

Supporting Information

Impact of Average, Local and Electronic Structure on Visible Light

Photocatalysis in Novel BiREWO₆ (RE = Eu & Tb) Nanomaterials

Pradeep P. Shanbogh^{a,b}, *Rajamani Raghunathan*^{c,d}, *Diptikanta Swain*^d, *Mikhail Feygenson*^{e,f}, *Joerg Neufeind*^f, *Jasper Plaisier*^g, *Chandrabhas Narayana*^h, *Ashok Rao*^{b,i}, and *Nalini G. Sundaram*^{*a}

^a Functional Energy Nanomaterials Group, Materials Sciences Division, Poornaprajna Institute of Scientific Research, Bengaluru 572064, India.

^b Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka

^c UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, DAVV Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore - 452001

^d Solid State and Structural Chemistry Unit, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru-560012

^e Forschungszentrum Jülich, JCNS, D-52425 Jülich, Germany

^f Chemical and Engineering Materials Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, United States

^g MCX Beamline, Elettra - Sincrotrone Trieste S.C.p.A., ss 14 km 163,5, 34149 Basovizza, Trieste, Italy.

^h Chemistry and Physics of Materials Unit, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Jakkur, Bengaluru-560064

ⁱ Department of Physics, Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal-576104, Karnataka

E-mail: nalini@poornaprajna.org

Figures

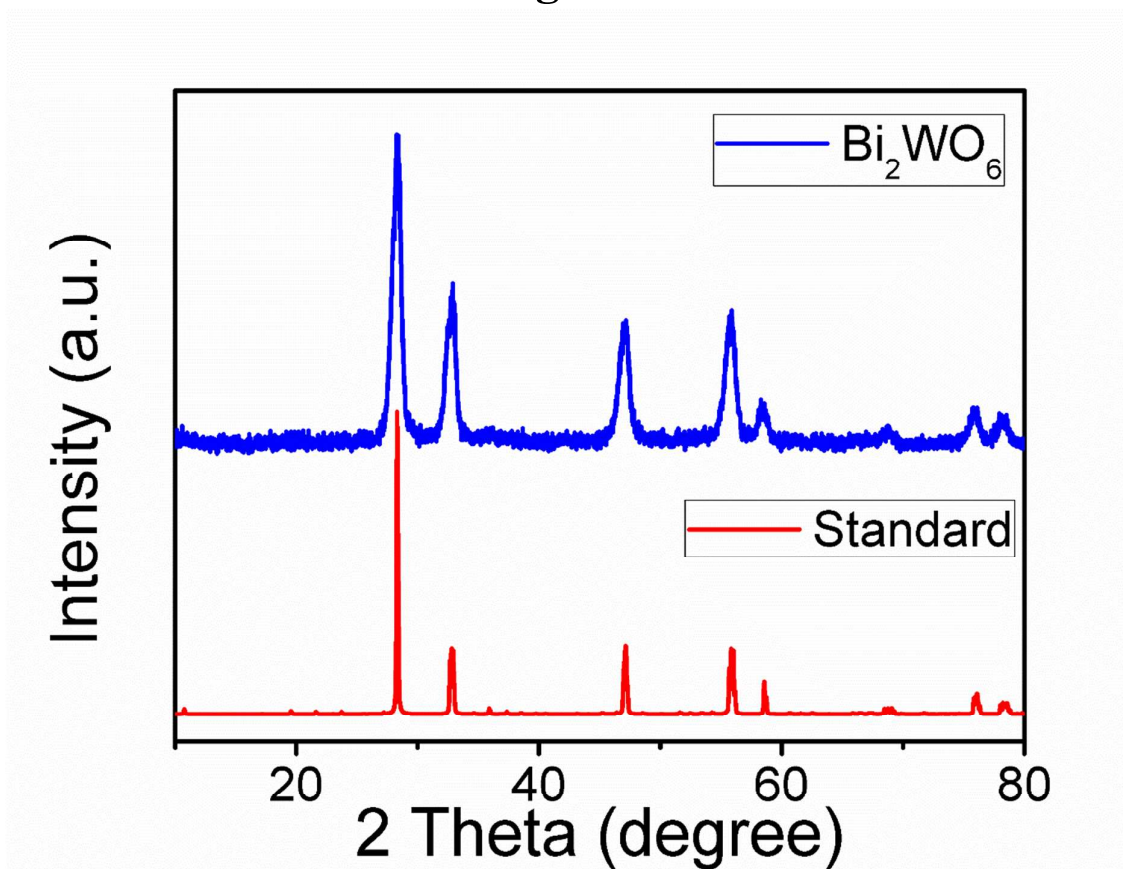


Figure S1. P-XRD patterns of hydrothermal synthesized Bi₂WO₆ which is matching with the LT-Bi₂WO₆ (orthorhombic) Phase.

