

## Supplementary Information

### Vanadium doped CaTiO<sub>3</sub> cuboids: Role of vanadium in improving the photocatalytic activity

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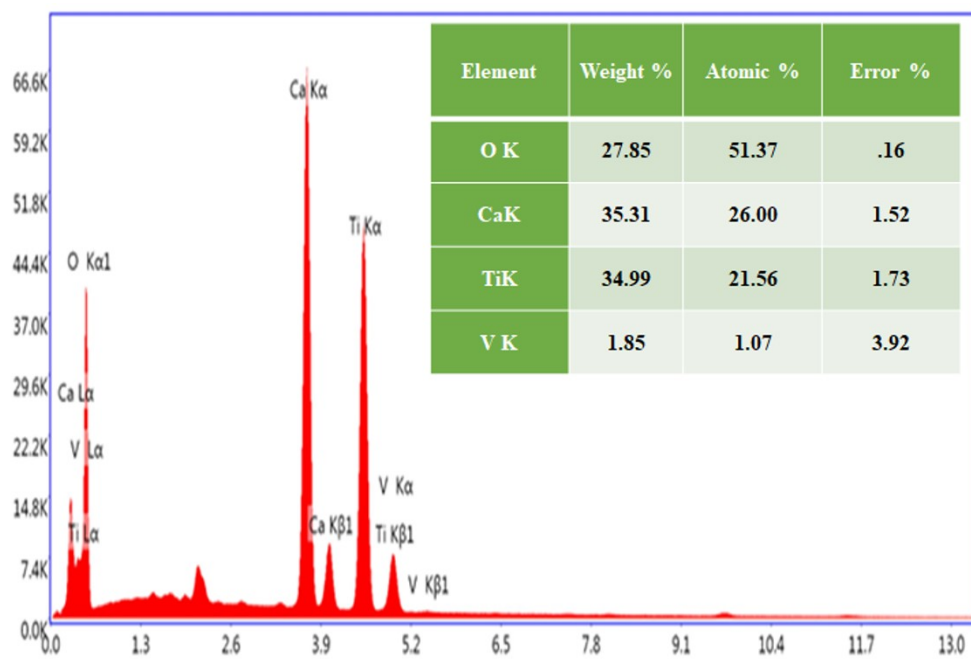
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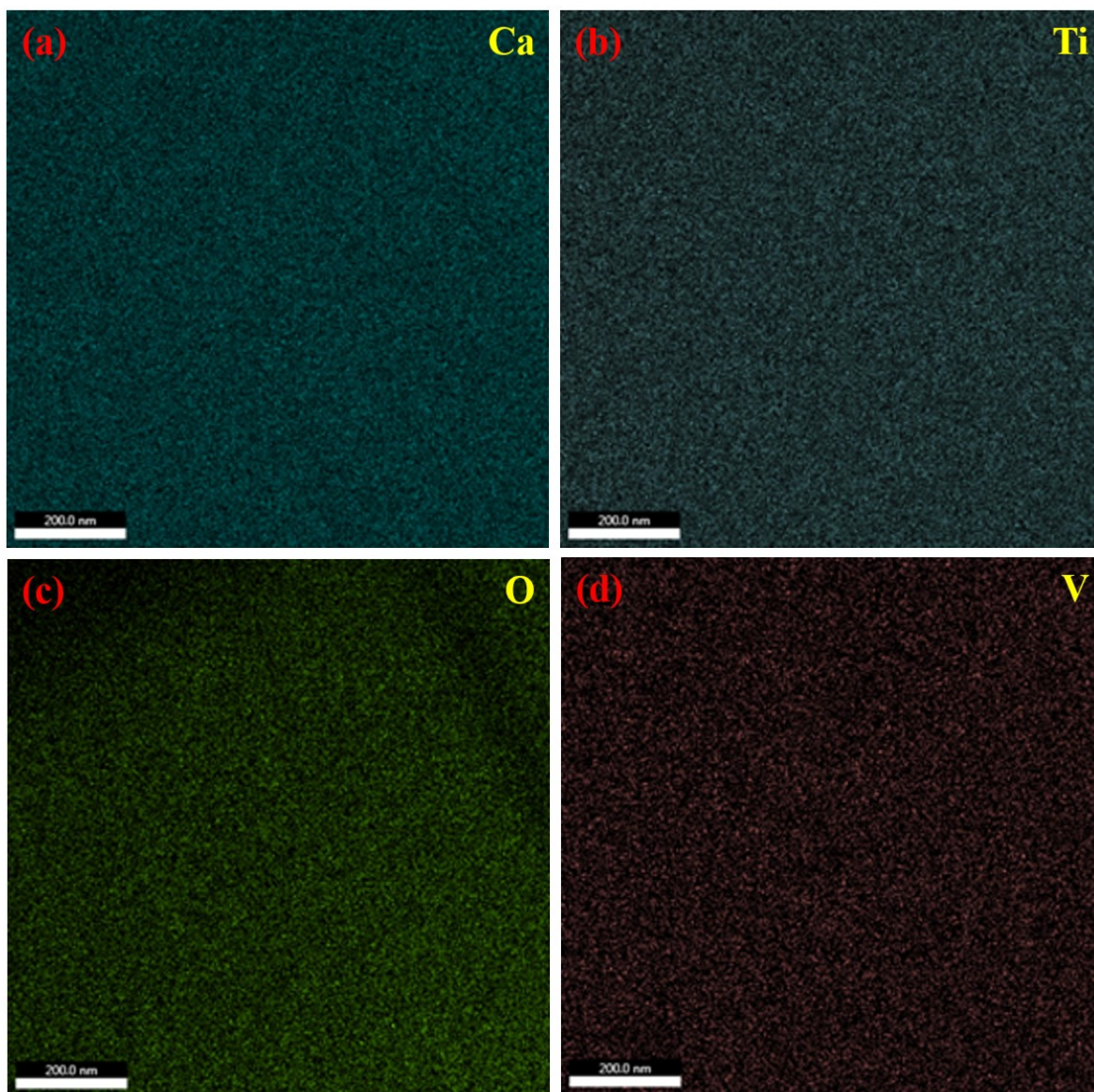
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## Characterization

