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Electronic Supplementary Information

Brookite TiO₂ photocatalyzed degradation of phenol in presence of phosphate, fluoride, sulfate and borate anions

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Fig. S1. (A) N₂ adsorption–desorption isotherms, and (B) UV–vis diffuse reflectance spectra and Tauc plot for the indirect transition of TiO₂ sample. The Kubelka–Munk (K–M) absorbance (F_R) is calculated by using the equation, $F_R = (1 - R)^2/2R$, where R is the solid reflectance.



Fig. S2. Time profiles and kinetic fitting for the brookite-photocatalyzed degradation of phenol (A, B) and DCP (C, D), measured (a) without anions, and with 10 mM of (b) SO_4^{2-} , (c) $B_4O_7^{2-}$, (d) F^- , (e) PO_4^{3-} , (f) HCO_3^- , and (g) CIO_4^- . Experiments were performed in an aerated aqueous suspension at pH 5.0.



Fig. S3. Absorption spectra of phenol, DCP, and inorganic anions in aqueous solution at pH 7.0



Fig. S4. Date fitting for the adsorption isotherms of anions on TiO_2 , where C_{eq} is the equilibrium concentration of anions in aqueous solution, q_e is the amount of anions adsorbed at C_{eq} , q_{max} is the maximum amount of anions adsorption, and *K* is adsorption constant. These data correspond to Fig. 4B in the text.