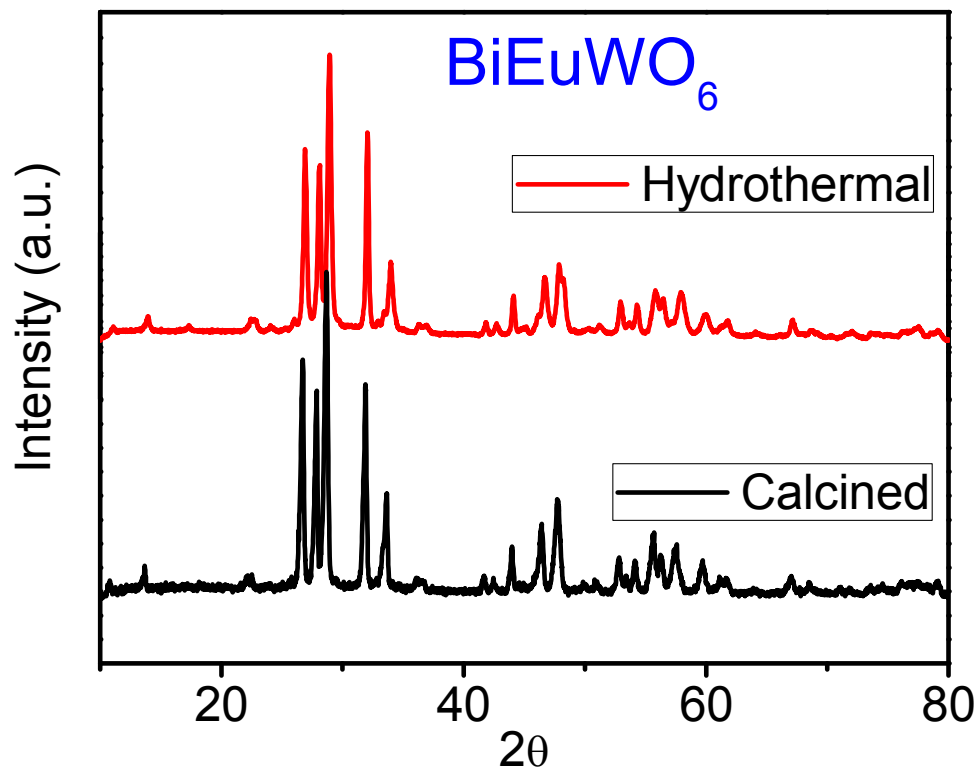


Figure S2. P-XRD patterns of hydrothermal synthesized BiEuWO₆ and Calcined BiEuWO₆ for 20 hours.

