

Supporting Information

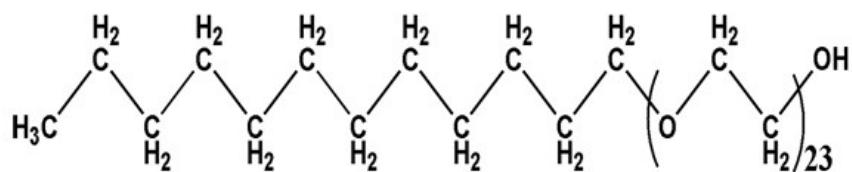
Solar Assisted Photocatalytic reduction of Methyl Orange Azo Dye over Porous TiO₂ nanostructures

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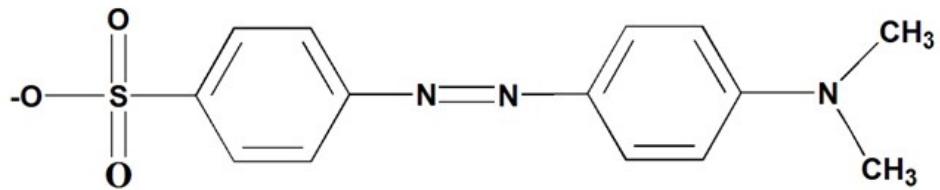
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a

Brij-35

Molecular Weight 1225



b

Methyl Orange

Molecular Weight 304

Figure S1 (a) Structure of Surfactant Brij-35 (b) Structure of Methyl orange dye.

