## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## Fabrication of one-dimensional Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Bi<sub>14</sub>MoO<sub>24</sub> heterojunction photocatalyst with high interface quality

Yin Peng\*<sup>a,b</sup>, Ke Ke Wang<sup>a</sup>, Jian Xu<sup>a</sup>, Qing Guo Chen<sup>a</sup>, Bin Gang Xu\*<sup>b</sup>, An Wu Xu\*<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The Key Laboratory of Functional Molecular Solids, Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry and Materials Science, Anhui Normal University, Wuhu 241000, China

<sup>b</sup> Nanotechnology Center, Institute of Textiles and Clothing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom,

Kowloon, Hong Kong

E-mail: tcxubg@polyu.edu.hk

<sup>c</sup> Division of Nanomaterials and Chemistry, Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Sciences at Microscale,

Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, P. R China.



Figure S1. The XRD patterns of the precursors, (a)  $Bi(OHC_2O_4)\bullet 2H_2O$ , (b)S-1, (c)S-2, (d) S-3 and (e)  $Bi_2MoO_6$ .



Figure S2 IR spectra of pure  $Bi_2O_3$ ,  $Bi_{14}$  MoO<sub>24</sub> and  $Bi_2O_3$ - $Bi_{14}$  MoO<sub>24</sub> heterostructures.



Figure S3 Photocatalytic degradation curves of MO using DS-2 and P25 as photocatalysts.



Figure S4 Photocatalytic degradation curves of different dyes (10 mg/L) using DS-2 as photocatalyst.



Figure S5 Volume of hydrogen generated ( $V_{H2}$ ) under solar light irradiation from a 300 W Xe light using DS-2 sample.



Figure S6 (a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm and (b) the corresponding pore-size distribution of the DS-2 sample.