

Hollow Sr/Rh-codoped TiO₂ Photocatalyst for Efficient Sunlight-driven Organic Compound Degradation

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

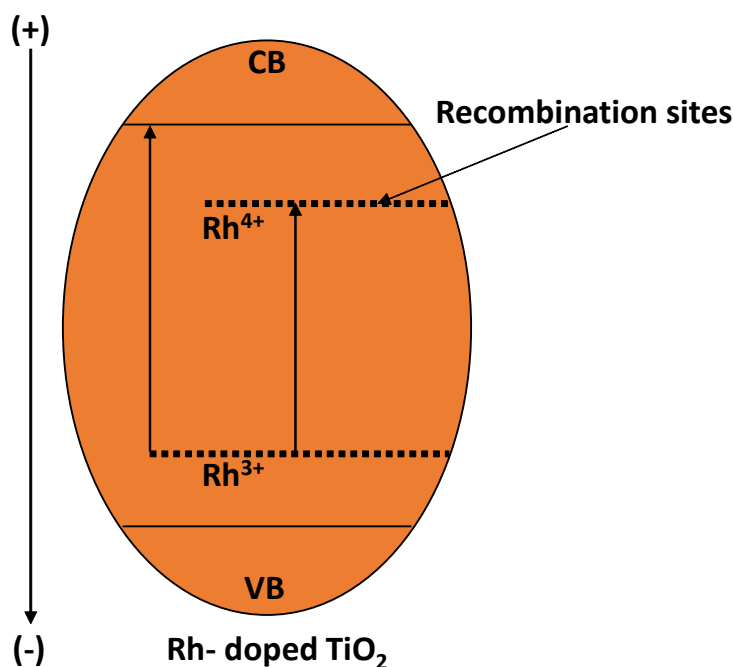


Figure SI 1. Illustration of the two states of Rh³⁺ and Rh⁴⁺-doped TiO₂. Rh³⁺ contributes a donor level to the valence band, narrowing the band gap and shifting light absorption to the visible region, whereas Rh⁴⁺ introduces an electron acceptor level below the conduction band, which serves as a recombination site, reducing the activity of the materials. ^{1, 2}

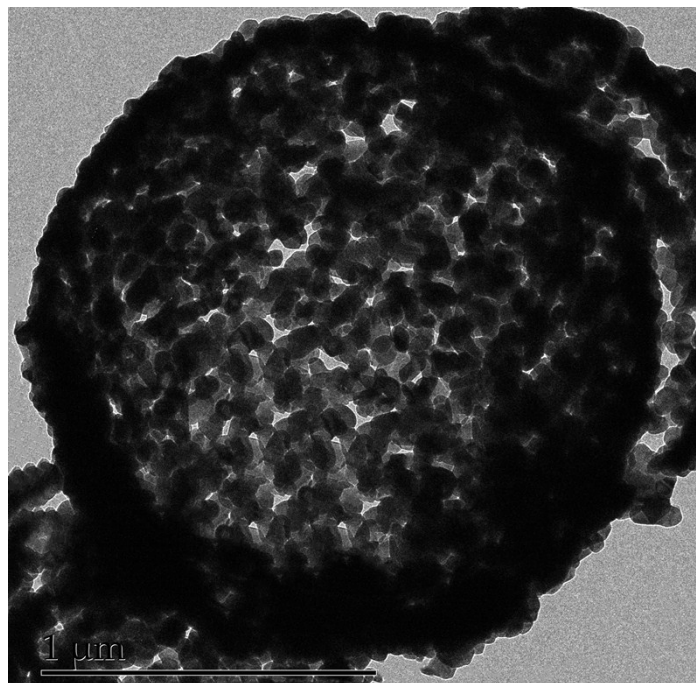


Figure SI 2. TEM image of hollow Rh/Sr-TiO₂-900.

