Copper and sulphur co-doped titanium oxide nanoparticles with enhanced catalytic and photocatalytic properties

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Supplementary Material



Fig. S1. XRD patterns of TiO₂, 0.4%S-TiO₂ and 0.3%Cu-TiO₂ samples



Fig. S2. XRD peak of (101) reflection for TiO_2 samples





Fig. S3. a) N_2 isotherms of bare TiO₂ and Cu,S co-doped TiO₂ samples b) pore size distribution of bare TiO₂ and Cu,S co-doped TiO₂ samples (c) N_2 isotherms of Cu-TiO₂ and S-TiO₂ samples and (d) pore size distribution of Cu-TiO₂ and S-TiO₂ samples.



Fig. S4. Zoom in FTIR spectra between 900-1300 cm⁻¹.



Fig. S5. C1s XPS signal for bare TiO_2 and co-doped TiO_2 nanoparticles.

Sample	Parameter	Restriction
1.8%Cu-1.4%S-TiO ₂	Peak position (eV)	Ti ^{IV} -O = [529.5, 530]
1.8%Cu-1.4%S-TiO ₂	Peak position (eV)	Ti ^{III} -O = Ti ^{IV} -O(same sample) ± 0.8
1.8%Cu-1.4%S-TiO ₂	Fwhm (eV)	$Ti^{IV}-O = Ti^{IV}-O$ (bare TiO_2)
Both	Fwhm (eV)	Ti-OH, O _v , sulfate, carboxylate, water = 1.1 x Ti ^{IV} -O
1.8%Cu-1.4%S-TiO ₂	Fwhm (eV)	Ti ^{III} -O = Ti ^{IV} -O

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Fig. S6. Comparison of XPS $Cu2p_{3/2}$ recorded signal for 1.8%Cu-1.4%S-TiO₂ with (a) 1 scan analysis, (b) 25 scan analysis, (c) 30 scan analysis.

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Fig. S7. Photocatalytic degradation of CIP using TiO $_2$ and Cu-S-doped TiO $_2$ samples



Fig. S8. Mineralization and degradation percentages upon 2 h under UV or visible light irradiation.



Fig. S9. Conversion of thioanisole versus reaction time using 1.8%Cu-1.4%S-TiO₂ catalyst.



Fig. S10. FTIR spectra of 1.8% Cu-1.4% S-TiO $_2$ sample before and after oxidation reaction.