

# Supplementary Materials: Origin of Activity and Stability Enhancement for Ag<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> Photocatalyst after Calcination

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## Electrochemical Measurement

The electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) and Mott-Schottky (MS) plots of the as-prepared photocatalysts were measured on an electrochemical analyzer (CHI660E) (Shanghai Chenhua Instruments Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China) in a standard three-compartment cell using 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (pH = 6.8) solution as the electrolyte. For the preparation of working electrode for electrochemical measurements, a homogeneous catalyst ink was first prepared by dispersing 4 mg of catalyst material and 80  $\mu$ L of a 5 wt % Nafion solution in 2 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O by ultrasonication, and then 400  $\mu$ L of catalyst ink dispersion was drop-coated directly onto the pre-cleaned indium tin oxide (ITO) glass surface by micro-syringe and placed on a hot plate to speed drying. The surface of working electrode exposed to the electrolyte was a circular film with the geometrical surface area of 4 cm<sup>2</sup>. Platinum foil was used as counter electrode and Ag/AgCl electrode as the reference electrode. The EIS were measured at 0.0 V. A sinusoidal ac perturbation of 5 mV was applied to the electrode over the frequency range of 1–10<sup>4</sup> Hz. The MS plots were obtained at a frequency of 1 kHz.

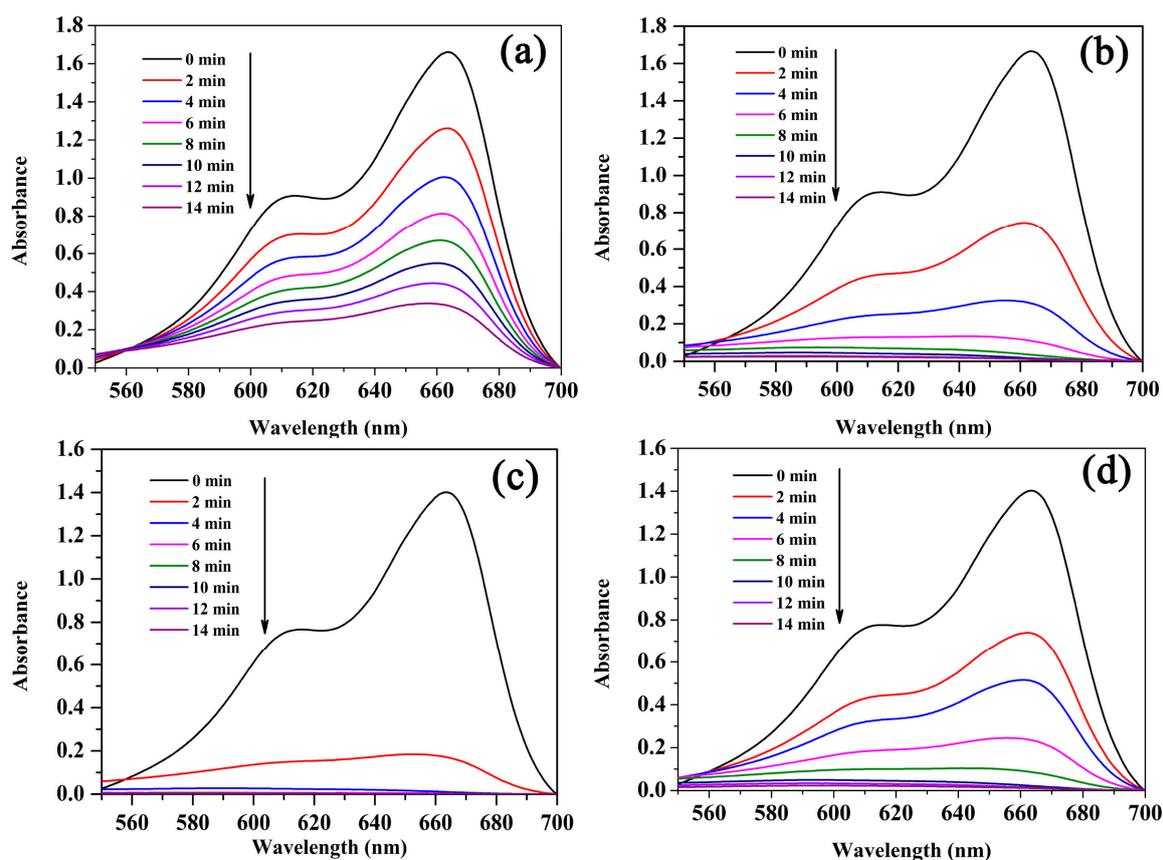


Figure S1. Cont.

