

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Alkaline treatment as a means to boost activity of TiO₂ in selective photocatalytic processes

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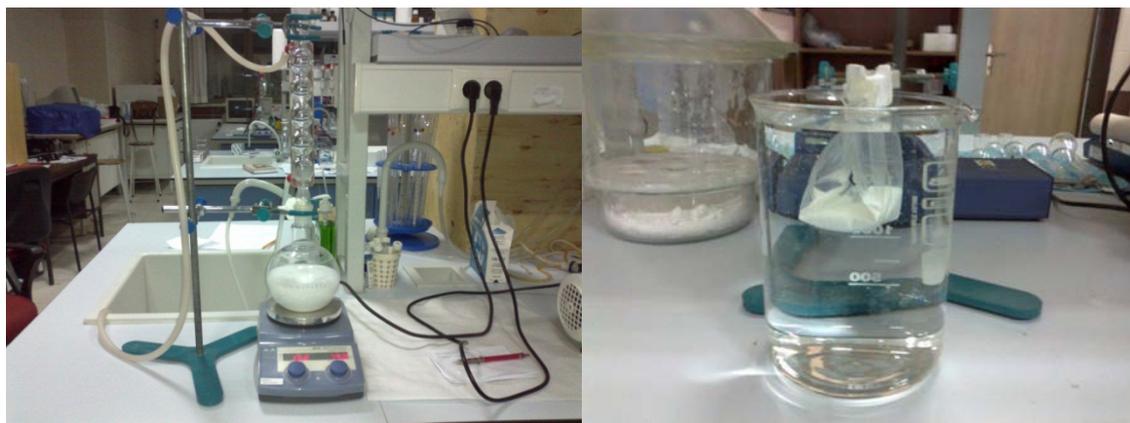
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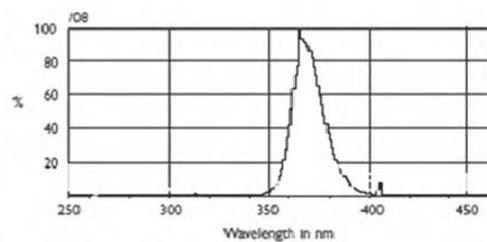
(a)

(b)

Fig. S1 Digital images of the used setup for catalyst refluxing (a) and dialysis (b).



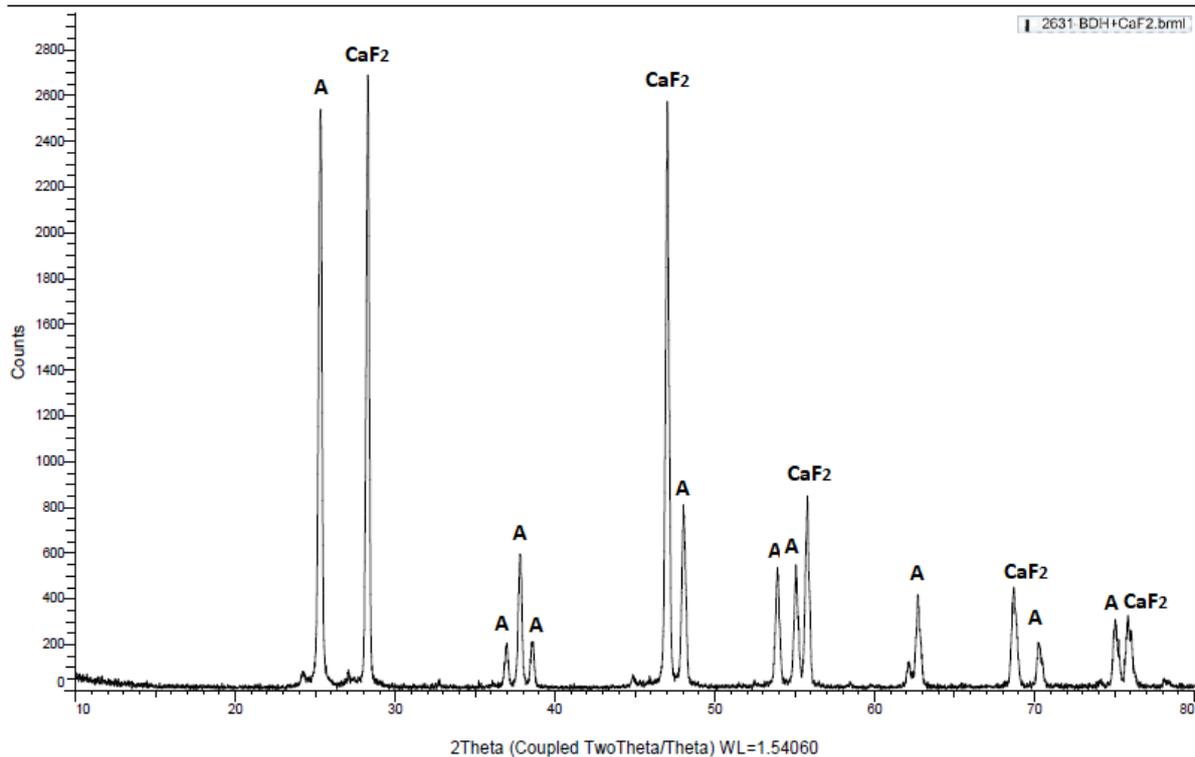
(a)



