

Supporting Information

**Steered Polymorphic Nanodomains in TiO<sub>2</sub> to Boost Visible-Light Photocatalytic Oxidation**

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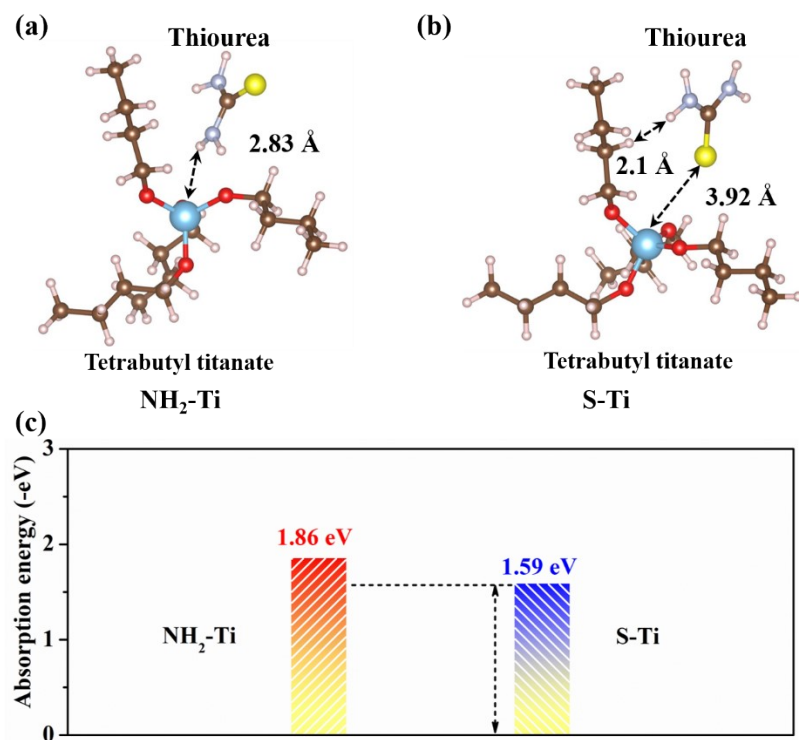
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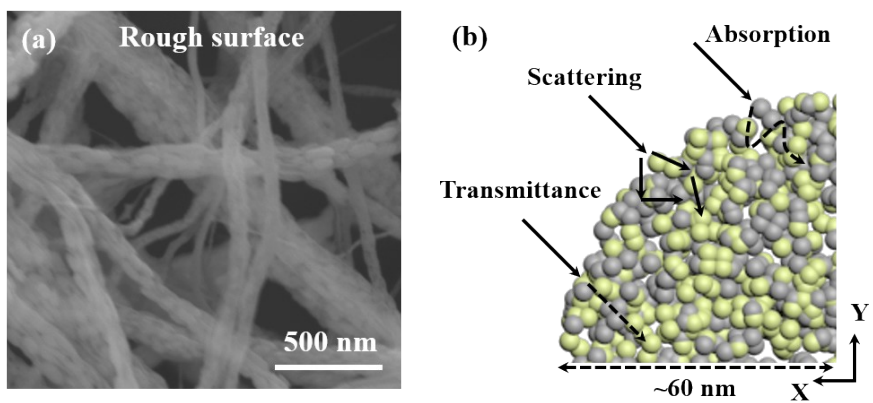
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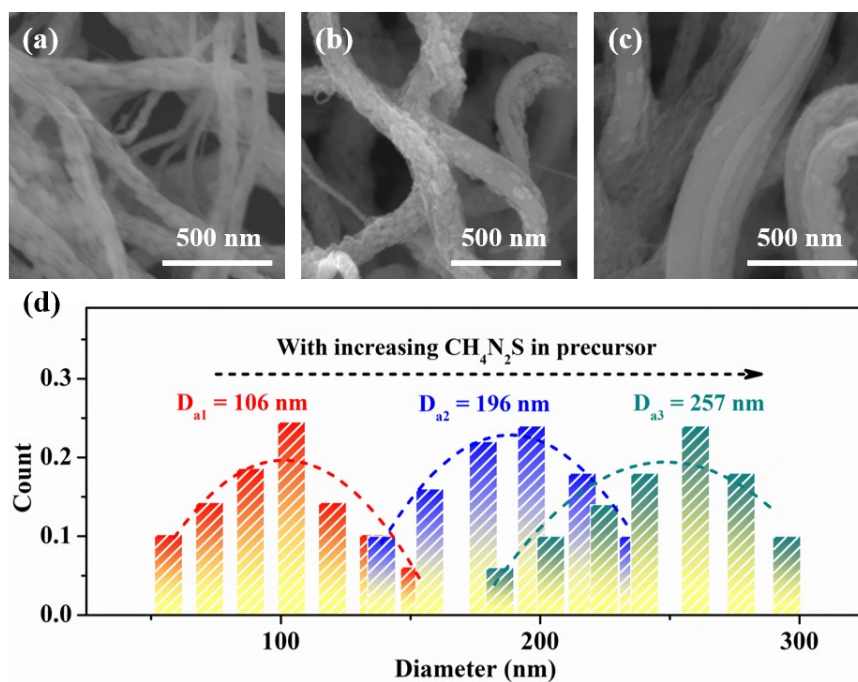
<sup>†</sup> These authors contributed equally.



