Supporting Information

Polyoxometalate loaded reduced graphene oxide modified metal vanadate catalysts for photoredox reactions through Indirect Z-scheme mechanism

Soumita Samajdar^{#a,c}, Gajiram Murmu^{#b,c}, Maitrayee Biswas^a, Srikrishna Manna^{c,d}, Sumit Saha^{b,c*}, Srabanti Ghosh^{a,c*}

^aEnergy Materials & Devices Division, CSIR - Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal 700032, India

^bMaterials Chemistry Department, CSIR - Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751013, India

^cAcademy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201002, India

^dSpecialty Glass Division, CSIR - Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal 700032, India

Equal Contributions

*Corresponding authors

E-mail address: srabanti@cgcri.res.in (Srabanti Ghosh), sumitsaha@immt.res.in (Sumit Saha)

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PXRD Spectra of RPOM-AV3 and RPOM-CV3



Fig. S1. PXRD Pattern of RPOM, AV, RPOM-AV3, CV and RPOM-CV3.

Raman spectra of RPOM, AV, CV RPOM-AV3 and RPOM-CV3



Fig. S2. Raman spectra of (a) RPOM, AV, RPOM-AV3, and (b) RPOM, CV, RPOM-CV3.

FTIR spectra of AV and CV



Fig. S3. FTIR spectra of pristine AV and CV.

UV-DRS spectra of AV, CV, RPOM, RPOM-AV and RPOM-CV



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TGA spectra of RPOM, AV, CV, RPOM-AV and RPOM-CV



Fig. S6. TGA curve of (a) RPOM, RPOM-AV2, RPOM-CV2, and (b) Pristine AV and CV.

Photoluminescence (PL) spectra RPOM, AV, CV, RPOM-AV and RPOM-CV



Fig. S7. Photoluminescence spectra of (a) AV, RPOM, RPOM-AV2, and (b) CV, RPOM, RPOM-CV2 upon excitation at 375 nm.



FESEM image of RPOM-AV3 and RPOM-CV3

Fig. S8. FESEM images of RPOM-AV3 at (a) lower and (b) higher magnifications, EDX elemental mapping for (c) C, (d) O, (e) P, (f) Ag, (g) V, (h) W. FESEM images of RPOM-CV3 at (i) lower and (j) higher magnifications, EDX elemental mapping for (k) C, (l) O, (m) P, (n) Cu, (o) V, (p) W.

FESEM image of RPOM



Fig. S9. (a) FESEM image of RPOM, and EDX elemental mapping of (b) C, (c) O, (d) P, (e) W.

TEM images of pristine AV and CV



Fig. S10. (a) TEM image of pristine AV at lower magnification and higher magnification (inset), (b) TEM image of pristine CV.

TEM images of RPOM-AV3 and RPOM-CV3



Fig. S11. TEM images of RPOM-AV3 at (a) lower and (b) higher magnifications, (c) HRTEM image, (d) SAED Pattern of RPOM-AV3. TEM images of RPOM-CV3 at (e) lower and (f) higher magnifications, (g) HRTEM image, (h) SAED Pattern of RPOM-CV3.

Surface area of RPOM, RPOM-AV, and RPOM-CV composites



Fig. S12. N_2 adsorption and desorption isotherms of (a) RPOM-AV, (b) RPOM-CV, (c) RPOM. Inset of (a-c): Pore diameter distribution.



X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy of AV, RPOM-AV, CV, RPOM-CV composites

Fig. S13. Survey Spectra of (a) Pristine AV and RPOM-AV composites (b) Pristine CV and RPOM-CV composites.



Fig. S14. Core level XPS lineshape of (a) Ag 3d, (b) V 2p, (c) O 1s of pristine AV and RPOM-AV composites (d) C 1s lineshape (e) W 4f core level XPS lineshape of RPOM-AV composites.



Fig. S15. Core level XPS lineshape of (a) Cu 2p, (b) V 2p, (c) O 1s of pristine AV and RPOM-CV composites (d) C 1s lineshape (e) W 4f core level XPS lineshape of RPOM-CV composites.

Linear Sweep Voltammograms (LSV) plot of AV, CV, AV-POM, CV-POM, RGO-AV, RGO-CV, RPOM-AV, RPOM-CV



Fig. S16. Linear Sweep Voltammograms of (a) AV, AV-POM, RPOM-AV, RGO-AV and (b) CV, CV-POM, RPOM-CV, RGO-CV.