(b)

Fig. S2 Digital image of the used photocatalytic UV system and the emission spectrum of used lamps.

Commander Sample ID (Coupled TwoTheta/Theta)



Commander Sample ID (Coupled TwoTheta/Theta)

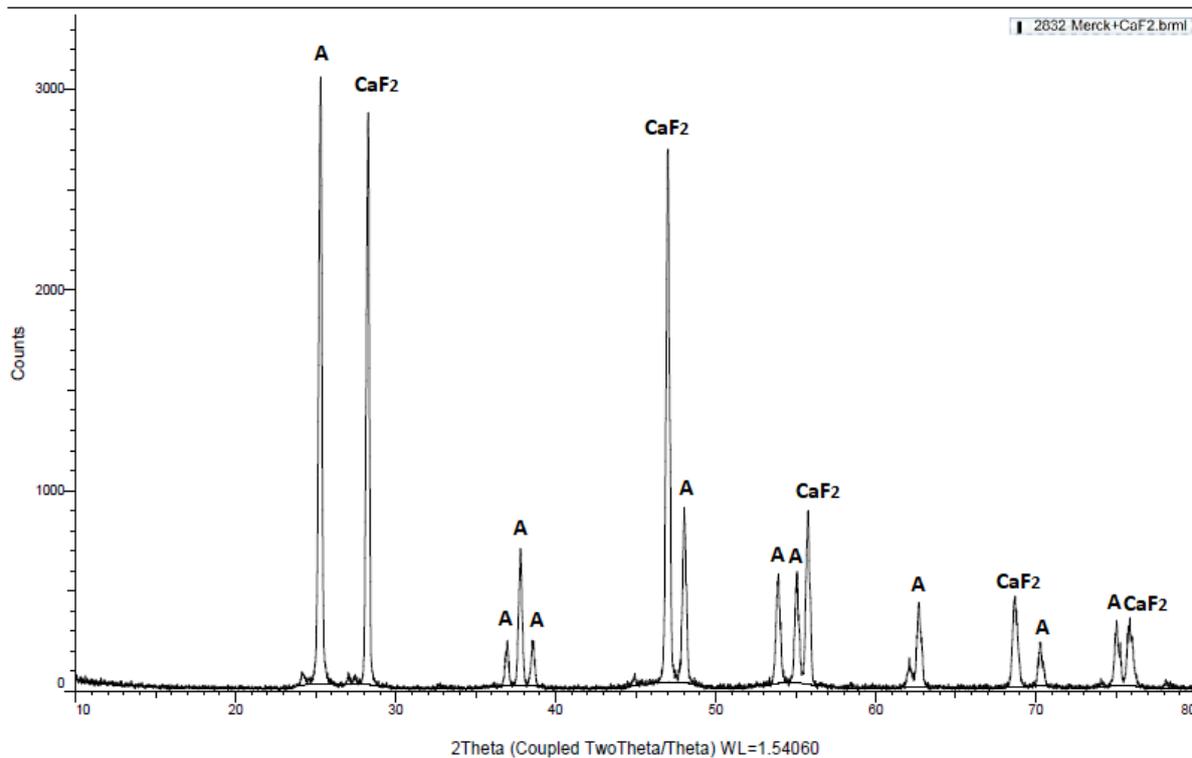
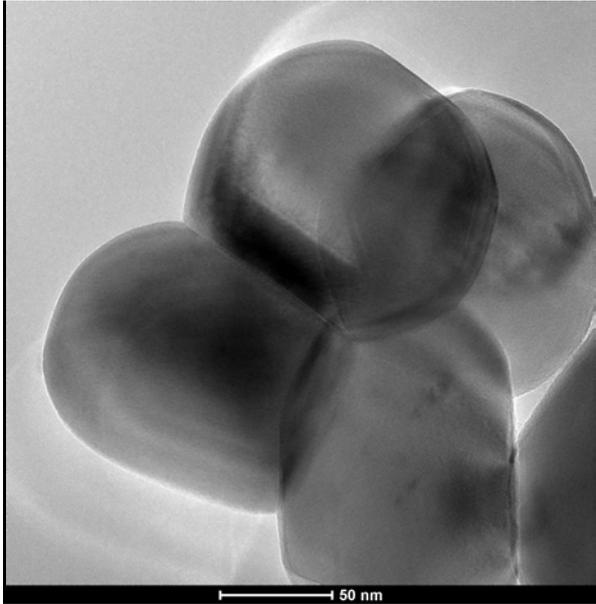
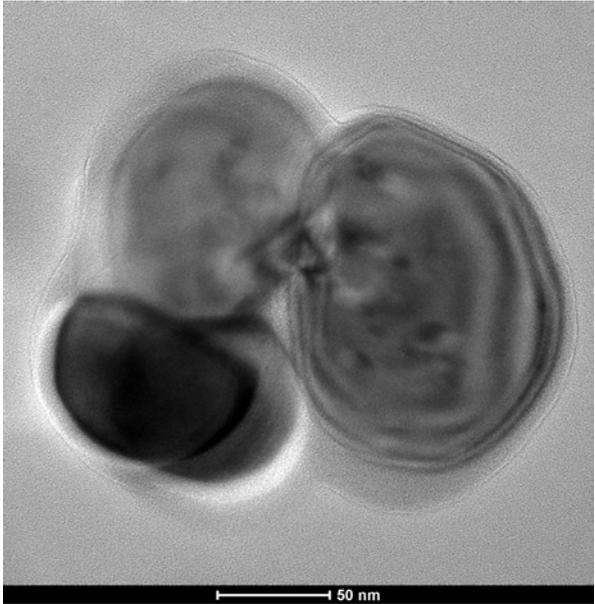


