Electronic Supporting Information

Determination of solubility limit of Sn⁴⁺ in fluorite structured terbia with simultaneous

evaluation of photo catalytic function

Vikash Kumar Tripathi and Rajamani Nagarajan*

Materials Chemistry Group, Department of Chemistry

University of Delhi, Delhi-110007

INDIA

Mr.Vikash Kumar Tripathi: vikastri25@gmail.com

Professor Rajamani Nagarajan: rnagarajan@chemistry.du.ac.in (* Corresponding Author)



Fig. S1 Thermo gravimetric traces of gels obtained from TbCl₃.6H₂O (black) and 10, 30 and 40, 50 and 70 % tin substituted systems under flowing nitrogen atmosphere.



Fig. S2 Plot of molar magnetic susceptibility versus the applied magnetic field of terbia sample at room temperature.



Fig.S3 PXRD pattern of the sample from the calcinations of gel with composition of (a) 0.7:0.3 (b) 0.8:0.2 and (c) 0.9:0.1 mol % of chloride salts of terbium and tin, respectively at 800°C for 2 h. Reflections marked with * # represent fluorite structured terbia and rutile form of SnO₂.



Fig.S4 PXRD pattern of the sample from the calcinations of gel with a composition of 65:45, 50: 50 and 30:70 mol% of chloride salts of terbium and tin, respectively. Reflections marked with * # represent fluorite structured terbia and rutile form of SnO₂.



Fig.S5 FTIR and Raman spectrum of the sample from the calcination of gel with a composition of 55:45 mol% of chloride salts of terbium and tin, respectively.



Fig.S6 FESEM images of the calcined oxides from the gels obtained with 100, 90:10, and 70:30 of terbium and tin.



Fig.S7 (a), (b), (c) and (d) represent the temporal changes in the absorbance spectra of aqueous Rhodamine-6G (Rh-6G) dye molecule with terbia, 10% Sn, 30% and 40% tin doped terbia.



Fig.S8 (a), (b), (c) and (d) represent the temporal changes in the absorbance spectra of aqueous Methylene Blue (MB) dye molecule with terbia, 10% Sn, 30% and 40% tin doped terbia.