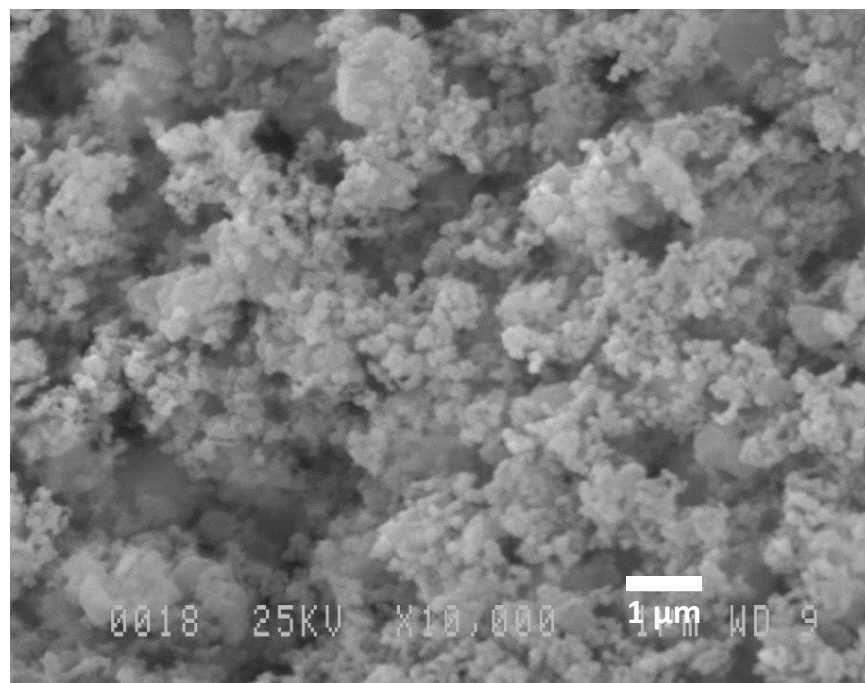


Figure SI 3. SEM image of Rh-TiO₂-900.

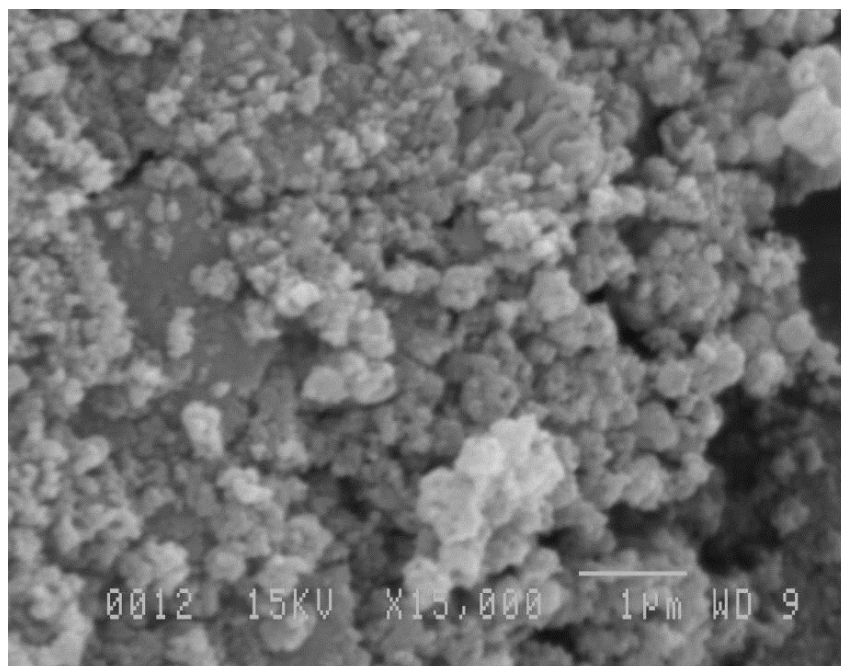


Figure SI 4. SEM image of TiO_2 -900.

