

Supplementary material for

Flower-like $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{O}_{17}\text{Cl}_2/\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ heterojunction for photocatalytic wastewater purification

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Table. S1

Table S1. The grain size of the characteristic diffraction peaks

Materials	Hkl	FWHM	Grain size
Bi ₁₂ O ₁₇ Cl ₂	117	0.332	24.5 nm
β-Bi ₂ O ₃	222	0.243	35.2 nm
Bi ₁₂ O ₁₇ Cl ₂ (heterojunction)	117	0.392	20.8 nm
β-Bi ₂ O ₃ (heterojunction)	222	0.185	42.7 nm

S1 Raman spectrum

In order to further confirm the crystal structure, the Raman spectra are necessary as these two phases have totally different Raman peaks. As for $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{O}_{17}\text{Cl}_2/\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ material's characteristic peaks of the $\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{O}_{17}\text{Cl}_2$ were present in the heterostructures. Fig. S1 reveals from the Raman spectra of the $\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ that all the peaks located at 119, 311, 463 and 600 cm^{-1} in the pattern of the sample grown were well assigned to the $\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$. In fact, this material displays the Raman band pattern of a typical $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{O}_{17}\text{Cl}_2$ compound with its main bands at 143, and a weak band at 377 cm^{-1} . These bands correspond to the A_{1g} internal Bi-Cl stretching mode, E_{1g} internal Bi-Cl stretching vibration. The Raman analysis further, confirmed the synthesis of $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{O}_{17}\text{Cl}_2/\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ heterostructures.

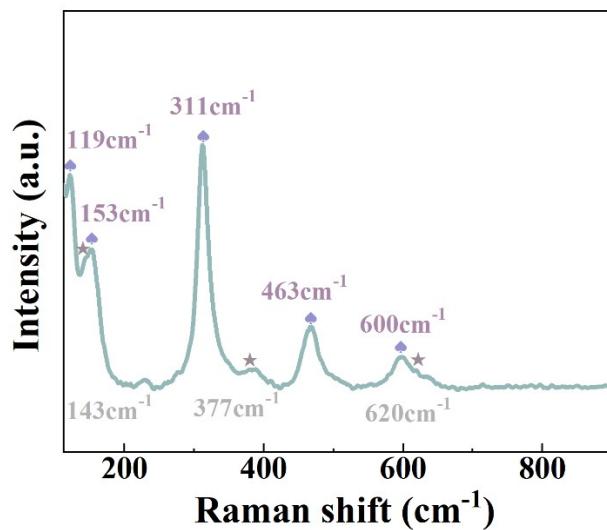


Fig. S1. Raman shift of particles.

S2 TRPL measurements

The average carrier lifetime of the Flower-like $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{O}_{17}\text{Cl}_2/\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ heterojunction catalyst was $\tau=7.28$ ns, which was obviously longer than that of the single-component $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{O}_{17}\text{Cl}_2$ (4.06 ns) and $\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ (3.68 ns). The longer carrier lifetime indicates that the construction of the heterojunction effectively inhibits the recombination of photogenerated electron-hole pairs, which further proves that the heterojunction structure can optimize the photocatalytic performance of the material.

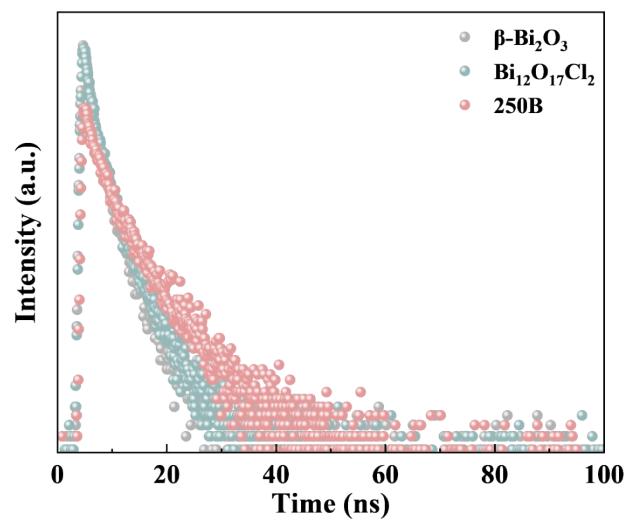


Fig. S2. TRPL signals.

