## Phase-effect of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in photocatalytic degradation of ochlorophenol via a preferential dechlorination pathway

Xingyu Jin<sup>a</sup>, Ying Wang<sup>a</sup>, Limin Wang<sup>a</sup>, Rui Yan<sup>a,b\*</sup>, Ekateria Kozlova<sup>c</sup>, Zhijun Li<sup>a</sup>, Binhong Qu<sup>a</sup>, Yang Qu<sup>a\*</sup> and Liqiang Jing<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>.Key Laboratory of Functional Inorganic Materials Chemistry (Heilongjiang University), Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry and Materials Science, International Joint Research Center for Catalytic Technology, Harbin 150080, P. R. China. E-mail:quyang@hlju.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup>·Key Laboratory for Photonic and Electronic Bandgap Materials, Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Harbin Normal University, Harbin, 150025, China.E-mail:yanrui-1981@163.com

<sup>c</sup>.Federal Research Center, Boreskov Institute of Catalysis, 630090, Novosibirsk, Russia.

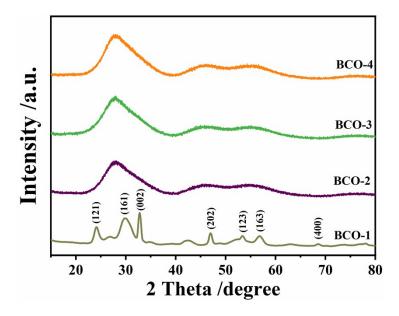


Figure S1. XRD patterns of different carbonates and bicarbonates treated CAU-17 samples.

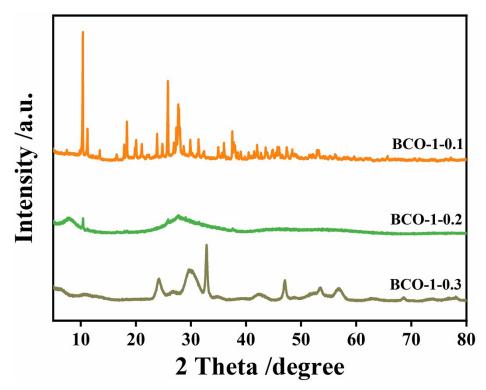


Figure S2. XRD patterns of different amounts of KHCO<sub>3</sub> treated samples.

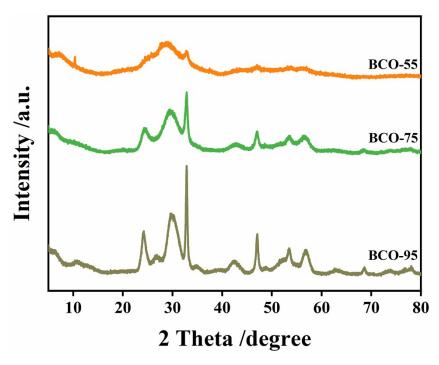


Figure S3. XRD patterns of samples obtained at different temperature in a water bath condition.

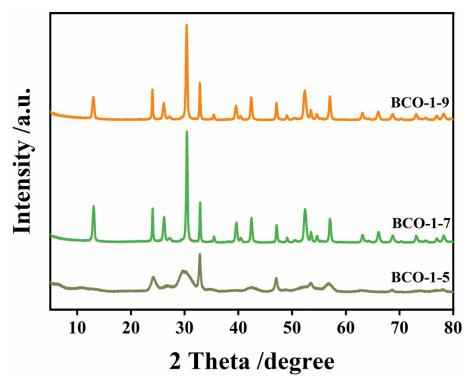


Figure S4. XRD patterns of samples obtained at different pH values at 95 °C water bath.

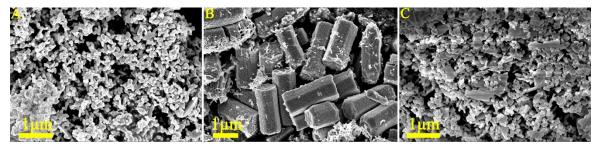


Figure S5. SEM images of samples obtained at pH values of 3 (A), 7 (B), and 9 (C) at 95  $^{\circ}$ C water bath .

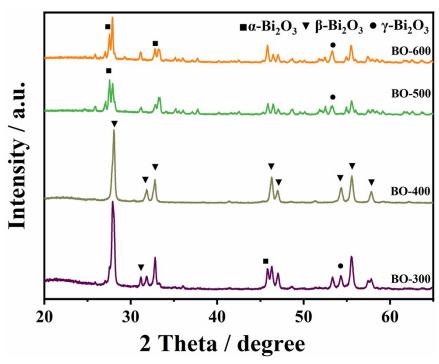


Figure S6. XRD patterns of the calcined BCO samples at different temperature.

Table S1. Surface area, total pore volume, and pore diameter of  $\alpha$ -BO and  $\beta$ -BO microrods from  $N_2$  adsorption-desorption.

