

## Supplementary Information

### In situ growth of copper(II) phthalocyanine sensitizing electrospun CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers: a highly efficient photoelectrocatalyst towards degradation of tetracycline

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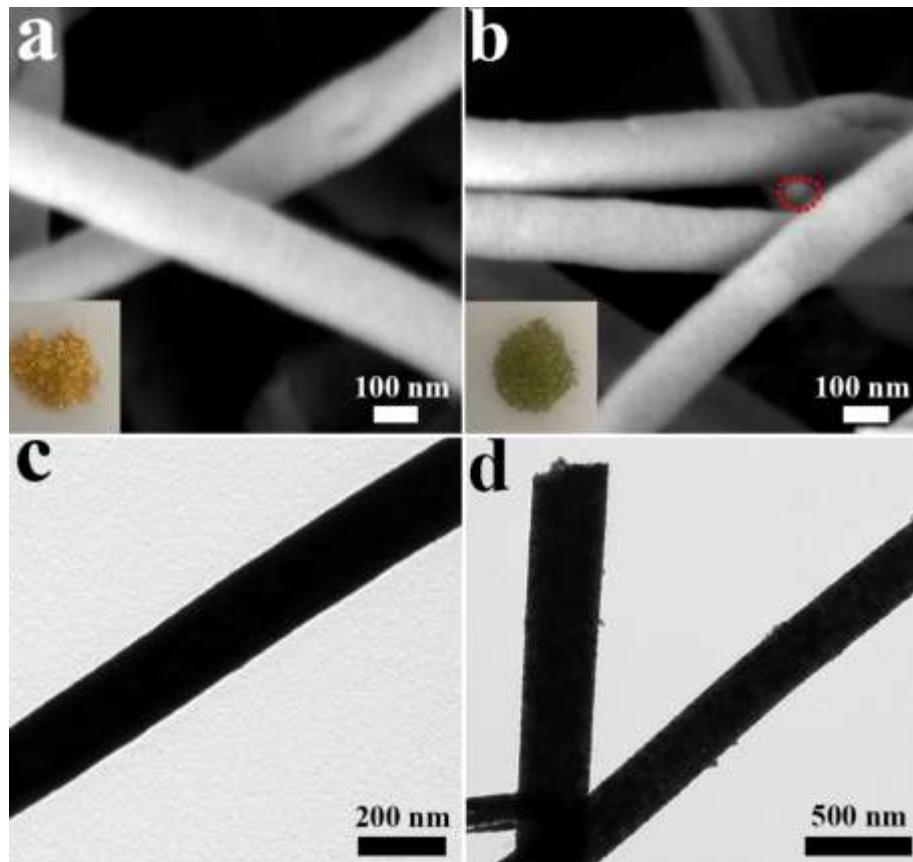
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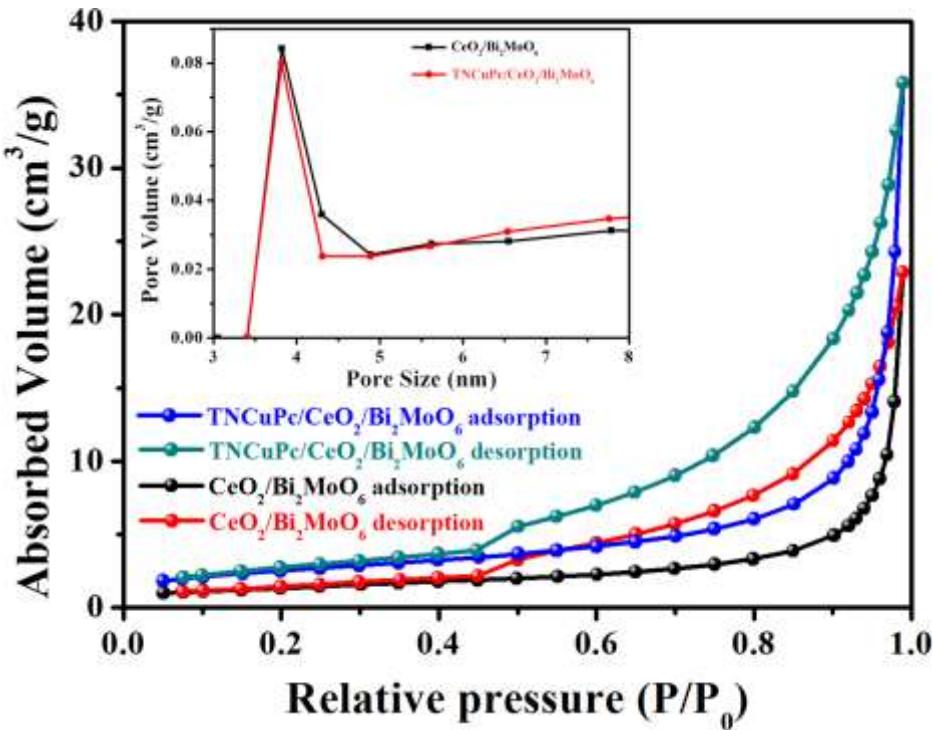
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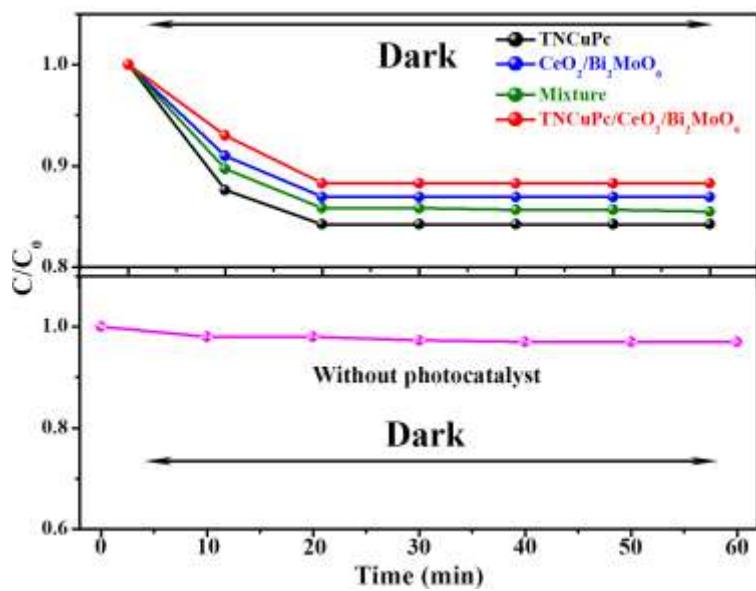


