Supporting Information

New insights into the photocatalytic activity of 3-D core-shell P25@silica nanocomposites: impact of mesoporous coating

Yichao Gong,^{1,3} Dan Ping Wang,^{*,1,2} Renbing Wu,⁴ Sarifuddin Gazi,⁵ Han Sen Soo,^{2,5} Thirumany Sritharan,^{1,2} and Zhong Chen^{*,1,2}

- ¹ School of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, 50
 Nanyang Avenue, Singapore 639798;
- ² Singapore-Berkeley Research Initiative for Sustainable Energy (SinBeRISE), CREATE Tower, 1 Create Way, #11-00, Singapore 138602;
- ³ College of Materials Science and Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China 610065;
- ⁴ Department of Materials Science, Fudan University, Shanghai, China 200433;
- ⁵ Division of Chemistry and Biological Chemistry, School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 637371.

* Corresponding Authors

Phone: +65 6790-4256, Emails: DPWang@ntu.edu.sg; ASZChen@ntu.edu.sg



Figure S1 EDS analysis of bulk powders of P25@mSiO₂-25, P25@mSiO₂-50, and P25@mSiO₂-100.

	Average Ti/Si atom ratio	TiO ₂ (wt. %)	SiO ₂ (wt. %)
P25-bare	-	100	0.0
P25@mSiO ₂ -25	7.2	90.0	10.0
P25@mSiO ₂ -50	2.9	79.0	21.0
P25@mSiO ₂ -100	1.4	65.0	35.0

Table S1 Weight ratio of TiO_2 and SiO_2 in each sample



Figure S2 TEM images of P25@mSiO₂ obtained with different TEOS amounts: (a) 25 μ L, (b) 50 μ L, (c) 100 μ L. (d) TEM images of P25@SiO₂ (nonporous) with 100 μ L of TEOS.



Figure S3 N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of bare P25, P25@mSiO₂ (with different SiO₂ content), and P25@SiO₂-100 (nonporous).



Table S2 Surface area of different P25@mSiO2 samples.

Figure S4 Pore size distribution of P25 (a) and P25@mSiO₂-100 (b).

 Table S3 Zeta-potential of each sample.

	P25	P25@mSiO -25	P25@mSiO -50	P25@mSiO -100	P25@SiO ₂ -100
120	1 20 (gmb10 ₂ 20	125@mb10 ₂ 50		(nonporous)	
Zeta-potential (mV)	21.6	-27.0	-21.0	-23.5	-23.8



Figure S5 Photodegradation of MO with (black) and without (red) 420 nm optical filter.



Figure S6 MO photo-degradation for P25 at neutral (red) and acidic (pH 2) solutions (black), P25@mSiO₂-100 (purple) and physical mixture of P25 and mSiO₂ (blue) following the weight ratio of P25@mSiO₂-100.



Figure S7 (a) Photocatalytic hydrogen evolution by bare P25, P25@SiO₂, and P25@mSiO₂ samples. (b) Magnified results of hydrogen evolution by the P25@SiO₂ samples.



Figure S8 Fluorescence spectral changes observed during illumination of (a) P25 and (b) $P25@mSiO_2-100$. Each fluorescence spectrum was recorded every 5 min.