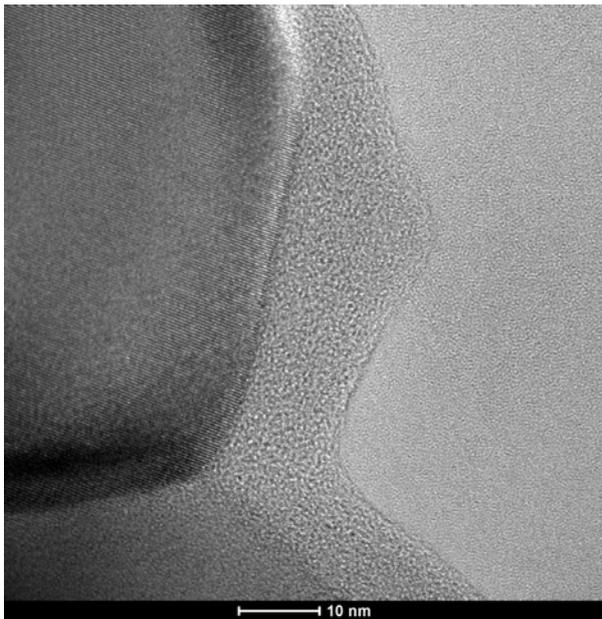
Fig. S3 XRD diffractograms of a mechanical mixture of TiO₂ (BDH (up) or Merck (down) and CaF₂ (50%, w/w), recorded for the estimation of crystallinity. A: Anatase.