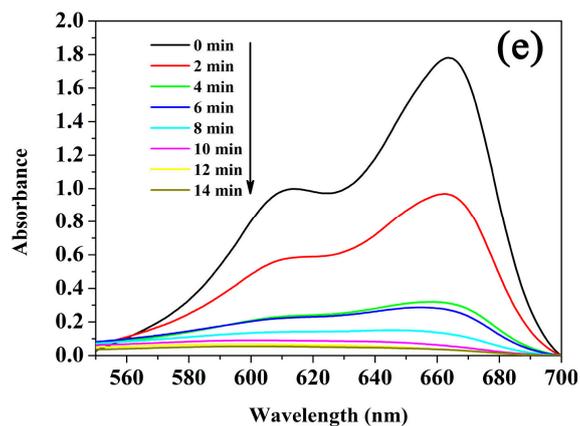


Figure S1. UV-Vis absorption spectra of MB solutions separated from: pristine  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$  (a);  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -100 (b);  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -200 (c);  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -300 (d); and  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -400 (e) suspensions during illumination.

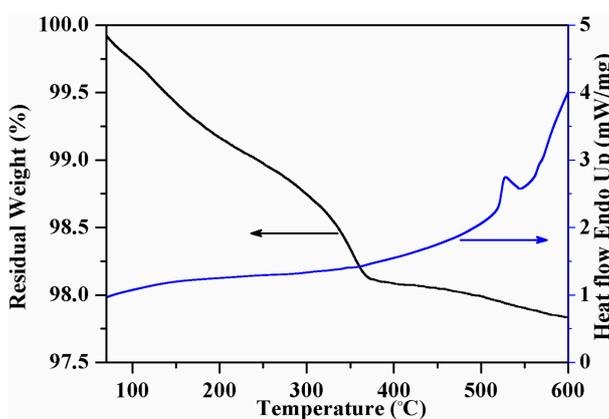


Figure S2. TG-DSC curves of pristine  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ .