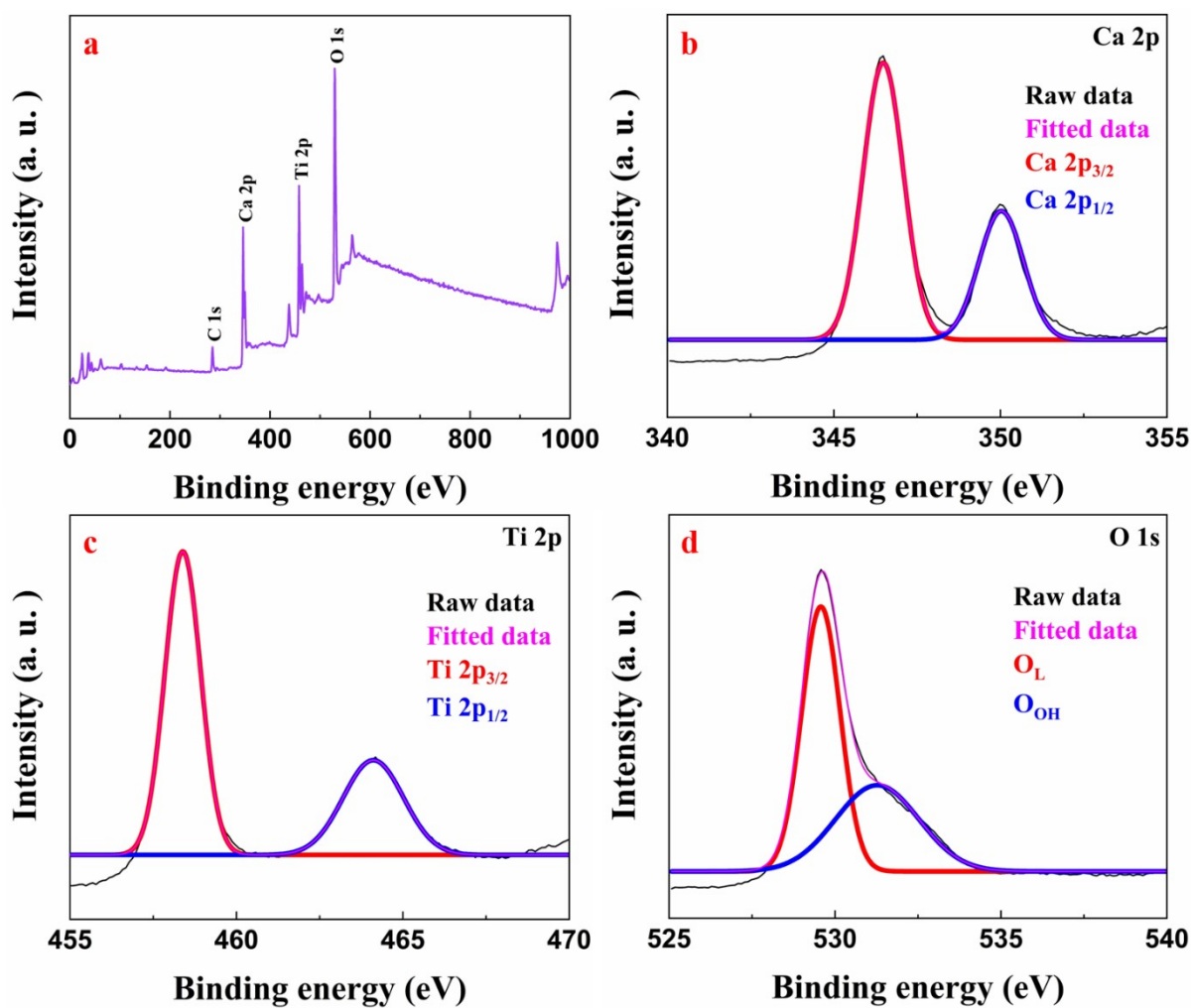
The crystal structure and phase purity of the synthesized materials were analysed by using an X-ray diffractometer (XRD, Rigaku Miniflex 600) equipped with monochromatic Cu  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.154$  nm) at a scan rate of  $2^{\circ}$  per minute in the  $2\theta$  range of  $20^{\circ}$ - $80^{\circ}$ . The surface morphology of the synthesized semiconductor samples was analysed using field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) (JEOL/JEM 2100). X-ray photoelectron spectrum (XPS) was recorded using Kratos XSAM 800 spectrometer equipped with an Al  $K_{\alpha}$  source. The specific surface area was determined using the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method (BEL SORP II, JAPAN). The diffuse reflectance (DR) spectra were recorded using a UV-visible spectrometer (DRS, DR SPECORD S600 Analytic Jena). The photoluminescence (PL) spectra were recorded at room temperature using a fluorescence spectrometer (LS-55, PerkinElmer).