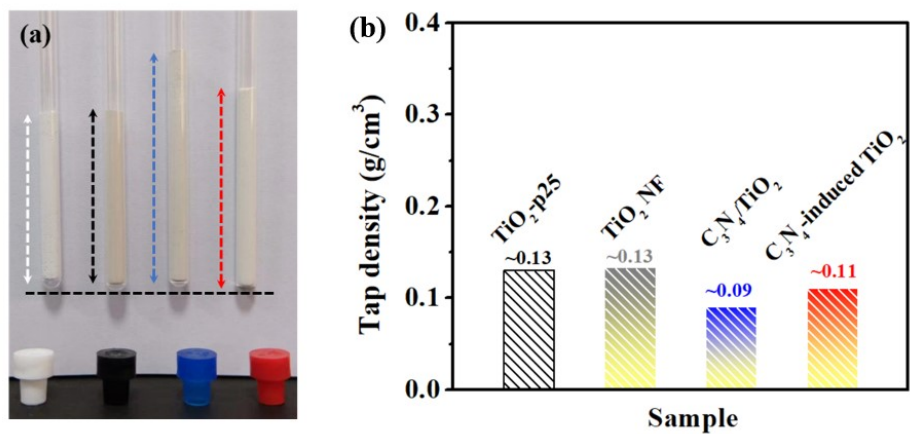
**Figure S1.** The simulated absorption structure of (a)  $\text{NH}_2$ -Ti and (b) S-Ti sites. (c) The comparison of absorption energy between  $\text{NH}_2$ -Ti and S-Ti sites.



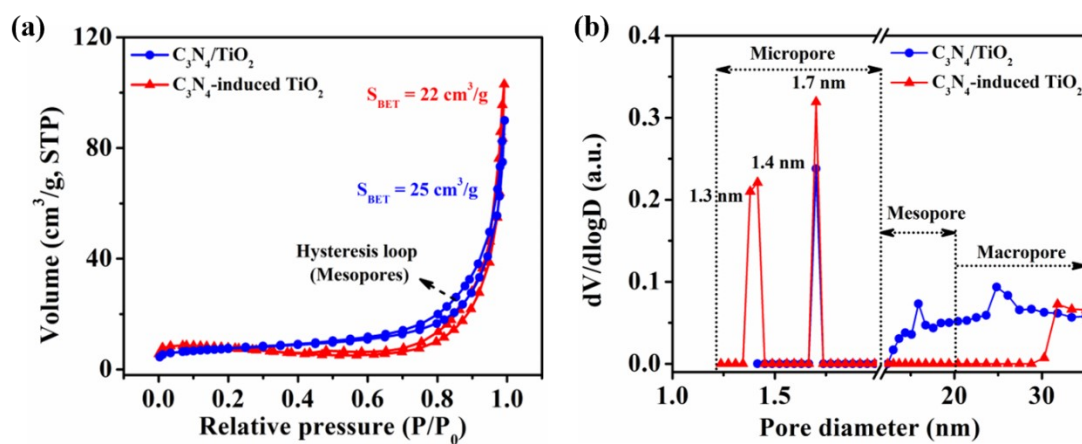
**Figure S2.** (a) SEM image of  $C_3N_4$ -induced  $TiO_2$  nanofibers. (b) Schematic mechanism of enhanced light harvesting of  $C_3N_4$ -induced  $TiO_2$  nanofibers.