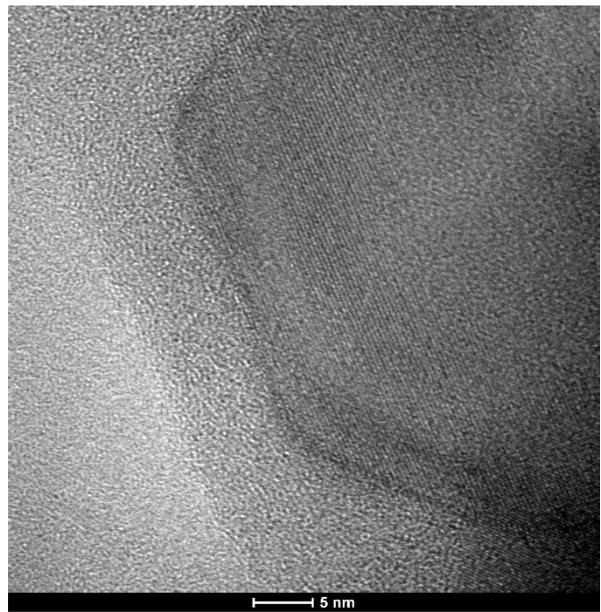
BDH-1M-24h-25



BDH-1M-24h-100

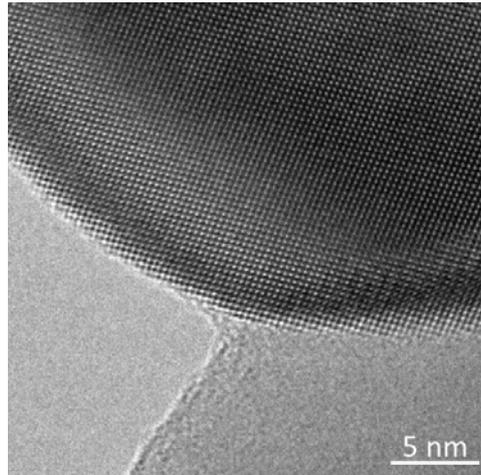


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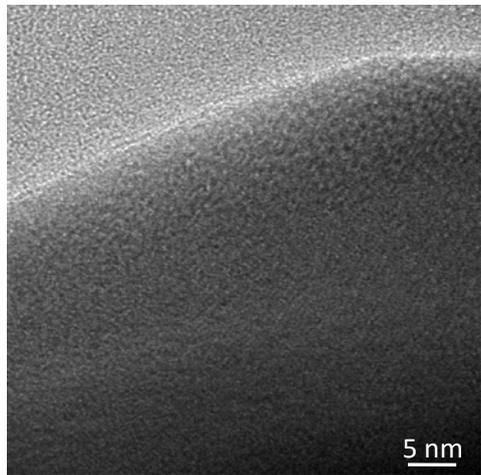


BDH-12M-24h-25

Merck



Merck-NaOH-25



Merck-NaOH-100

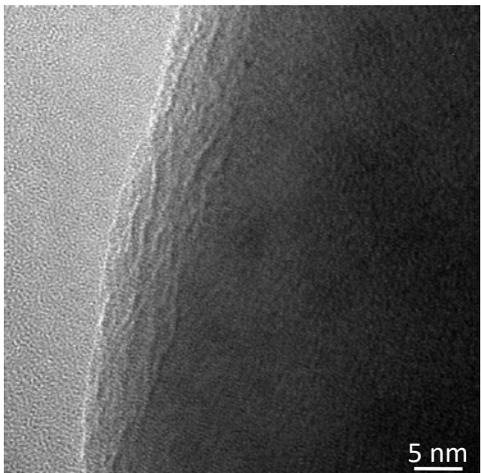


Fig. S4 TEM micrographs of modified BDH and Merck TiO₂ samples.

