

## Supporting Information

# A “concentration-induced self-assembly” strategy for $\text{Ag}_x\text{H}_{3-x}\text{PMo}_{12}\text{O}_{40}$ nanorods: synthesis, photoelectric properties and photocatalytic application

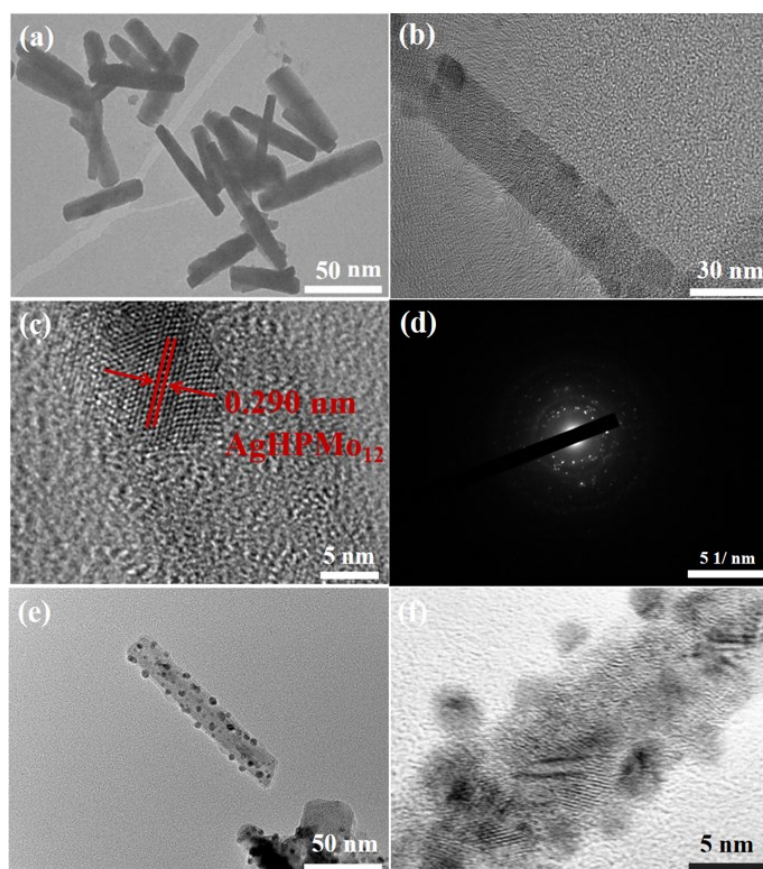
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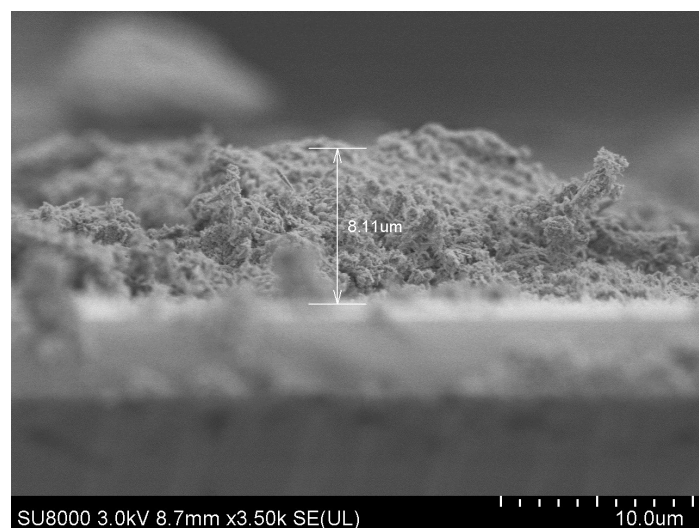
E-mail address: [linxu@nenu.edu.cn](mailto:linxu@nenu.edu.cn);

