

Supporting Information

Morphology control of rutile TiO₂ 3D hierarchical architectures and their excellent field emission properties

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Supporting Information (SI-1): Debye-Scherrer formula for calculation of estimated crystallite sizes of TiO₂ hierarchical architectures.

The average crystal size can be estimated by the Scherrer's formula, given by

$$D = \frac{(K\lambda)}{\beta \cos \theta}$$

where D is the crystallite sizes, λ is the wave length of the X-ray radiation (0.15406 nm), K is a shape coefficient (value between 0.9 and 1.0), θ is the diffraction angle, and β (β is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the selected diffraction peak.

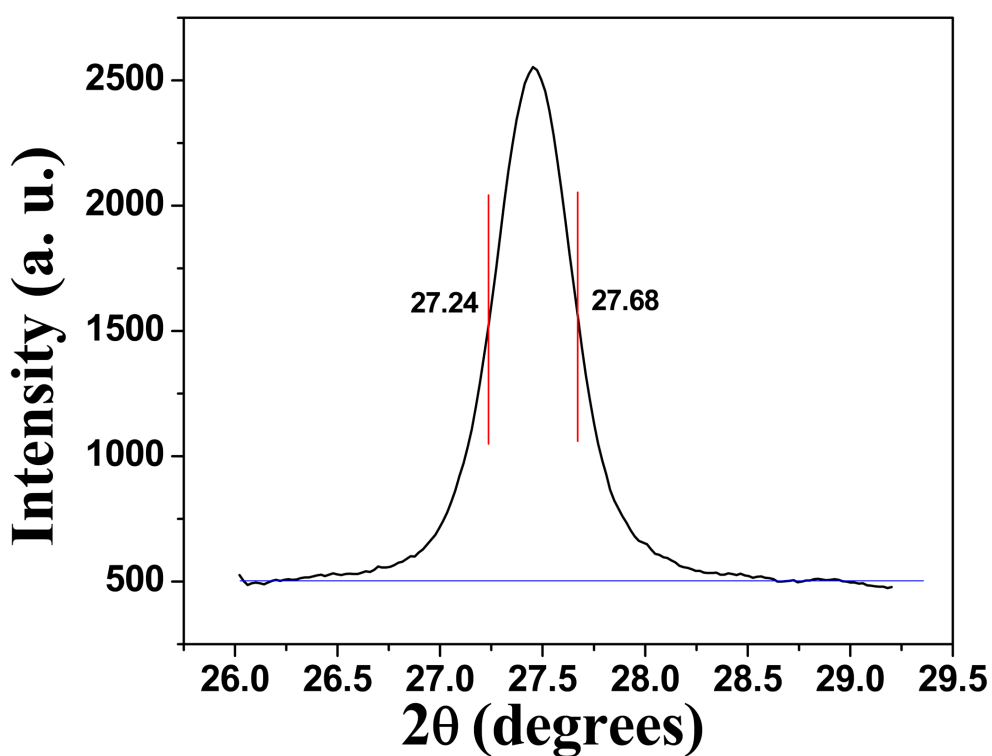


Fig. SI-2. Crystallite sizes for 3DT-2 are calculated using maximum intensity (110) peak.

Supporting Information (SI-2): Cross section images of a hierarchical microsphere.

