

Supporting information

Modulation of Photocatalytic Properties through Counter-ion Substitution: Tuning the Bandgaps of Aromatic Sulfonium Octamolybdates for Efficient Photo-degradation of Rhodamine B

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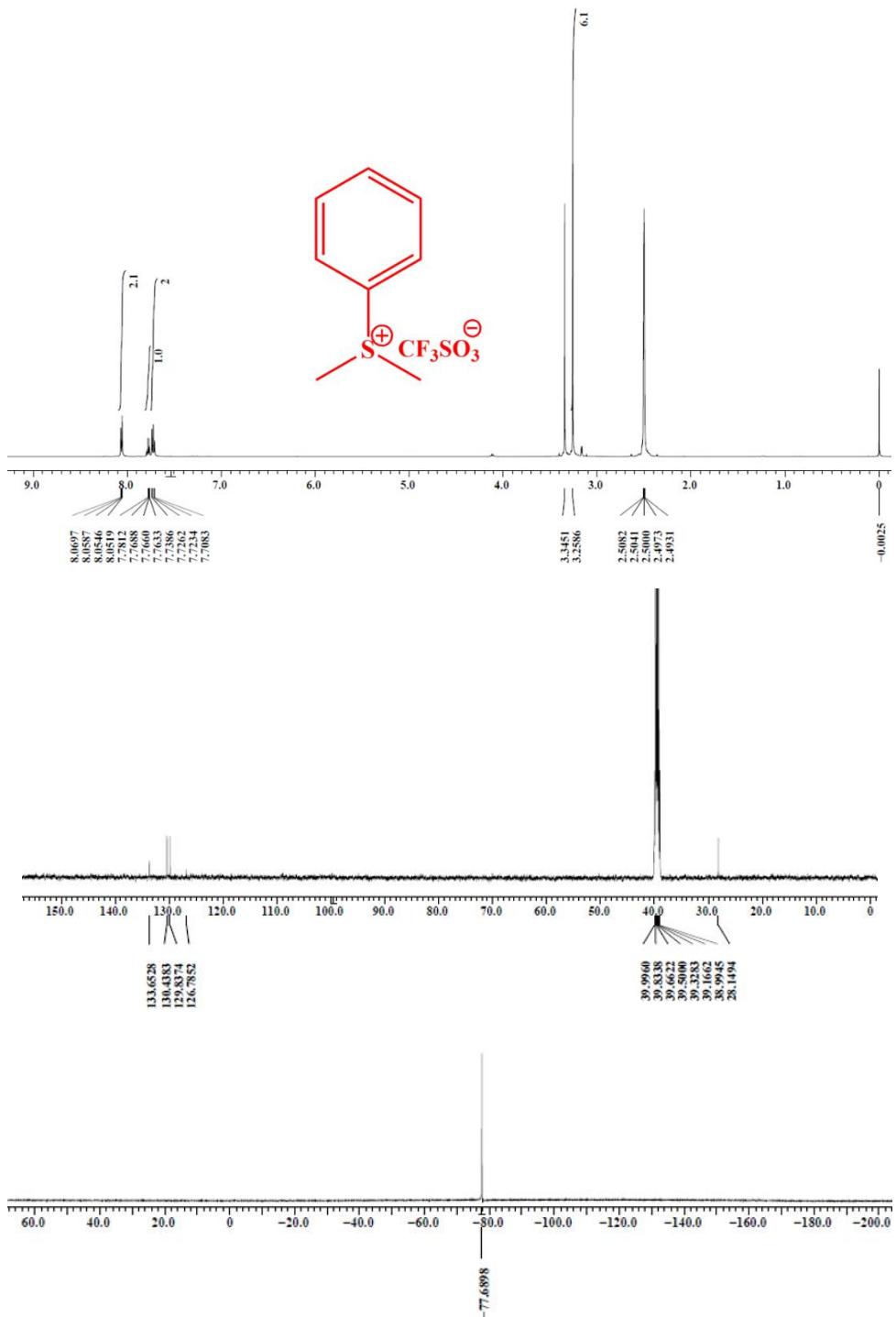


Fig. S1 ^1H , ^{13}C , and ^{19}F NMR spectra of DMPST in DMSO-d_6 .

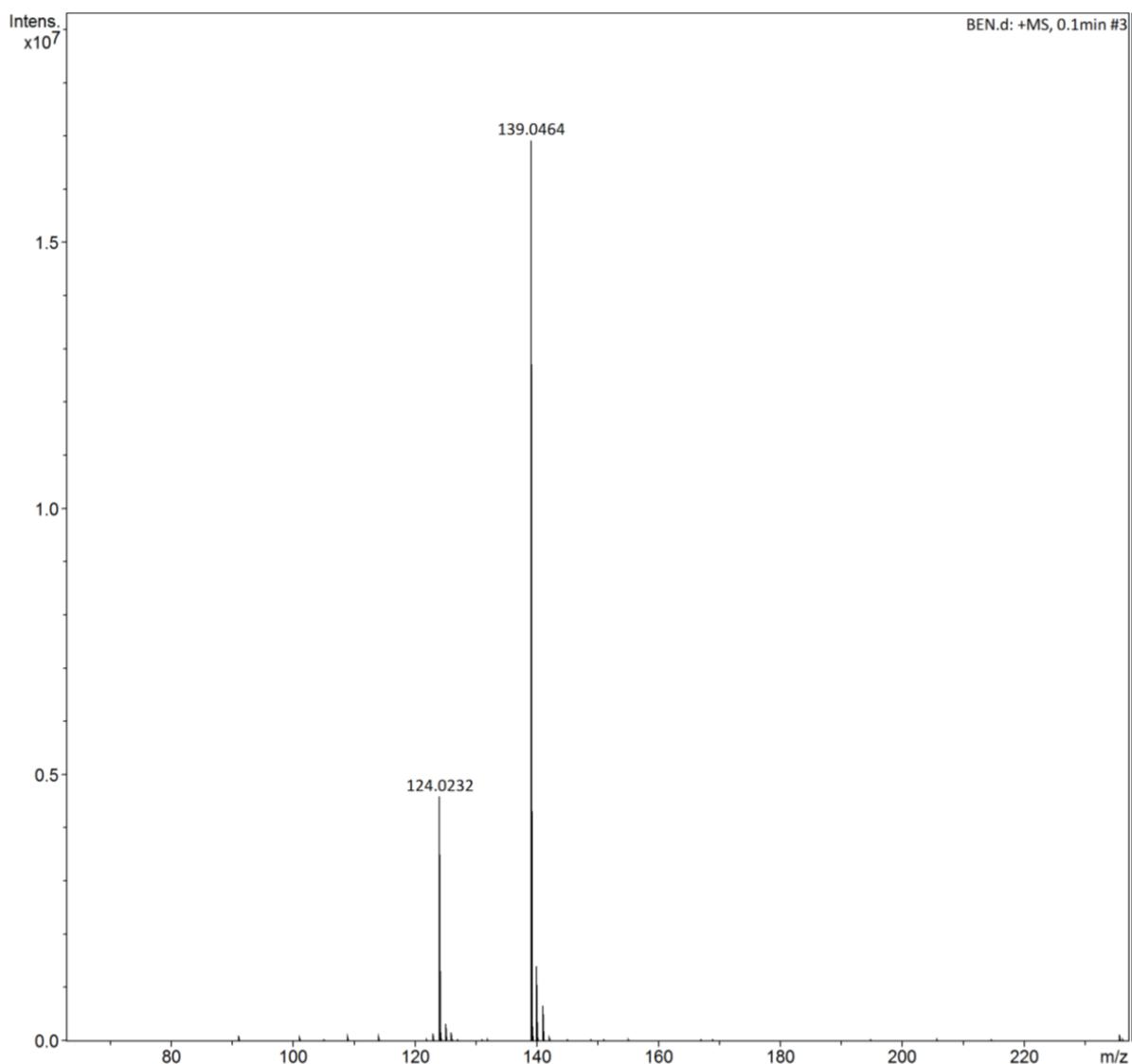


Fig. S2 Mass spectrum of DMPST.

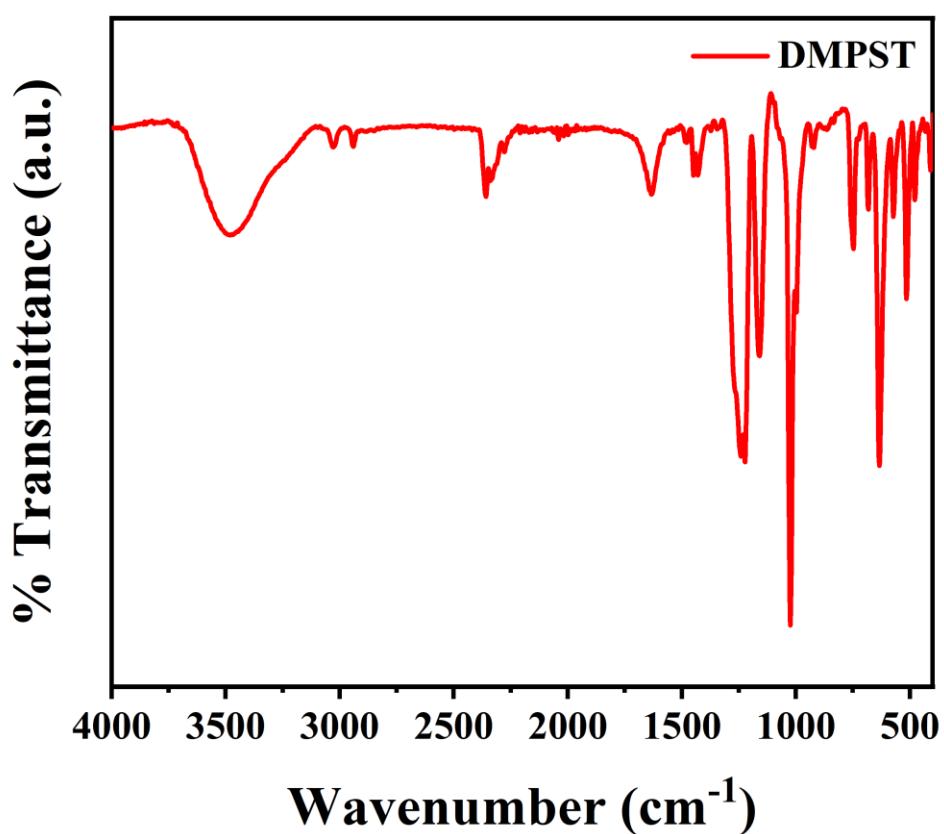


Fig. S3 FT-IR spectrum of DMPST.

