

Electronic Supporting Information for

Micro-Mesoporous Iron Oxides with Record Efficiency for Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide: Morphology Driven Catalysis for Degradation of Organic Contaminants

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Supporting Figures

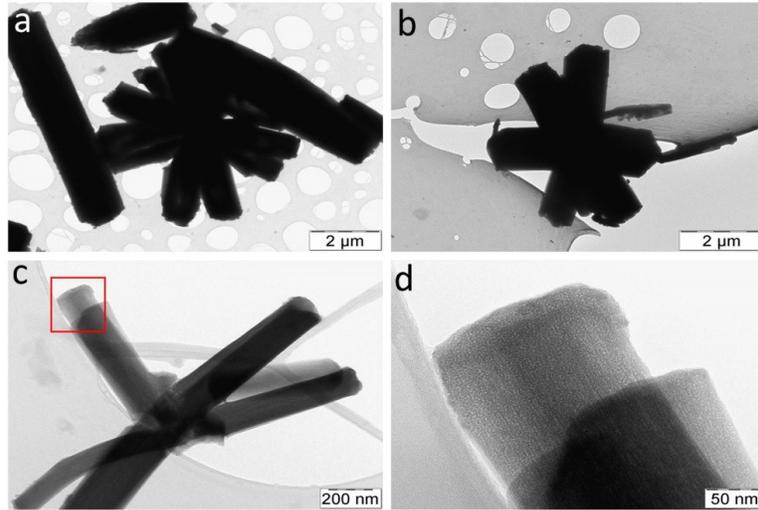


Fig. S1 (a-c) TEM images of the FIO sample. (d) Higher magnification of the highlighted rectangular box shown in (c) indicating the mesoporous nature of the catalyst.

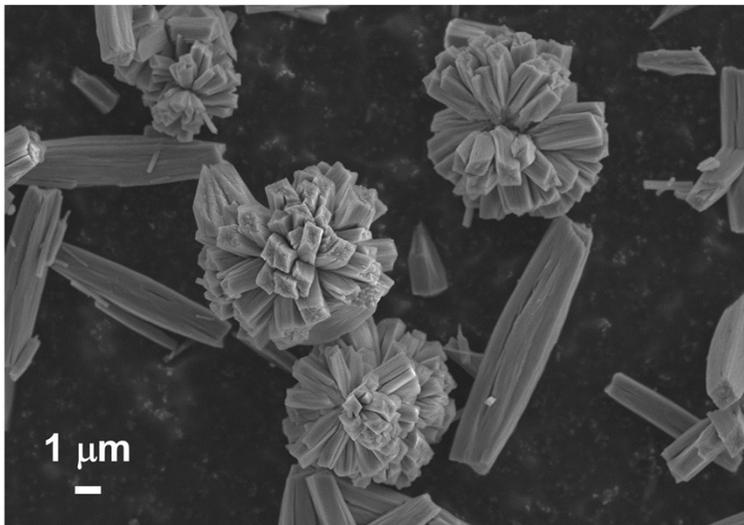


Fig. S2 FESEM image showing the morphological yield and the clear 3D organization of the FIO sample.

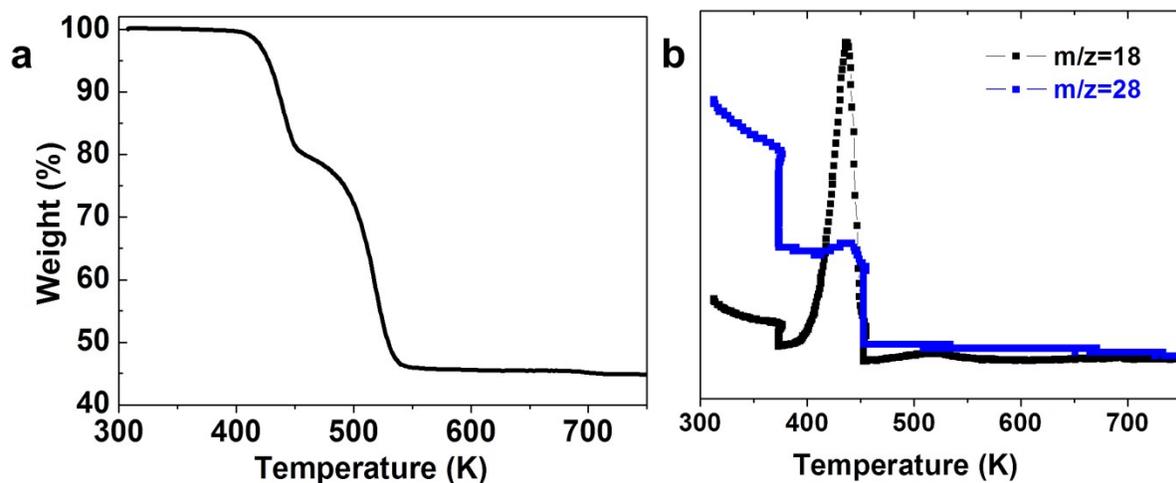


Fig. S3 (a) TGA of the as-prepared iron(II) oxalate precursor showing two-step decomposition corresponding to primary dehydration (mass loss of 19.8 wt %) and secondary oxidative decomposition to iron(III) oxide (34.5 wt %). (b) Evolved gas mass analysis of iron(II) oxalate precursor showing the liberation of CO, H₂O respectively.