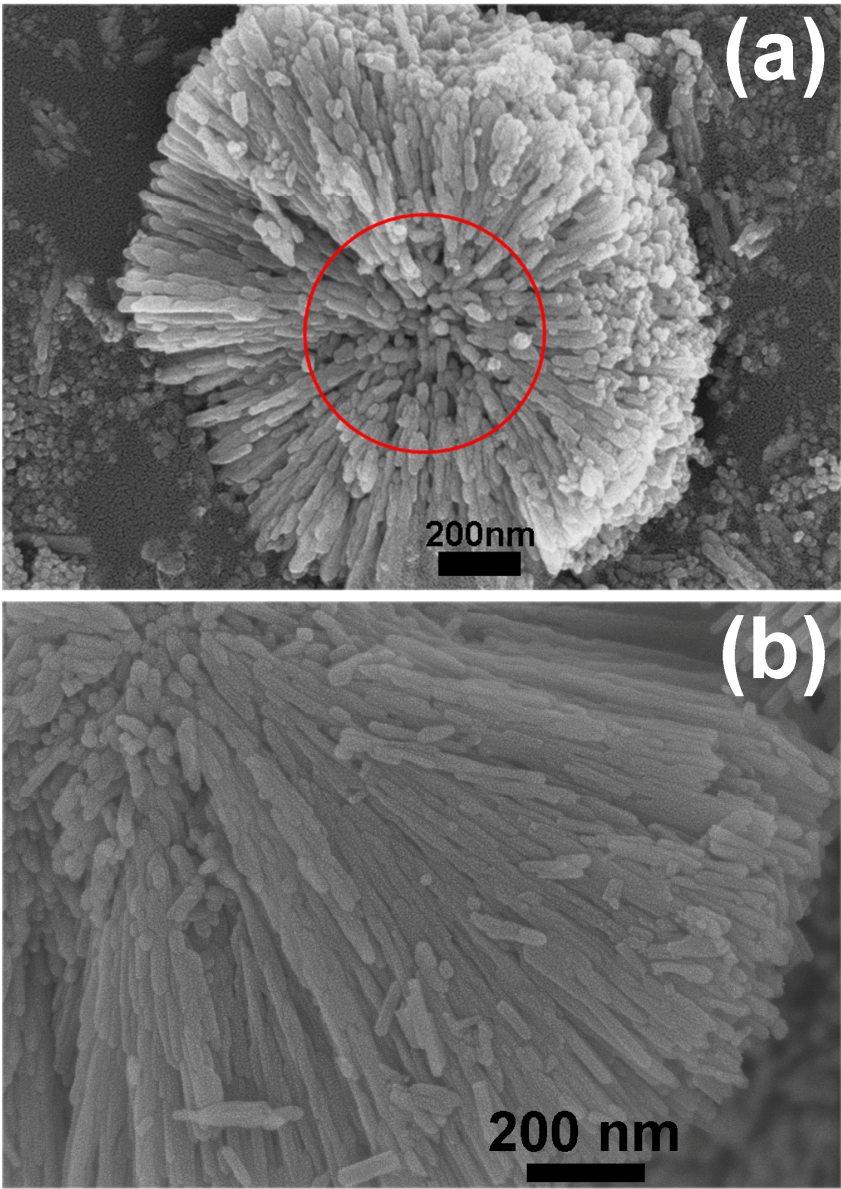


Fig. SI-2. Cross section images of a hierarchical sphere obtained by 2ml of hydrochloric acid. The obtained architecture has a solid core (highlighted by red ring in Figure SI-2a). Each long nanorods consists of short nanorods (Figure SI-2b).

Supporting Information (SI-3): Cross section images of a hierarchical architecture.

