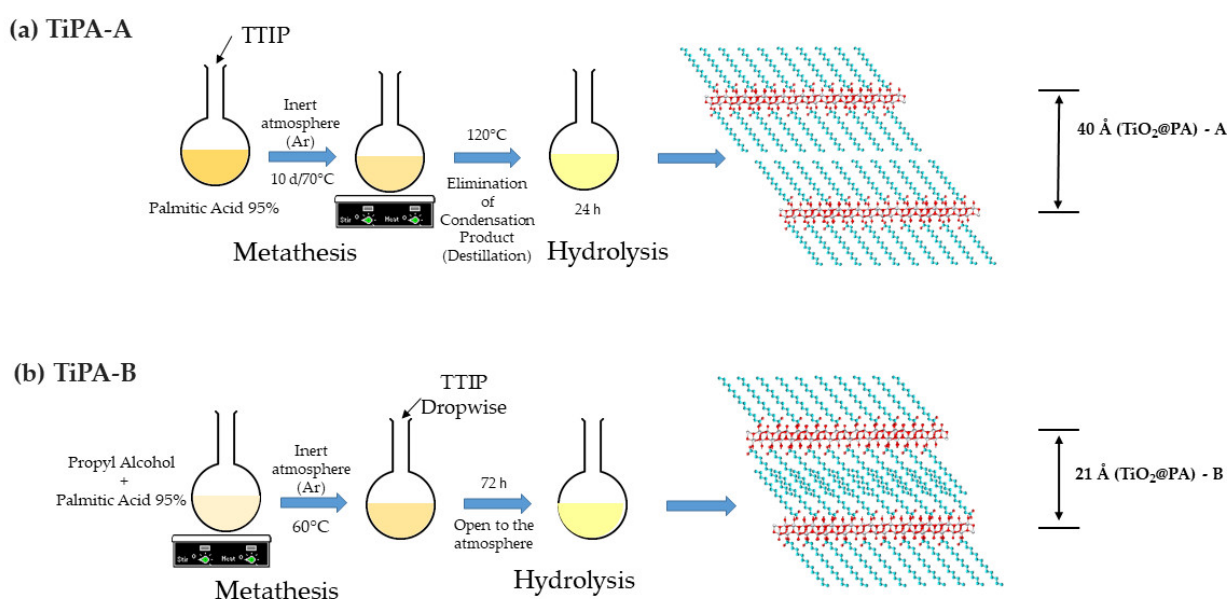
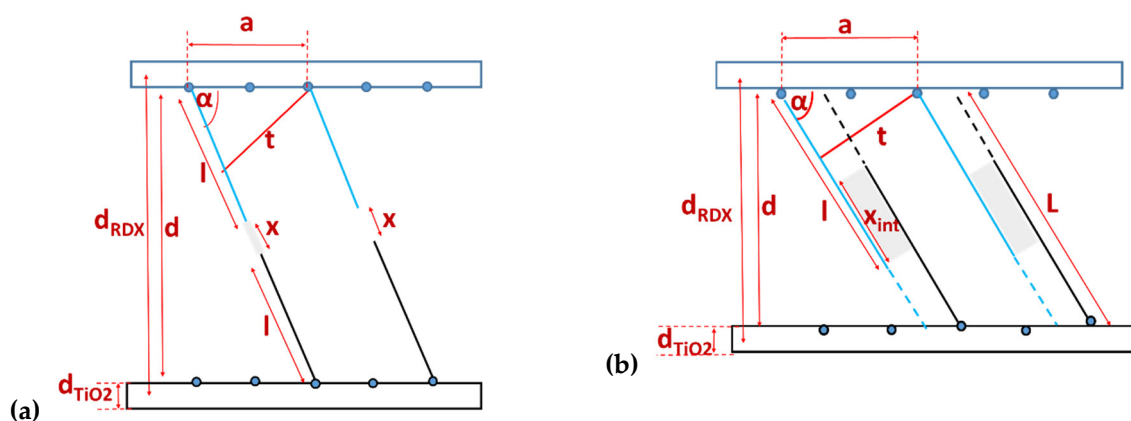


Supplementary Information

Two-Dimensional Titanium Dioxide–Surfactant Photoactive Supramolecular Networks: Synthesis, Properties, and Applications for the Conversion of Light Energy



Scheme S1. Diagram of synthesis methods of TiO₂@Surfactants nanocomposites. Sequential process (a) and Concurrent process (b).



