

Supplementary Information

Tailoring Atomically Dispersed Fe-Induced Oxygen Vacancy for Highly Efficient Gas-Phase Photocatalytic CO₂ Reduction and NO Removal with Diminished Noxious Byproducts

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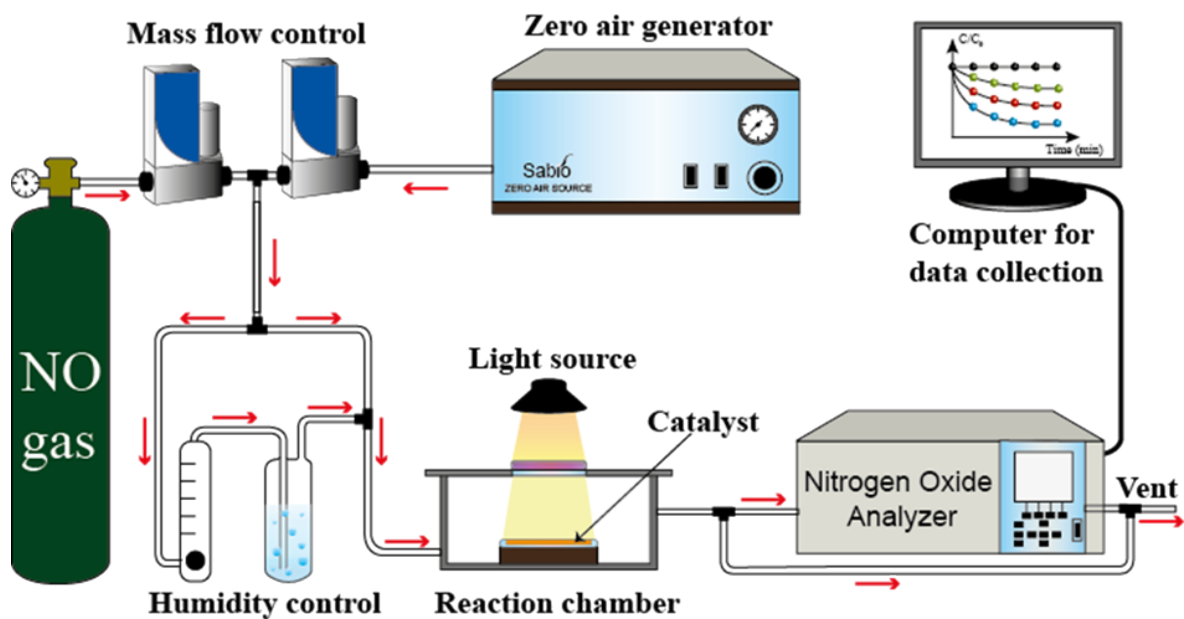


Figure S1. Schematic illustration of photocatalytic NO removal setup.

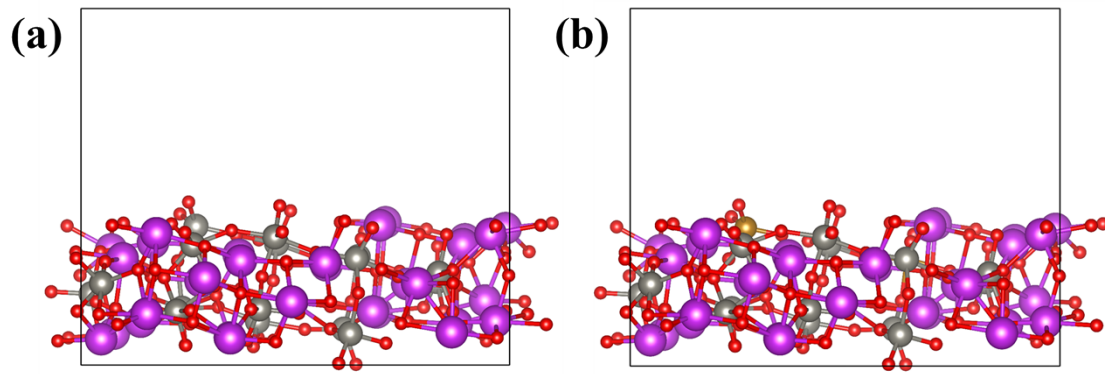


Figure S2. The most optimized configuration of **(a)** pristine Bi_2WO_6 (131) and **(b)** Fe- Bi_2WO_6 (131). The grey, pink, red, and deep yellow spheres represent tungsten (W), bismuth (Bi), oxygen (O), and iron (Fe), respectively.