Bode plot of AV, CV, RPOM, RPOM-AV2, and RPOM-CV2



Fig. S17. Bode Plots of (a) AV, RPOM, RPOM-AV2 and (b) CV, RPOM, RPOM-CV2.





Fig. S18. Width of space charge region of (a) RPOM, (b) AV, (c) RPOM-AV2, (d) CV, and (e) RPOM-CV2.

UV-Vis spectra of RB adsorption in the presence of RPOM-AV2 and MB photocatalytic degradation in the presence of RPOM-CV2



Fig. S19. (a) UV-visible absorption spectra for adsorption of RB dye in the presence of RPOM-AV2. (d) UV-visible absorption spectra for photocatalytic degradation of MB dye in the presence of RPOM-CV2.

Sacrificial agents experiment



Fig. S20. Effect of different sacrificial agents on the MB dye degradation.



First-order kinetics plot

Fig. S21. (a) First-order kinetics plot of $(\ln C_0/C_t)$ versus time, (b) Photocatalytic Cr (VI) reduction using AV, RGO-AV, and RPOM-AV2, (c) Effect of different sacrificial agents on

the photocatalytic Cr (VI) reduction, and (d) Photocatalytic Cr(VI) reduction using RPOM-CV2 composites.

Material	Current Density at 0.9 V vs Ag/AgCl (μA cm ⁻²)	Charge Transfer Resistance (kΩ)
AV	4.4	11.3
RPOM	19.9	5.5
RPOM-AV1	60.1	0.65
RPOM-AV2	223.7	0.31
RPOM-AV3	46.5	4.2
CV	14.6	18.9
RPOM-CV1	21.8	0.42
RPOM-CV2	85.8	0.38
RPOM-CV3	39.7	0.56

Table S1. Current densities and charge transfer resistance of the RPOM-AV and RPOM-CV composites with different loading variations.

Table S2. Comparative study of the photocatalytic MB degradation using different POM-based photocatalysts.

SI.	Catalysts	Catalyst	Light	MB	Reaction	Degradation	Reference
No.		Conc.	Source	Dye	Time	Efficiency	
				Conc.			
1.	(SiW ₁₂ O ₄₀) ⁴⁻	5 μΜ	Visible	50 µM	3 hrs	84 %	70
			light (300				
			W Xe arc				
			lamp)				
2.	NCW-NPs	50 mg	Visible	5 ppm	150 min	49.85%	71
			light (300				
			W Xe				
			lamp)				
3.	HPW@AG	25 mg	Visible	20	150 min	84.02%	37
	O-10		light (300	mg/L			

			W Xe				
			lamp)				
4.	RPOM-	1mg/ml	Visible	50 µM	5 hrs	96%	Present
	CV3		light				Work
			(112 W)				

Table S3. Rate constant values for the photoreduction of Cr (VI) using different photocatalysts.

Sl. No.	Photocatalyst	Rate Constant (min ⁻¹)
1.	AV	0.008
2.	RPOM	0.028
3.	RPOM-AV1	0.024
4.	RPOM-AV2	0.044
5.	RPOM-AV3	0.034

Table S4. Comparative study of various metal vanadate-based composites towards

 photocatalytic Cr (VI) reduction.

Sl. No.	Material	Reduction Efficiency (%) of Cr (VI)	Time (mins)	Reaction Conditions	References
1.	Ag/AgBr /BiVO4	91.72%	60	Initial concentration: 10 ppm Light source: 300 W Xe lamp (λ>420 nm)	72
2.	BiVO ₄ /FeVO ₄ @rGO	90.9%	60	Initial concentration: 20 ppm Light source: 1 kW xenon lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	73
3.	BiVO ₄ / MXene	83.6%	120	Initial concentration: 10 ppm Illumination source: Visible light	74
4.	SnIn ₄ S ₈ / SmVO ₄	90.93 %	50	Initial concentration: 60 ppm Light source: 300 W halogen lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	75

5.	BiVO ₄	87%	30	Initial concentration: 20	76
	on			ppm	
	B-Doped			Light source: 150 W xenon	
	$g-C_3N_4$			lamp ($\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$)	
6.	La,Gd-	47%	100	Initial concentration: 20	77
	BiVO ₄			ppm	
				Light source: 400 W metal	
				halide lamp	
7.	RPOM-	94 %	60	Initial concentration: 100	Present
	AV2			ppm	Work
				Light source: 300 W Xe	
				lamp	