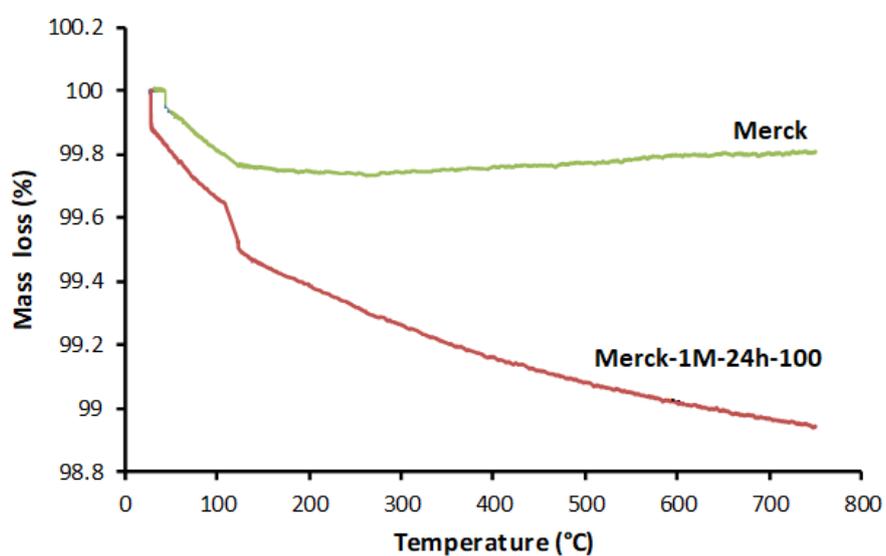
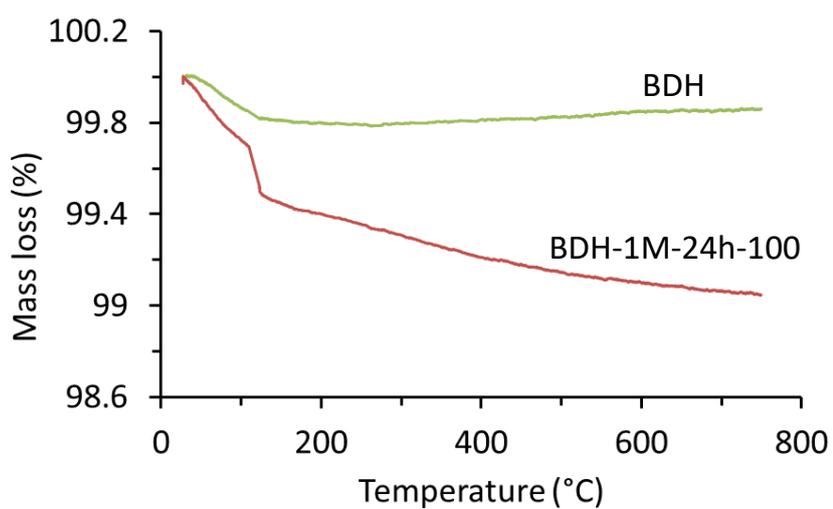
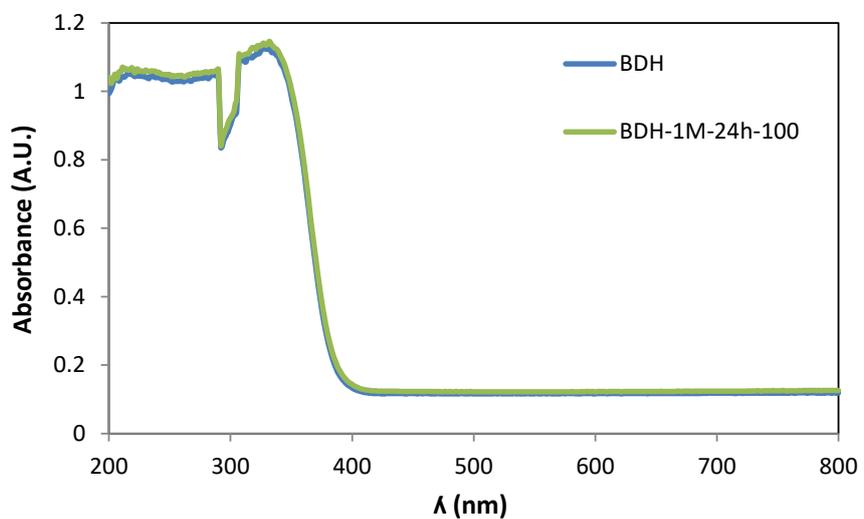


Fig. S5 TGA analysis of a pristine and a select alkaline-treated BDH and Merck TiO₂ catalyst.