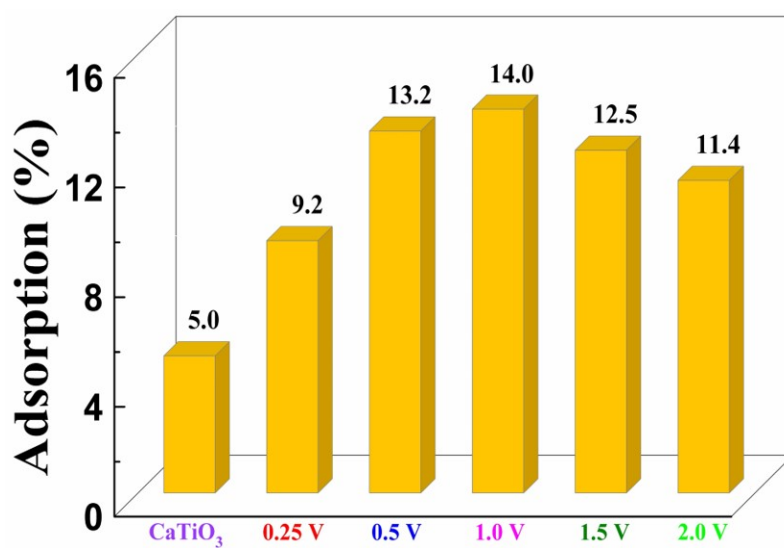
**Figure S1.** EDX spectrum of 1.0 V. Inset shows the elemental percentage.



