

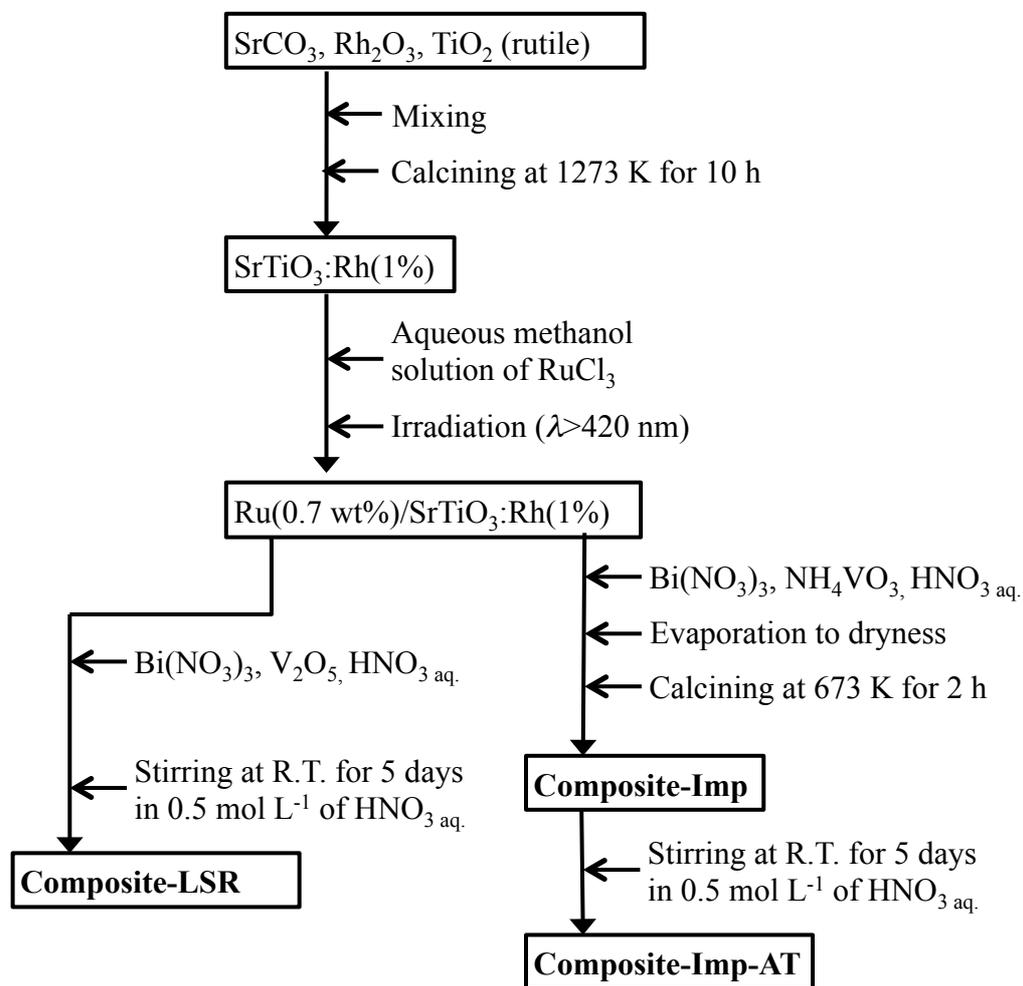
## Supporting Information:

### **BiVO<sub>4</sub>-Ru/SrTiO<sub>3</sub>:Rh Composite of Z-Scheme Photocatalyst for Solar Water Splitting**

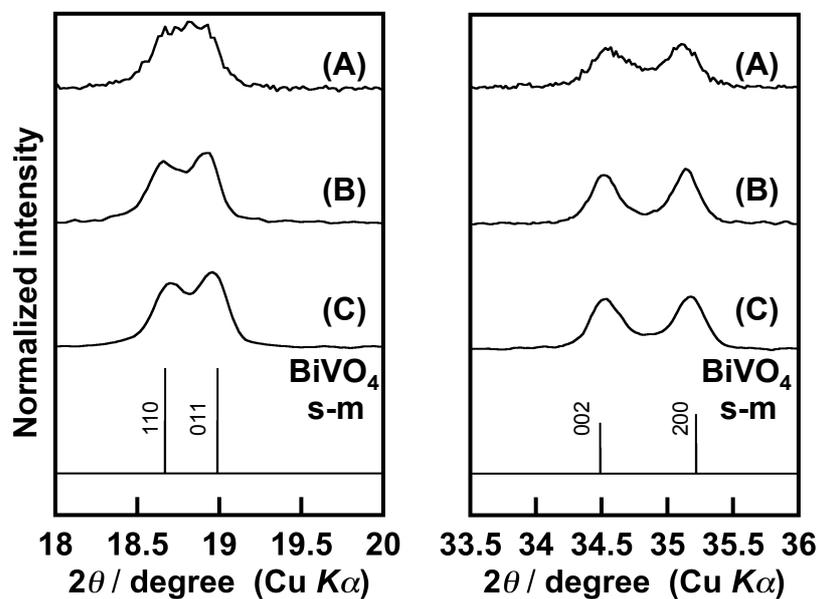
Qingxin Jia,<sup>1</sup> Akihide Iwase,<sup>1,2</sup> Akihiko Kudo<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Tokyo University of Science, 1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8601, Japan*

<sup>2</sup> *Photocatalysis International Research Center, Research Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science, 2641 Noda-shi, Yamazaki, Chiba-ken 278-8510, Japan*  
(\* ) corresponding author: a-kudo@rs.kagu.tus.ac.jp



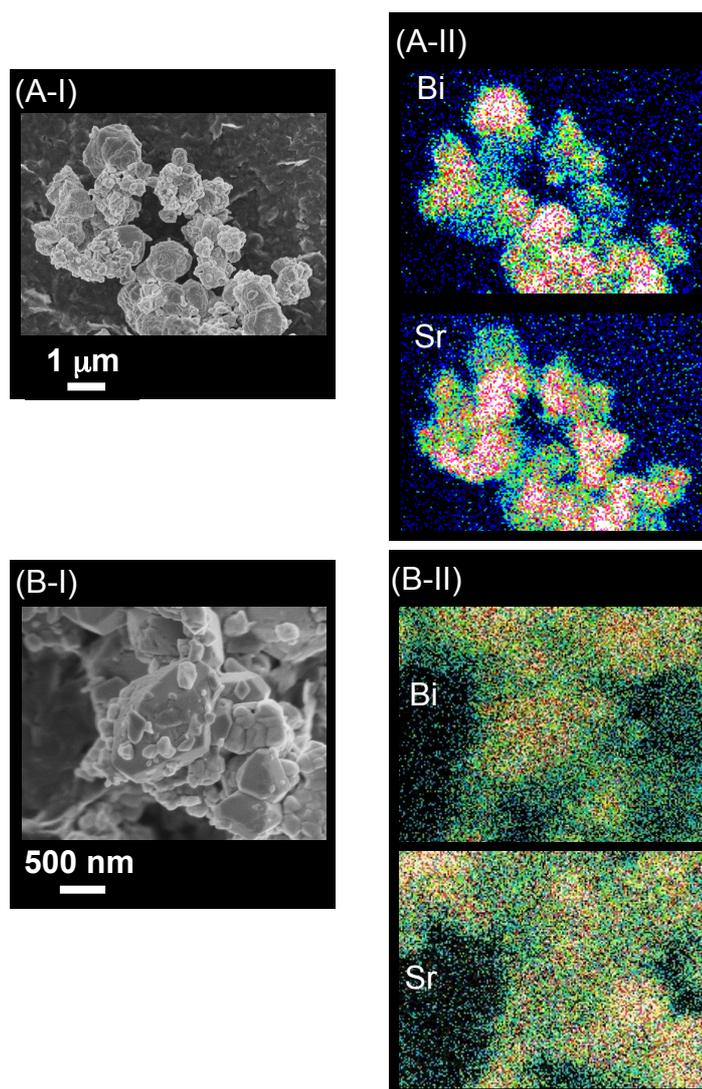
**Fig. S1** Schematic flow chart of the synthetic procedures for the BiVO<sub>4</sub>-Ru/SrTiO<sub>3</sub>:Rh composite.