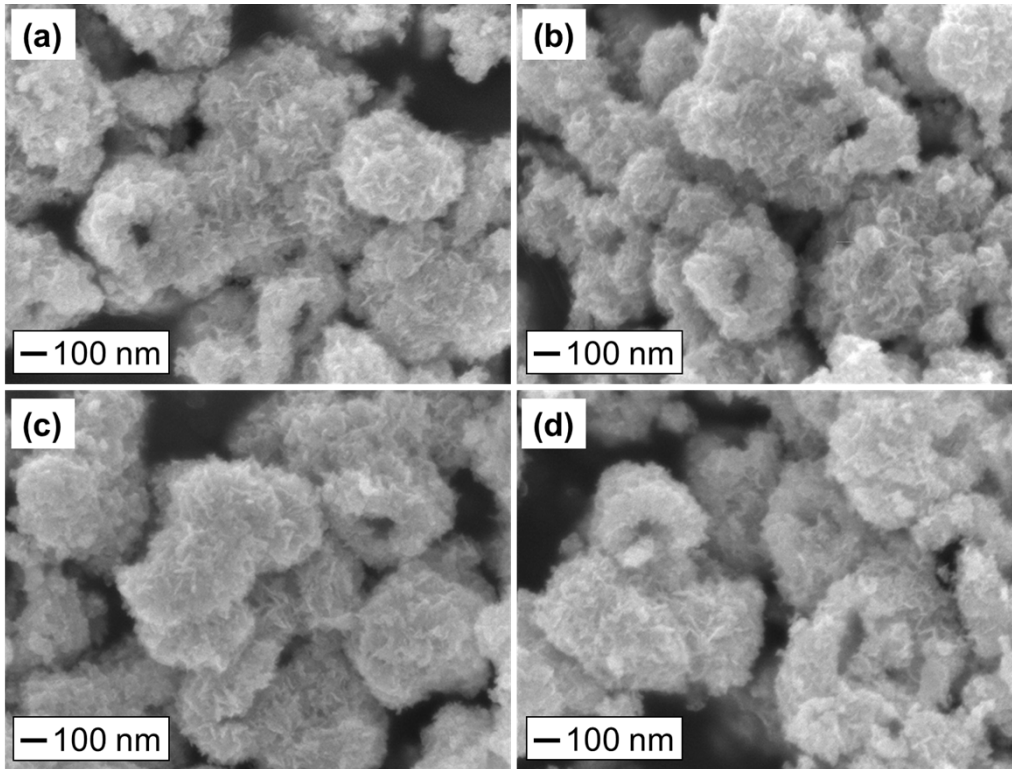


Figure S3. SEM images of **(a)** pristine Bi_2WO_6 , and **(b-d)** $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ where $x = 1, 1.5, 2$, respectively.

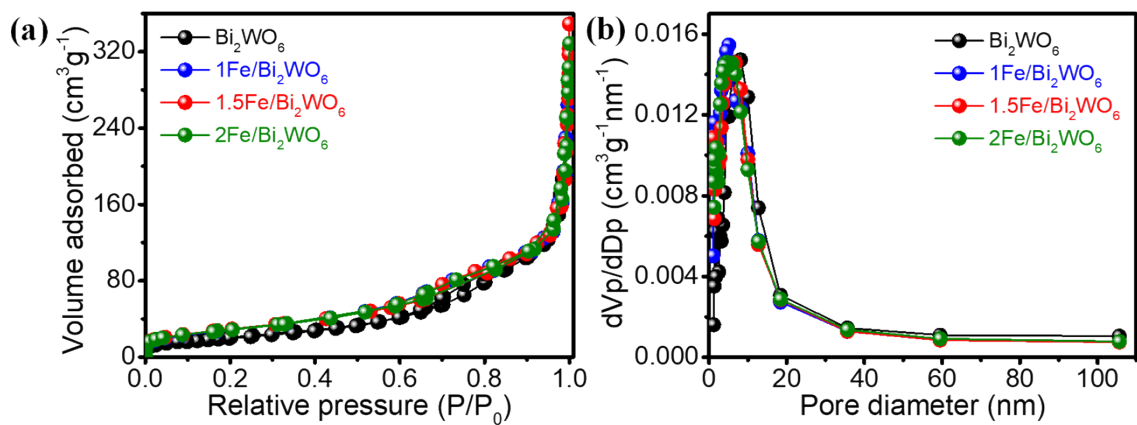


Figure S4. (a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms, and (b) pore size distribution of Bi₂WO₆ and xFe-Bi₂WO₆ (x = 1, 1.5, 2).