Scheme S2. Geometric model to describe the structure of commensurate TiO₂@fatty acids. Sequential process (a) and Concurrent process (b).

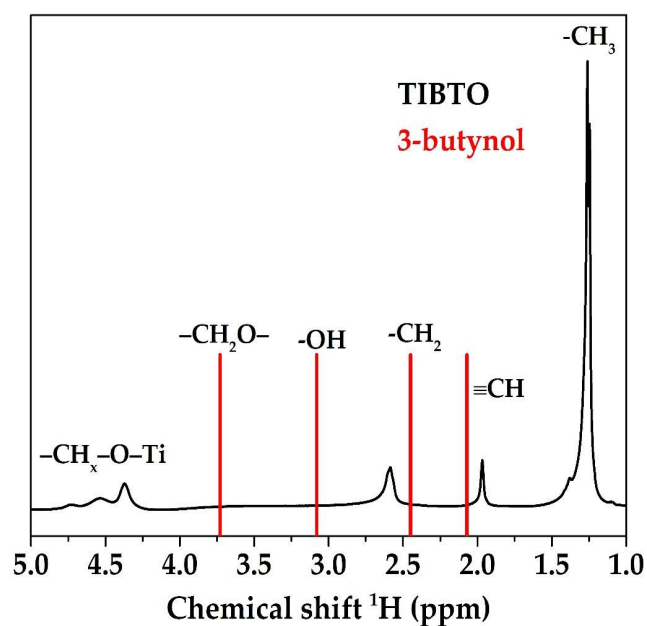


Figure S1. ^1H -NMR spectrum of the intermediate molecular dimer $[\text{Ti}(\text{TIP})_3(\text{BTO})(\text{OH})_2]_2\text{O}$ in CDCl_3 solution at room temperature. Chemical shifts (ppm, relative to tetramethylsilane TMS). Red lines indicate the chemical changes of 3-butyn-1-ol.

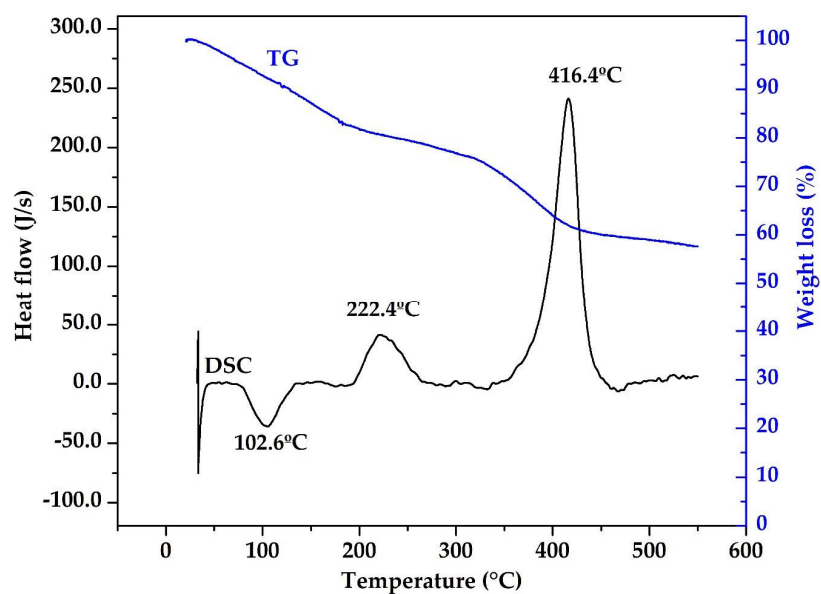


Figure S2. Thermal analysis of TiBTO. Left axis, DSC analysis; right axis, TG analysis.

