

Supporting Information

Visible-light persulfate activation by a BiOI/BiOCCOOH composite photocatalyst for accelerated organic pollutant degradation

Yanan Duan, Jianjiang Lu*, Yujun Yan*, Yanbin Tong, Yalong Song, Jinfeng Xiao

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering/Key Laboratory of Environmental
Monitoring and Pollutant Control, Shihezi University, Shihezi 832003, China

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: lujianjiang2021@163.com (J.J Lu), yyj_tea@shzu.edu.cn (Y.J Yan).

Text:S1 LC-MS test conditions

The CIP degradation intermediates were determined using a liquid-mass combination instrument (agilent 1100 + thermos TSQ quantum Ultra AM). The electrospray ionization source (ESI) worked in positive ion mode, in which the capillary voltage was set at 3.0 kV, the desolubilization temperature was 350°C, and the desolubilization gas was nitrogen. MS spectrum was obtained by full scan mode (m/z 50-700). The compounds were isolated using a welch ultimate XB-C18 column (2.1 × 100 mm, 3 μm). Mobile phase: A 0.1% formic acid water, B acetonitrile. The gradient elution conditions were 0 min and 95% A was maintained. 0-9 min, A decreased from 95% to 7%; 9-10.5 min, A remained at 7%. After 10.5 min, A linearly increased to 95%. The flow rate was 0.3 ml/min and the sample volume was 10 μL.

Table S1 Structural parameters of the samples

Sample	S_{BET} (m ² /g)	Pore volume (cm ³ /g)	Mean pore diameter (nm)
BOI	15.854	0.0849	26.024
BOCH	12.537	0.0618	16.455
0.5 IB	33.162	0.1709	18.761

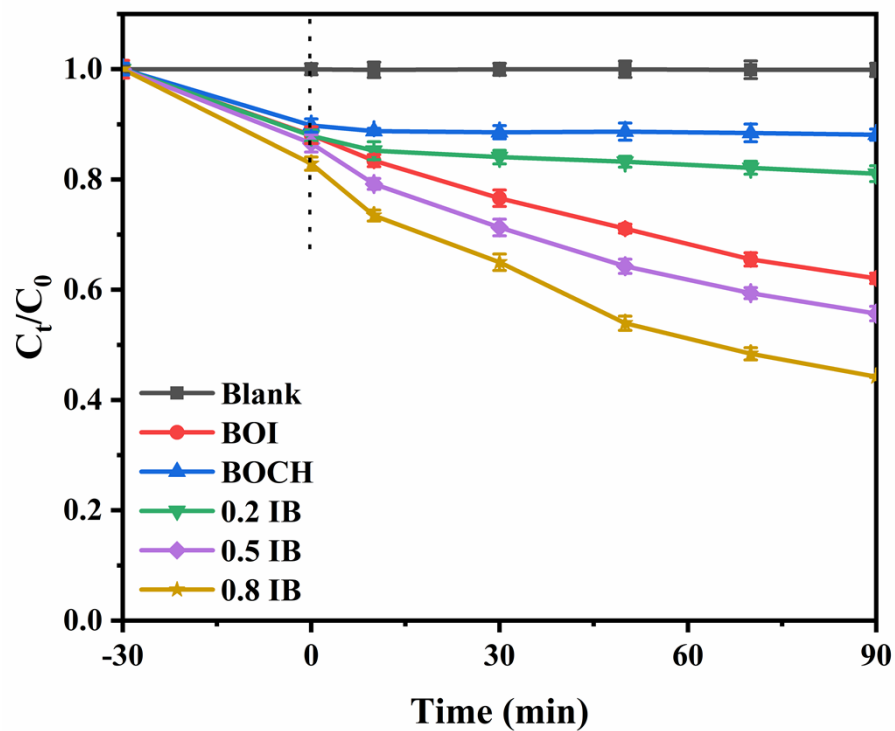


Fig S1 Photocatalytic degradation of CIP in different samples.