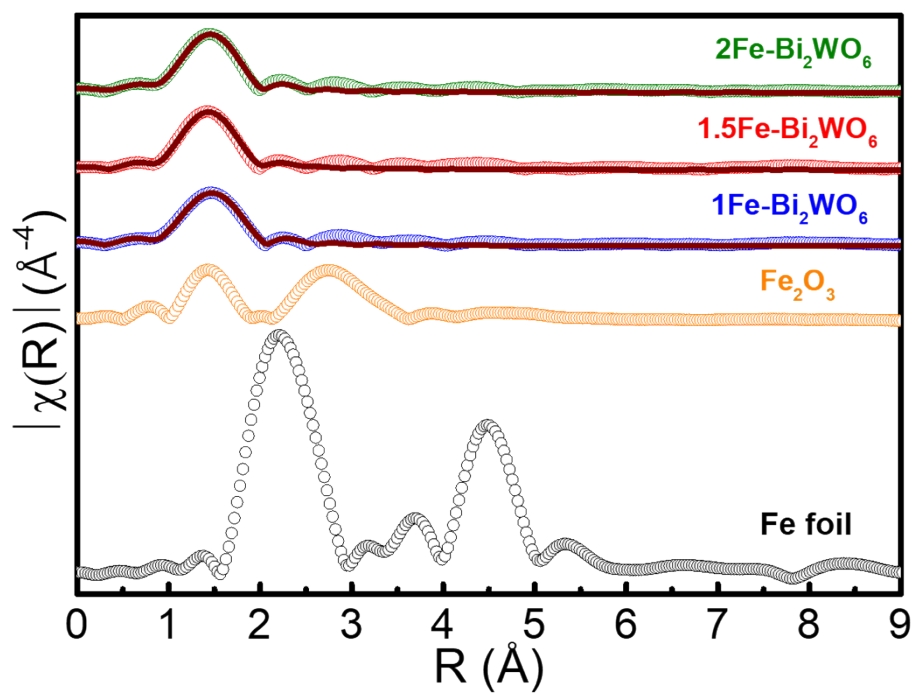


Figure S5. Fourier-transform extended X-ray absorption fine structure (FT-EXAFS) fitting curves of $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ($x = 1, 1.5, 2$) and FT-EXAFS curves of Fe foil and Fe_2O_3 .

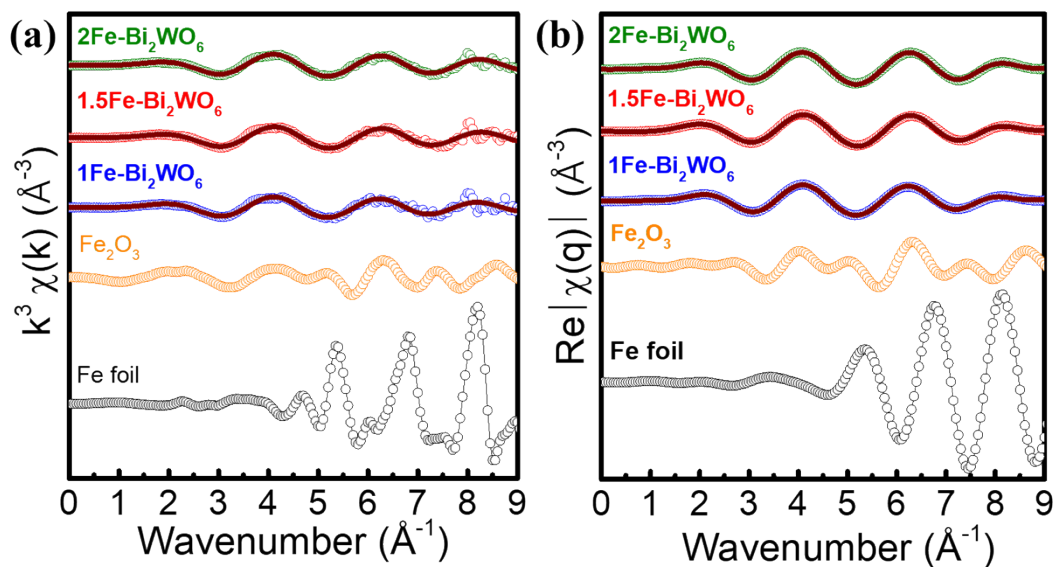


Figure S6. Fourier transform of Fe K-edge EXAFS spectra in (a) k , and (b) q space for Fe foil, Fe_2O_3 , and the corresponding fitting curves for $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ($x=1, 1.5, 2$).

