

-Supporting information-

Cobalt promoted TiO₂/GO for the photocatalytic degradation of oxytetracycline and Congo Red

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Materials and methods

Graphite powder (>20 μ m), Cobalt nitrate (Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O)(98%), titanium (IV) isopropoxide (TIP)(97%), anatase titanium dioxide (99.7%), cobalt oxide, oxytetracycline (OCT, >95%), Congo Red (CR), terephthalic acid (98%), sodium sulfate (\geq 99%) and Indium tin oxide (ITO) coated glass slides were purchased from Sigma Aldrich. Table S1 shows the structure, chemical properties, and absorbance maximum (λ_{max}) of oxytetracycline (OTC), Congo Red (CR). Ethanol, sodium hydroxide (NaOH, 99%) and methanol (MeOH, analytical grade) were purchased from Merck Millipore, Germany. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) was purchased from PFP Matsunden Chemicals Ltd., South Korea. 500 W Xenon lamp was purchased from Woosung Electric Co. Ltd., South Korea.

Table S1. Surface (XPS) and bulk (XRF) Co content of composites.

Sample	Co loading / wt%	
	Surface	Bulk
0.5 wt% Co ₃ O ₄ /TiO ₂	0	2.3
1 wt% Co ₃ O ₄ /TiO ₂	0.61	6.1
2% Co ₃ O ₄ /TiO ₂	0.75	10.3
2 wt% Co ₃ O ₄ /TiO ₂ /GO	0.8	8.5

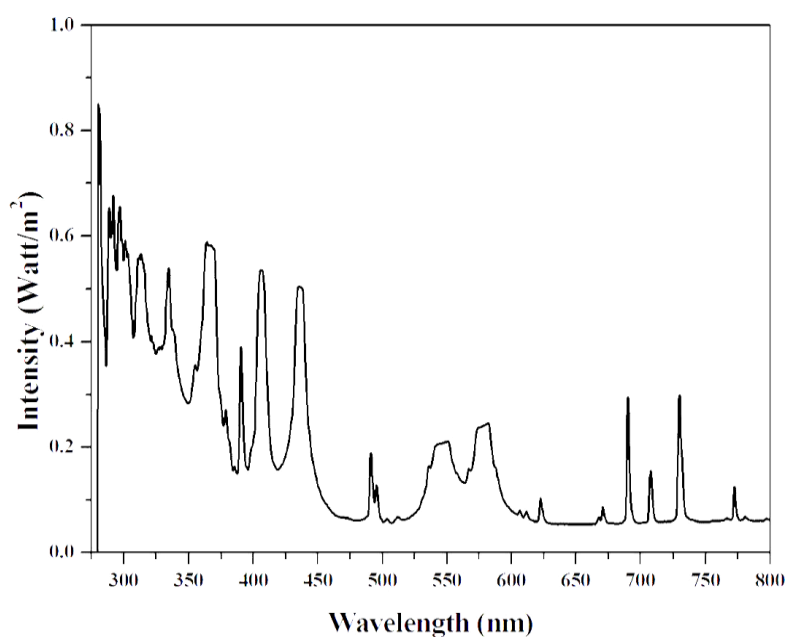


Figure S1. Spectral distribution of light.

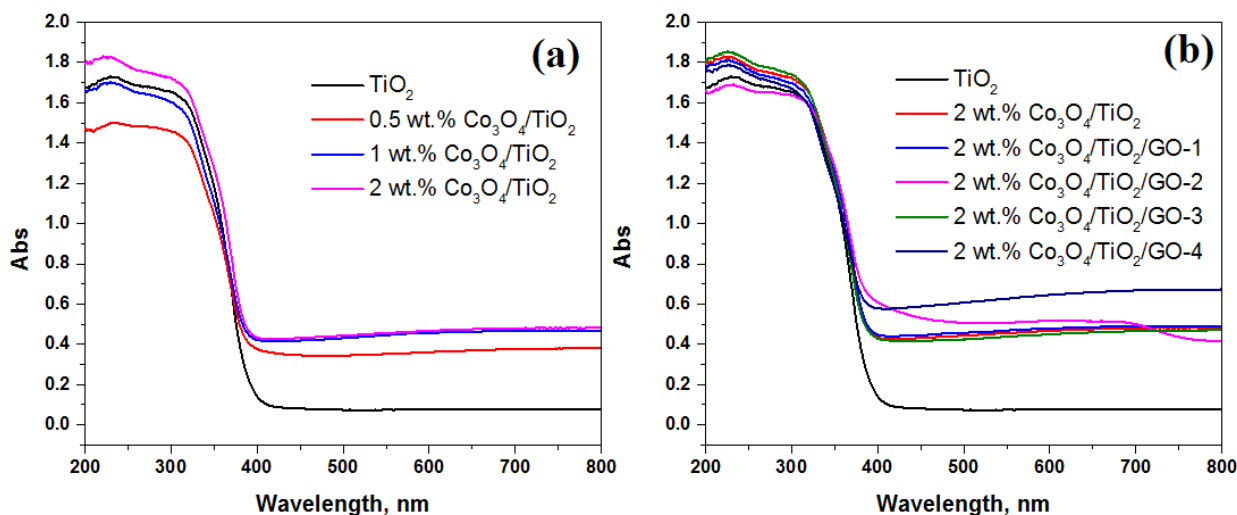


Figure S2. DRUV absorption spectra of (a) Co₃O₄/TiO₂ and (b) amine functionalized 2 wt% Co₃O₄/TiO₂/GO nanocomposites as a function of Co or GO loading. Reference anatase is shown for comparison.