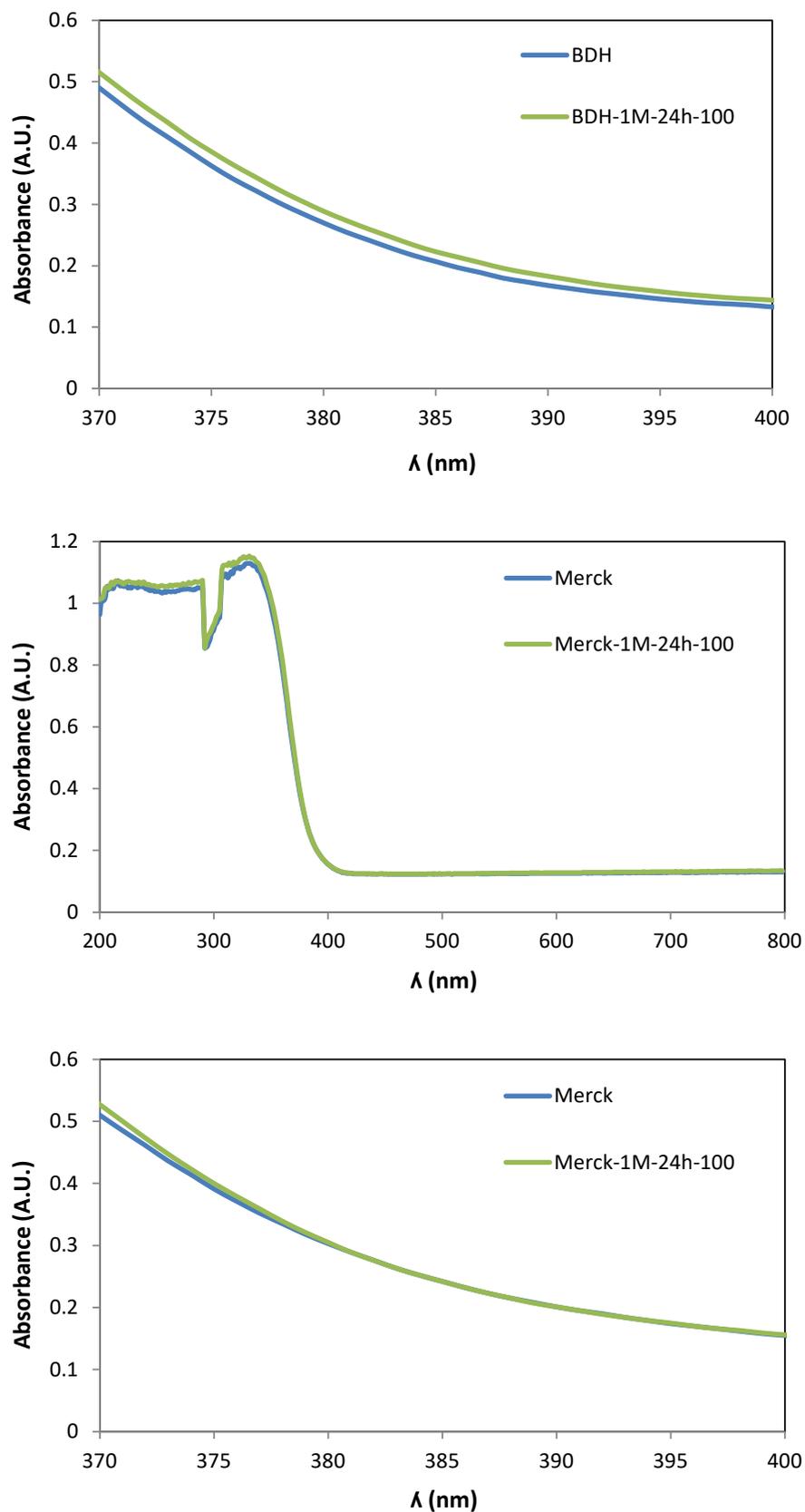


Fig. S6 UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra reported in absorption of BDH, BDH-1M-24h-100, Merck and Merck-1M-24h-100 samples in different visualization.