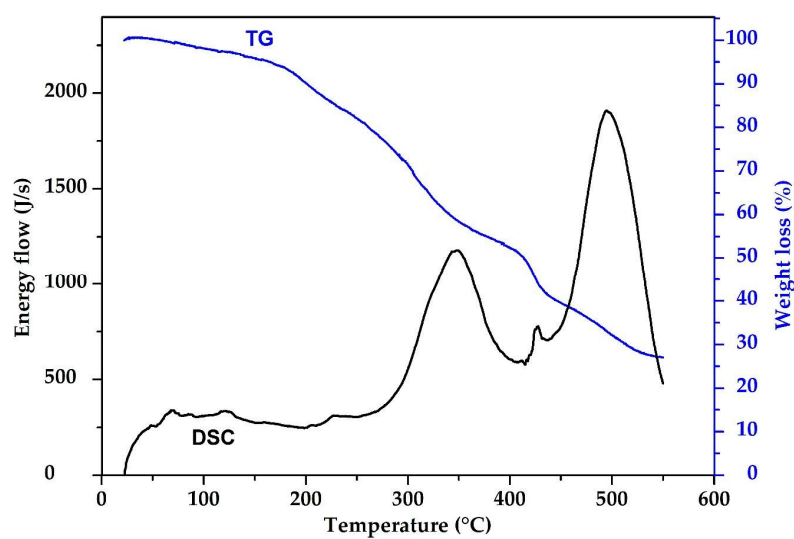


Figure S3. Thermal analysis of TiPA-A. Left axis, DSC analysis; right axis, TG analysis.

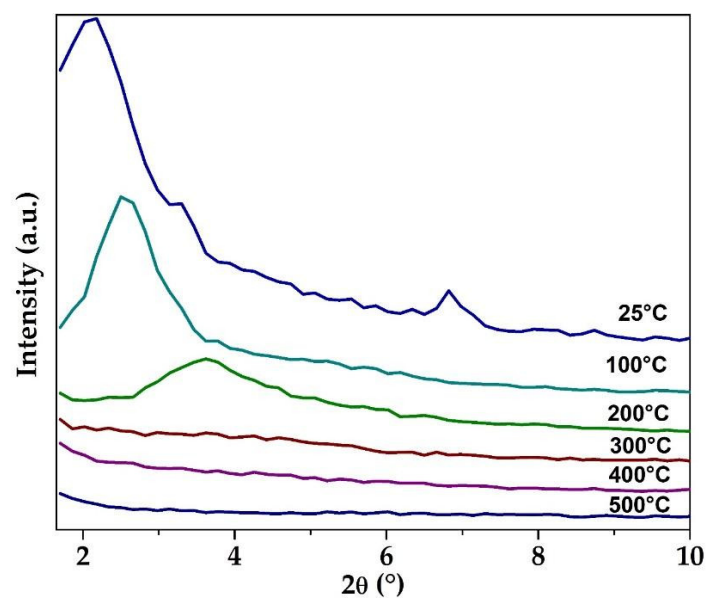


Figure S4. XRD patterns of TiPA-A samples heated in air at different temperatures.