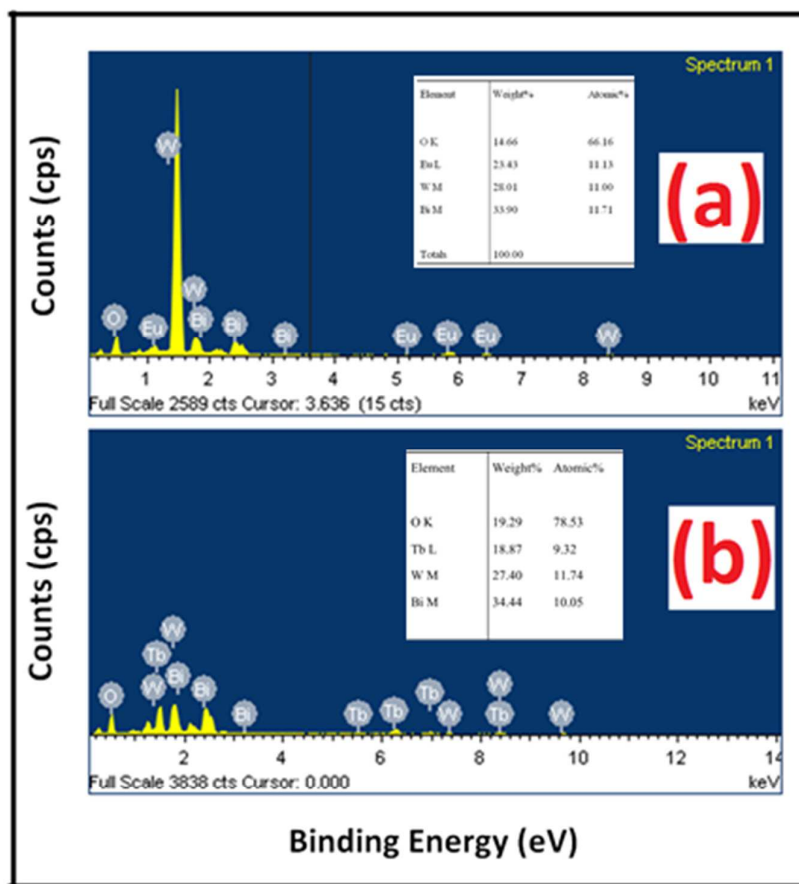


Figure S3. Energy Dispersive Absorption X-ray Spectrum of (a) BiEuWO₆ (b) BiTbWO₆ nanomaterials synthesized by hydrothermal method. Approximate composition of the materials is calculated as Bi₁Eu₁WO₆ and Bi_{1.1}Tb_{0.9}WO₆.

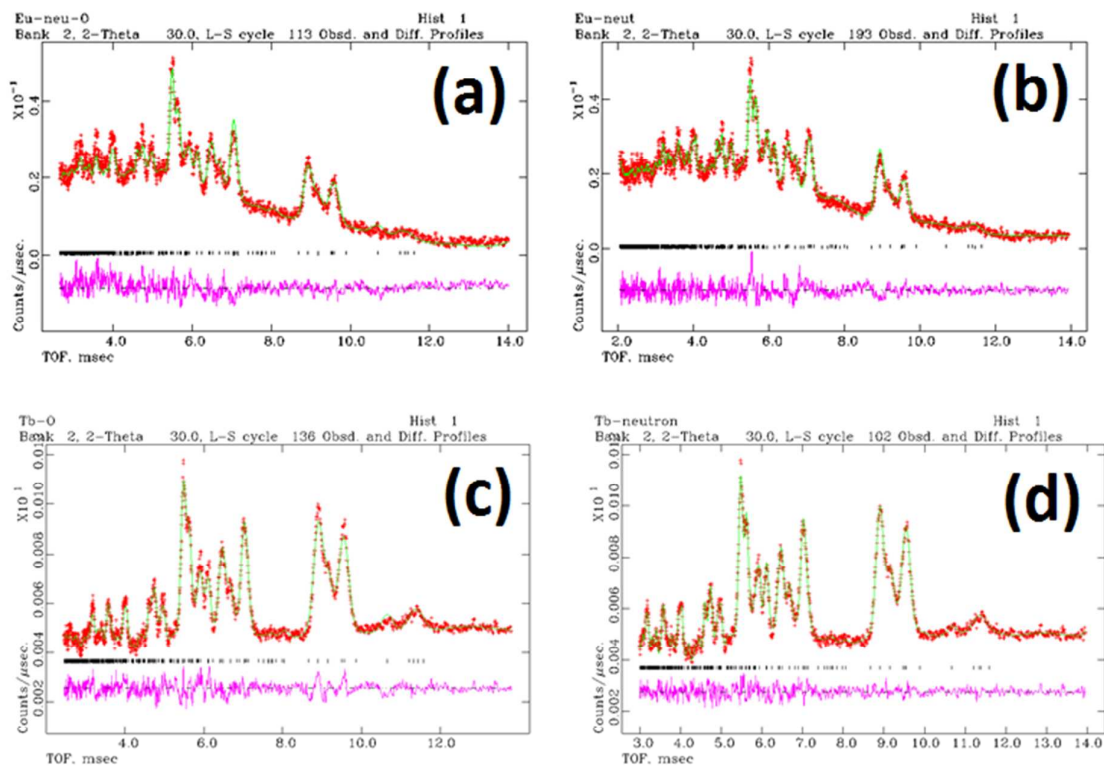


Figure S4: Observed (green), Calculated (red) and difference plot (indigo) obtained by Neutron data Rietveld refinement of (a). BiEuWO₆ Ordered model (b) BiEuWO₆ disordered model (c). BiTbWO₆ Ordered model (d). BiTbWO₆ Disordered model.

