

Supporting Information

TiO₂/NiO Hybrid Shells: p-n Junction Photocatalysts with Enhanced Activity under Visible Light

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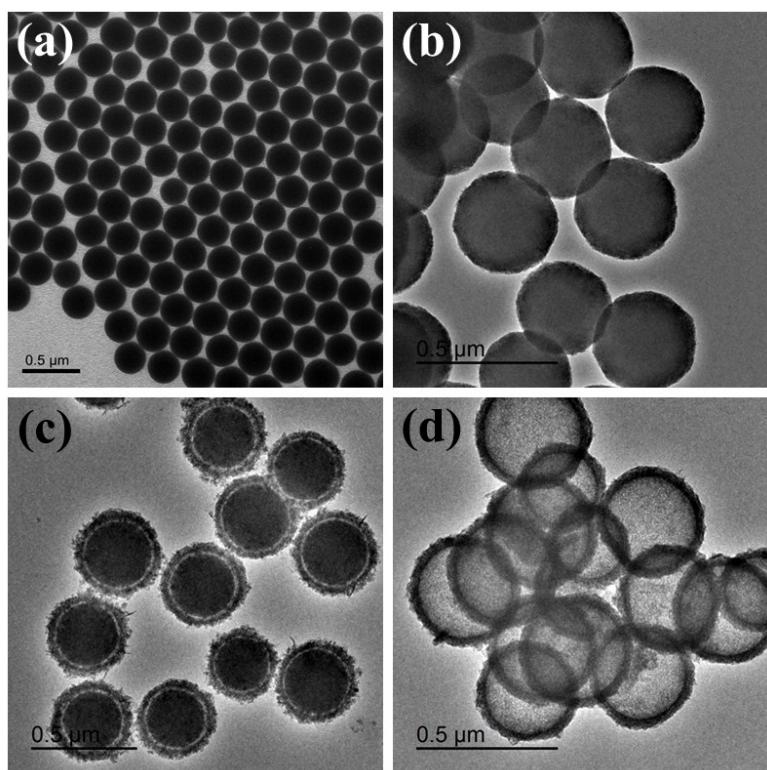


Figure S1. TEM images of (a) SiO_2 particles, (b) $\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$ core/shell hybrids, (c) $\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2/\text{NiO}$ hybrids, and (d) TiO_2/NiO hollow hybrids.

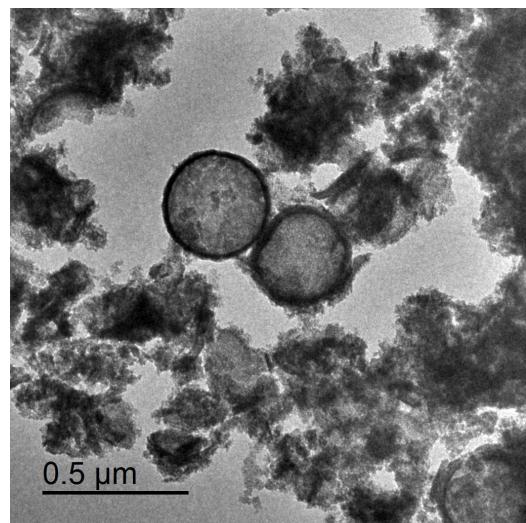


Figure S2. TEM image of TiO_2/NiO hollow hybrids. Synthetic conditions: 0.1 mL TBOT, $0.015 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

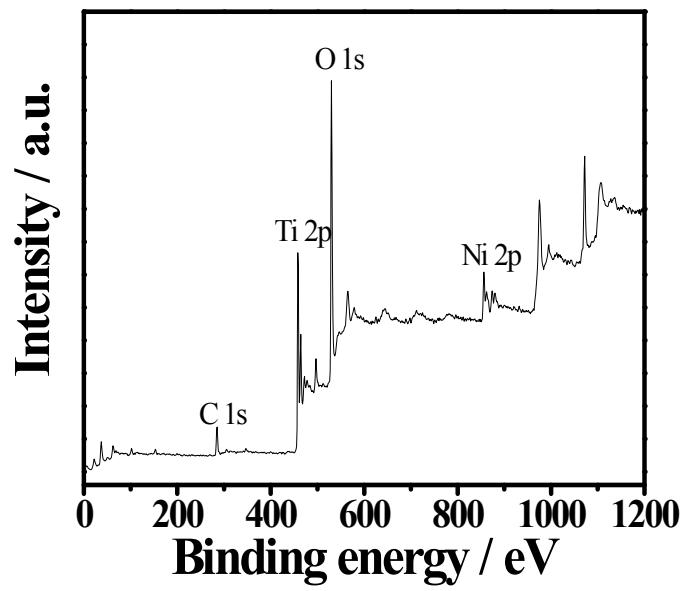


Figure S3. XPS spectrum of N₂.

