

Supporting Information

Heterogeneous Growth Mechanism of ZnO Nanostructures and their Morphology Effect on Optical and Photocatalytic Properties

Abdo Hezam ^a, K. Namratha ^a, Q.A. Drmish ^b, Bananakere Nanjegowda Chandrashekar ^c, Kishor Kumar Sadasivuni ^d, Zain Yemani ^b, Chun Cheng ^c, and K. Byrappa ^{a,*}

^a Centre for Materials Science and Technology, University of Mysore, Vijaya Bhavana, P.B.No.21, Manasagangothri, Mysuru-570006, India.

^b Center of Research Excellence in Nanotechnology and Physics Department, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran 31261, Saudi Arabia.

^c Department of Materials Science and Engineering and Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Nanoimprint Technology, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen 518055, P. R. China.

^d Department of Mechanical & Industrial Engineering, Qatar University, P.O. Box 2713, Doha, Qatar.

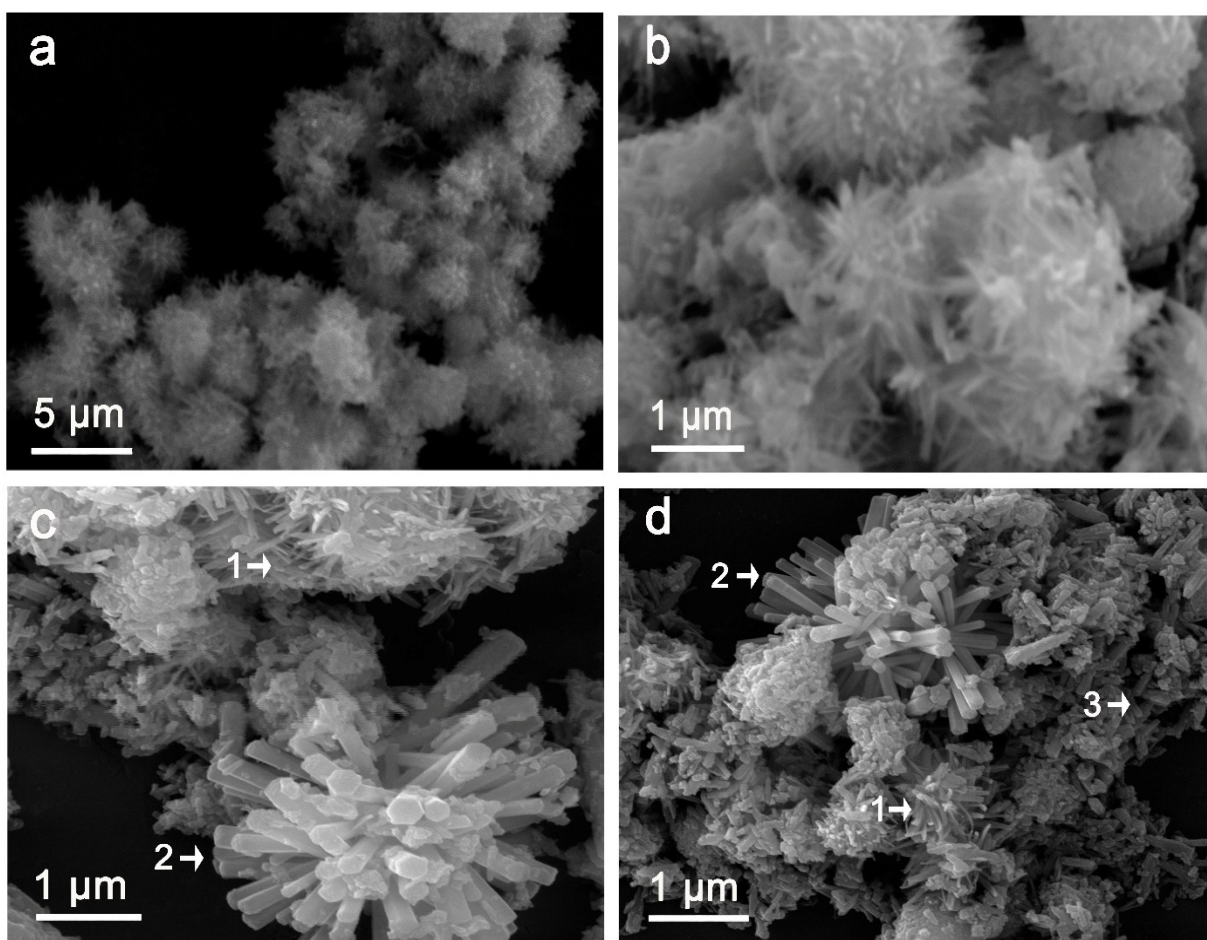


Figure S1 SEM images of ZnO flowers hydrothermally prepared in the presence of DEA at 190 °C for (a) and (b) 15 min, (c) 30 min, and (d) 45 min.