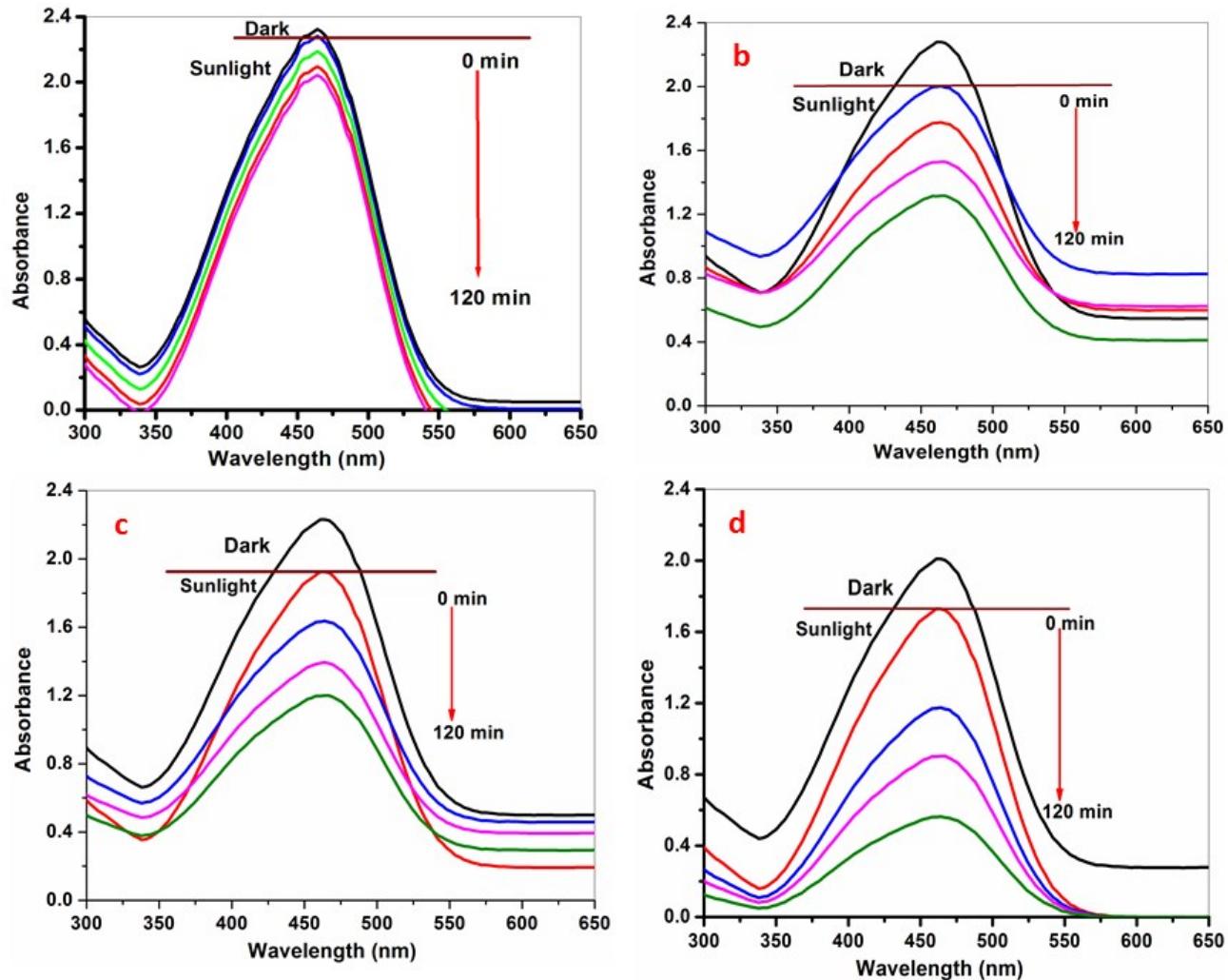


Figure S2 UV-VIS absorption plots of (a) methyl orange dye without catalyst. UV-VIS absorption plots of methyl orange dye in dark for 30 min and then solar light irradiation up to 120 min in presence of catalysts (b) $\text{TiO}_2/\text{Brij-35}$ (c) $\text{TiO}_2/\text{Brij-35}/\text{dextran}$ (d) $\text{TiO}_2/\text{Brij-35}/\text{Silica-Nps}$. (MO concentration ≥ 20 ppm, catalyst dose ≥ 12 mg, irradiation time=120 min)

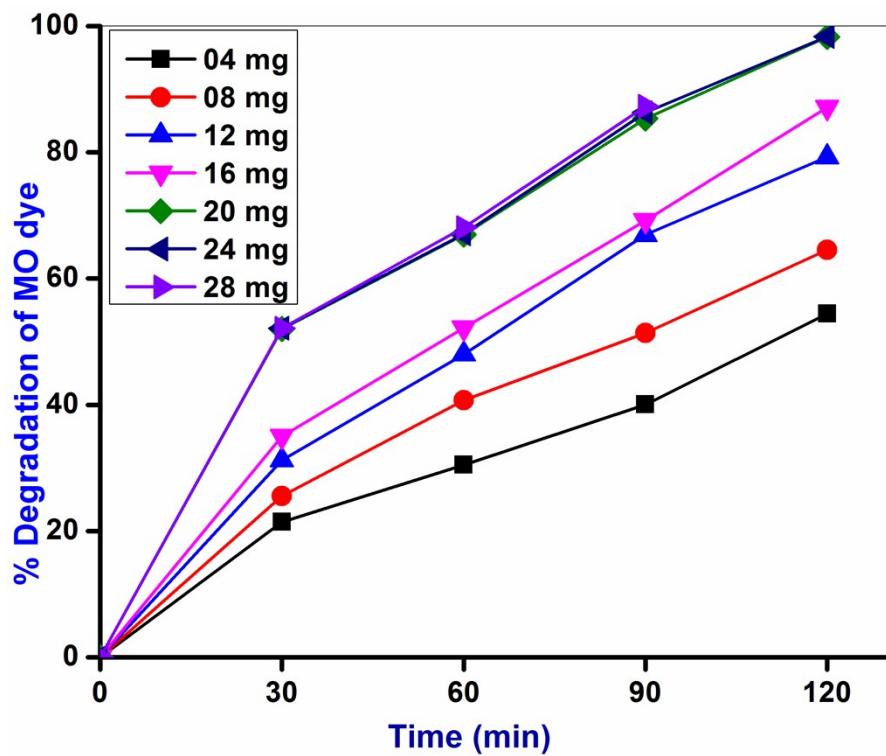


Figure S3 Degradation of MO using different catalyst doses of TiO₂/Brij-35/Silica-Nps with time. (MO concentration = 20 ppm, irradiation time=120 min)