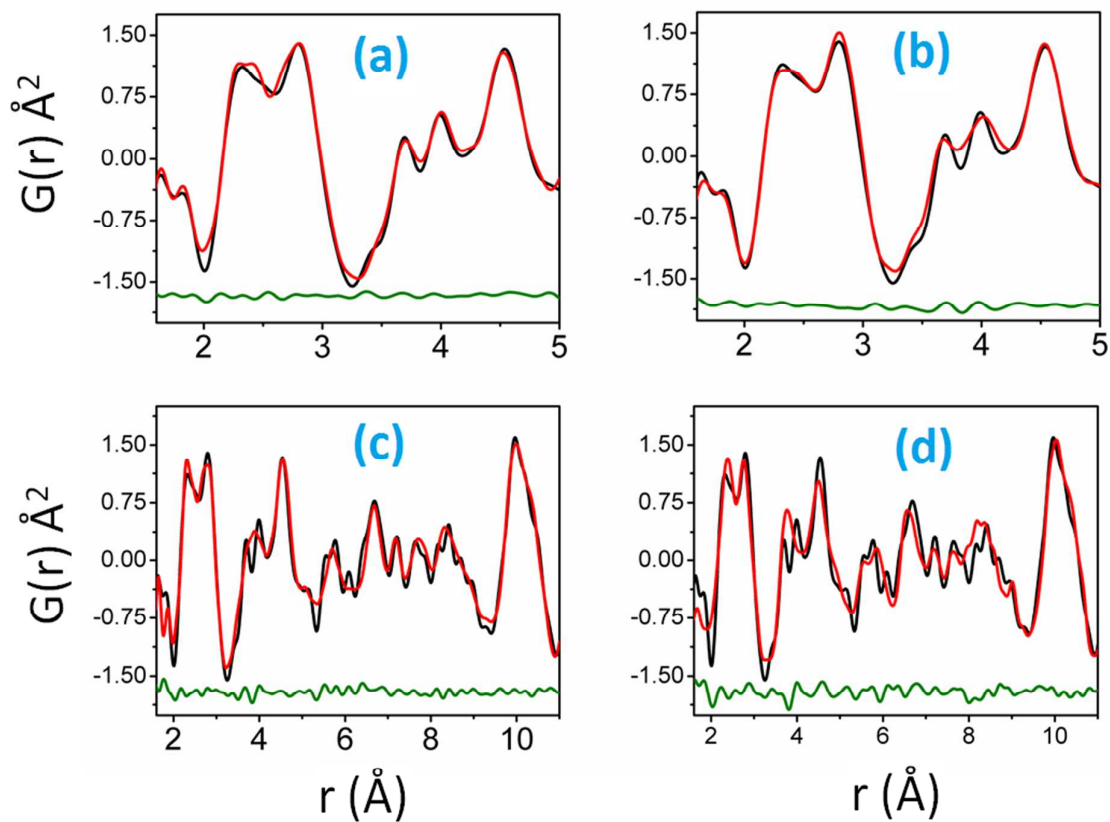


Figure S5: Observed (black), Calculated (red) and difference plot (green) obtained for PDF data of BiEuWO₆ (a). Short range (1.5 to 5 Å) fit with Ordered model [$R_{wp} = 9.9\%$]. (b). Short range (1.5 to 5 Å) fit with Disordered model [$R_{wp} = 11.8\%$]. (c) Medium range (1.5 to 11 Å) fit with Ordered model [$R_{wp} = 21.7\%$]. (d). long range (1.5 to 11 Å) fit with Ordered model [$R_{wp} = 32.47\%$].

