

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry

Improving Photocatalytic Reduction of 4-nitrophenol over $\text{ZrO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ by Synergistic Interaction between Methanol and Sulfite Ions

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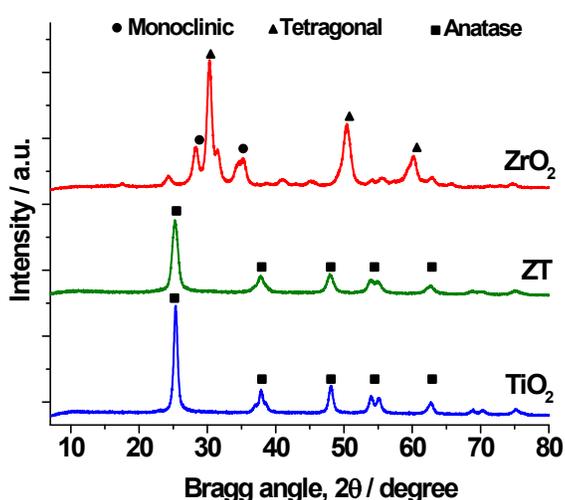


Fig. S1. XRD diffraction patterns of TiO_2 , ZrO_2 and ZT photocatalysts.

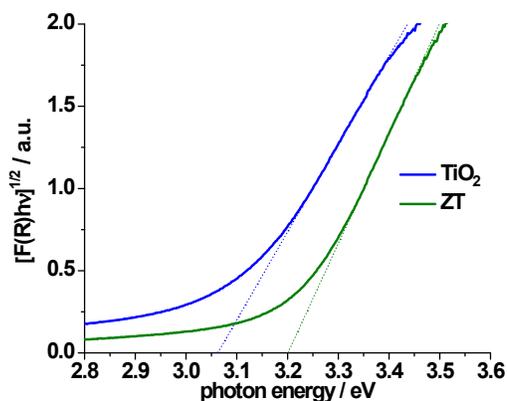


Fig. S2. Plot of the modified Kubelka-Munk function used to estimate the band gap for TiO_2 and ZT photocatalysts.

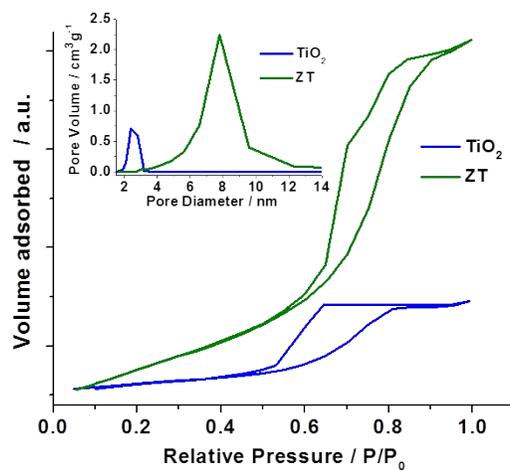


Fig. S3. N₂ gas adsorption–desorption isotherm of TiO₂ and ZT photocatalysts. The insert corresponds to pore size distribution for TiO₂ and ZT photocatalysts.

Table S1. Structural, textural and optical properties of the calcined materials.

Materials	$D_{(101)}$ [*] nm	S_{BET} [‡] m ² /g	E_g [†] eV
TiO ₂	12.7	51	3.1
ZT	8.8	147	3.2

* Estimated from FWHM from the main peak in XRD patterns shown in Figure 1S using the Scherrer equation.

‡ Estimated by BET N₂ adsorption method.

† Estimated diffuse reflectance spectra.