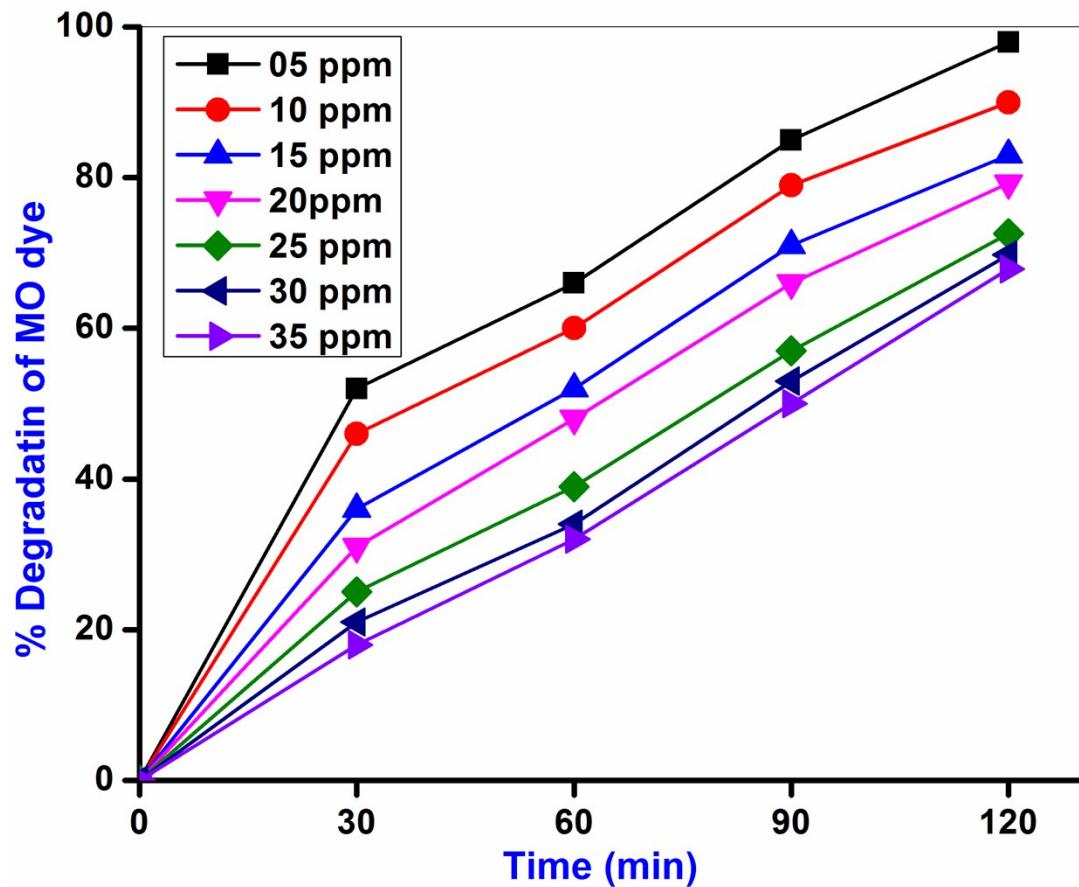


Figure S4 Degradation of MO using different concentrations of MO dye in presence of TiO₂/Brij-35/Silica-Nps catalyst with time. (catalyst dose= 12 mg, irradiation time=120 min)