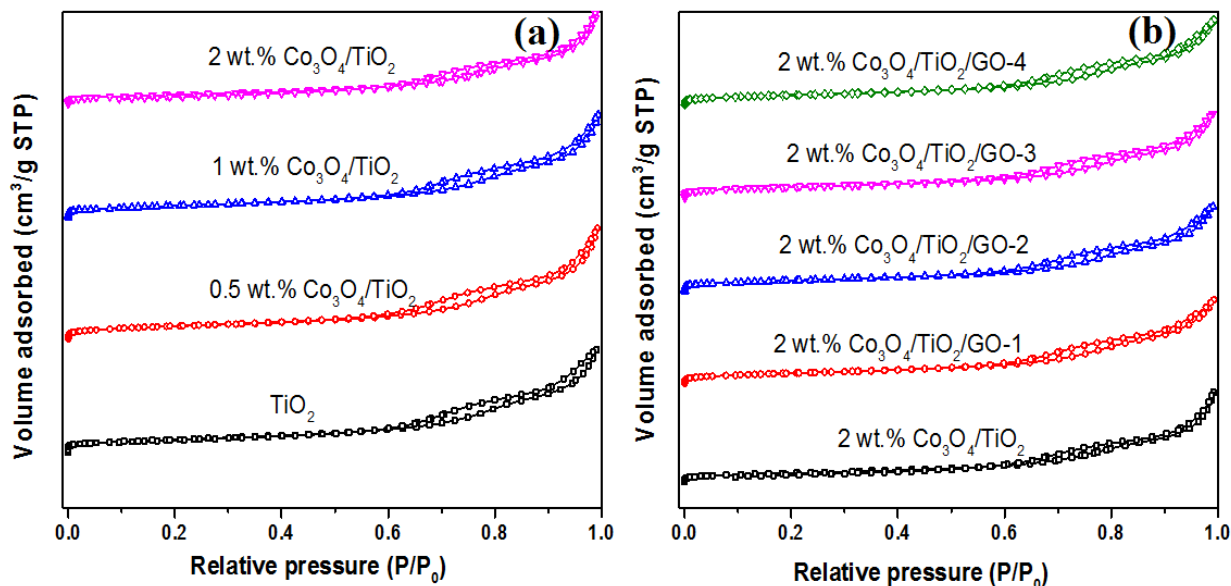


Figure S3. Adsorption-desorption isotherms of (a) Co₃O₄/TiO₂ and (b) amine functionalized 2 wt% Co₃O₄/TiO₂/GO nanocomposites as a function of Co or GO loading. Reference anatase is shown for comparison.

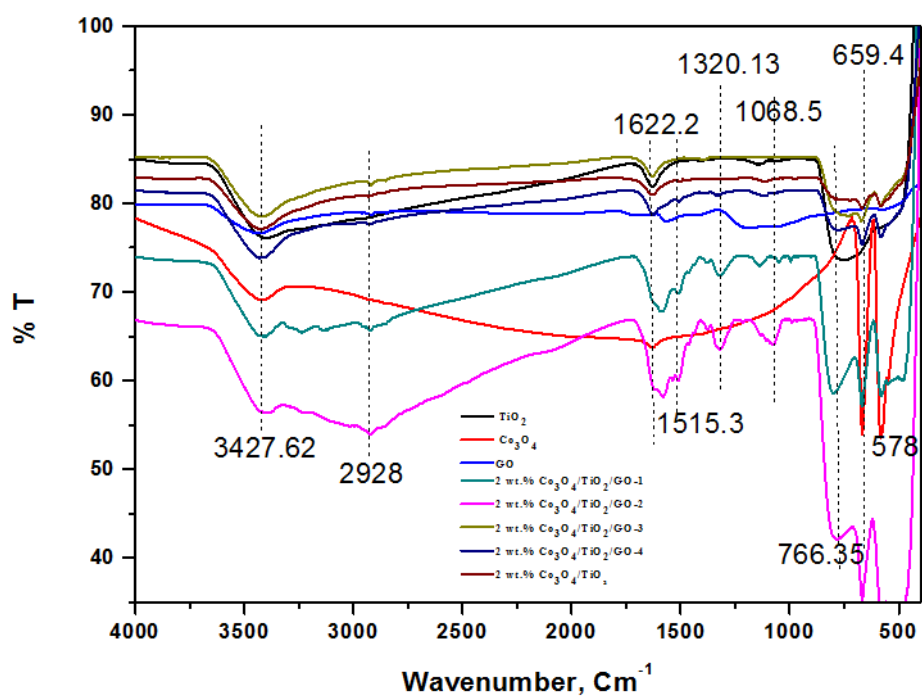


Figure S4. DRIFT spectra of $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2$ and (b) amine functionalized 2 wt% $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2/\text{GO}$ nanocomposites.