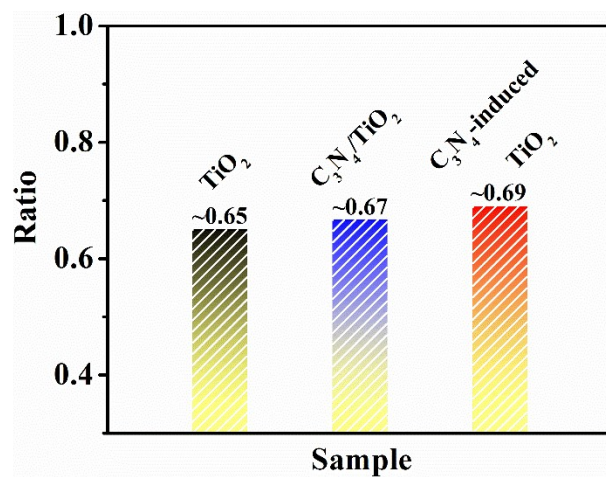
**Figure S3.** (a)-(c) SEM images of  $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4$ -induced  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanofibers with introduction various amount of thiourea into precursor. (d) Diameter distribution of nanofibers with increasing thiourea in precursor.



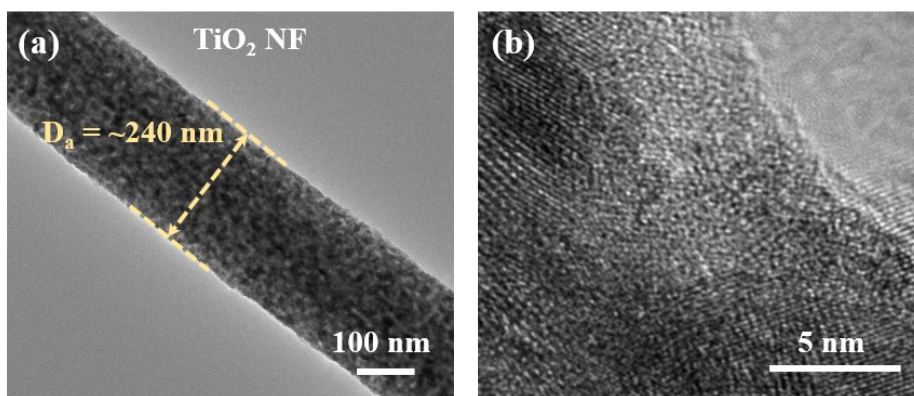
**Figure S4.** (a) Optical image and (b) tap densities of  $\text{TiO}_2\text{-P25}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2\text{ NF}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-induced TiO}_2$ .



**Figure S5.** (a) Nitrogen adsorption/desorption curves and (b) pore size distribution of C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>-induced TiO<sub>2</sub>.

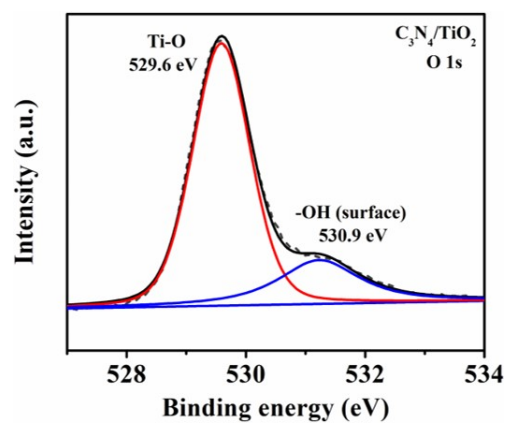


**Figure S6.** The relative intensity ratio of TiO<sub>2</sub> (004) peak to TiO<sub>2</sub> (200) peak according to the XRD patterns.