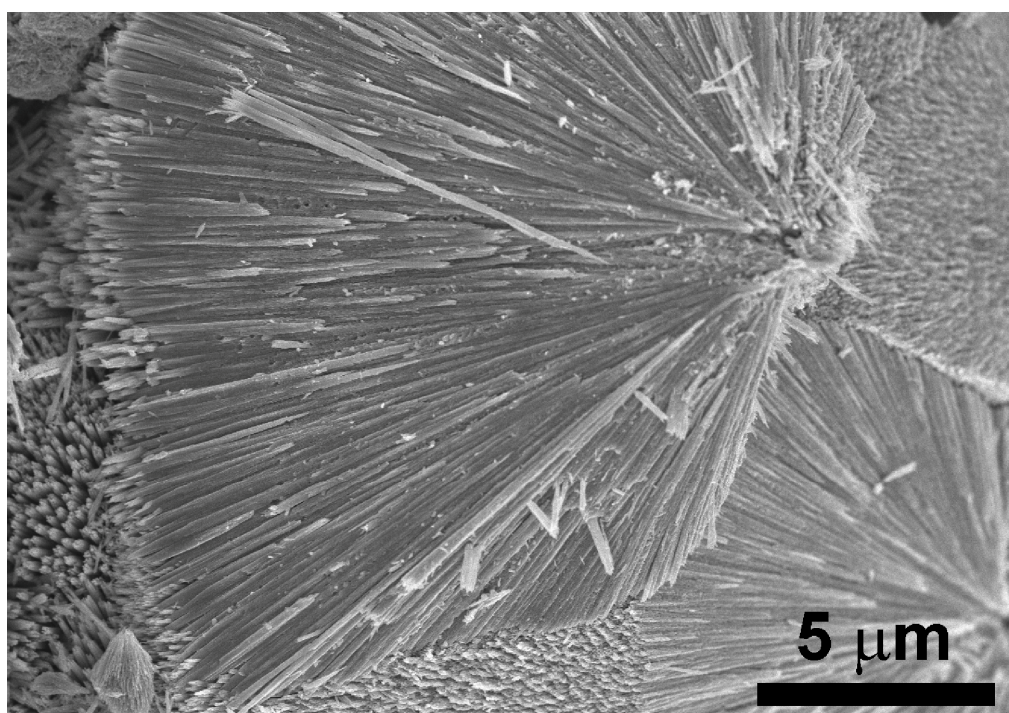


Fig. SI-3. Cross section images of a hierarchical architecture obtained by 3.5ml of hydrochloric acid.

Supporting Information (SI-4): FESEM images for the sample 3DT-3.5.

