Supporting Information for

Degradation of phenol by air and polyoxometalate nanofibers using a continuous mode

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Figure legends

Fig. S1 XRD of $K_5PMo_{10}V_2O_{40}/PAN$ nanofibers.

Fig. S2 Evolution of hydroquinone, catechol, p-benzoquinone, obenzoquinone, and maleric acid in the solution during degradation of phenol with $K_5PMo_{10}V_2O_{40}/PAN$ (0.2 g) in 100mL of 0.72 mM phenol solution with the air flowing rate 0.04 m³/h for 120 min under slurry type.

Fig. S3 (1) Effect of phenol' concentrations on degradation of phenol((Reaction conditions: 100 mL of phenol, 0.2 g of K₅PMo₁₀V₂O₄₀/PAN, air flowing rate 0.04 m³/h, 25°C, and 120 min)
(2) The influence of temperature on degradation of phenol (Reaction conditions: 100 mL, 0.72 mM of phenol, 0.2 g of K₅PMo₁₀V₂O₄₀/PAN, air flowing rate 0.04 m³/h, and 120 min)
(3) The amount of K₅PMo₁₀V₂O₄₀/PAN on degradation of phenol (Reaction conditions: 100 mL, 0.72 mM of phenol, air flowing rate 0.04 m³/h, 25°C, and 120 min)



Fig. S1 XRD of $K_5 PMo_{10}V_2O_{40}/PAN$ nanofibers



Fig. S2 Evolution of hydroquinone, catechol, p-benzoquinone, obenzoquinone, and maleric acid in the solution during degradation of phenol with $K_5PMo_{10}V_2O_{40}/PAN$ (0.2 g) in 100mL of 0.72 mM phenol solution with the air flowing rate 0.04 m³/h for 120 min under slurry type





(b) The influence of temperature on degradation of phenol (Reaction conditions: 100 mL, 0.72 mM of phenol, 0.2 g of K₅PMo₁₀V₂O₄₀/PAN, air flowing rate 0.04 m³/h, and 120 min)
(c) The amount of K₅PMo₁₀V₂O₄₀/PAN on degradation of phenol (Reaction conditions: 100 mL,

0.72 mM of phenol, air flowing rate 0.04 m³/h, 25°C, and 120 min)