## S1. TEM and HRTEM images



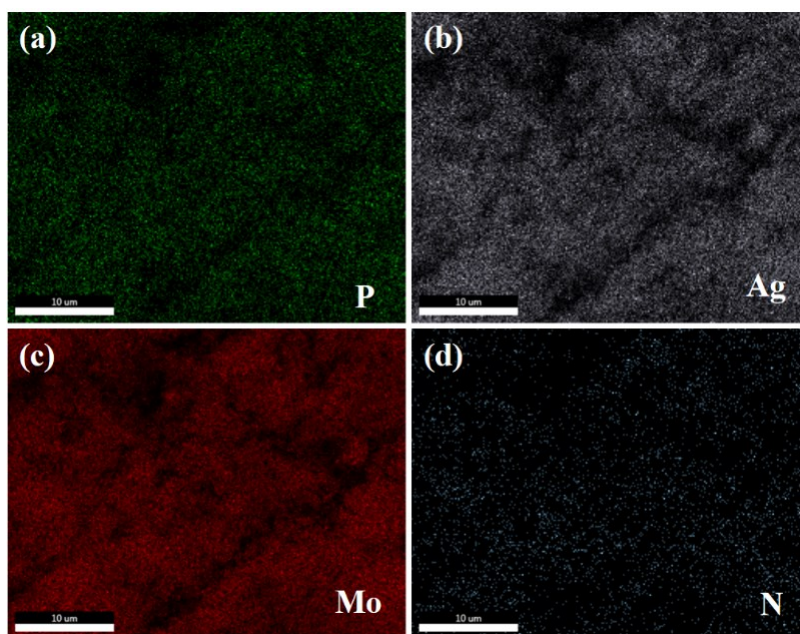
**Fig. S1.** TEM images of AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods (a), AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods/CuPc (e). HRTEM photographs of AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods (b,c) and AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods/CuPc (f). SAED pattern of the AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods (d).

## S2. SEM image



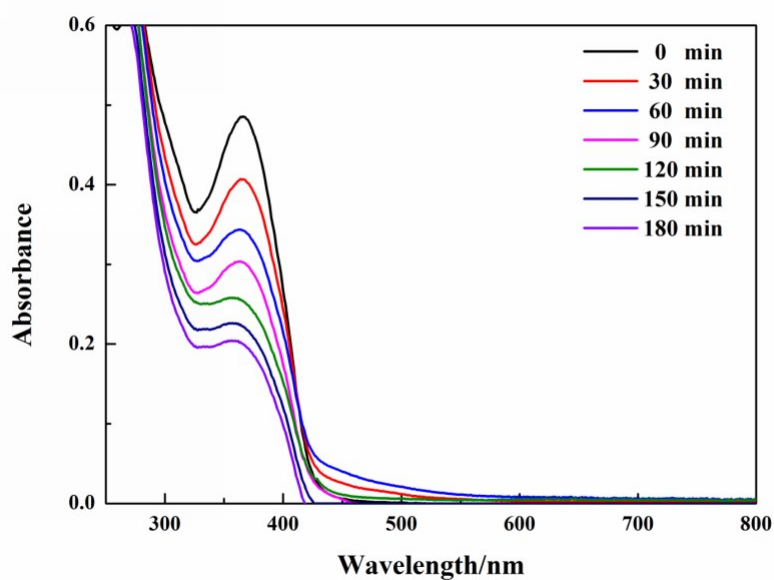
**Fig. S2.** The cross-section diagram of the AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods/CuPc fabricated by silkscreen printing on ITO substrate. The membrane with a thickness about 8 μm can be observed from the cross-section diagram.

