

Electronic Supplementary Information

Study of the roles of oxygen vacancies in TiO₂ by reduced graphene oxide as active sites

Yanhui Zhang,* Rongying Dai, Shirong Hu

College of Chemistry and Environment, Minnan Normal University, Zhangzhou, 363000, P. R. China

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail Address: zhangyh@mnnu.edu.cn

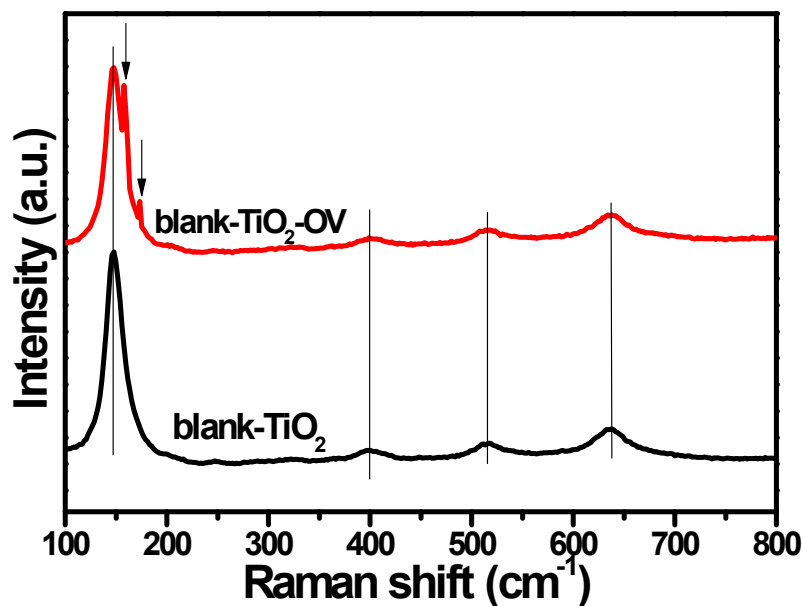


Fig. S1 Raman spectra of blank-TiO₂-OV (a) and blank-TiO₂ (b).

Table S1. The average crystallite sizes of TiO₂ nanoparticles in 5%RGO/TiO₂-OV, 5%RGO/TiO₂, blank-TiO₂-OV and blank-TiO₂ calculated from the (101), (004), (200), (105), and (211) crystal planes of anatase TiO₂ on the basis of Scherrer formula.

Samples	Crystal planes	Size (nm)	Average crystallite sizes (nm)
5%RGO/TiO ₂ -OV	(101)	23	21.2
	(004)	24	
	(200)	22	
	(105)	19	
	(211)	18	
5%RGO/TiO ₂	(101)	23	21.2
	(004)	25	
	(200)	22	
	(105)	18	
	(211)	18	
blank-TiO ₂ -OV	(101)	24	21.4
	(004)	25	
	(200)	22	
	(105)	18	
	(211)	18	
blank-TiO ₂	(101)	23	21.4
	(004)	24	
	(200)	22	
	(105)	19	
	(211)	19	