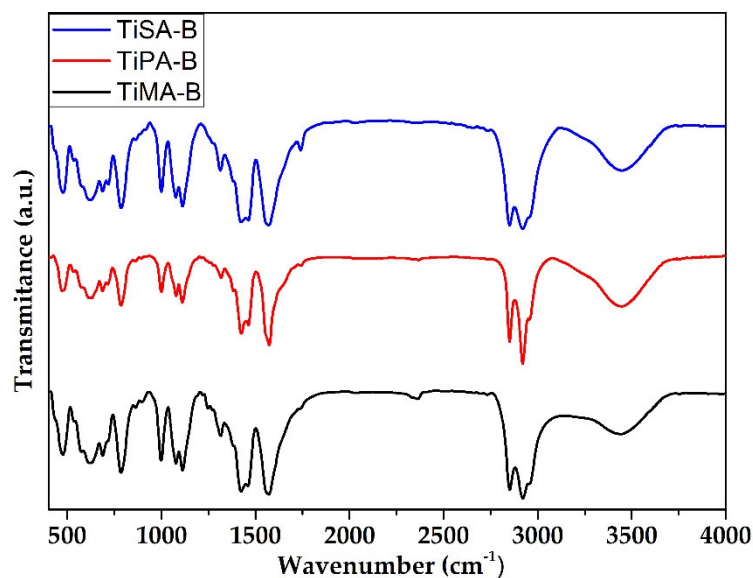


Figure S5. FTIR spectra of TiO₂@fatty-acid nanocomposites prepared through the concurrent process. TiMA-B (a); TiPA-B (b); and TiSA (c).

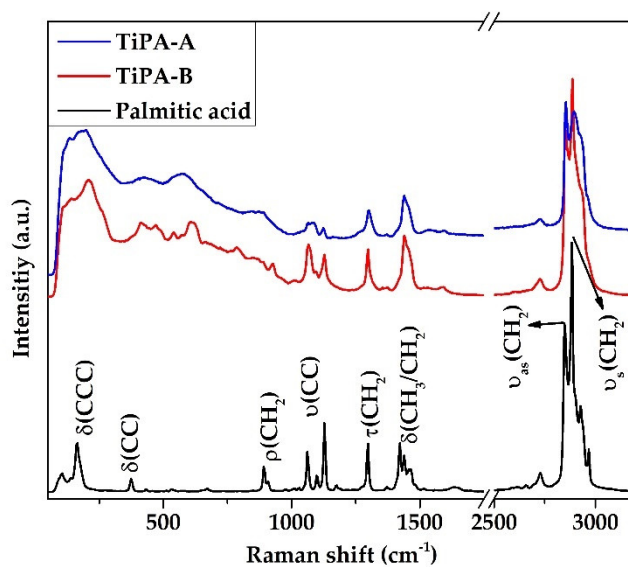


Figure S6. Raman scattering in the range of 1200 to 3200 cm⁻¹ for TiMA-A, TiMA-B and pristine myristic acid.

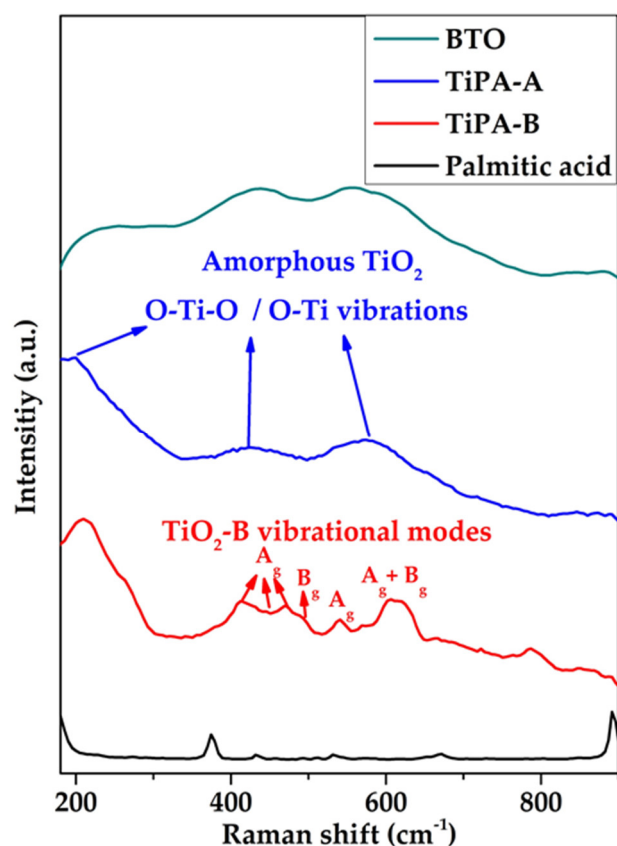


Figure S7. Raman scattering in the range of 0 to 950 cm^{-1} for TiPA-A, TiPA-B, and TiBTO and palmitic acid samples.

