1

Supplementary Material

Advanced removal of toluene in aerosol by adsorption and photocatalytic degradation of silver doped TiO₂/PU under visible light irradiation

4

Thanh-Dong Pham ^a, Byeong-Kyu Lee ^a, De Pham-Cong ^b

5

6 1. FTIR results

Figure S1 shows the presence of the urethane group (-NH-CO-O-), containing N-H, C-N, 7 C=O, and C-O bonds, in the FTIR spectrum of the pristine PU [1, 2]. Compared to the spectrum 8 of the pristine PU, the FTIR spectrum of the pre-treated PU showed a decrease in the intensities 9 of the peaks corresponding to the urethane groups (N-H, C-N, C=O and C-O), with new 10 occurrence of peaks corresponding to the isocyanate group (-N=C=O) [3]. This indicates that 11 12 isocyanate group was successfully introduced into the pristine PU. The FTIR spectrum of the TiO₂/PU showed that the isocyanate group in the pre-treated PU continuously reacted with the 13 amine group in the amino titanosiloxane to form a urethane group, which caused immobilization 14 of titanosiloxane on the surface of the PU. The immobilization was confirmed by comparison 15 between the FTIR spectra of the pre-treated PU, TiO₂/PU and 6 % Ag-TiO₂/PU, the latter two of 16 which showed strong increases in the N-H and C=O peaks, corresponding to the peaks of the 17 urea group (-NH-CO-NH-), along with significant decreases in the isocvanate peaks [4]. In 18 addition, the FTIR spectra of the TiO₂/PU and 6 % Ag-TiO₂/PU showed peaks at 1,240 cm⁻¹ and 19 970 cm⁻¹, which are typical of C-Si and Si-O-Ti bonds, respectively [5, 6]. The occurrences of 20 these peaks indicate that the reaction between titanium tetraisopropoxide with γ -aminopropyl 21 triethoxysilane to form amino titanosiloxane was successful. The FTIR spectra of the TiO₂/PU 22 and 6 % Ag-TiO₂/PU also exhibited peaks of TiO₂ (Ti-O-Ti), which was formed from hydrolysis 23 of the alkyl groups in amino titanosiloxane [7]. Thus, TiO₂ was deposited successfully on the 24

surface of PU in both TiO₂/PU and Ag-TiO₂/PU based on bridge role of silicone, which bonds
TiO₂ and PU by a C-Si-O-Ti link.





29 Reference

- 30 [1] G. Trovati, E.A. Sanches, S.C. Neto, Y.P. Mascarenhas, G.O. Chierice, Characterization of
 polyurethane resins by FTIR, TGA, and XRD, Journal of Applied Polymer Science, 115
 (2010) 263-268.
- [2] R.M. Hodlur, M.K. Rabina, Self assembled graphene layers on polyurethane foam as a highly
 pressure sensitive conducting composite, Composites Science and Technology, 90 (2014)
 160-165.
- 36 [3] U. Sebenik, M. Krajnc, Influence of the soft segment length and content on the synthesis and
- properties of isocyanate-terminated urethane prepolymers, International Journal of Adhesion
 & Adhesives, 27 (2007) 527-535.
- [4] P.A. Charpentier, K. Burgess, L. Wang, R.R. Chowdhury, A.F. Lotus, G. Moula, Nano-TiO₂/polyurethane composites for antibacterial and self-cleaning coatings, Nanotechnology, 23 (2012) 425606-425615.
- 42 [5] J. Wang, C.H. Lua, J.R. Xiong, Self-cleaning and depollution of fiber reinforced cement
 43 materials modified by neutral TiO₂/SiO₂ hydrosol photoactive coatings, Applied Surface
 44 Science, 298 (2014) 19-25.
- 45 [6] M.T. Kim, Deposition behavior of hexamethydisiloxane films based on the FTIR analysis of
 46 Si–O–Si and Si–CH₃ bonds, Thin Solid Films, 311 (1997) 157-163.
- 47 [7] Y. Wen, H. Ding, Y. Shan, Preparation and visible light photocatalytic activity of
 48 Ag/TiO₂/graphene nanocomposite, Nanoscale, 3 (2011) 4411-4418.

49

50