

Supporting Information

Enhanced pollutant photodegradation activity of graphitic carbon nitride on via bismuth oxyhalide graphene hybridization and the mechanism study

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Transient photocurrent test

Photocatalytic activity is closely related to the transfer and separation rate of photogenerated electron-hole pairs; therefore, the carrier separation behavior is often investigated through the transient photocurrent measurement. To explore the photocurrents of the four samples, the electrochemical measurements were performed with an electrochemical workstation using a four-electrode system at room temperature under simulated sunlight glowed from a 500 W Xe lamp.

Band scheme confirmation

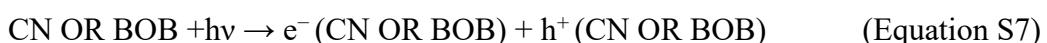
band gap energies (E_g) about pure CN and BOB were calculated according to the following Kubelka- Munk formula:

$$\alpha h\nu = A(h\nu - E_g)^{1/2}$$

(Equation S1)

where a, h, v and A are the absorption coefficient, Planck's constant, the optical coefficient frequency and the proportionality constant¹⁻³.

The proposed reaction pathway for CN-BOB.



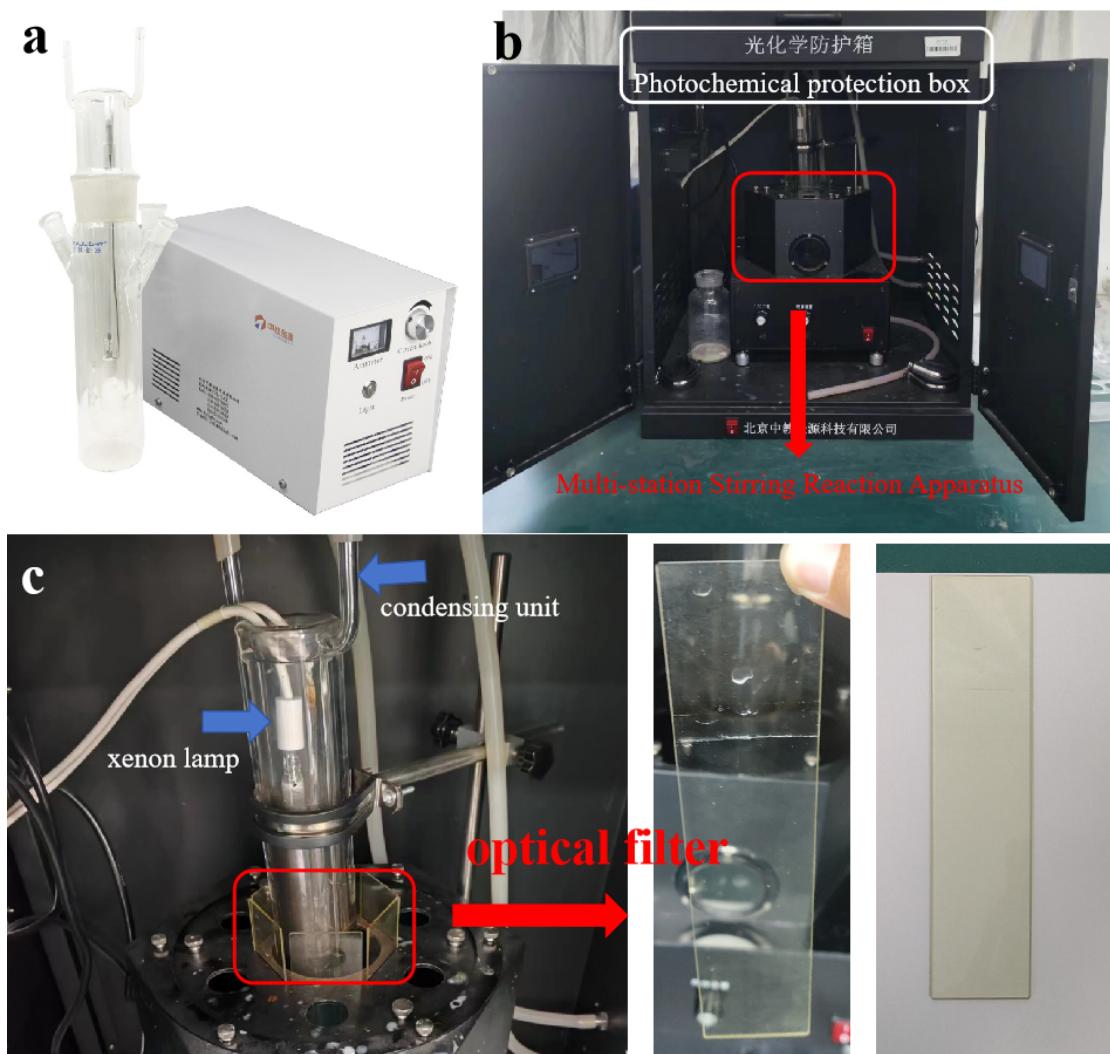


Fig. S1 (a) a is the CEL-LAX500 long arc xenon lamp, (b) the photocatalytic reaction device, and (c) a partial enlargement of the photocatalytic reaction dark box & visible light filter.

