

Supplementary Materials

Hybrid TiO₂–Polyaniline Photocatalysts and their Application in Building Gypsum Plasters

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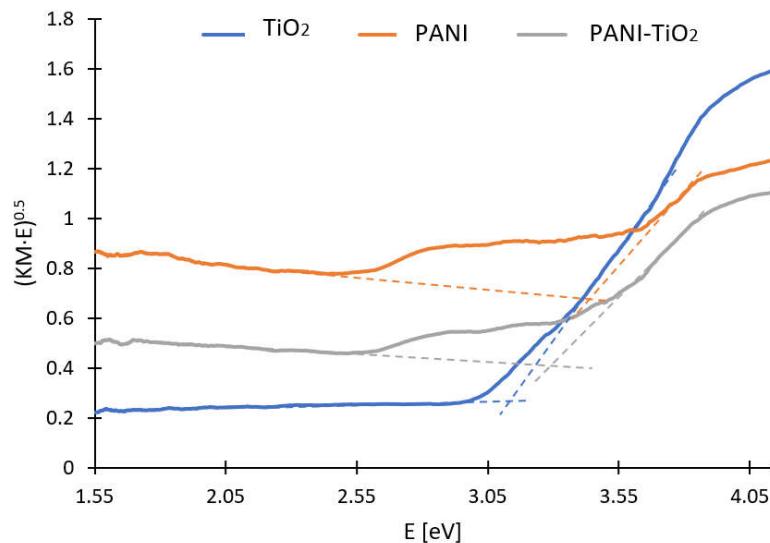


Figure S1. The Tauc plots for TiO₂, PANI and PANI-TiO₂.

