

# **Bromine Ion-Intercalated Layered $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ as an Efficient Catalyst for Advanced Oxidation Processes in Tetracycline Pollutant Degradation Reaction**

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## Visible photocatalytic tetracycline degradation experiments of Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> nanostructures

The corresponding aqueous TC absorbance spectra (monitored at 358 nm) of BW samples at different stages of the light irradiation were provided in Fig. 10a-d. The absorption intensity of TC at 358 nm declines gradually with the irradiation time, proposing that TC molecules in an aqueous solution are destructed through the visible-light-driven photocatalytic reaction.

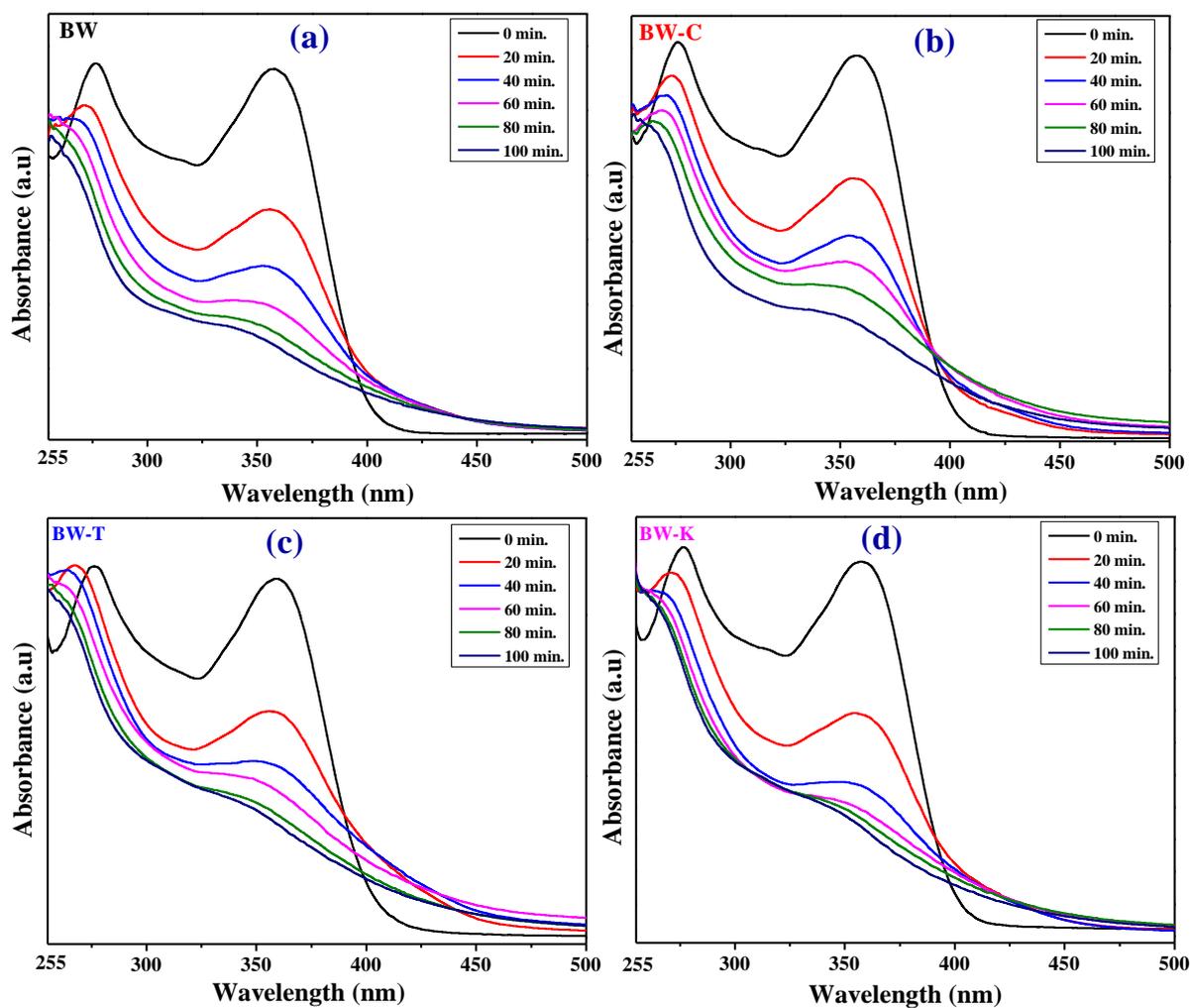


Figure S1. Visible light driven tetracycline degradation curves over (a) BW, (b) BW-C, (c) BW-T and (d) BW-K photocatalysts.