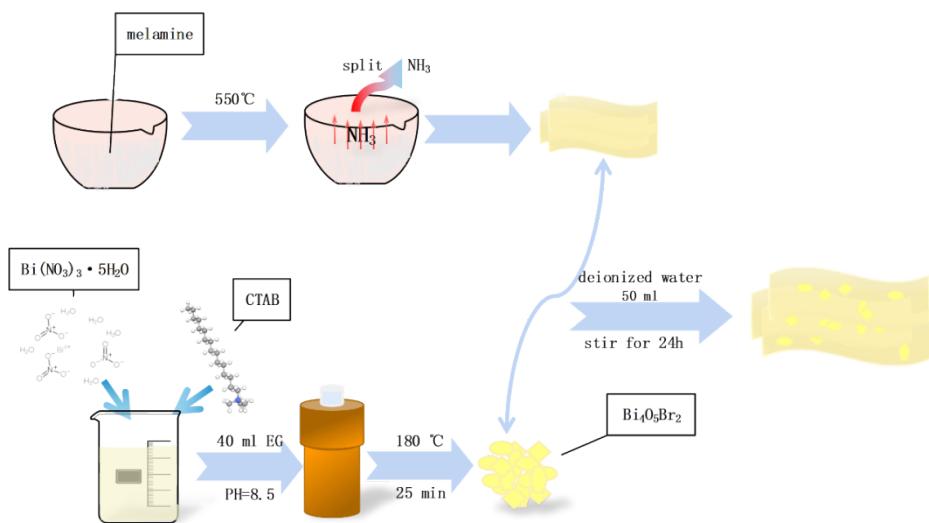


Fig. S2. synthesis procedure of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Bi}_4\text{O}_5\text{Br}_2$.

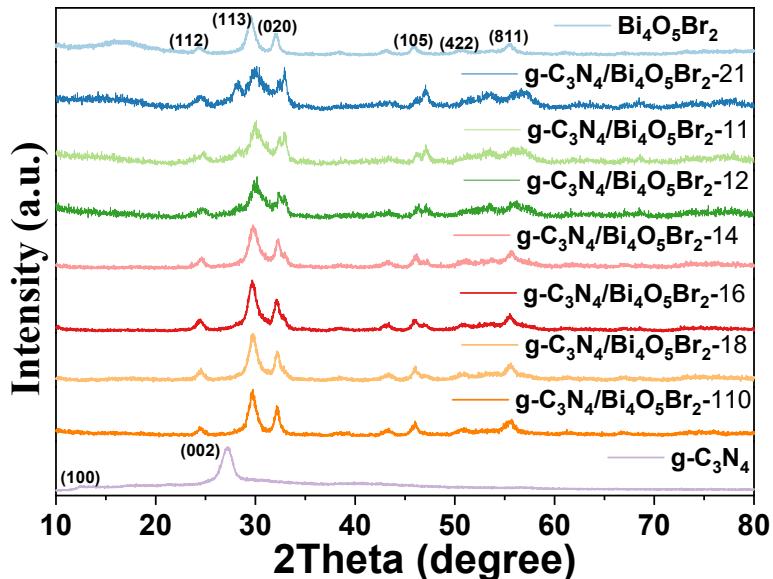


Fig. S3. XRD patterns for $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{Bi}_4\text{O}_5\text{Br}_2$, and various $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Bi}_4\text{O}_5\text{Br}_2$ -XY.