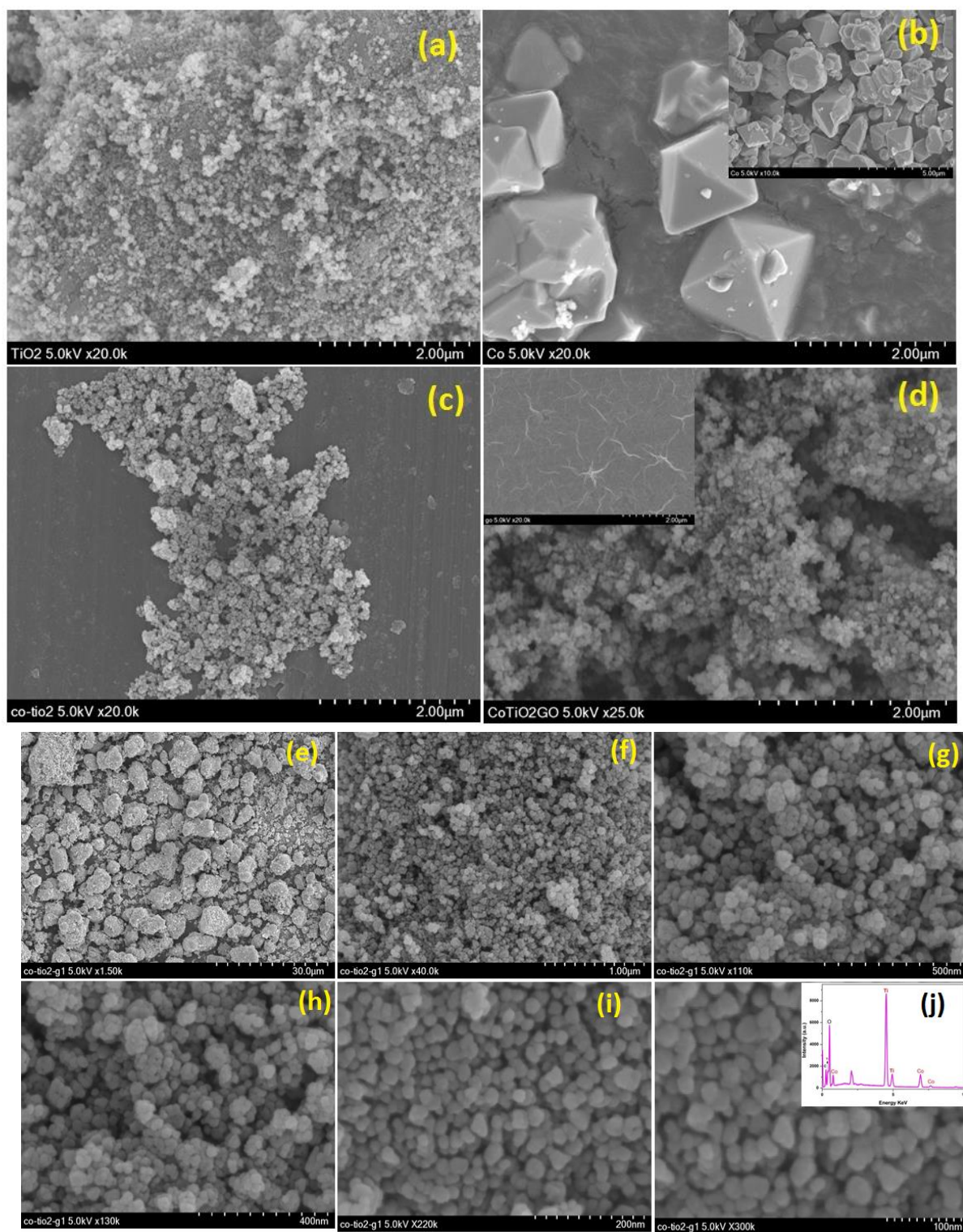


Figure S5. SEM micrographs (a) TiO₂ reference, (b) Co₃O₄ reference, (c) 2 wt% Co₃O₄/TiO₂, (d) 2 wt% Co₃O₄/TiO₂/GO-1(GO reference inset), (e-j) 2 wt% Co₃O₄/TiO₂/GO-1 (EDX spectra inset).

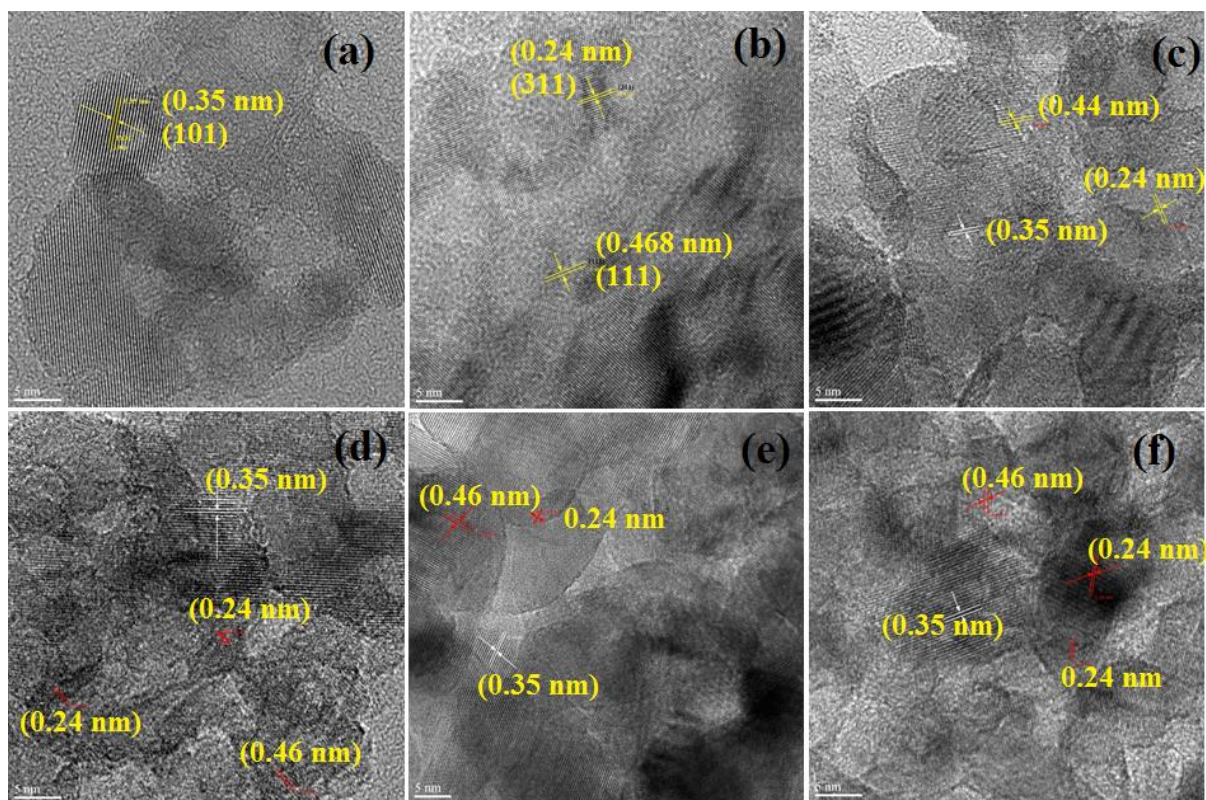


Figure S6. (a-f) HR-TEM d-space analysis of pure and doped TiO₂ photocatalysts (scale bar 5nm), (a) pure TiO₂, (b) Co₃O₄, (c,d) 2 wt % Co₃O₄/TiO₂, and (e,f) 2 wt% Co₃O₄/TiO₂/GO-1