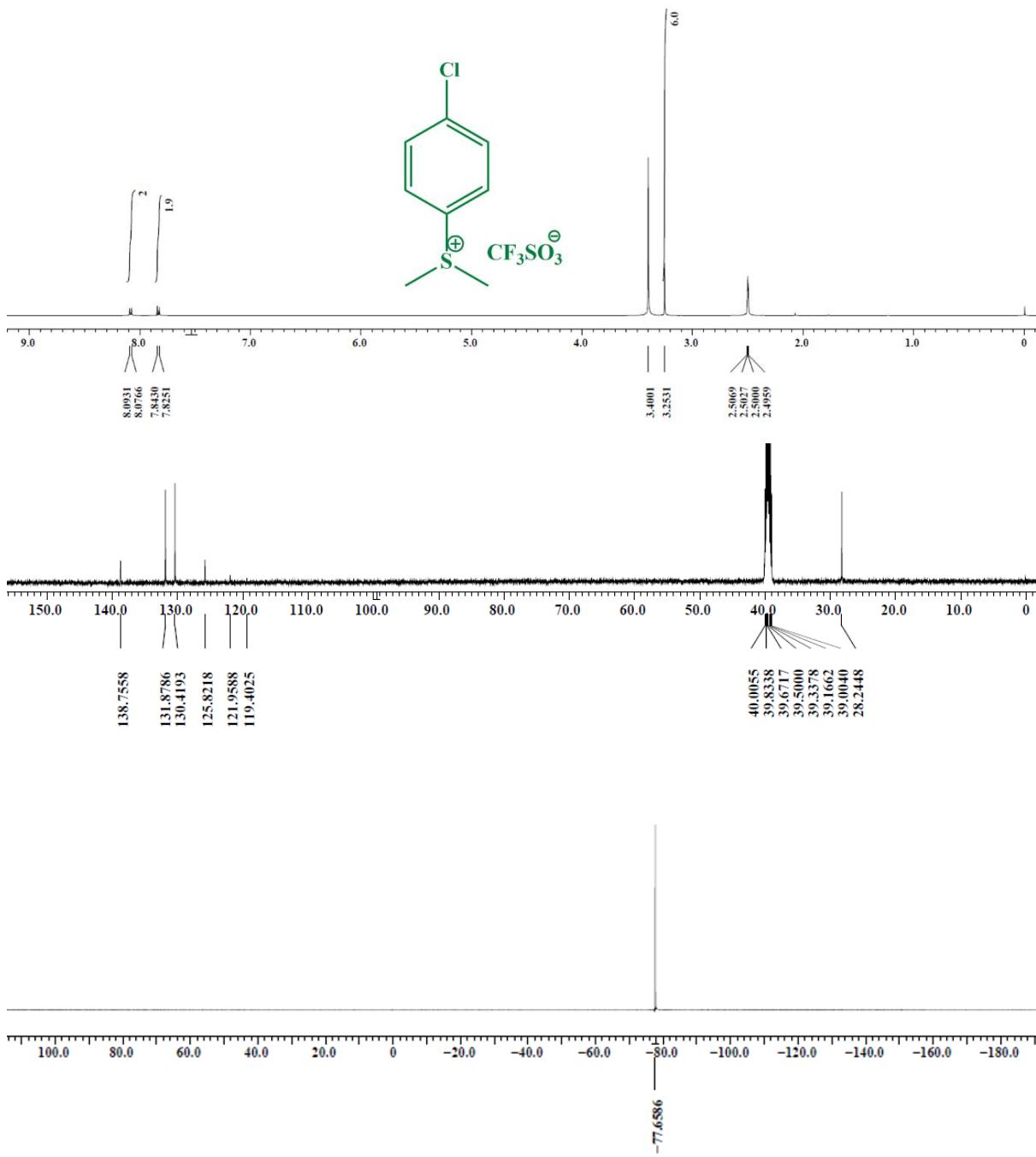


Fig. S4 ^1H , ^{13}C , and ^{19}F NMR spectra of CPDST in DMSO-d₆.

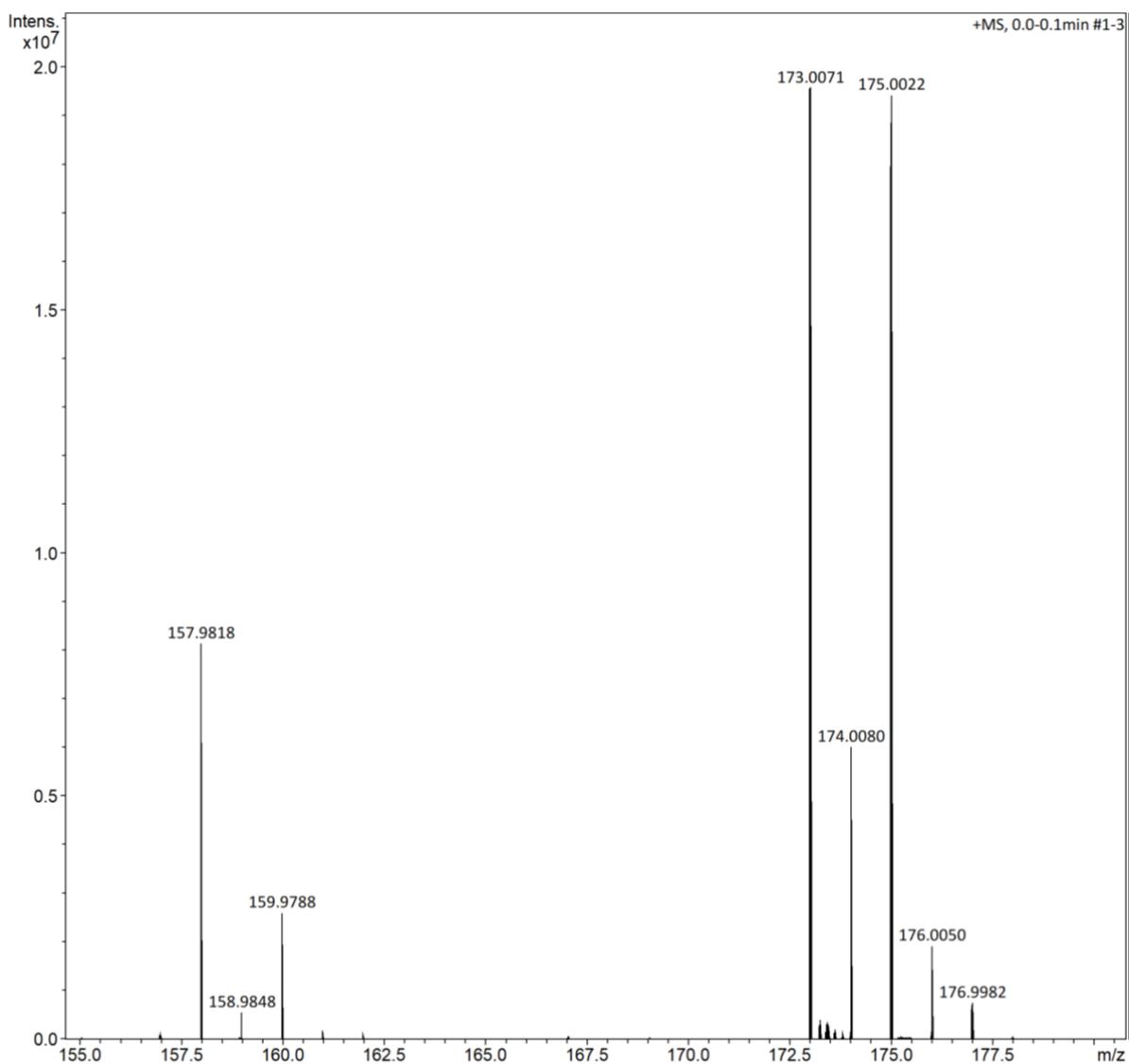


Fig. S5 Mass spectrum of CPDST.