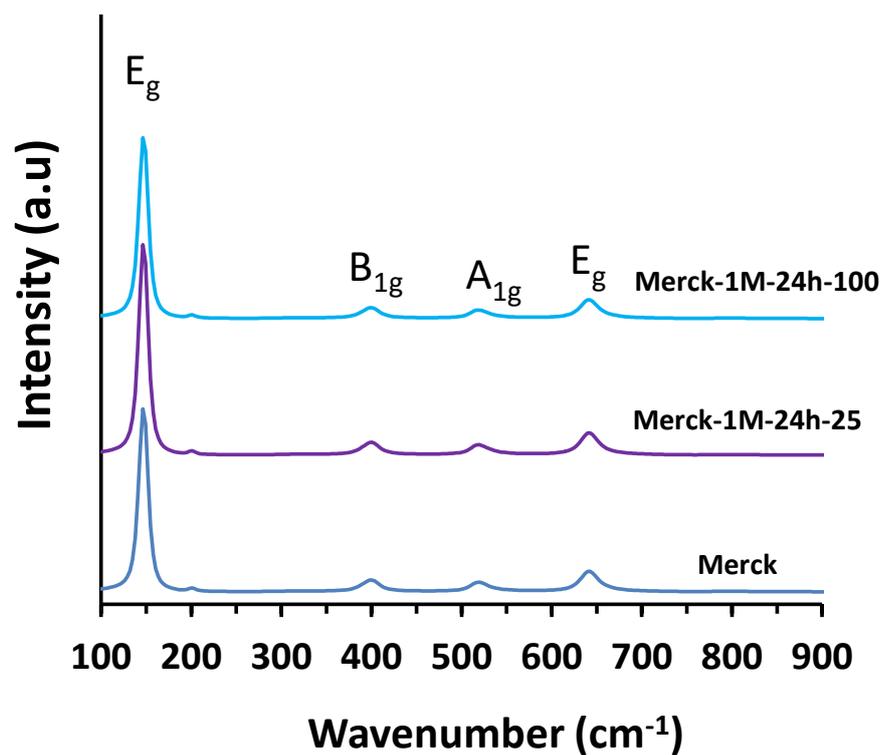
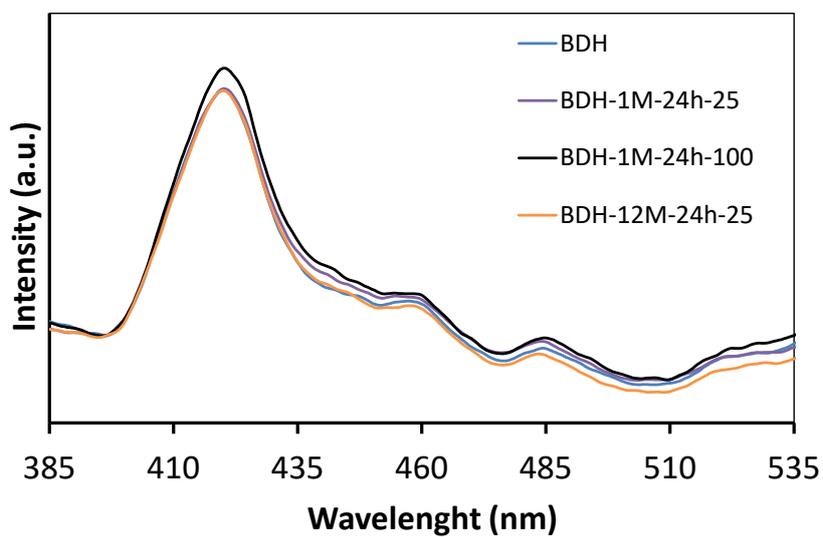


Fig. S7 Raman spectra of pristine and selected Merck TiO₂ catalysts.



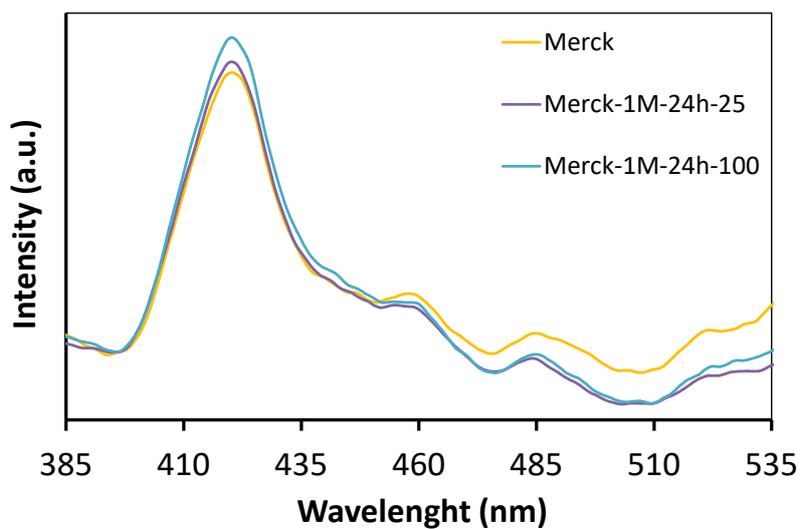


Fig. S8 Photoluminescence emission spectra of NaOH treated BDH (up) and Merck (down) samples.