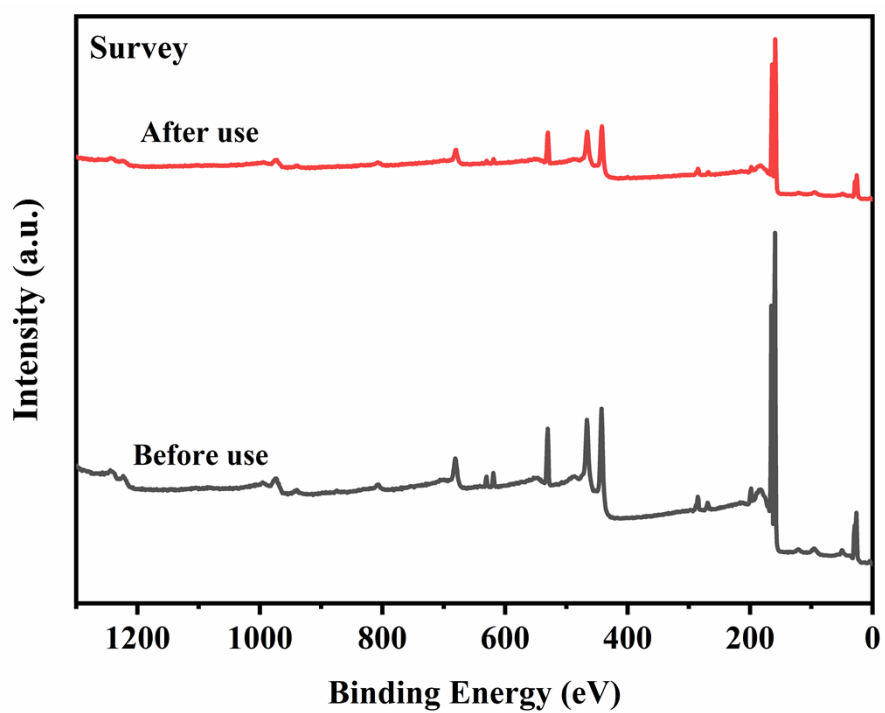


Fig.S2 XPS spectrum before and after cycling.

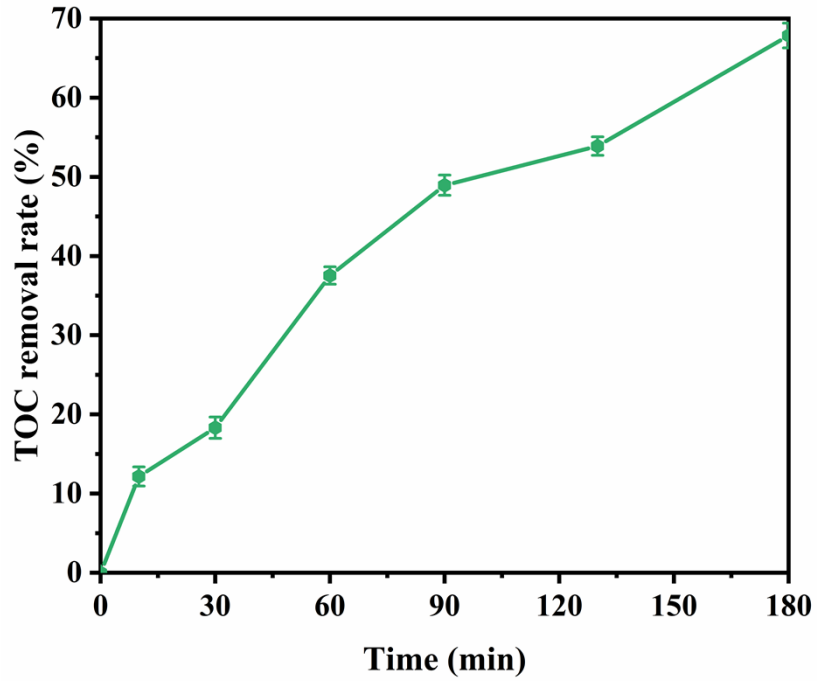


Fig. S3 TOC removal efficiency during CIP degradation by 0.5 IB/PS system.