**Fig. S2** X-ray diffraction patterns of  $\text{BiVO}_4$ (250 wt%)- $\text{Ru}$ (0.7 wt%)/ $\text{SrTiO}_3$ : $\text{Rh}$ (1%) composite of Z-scheme photocatalyst.

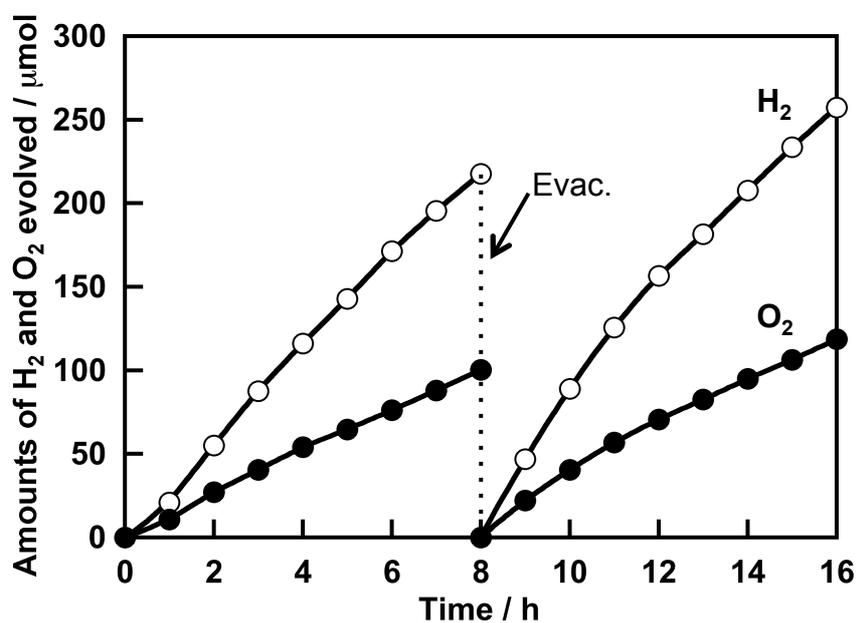
Methods for preparation of composites: (A) impregnation (Composite-Imp), (B) nitric acid treatment at room temperature for 5 days after impregnation (Composite-Imp-AT), and (C) a liquid-solid state reaction (Composite-LSR).

$\text{SrTiO}_3$ : $\text{Rh}$  was prepared by a solid state reaction at 1273 K for 10 h.  $\text{Ru}$  cocatalyst was loaded by photodeposition.