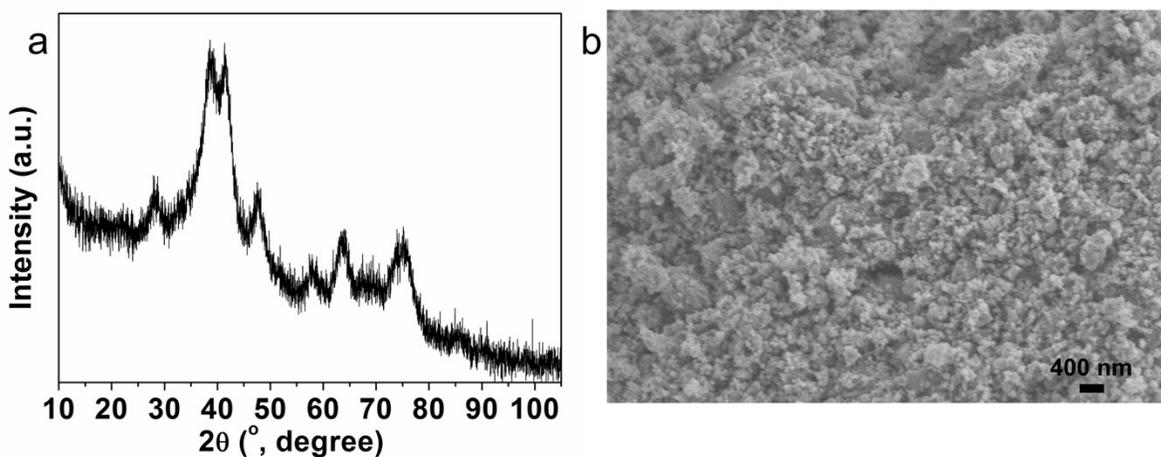


Fig. S4 a) XRD pattern and FESEM image of the CIO sample.

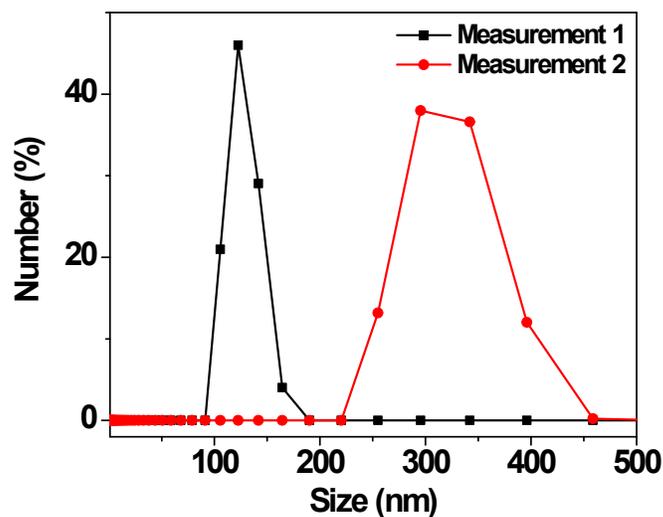


Fig. S5 DLS size distribution of particles/aggregates in the CIO sample measured after 60 seconds (measurement 1) and 130 seconds (measurement 2) demonstrating a high tendency of CIO catalyst towards aggregation. The used concentration of 1 mg/mL, the same as for hydrogen peroxide decomposition.

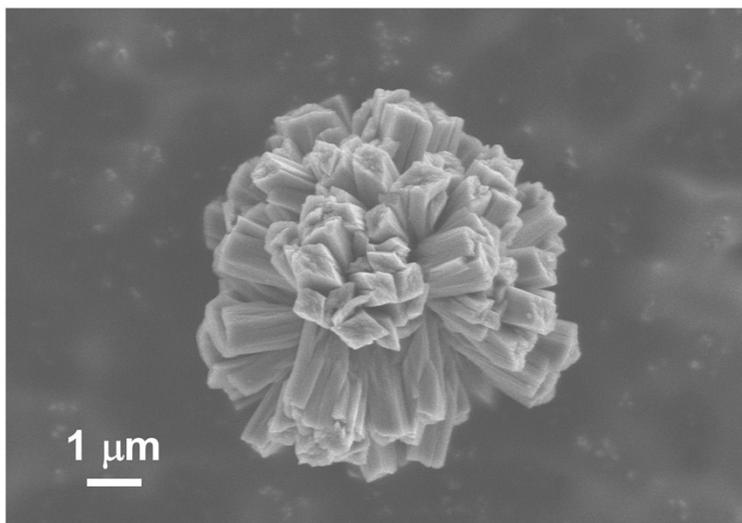


Fig. S6 FESEM image of FIO sample after reusing it for three catalytic cycles against phenol degradation.