

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Rapid and continuous fabrication of TiO₂ nanoparticles capsulated by polyimide fine particles using a multistep flow-system and its application

Takayui Ishizaka,*^a Maya Chatterjee^a and H. Kawanami*^b

^a Research Institute for Chemical Process Technology, National Institute of Advanced Science and Technology (AIST), 4-2-1, Nigatake, Miyagino-ku, Sendai, Miyagi 983-8551, Japan

^b Interdisciplinary Research Center for Catalytic Chemistry, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Central 5, 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8565 Japan.

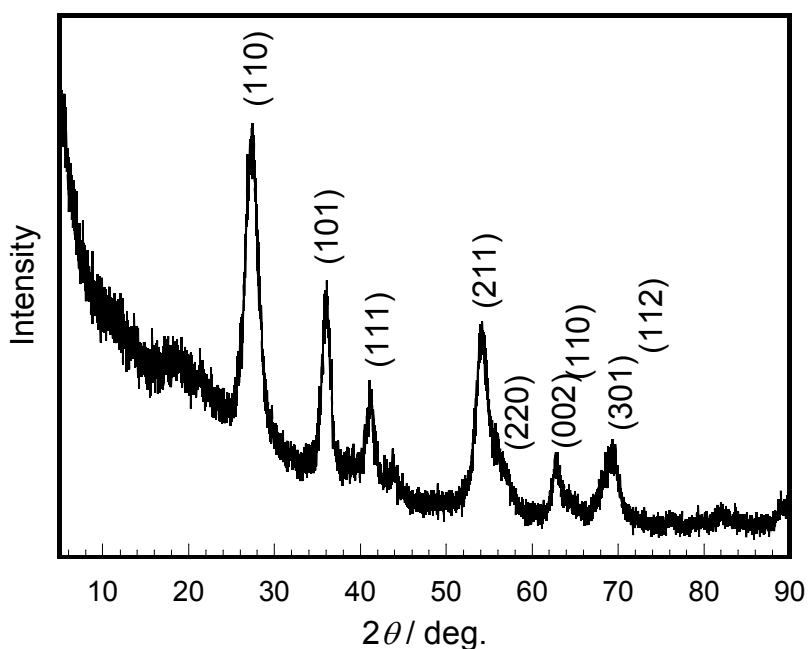


Fig. S1 XRD pattern of PI FPs/TiO₂ NPs powder. All peaks were assigned to the rutile type crystal. An average particle size of TiO₂ NPs was determined as 5.6 nm by

$$d = \frac{K\lambda}{B \cos \theta_B} \quad (1)$$

Scherrer's equation as followed:

Where d is the average particle size, λ is the X-ray wavelength, B is the full width at half maximum intensity of diffraction peak, θ is the diffraction angle and K is a constant related to crystalline shape.

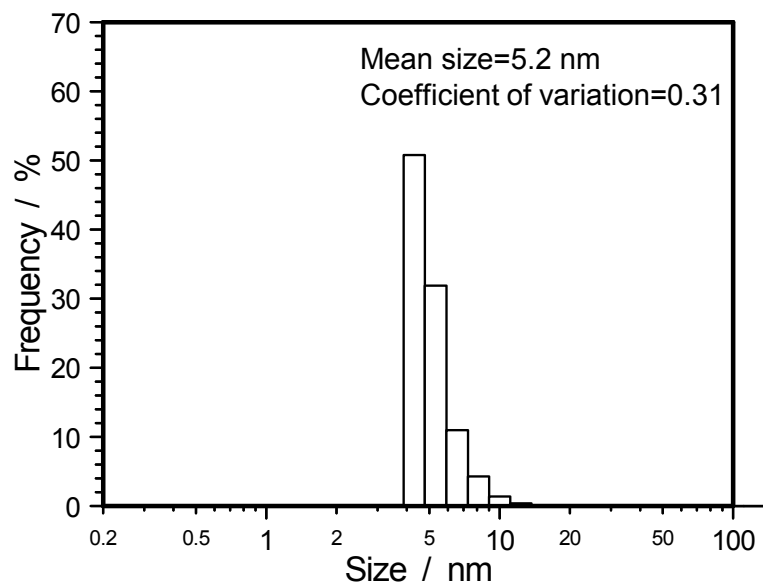


Fig. S2 Size distribution of TiO_2 NPs dispersion liquid by dynamic light scattering (DLS) measurement.

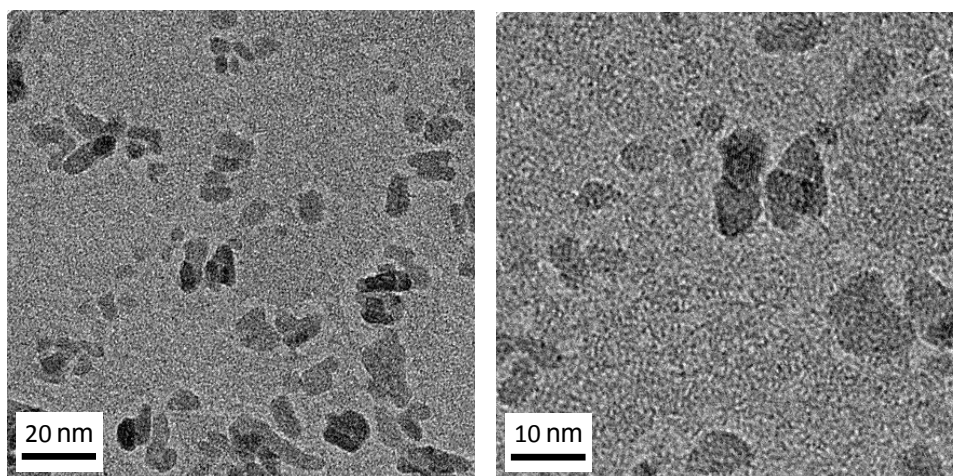
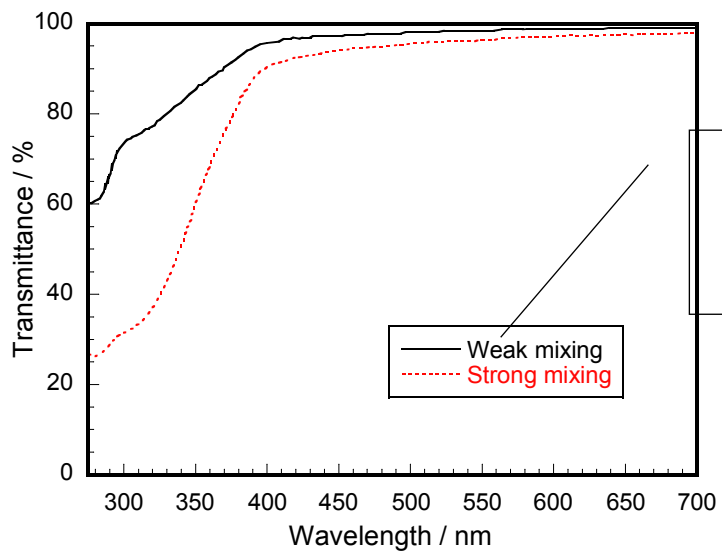


Fig. S3 TEM images of TiO_2 NPs dispersion liquid used for fabrication of PI FPs/ TiO_2 NPs.



We revised “wake” to “weak” in this graph legend.

Please delete this text box finally.

Fig. S4 Transmittance spectrum of an application film of bare TiO₂ NPs-dispersed oils prepared with weak and strong mixing.