

# Facile preparation of porous NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanorods with enhanced visible-light-driven photocatalytic performance

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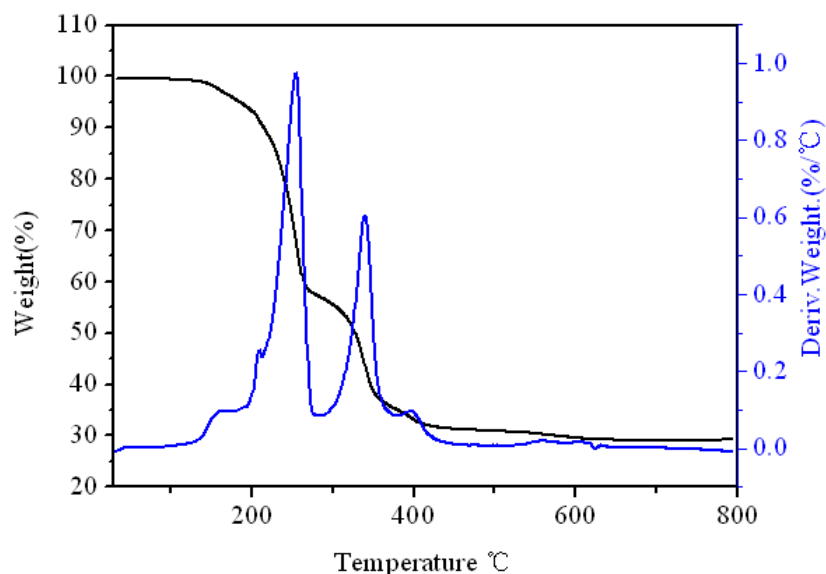


Figure S1. TG curve of the as-prepared NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanorod.

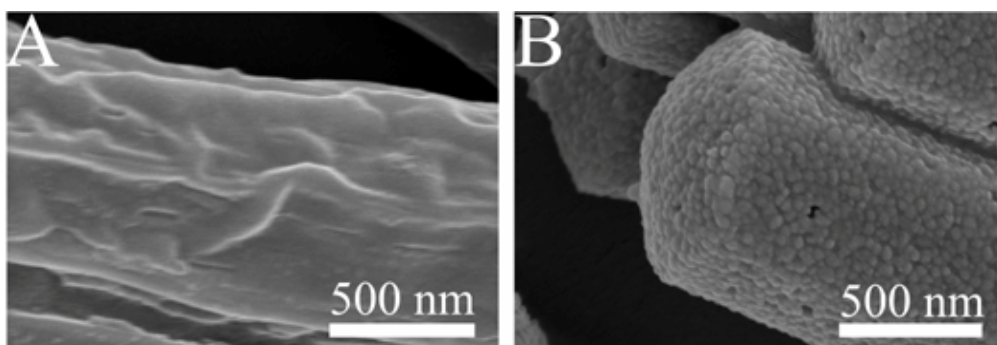


Figure S2. SEM images of the surface of the obtained NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanorod before and after calcination

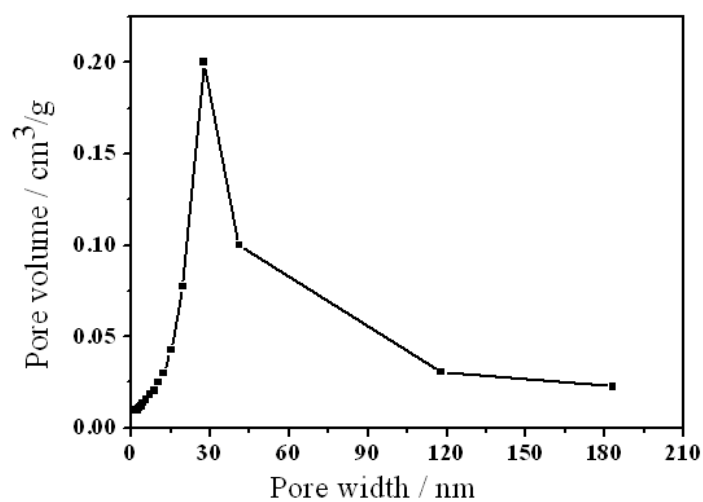


Figure S3. The pore size distribution of NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanorod calcined at 600 °C for 2 hours

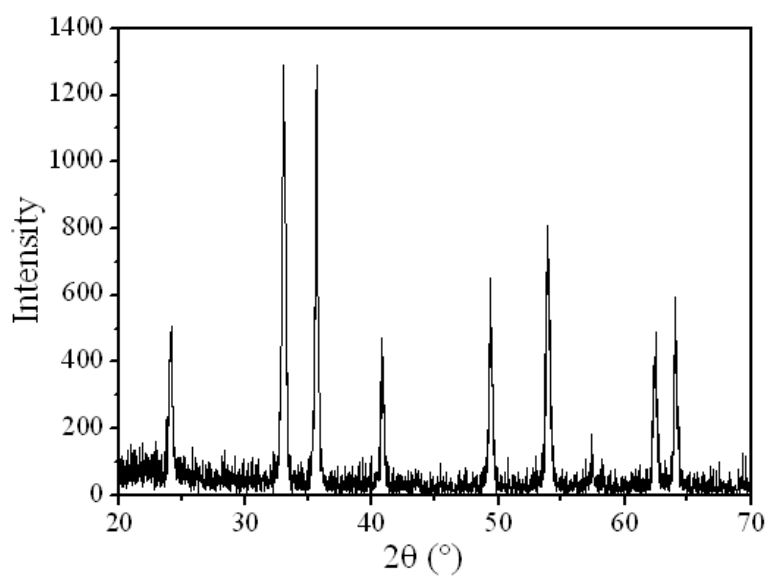


Figure S4. The powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanoparticle obtained by *sol-gel* method.