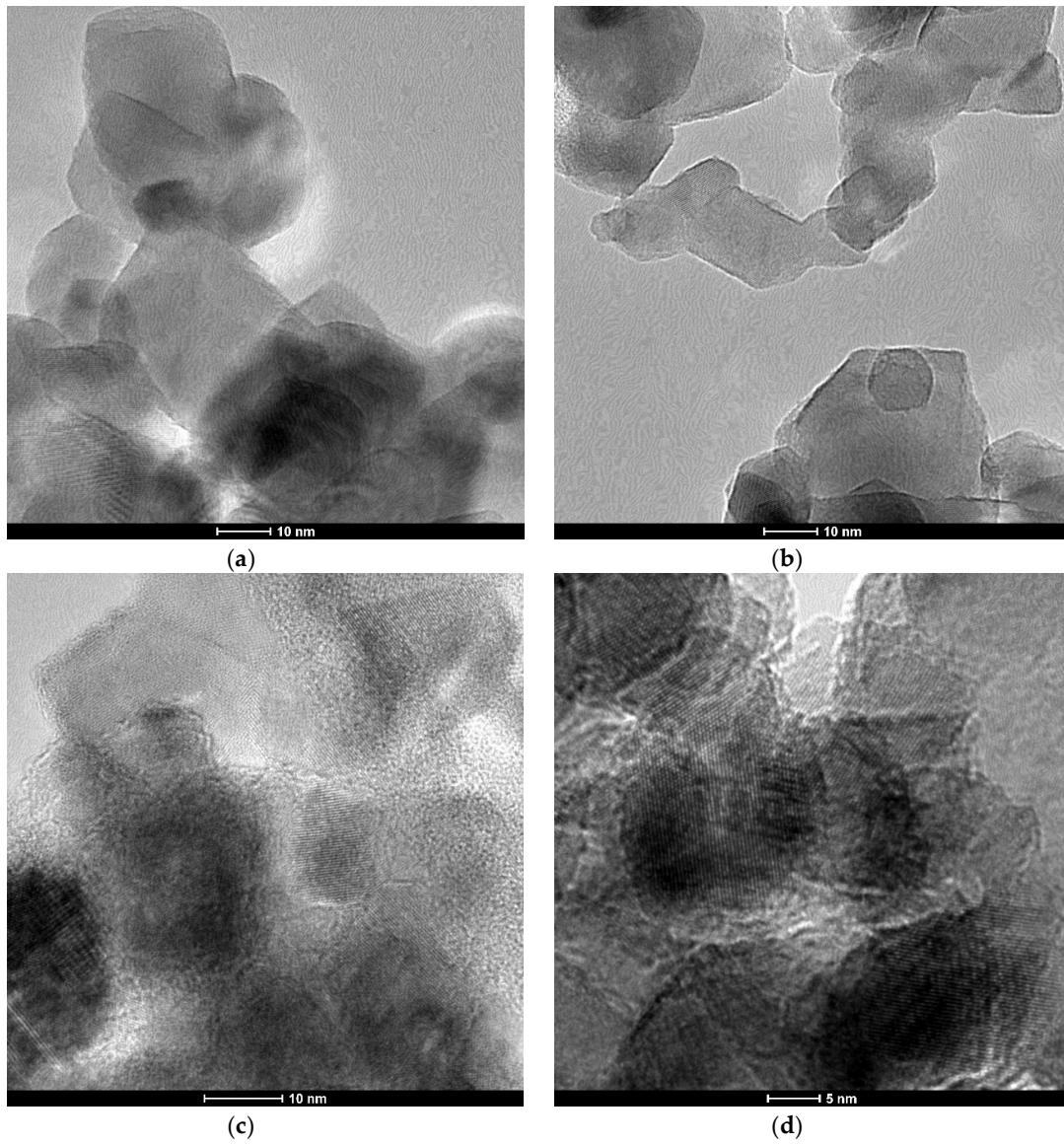


Figure 2. **a–d:** TEM microscopic images of PANI/TiO₂ composite.

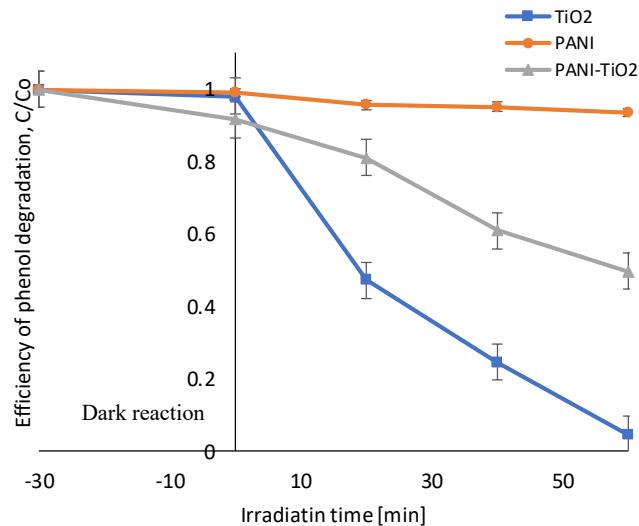


Figure S3. Photocatalytic activity of TiO₂, PANI and PANI-TiO₂ in reaction of phenol degradation under UV-Vis light irradiation.

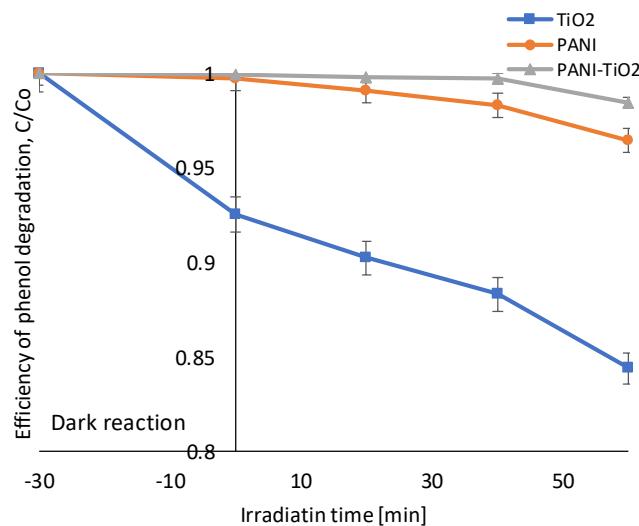


Figure S4. Photocatalytic activity of TiO₂, PANI and PANI-TiO₂ in reaction of phenol degradation under Vis > 400 nm light irradiation.

