## Electronic Supplementary Information

## Lignin coating to quench photocatalytic activity of titanium dioxide nanoparticles for potential skincare applications

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Figure S1: Solution of alkali lignin in a) ethylene glycol and in b) alkaline water.



Figure S2: (a) Suspension of clusters 1-A (with rutile) in glass tube; (b) light microscope picture of clusters 1-A powder made with rutile (2x of magnification)

a)

b)



Figure S3: (a) Suspension of clusters 1-B (with rutile) in glass tube; (b) light microscope picture of clusters 1-B powder made with rutile (2x of magnification)



Figure S4: (a) Suspension of clusters 1-A (with anatase) in glass tube; (b) light microscope picture of clusters 1-A powder made with anatase (2x of magnification)



Figure S5: (a) Suspension of clusters 1-B (with anatase) in glass tube; (b) light microscope picture of clusters 1-B powder made with anatase (2x of magnification)



Figure S6: Representative IR spectra of  $TiO_2$  alone (top), lignin alone (middle) and the  $TiO_2$ lignin mixture(bottom).



Figure S7: XRD overlap between a) A clusters (red)/TiO<sub>2</sub> anatase (blue) b) B clusters (red)/TiO<sub>2</sub> anatase (blue) c) A clusters (red)/TiO<sub>2</sub> rutile (blue) d) B clusters (red)/TiO<sub>2</sub> rutile (blue)



b)

No.	2-theta	d	Height	FWHM	Int. I(cal)	Int. I(obs	Asym.	Decay rate factor		Size	Phase data name
	(deg)	(ang.)	(counts)	(deg)	(counts deg)		factor	eta L/mL	eta H/m	(ang.)	
1	27.060(9	3.2924(1	282(17)	0.487(7)	185.2(15	185.2(15	0.89(6)	0.75(5)	0.57(4)	175,216	Rutle
2	35.679(1	2.5143(1	168(13)	0.392(13	90.0(14)	90.0(14)	0.76(13)	0.93(12)	0.45(6)	222,212	Rutile
3	38.80(5)	2.319(3)	16(4)	0.56(4)	9.3(8)	9.3(8)	1.1(4)	0.0(4)	0.0(4)	156,689	Rutile
4	40.85(2)	2.2072(1	81(9)	0.412(17	43.5(10)	43.5(10)	0.84(17)	0.63(14)	0.54(11)	215,114	Rutle
5	43.506(1	2.0748(8	22(5)	0.53(3)	13.5(6)	13.5(8)	0.50(8)	0.52(19)	0.00(15)	169,876	Rutle
6	54.014(1	1.6963(4	197(14)	0.482(12	130.3(13	130.3(13	1.4(2)	0.57(5)	0.85(10)	193,041	Rutile
7	56.195(1	1.6355(3	64(8)	0.416(15	37.8(9)	37.8(9)	0.40(3)	1.54(17)	0.26(8)	226,116	Rutile
8	62.40(6)	1.4869(1	22(5)	0.78(8)	31.3(15)	31.3(15)	0.53(18)	0.3(3)	1.55(16)	124,028	Rutile
9	68.792(1	1.3635(3	51(7)	0.54(3)	33(8)	33(8)	5(4)	0.02(7)	1.3(3)	185,162	Rutile
10	69.604(1	1.3496(3	33(8)	0.8(2)	32(7)	32(7)	4.9(15)	0.02(7)	1.3(3)	125,399	Rutile
11	82.04(2)	1.1736(2	15(4)	0.38(8)	9.8(7)	9.8(7)	0.5(3)	1.5(3)	0.9(3)	291,952	Rutile
12	89.26(8)	1.0964(7	19(4)	0.82(10)	16.3(18)	16.3(18)	0.7(3)	0.0(2)	0.0(2)	141,882	Rutile
13	90.50(7)	1.0846(6	10(3)	0.71(15)	7.2(15)	7.2(15)	1.1(13)	0.0(2)	0.0(2)	166,75	Rutile
14	94.95(4)	1.0451(4	15(4)	1.71(6)	28.2(11)	28.2(11)	0.26(4)	0.0(3)	0.00(13)	71,7198	Rutile

Figure S8: XRD list peaks of  $TiO_2$  anatase, a) and  $TiO_2$  rutile, b)



Figure S9: Light microscope images of TiO<sub>2</sub> powder: a) anatase and b) rutile.



Figure S10: Light microscope image of alkali lignin powder.



Figure S11: TEM images of TiO<sub>2</sub> anatase nanoparticles.



Figure S12: TEM images of  $TiO_2$  rutile nanoparticles.



Figure S13: TEM images of alkali lignin.



Figure S14: TEM images of clusters 1-A with  $TiO_2$  rutile (bar 100 nm).



Figure S15: TEM images of clusters 1-B with  $TiO_2$  rutile (bar 100 nm).



Figure S16: Representative SEM images of the anatase (a) and rutile (b) at different magnification



Figure S17: Representative SEM images of lignin acquired at different magnification, as indicated



Figure S18: SEM images of cluster A containing anatase, acquired at different magnification



Figure S19: <u>SEM</u> images of cluster A containing rutile, acquired at different magnification



Figure S20: SEM images of cluster B containing anatase, acquired at different magnification



Figure S21: SEM images of cluster B containing rutile, acquired at different magnification



Figure S22: Polished sample, cluster A with anatase



Figure S23: Polished sample, cluster A with rutile



Figure S24: Polished sample, cluster B with anatase



Figure S25: Polished sample, cluster A with rutile



Figure S26: Microanalysis of clusters A containing anatase



Figure S27: Microanalysis of clusters B containing anatase



Figure S28: Microanalysis of clusters A containing rutile



Figure 29: Microanalysis of clusters B containing rutile



Figure S30: Microanalysis of section of clusters A with anatase



Figure S31: Microanalysis of section of clusters B with anatase



Figure S32: Microanalysis of section of clusters A with rutile



Figure S33: Microanalysis of section of clusters B with rutile



a)

b)

Figure S34: <sup>1</sup>H NMR of clusters' supernatant after irradiation (313 nm, 24 h): a) from cluster A and b) from cluster B



Figure S35: a) GC-MS chromatogram (TIC) of cluster B supernatant (chloroform extract) after irradiation at 313 nm; b) mass spectrum of vanillin appearing at 10.16 sec in the TIC chromatogram.

a)



Figure\_S36: Time course of transformation of 2-propanol at 310 nm; reactions performed in presence of cluster A containing rutile (empty squares), cluster B containing anatase (empty triangles), cluster B containing rutile (empty circles), cluster A containing anatase (empty rhombs), a simple mixture lignin/TiO<sub>2</sub> rutile (+), a simple mixture lignin/TiO<sub>2</sub> anatase (X), rutile (full circles), anatase (full squares).



c)

d)



e)



Figure S37: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (in D<sub>2</sub>O) of: a) tiglic acid; b) tiglic acid irradiated at 313 nm for 6h; c) tiglic acid + anatase irradiated at 313 nm for 6h; d) tiglic acid+ rutile irradiated at 313 nm for 6h; e) tiglic acid+alkali lignin irradiated at 313 nm for 6h



Figure S38: UV-vis spectrum of alkali lignin in aqueous solution at alkaline pH (NaOH).