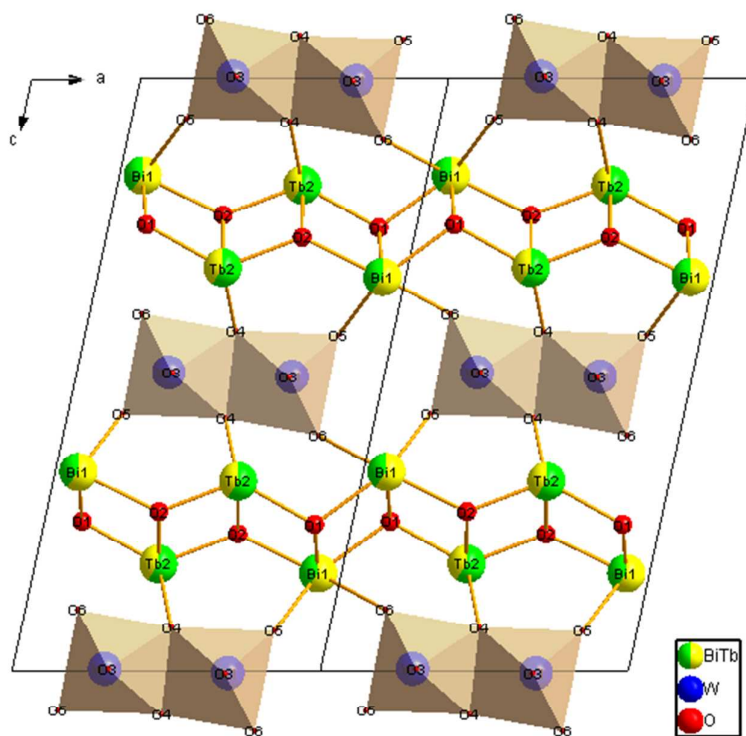


Figure S6: Crystal structure of BiTbWO₆ nanomaterial representing connectivity between Bi₂O₂ layer and edge shared WO₆ octahedra.

Room Temperature Steady State Photoluminescence (PL) Spectroscopy:

Room Temperature steady state photoluminescence (PL) spectra of photocatalyst nanomaterials were recorded using Agilent Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer. With a photomultiplier tube voltage of 600 V and a 150 W Xe lamp was used as the excitation source. Excitation and emission slit width was set as 5 nm. Corresponding room temperature excitation and emission spectra of LT-Bi₂WO₆¹, BiEuWO₆² and BiTbWO₆³ are recorded according to literature (Figure S7), from which it is observed that Bi₂WO₆ has the fluorescence emission at 525 nm when excited at 378 nm, while BiTbWO₆ has an emission at 545nm when excited at 386 nm. Similarly BiEuWO₆ has an emission at 613 nm for 486 nm excitation.