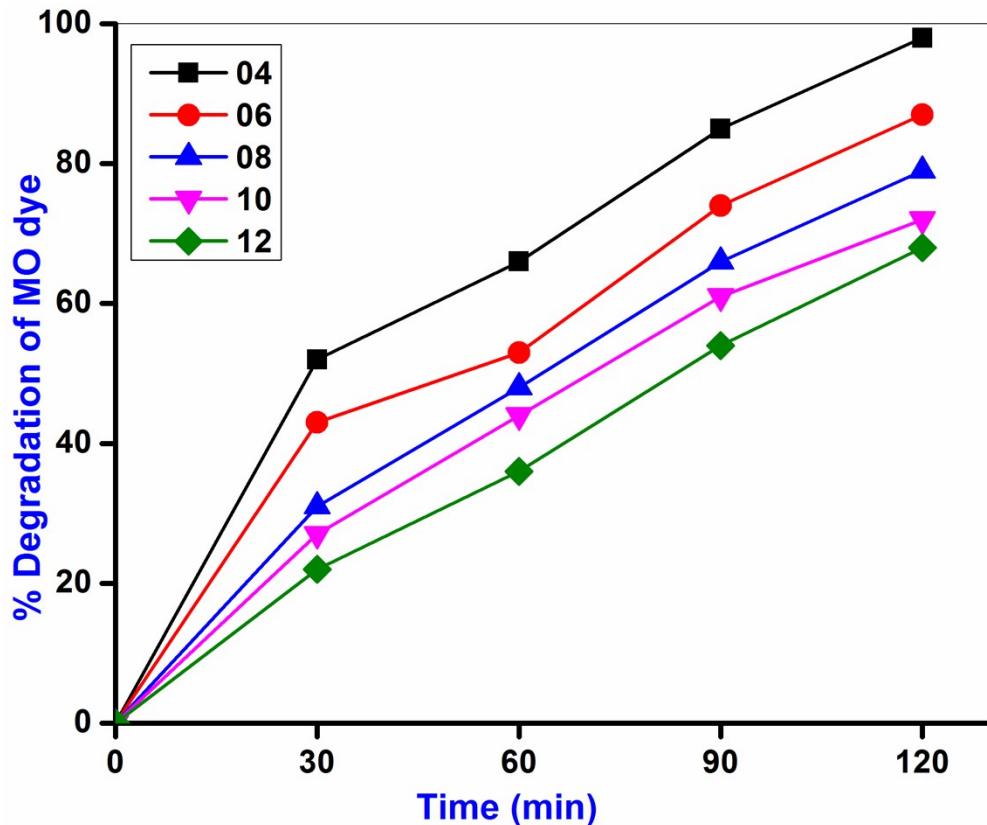