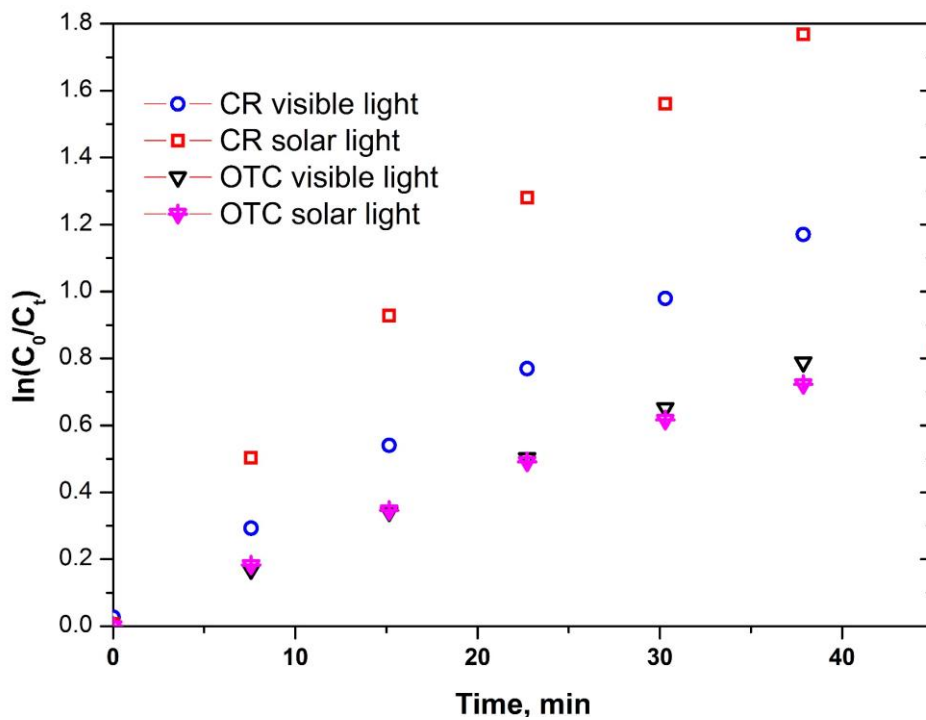


Figure S7. Photodegradation of CR and OTC under simulated solar and visible irradiation over amine functionalized 2 wt% Co₃O₄/TiO₂/GO nanocomposite determined by UV-Vis.

