Supporting Information

Highly efficient degradation of dye pollutants by Ce-doped

MoO₃ catalyst at room temperature

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 $Ce(x)/MoO_3$ samples: (a) x=5; (b) x=40



Figure S2. Peak shift degrees (θ) and average crystal sizes with the increase of CeO₂ content: calculated by (210) peak at 2 θ =25.79°



Figure S3. Degradation curves (a) and reaction kinetic curves of MO by Ce(x)/MoO₃ catalysts within 50 min at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure: 200 mL 15 mgL⁻¹ MO aqueous solution

Samples	k_a (Single MO solution)	k_a (MO in MB-MO mixture dyes)
	(min ⁻¹)	(min ⁻¹)
$Ce(5)/MoO_3$	2.700×10-4	0.98228×10 ⁻⁴
Ce(10)/MoO ₃	1.29×10 ⁻³	1.05×10 ⁻³
$Ce(20)/MoO_3$	2.51×10-3	2.33×10 ⁻³
Ce(40)/MoO ₃	1.68×10 ⁻³	1.68×10 ⁻³

Table S1 Apparent reaction kinetic constants (k_a) for the degradations of MO dye in single MO solution and MB-MO mixture dye solution by Ce(x)/MoO₃ catalysts

After reacting for 50 min

The degradation rates follow the order as follows:

 $Ce(20)/MoO_3 > Ce(40)/MoO_3 > Ce(10)/MoO_3 > Ce(5)/MoO_3$



Figure S4. UV-vis absorption spectra of phenol solution over Ce(40)/MoO₃ at different reaction times: 200mL 10 mgL⁻¹ phenol in the ethanol-water solution $(V_{ethanol}/V_{water}=2/5)$



Figure S5. Changes of TOC during the degradation of MB over Ce(5)/MoO₃



Figure S6. FT-IR spectra of MB before and after degradation



Figure S7. UV–vis absorption spectra of MB solution before and after degradation





Figure S8. Mass spectra (MS) of MB: (a) background; (b) after degradation by Ce(5)/MoO₃)