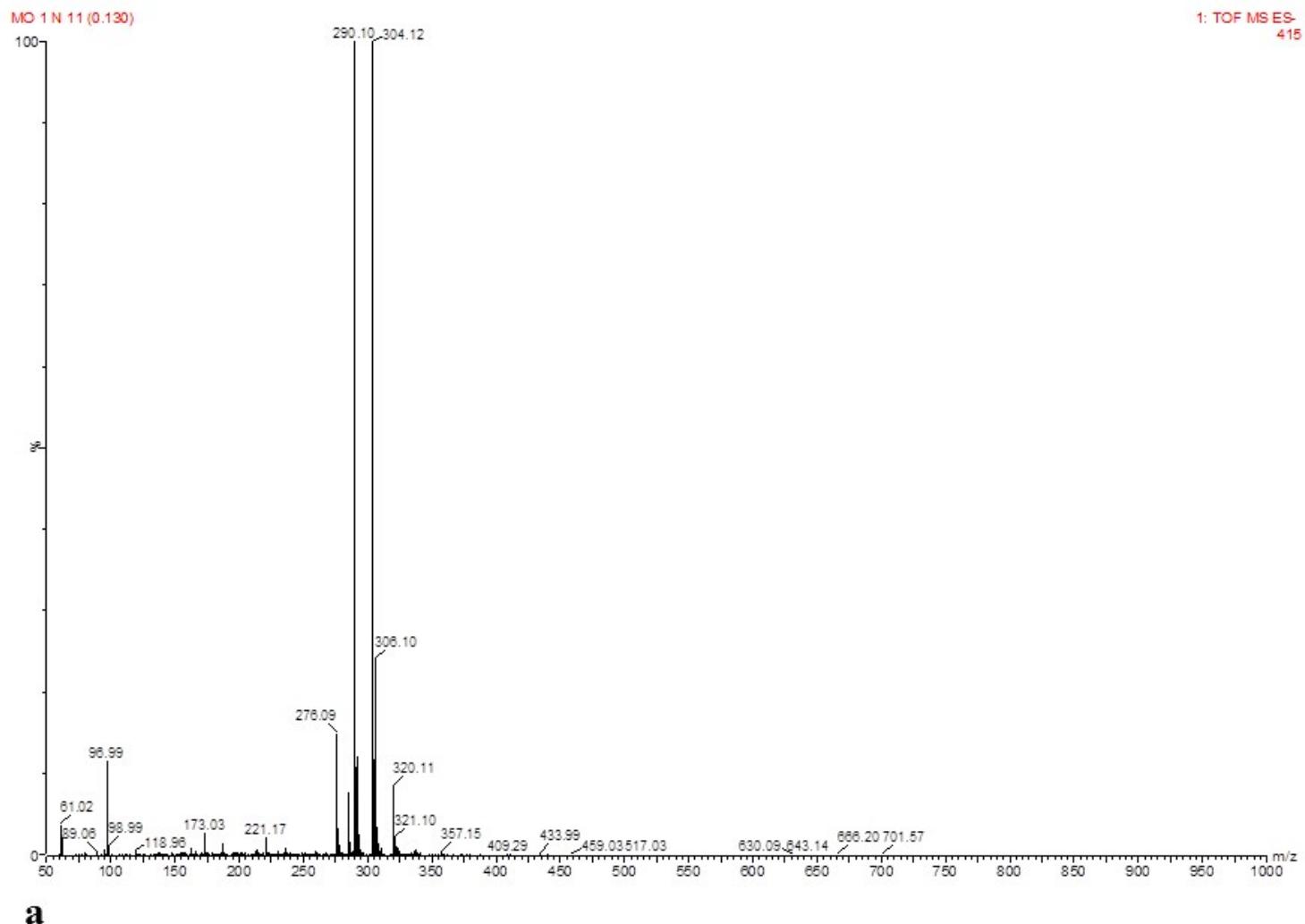
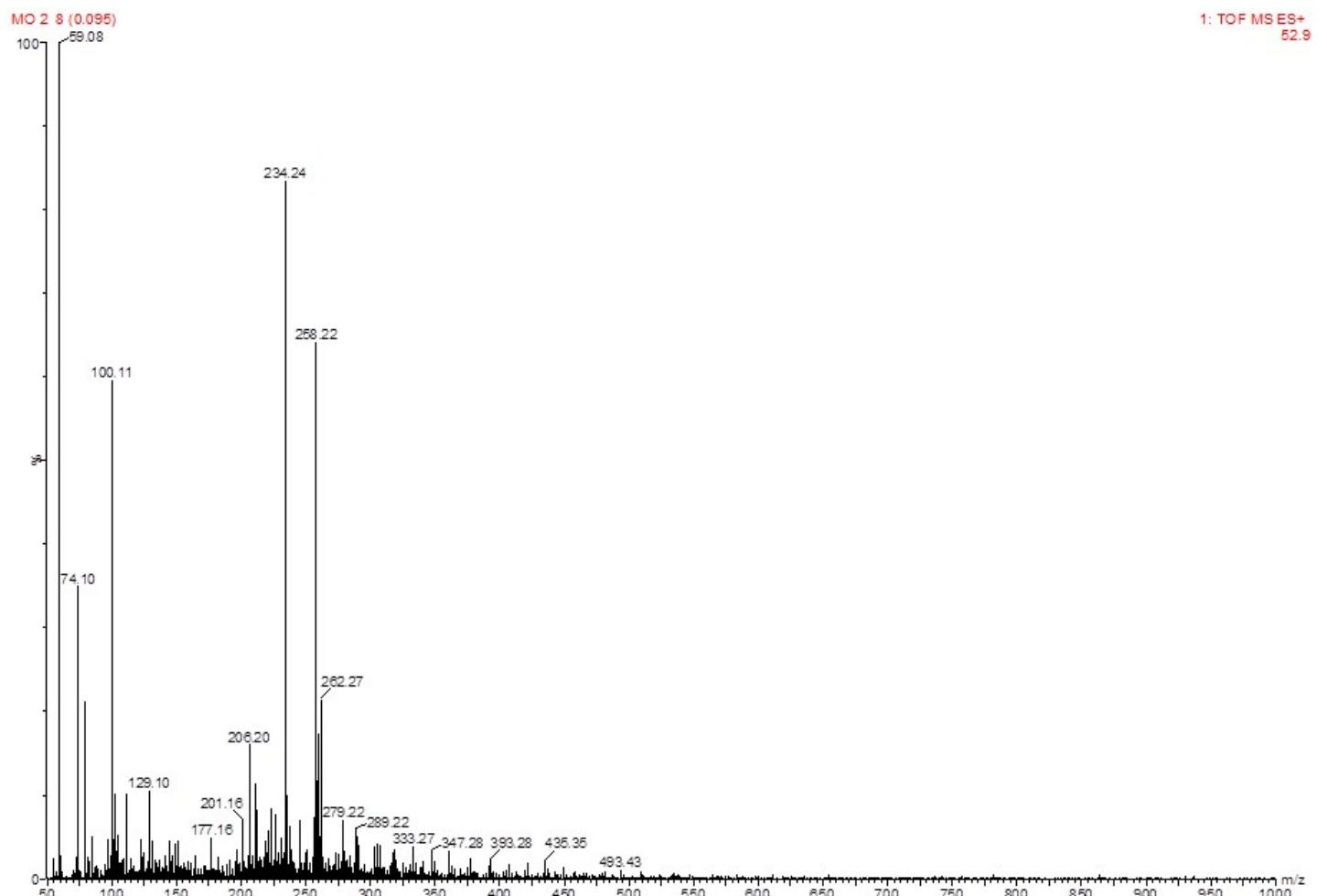