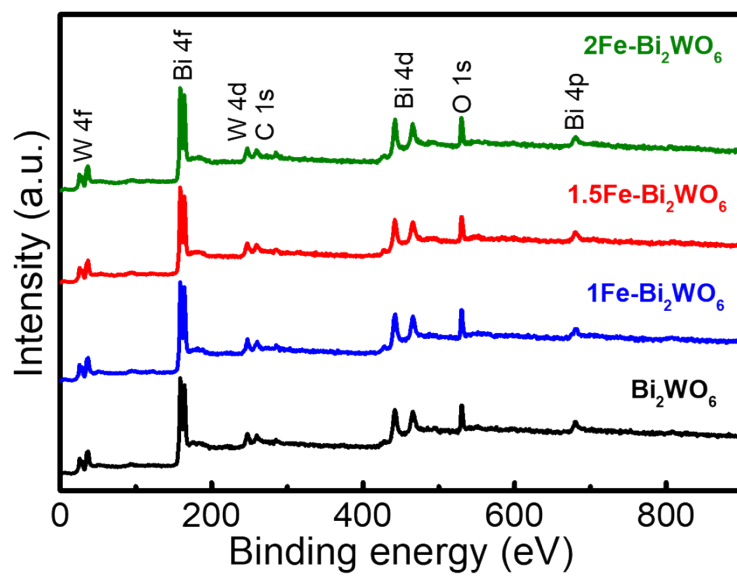


Figure S7. XPS survey spectra of Bi_2WO_6 and $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ($x=1, 1.5, 2$).