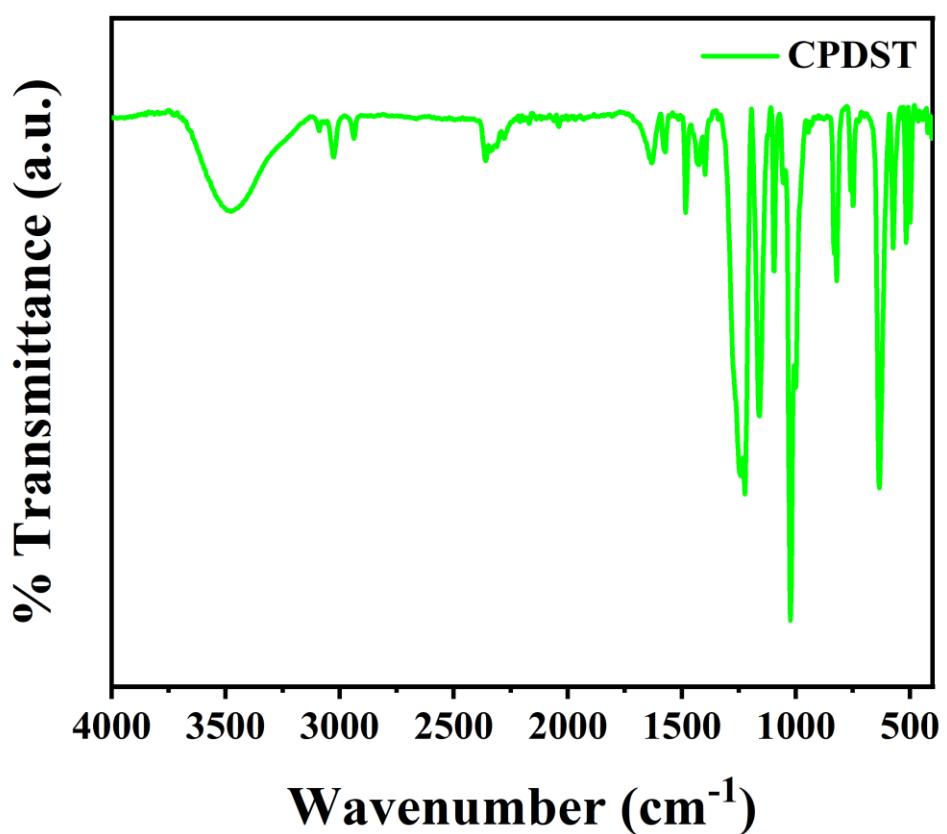


Fig. S6 FT-IR spectrum of CPDST.

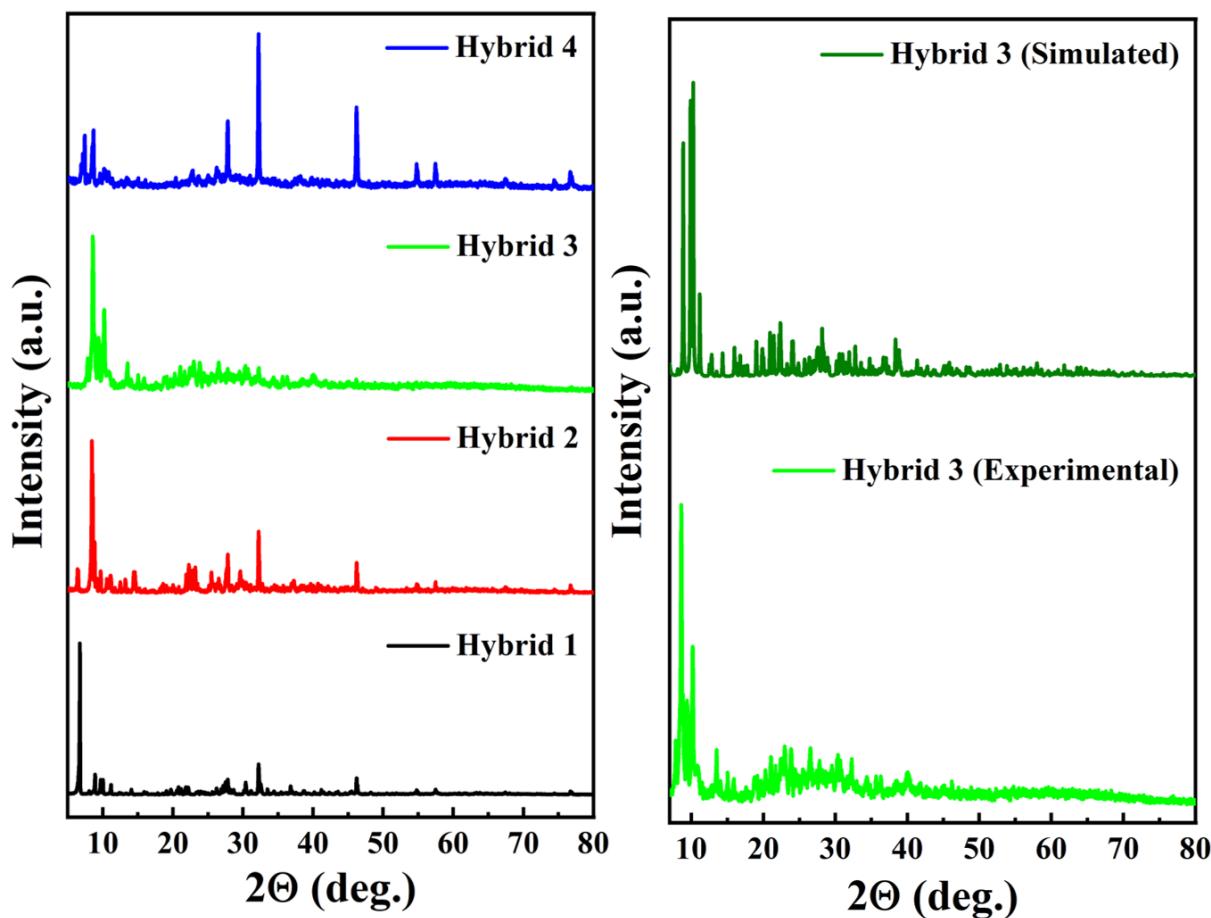


Fig. S7 The powder X-rays diffraction pattern of (a) hybrid **1-4** and (b) simulated and observed pattern of hybrid **3**.

Table S1. XPS atomic percentage analysis of different Mo oxidation state in hybrid **1-4**.

| Sr. No. | Mo | Hybrid 1 | Hybrid 2 | Hybrid 3 | Hybrid 4 |
|------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. | Mo⁶⁺3d_{5/2}(%) | 48.46 | 48.82 | 50.90 | 42.12 |
| 2. | Mo⁶⁺3d_{3/2}(%) | 34.15 | 33.83 | 34.70 | 33.91 |
| 3. | Mo⁵⁺3d_{5/2}(%) | 15.16 | 14.75 | 12.17 | 19.77 |
| 4. | Mo⁵⁺3d_{3/2}(%) | 2.24 | 2.61 | 2.23 | 4.20 |

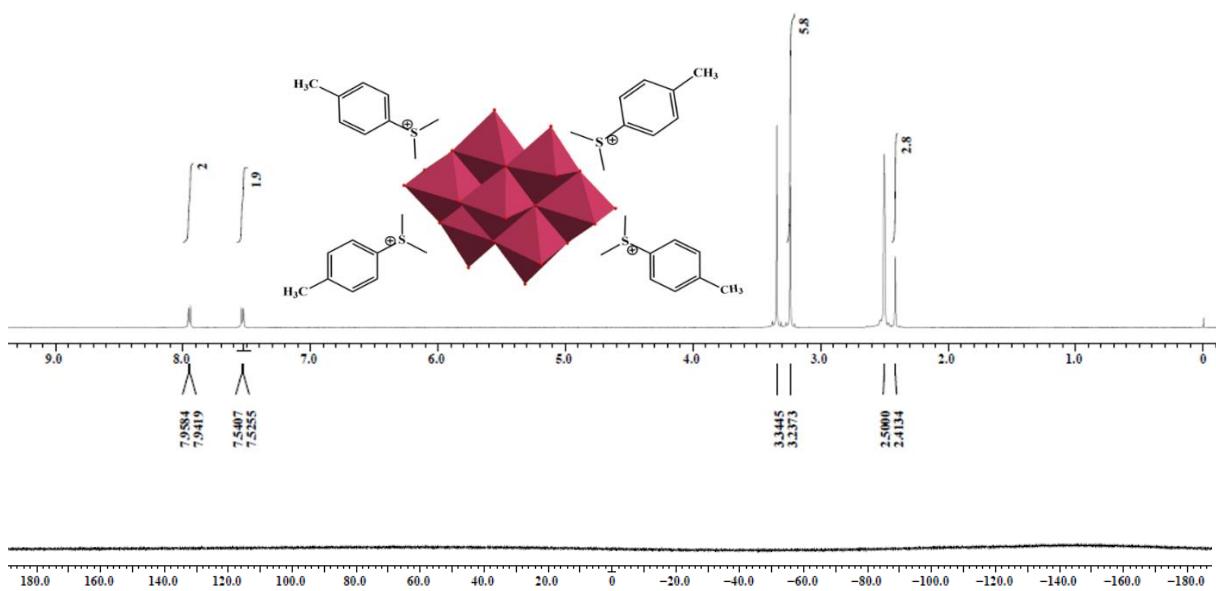


Fig. S8 ^1H , ^{19}F NMR spectra of hybrid **1** in DMSO-d_6 .