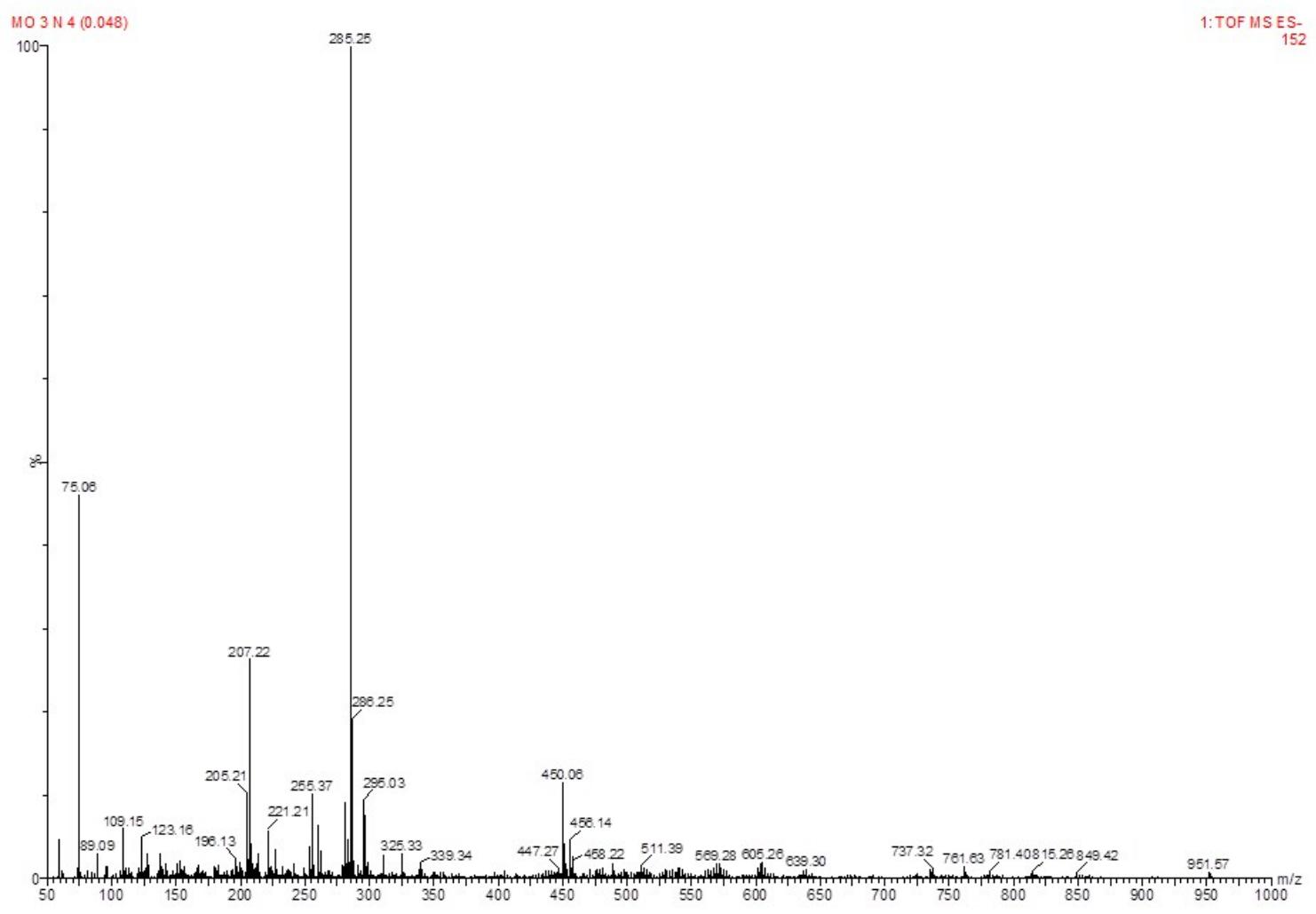