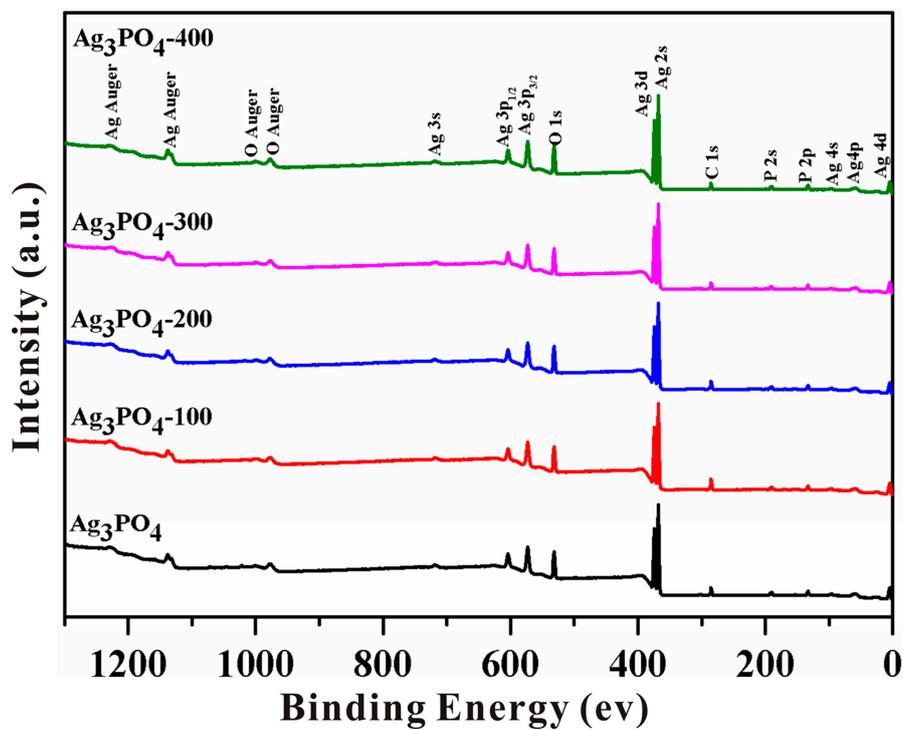
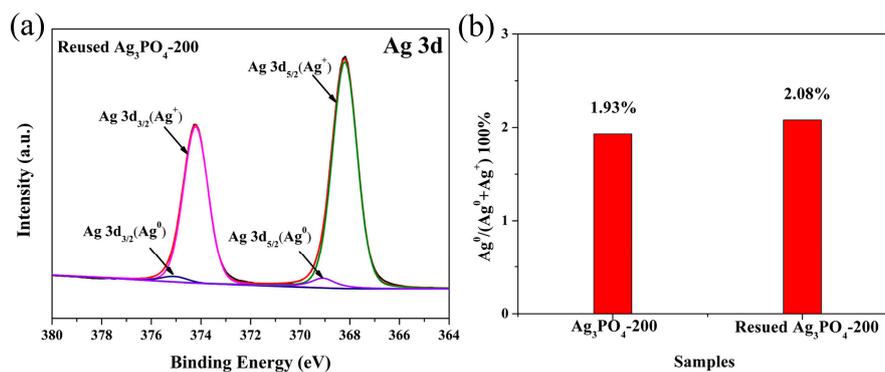
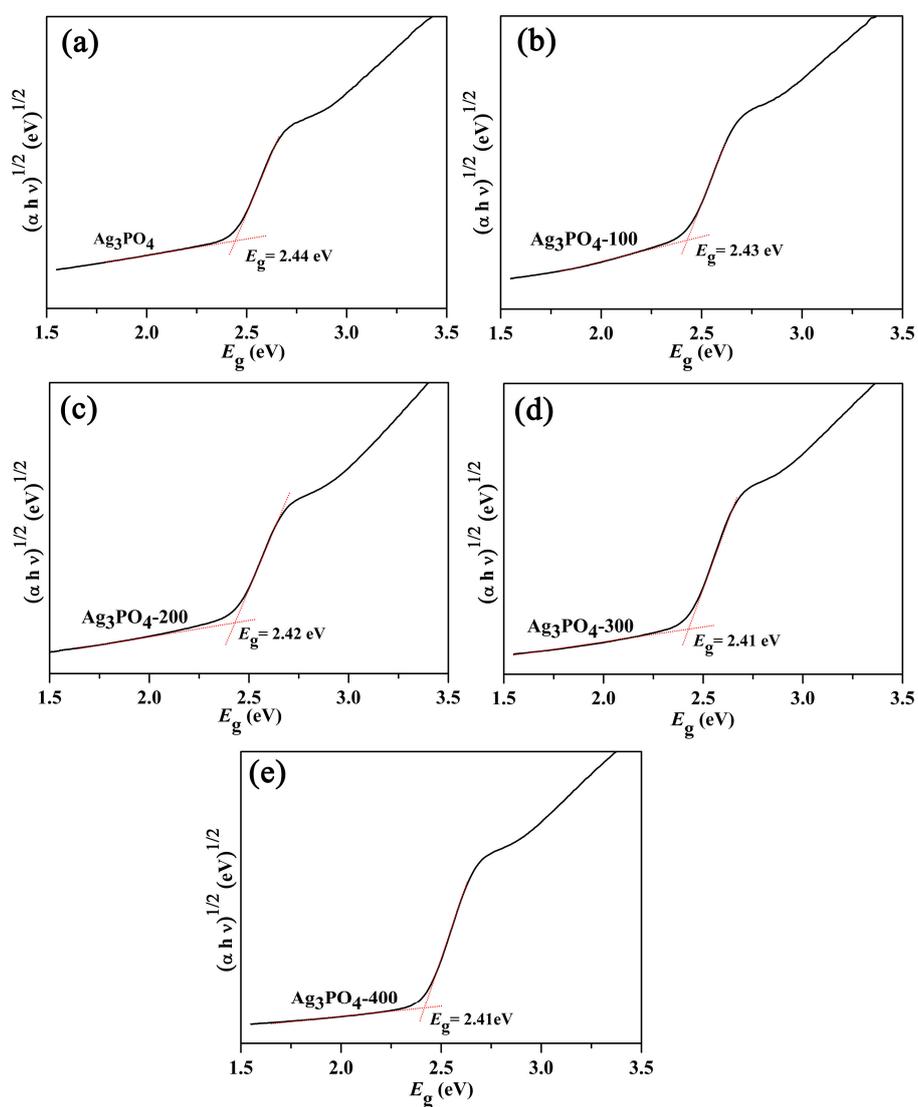


Figure S3. The survey XPS spectra of pristine  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$  and  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -T (T = 100, 200, 300 and 400).



**Figure S4.** (a) High-resolution XPS spectrum of Ag 3d region of the reused  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -200 sample; and (b) a comparison of  $\text{Ag}^0$  content for fresh  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -200 sample and the reused  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -200 sample.



**Figure S5.** Plots of  $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$  versus photon energy ( $h\nu$ ) of: pristine  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$  (a);  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -100 (b);  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -200 (c);  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -300 (d); and  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ -400 (e).