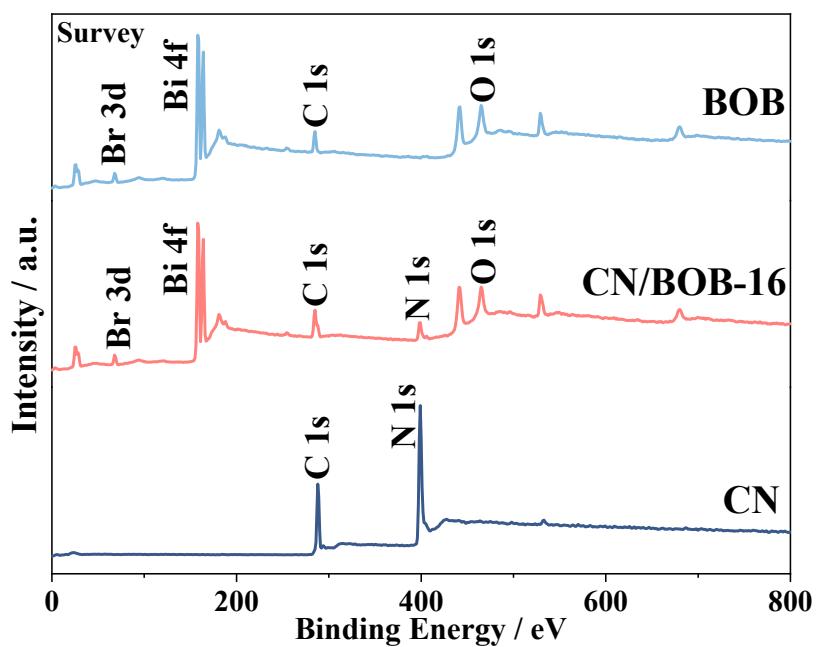


Fig. S4. XPS spectra survey.

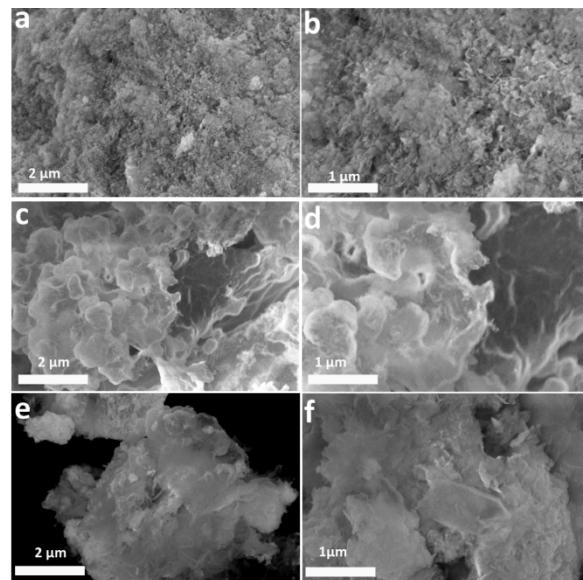


Fig. S5. SEM images. (a, b) $\text{Bi}_4\text{O}_5\text{Br}_2$, (c, d) $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$, (e, f) CN/BOB-16 heterojunction.

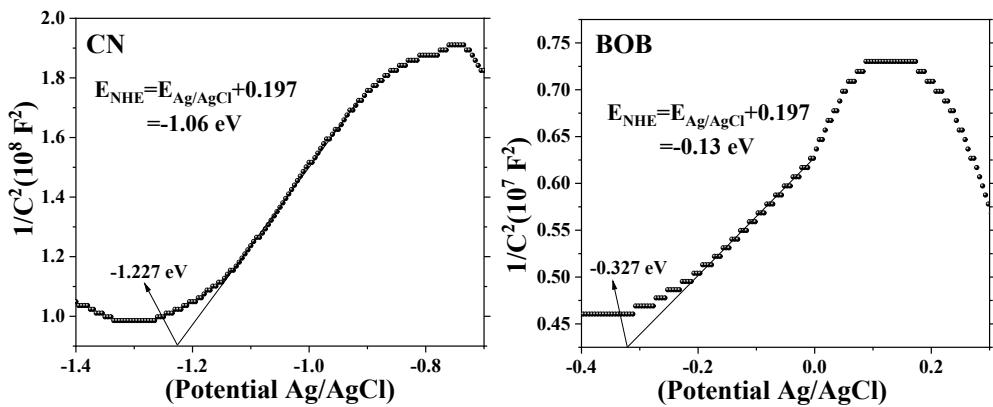


Fig. S6. Mott-Schottky curves of CN and BOB. Electrolyte properties: Na_2SO_4 . The working electrode was prepared by dip-coating a photocatalyst slurry on an ITO glass electrode ($2.0 \times 4.0 \text{ cm}^2$). Mott-Schottky plots were collected at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹. The counter electrode was an Ag/AgCl electrode, and the results and calculated equations after converting it to NHE are shown in Figure.

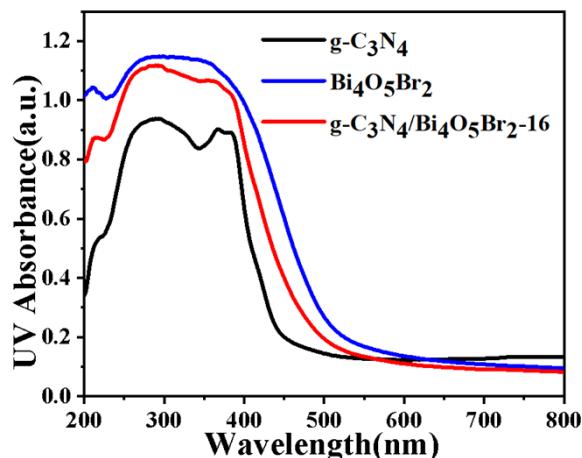


Fig. S7. UV-Vis DRS spectra.