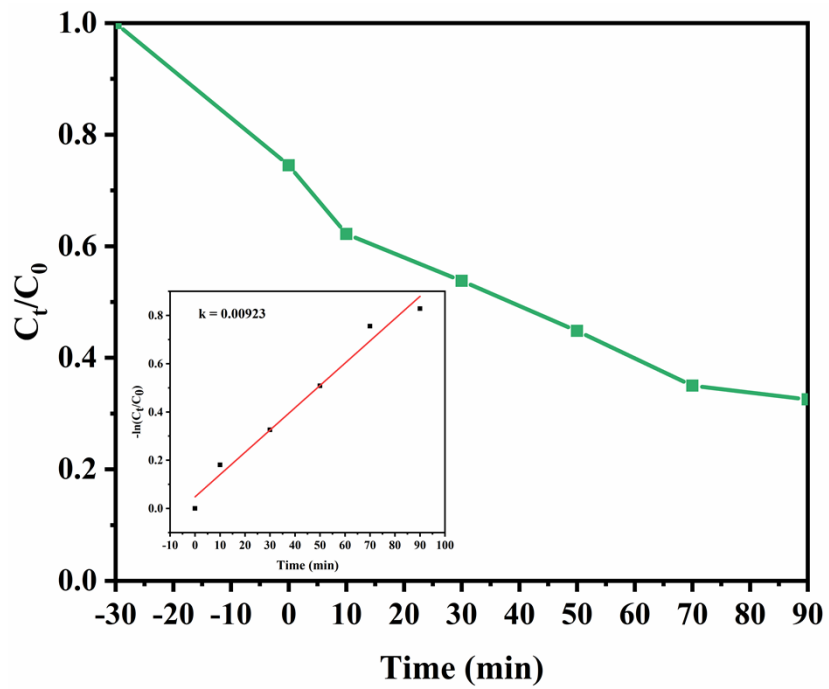


Fig. S4 Degradation curve and pseudo-first order kinetic curve of NBT in 0.5 IB/PS system under visible light.

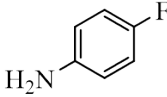
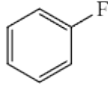
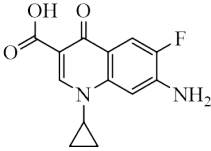
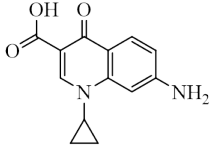
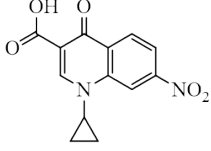
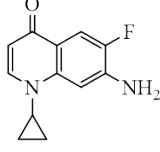
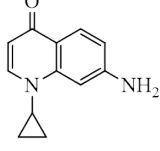
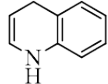
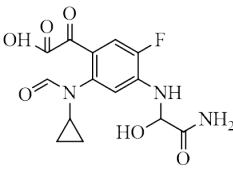
Table.S2 Comparison of the results of this study with those of previous studies.

Sample	C ₀	Parameters	Degradation rate	References
CuS/Fe ₂ O ₃ /Mn ₂ O ₃	(CIP) 0.2 g/L	catalyst (0.6 g/L); PMS (0.6 g/L); pH (5.84)	88% (120 min)	1
2 wt% CQDs/BiOCCOOH	(RhB) 4 mg/L	catalyst (0.6 g/L); pH (7)	73% (60 min)	2
3% RP/BP/BiOCCOOH	(TC-HCl) 20 mg/L	catalyst (0.4 g/L)	60.5% (120 min)	3
(BiOCCOOH) _{0.25} (Bi ₂ MoO ₆) _{0.75} -US	(TC-HCl) 35 mg/L	catalyst (1 g/L)	82.2% (180 min)	4
0.5 g-C ₃ N ₄ /BiOCCOOH	(CIP) 10 mg/L	catalyst (0.3 g/L)	72.1% (120 min)	5
BiOI/Fe ₃ O ₄ (5:1)	(RhB) 20 mg/L	catalyst (0.5 g/L); PS (1 mM); pH (4.6)	98.4% (30 min)	6
g-C ₃ N ₄ /Ag ₂ CrO ₄	(RhB; MB) 10 mg/L	catalyst (0.67 g/L)	99.2% (90 min) 99.1% (120 min)	7
rGO-BiVO ₄ -ZnO	(CIP) 10 mg/L	catalyst (0.2 g/L); PMS (0.5 g/L)	98.4%(60 min)	8
TiO ₂ /γ-Fe ₂ O ₃ /GO	(CIP) 10 mg/L	catalyst (0.4 g/L); pH (6.6)	99% (140 min)	9
Cu _{0.84} Bi _{2.08} O ₄	(CIP) 40 mg/L	catalyst (1 g/L); PS (4 mM)	>90% (400 min)	10
Mn ₃ O ₄ -MnO ₂	(CIP) 16.6 mg/L	catalyst (0.1 g/L); PMS (1 mM)	97.6% (25 min)	11
0.5 BiOI/BiOCCOOH	(CIP; TC RhB) 10 mg/L	catalyst (0.6 g/L); PS (1 mM); pH (7.3)	95.1% (90 min); 83.17% (60 min); 92.23% (5 min)	This work

