

Supplementary Material

Visible-Light-Driven Ag-Doped BiOBr Nanoplates with an Enhanced Photocatalytic Performance for the Degradation of Bisphenol A

Chu-Ya Wang *, Qi Zeng, Li-Xia Wang, Xin Fang and Guangcan Zhu *

School of Energy and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, China; zeng_qi@seu.edu.cn (Q.Z.); 220210571@seu.edu.cn (L.-X.W.); fxin@seu.edu.cn (X.F.)

* Correspondence: wang-cy@seu.edu.cn (C.-Y.W.); gc-zhu@seu.edu.cn (G.Z.); Tel.: +86-177-7534-6164 (C.-Y.W.); +86-189-1296-6396 (G.Z.)

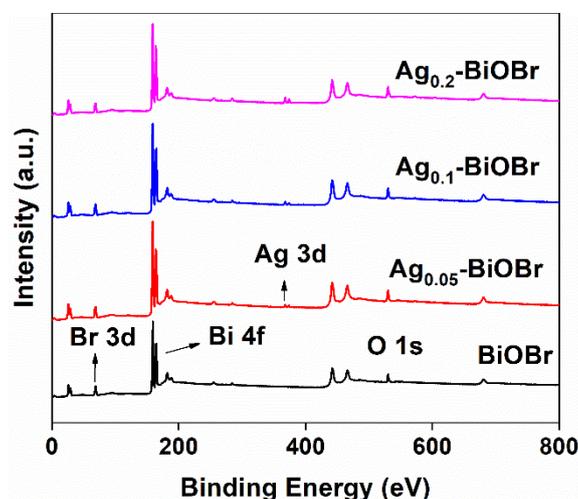


Figure S1. XPS survey spectra of BiOBr and Ag-BiOBr.

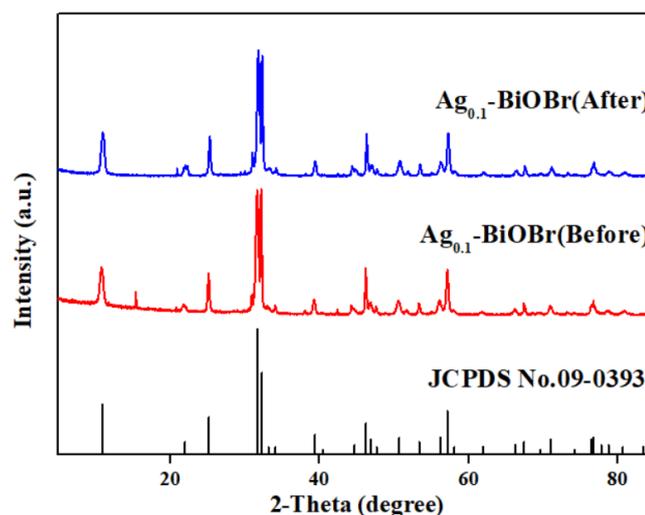


Figure S2. XRD spectra of Ag_{0.1}-BiOBr before and after reaction.

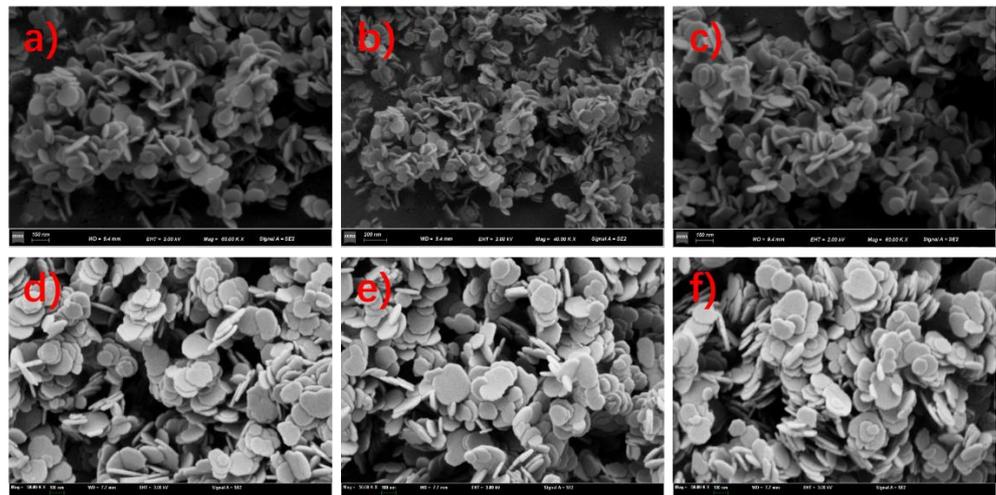


Figure S3. SEM images of $\text{Ag}_{0.1}\text{-BiOBr}$ (a-c) before and (d-f) after reaction.