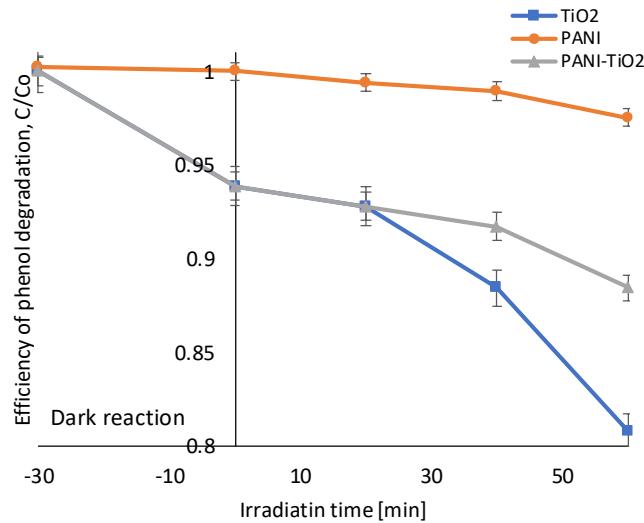


Figure S5. Photocatalytic activity of TiO_2 , PANI and PANI-TiO_2 in reaction of phenol degradation under $\text{Vis} > 420 \text{ nm}$ light irradiation.

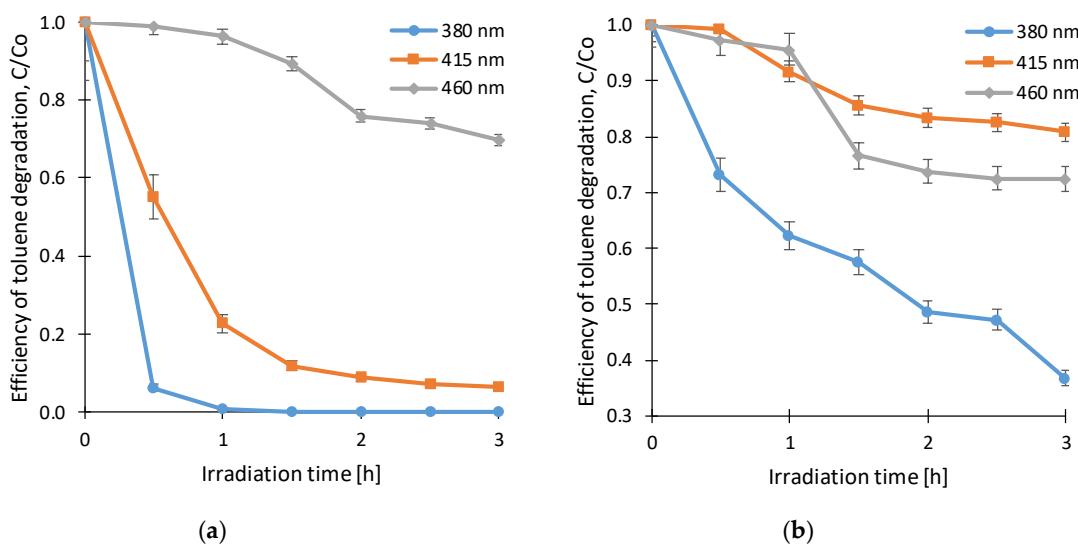


Figure S6. Toluene degradation in time. The effect of irradiation source with maximum wavelength emission at 380 nm, 415 nm and 460 nm for **a)** TiO_2 and **b)** PANI-TiO_2 hybrid nanocomposite.