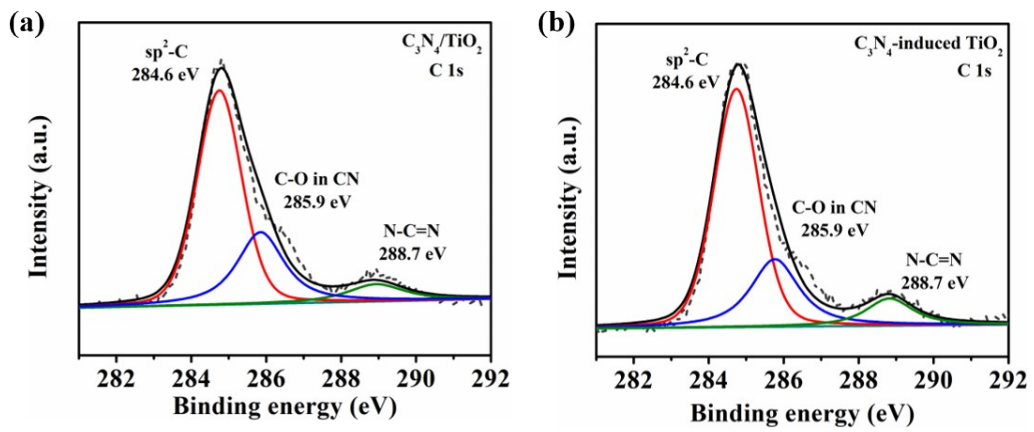


**Figure S7.** (a) TEM image and (b) HR-TEM image of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanofiber.

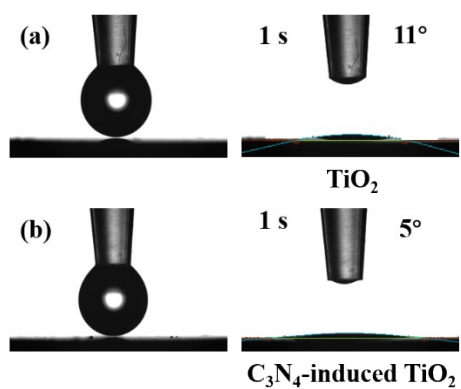




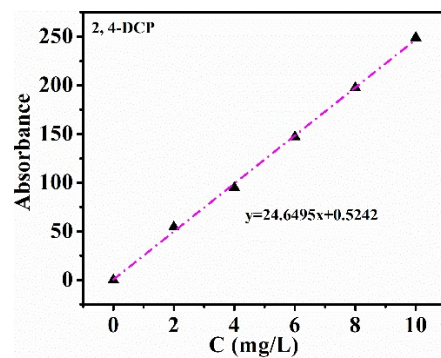
**Figure S8.** Gaussian fitted XPS curves of oxygen atoms in C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>.



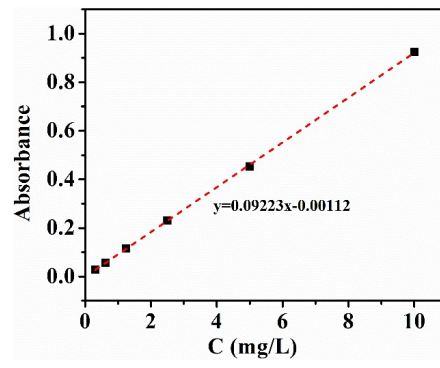
**Figure S9.** Gaussian fitted XPS curves of carbon atoms in (a)  $C_3N_4/TiO_2$  and (b)  $C_3N_4$ -induced  $TiO_2$ .



