Supporting Information

Hierarchical Flower-like Fe₃O₄ and γ-Fe₂O₃ Nanostructures: Synthesis, Growth

Mechanism, and Photocatalytic Properties

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Figure SI-1 Experimental setup for photocatalytic process. (1) 9 W visible-light lamp,

(2) chamber, (3) mechanical stirrer, (4) jacketed reactor.



Figure SI-2 XRD patterns of samples (a) Q2, (b) Q3, (C) Q4, and (d) Q5.



Figure SI-3 XRD patterns of samples (a) Q6 and (b) Q7.



Figure SI-4 Photographs of the flower-like (1) γ -Fe₂O₃ and (2) Fe₃O₄ before (a) and

after (b, c) magnetic separation by an external magnetic field.

Effect of photocatalyst dosage on the photodegradation of EBT

The effect of amount of hierarchical flower-like Fe_3O_4 on the photodegradation of EBT versus time was shown in Figure SI-5. It was observed that the degradation percentage increased with increasing mass of photocatalyst, reached the higher value (0.5 g L⁻¹ of the photocatalyst) and then decreased. Therefore, 0.5 g L⁻¹ of the photocatalyst was used as optimum value.



Figure SI-5 Effect of photocatalyst dosage on the photodegradation of EBT

(dye concentration 50 mg L⁻¹; V = 100 mL).

Effect of the initial dye concentration on the photodegradation of EBT

After optimizing the photocatalyst dosage, the effect of initial dye concentration ranging from 50 to 100 mg L⁻¹ on the photodegradation of EBT was investigated and the obtained results were shown in Figure SI-6. It was seen that for dye solutions of 50 and 60 mg L⁻¹, almost 97% degradation occurred in 4 h. In case of 70 mg L⁻¹, 84% degradation was observed in 4 h and the degradation percentage further decreased with increasing the concentration of dye. Therefore, in our experiment, the initial dye concentration was fixed at 60 mg L⁻¹.



Figure SI-6 Effect of the initial dye concentration on the photodegradation of EBT

(photocatalyst dosage 0.5 g L⁻¹; V = 100 mL).