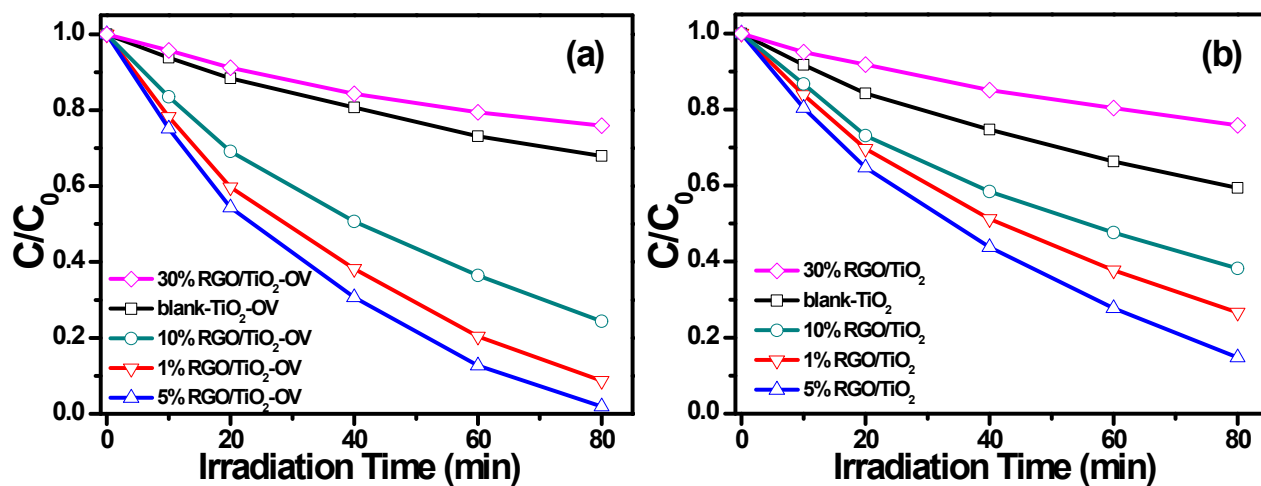


Fig. S2 Liquid-phase photocatalytic degradation of HCHO over RGO/TiO₂-OV composites (a) and RGO/TiO₂ composites (b) under simulated solar light irradiation. Note: OV is short for oxygen vacancies.

Table S2 Summary of surface area of the as-prepared blank-TiO₂-OV, blank-TiO₂, 5%RGO/TiO₂ composite, and 5%RGO/TiO₂-OV composite.

Samples	S _{BET} (m ² g ⁻¹)
blank-TiO ₂ -OV	55
blank-TiO ₂	56
5%RGO/TiO ₂	59
5%RGO/TiO ₂ -OV	58

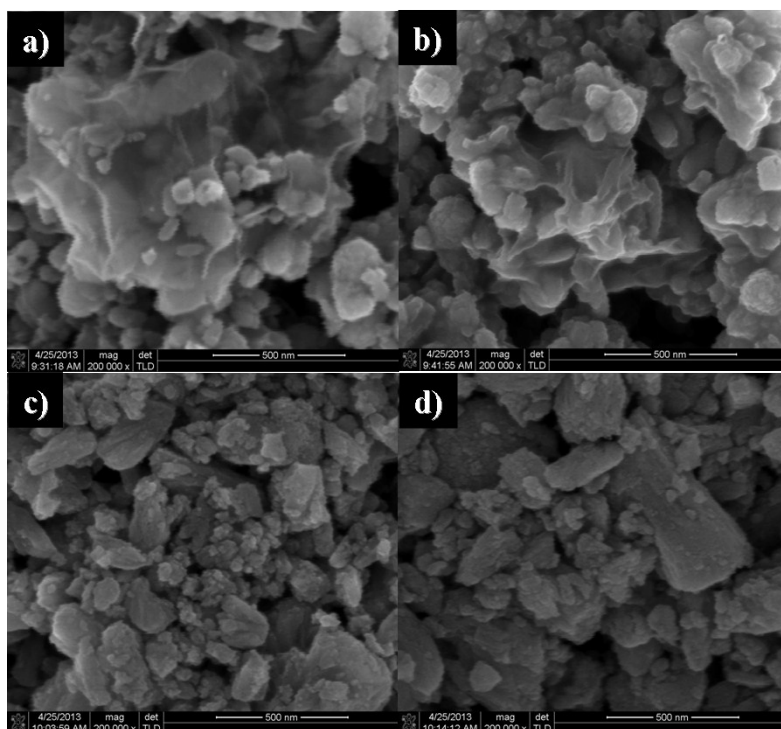


Fig. S3 Typical SEM images of 5%RGO/TiO₂-OV (a), 5%RGO/TiO₂ (b), blank-TiO₂-OV (c) and blank-TiO₂ (d).