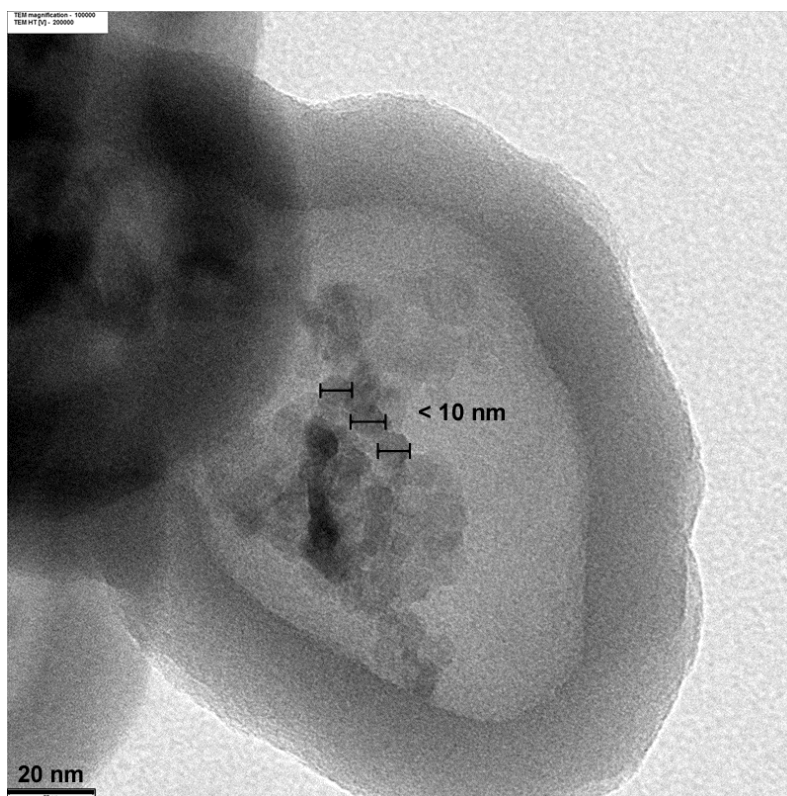


## Supporting materials

**S1.** Magnified TEM image of S $\phi$ T displays the TiO<sub>2</sub> particle size in the range under 10 nm.



**S2. Photo images of the as-synthesized nanomaterial powder showing the color change from brown of S/C/T to white of S $\phi$ T after calcination process.**

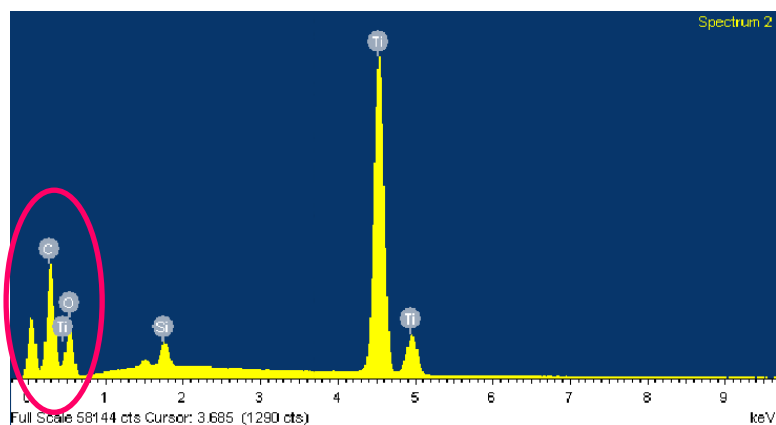
S/C/T: With carbon under silica layer (brown).



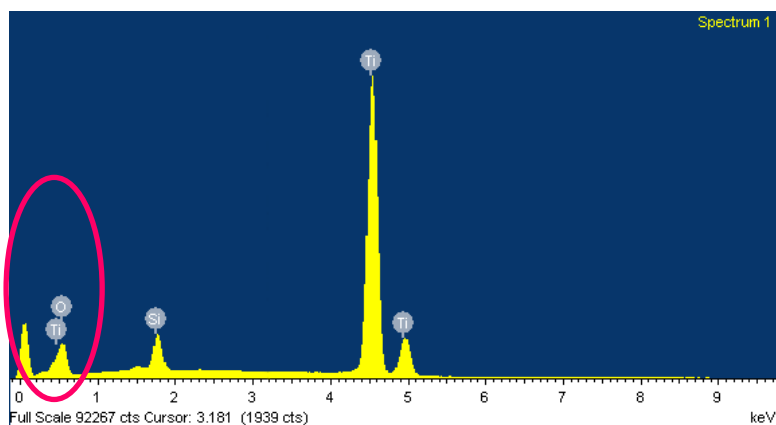
S $\phi$ T: When carbon has been removed (white).



**S3. EDX results comparing the presence of carbon signal in S/C/T and S $\phi$ T.**



**S/C/T:** EDX data shows the carbon signal in the S/C/T sample.



**S $\phi$ T:** Carbon signal could not be detected.

**Percent weight content of all elements from EDX analysis**

Samples	% Weight			
	O	Si	Ti	C
S/C/T <sup>#1</sup>	31.80	1.43	37.77	28.99
S/C/T <sup>#2</sup>	30.86	2.35	45.28	21.52
S/C/T <sup>#3</sup>	36.47	1.82	28.73	32.98
S/C/T <sup>#4</sup>	37.62	2.43	31.60	28.35
Average	34.19	2.01	35.85	27.96
S $\phi$ T <sup>#1</sup>	37.42	3.83	58.74	-
S $\phi$ T <sup>#2</sup>	38.86	3.98	57.16	-
S $\phi$ T <sup>#3</sup>	36.48	2.70	60.82	-
S $\phi$ T <sup>#4</sup>	41.24	2.96	55.79	-
Average	38.50	3.37	58.13	-

#### **S4. Interpretation of IR spectra**

The IR spectrum of silica are generally observed to consist of strong signals at approximately 1100, 800, and 460  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , which are attributed to the Si-O-Si antisymmetric and symmetric stretching, as well as bending vibration [Ref.34]. The range at 1125-1010  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is the characteristic of Si-O-Si antisymmetric stretching vibration. According to Launer [Ref.27], “disiloxanes and small-ring cyclosiloxanes would appear as a single band”. However, “as the siloxane chains become longer and branched, the Si-O-Si absorption becomes broader and more complex.” Broad signal of Si-O-Si stretching of amorphous silica is widely accepted among scientists in this research area. The similar conclusion can be simply found in their reports [Ref.12, 28, 29, 30].

#### **S5. Residue of dye after photocatalysis.**

The subtraction of  $C/C_0$  adsorption rate of the Cycle 1 ( $1.0-0.6 = 0.4$ ) by that of Cycle 2 ( $1.0-0.85 = 0.15$ ) in Fig.10 shows that about  $(0.4-0.15) 0.25$  or 25% of the residual MB was still adsorbed on S $\phi$ T at this irradiation period, and this value continued to be steady in the next recycle run, Cycle 3.