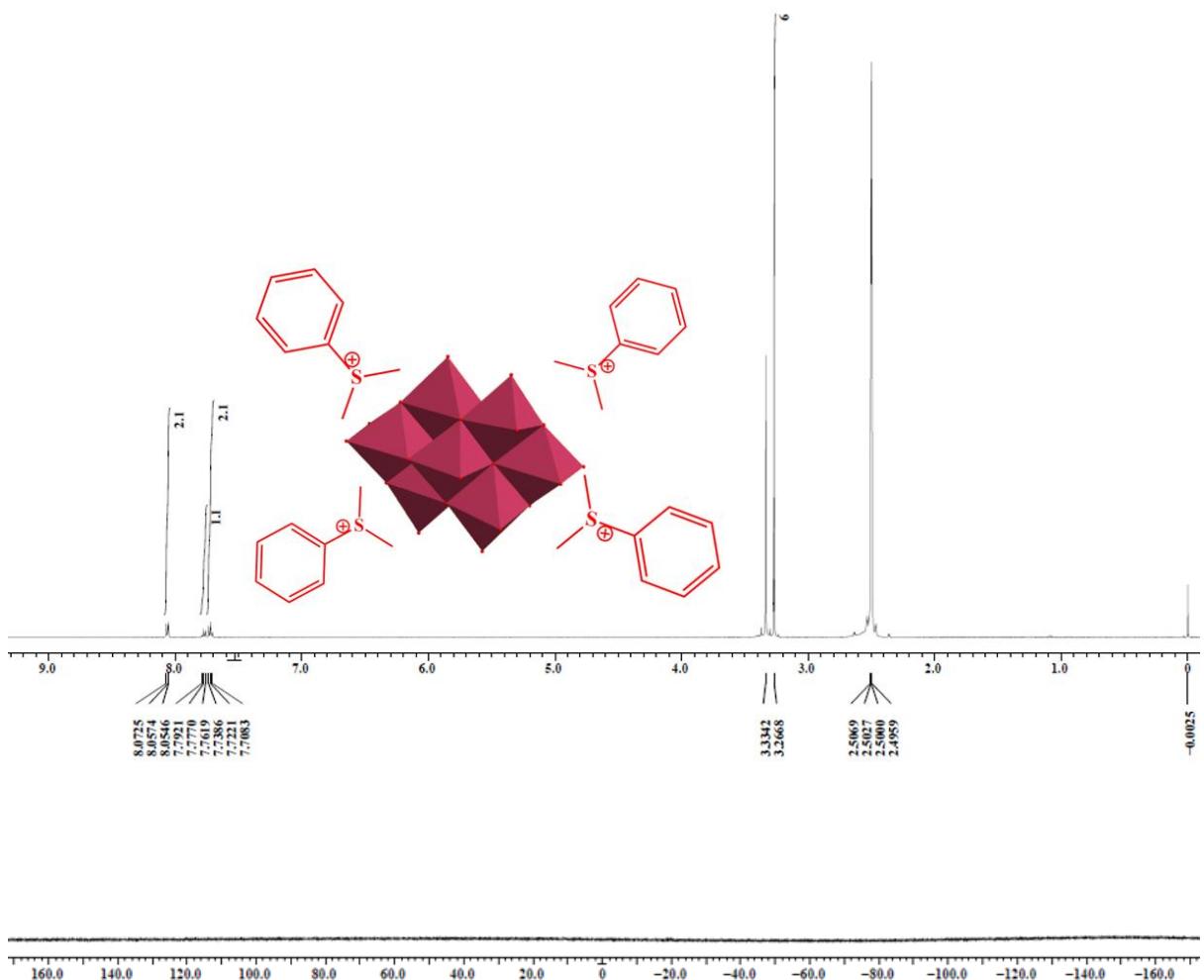


Fig. S9 ^1H , ^{19}F NMR spectra of hybrid **2** in DMSO-d_6 .

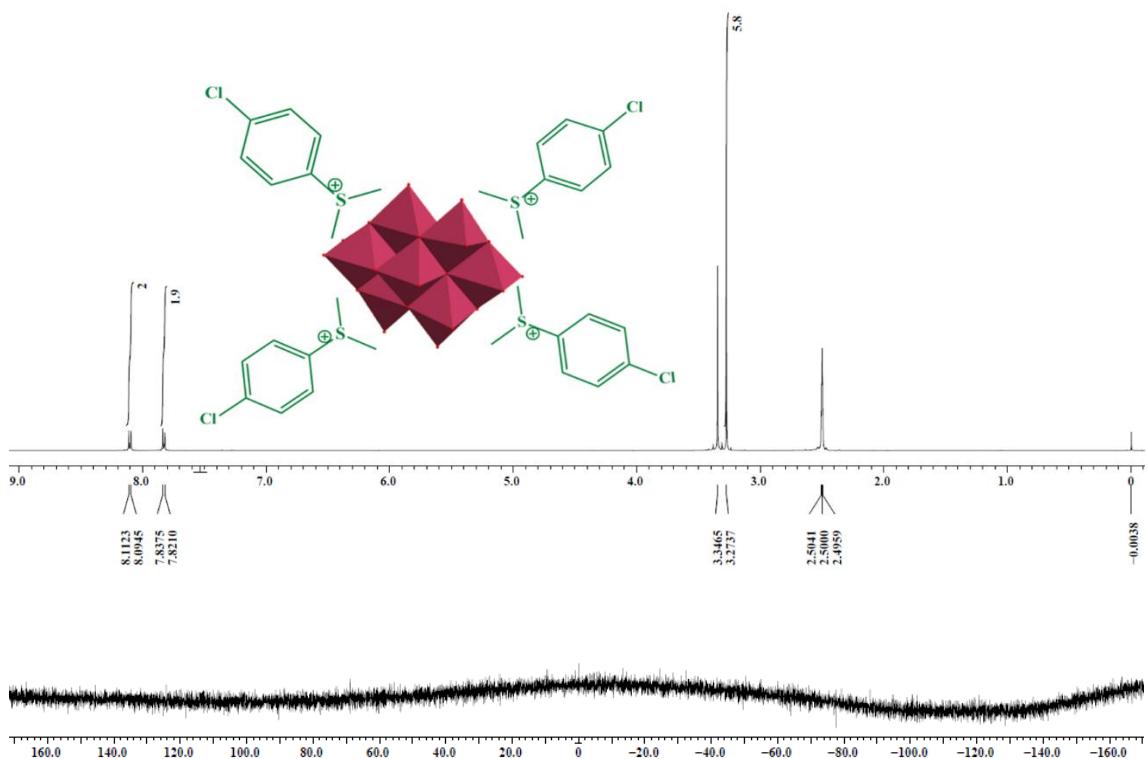


Fig. S10 ^1H , ^{19}F NMR spectra of hybrid **3** in DMSO-d_6 .

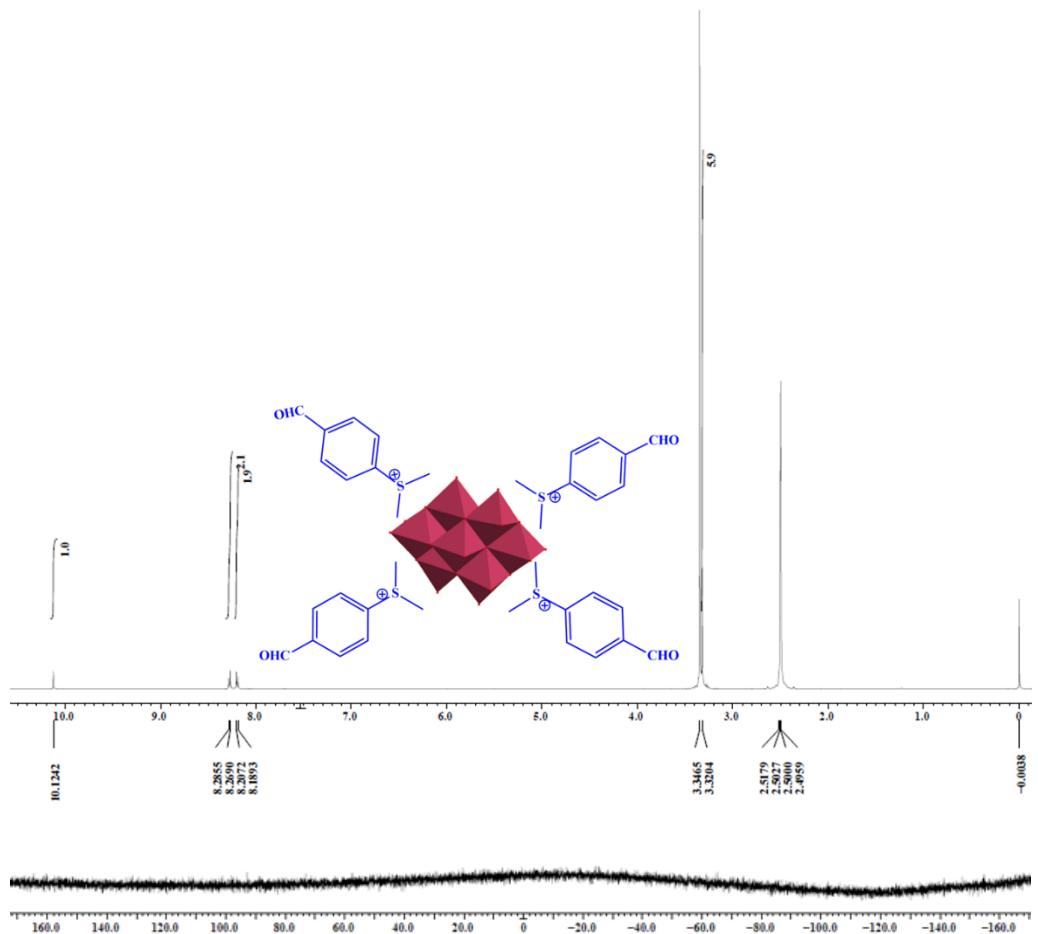


Fig. S11 ^1H , ^{19}F NMR spectra of hybrid **4** in DMSO-d_6 .