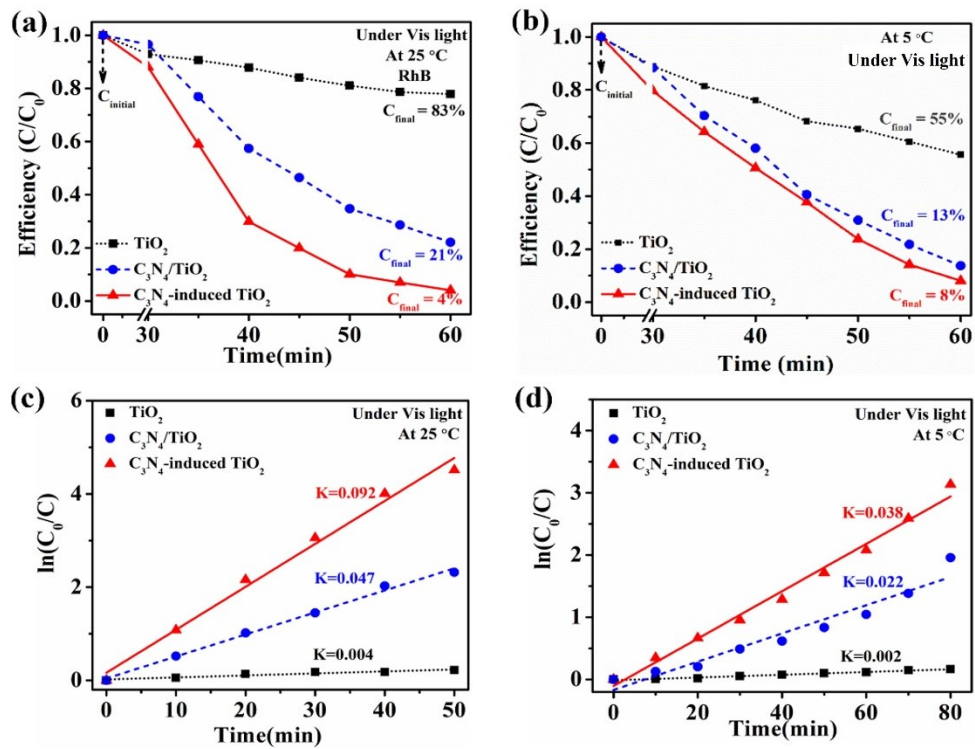
**Figure S10.** Contacting angle of water on the surface of (a)  $\text{TiO}_2$  and (b)  $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4$ -induced  $\text{TiO}_2$ .



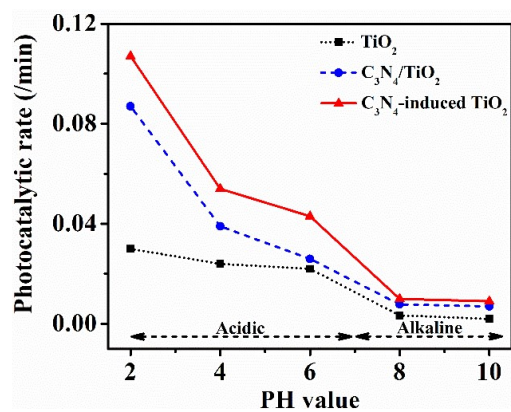
**Figure S11.** Standard curve of absorbance as a function of 2, 4-DCP concentration.



**Figure S12.** Standard curve of absorbance as a function of Rh-b concentration.



**Figure S13.** Photocatalytic degradation curves at (a) 25 and (b) 5 °C, and kinetic curves at (c) 25 and (d) 5 °C of TiO<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>-induced TiO<sub>2</sub> on Rh-b.



**Figure S14.** Photocatalytic degradation rate of  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4$ -induced  $\text{TiO}_2$  under different PH values.