**Fig. S1** SEM images of (a) original CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers, and (b) TNCuPc-sensitized original CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers. TEM images of (c) original CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers, and (d) TNCuPc-sensitized original CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers.

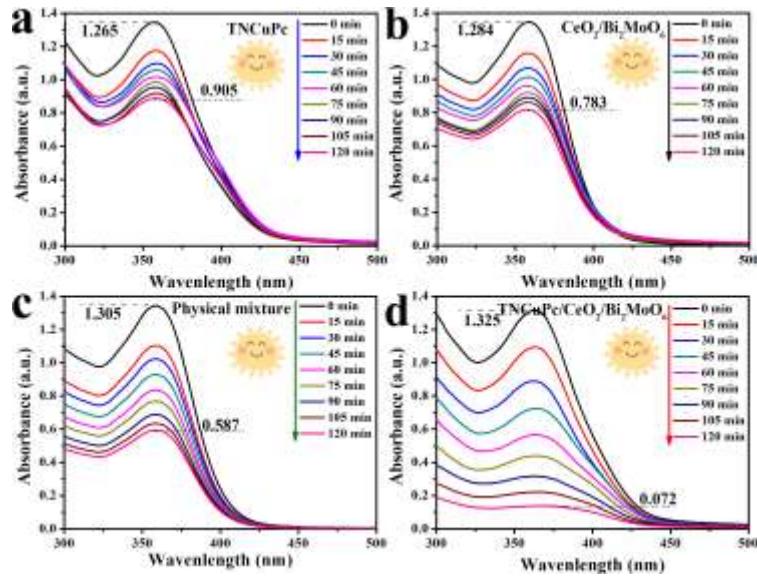


**Fig. S2** Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms and corresponding pore size distribution curves (inset) of CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers and TNCuPc/CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers.