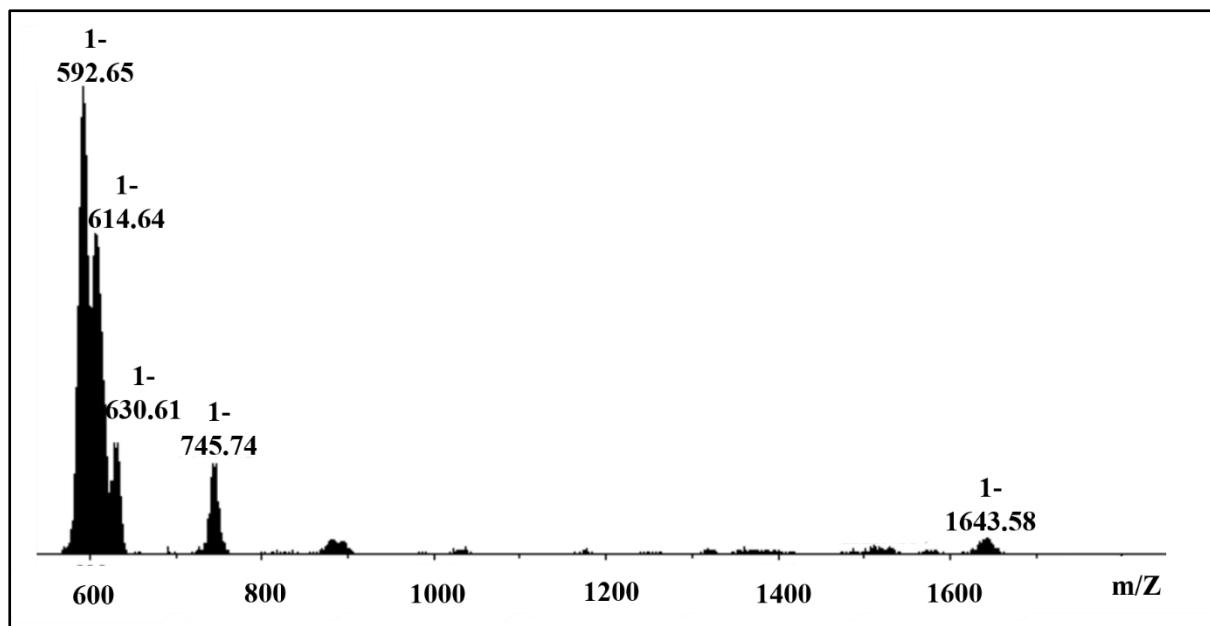


Fig. S12 ESI – MS (negative mode) spectra of hybrid **1** recorded in acetonitrile.

Table S2. Detailed assignment of mass spectral data for hybrid **1**.

| Sr. No. | Ion (hybrid 1) | m/z calculated | m/z observed |
|---------|--|------------------|----------------|
| 1. | (H)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 592.76 | 592.65 |
| 2. | (Na)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 614.74 | 614.64 |
| 3. | (K)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 630.85 | 630.61 |
| 4. | (DMTS)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 745.02 | 745.74 |
| 5. | (DMTS) ₃ [Mo ₈ O ₂₆] ¹⁻ | 1643.30 | 1643.58 |

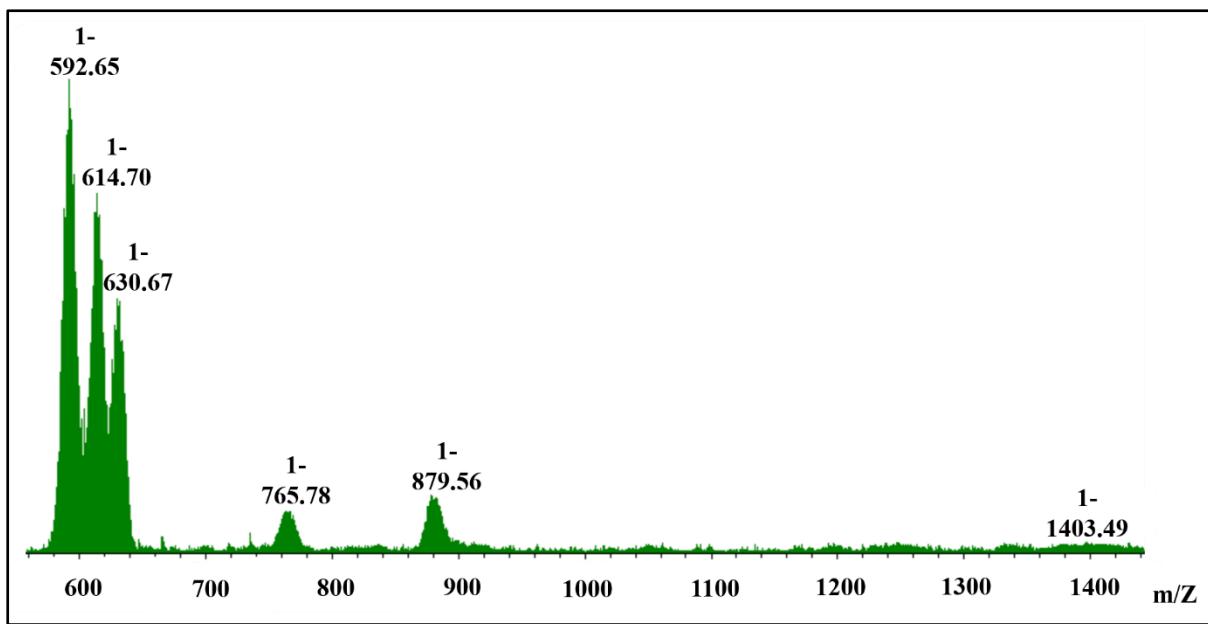


Fig. S13 ESI – MS (negative mode) spectra of hybrid **3** recorded in acetonitrile.

Table S3. Detailed assignment of mass spectral data for hybrid **3**.

| Sr. No. | Ion (hybrid 3) | m/z calculated | m/z observed |
|---------|--|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | (H)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 592.76 | 592.65 |
| 2. | (Na)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 614.74 | 614.70 |
| 3. | (K)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 630.85 | 630.67 |
| 4. | (CPDS)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 765.43 | 765.78 |
| 5. | (CPDS)(Na)[HMo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ .5H ₂ O | 879.51 | 879.56 |
| 6. | (CPDS)(Na ₂)[Mo ₈ O ₂₆] ¹⁻ | 1403.17 | 1403.49 |

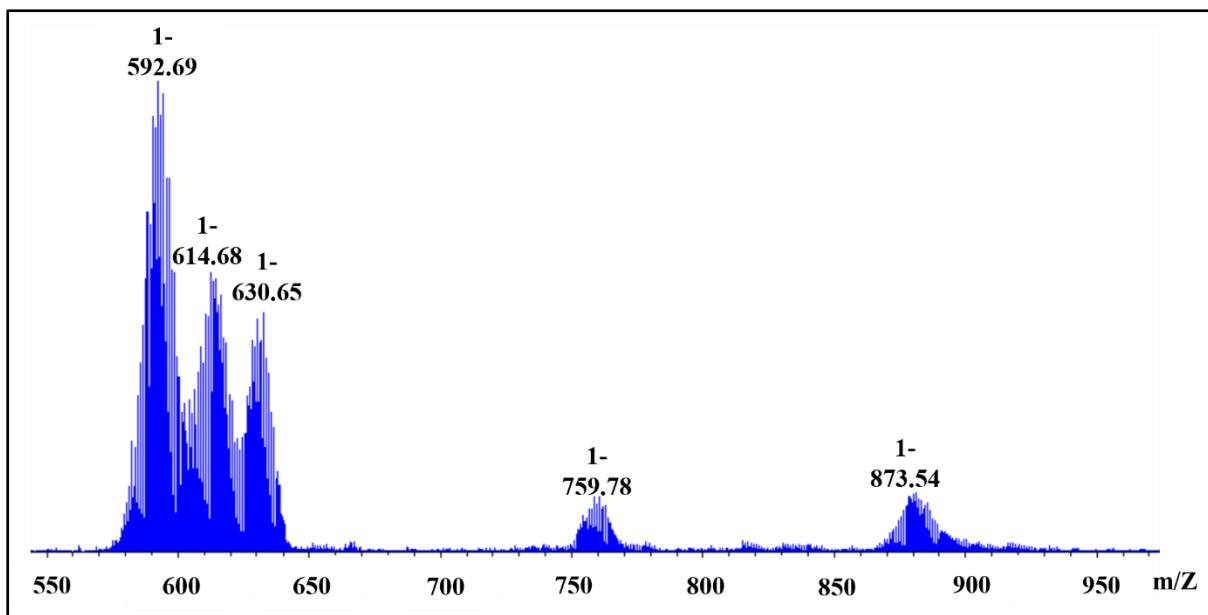


Fig. S14 ESI – MS (negative mode) spectra of hybrid **4** recorded in acetonitrile.

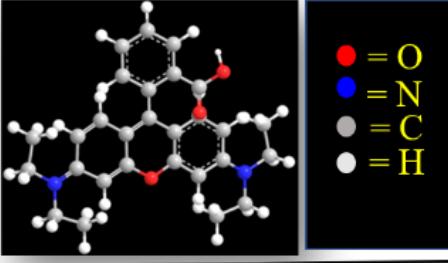
Table S4. Detailed assignment of mass spectral data for hybrid **4**.

| Sr. No. | Ion (hybrid 4) | m/Z calculated | m/Z observed |
|---------|--|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | (H)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 592.76 | 592.69 |
| 2. | (Na)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 614.74 | 614.68 |
| 3. | (K)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 630.85 | 630.65 |
| 4. | (FPDS)[Mo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ | 759.00 | 759.78 |
| 5. | (FPDS)(Na)[HMo ₄ O ₁₃] ¹⁻ .5H ₂ O | 873.07 | 873.54 |

Table S5. Crystallographic data and structure refinement parameters of hybrid **3·2H₂O**.

| | |
|---|--|
| Empirical formula | C ₃₂ H ₄₄ Cl ₄ Mo ₈ O ₂₈ S ₄ |
| Formula weight | 1914.214 |
| Temperature/K | 150.01(11) |
| Crystal system | monoclinic |
| Space group | P2 ₁ /c |
| a/Å | 13.7572(4) |
| b/Å | 19.9652(6) |
| c/Å | 10.5884(3) |
| α/° | 90.00 |
| β/° | 108.704(3) |
| γ/° | 90.00 |
| Volume/Å ³ | 2754.68(15) |
| Z | 2 |
| D _c (mg m ⁻³) | 2.308 |
| μ/mm ⁻¹ | 2.188 |
| F(000) | 1831.4 |
| Crystal size/mm ³ | 0.248 × 0.179 × 0.122 |
| Radiation | Mo Kα ($\lambda = 0.71073$) |
| 2θ range for data collection/° | 3.74 to 56.74 |
| Index ranges | -18 ≤ h ≤ 12, -20 ≤ k ≤ 26, -9 ≤ l ≤ 13 |
| Reflections collected | 9379 |
| Independent reflections | 5955 [R _{int} = 0.0370, R _{sigma} = 0.0691] |
| Data/restraints/parameters | 5955/0/350 |
| Goodness-of-fit on F ² | 1.041 |
| Final R indexes [I>=2σ (I)] | R ₁ = 0.0367, wR ₂ = 0.0705 |
| Final R indexes (all data) | R ₁ = 0.0566, wR ₂ = 0.0894 |
| Largest diff. peak and hole (e. Å ⁻³) | 0.91/-1.06 |