### S3. EDX analysis



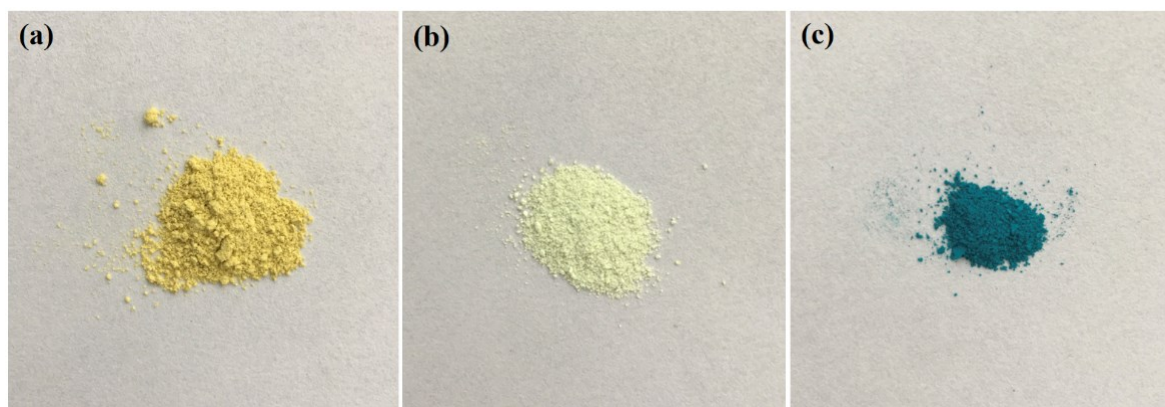
**Fig. S3.** The corresponding elemental mapping of the AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods/CuPc. Elements of P(a), Ag(b), Mo(c), N(d) in the sample.

#### S4. UV-vis spectra of TH solution



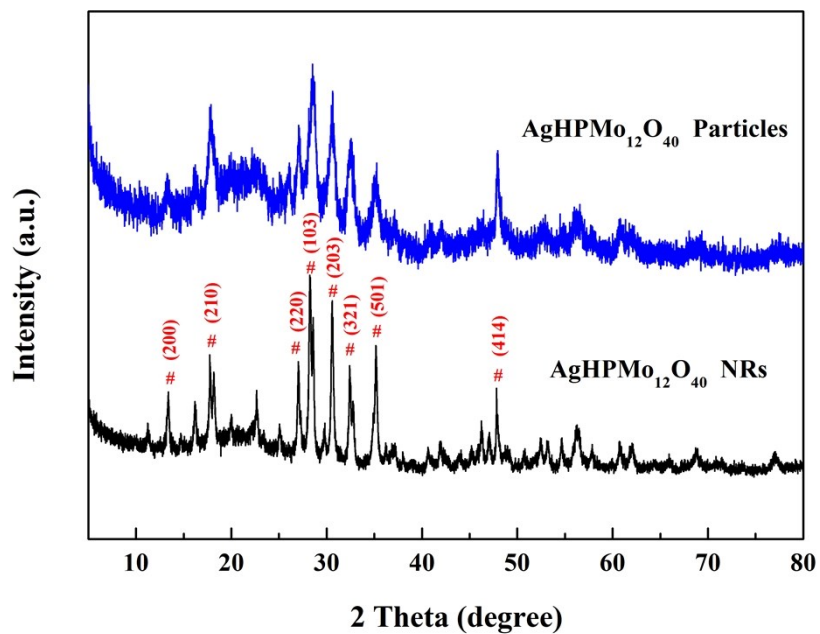
**Fig. S4.** Photocatalytic degradation of tetracycline hydrochloride for AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods/CuPc under UV-vis light irradiation (200nm-800nm).