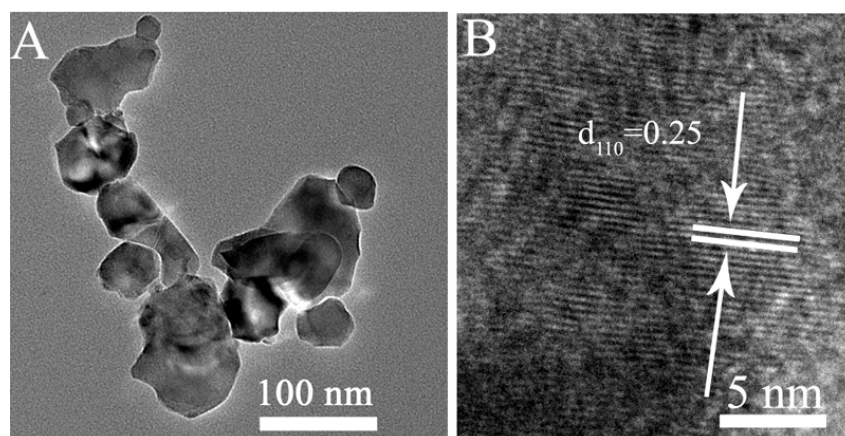


Figure S5. TEM and HRTEM images of NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanoparticle obtained by *sol-gel* method.

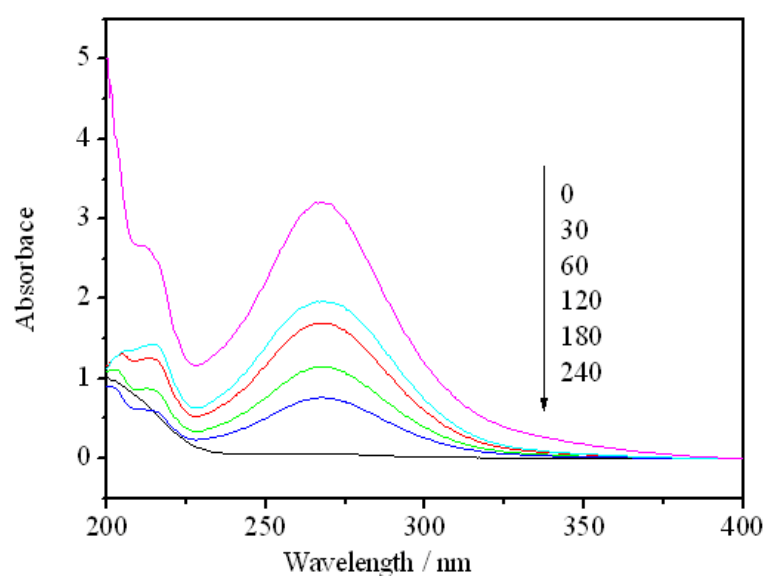


Figure S6. UV spectra of aqueous solutions of nitrobenzene after photocatalysis of NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanorod for different times.

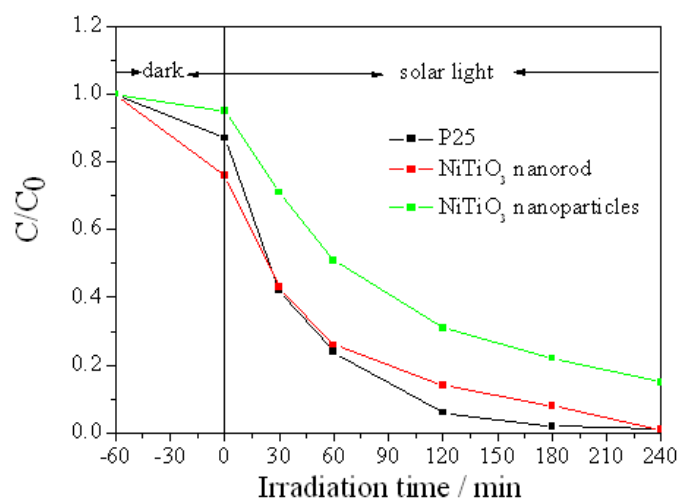


Figure S7. The adsorption and photocatalytic degradation of NB by NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanorods, NiTiO<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles and P25 with the same weight under solar irradiation.

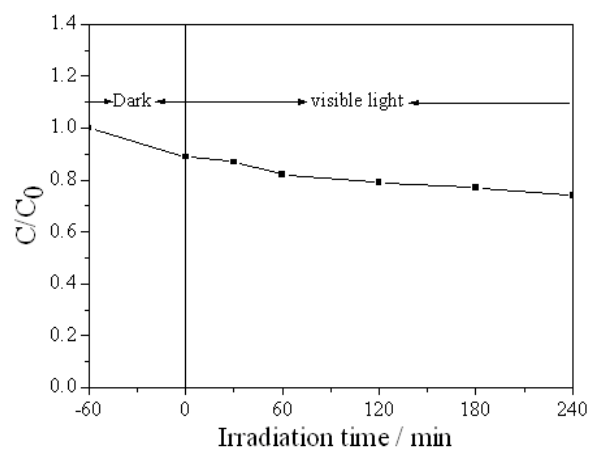


Figure S8. The adsorption and photocatalytic degradation of P25 with the same weight under visible-light irradiation.