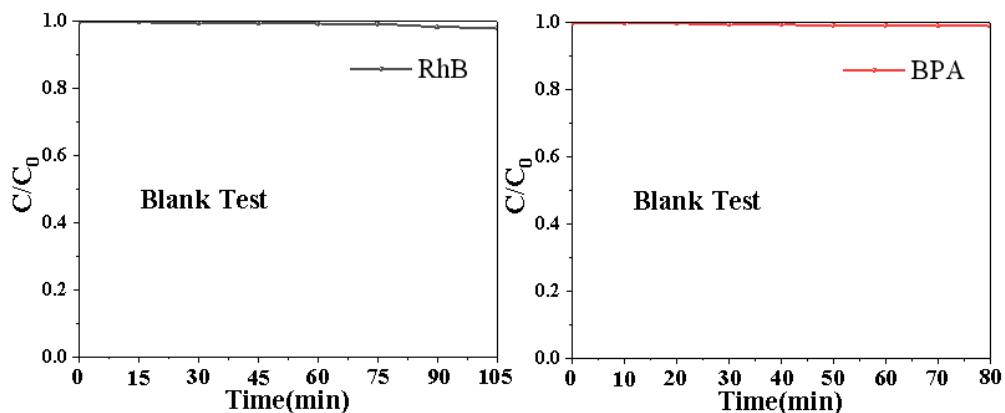


Fig. S8. The blank test with the light only.

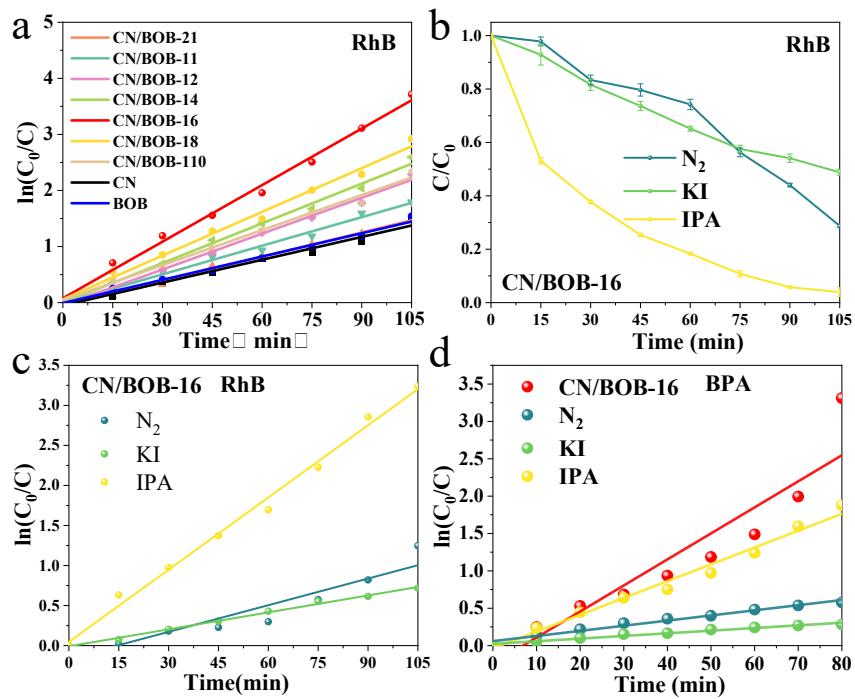


Fig. S9. **(a)** Pseudo-first-order kinetic curve of CN, BOB, CN/BOB-21, CN/BOB-11, CN/BOB-12, CN/BOB-14, CN/BOB-16, CN/BOB-18 and CN/BOB-110. **(b)** Assessment of active species through free radical scavenging degradation experiments. **(c)** Pseudo-primary kinetic profile of RhB degradation by CN/BOB-16. **(d)** Pseudo-primary kinetic profile of BPA degradation by CN/BOB-16.