#### S5. Photo of the samples



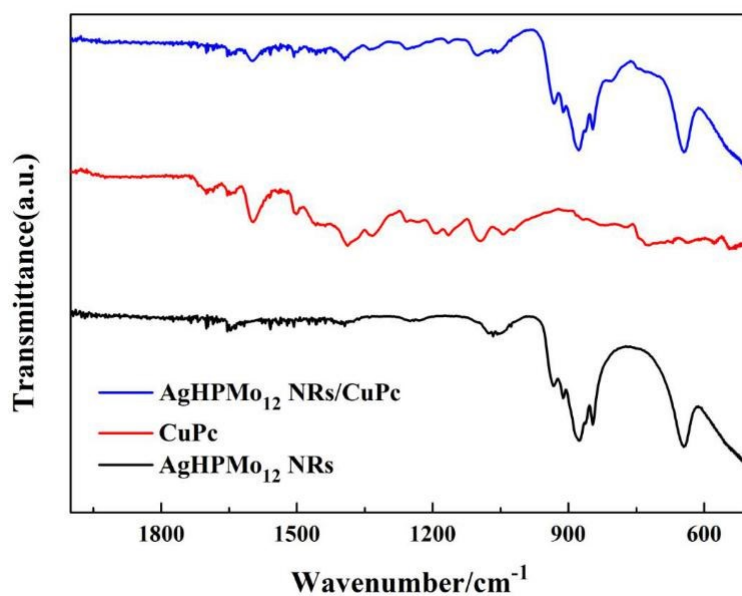
**Fig. S5.** The actual images of three samples: (a) AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> particles; (b) AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods; (c) AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods/CuPc.

#### S6. XRD analysis



**Fig. S6.** XRD patterns of AgHPMo<sub>12</sub>O<sub>40</sub> particles and AgHPMo<sub>12</sub>O<sub>40</sub> nanorods.

### S7. IR spectra



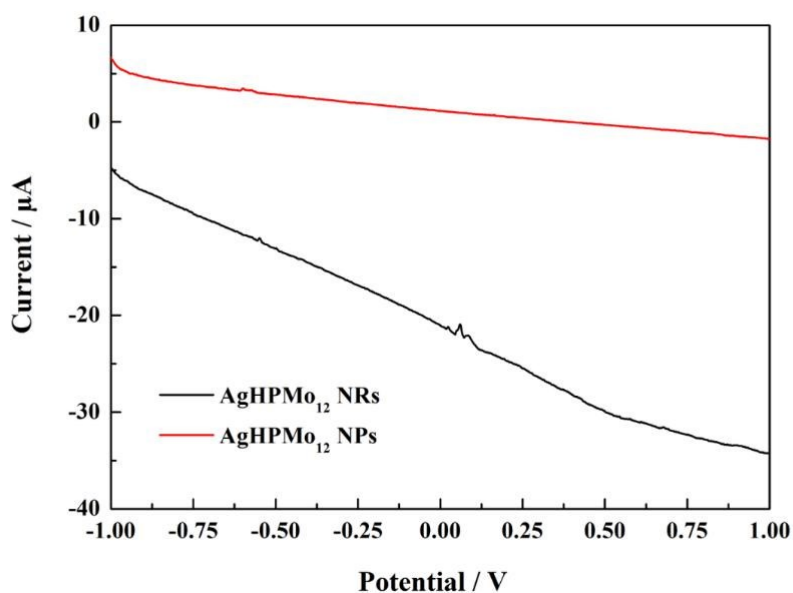
**Fig. S7.** IR spectra of pure CuPc, AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods and the AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods/CuPc.

## S8. Conductivity measurements

The current-voltage (I-V) measurements were performed on a CHI660C Electrochemical Workstation (Shanghai Chenhua Instrument Corp, China). For I-V measurements, the dried pellet was sandwiched between two clean FTO substrates and the I-V curve of the pellet was collected with a two-electrode setup. The electrical conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) of the material was then calculated by the following equation.

$$\sigma = \frac{l}{RA}$$

where R is the electrical resistance estimated from the slope of the I-V curve near zero voltage, l is the thickness of the pellet which is in the range of 0.1-0.3 mm, and A is the cross-section area of the pellet, which is 1.1304 cm<sup>2</sup>. The average value of electrical conductivity for each material was calculated from two pellet measurements.



**Fig. S8.** Representative I-V curves of the AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> particles and AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods.

**Table. S1.** The thickness of the two pellets and the electrical conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) of the AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> particles and AgHPMo<sub>12</sub> nanorods.

	l (mm)	$\sigma$ (S/m)
AgHPMo <sub>12</sub> particles	0.315	$8.87 \times 10^{-6}$
AgHPMo <sub>12</sub> NRs	0.352	$5.10 \times 10^{-5}$