Figure S5 Effect of pH on the degradation of MO dye with time (MO concentration = 20 ppm, catalyst dose = 12 mg, irradiation time=120 min)

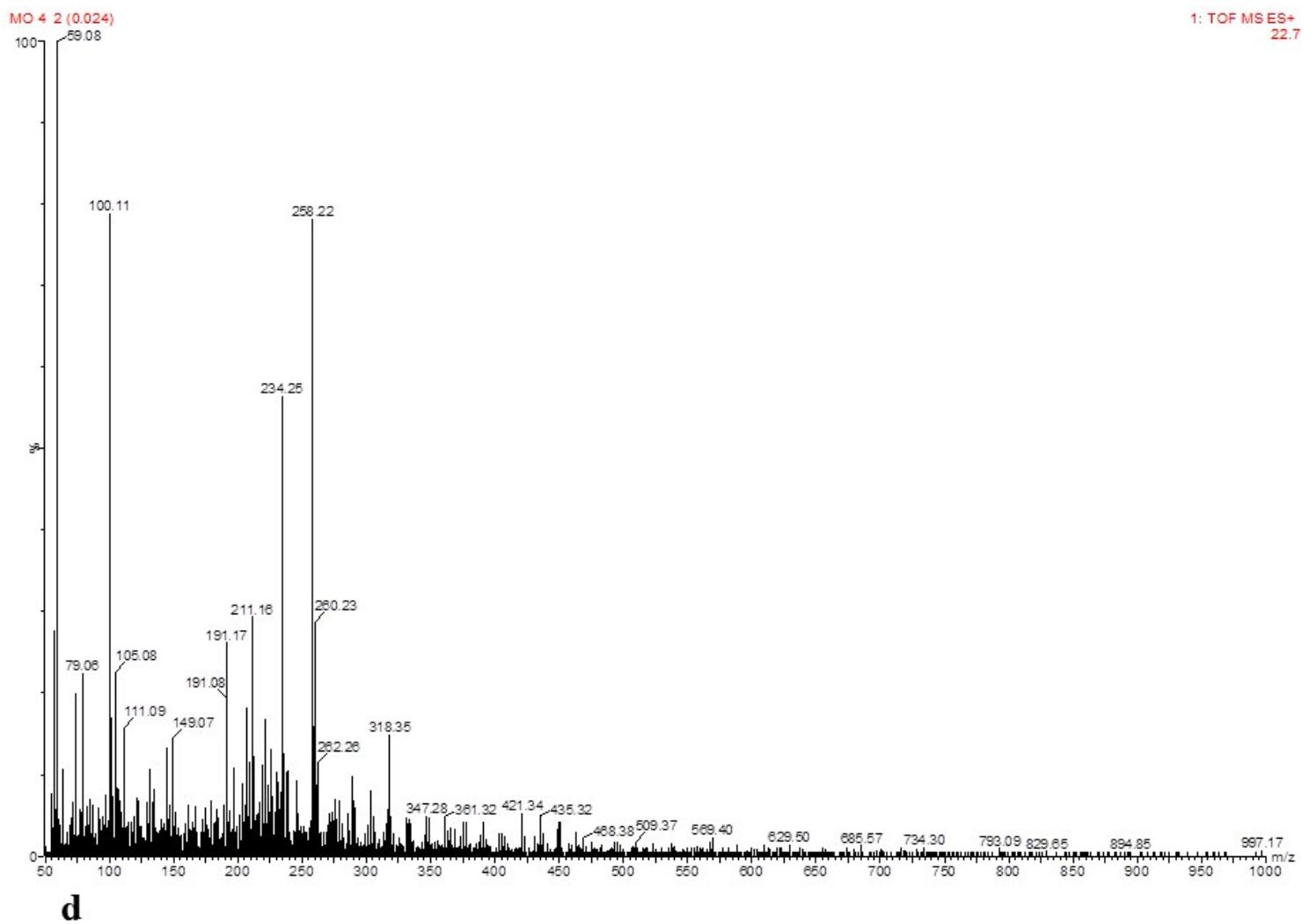
6. ESI-Mass Spectra of Methyl Orange (MO) dye degradation.