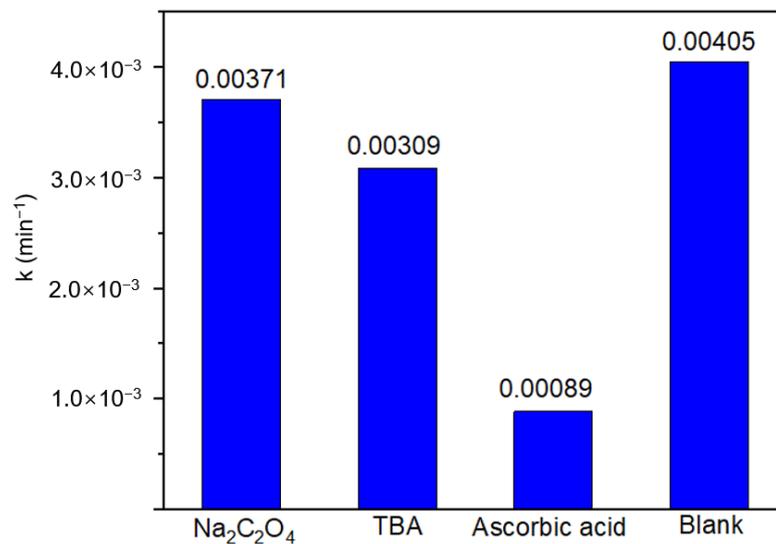


Figure S4. Kinetics constants of photocatalytic degradation of BPA over $\text{Ag}_{0.1}\text{-BiOBr}$ with and without added free radical scavengers.

Table S1. Comparison with the already published work.

| Previous work | In our work | Ref. |
|--|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The combination of AgBr-Ag-BiOBr possessed a p-metal-n structure. The combination of Ag/AgBr/BiOBr was a Z-scheme heterojunction. The target pollutants were methyl orange, which can induce dye sensitization. The target pollutants were RhB and acid orange 7 with color which can induce dye sensitization. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pollutant used herein was BPA which is a kind of colorless endocrine disrupting compound (EDC) without dye sensitization. The characterizations of products demonstrated that BiOBr possessed a smooth surface, indicating that there was no heterojunction or Schottky junction. Ag elements displayed a high dispersion in BiOBr crystal with the form of Ag(I) instead of Ag(0). | [1-2] |

- The light source is UV light.
- The target pollutant was methyl orange (MO), a colored dye, could induce dye sensitization.
- In this work, we used 420 nm cutoff filter to simulate the visible light illumination condition.
- The pollutant used herein was BPA which is a kind of colorless edcs without dye sensitization

[3]

Table S2. BET surface areas, pore volume and pore size of the samples.

| Samples | BET surface area (m ² /g) | Pore volume (cm ³ /g) | Pore size (nm) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| BiOBr | 12.2749 | 0.043885 | 14.30080 |
| Ag _{0.05} -BiOBr | 15.4384 | 0.107037 | 27.73252 |
| Ag _{0.1} -BiOBr | 15.2018 | 0.102173 | 26.88460 |
| Ag _{0.2} -BiOBr | 20.5491 | 0.185371 | 36.08350 |

Table S3. The comparison of photodegradation efficiency of BPA over different photocatalysts.

| Photocatalysts | Source of light | Amount of catalyst (mg) | Initial concentration of BPA (mg/L) | Amount of BPA solution (mL) | Reaction time (min) | Degradation rate | Ref. |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Gd ³⁺ doped BiVO ₄ | LED lamp (36 W, 730 lm) | 1000 | 10 | <50 | 180 | 80% | [4] |
| TiO ₂ @MIL-101(Cr) | 125 W mercury lamp Visible light (high pressure) | 40 | 50 | 80 | 240 | 92% | [5] |
| α-Fe ₂ O ₃ | 300W Xenon lamp) Visible light (>420 nm, | 50 | — | 50 | 360 | 93% | [6] |
| Bi ₁₂ O ₁₇ Cl ₂ | 500W Xenon lamp) Visible light (>420 nm, | 20 | 10 | 40 | 120 | 55% | [7] |
| Ag _{0.1} -BiOBr | 500W Xenon lamp) | 10 | 10 | 50 | 140 | 82% | This work |

References

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