Supporting Information

Scalable Synthesis of Mesoporous Titania Wrinkled Microspheres with Uniform Large Micron Sizes for Efficient Removal of Cr (VI)

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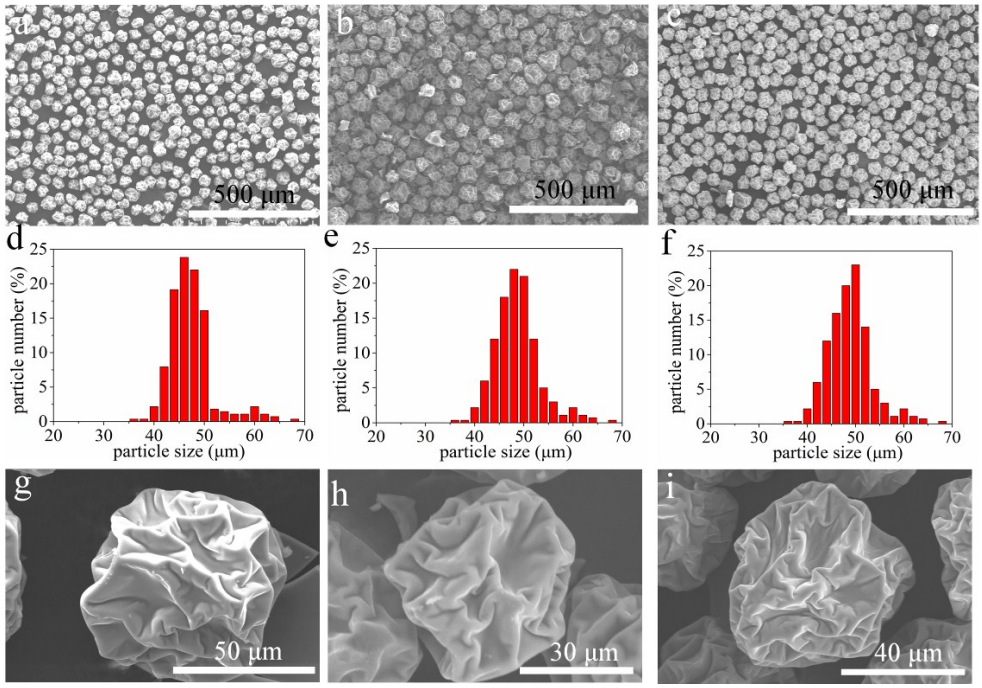

Figure S1. SEM images (a-c and g-i) and the corresponding particle size distributions (d-f) of the TiO_2 samples obtained at a TTIP/F127 mass ratio of 2 : 6 (a, d, g), 3 : 6 (b, e, h), and 4 : 6 (c, f, i), respectively, with a drying temperature of 150 °C and a calcination of 350 °C.

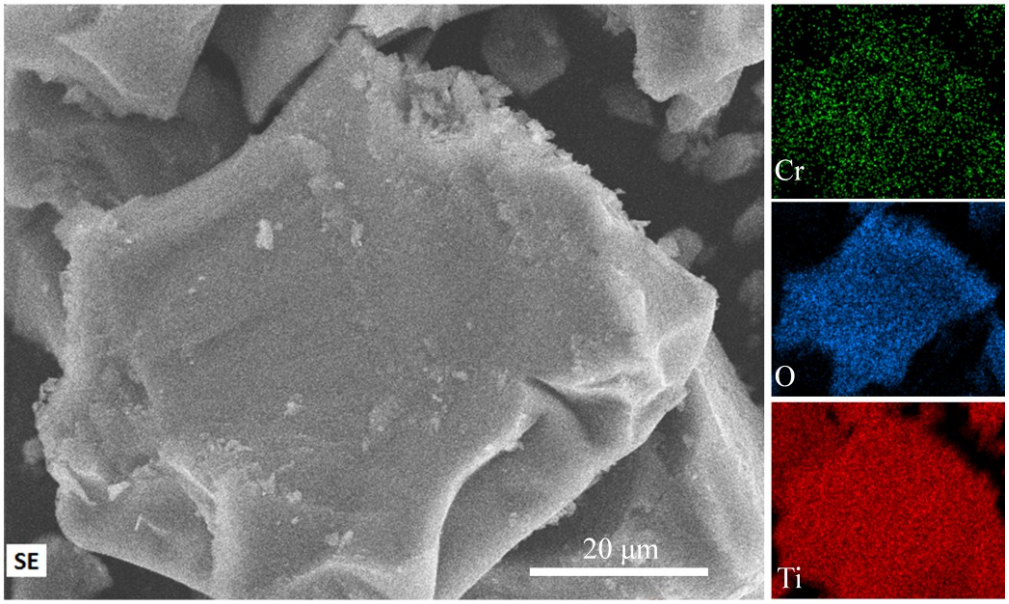

Figure S2. SEM image and the corresponding elemental maps of the representative sample UMWM-TiO2-150-350 after a typical adsorption process for Cr (VI).