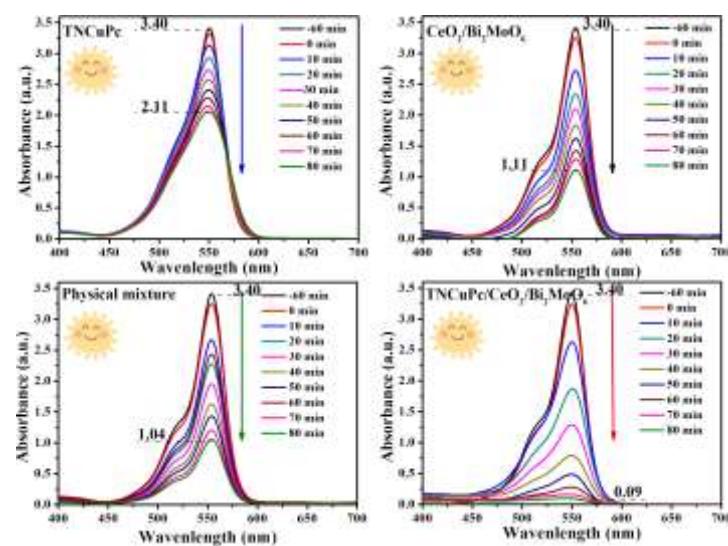
As can be seen in Fig. S2, the nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms show type IV feature. The specific surface area of CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers and TNCuPc/CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers calculated by the multipoint Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) method is 11.8 and 17.9 m<sup>2</sup>/g, respectively.



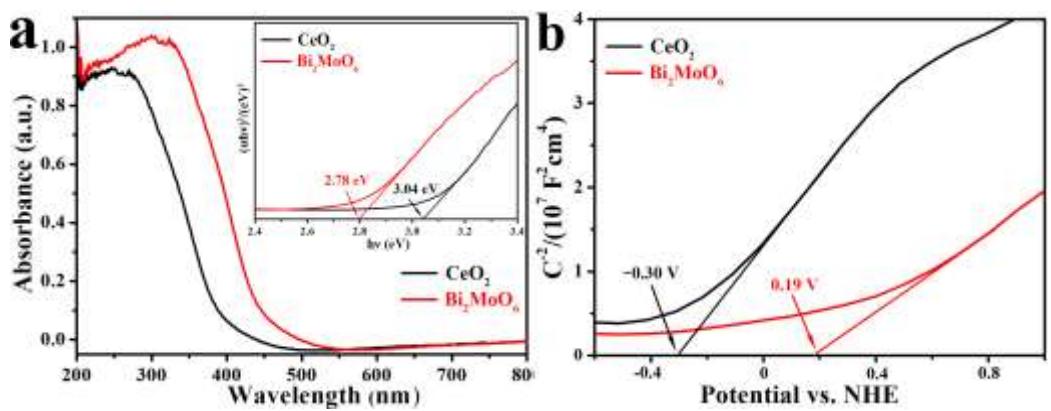
**Fig. S3** Degradation curves of TC over different photocatalysts in darkness.



**Fig. S4** Photocatalytic degradation of TC (50 mg/L) over different photocatalysts under simulated solar light irradiation.



**Fig. S5** Photocatalytic degradation of RhB (20 mg/L) over different photocatalysts under simulated solar light irradiation.



**Fig. S6** (a) UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra, and (b) Mott-Schottky plots at pH = 7 over  $\text{CeO}_2$ , and  $\text{Bi}_2\text{MoO}_6$  nanofibers.

**Table S1** Comparison of degradation rate of TC and RhB over different photocatalysts of TNCuPc, CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers, physical mixture of TNCuPc with CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> (molar ratio is 11:100) and TNCuPc/CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> nanofibers.

Samples	Pollutants	Pollutants concentration (mg/L)	Irradiation time (min)	Degradation rate (%)
TNCuPc	TC	50	120	28.4
CeO <sub>2</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	TC	50	120	39.0
Physical mixture	TC	50	120	55.6
<b>TNCuPc/CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>TC</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>94.6</b>
TNCuPc	RhB	20	80	37.9
CeO <sub>2</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	RhB	20	80	67.3
Physical mixture	RhB	20	80	69.4
<b>TNCuPc/CeO<sub>2</sub>/Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>RhB</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>97.3</b>

**Table S2** Comparison of irradiation time and degradation rate for the degradation of different pollutants over Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub>-based nanomaterials.

Photocatalysts	Pollutants	Pollutants concentration (mg/L)	Degradation rate (%)	Irradiation time (min)	Reference
CuAl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	RhB	10	98.6	90	1
g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	RhB	10	98	70	2
Ta <sub>3</sub> N <sub>5</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	RhB	5	99.5	60	3
Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	RhB	10	100	60	4
Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	4-CP	5	98.7	90	4
WS <sub>2</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	RhB	10	98	90	5
WS <sub>2</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	CIP	10	76	90	5
B doped Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	RhB	5	89	50	6
Te doped Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	MB	10	97.5	150	7
In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	4-NP	20	95.9	240	8
TNCuPc/CeO <sub>2</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	TC	50	94.6	120	Our work
TNCuPc/CeO <sub>2</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub>	RhB	20	97.3	80	Our work

## **Supplementary references**

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