Table S6. Properties of rhodamine B (RhB) dye.

| Parameter | Value |
|--------------------|---|
| Name of dye | Rhodamine B |
| Abbreviation | RhB |
| Color index number | 45170 |
| C. I. name | Basic Violet 10 |
| Molecular formula | $C_{28}H_{31}N_2O_3Cl$ |
| Molecular weight | 479.02 g/mol |
| Type | Cationic |
| λ_{max} | 553 nm |
| Chemical structure |  |

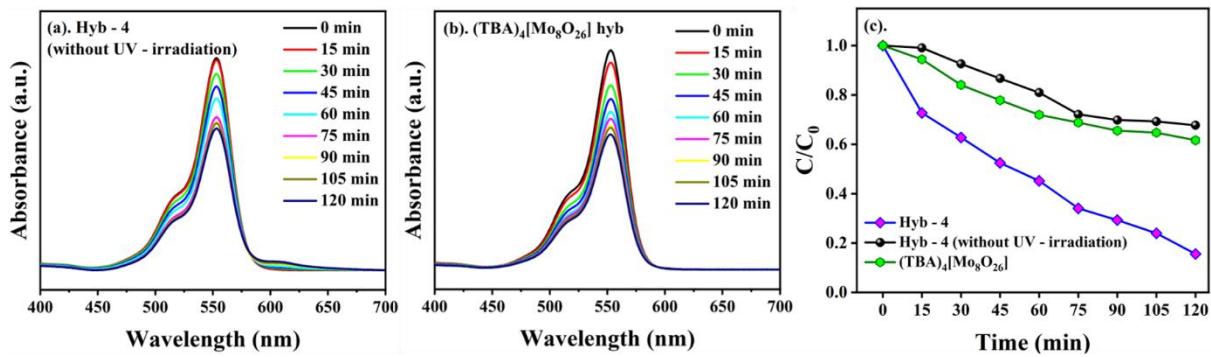


Fig. S15 The control experiment for RhB removal with (a) hybrid **4** without irradiation of UV – light, (b) with tetrabutylammonium octamolybdate hybrid $(TBA)_4[Mo_8O_{26}]$ in the presence of UV – light and (c) the comparison of amount of RhB concentration change with hybrid **4** with or without UV – light and with $(TBA)_4[Mo_8O_{26}]$ hybrid in the presence of UV - light .

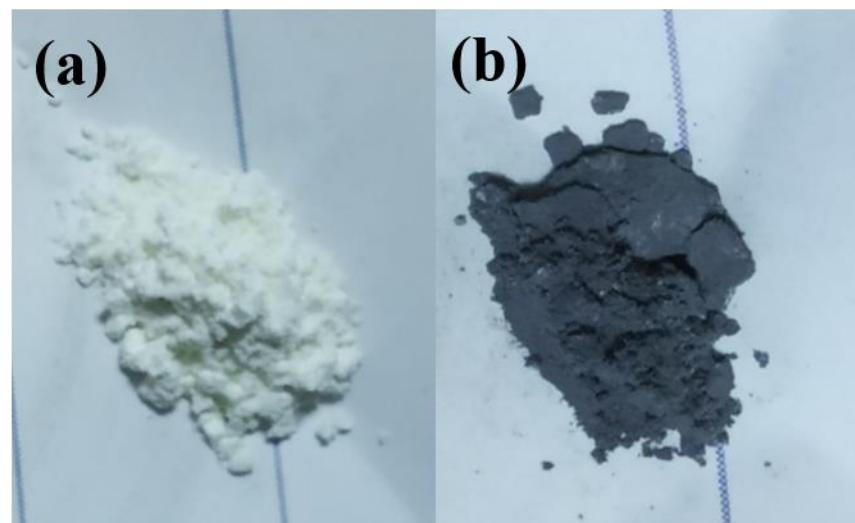


Fig. S16 The images of hybrid **4** sample powders (a) fresh sample and (b) after keeping for 2 h in DI water under UV – irradiation.

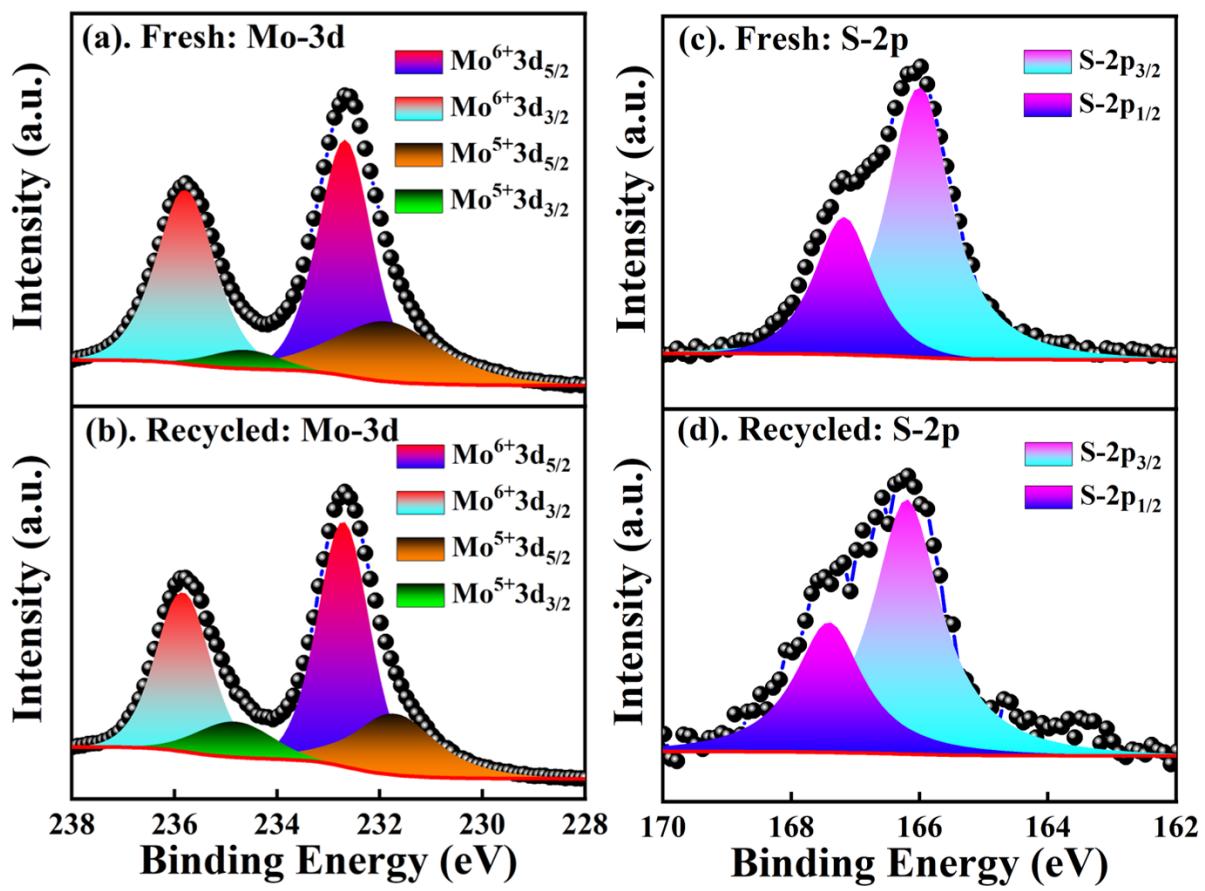


Fig. S17 The XPS spectra of hybrid **4** (a and c) fresh catalyst and (b-d) recycled catalyst showing deconvoluted Mo and S peaks.

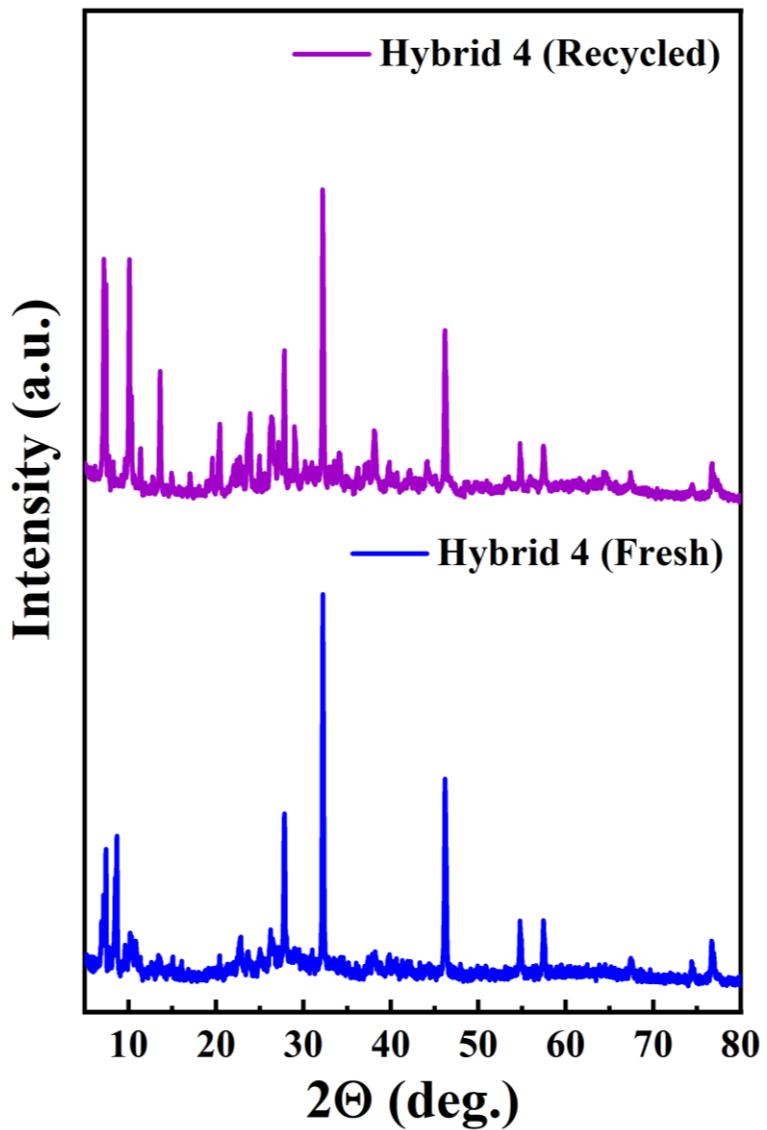


Fig. S18 The PXRD spectra of hybrid **4**, fresh and recycled catalyst.