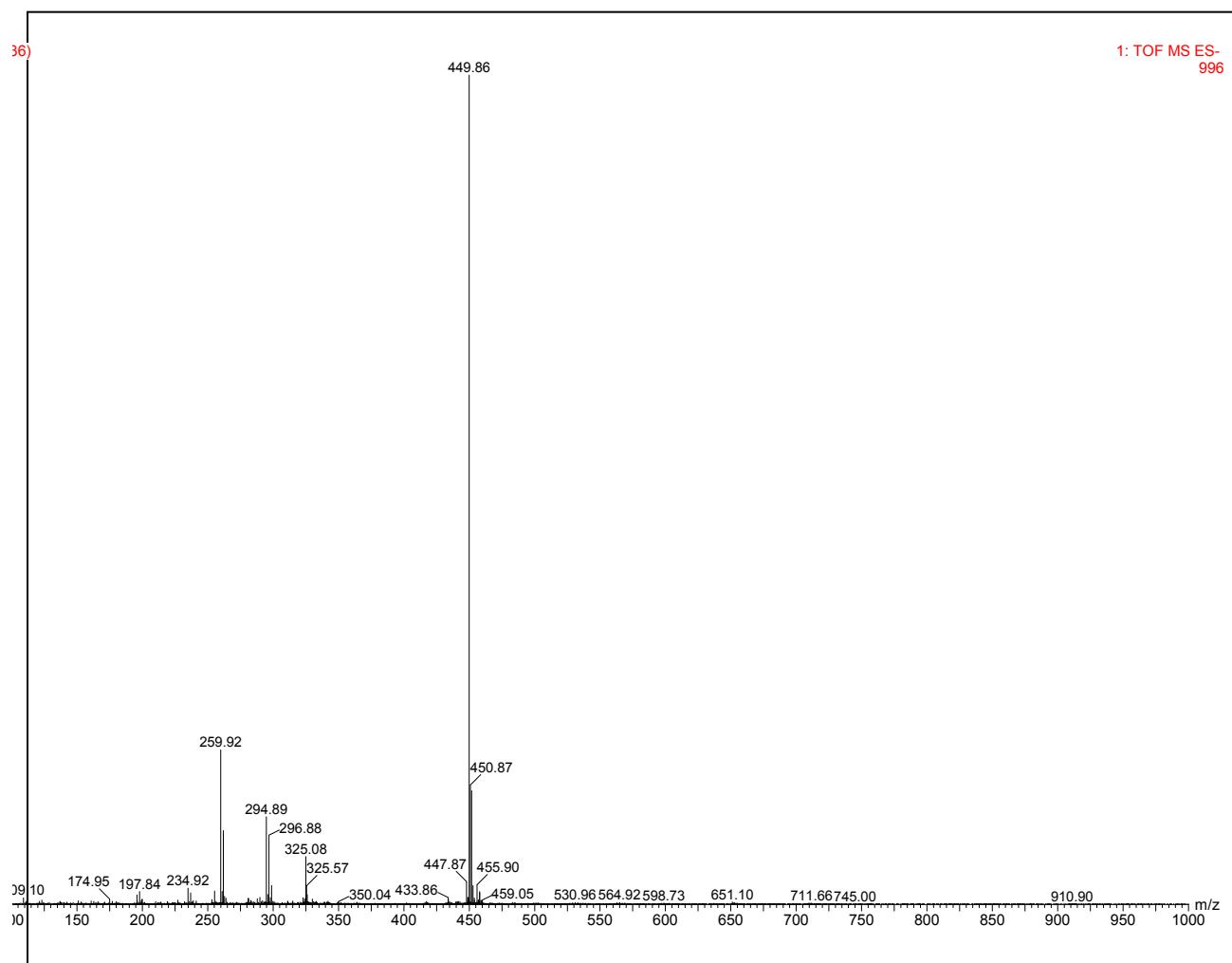






C





e

Figure S 6. ESI-Mass spectra of MO dye degradation at different time intervals (a) 30 min (b) 60 min (c) 90 min (d) 120 min (e) Original solution of MO (20 ppm)