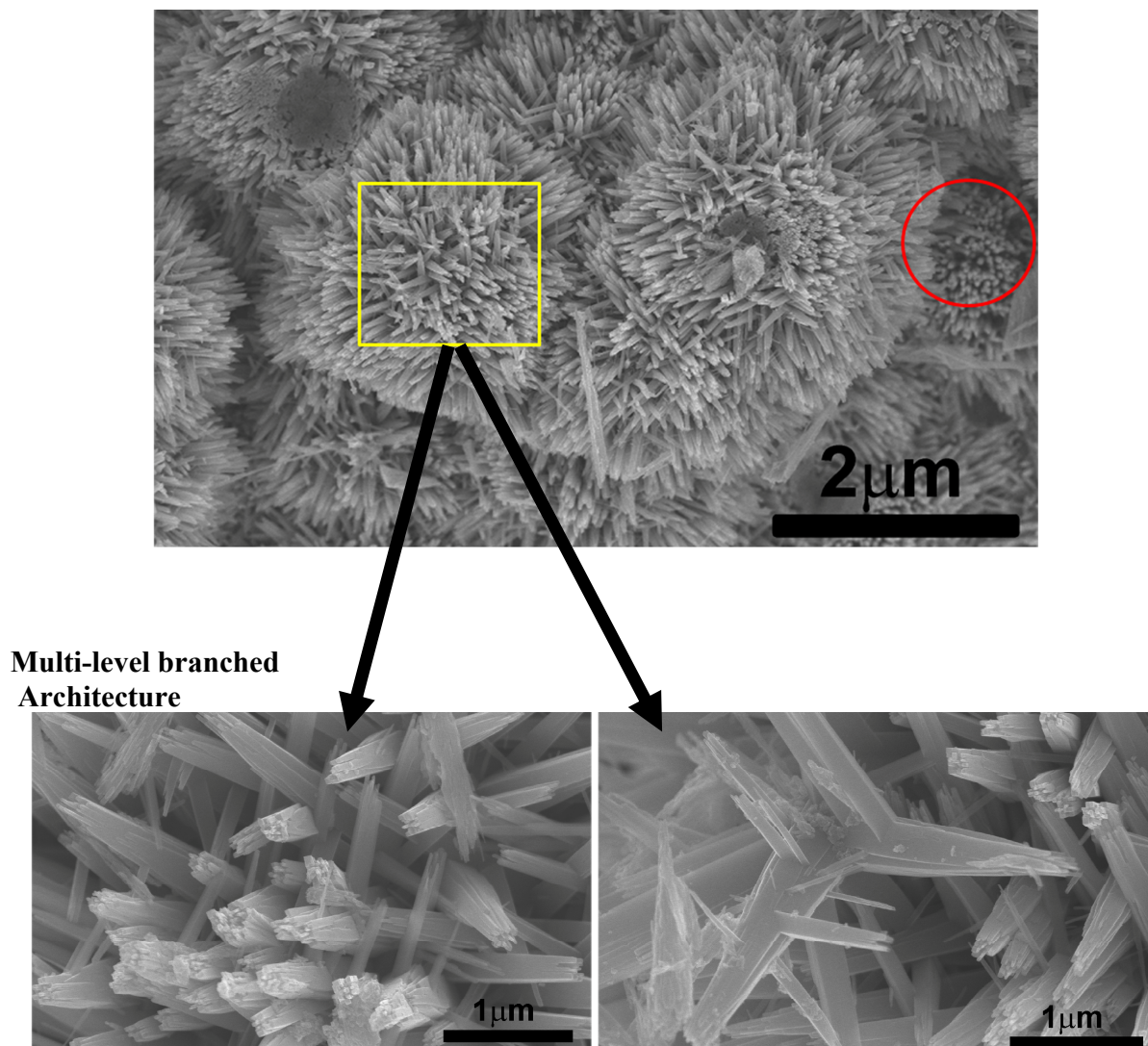


Fig. SI-4. Yellow square shows multi-level branched and high magnification SEM image also shown by black arrow.

Supporting Information (SI-5): FESEM images for the sample 3DT-4.