Table S7. Comparison of the photocatalytic activity of hybrid **4** with several other octamolybdate base photocatalysts for RhB photodegradation.

| Sr. No. | Photocatalyst | Radiation source | Time (min) | Total degradation (%) | Ref. |
|---------|---|--|------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. | [Co(btrp) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂ (β-Mo ₈ O ₂₆) _{0.5}]H ₂ O | Simulate sunlight – Xe lamp irradiation (5000 LUX) | 435 | 94.08 | 1 |
| 2. | [Co(HL) ₂ (β-Mo ₈ O ₂₆)] | UV-irradiation – Hg lamp (125 W) | 180 | Very low | 2 |
| 3. | [Cu ₃ (TPMA) ₂ (1,3-ttb) ₂ (β-Mo ₈ O ₂₆)]·H ₂ O | UV irradiation Hg lamp (100 W) | 180 | 70 | 3 |
| 4. | [Cu ^{II} ₄ (btmc)(ctcm) ₄ (β-Mo ₈ O ₂₆)] <cdot[β-mo<sub>8O₂₆]<cdoth<sub>2O</cdoth<sub></cdot[β-mo<sub> | UV irradiation | 120 | 51.5 | 4 |
| 5. | [Cu(4-Hdpyp) ₂ (β-Mo ₈ O ₂₆)(H ₂ O) ₂] <cdot4h<sub>2O</cdot4h<sub> | UV light irradiation – Hg lamp (125 W) | 180 | 59.4 | 5 |
| 6. | (FPDS) ₄ [Mo ₈ O ₂₆] – Hybrid 4 | UV irradiation – Hg lamp (8 W) | 120 | 84.4 | This work |

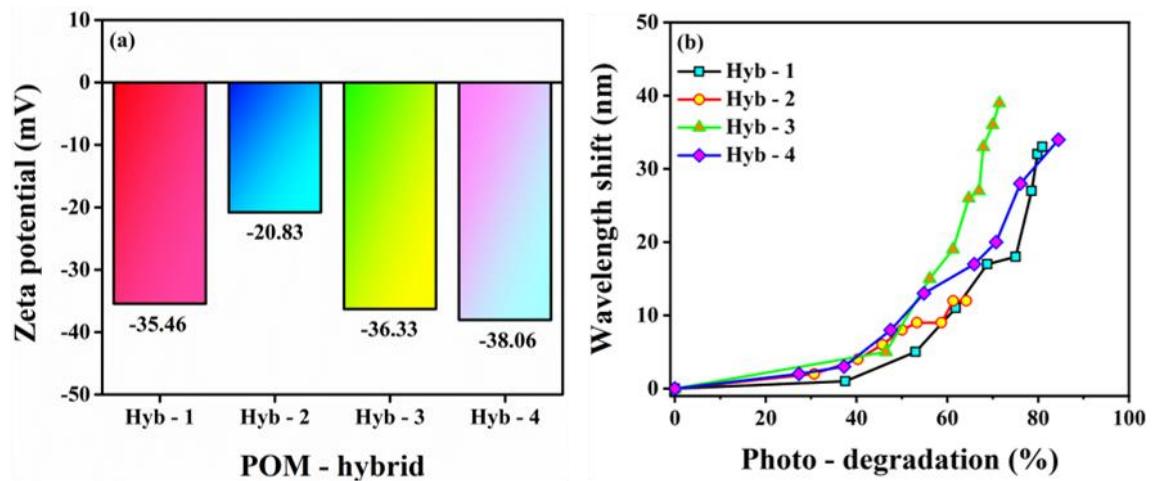


Fig. S19 (a) Zeta potential of different hybrids at 4.65 pH and (b) maximum absorption wavelength shift of RhB as a function of degradation percentage with different POM – hybrids.

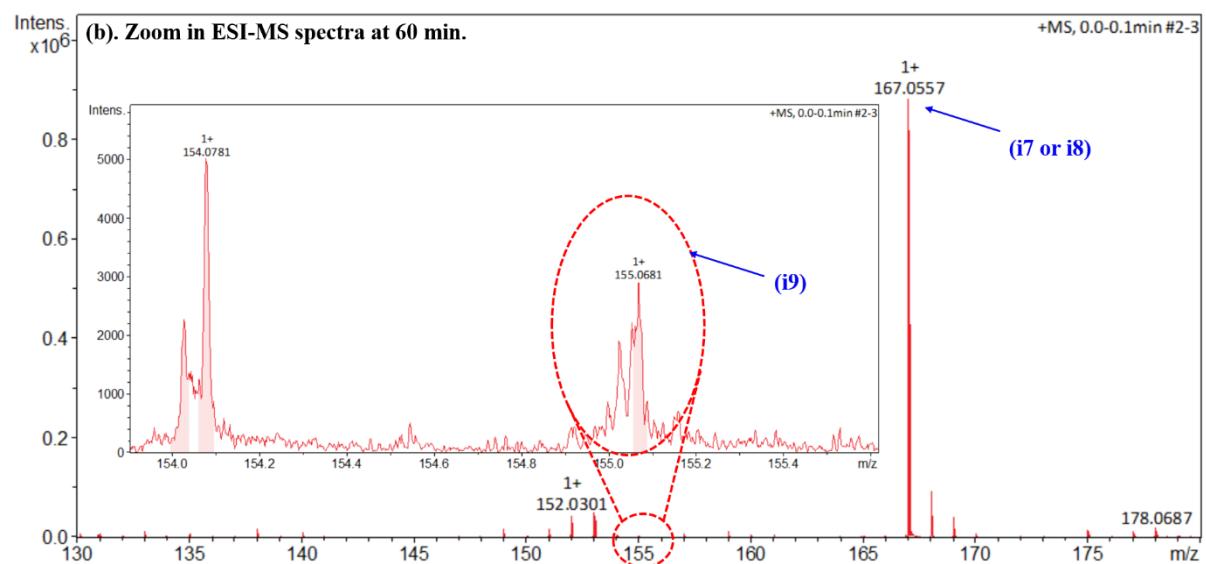
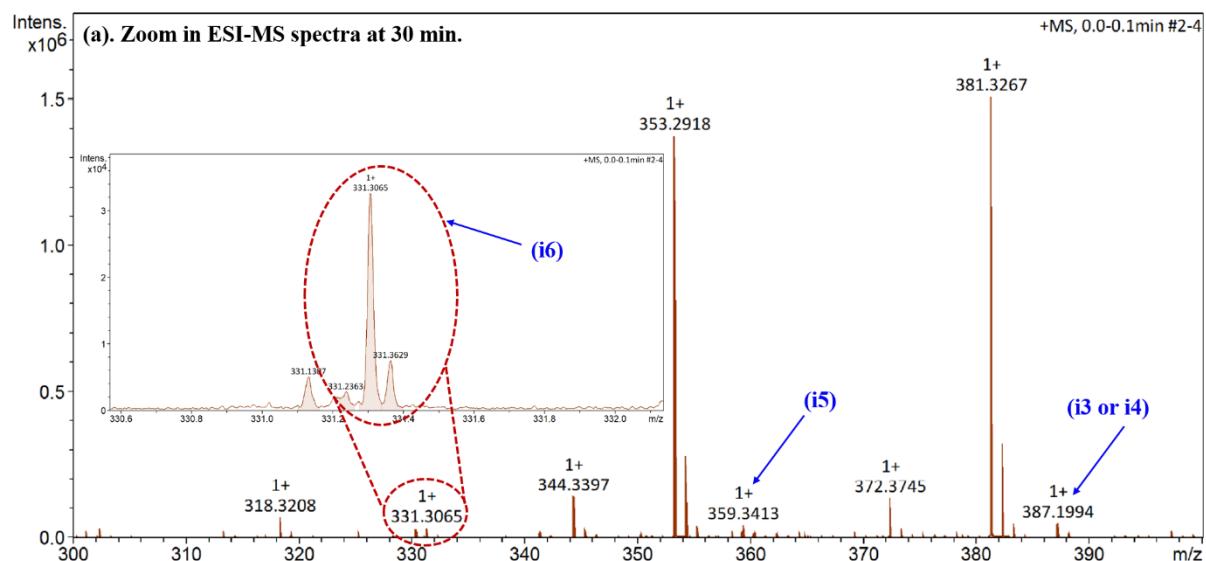


Fig. S20 Zoom in ESI – MS spectra (positive ion mode) of photodegraded RhB dye at (a) 30 min showing the presence of intermediate i3 or i4, i-5, i6 and (b) 60 min showing the presence of intermediate i7 or i8 and i9.