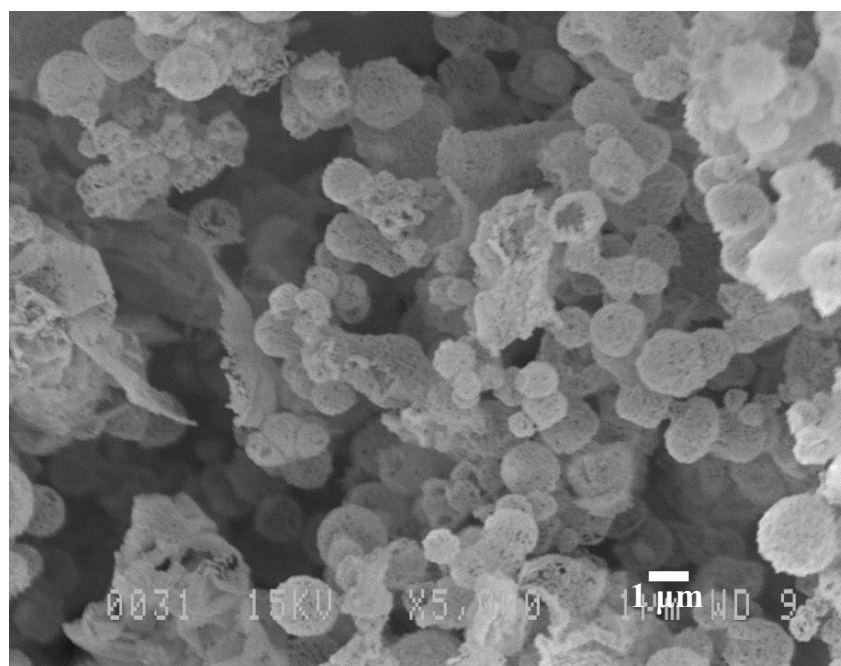


Figure SI 5. SEM image of hollow Sr-TiO_2 -900.



Figure SI 6. Photograph of hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-550 and hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-900 indicates the critical change in colour from white to yellow after calcination at 900 °C

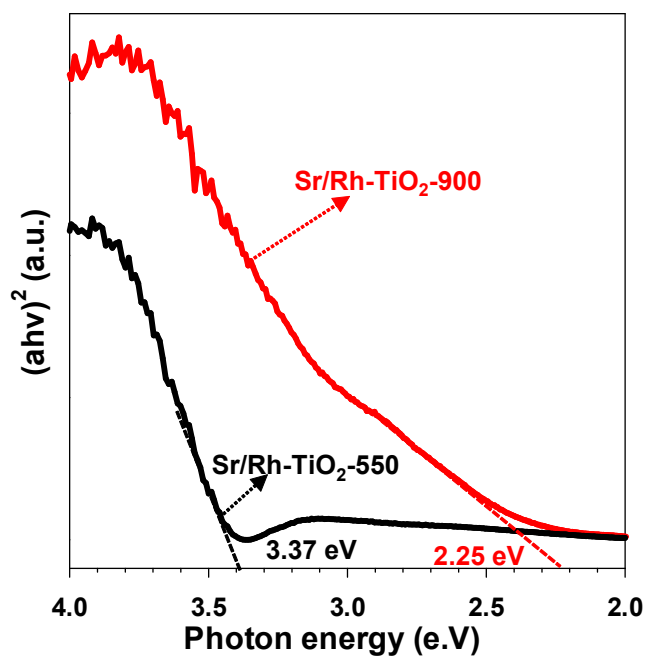


Figure SI 7. Plot of ($\alpha h\nu$)² versus photon energy for the band gap energies of hollow Rh,Sr-TiO₂ after calcination at (a) 550 °C and (b) 900 °C.

Table SI 1. Binding energy of Ti2p and O1s peaks.

Sample	TiO₂ Phase	Ti 2p_{3/2} position (eV)	O 1S position (eV)
A-TiO ₂	Anatase	458.4	529.8
Hollow Sr/Rh-TiO ₂ -550	Anatase	458.4	529.8
R-TiO ₂	Rutile	458.3	529.6
Hollow Sr-TiO ₂ -900	Rutile	458.3	529.6
Rh-TiO ₂ -900	Rutile	458.2	529.3
Hollow Sr/Rh-TiO ₂ -900	Rutile	457.8	529.9