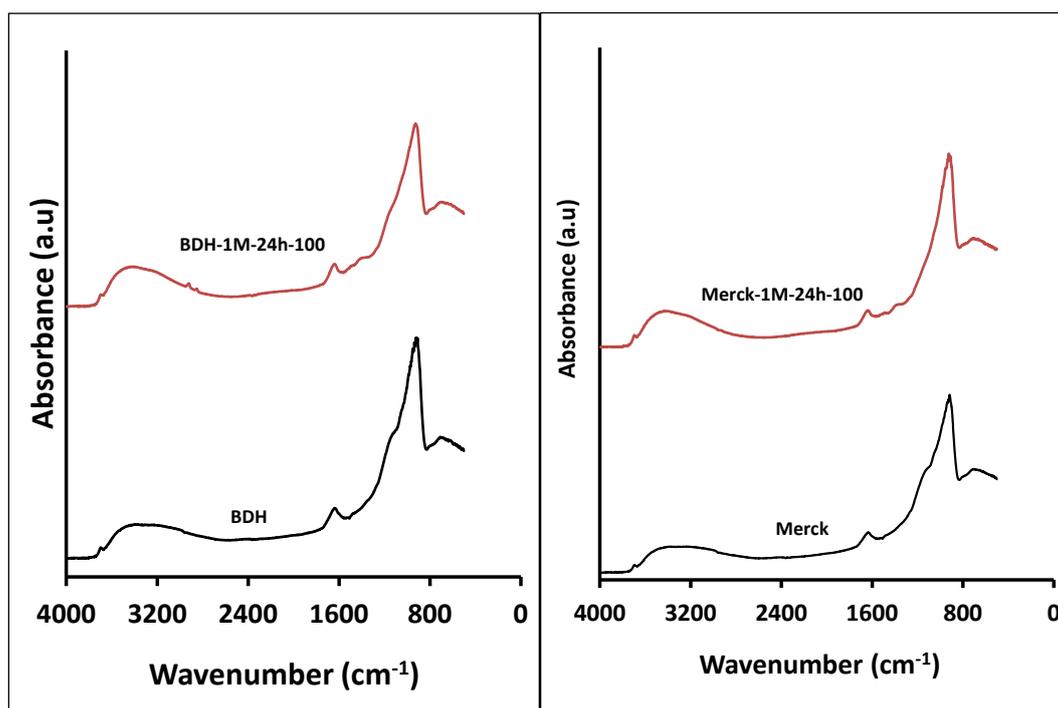
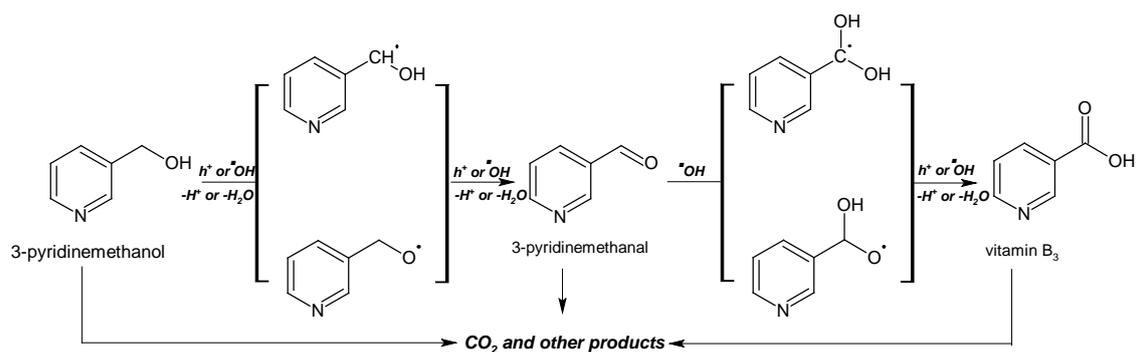
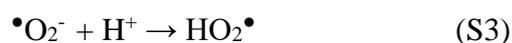
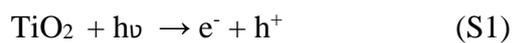


Fig. S9 DRIFT spectra of selected BDH and Merck in the range of 4000-500 cm⁻¹.



Scheme S1. The proposed mechanism for photocatalytic oxidation of 3-pyridinemethanol to 3-pyridinemethanal and vitamin B₃.^{1,2}

References

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