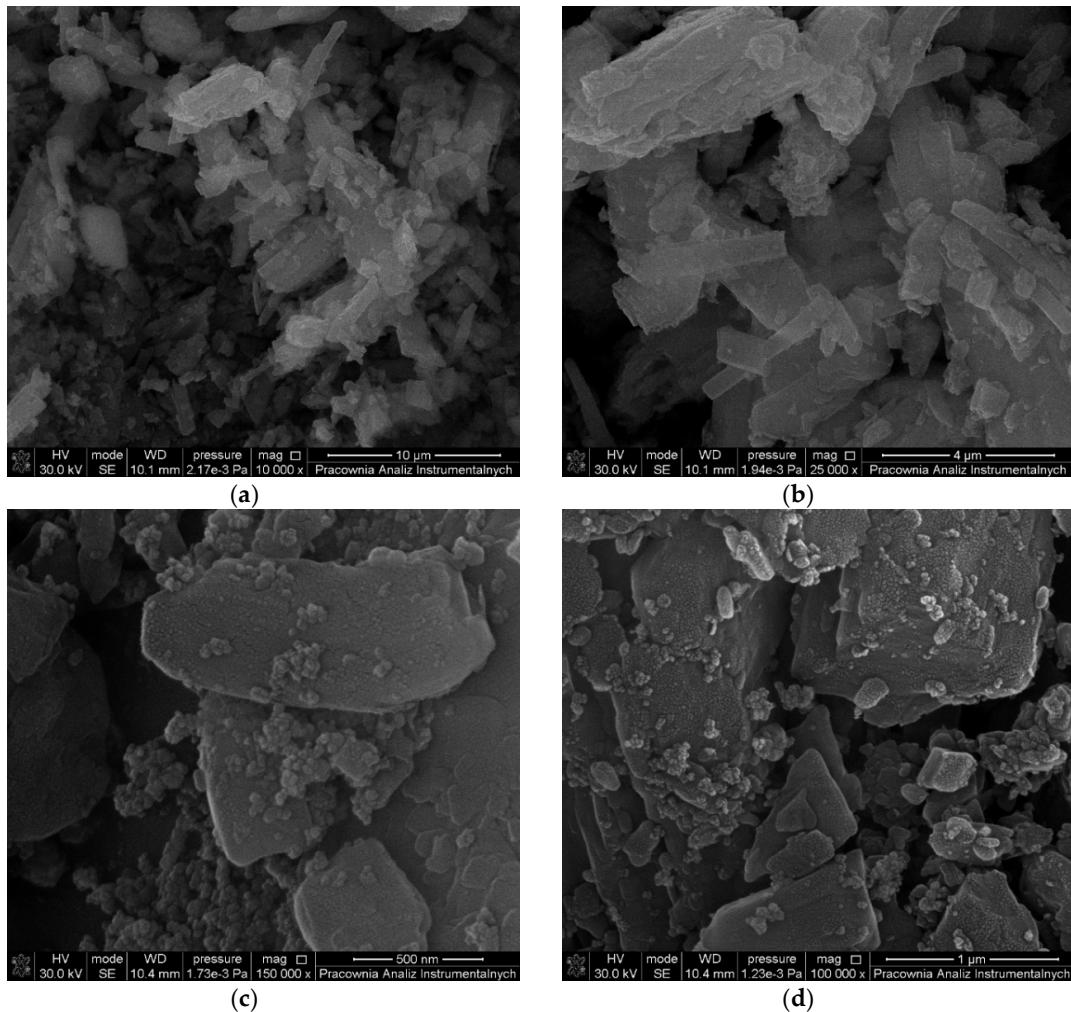


Figure 7. a–d: SEM images of gypsum surface modified with PANI-TiO₂.

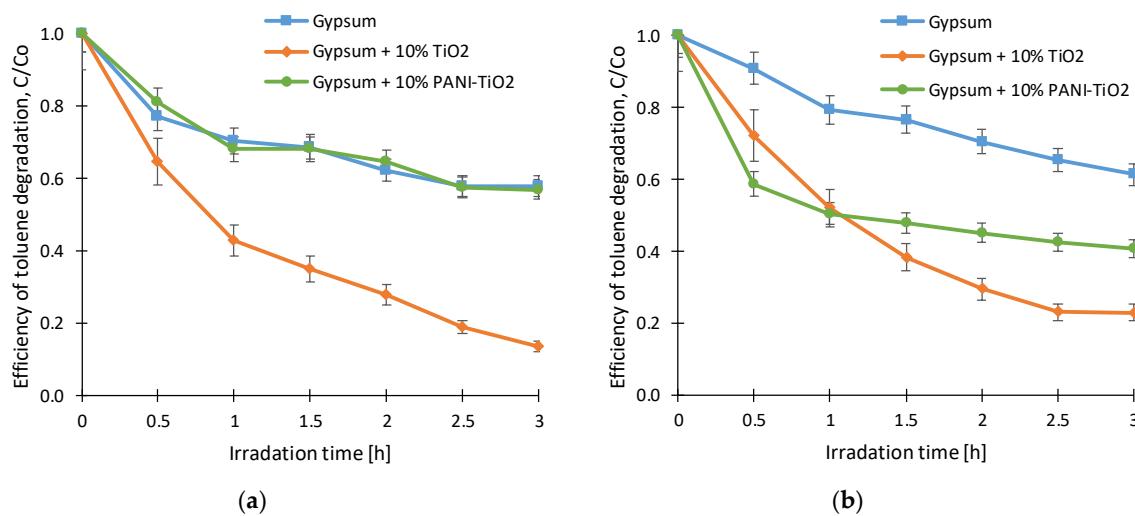


Figure 8. Toluene degradation in time for gypsum, gypsum + 10% TiO₂, and gypsum + 10% PANI-TiO₂ using a) LEDs with a maximum wavelength emission at 380 nm, b) LEDs irradiation source with a maximum wavelength emission at 460 nm.