Table S3 Properties of intermediates that may be formed during CIP degradation

Compound	m/z	Formula	Proposed structure
CIP	331.96	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ FN ₃ O ₃	
P1	344.8	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₅	
P2	361.94	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₆	

P3	333.84	$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_5$	
P4	333.84	$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_5$	
P5	361.94	$C_{17}H_{16}FN_3O_5$	
P6	333.84	$C_{16}H_{16}FN_3O_4$	
P7	333.84	$C_{16}H_{16}FN_3O_4$	
P8	316	$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_4$	
P9	316	$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_4$	
P10	305.95	$C_{15}H_{16}FN_3O_3$	
P11	290.10	$C_{14}H_{11}FN_2O_4$	
P12	226.78	$C_{10}H_7FN_2O_3$	
P13	200.09	$C_8H_7FN_2O_3$	

P14	110.92	C ₆ H ₆ FN	
P15	94.65	C ₆ H ₅ F	
P16	262.06	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ FN ₂ O ₃	
P17	243.04	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	
P18	274.09	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₅	
P19	218.05	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ FN ₂ O	
P20	200.09	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	
P21	130.1	C ₉ H ₉ N	
P22	340.14	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ FN ₃ O ₆	

1. Y. Huang, L.-c. Nengzi, X. Zhang, J. Gou, Y. Gao, G. Zhu, Q. Cheng and X. Cheng, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2020, **388**, 124274.
2. P. Chen, Q. Zhang, Y. Su, L. Shen, F. Wang, H. Liu, Y. Liu, Z. Cai, W. Lv and G. Liu, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2018, **332**, 737-748.
3. G. Xu, C. Ma, J. Wei, X. Yang, T. Wang, C. Tan, K. Yang, K. Jiang, G. Yu, C. Zhang and X. Li, *Chemosphere*, 2022, **300**, 134485.
4. M. Mohammadzadeh, M. Haghghi and M. Shabani, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2021, **419**, 129516.
5. H. Liu, H. Zhang, M. Chen, C. Zhang, C. Du, J. Peng and K. Jiang, *J. Water Process. Eng.*, 2020, **38**, 101580.

6. Y. Liu, H. Guo, Y. Zhang, X. Cheng, P. Zhou, G. Zhang, J. Wang, P. Tang, T. Ke and W. Li, *Sep. Purif. Technol.*, 2018, **192**, 88-98.
7. Y. Shang, X. Chen, W. Liu, P. Tan, H. Chen, L. Wu, C. Ma, X. Xiong and J. Pan, *Appl. Catal. B: Environ.*, 2017, **204**, 78-88.
8. A. Raja, P. Rajasekaran, K. Selvakumar, M. Arunpandian, K. Kaviyarasu, S. Asath Bahadur and M. Swaminathan, *Sep. Purif. Technol.*, 2020, **233**, 115996.
9. F. Wang, X. Yu, M. Ge and S. Wu, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2020, **384**, 123381.
10. H. Tang, Z. Dai, X. Xie, Z. Wen and R. Chen, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2019, **356**, 472-482.
11. Z. Zhao, J. Zhao and C. Yang, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2017, **327**, 481-489.