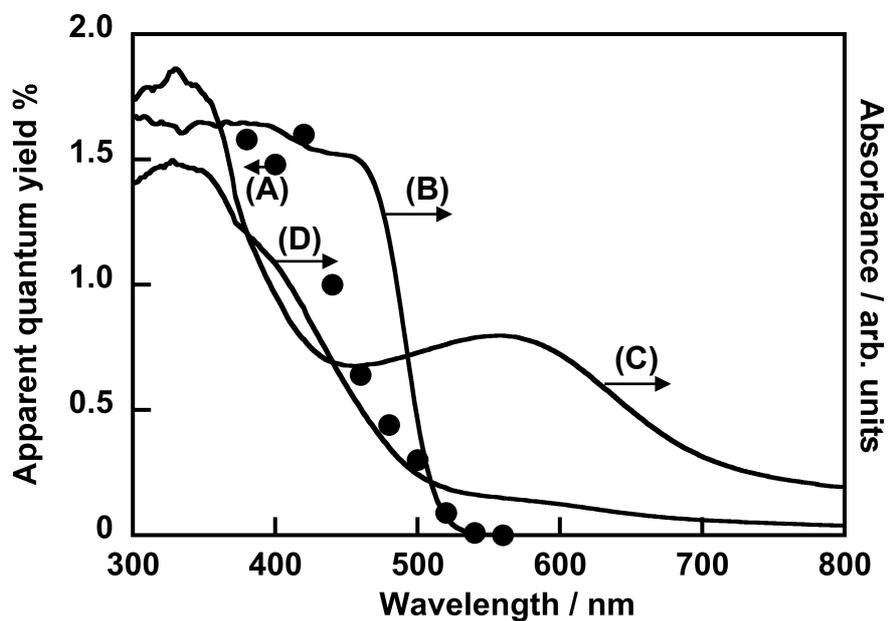


**Fig. S3** (A-I), (B-I) Scanning electron microscope images and (A-II), (B-II) EDS mapping images of  $\text{BiVO}_4(250 \text{ wt}\%)\text{-Ru}(0.7 \text{ wt}\%)\text{/SrTiO}_3\text{:Rh}(1\%)$  composites.

Methods for preparation of composites: (A) impregnation (Composite-Imp), (B) a liquid-solid state reaction(Composite-LSR).



**Fig. S4** Water splitting over BiVO<sub>4</sub>(250 wt%)-Ru(0.7 wt%)/SrTiO<sub>3</sub>:Rh(1%) composite (Composite-LSR) of Z-scheme photocatalyst under visible light irradiation without adjustment of pH. Catalyst: 0.3 g; light source: 300 W Xe-lamp with a cold mirror and a cutoff filter (420 nm < λ < 800 nm); reactor: top irradiation cell with Pyrex window.



**Fig. S5** Photoresponse of the composite Z-scheme photocatalysis system. (A) Action spectrum of overall water splitting over  $\text{BiVO}_4(250 \text{ wt}\%)\text{-Ru}(0.7 \text{ wt}\%)/\text{SrTiO}_3\text{:Rh}(1\%)$  composite of Z-scheme photocatalyst system, (B) diffuse reflection spectra of  $\text{BiVO}_4$ , (C)  $\text{SrTiO}_3\text{:Rh}(1\%)$ , and (D)  $\text{SrTiO}_3\text{:Rh}(1\%)$  reduced with  $\text{H}_2$  at 673 K.

**Table S1** Effect of pH on photocatalytic activities for H<sub>2</sub> evolution over Ru/SrTiO<sub>3</sub>:Rh photocatalyst and O<sub>2</sub> evolution over BiVO<sub>4</sub> photocatalyst.

Entry	Photocatalyst	pH	Reaction condition	Rate of H <sub>2</sub> evolution / $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	Rate of O <sub>2</sub> evolution / $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$
1	Ru(0.7 wt%)/SrTiO <sub>3</sub> :Rh(1%)	8.7	10 vol % of CH <sub>3</sub> OH aq.	43	-
2	Ru(0.7 wt%)/SrTiO <sub>3</sub> :Rh(1%)	3.5 <sup>a</sup>	10 vol % of CH <sub>3</sub> OH aq.	30	-
3	BiVO <sub>4</sub>	5.4	20 mmol L <sup>-1</sup> of AgNO <sub>3</sub> aq.	-	130
4	BiVO <sub>4</sub>	3.4 <sup>b</sup>	20 mmol L <sup>-1</sup> of AgNO <sub>3</sub> aq.	-	140

Catalyst: 0.2 g; water: 150 mL (pH was adjusted by <sup>a</sup>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aq. or <sup>b</sup>HNO<sub>3</sub> aq.); light source: 300 W Xe-arc lamp with a cold mirror and a cut-off filter (420 nm  $\leq$   $\lambda$   $\leq$  800 nm); reactor: top irradiation cell with a Pyrex window.