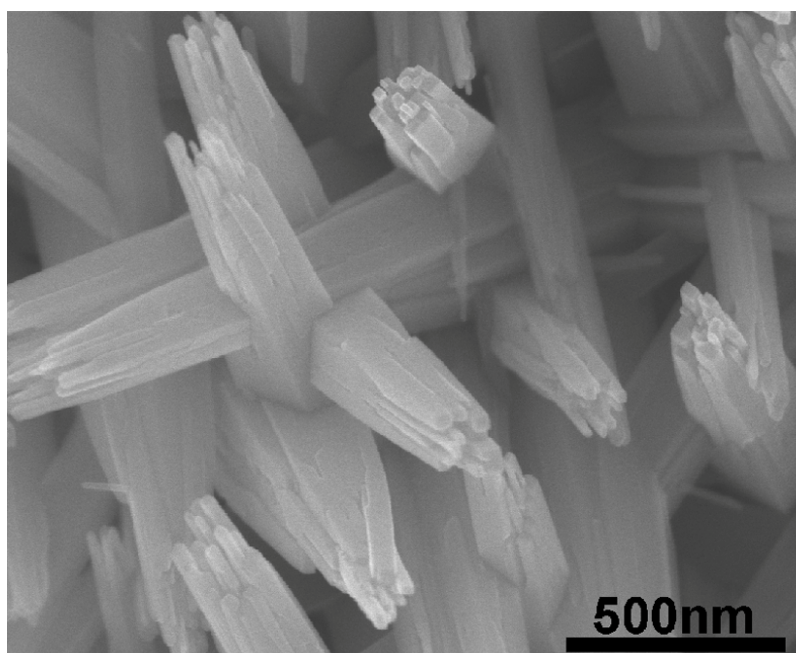
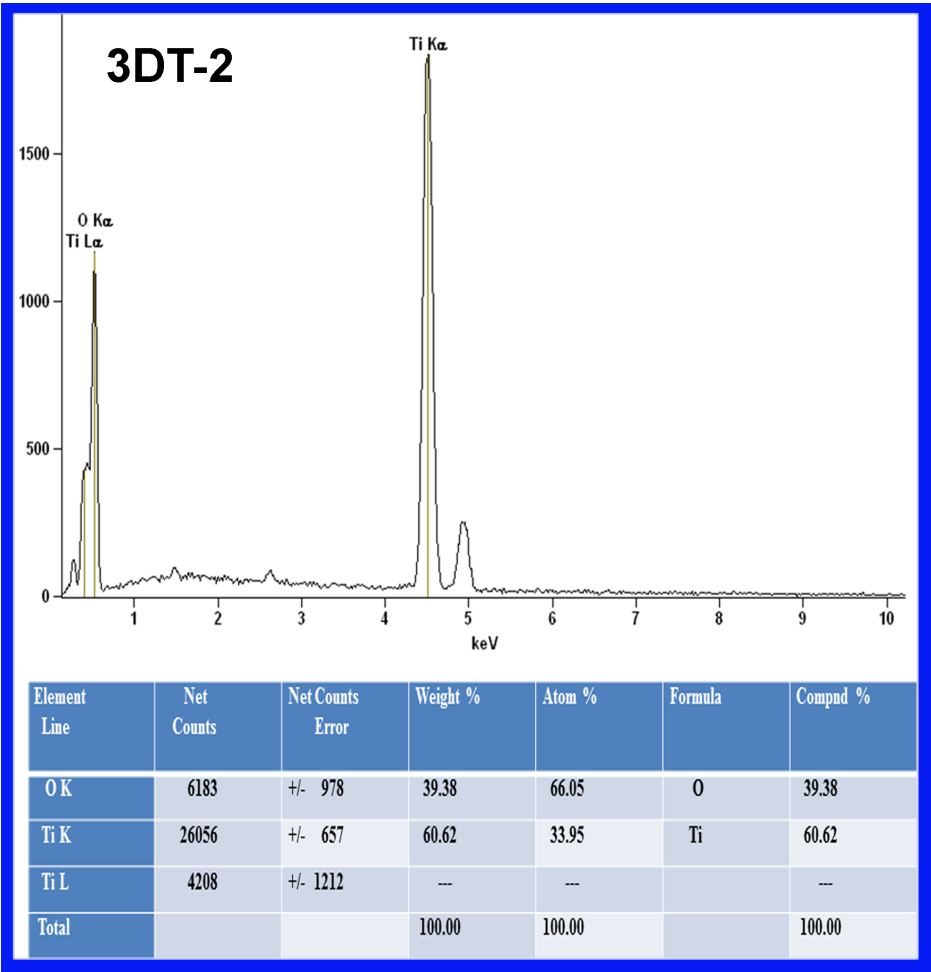
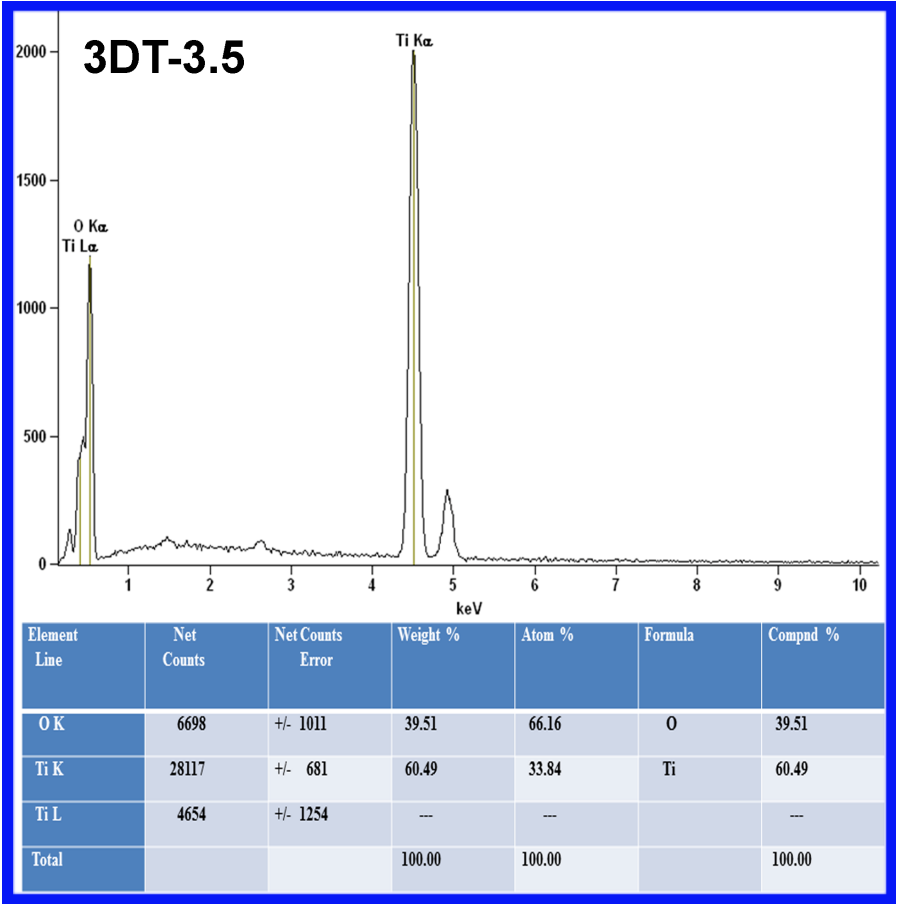