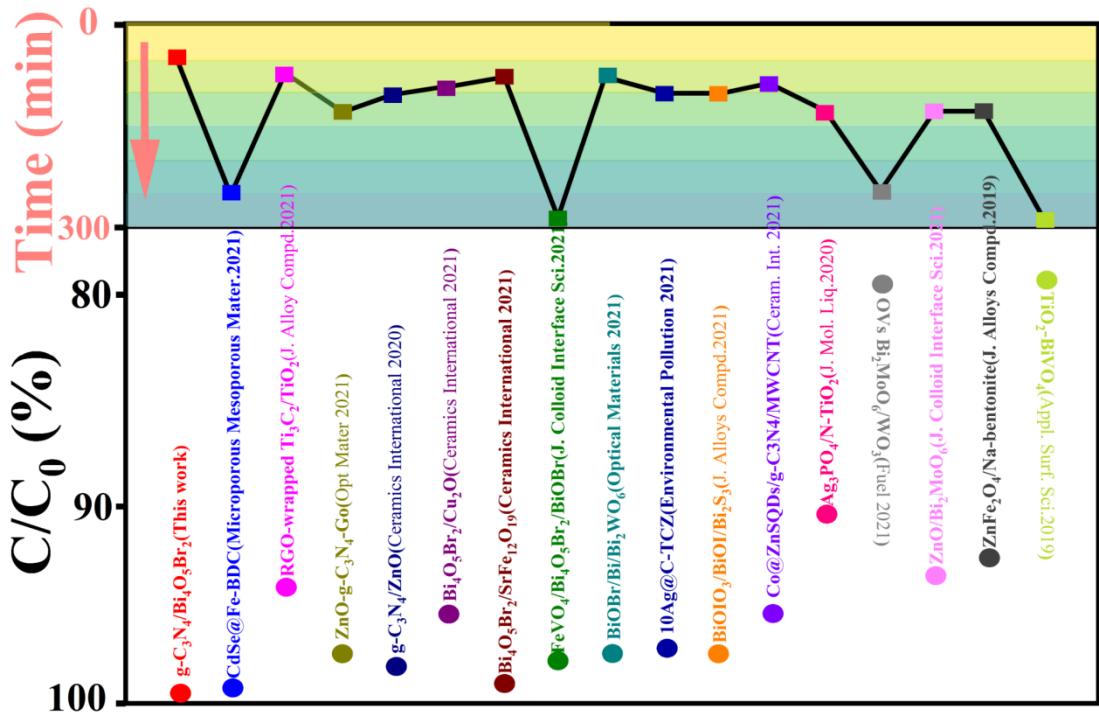


Fig. S10. Comparison of photocatalytic degradation performance using the literature images.

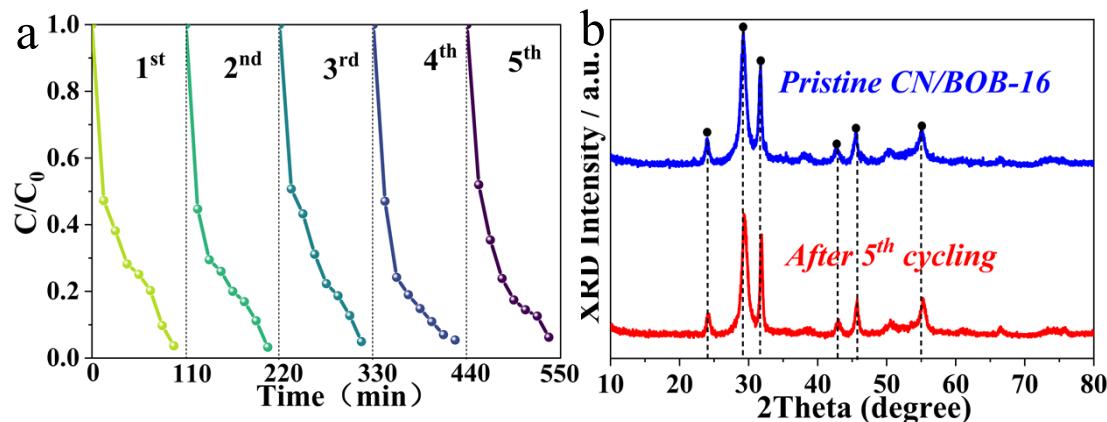


Fig. S11. (a) Recycling ability evaluation for five cycles. (b) XRD patterns of the CN/BOB-16 before and after the photocatalytic degradation experiment.

