

Supporting Information

Morphological and structural behavior of TiO₂ nanoparticles in the presence of WO₃: crystallization of the oxide composite system

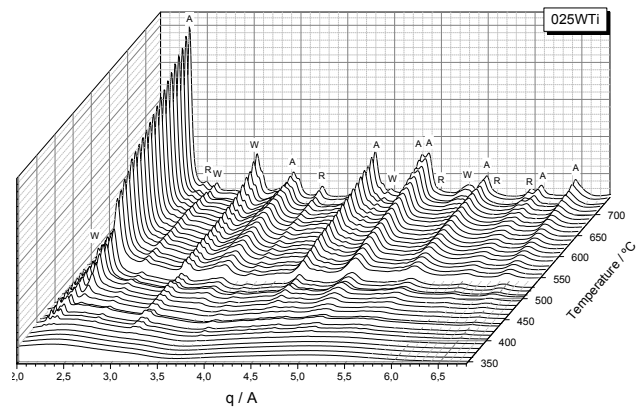
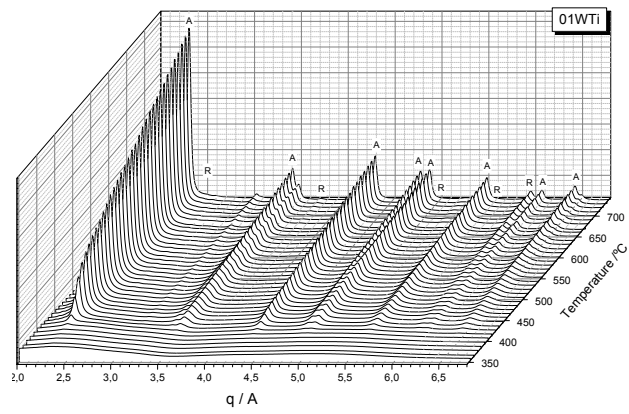
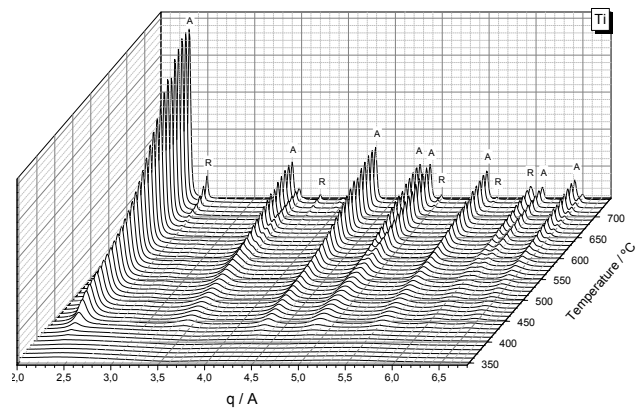
Anna Kubacka,^a Ana Iglesias-Juez,^a Marco di Michiel,^b A.I. Becerro,^{,c} and Marcos Fernández-García^{*,a}*

^a Instituto de Catálisis y Petroleoquímica, CSIC, C/Marie Curie 2, Cantoblanco, 28049-Madrid, Spain

^b ESRF ; 6 rue Jules Horowitz ; 38043-Grenoble CEDEX (France)

^c Instituto de Ciencia de Materiales de Sevilla, Centro Mixto CSIC-Universidad de Sevilla, C/Américo Vespucio 49, 41092-Sevilla, Spain.

Raw Diffraction data



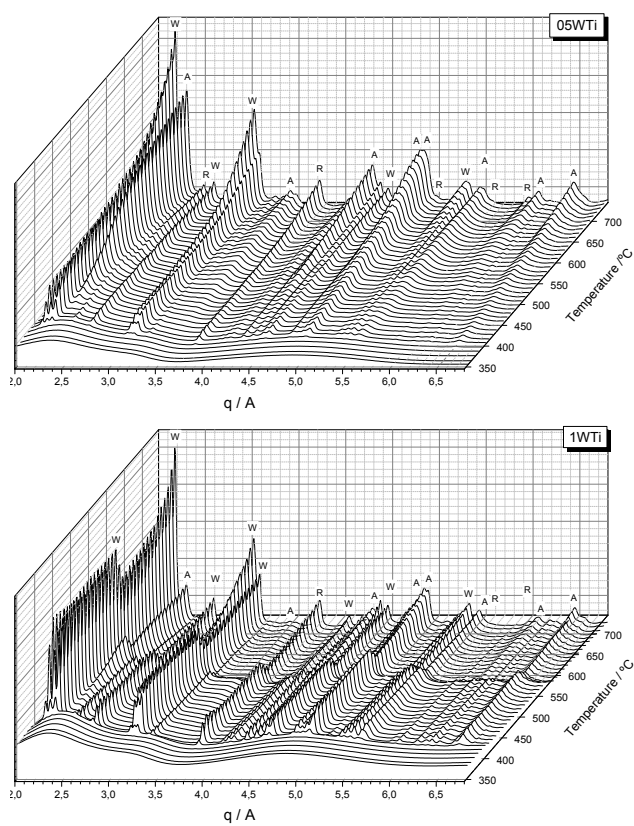


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of the Ti reference and WTi samples under a O₂/He temperature ramp. Anatase (A), Rutile (R), and WO₃ (W) peaks are marked.

Analysis of cell parameter thermal expansion

To estimate the thermal expansion coefficient along the a and c crystallographic direction of anatase structure, we subjected our nanocrystalline pure anatase reference material previously calcined at 600 °C to the same temperature ramp and atmosphere of the experiments presented in the main part of the manuscript. Results from Rietveld analysis and concerning parameter cell behavior are presented in Fig. S1.

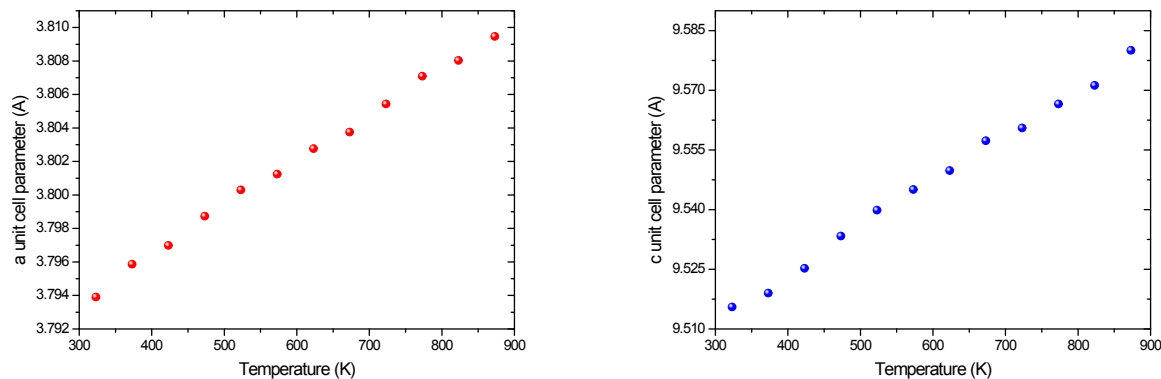


Fig. S2. Cell parameter for an anatase pure material (initial particle size 18 Å) during a ramp treatment 20%O₂/He.

The linear fitting of results presented in Fig. S1 yielded the following values:

$$\text{Par}(A) = 3.7854(3) + 2.77(4) \cdot 10^{-5} T$$

$$\text{Par}(C) = 9.578(1) + 1.16(2) \cdot 10^{-4} T$$

With R^2 values above 0.995.