

Electronic Supplementary Information for
Simultaneous Introduction of Oxygen Vacancy and Bi Metal onto the {001}
Facet of Bi₃O₄Cl Woven Nanobelts for Synergistically Enhanced
Photocatalysis

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Experimental section:

Characterization of photocatalysts

We used X-ray diffraction (XRD) with Cu K α radiation (model D/max RA, Rigaku Co., Japan) to analyze the crystal phases of the samples. Surface properties were investigated by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) with Al K α X-rays (Thermo ESCALAB 250, U.S.A.). The morphology and structure of our samples were examined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, model JSM-6490, JEOL, Japan) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM, JEM-2010, Japan). The UV-vis diffuse-reflectance spectrometry (UV-vis DRS) spectra were performed on the dry-pressed disk samples using a scanning UV-vis spectrophotometer (TU-1901, China) equipped with an integrating sphere assembly, using 100% BaSO₄ as the reflectance sample. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms were obtained on a nitrogen adsorption apparatus (ASAP 2020, U.S.A.) with all samples degassed at 150 °C for 4 h before measurements. Photoluminescence (PL) studies (F-7000, HITACHI, Japan) were conducted to investigate the optical properties of the samples. Steady and time-resolved fluorescence emission spectra were recorded at room temperature with a fluorescence spectrophotometer (Edinburgh Instruments, FLSP-920). Electron spin resonance (ESR) of radicals spin-trapped by 5, 5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline N-oxide (DMPO) was recorded on a JESFA200 spectrometer. Samples for ESR measurement were prepared by mixing the samples in a 40 mM DMPO solution tank (aqueous dispersion for DMPO-•OH and methanol dispersion for DMPO-•O²⁻) and irradiated with visible light. Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) measurements were carried out on a Bruker ESP 500 spectrometer.

***In situ* DRIFTS investigation**

We used the Tensor II FT-IR spectrometer (Bruker) equipped with an *in situ* diffuse reflectance cell (Harrick) to conduct *in situ* DRIFTS measurements. The designed reaction system has been reported in our previous paper.^{1,2} Before the measurement, photocatalysts were put into the cell. First, the residual hydrocarbons, H₂O and CO₂ were removed by He gas (100 mL/min). The real-time FT-IR spectrum after ventilation was utilized as background. Then, the reaction mixtures (50 mL/min NO, 50 mL/min O₂) were introduced into the cell. The NO adsorption on the catalysts was carried out for 20 min. Next, photocatalysts were illuminated by a visible light source (MUA-210) for 1 hour. The real-time FTIR spectra were detected every eight minutes. Meanwhile the gas fluxes remain

constant (50 mL/min NO, 50 mL/min O₂). After turning off the light, FT-IR spectra were tested every two minutes with the same gas fluxes. The IR scanning ranges were 4000-600 cm⁻¹ and 2200-700 cm⁻¹, which were analyzed to reveal the photocatalytic oxidation process on the catalysts.

Figures:

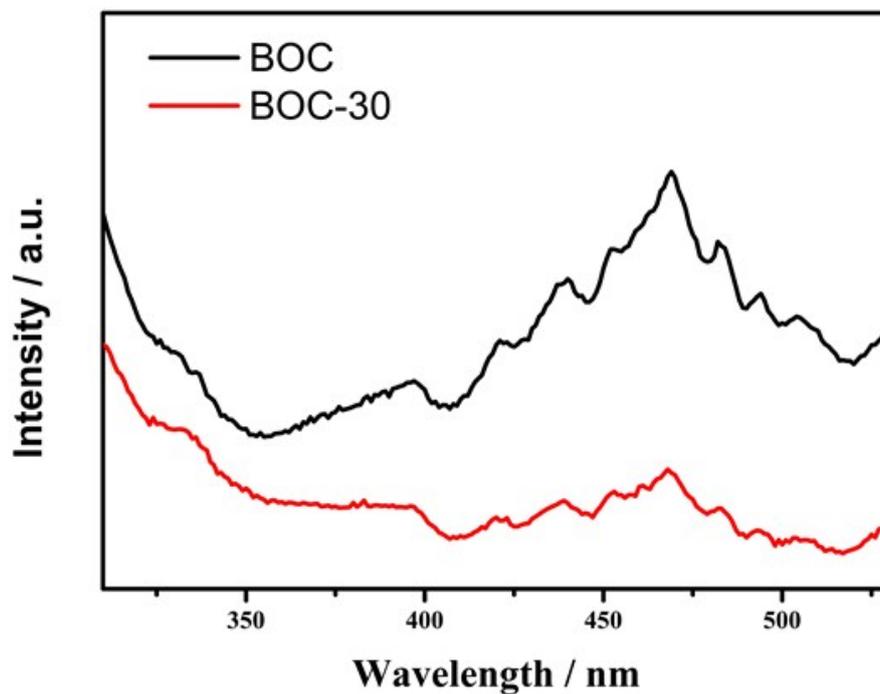


Figure S1. Photoluminescence spectra (PL) of BOC and BOC-30 samples.

Tables:

Table S1. The S_{BET} , pore volume, peak diameter, and NO removal ratio of as-prepared samples.

Sample name	S_{BET} (m^2/g)	Pore volume(cm^3/g)	Peak diameter(nm)	NO η (%)
BOC	4.77	0.01	9.00	11.76
BOC-10	6.45	0.02	12.61	24.13
BOC-30	7.29	0.04	18.18	36.78
BOC-50	6.80	0.02	12.40	31.82

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