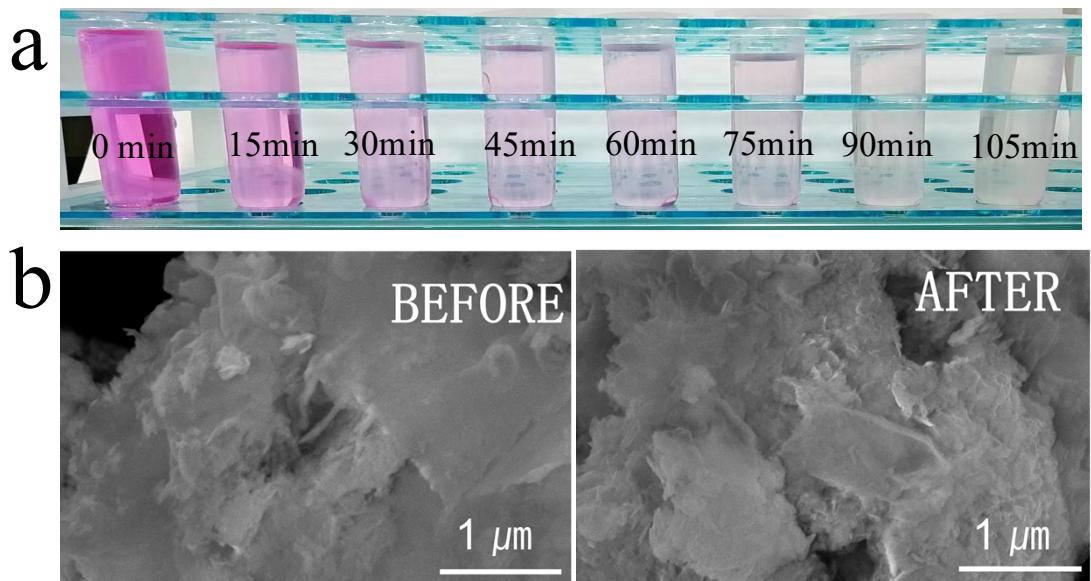


Fig. S12. (a) Photograph of the dye solvents for the 5th cycle. (b) SEM images of the CN/BOB-16 before and after the photocatalytic degradation experiment.

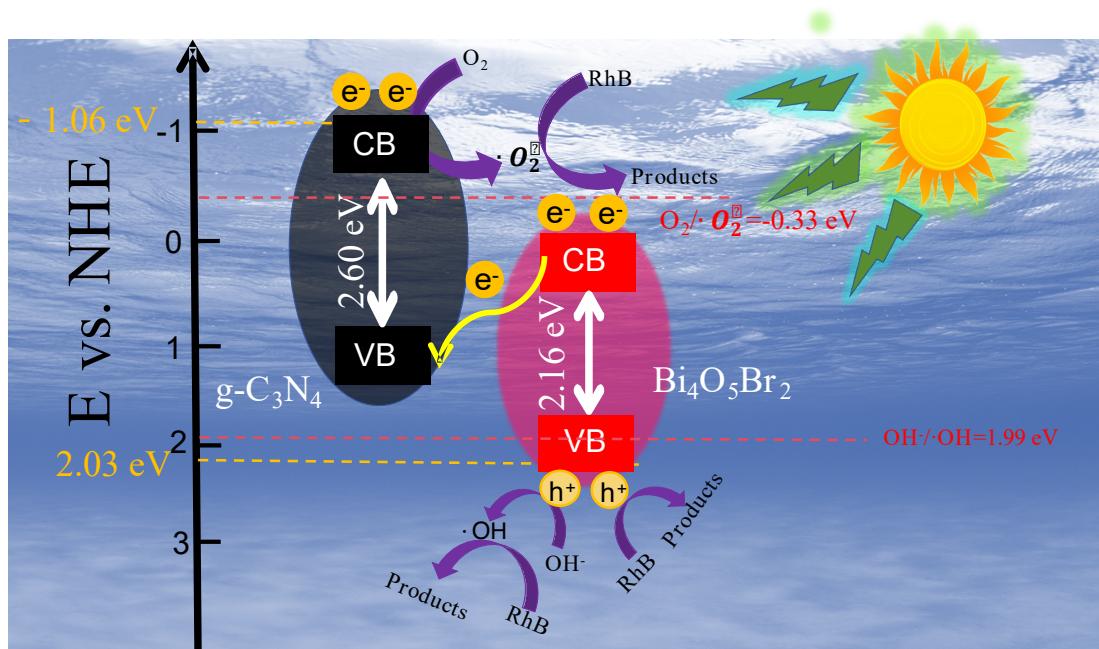


Fig. S13. Mechanism analysis of photocatalytic degradation: Proposed mechanism for the $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Bi}_4\text{O}_5\text{Br}_2$ heterojunction.