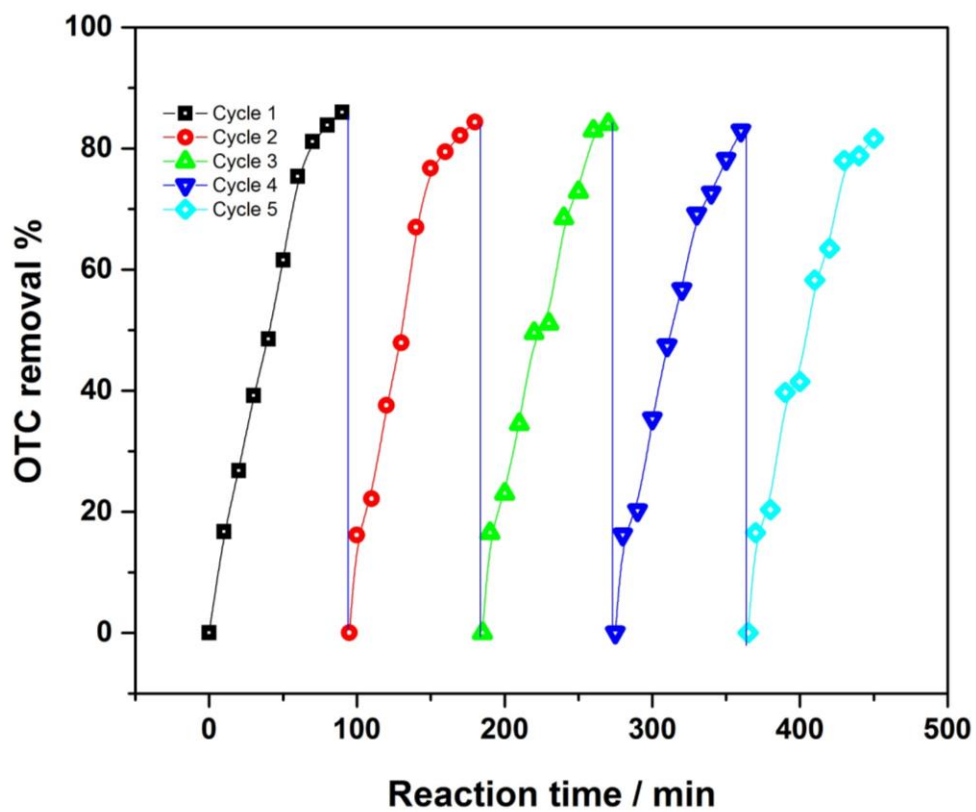
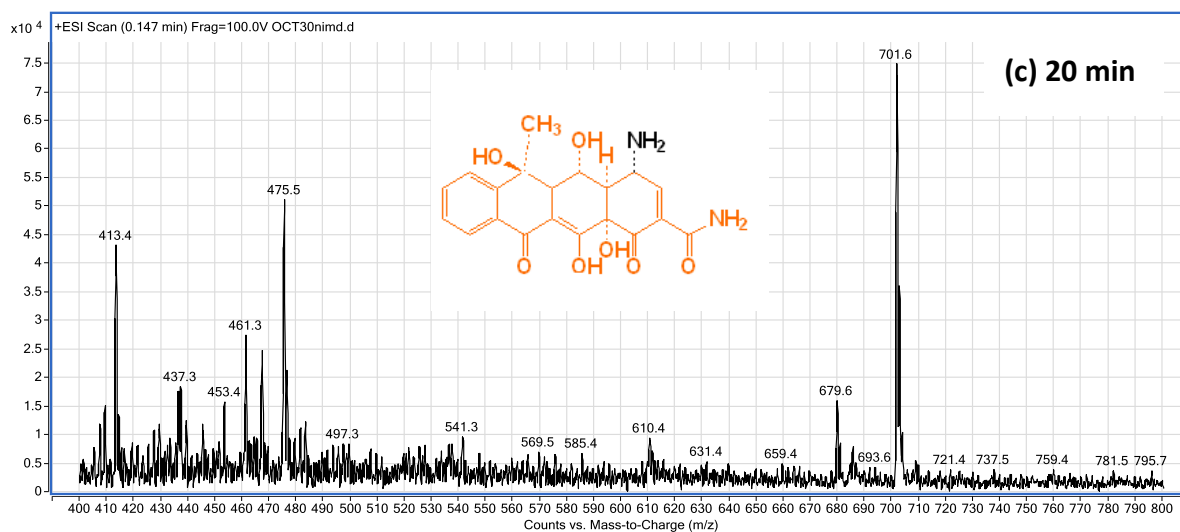
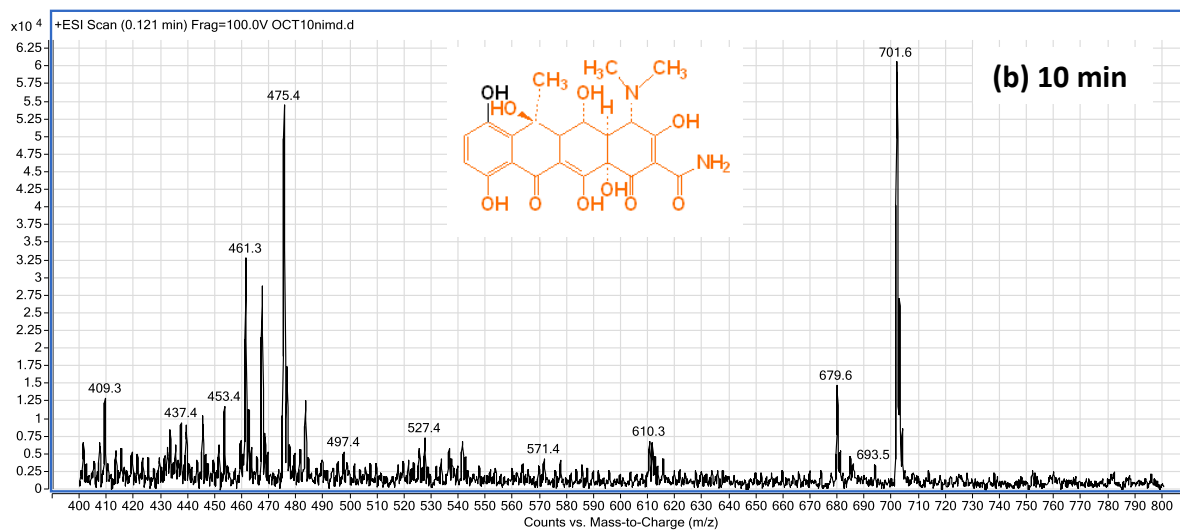
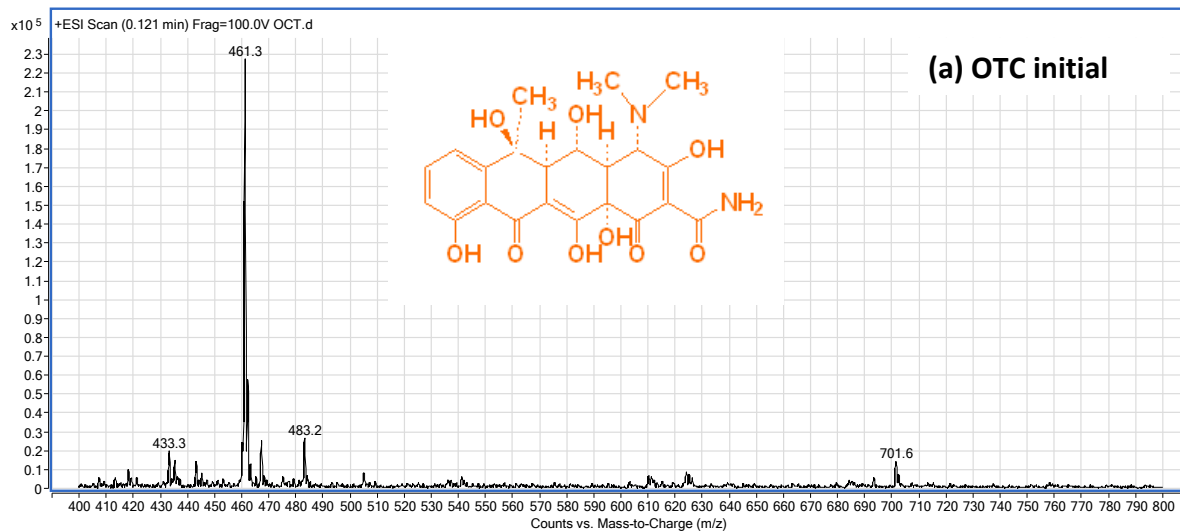