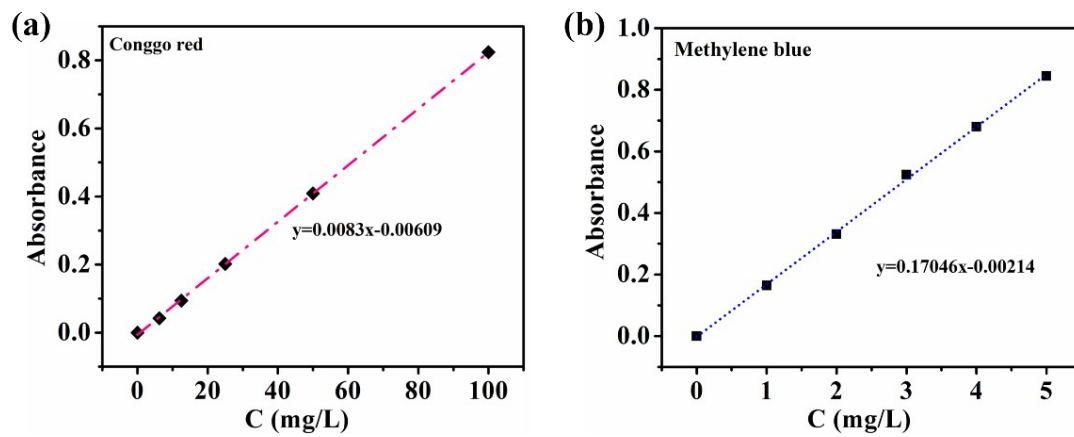
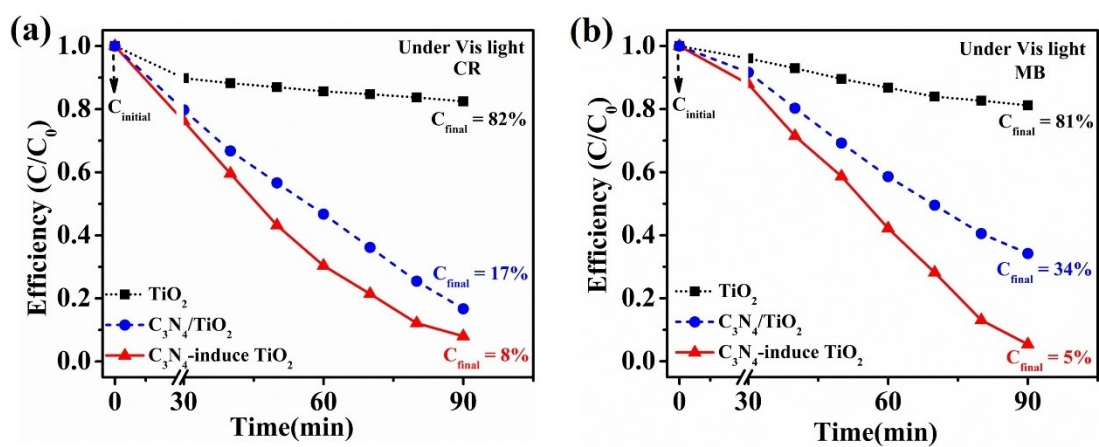
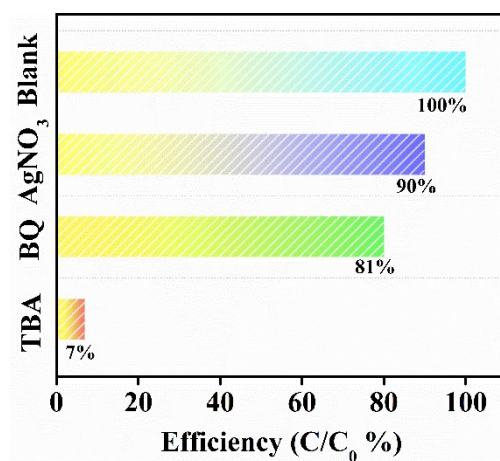


Figure S15. Standard curves of absorbance as a function of CR and MB concentration.

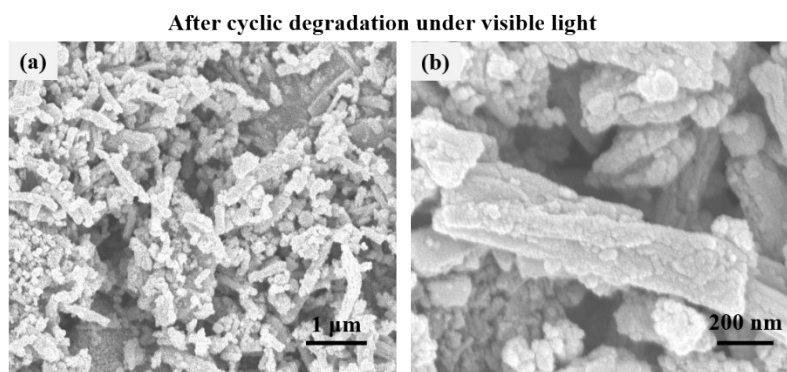




**Figure S16.** Photocatalytic degradation of (a) CR and (b) MB.



**Figure S17.** Photocatalytic degradation efficiency with the introduction of TBA ( $\cdot\text{OH}$ ),  $\text{AgNO}_3$  ( $e^-$ ) and BQ ( $\text{O}_2^-$ ) as scavengers during the degradation of Rh-b.



**Figure S18.** (a) SEM image and (b) magnified image of  $C_3N_4$ -induced  $TiO_2$  after cyclic degradation under visible light.

**Table S1.** Comparison of average crystallite size of  $TiO_2$  in  $C_3N_4$ -induced  $TiO_2$  as compared with other counterparts.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Average crystallite size (nm)</b>
<b><math>TiO_2</math></b>	<b>Anatase</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b><math>C_3N_4/TiO_2</math></b>	<b>Anatase</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b><math>C_3N_4</math>-induced <math>TiO_2</math></b>	<b>Anatase</b>	<b>9.5</b>