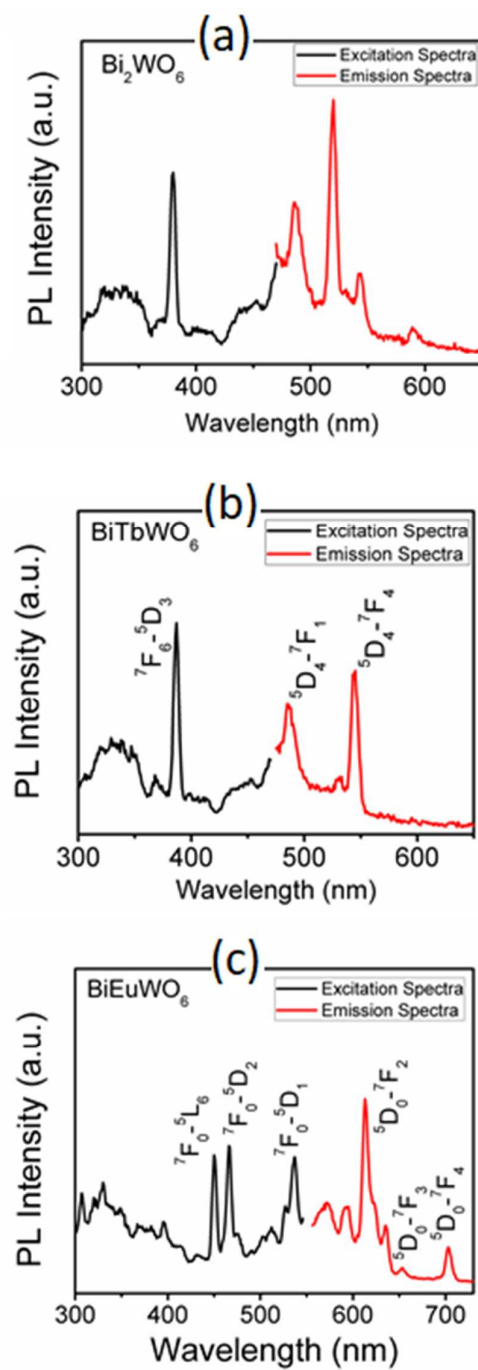


Figure S7: Room temperature steady state fluorescence excitation and corresponding emission spectra of (a) Bi_2WO_6 , (b) BiTbWO_6 and (c) BiEuWO_6 nanomaterials.

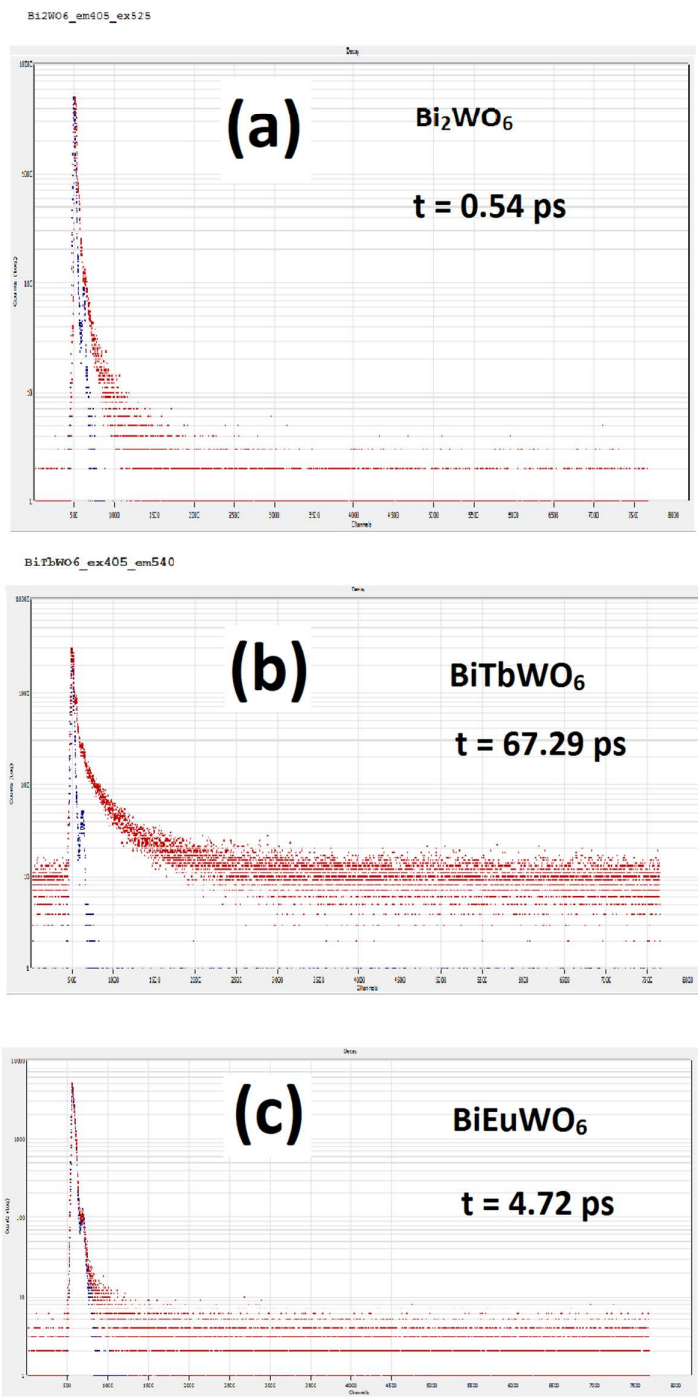


Figure S8: Time Resolved Fluorescence Spectra of (a) Bi₂WO₆ excited at 405 nm, (b) BiTbWO₆ excited at 405 nm and (c) BiEuWO₆ excited at 469 nm

BET surface area analysis:

S-9

Nitrogen sorption measurements of the catalysts were performed at 77 K using a BELSORP mini II instrument. The specific surface areas of the samples were calculated by using the Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) method in the relative pressure (P/P_0) range of 0.05 to 0.25.