Figure S8. Recyclability of 2 wt% $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2/\text{GO}-1$ for OTC depollution under simulated solar light.



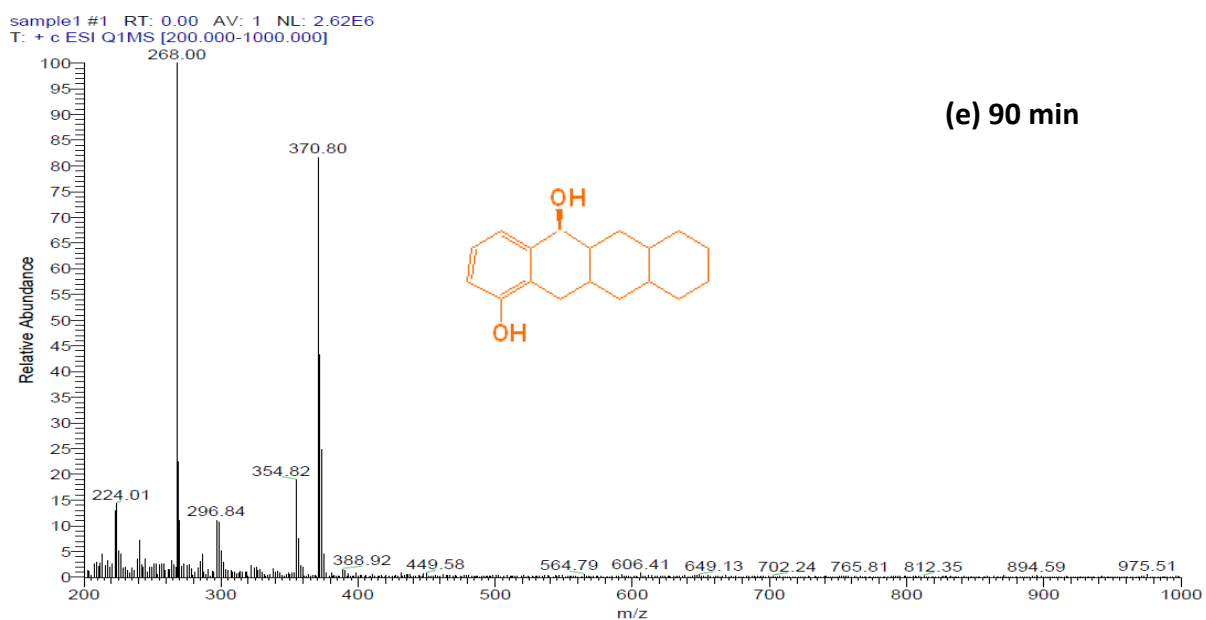
