

## Supporting Information

### Real-time monitored photocatalytic activity and electrochemical performance of rGO/Pt nanocomposite synthesized *via* green approach

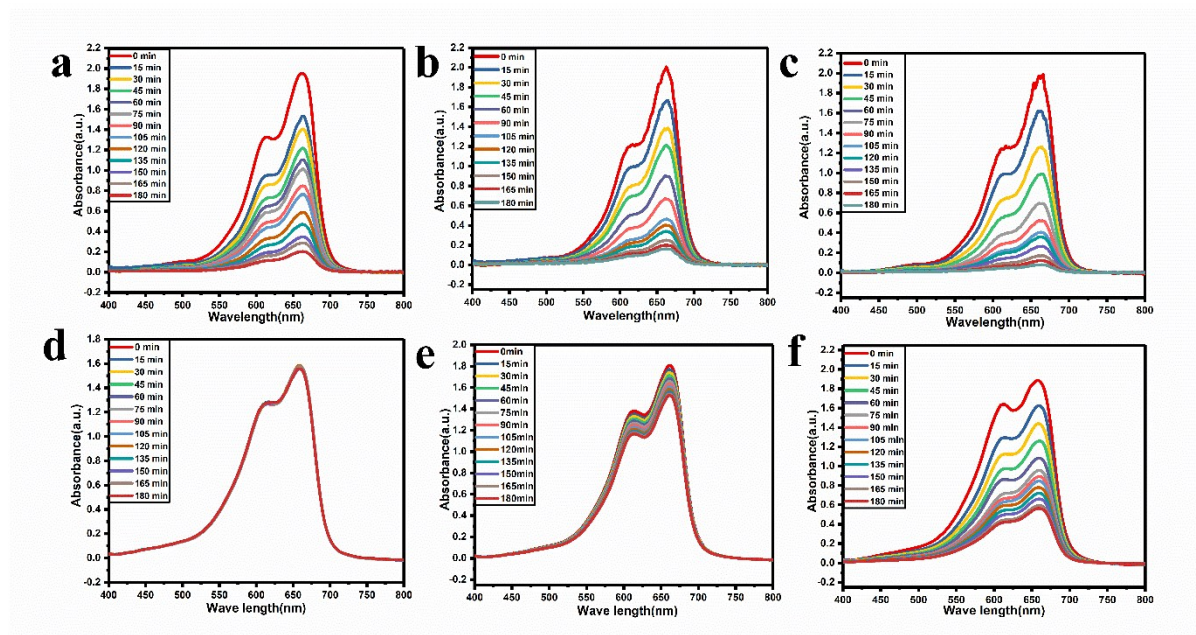
Satish Kasturi<sup>1</sup>, Sri Ramulu Torati<sup>1\*</sup>, Yun Ji Eom<sup>1</sup>, Syafiq Ahmad<sup>1</sup>, Byong-June Lee<sup>2</sup>, Jong-Sung Yu<sup>2</sup>, CheolGi Kim<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Emerging Materials Science, DGIST, Daegu-42988, Republic of Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Energy Science and Engineering, DGIST, Daegu-42988, Republic of Korea

