

Novel Indium Vanadium Oxide Nanosheet-Supported Nickel Iron Oxide Nanoplate Heterostructure for Synergistically Enhanced Photocatalytic Degradation of Tetracycline

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1.1. Reagents

NH_4VO_3 , $\text{InCl}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, HNO_3 , $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, ethylene glycol, benzoquinone, triethanolamine, and isopropyl alcohol were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. All chemicals were used without further purified.

1.2. Characterizations

X-ray diffraction was analyzed through a Shimadzu 6100 X-ray diffractometer with $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation. Field emission scanning electron microscopy images and energy dispersive X-ray spectra of prepared samples were conducted through a HITACHI, S-4800 system. A HITACHI H-7600 electron microscope was used to obtain transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images, as well as Tecnai G2 F20 S-Twin electron microscope was used to obtain high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) images. A Thermo Scientific $\text{K}\alpha$ X-ray source was used for collect X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. The UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra were performed on a VARIAN, Cary 5000 spectrophotometer. The photoluminescence spectra of the catalysts were examined through a Horiba IHR550 fluorescence spectrophotometer.

1.3. Photocatalytic test

The photocatalytic performance of as-prepared samples was evaluated for the removal of tetracycline (TC) under visible light irradiation. In general, 15 mg of $\text{InVO}_4/\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$ photocatalyst was added to 50 mL of TC aqueous solution (40 mg/L) followed by sonication for 2 min for homogenization. Prior to illumination, the reaction system was vigorously stirred for half an hour in the darkness to reach the adsorption-desorption equilibrium. In turn, the above suspension was expose to visible light. Further, the photocatalytic performance of the prepared catalysts was evaluated by using a 100-W solar simulator. In the meantime, 3 mL of reaction suspensions were collected at given time interval and separated by centrifugation.

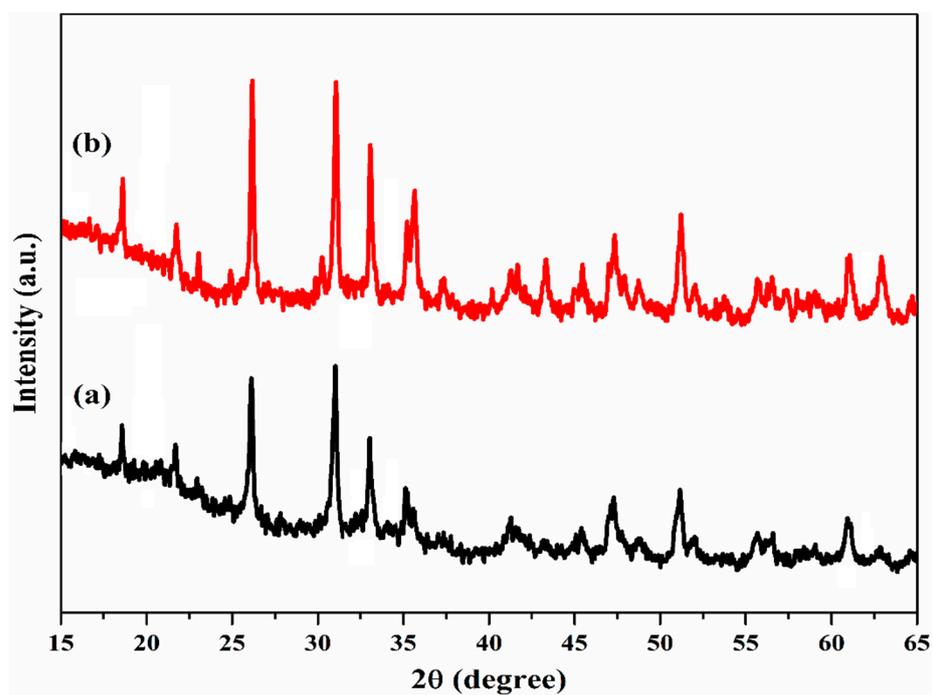


Figure S1. XRD pattern of IVNF-5.0 nanocomposite (a) before and (b) after photocatalytic activity.

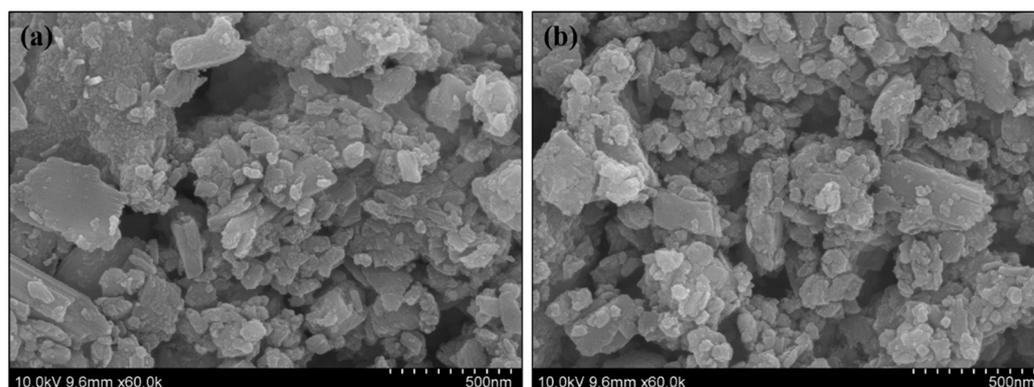


Figure S2. SEM images of IVNF-5.0 nanocomposite (a) before and (b) after photocatalytic activity.

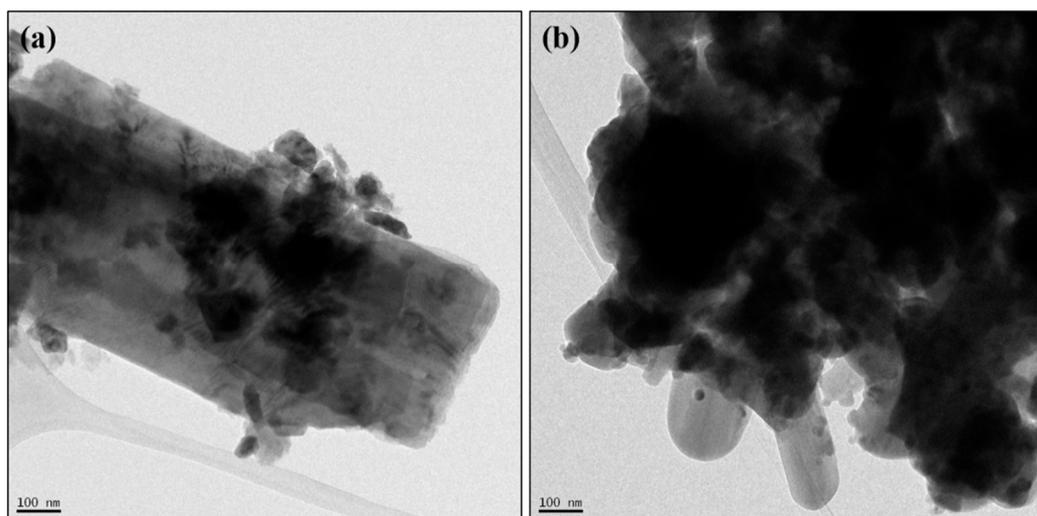


Figure S3. TEM images of IVNF-5.0 nanocomposite (a) before and (b) after photocatalytic activity.