Fig. SI-5. Branches are oriented randomly and they make an angle about 75° with trunks.

Supporting Information (SI-6): The energy dispersive analysis of X-ray (EDS) pattern of hierarchical TiO₂ architecture.





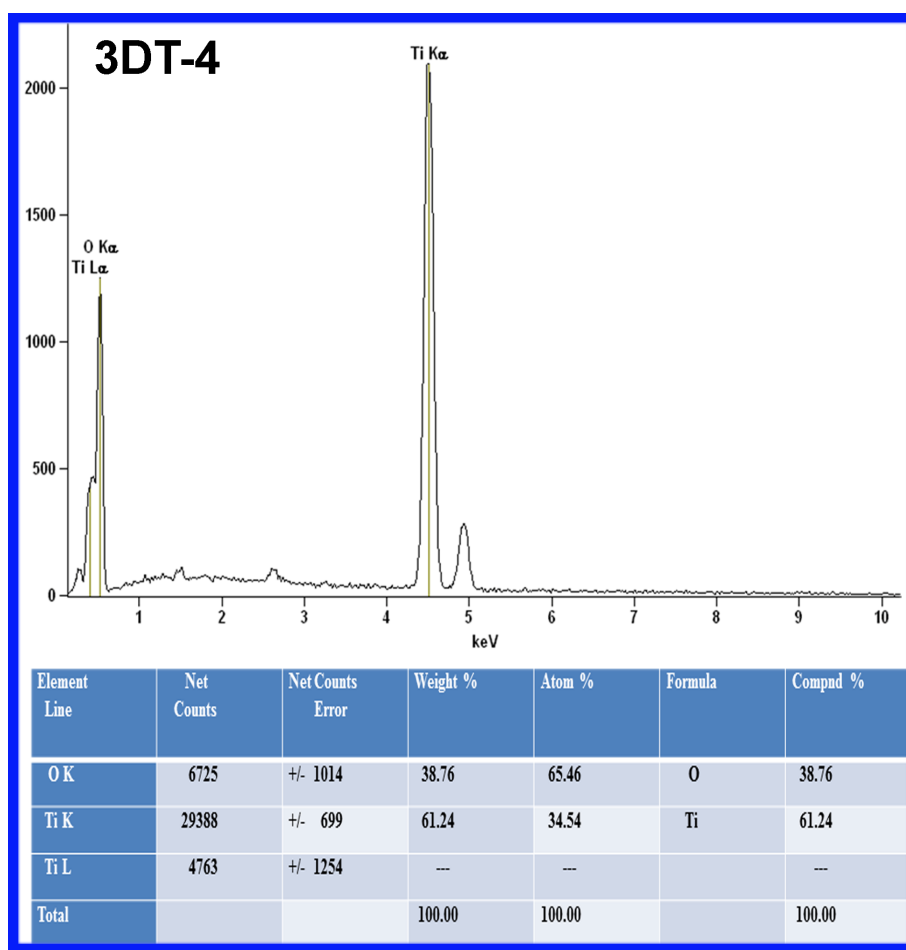


Fig. SI-6. EDS pattern and corresponding tables of TiO₂ architecture shows the atomic ratio of Ti to O was found close to 1:2.