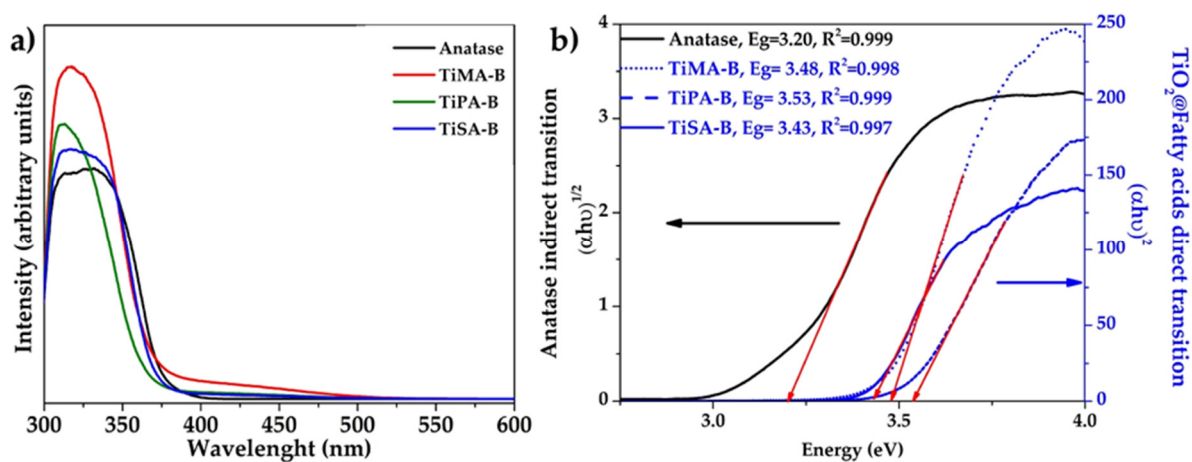


Figure S8. Absorbance spectra of TiFA-B semiconductor nanocomposites and of anatase (a); band gaps of TiFA-B semiconductor nanocomposites for a direct transition (right axis) compared to that of TiO_2 -anatase for an indirect transition (left axis), calculated by the Tauc relationship. M (TiMA): 3.48 eV, $R^2=0.998$; S (TiPA): 3.53 eV, $R^2=0.999$; P(TiSA): 3.43 eV, $R^2=0.997$ (b).

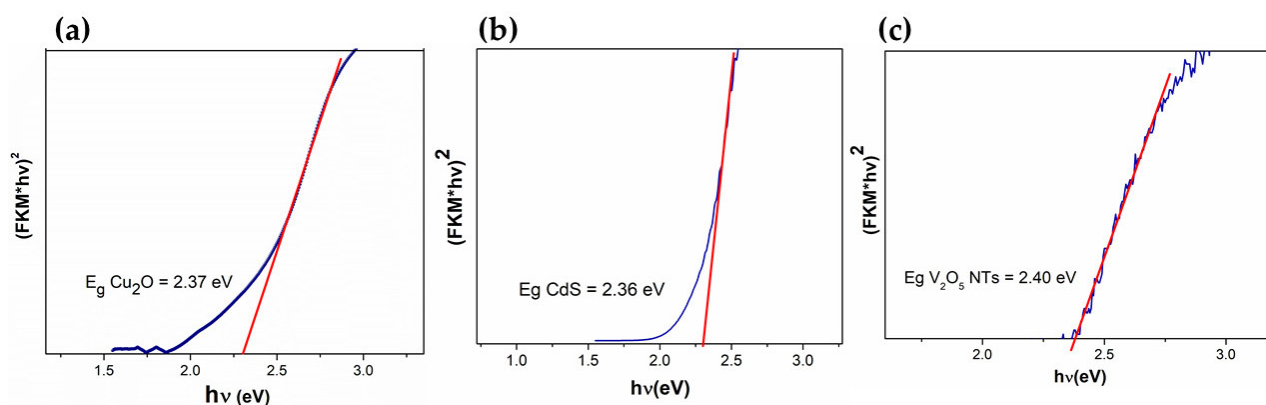


Figure S9. Tauc plots of Cu₂O (a), CdS (b), and V₂O₅ (c).