Sample	Surface Area	Total pore volume	Pore Diameter Dv(d)
α-ΒΟ	$70.3 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$	$6.164 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{cm}^3/\mathrm{g}$	< 5 nm
β-ВО	$85.1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$	$1.021 \times 10^{-1}  \text{cm}^3/\text{g}$	< 5 nm

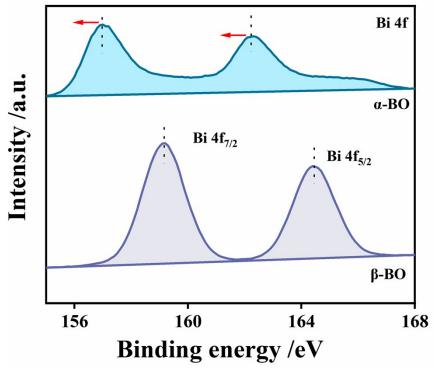


Figure S7 Bi4f XPS analysis of  $\alpha$ -BO and  $\beta$ -BO.

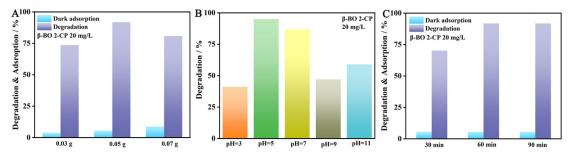


Figure S8. The influence of catalyst dosage (a), pH value (b), and reaction time (c) on degradation activities.

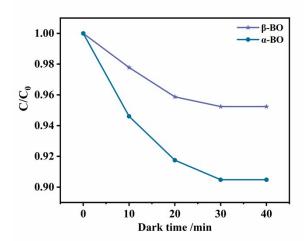


Figure S9. Time-dependent adsorption of 2-CP over  $\alpha$ -BO and  $\beta$ -BO.

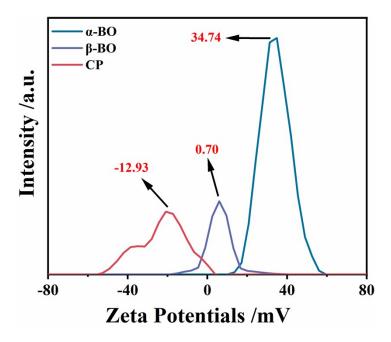


Figure S10. Zeta potentials of 2-CP,  $\alpha$ -BO, and  $\beta$ -BO microrods.

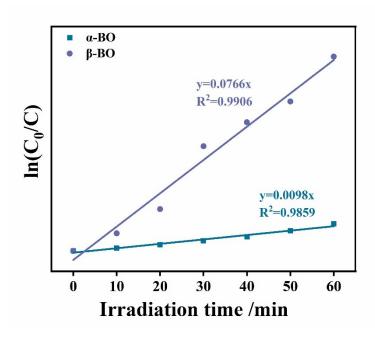


Fig. S11. First-order degradation kinetics (k) of  $\alpha$ -BO and  $\beta$ -BO.

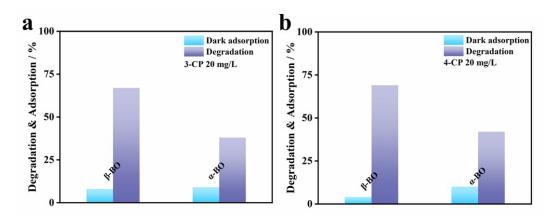


Figure S12. Visible-light activities of 3-CP (a) and 4-CP (b) degradation over  $\alpha$ -BO and  $\beta$ -BO.

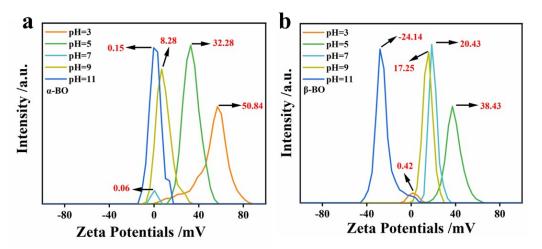


Figure S13. Zeta potentials of a-BO (a) and  $\beta$ -BO (b) at different pH.

Table S2. Comparison of photocatalytic 2-CP degradation with different published work.

Catalysts	Concentration mg/L	Reaction time/min	Degradation rate/%	References
BiO <sub>2-x</sub>	20	90	75	Separation and
				Purification
				Technology, 2023, 316,
				123792.
Bi <sub>2</sub> Fe <sub>4</sub> O <sub>9</sub> /BiFeO <sub>3</sub>	20	60	65	Applied Catalysis B:
				Environmental, 2022,
				319, 121893.
g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /CdS	10	60	100	Applied Catalysis B:
				Environmental, 2023,
				324, 122276.
Bi/Bi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /C	10	300	70	ACS Applied Nano
				Materials, 2019, 2,
				2308.
$\beta$ -Bi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	20	<60	100	This work