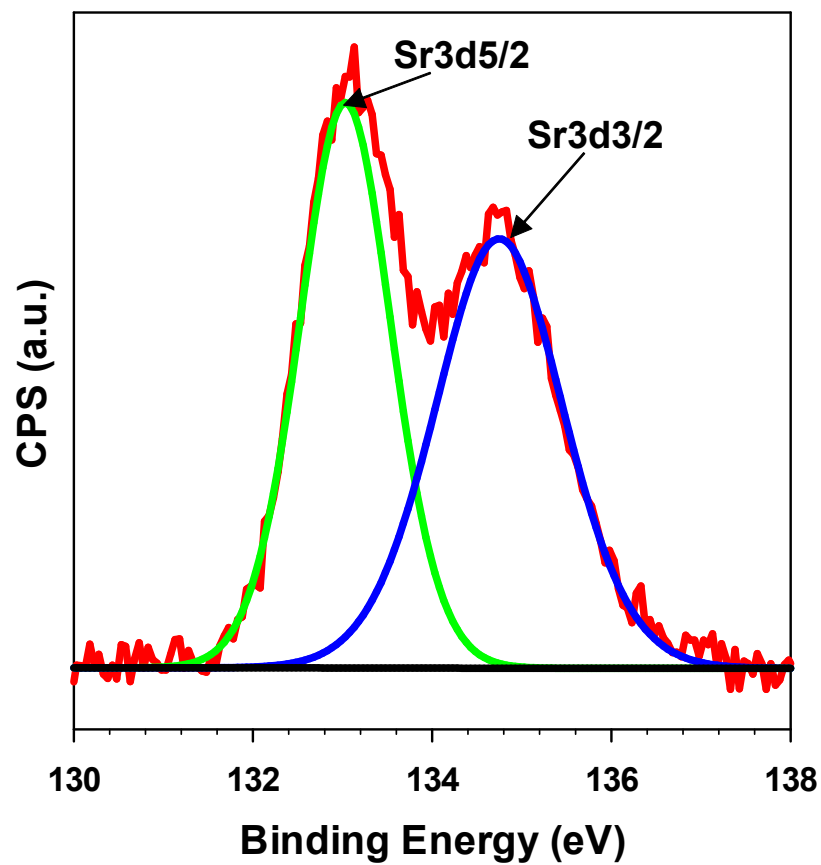


Figure SI 8. Sr_{3d} deconvolution peak of hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-900.

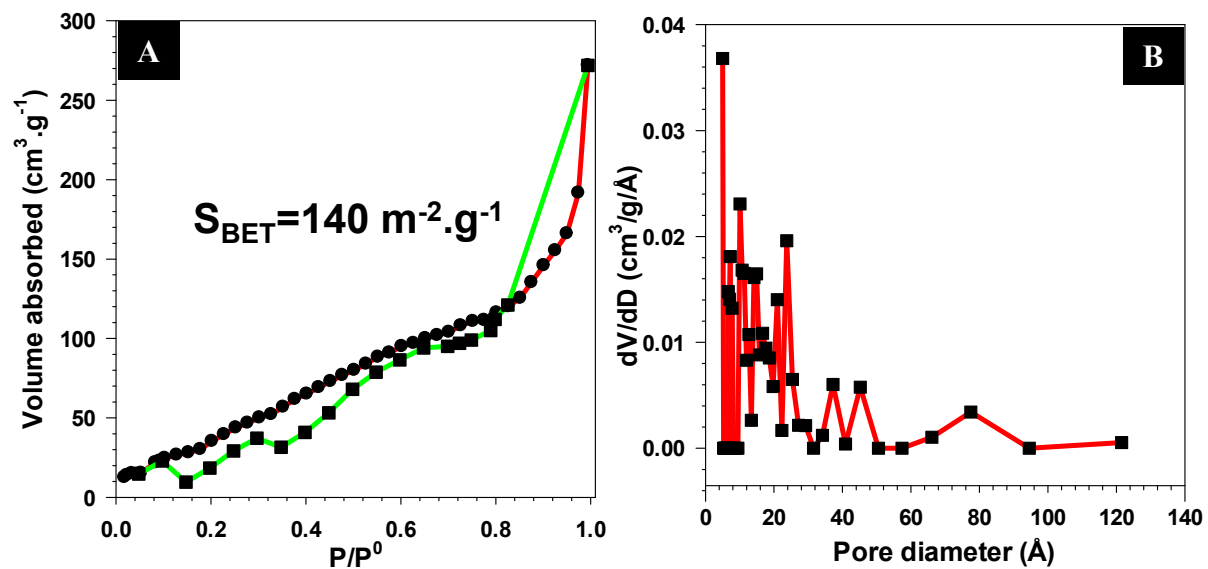


Figure SI 9. (A) Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-900 . (B) The corresponding BJH pore size distributions.