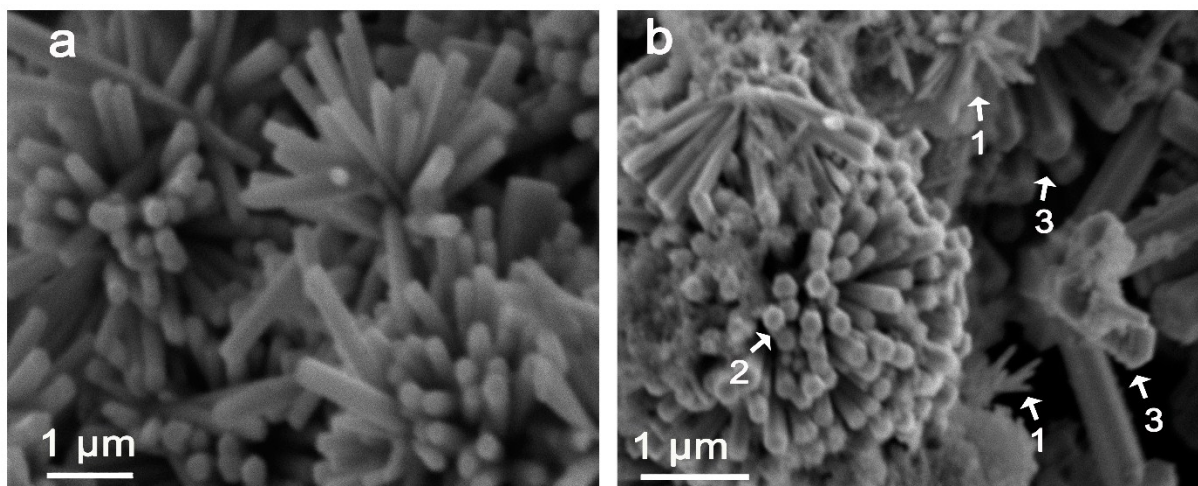


Figure S2 SEM images of ZnO flowers hydrothermally prepared in the presence of gluconic acid at 190 °C for (a), 15 min and (b)30 min.

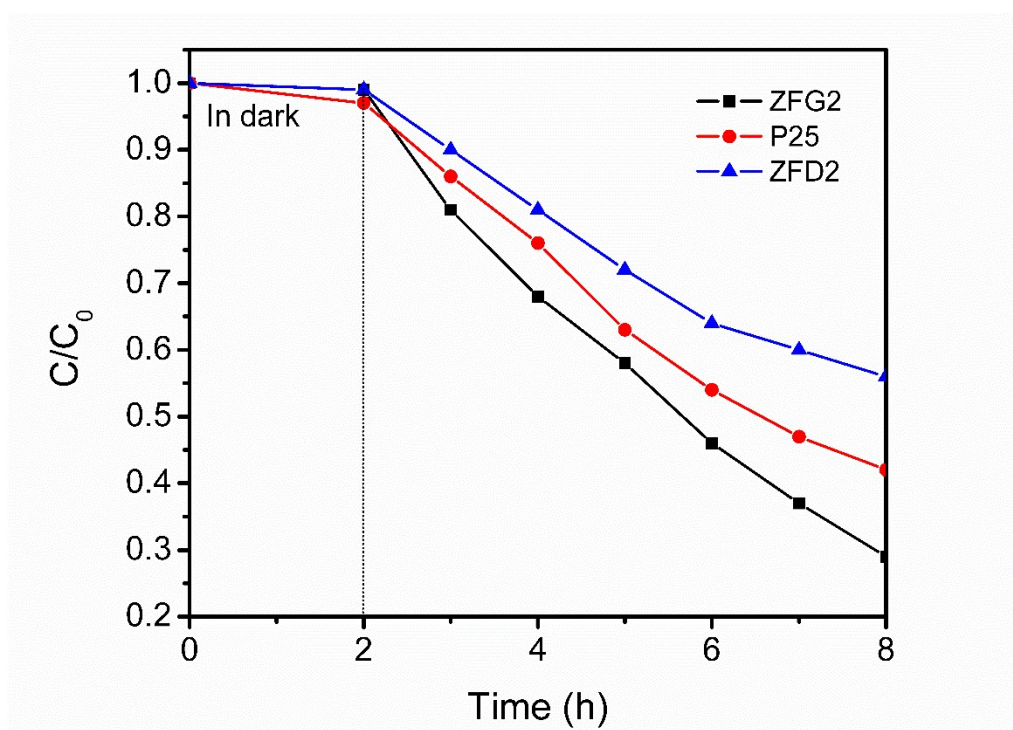


Fig. S3. The adsorption and degradation efficiency of 4-CP (1 mg L⁻¹, 50 mL, pH = 6.5) versus the exposure time under sunlight irradiation in the presence of 30 mg of ZFG2, TiO₂-P25, and ZFD2.