\*Corresponding authors: Tel: +82-53-785-6516, Fax: +82-53-785-6509

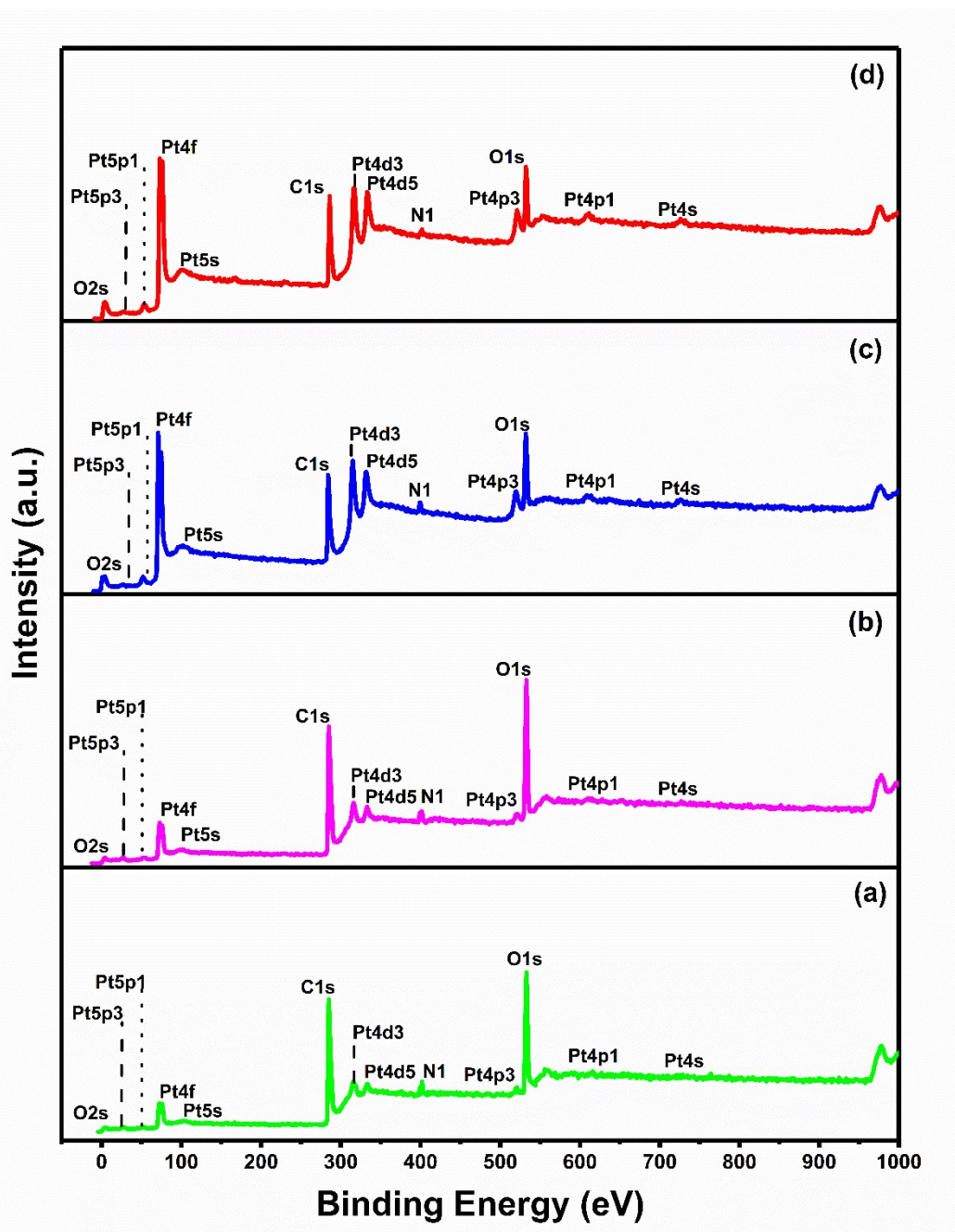
E-mail: [srtorati@dgist.ac.kr](mailto:srtorati@dgist.ac.kr) (Sri Ramulu Torati) [cgkim@dgist.ac.kr](mailto:cgkim@dgist.ac.kr) (CheolGi Kim)



**Fig. S1.** Photocatalytic degradation of MB in presence of (a) rGO/Pt1, (b) rGO/Pt2, (c) rGO/Pt3 (d) MB without catalyst (e) rGO/Pt4 in dark mode, and (f) rGO catalyst.

**Table. S1.** Atomic weight percentage of rGO/Pt1, rGO/Pt2, rGO/Pt3 and rGO/Pt4 nanocomposites obtained from XPS.

<b>Samples</b>	<b>Atomic Wt.% of Carbon</b>	<b>Atomic Wt.% of Carbon</b>	<b>Atomic Wt.% of Platinum</b>
rGO/Pt1	80.45	19.94	1.61
rGO/Pt2	78.88	18.96	2.16
rGO/Pt3	77.96	18.06	3.98
rGO/Pt4	77.18	17.09	5.73



**Fig. S2.** XPS survey scans of (a) rGO/Pt1, (b) rGO/Pt2, (c) rGO/Pt3 and (d) rGO/Pt4 nanocomposites.

**Table. S2.** BET Textural analysis of (a) rGO/Pt1, (b) rGO/Pt2, (c) rGO/Pt3 and (d) rGO/Pt4 nanocomposites.

<b>Samples</b>	<b><math>S_{\text{BET}}/\text{m}^2\text{g}^{-1}</math> (specific surface area)</b>	<b><math>S_{\text{BET}}/\text{m}^2\text{g}^{-1}</math> (specific surface area)</b>	<b><math>V_{\text{meso}}/\text{cm}^3\text{g}^{-1}</math> (mesopore volume)</b>	<b><math>v_{\text{total}}/\text{cm}^3\text{g}^{-1}</math> (total pore volume)</b>	<b>psd /nm (pore size distribution)</b>
rGO/Pt1	13	0.003	0.033	0.036	3.9
rGO/Pt2	13.4	0.005	0.035	0.04	3.5
rGO/Pt3	25	0.006	0.05	0.056	3.7
rGO/Pt4	33.6	0.006	0.066	0.072	4.4