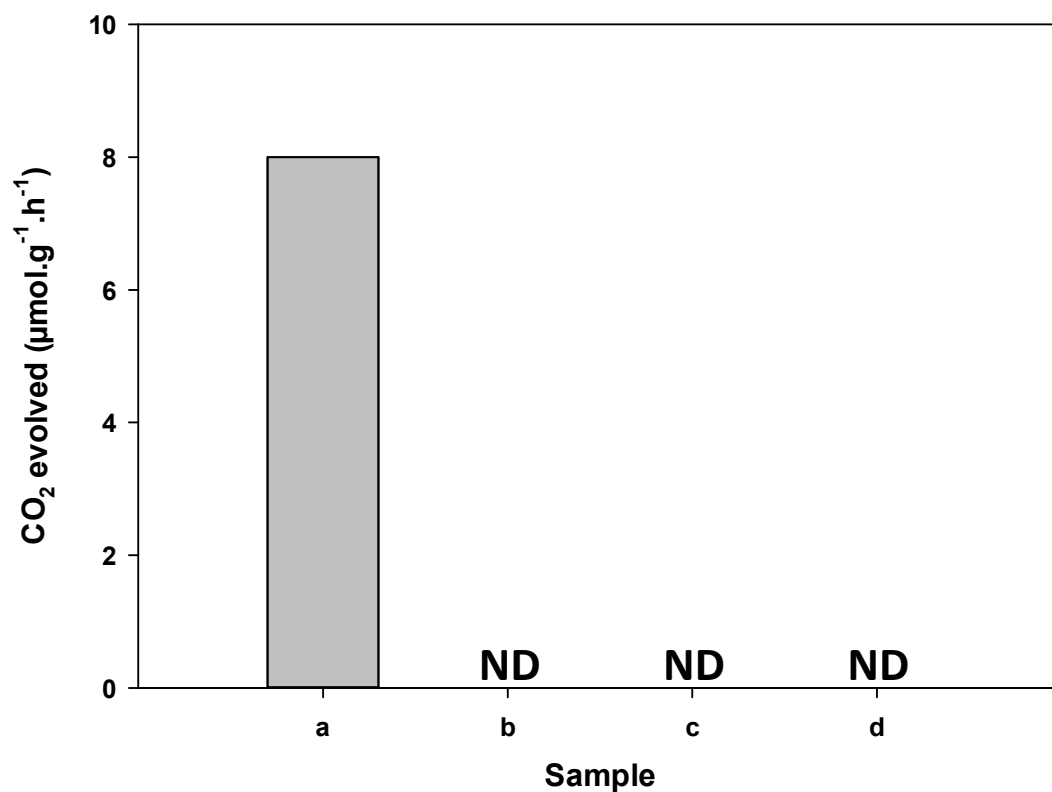


Figure SI 10. CO₂ formation from the photodegradation of isopropanol of different types of free- Pt photocatalysts under solar simulator irradiation (AM 1.5 G, intensity 100 mW cm⁻²): a) hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-900; b) bulk Sr/Rh-TiO₂-B; c) rutile TiO₂; d) Rh-TiO₂-900. ND: not detected.

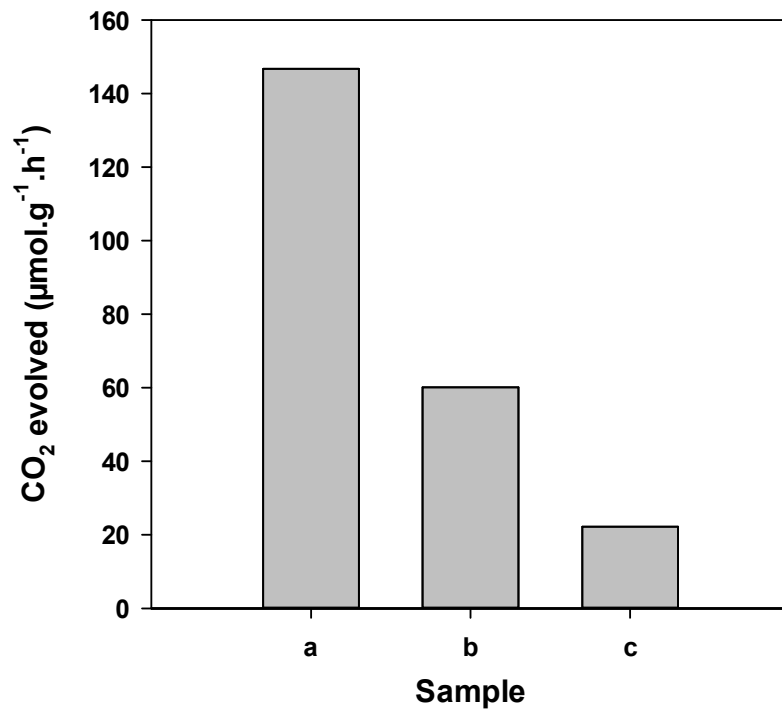


Figure SI 11. CO₂ formation from the photo-degradation of isopropanol of 1.0% Pt-supported samples under solar simulator irradiation (AM 1.5 G, intensity 100 mW cm⁻²): a) hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-900; b) hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-550; c) TiO₂- P25.