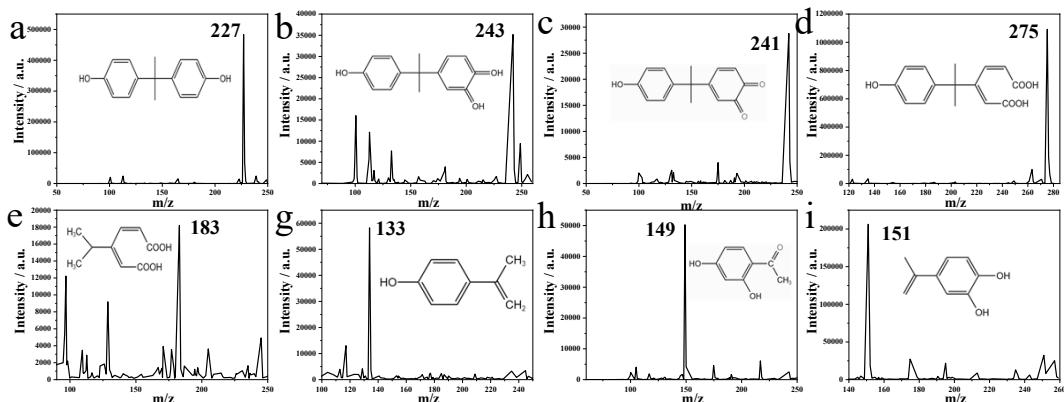


Fig. S14. HPLC-MS analysis conditions of the organic contaminants. (BPA)

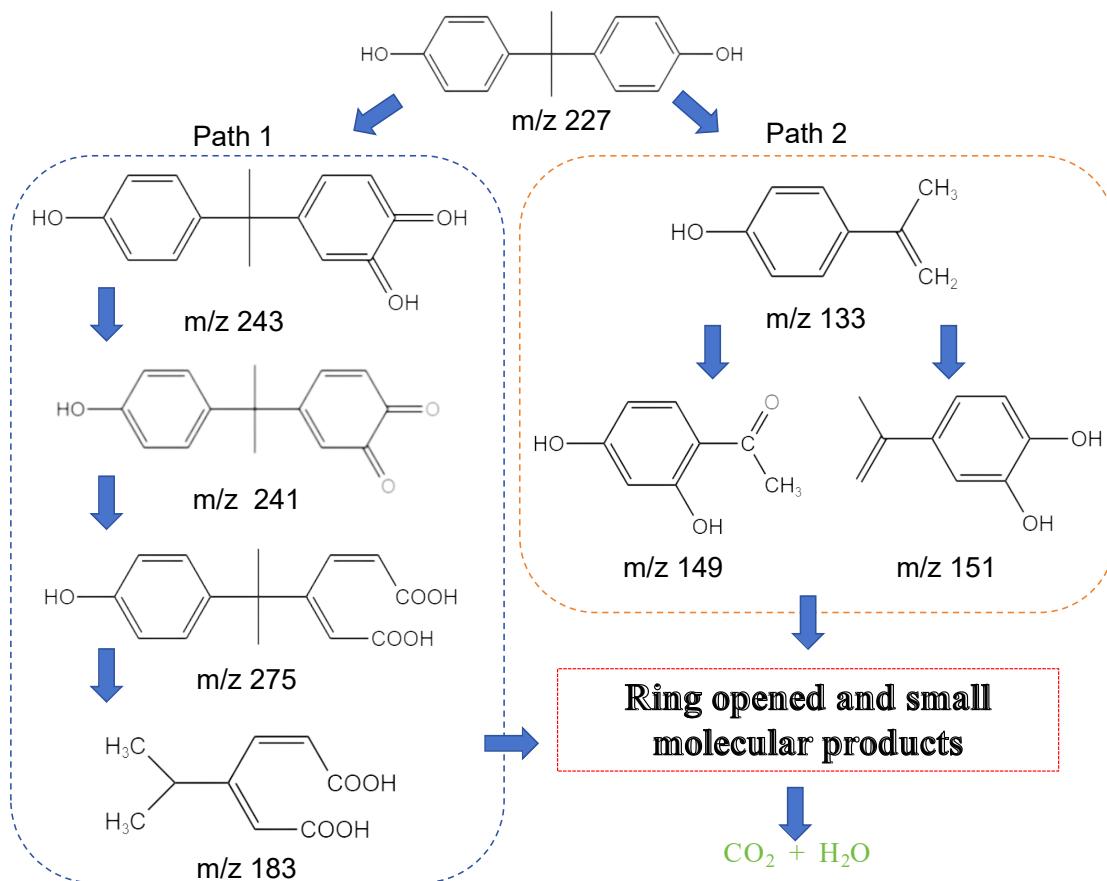


Fig. S15. Possible degradation pathways of BPA. In **Path 1**, hydroxylation was the first step of BPA photoconversion^{6, 7}, and the aromatic ring was then attacked by ·O₂⁻

to form mono-hydroxylated BPA m/z = 243. Undergone the subsequent dehydration and ring-opening reactions, the corresponding quinone and carboxylic acid compounds m/z = 241 and m/z = 275 were produced⁸. Due to the instability of hydroxylated BPA, ring-opening reactions may occur on m/z = 243 and m/z = 241 under the attack of the active substance to form the product m/z = 183⁹. In **Path 2**, two phenolic hydroxyl groups in BPA as electron donors increase the electron density of the aromatic ring, which makes the electron-rich CAC connecting the two aromatic rings vulnerable to

the attack of the active species, leading to the form products $m/z = 133$, and $m/z = 133$ further becomes $m/z = 149$ and $m/z = 151^{10}$. In the late stage of the reaction, the above-mentioned products are subjected to ring-opening reaction under the continuous attack of the free radicals to generate small molecular products, which are finally converted into CO_2 and H_2O .