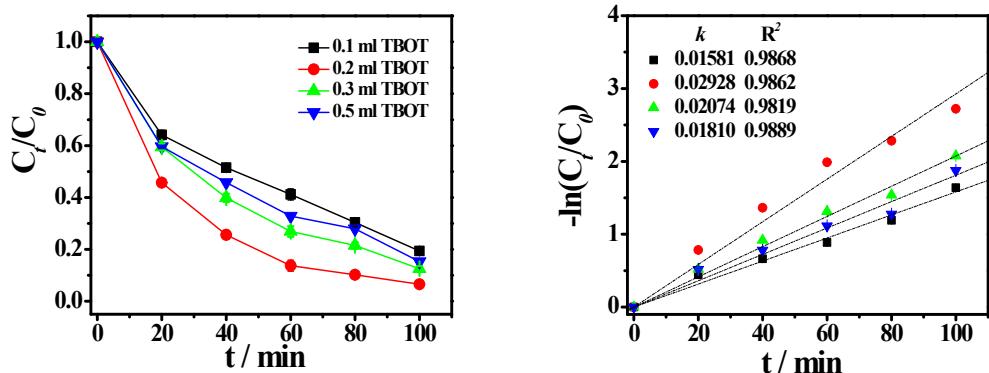


Figure S4. (a) Evolution of RhB concentration and (b) apparent reaction rate constant versus reaction time under visible light irradiation using TiO_2/NiO hollow hybrids as photocatalysts with different shell thickness.

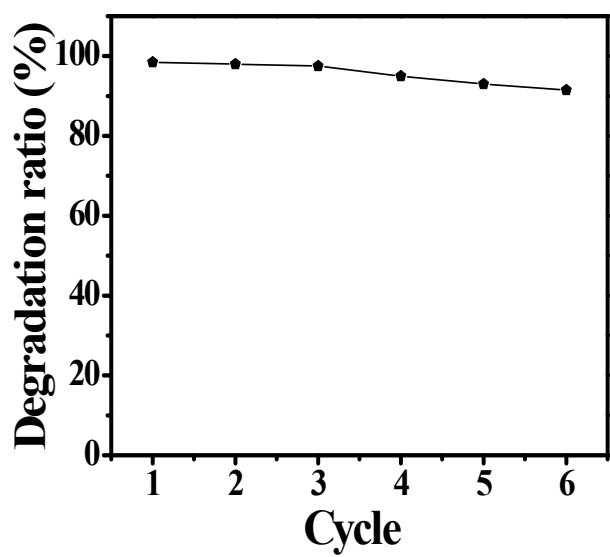


Figure S5. The reusability of TiO_2/NiO hollow hybrids as photocatalysts in the degradation of RhB under visible light irradiation.

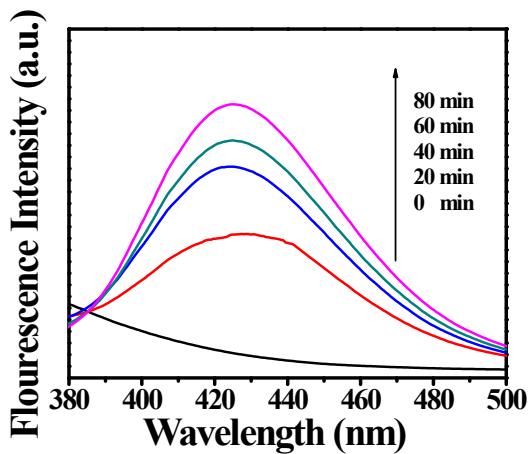


Figure S6. PL spectral changes with different irradiation times on sample N3 in a 5×10^{-4} mol L⁻¹ basic solution of terephthalic acid.

Table S1 TOC result for the degradation of RhB using TiO₂/NiO hollow hybrids as catalyst under visible light irradiation.

Time (min)	0	20	60	100	120	150
TOC (ppm)	10.34	7.382	6.592	3.463	2.311	1.992

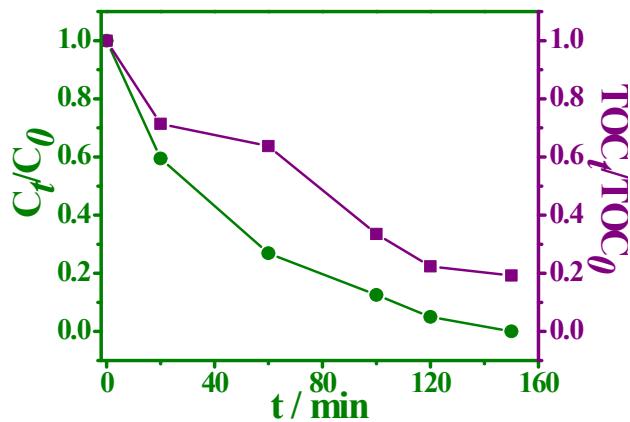


Figure S7 Evolution of RhB concentration and TOC versus reaction time under visible light irradiation.