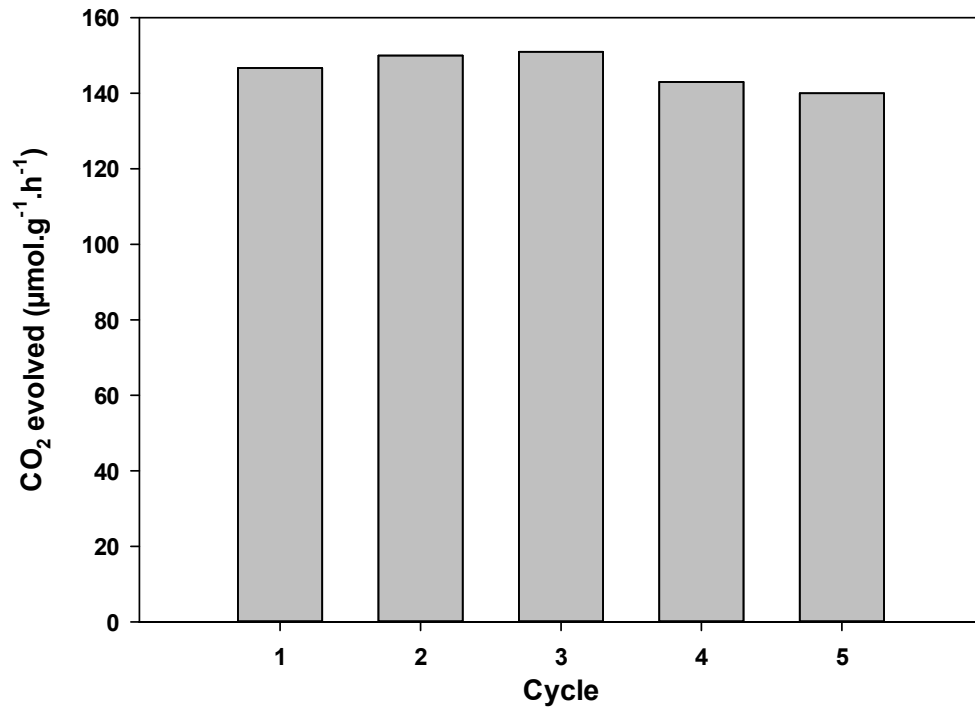


Figure SI 12. The stability of the hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-900 over 5 cycles

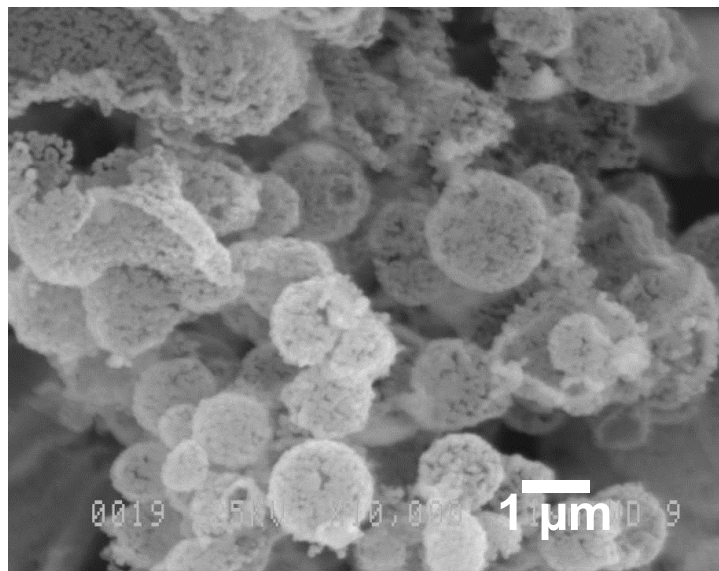


Figure SI 13. SEM image (A) and XRD pattern (B) of the hollow Sr/Rh-TiO₂-900 after five cycles of reaction

1. Q. Sun and Y. Xu, *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C*, 2010, **114**, 18911-18918.
2. E. Glover, S. Ellington, G. Sankar and R. Palgrave, *Journal of Materials Chemistry A*, 2016,**4**, 6946-6954 .