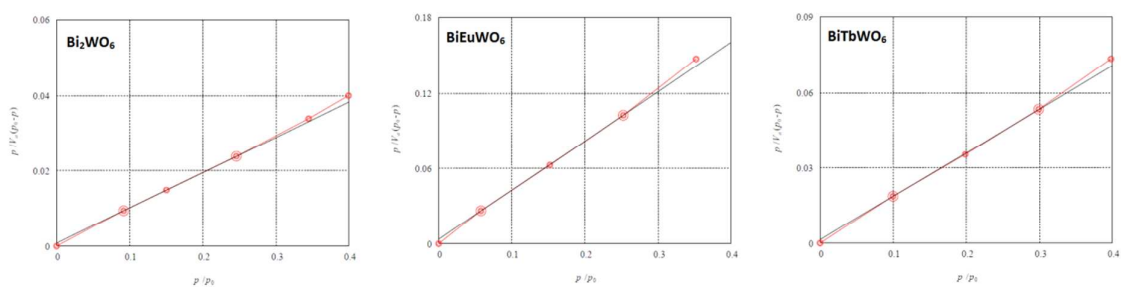


Figure S9: BET surface area analysis of Bi_2WO_6 , BiEuWO_6 and BiTbWO_6 nanomaterials.

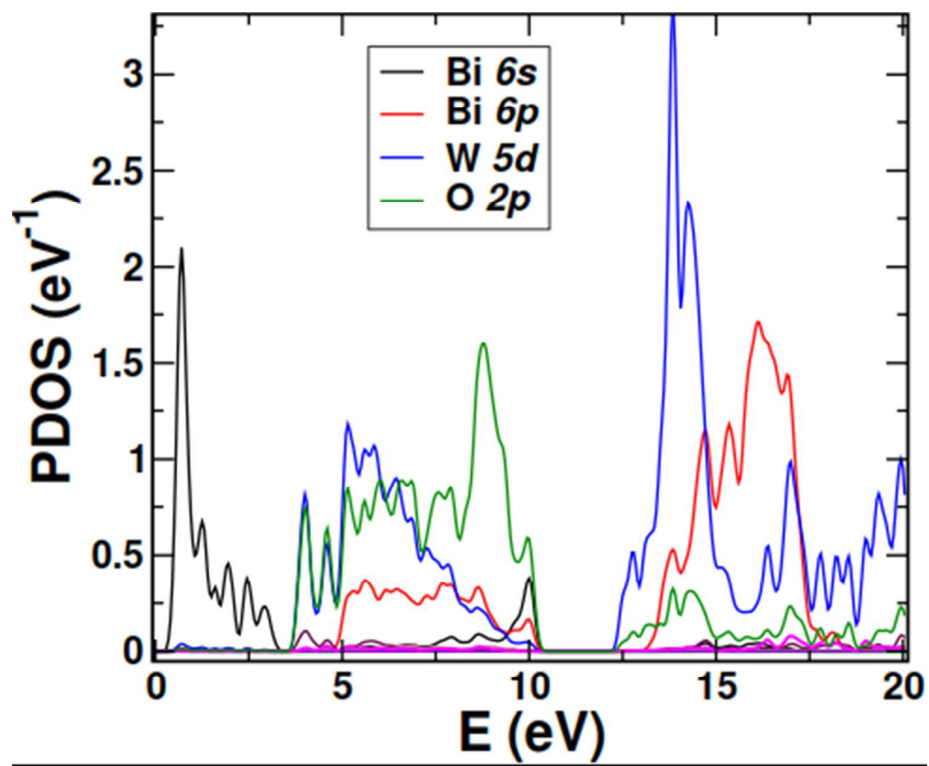


Figure S10: DFT-PDOS of Bi₂WO₆-monoclinic Phase.