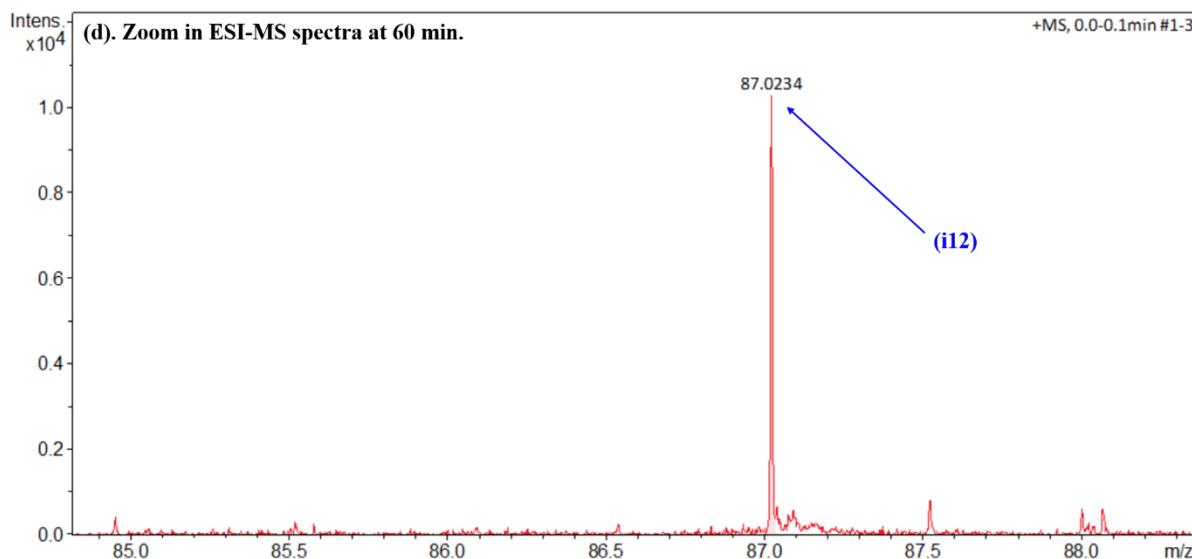
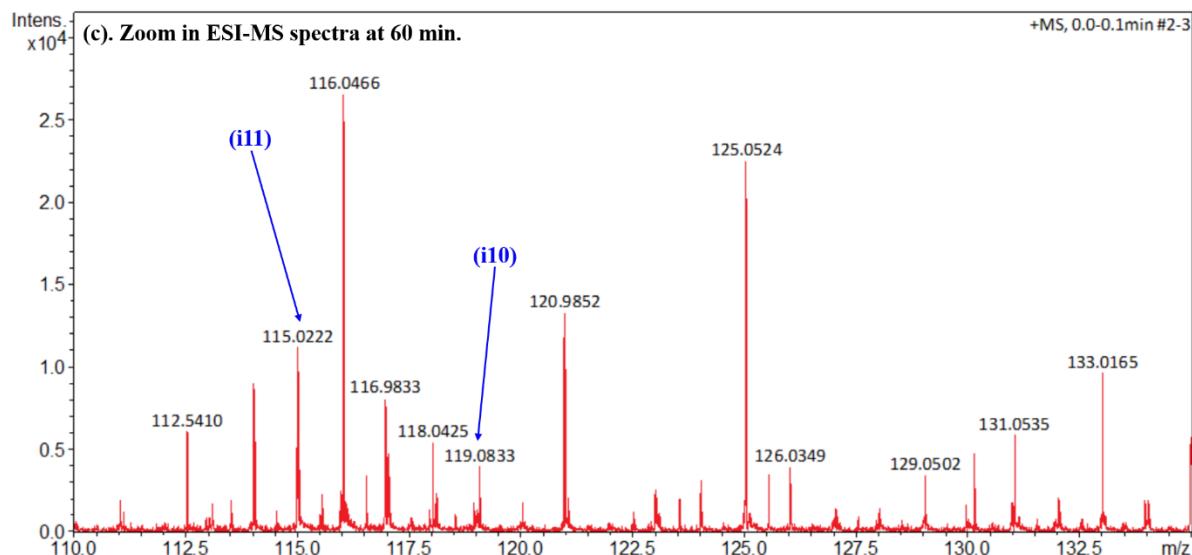
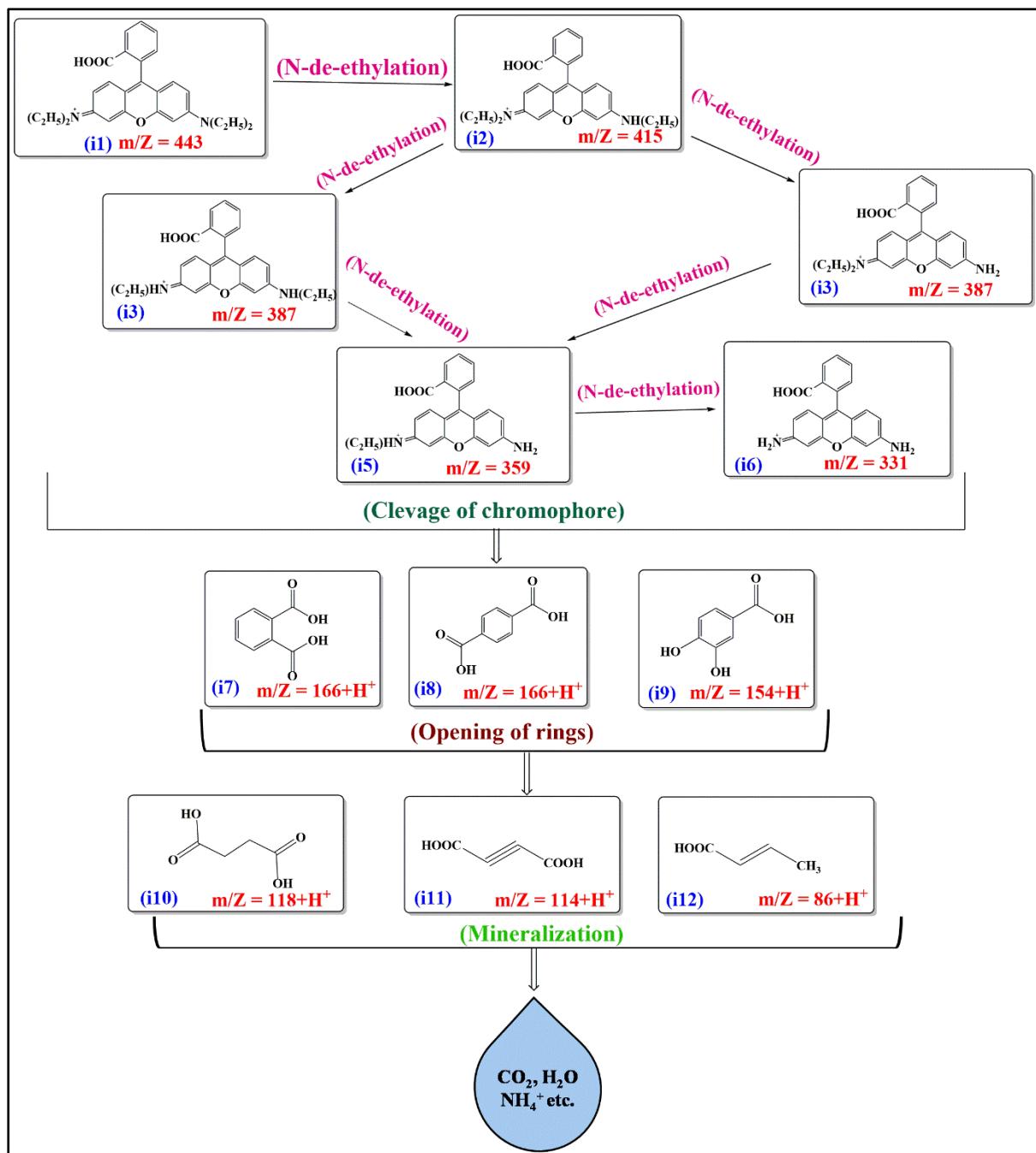


Fig. S21 Zoom in ESI – MS spectra (positive ion mode) of photodegraded RhB dye at 60 min showing the presence of intermediate (c) i10, i11 and (d) i12.



Scheme S1 Plausible pathways and fragments formed during RhB dye photodegradation using hybrid 4.

Table S8. Various intermediates involved in RhB dye photodegradation their chemical composition, expected and observed m/Z value.

| Sr. No. | Intermediate | Chemical formula | Expected mass (m/z) | Observed mass (m/z) |
|---------|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | (i1) | [C ₂₈ H ₃₁ N ₂ O ₃] ⁺ | 443.233 | 443.281 |
| 2. | (i2) | [C ₂₆ H ₂₇ ON ₂ O ₃] ⁺ | 415.202 | 415.237 |
| 3. | (i3) or (i4) | [C ₂₄ H ₂₃ N ₂ O ₃] ⁺ | 387.170 | 387.199 |
| 4. | (i5) | [C ₂₂ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₃] ⁺ | 359.139 | 359.341 |
| 5. | (i6) | [C ₂₀ H ₁₅ N ₂ O ₃] ⁺ | 331.108 | 331.306 |
| 6. | (i7 or i8) | [C ₈ H ₆ O ₄ H] ⁺ | 167.027 | 167.055 |
| 7. | (i9) | [C ₇ H ₆ O ₄ H] ⁺ | 155.027 | 155.068 |
| 8. | (i10) | [C ₄ H ₆ O ₄ H] ⁺ | 119.100 | 119.083 |
| 9. | (i11) | [C ₄ H ₂ O ₄ H] ⁺ | 115.060 | 115.022 |
| 10. | (i12) | [C ₄ H ₆ O ₂ H] ⁺ | 87.100 | 87.023 |

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