

Supplementary Materials: Design of Novel Photocatalytic Films for the Protection of Architectural Surfaces via the Incorporation of Green Photocatalysts

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Table S1. Mix design of the concrete and lime mortars treated with the proposed nanocomposite FX-C with TiO₂-Cdots.

Concrete Composition (%w/w)		
Cement	9814 CEM II/B-LL 32,5N	19.6
Coarse aggregates	9738 Medium NORDIA limestone	40.2
Fine aggregates	9737 Sand NORDIA limestone	40.2
Lime mortar Composition (%w/w)		
Natural Hydraulic Lime (NHL 3.5)		15
Metakaolin (Argical -M1000, Imerys Group)		10
Carbonaceous sand 0-4 mm		47.81
Quartz sand 0-7 mm		15.94
Coarse-grained carbonaceous sand 2-5 mm		11.25

Table S2. Protective agent uptake on concrete, limestone and lime mortar specimens.

Specimen	Protective Agent Uptake (gr/m ²)
Concrete	108.33
Limestone	75.10
Lime mortar	136.91

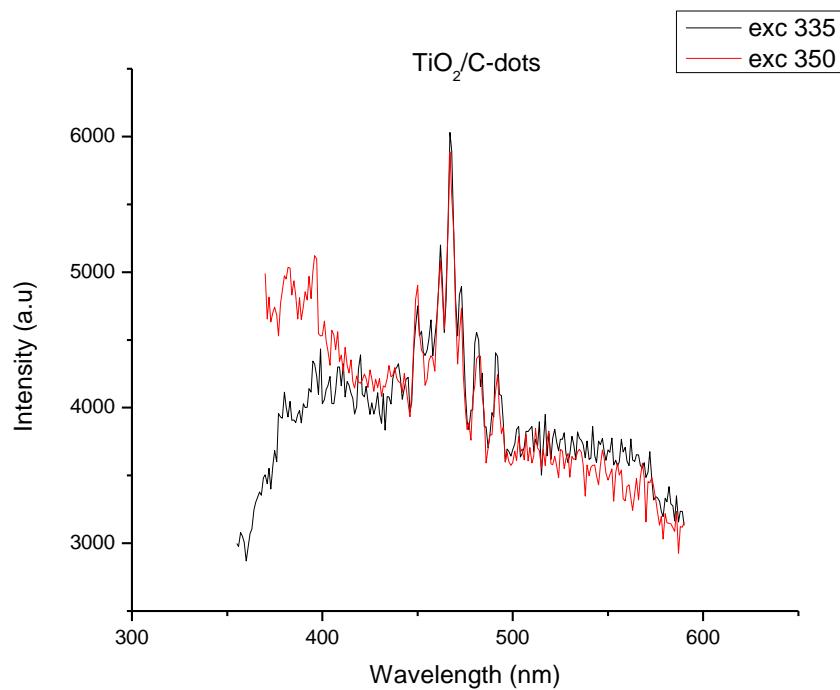


Figure S1. Fluorescence spectra of $\text{TiO}_2/\text{C-dots}$.

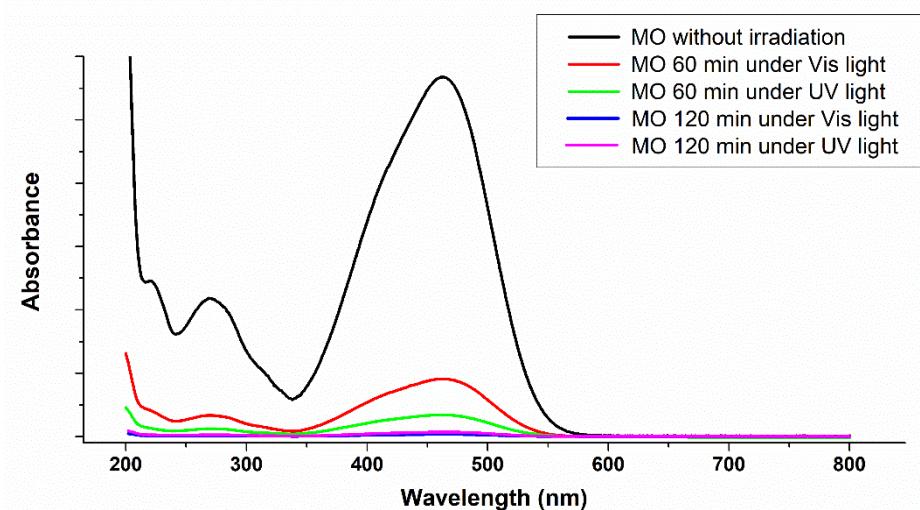


Figure S2. $\text{TiO}_2/\text{C-dots}$: UV-Vis spectra of MO before (black line) and after 180 min irradiation with UV (green line) and Vis (red line).

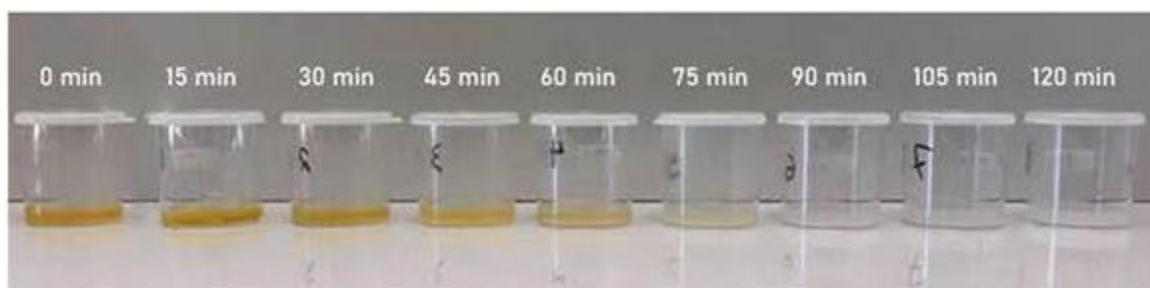


Figure S3. $\text{TiO}_2/\text{C-dots}$: Macroscopic image of Methylene Orange photodegradation by UV.



Figure S4. TiO₂/C-dots: Macroscopic image of Methylene Orange photodegradation by Vis.



Figure S5. FX-C (**a,d**), FX-C with TiO₂ (**b,e**), FX-C with TiO₂/C-dots (**c,f**) in the form of sol and xerogel, respectively. Xerogels' diameter is about 30 mm.