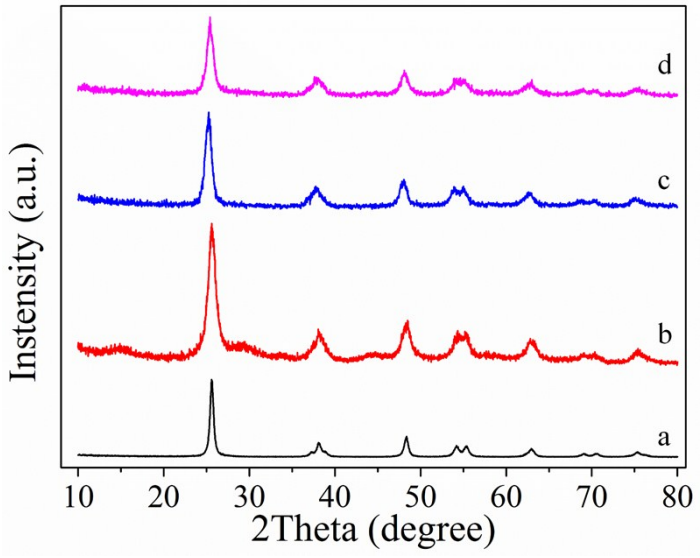

Figure S3. Wide-angle XRD patterns of the control sample TiO_2-NP (a), the control sample Meso-TiO_2-EISA-350 (b), the representative sample UMWM-TiO_2-150-350 (c), and the control sample UWM-TiO_2-150-350 (d), respectively.

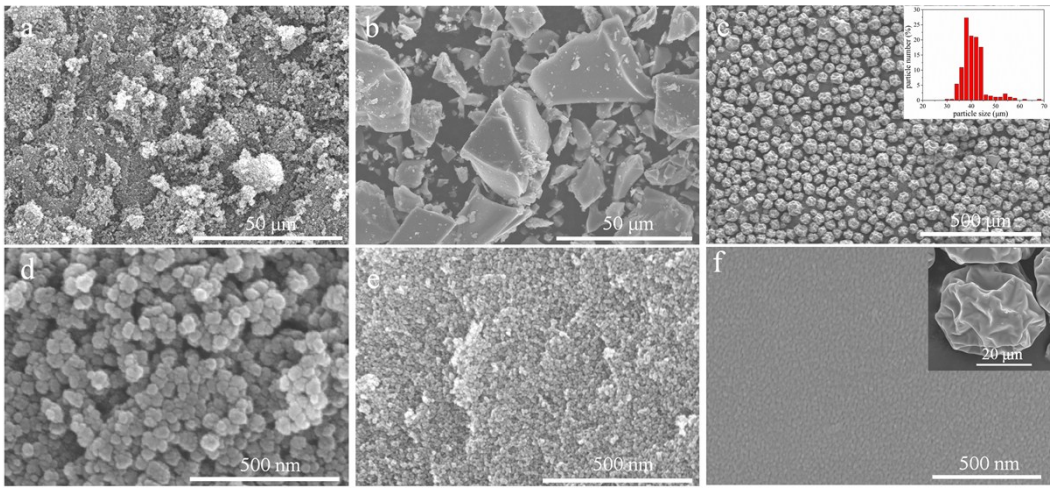

Figure S4. SEM (a-c) and HRSEM (d-f) images of the control sample TiO_2-NP (a, d), the control sample Meso-TiO_2-EISA-350 (b, e), and the control sample UWM-TiO_2-150-350 (c, f), respectively. Inset c is the corresponding particle size distribution. Inset f is a SEM image of an individual particle, the surface of which is partially shown in f.

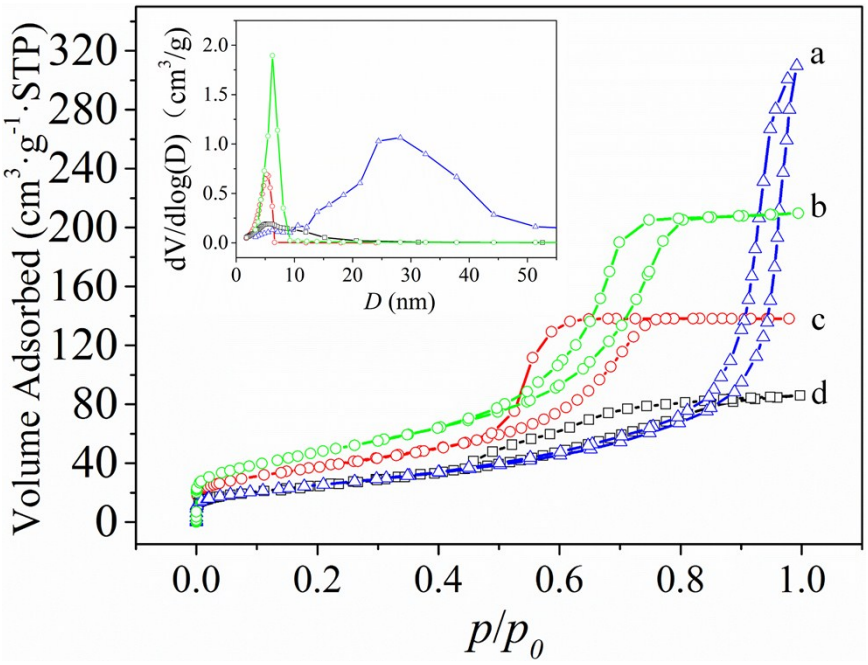

Figure S5. N_2 sorption isotherms and the inset corresponding pore size distribution curves of the control sample TiO_2-NP (a), the control sample Meso-TiO_2-EISA-350 (b), the representative sample UMWM-TiO_2-150-350 (c), and the control sample UWM-TiO_2-150-350 (d), respectively.