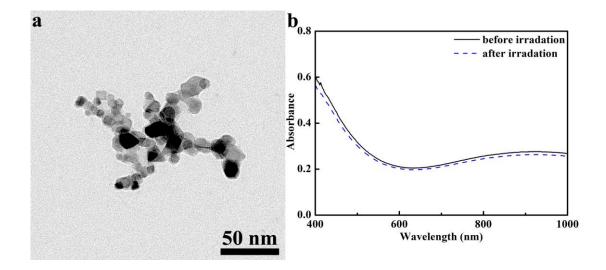


Figure S8. (a) TEM image and (b) UV–Vis–NIR of the blue TiO_2 after five repeated irradiation.

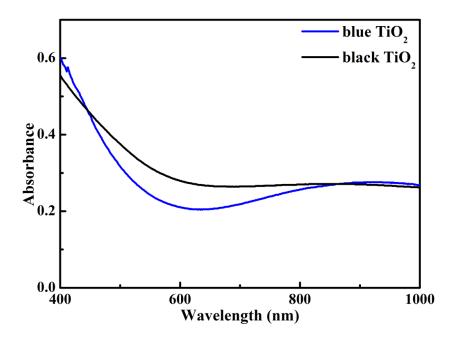


Figure S9. UV–vis-NIR absorption spectra of the blue and black TiO₂ dispersion (80 μ g/mL).

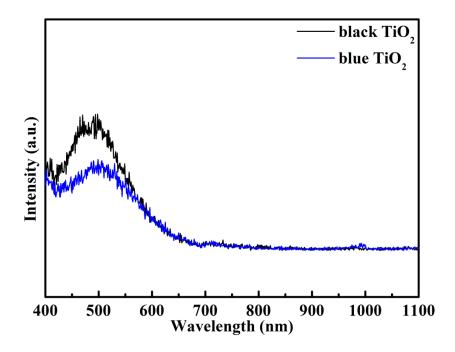


Figure S10. Photoluminescence emission spectra of the blue and black TiO₂.

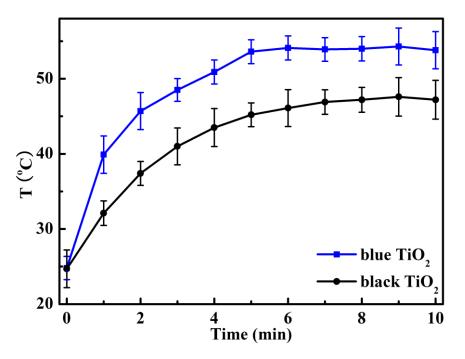


Figure S11. Temperature elevation of the blue and black TiO_2 placed on an 80 °C heating plate and measured at different time points (0-10 min).