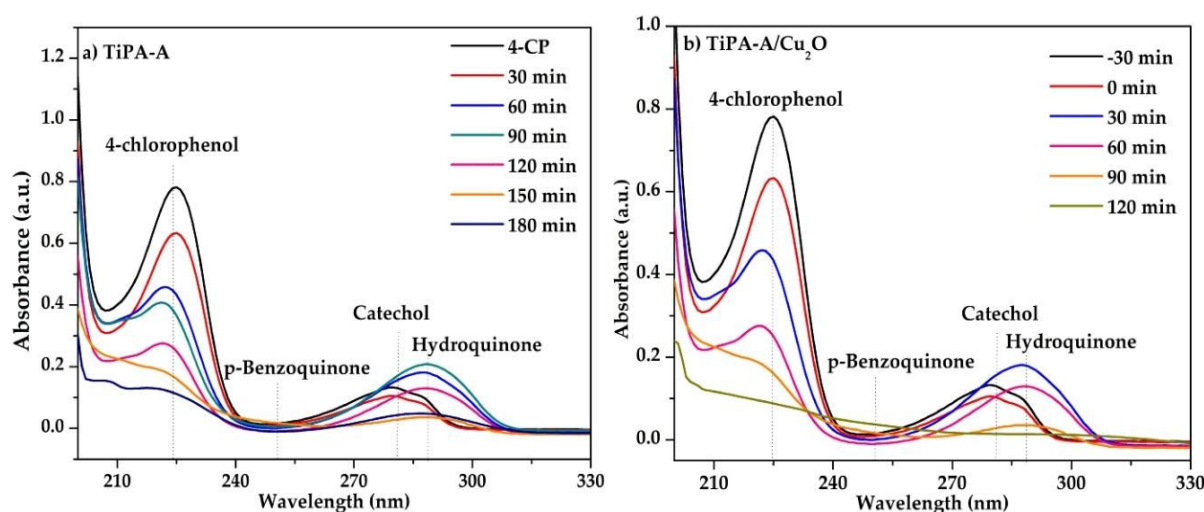


Figure S10. Simulated-solar light-driven degradation of 4-chlorophenol (4-CP) assisted by TiPA-A (a) and by composite TiPA-A/Cu₂O (b).

Table S1. Chemical composition of the products obtained by the sequential process from the analysis of microelements and complemented with thermogravimetric analysis.

Sample	Analysis Exp.(calculated) %			Empirical Formula
	C	H	Ti	
TiBTO	30.4 (30.50)	4.00 (3.490)	30.3 (30.44)	TiO ₂ (C ₄ H ₅)•0.25(TiO ₂ H ₂ O)
TiPA-A	49.8 (50.37)	10.2 (8.940)	17.9 (17.59)	0.7[TiO ₂ (C ₁₆ H ₃₅ O)]•[HTiO ₂ (C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂) _{2.3} •H ₂ O]

Table S2. Chemical composition of the products obtained by the concurrent process from the analysis of microelements and complemented with thermogravimetric analysis.

Sample	Analysis Exp.(calculated) %			Empirical Formula
	C	H	Ti	
TiMA-B	60.81 (61.17)	10.37 (9.66)	12.67 (12.62)	Ti(C ₁₄ H ₂₇ O)•0.42(C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂)•0.1[HTiO ₂ (C ₁₄ H ₂₇ O)(H ₂ O)]
TiPA-B	60.87 (60.91)	10.62 (11.56)	10.84 (10.85)	Ti(C ₁₆ H ₃₅ O)•0.4(C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂)•0.4(H ₂ O)
TiSA-B	61.10 (61.00)	10.37 (11.19)	12.67 (13.09)	Ti(C ₁₈ H ₃₉ O)•0.03(C ₁₈ H ₄₀ O ₂)•0.3(H ₂ O)