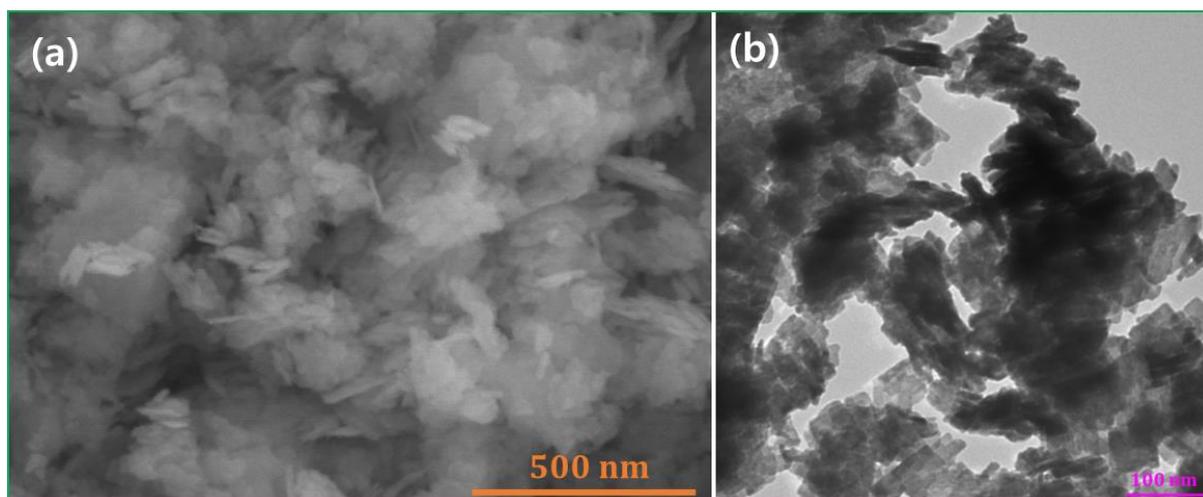


Figure S2. (a) FE-SEM and (b) TEM images of the BW-K photocatalyst sample after cycling reactions.

**Table S1.** Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> based photocatalysts for pollutant degradation reactions

Photocatalyst	Light source	Pollutants	Photocatalytic efficiency	Reference
ultrathin Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub> nanosheet	300 W Xe lamp $\lambda > 420$ nm	sulfamethoxazole	63%	Ma, et al., 2023[32]
3D flower-like Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub>	300 W Xe lamp $\lambda > 420$ nm	Tetracycline	49%	Li, et al., 2023[39]
BiOBr/Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub>	1000 W Xe lamp $\lambda > 420$ nm	Phenol	65%	Pancielejko, et al., 2021[50]
I-doped Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub> Nanosheets	Fenton process	Bisphenol A	78%	Xu, et al., 2021[38]
Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub> /DMPBP[5]	350 W Xe lamp $\lambda > 420$ nm	Rhodamine B	93%	Jia, et al., 2023[24]
Br-terminated 2D Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub>	300 W Xe lamp $\lambda > 420$ nm	Methyl Orange	-	Hu, et al., 2021[59]
Bi <sub>2</sub> W <sub>x</sub> Mo <sub>1-x</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	30 W LED	Methylene Blue	56.6%	Belousov, et al, 2023[23]
Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub> /ZnSnO <sub>3</sub>	300 W Xe lamp $\lambda > 420$ nm	Rhodamine B	98%	Zhao, et al., 2023[53]
WO <sub>3</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub> CdS/ Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub>	350 W Xe lamp $\lambda < 420$ nm	K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> Rhodamine B	53.82% 60.82%	Zhao, et al., 2023[51]
I-doped Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub>	150 Xe lamp $\lambda < 400$ nm	Rhodamine B	80 %	Wang, et al., 2018[48]
C-doped Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub>	300 W Xe lamp $\lambda > 420$ nm	Tetracycline	84.6%	Jiang, et al., 2023[54]
Br <sup>-</sup> intercalated Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub> nanoplates	150 W Xe lamp $\lambda > 420$ nm	Tetracycline 20 ppm	84%	Present work

## References

- [59] Hu, S. J., Fei, Q. R., Li, Y. J., Wang, B. L., Yu, Y. J., 2021. Br-terminated 2D Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> nanosheets as a sensitive light-regenerated electrochemical sensor for detecting sulfamethoxazole antibiotic. *Surf. Interfaces*, 25, 101302. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.surfin.2021.101302>