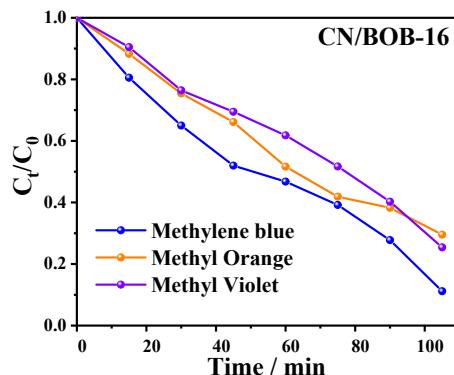


Fig. S16. Degradation properties for the other three dyes: methyl blue (90%), methyl orange (71%), and methyl violet (75%).

Table S1. The fitting parameter for the pseudo-first-order kinetic curve. (RhB)

Sampl es	CN/BO B-21	CN/BO B-11	CN/BO B-21	CN/BO B-14	CN/BO B-16	CN/BO -18	CN/BO B-110	CN	BOB
Slopes	0.043± 0.001	0.050± 0.001	0.063± 0.001	0.070± 0.002	0.101± 0.003	0.078± 0.003	0.062± 0.002	0.040 ± 0.002	0.041 ± 0.001
r^2	0.993	0.989	0.993	0.992	0.992	0.988	0.989	0.980	0.987

Table S2. Fitting parameters for the proposed first-order kinetic curve for free radical trapping.

Sampl es	CN/BO B-16	N_2	KI	IPA	RhB	N_2	KI	IPA
Slopes	BPA	0.034± 0.004	0.022 ±0.00	0.006 ±0.00	0.003 ±0.00	0.011 ±0.00	0.007 ±0.00	0.030 ±0.00
			1	1	1	1	1	1
r^2	0.879	0.983	0.976	0.973		0.941	0.997	0.996

Table S3. (BPA and RhB) Total organic carbon removal rate of CN/BOB-16.

Sample(Time)	TOC (mg L ⁻¹)	Removal Rate
BPA (0)	16.5	-
BPA (80)	3.5	78.8%
RhB (0)	17.8	-

RhB (105)	1.3	92.7%
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Table S4. Comparisons of RhB photocatalytic degradation between the prepared composite and some previous reported photocatalysts.

Samples	Light source	RhB Conc(mg/L)	Time(min)	Removal efficiency (%)	Ref
<i>g-C₃N₄/Bi₄O₅Br₂</i>	500 W Xenon lamp	10	35	100	<i>This work</i>
CdSe QDs@ Fe-based metal organic framework	250 W Sodium lamp	50	240	99.8	11
RGO-wrapped Ti ₃ C ₂ /TiO ₂	300 W Xenon lamp	10	60	94.6	12
ZnO-g-C ₃ N ₄ -GO	350 W Xenon lamp	10	120	98	13
<i>g-C₃N₄/ZnO</i>	300 W Xenon lamp	10	90	98.5	14
Bi ₄ O ₅ Br ₂ /Cu ₂ O	300 W Xenon lamp	10	80	96	15
Bi ₄ O ₅ Br ₂ /SrFe ₁₂ O ₁₉	300 W Xenon lamp	10	60	99.3	16
FeVO ₄ /Bi ₄ O ₅ Br ₂ /BiOBr	50 W LED lamp	10	360	98.2	17
BiOBr/Bi/Bi ₂ WO ₆	350 W Xe lamp	10	60	98	18
Ag NPs decorated C-TiO ₂ /Cd _{0.5} Zn _{0.5} S	500 W Xe lamp	7	90	97.6	19
BiIO ₃ /BiOI/Bi ₂ S ₃	500 W Xe lamp	10	90	98	20
Co@ZnSQDs/g-C ₃ N ₄ /MWCNT	halogen lamp 500 W	10	75	96	21
Ag ₃ PO ₄ /N-TiO ₂	150W Xe lamp	10	120	91	22
OVs Bi ₂ MoO ₆ /WO ₃	300 W Xe lamp	10	240	80	23
ZnO/Bi ₂ MoO ₆	15 W Panasonic cool daylight lamp	10	120	94	24
ZnFe ₂ O ₄ /Na-bentonite	350 W Xenon lamp	10	120	93	25

TiO ₂ -BiVO ₄	300 Xe lamp	10	300	79.3	26
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