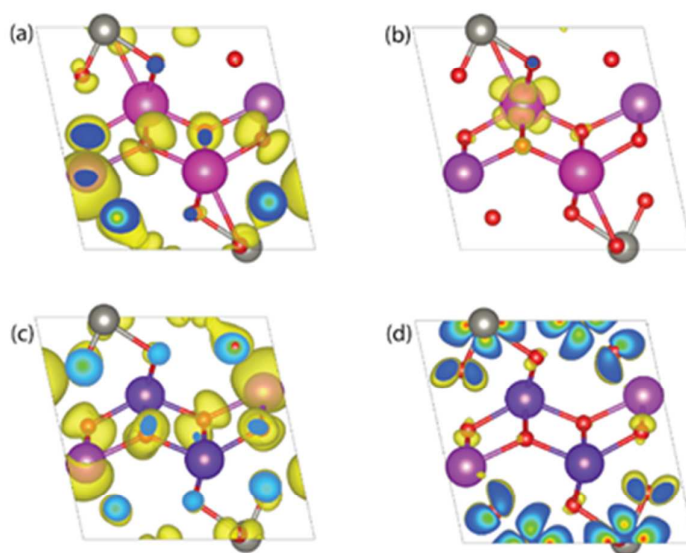
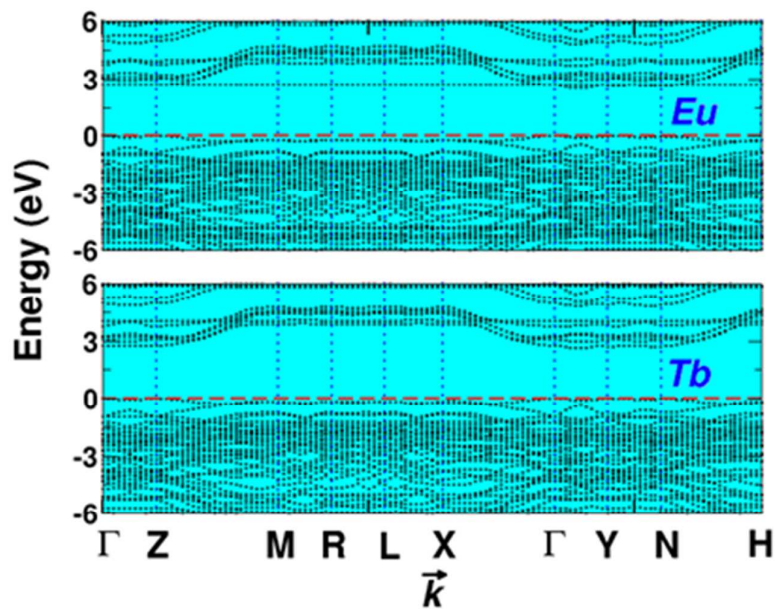


Figure S11: (Top) Electronic band structure of BiEuWO6 and BiTbWO6 compounds along various symmetry directions, for $U_W=9.5$ eV, $U_{Eu/Tb}=7.5$ eV and $U_O=5$ eV. **(Bottom).** Valence ((a) - Eu; (c) - Tb) and Conduction band ((b) - Eu; (d) - Tb) charge densities for Eu and Tb compounds at R point in the band structure plot.

References:

- (1) Zhang, Y.; Zhang, N.; Tang, Z.-R.; Xu, Y.-J. Identification of Bi₂WO₆ as a Highly Selective Visible-Light Photocatalyst toward Oxidation of Glycerol to Dihydroxyacetone in Water. *Chemical Science* **2013**, *4* (4), 1820-1824.
- (2) Kirby, A. F.; Richardson, F. Optical Excitation and Emission Spectra of Europium(3+) in Microcrystalline Samples of Trigonal Na₃[Eu(ODA)₃].2NaClO₄.6H₂O. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry* **1983**, *87* (14), 2557-2563.
- (3) Xia, F.; Liu, S.; Wang, Y.; Mao, J.; Li, X.; Wang, Y.; Chen, G. Fast and Intense Green Emission of Tb³⁺ in Borosilicate Glass Modified by Cu⁺. *Scientific reports* **2015**, *5*, 15387.