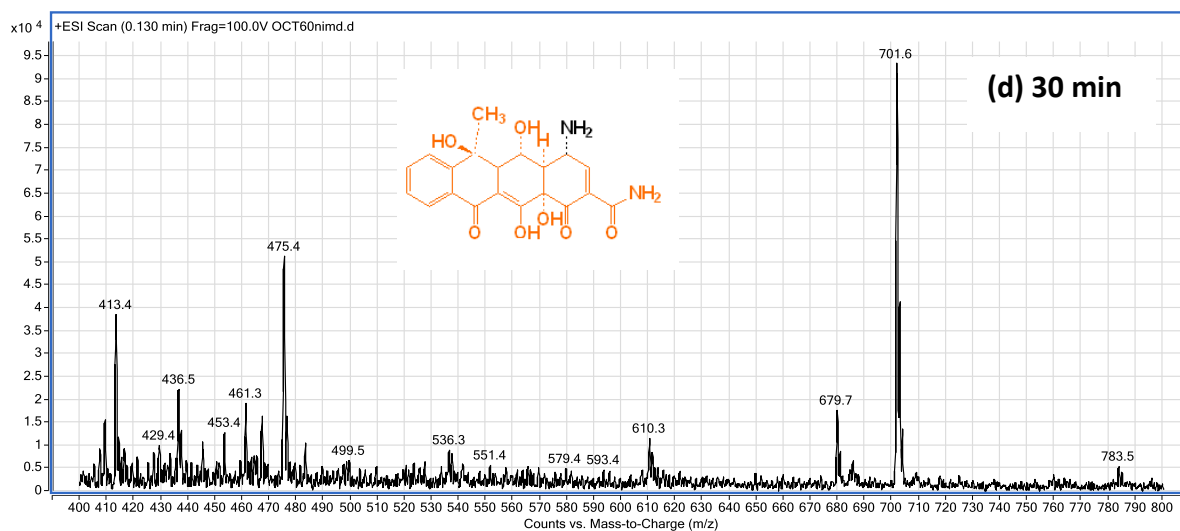
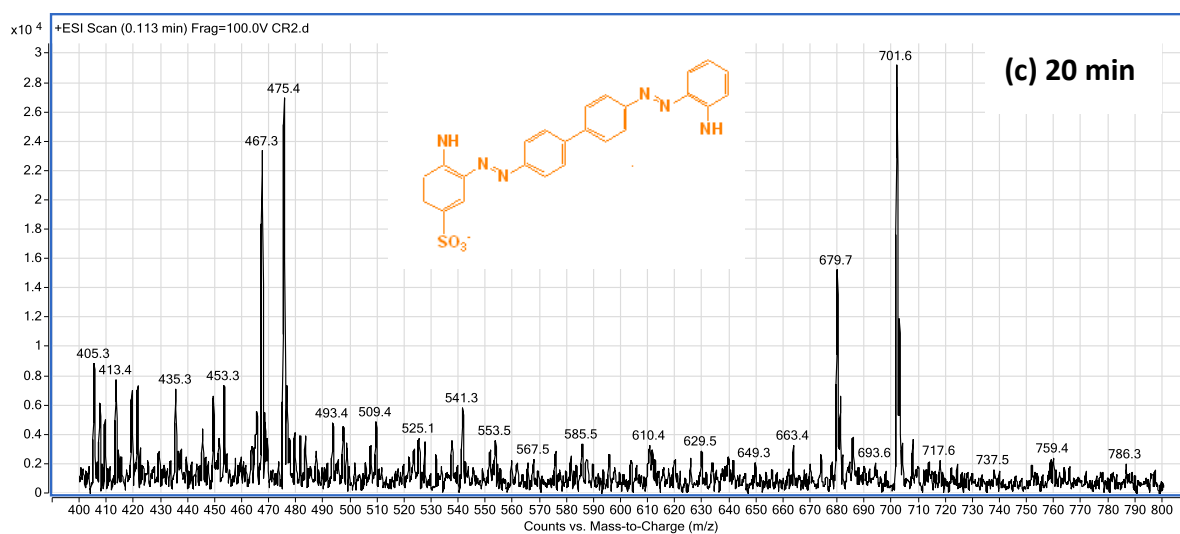
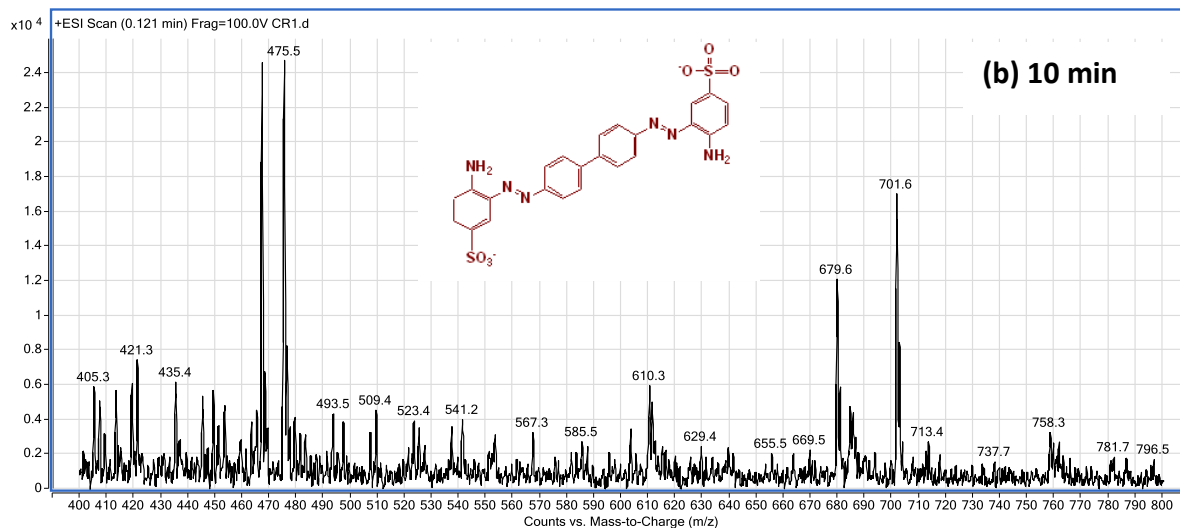
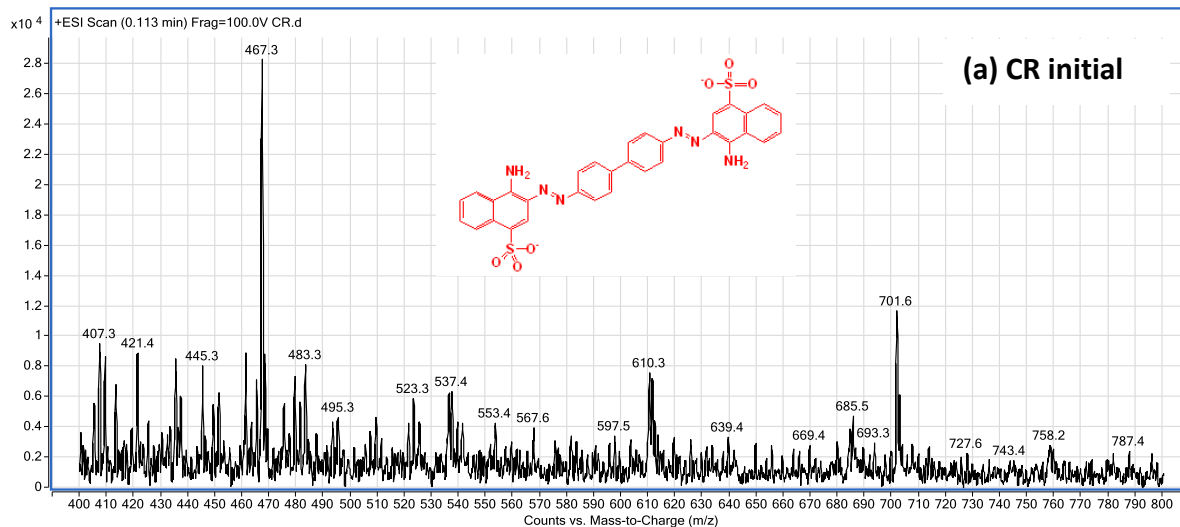
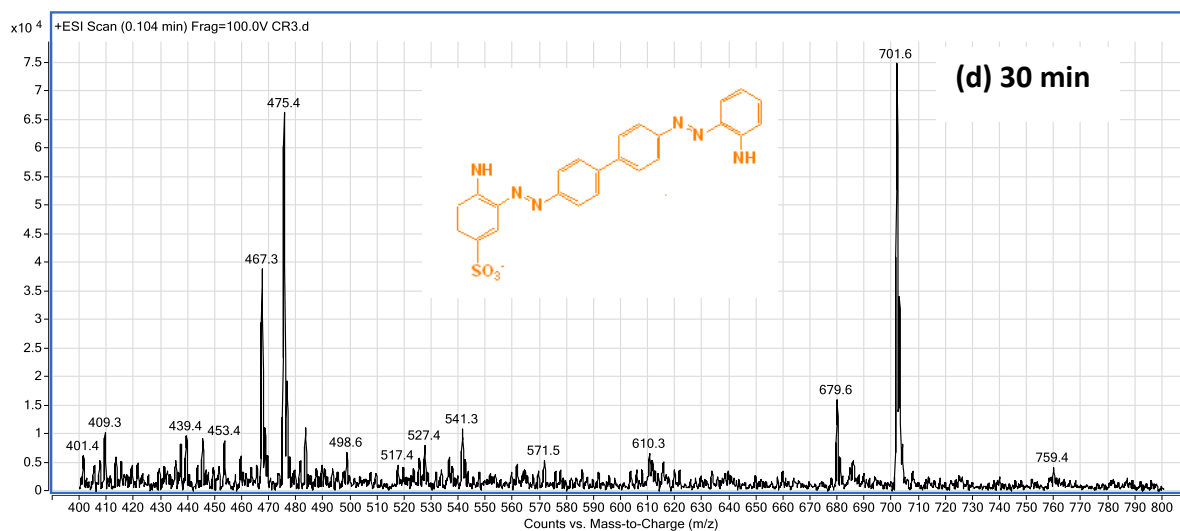


