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Table S1: Details to calculate Quantum yield and number of incident photons

Quantum yield calculation:

The quantum yield (lost bacteria CFU per incident UV photon per gram catalyst) has been calculated by knowing the number of lost Bacteria CFU, and dividing it by number of UV incident photons by grams of TiO₂ catalyst used.

The number of UV incident photons has been calculated as follows:

Powder	Beaker radius = 2.5 cm Beaker cross sectional area =
catalysts:	$2.5 \times 2.5 \times 3.14 = 19.6 \text{ cm}^2$
	Total incident power = $(0.136 \text{ W/cm}^2) \text{ x } 19.6 \text{ cm}^2 = 2.67 \text{ W}$
	Total incident energy in 1 h = 2.67 W x 1 h x 60 min x 60 s/min = 9612 J
	UV incident energy (5% photons shorter than 400 nm) = 9612 J $\times 5/100 = 480.6 \text{ J}$
	$480.6 \text{ J UV} = (\text{nxhxc/}\lambda) = \text{nx}[6.626\text{x}10^{-34} \text{ J/s}]\text{x}[3\text{x}10^{8} \text{ m/s}]/[400\text{x}10^{-9} \text{ m}]$
	Where n = number of photons, h is Planck constant, c is speed of light, λ is UV wavelength in m
	$480.6 = n [[0.05]] \times 10^{-17} =$
	Number of incident UV photons = $\sim 9612 \times 10^{17} = 9.612 \times 10^{20}$
	photons
Film catalysts:	Total exposed catalyst area = 2 slides x2.5x7.5 cm ² /slide =37.5 cm ²
	Total incident power = $0.136 \text{ W/cm}^2 \text{ x}37.5 \text{ cm}^2 = 5.1 \text{ W}$
	Total incident energy in 3 h= $5.1 \text{ W} \times (3 \text{ h}) \times (60 \text{ min/h}) \times (60 \text{ s/min})$ = 55080 J
	Total incident UV energy = 55080x5/100 = 2754 J nhv=nhxc/λ meter
	2754 J = n x $[6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J/s x } {(3x10^8 \text{ m/s})/(400x10^{-9} \text{ m})}$ 2754 J = n x 0.05×10^{-17}
	Number of incident UV photons = $55080x10^{17} = 55x10^{20}$