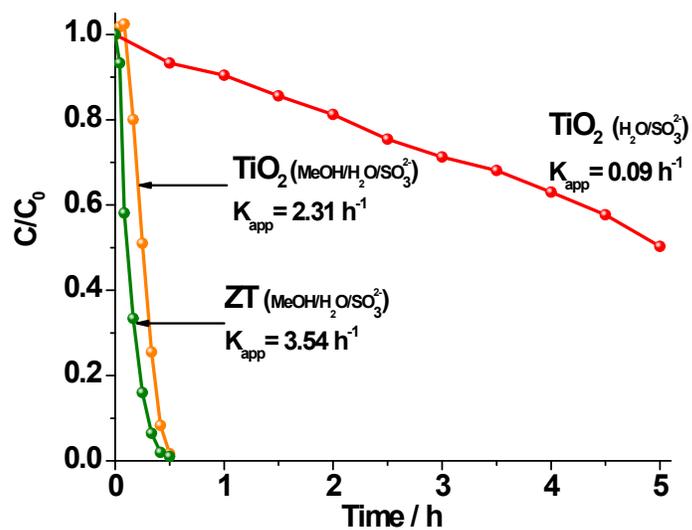


Fig S4. Comparison of 4-nitrophenol photoreduction in MeOH/H₂O/SO₃²⁻ and H₂O/SO₃²⁻ electrolytes employing TiO₂ and 4-nitrophenol photoreduction in MeOH/H₂O/SO₃²⁻ electrolyte using ZT photocatalyst.

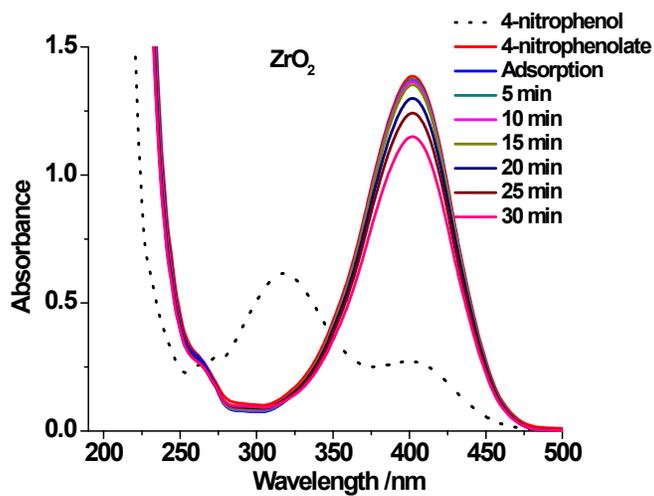


Fig S5. UV-Vis spectra of 4-nitrophenol photoreduction with pristine ZrO₂

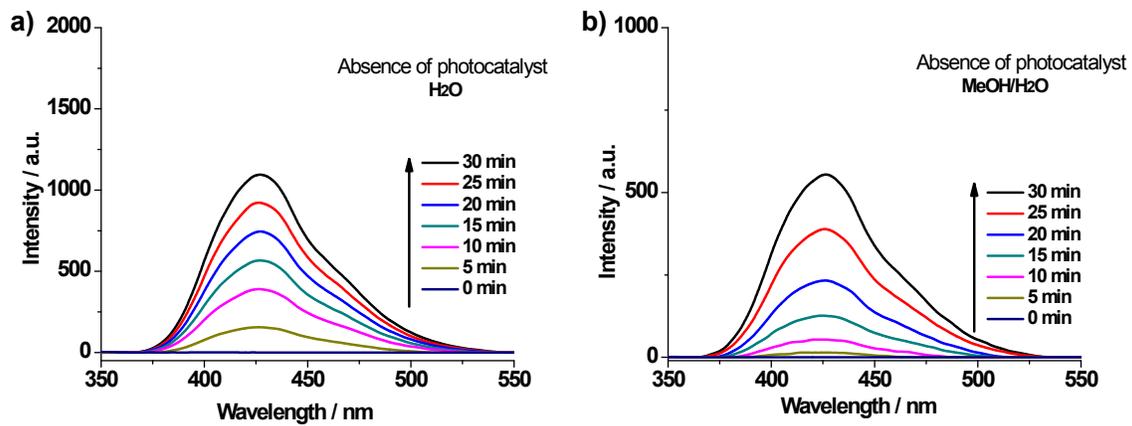


Fig. S6. Fluorescence spectra of terephthalic acid solutions without photocatalyst under UV light in two electrolytes: a) H₂O and b) MeOH/H₂O