Electronic Supporting Information (ESI)

Facile ethanol/water solvothermal synthesis of {001} facets exposed WO₃ architectures with superior simulated sunlight photocatalytic activities

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Samples	BET Surfa	ace maximum adsorption	average pore	cumulative pore
	Area (m ² g ⁻¹)	quantity (m ³ g ⁻¹)	size(nm)	volume (m ³ g ⁻¹)
WO ₃ -0mL	41.40	96.21	5.40	0.0524
WO ₃ -2mL	33.54	60.14	4.91	0.0393
WO ₃ -5mL	52.31	102.66	12.11	0.0758
WO ₃ -8mL	49.80	35.36	3.76	0.0510
WO ₃ -11ml	6.21	4.79		0.0052

Table S1 BET surface area and pore size data of series WO_3 samples



Fig. S1 (a) Energy disperse X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) detected from the WO₃-5mL flower in inset, and (b-c) corresponding O and W elements distribution in the SEM mapping image.



Fig. S2 High magnified SEM images of series WO₃ products obtained with ethanol volume of (a) 0 mL, (b) 2.0 mL, (c) 3.0 mL, (d) 4.0 mL, (e) 5.0 mL and (f) 6.0 mL.



Fig. S3. (A) Cyclic photocatalytic degradation experiments of MO by WO₃-5.0ml under UV-vis light irradiation, (B) XRD patterns of the WO₃-5.0ml samples: (a) fresh, (b, c) after 4 and 7cycles, respectively.



Fig. S4. Comparison of photodegradation behavior for degradation of (a) acid ponceau, and (b) Orange I of WO₃-0mL and WO₃-5.0mL, respectively.



Fig. S5. Photodegradation efficiency of colorless phenol (10 ppm) over series WO₃ samples.