Figure S9. (a-e) LC-MS/MS spectra of OTC products over 2 wt% $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2/\text{GO}$ -1 catalyst under simulated solar irradiation as a function of time.





sample2 #1 RT: 0.00 AV: 1 NL: 2.59E6
T: + c ESI Q1MS [200.000-1000.000]

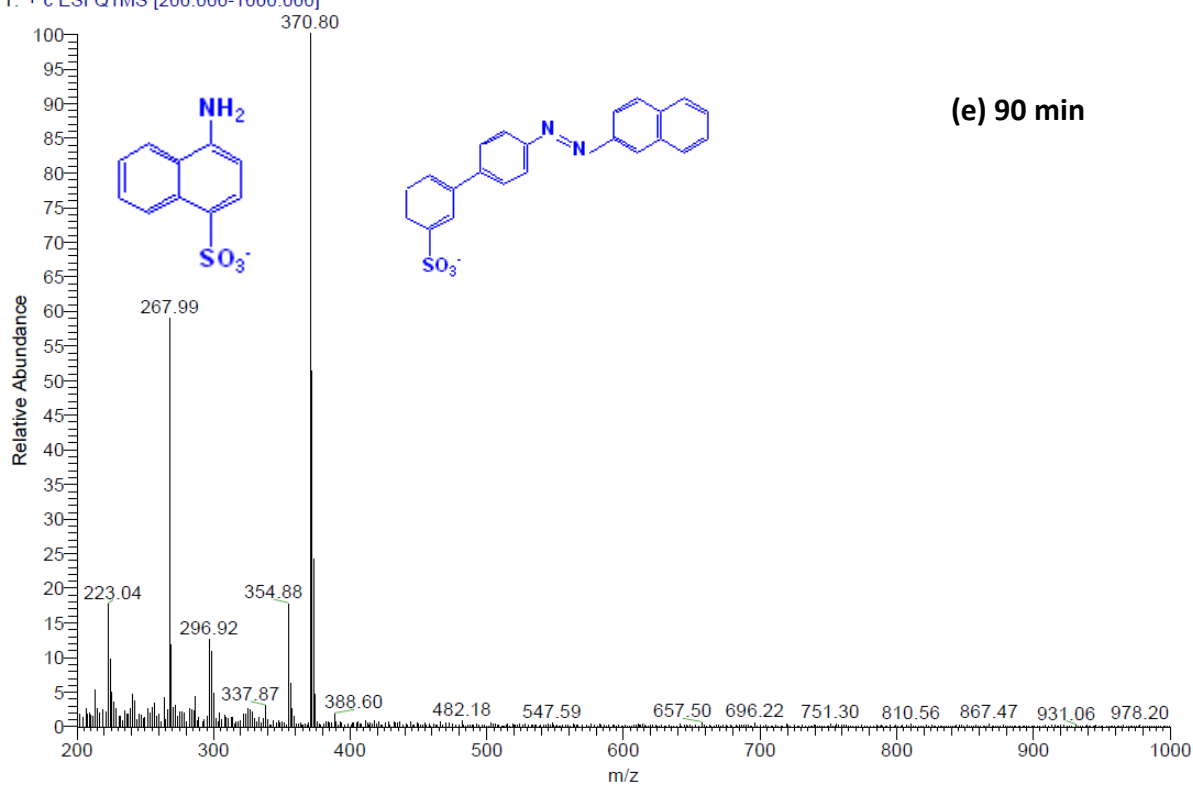


Figure S10. (a-e) LC-MS/MS spectra of OTC products over 2 wt% $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2/\text{GO}$ -1 catalyst under simulated solar irradiation as a function of time.

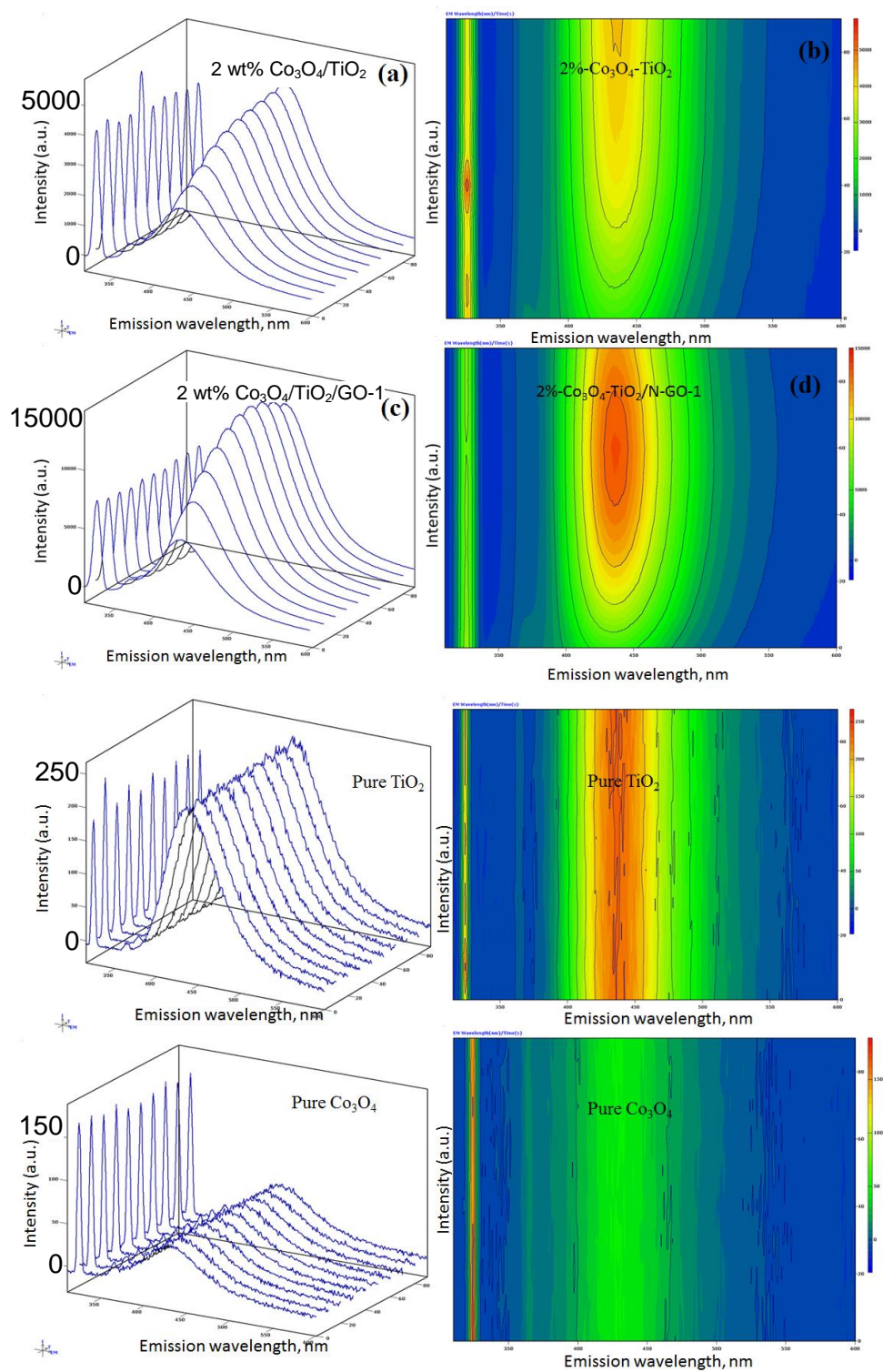


Figure S11. Emission spectra following terephthalic acid trapping by 2 wt% $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2$ and 2 wt% $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2/\text{GO-1}$ nanocomposites, and TiO_2 and Co_3O_4 references.