Table. S2

Table S2. Photocatalysis degradation comparison with previous works

Photocatalyst	pH	Catalyst loading	MB concentration	Degradation	Time (min)	Ref.
GO/TiO ₂ /SiO ₂	10	0.3 g/L	0.5 mg/L	84.6%	120	1
Chlorophyll-TiO ₂	6	2.5 g/L	20 mg/L	85%	120	2
Cu _{2-x} Se NPs	7	0.5 g/L	10 mg/L	90.3%	90	3
MnTiO ₃	7	0.05 g/L	15 mg/L	75%	240	4
GO	6.8	0.2 g/L	25 mg/L	99%	60	5
g-C ₃ N ₄ /Fe ₃ O ₄	3	0.4 g/L	20 mg/L	90%	90	6
Au-BiFeO ₃	7	0.15 g/L	10 mg/L	92%	120	7
N-TiO ₂ /CNT	7	0.25 g/L	20 mg/L	94%	90	8
Co ₃ O ₄ /ZnO@MG-C ₃ N _x	7	0.25 g/L	12 mg/L	89.5%	120	9
Commercial ZnO	6.8	0.4 g/L	12 mg/L	85.7%	60	10
Our work	6	0.04 g/L	10 mg/L	91.5%	120	

S3 ESR analysis

Recognizing the significance of active radicals in photocatalytic wastewater purification, ESR spin-trap experiments using DMPO were conducted. Fig. S3 present the results, demonstrating that 250B did not show significant ESR signals of $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ in the absence of light. However, under visible light exposure for 30 minutes, the photoexcitation of the 250B composite resulted in pronounced peaks of DMPO- $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ and TEMPO- h^+ , indicating the generation of h^+ and $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ radicals. Comparing the signal peaks across the samples, it was observed that the signal intensities of the TEMPO- h^+ spin adduct were slightly stronger than those of $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$. The presence of active radicals in the $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{O}_{17}\text{Cl}_2/\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ system was attributed to multiple electron transfer pathways at heterojunction interfaces and the exposure of active crystal planes.

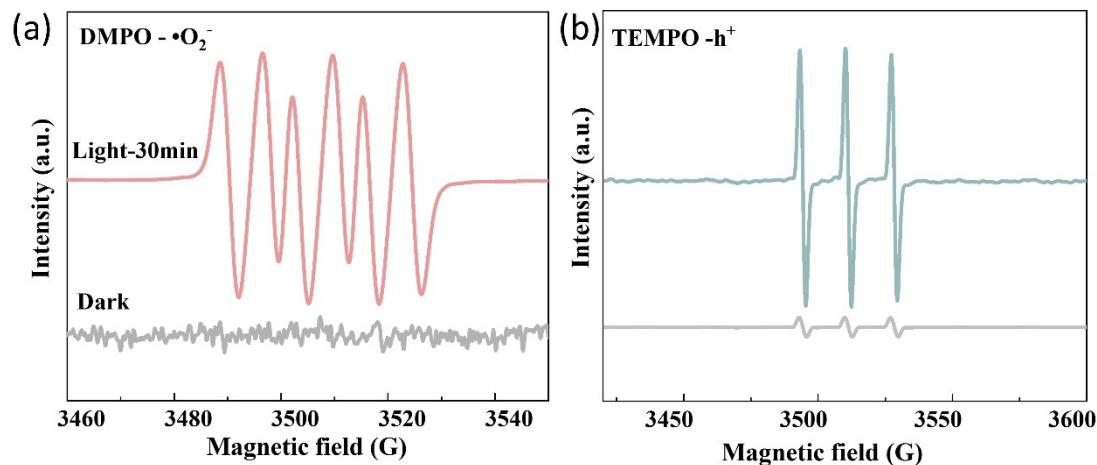


Fig. S3. (a) DMPO- $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ and (b) TEMPO- h^+ .

References

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