**Figure S2.** Elemental mapping of a) Ca; b) Ti; c) O; d) V.



**Figure S3.** a) XPS survey spectrum of CaTiO<sub>3</sub>; High resolution XPS spectrum of b) Ca 2p; c) Ti 2p; d) O 1s in CaTiO<sub>3</sub>.



**Figure S4.** Adsorption percentage of MB on CaTiO<sub>3</sub> and V doped CaTiO<sub>3</sub> determined by experiments carried out in dark.

**Table S1.** Comparison of photocatalytic activity of 1.0 V sample with reported literatures.

Photocatalysts	Light source	Test sample	Degradation extent and Time	Reference
1.0 V	Visible light source (High pressure 250 W Hg vapor lamp)	Methylene blue	94.2 %, 120 min (k = 0.0234 min <sup>-1</sup> )	This work
Fe-doped CaTiO <sub>3</sub>	UV light source (500 W Hg lamp with a wavelength of 365 nm)	Methylene blue	100 %, 180 min	Yang et al. 2014 [1]
Er <sup>3+</sup> - doped CaTiO <sub>3</sub>	UV-visible-NIR source (300 W Hg-Xe lamp)	Methylene blue	k = 11.90×10 <sup>-5</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	Lozano-Sánchez et al. 2015 [2]
Substitutional and interstitial N in CaTiO <sub>3</sub>	500 W Xe lamp	Methylene blue	k = 0.0035 min <sup>-1</sup>	Han et al. 2016 [3]
N-doped CaTiO <sub>3</sub> /RGO composite	Visible light source	Methylene blue	95 %, 180 min	Kumar et al. 2017 [4]
Surface disorder-engineered CaTiO <sub>3</sub> nanocuboids	Solar simulator	Rhodamine B	94.7 %, 180 min	Yan et al. 2018 [5]
Rh doped SrTiO <sub>3</sub> (1.0 Rh)	Visible light source (High pressure 250 W Hg vapor lamp)	Methylene blue	72.9 %, 120 min (k = 0.0108 min <sup>-1</sup> )	Shenoy et al. 2018 [6]
Au@CaTiO <sub>3</sub> composite	Solar simulator (200 W Xe lamp with wavelength range from 300-2500 nm)	Rhodamine B	99.6 %, 120 min	Yan et al. 2019 [7]
2D/1D g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /CaTiO <sub>3</sub> composite	Solar simulator (300 W Xe lamp)	Crystal violet	99.76 %, 180 min	Chen et al. 2020 [8]
Na <sup>+</sup> co-doped CaTiO <sub>3</sub> :Eu <sup>3+</sup> powder	UV light source (35 W Hg lamp with a	Methylene blue	96.62 %, 300 min	Chen et al. 2020 [9]

	wavelength of 253.7 nm)			
MoS <sub>2</sub> /CaTiO <sub>3</sub> heterostructure	300 W Xe lamp	Tetracycline	71.7 %, 60 min	Jiang et al. 2020 [10]
V doped SrTiO <sub>3</sub> (1.0 V)	Visible light source (High pressure 250 W Hg vapor lamp)	Methylene blue	83 %, 120 min (k = 0.0124 min <sup>-1</sup> )	Bantawal et al. 2020 [11]
Rh doped BaTiO <sub>3</sub> (0.5 Rh)	Visible light source (High pressure 250 W Hg vapor lamp)	Methylene blue	96 %, 120 min (k = 0.0245 min <sup>-1</sup> )	Bhat et al. 2020 [12]



## References

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