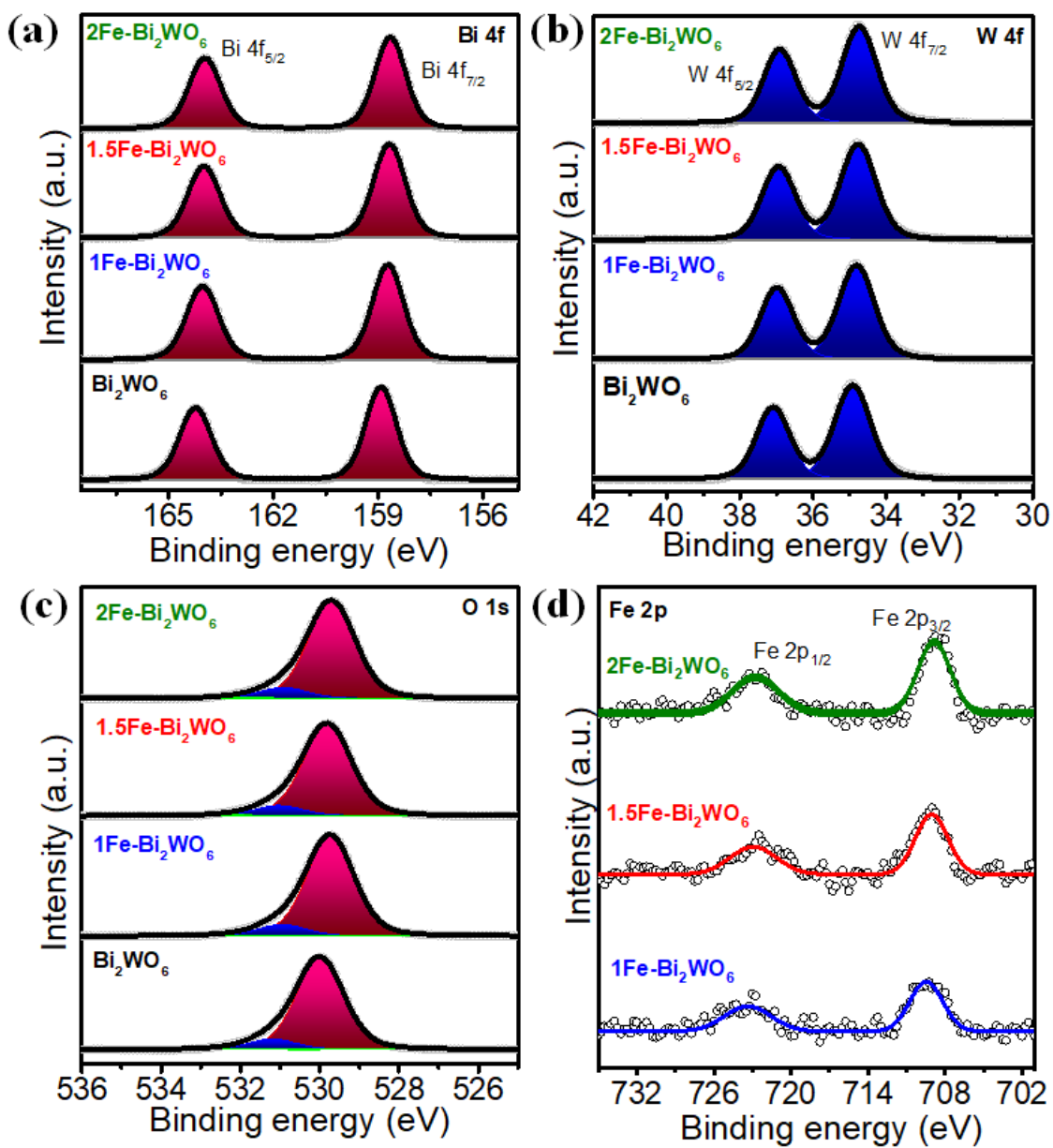


Figure S8. High-resolution X-ray photoelectron spectra of Bi_2WO_6 , and $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ($x=1, 1.5, 2$).

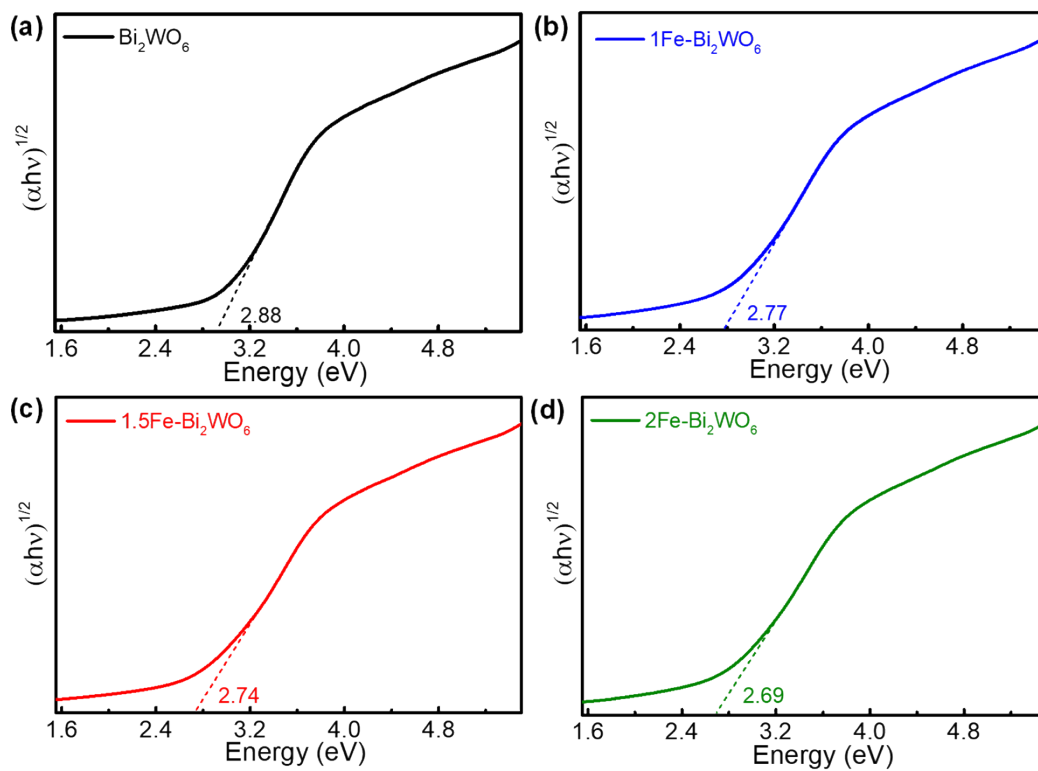


Figure S9. Tauc plots for Bi_2WO_6 and $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ($x=1, 1.5, 2$).

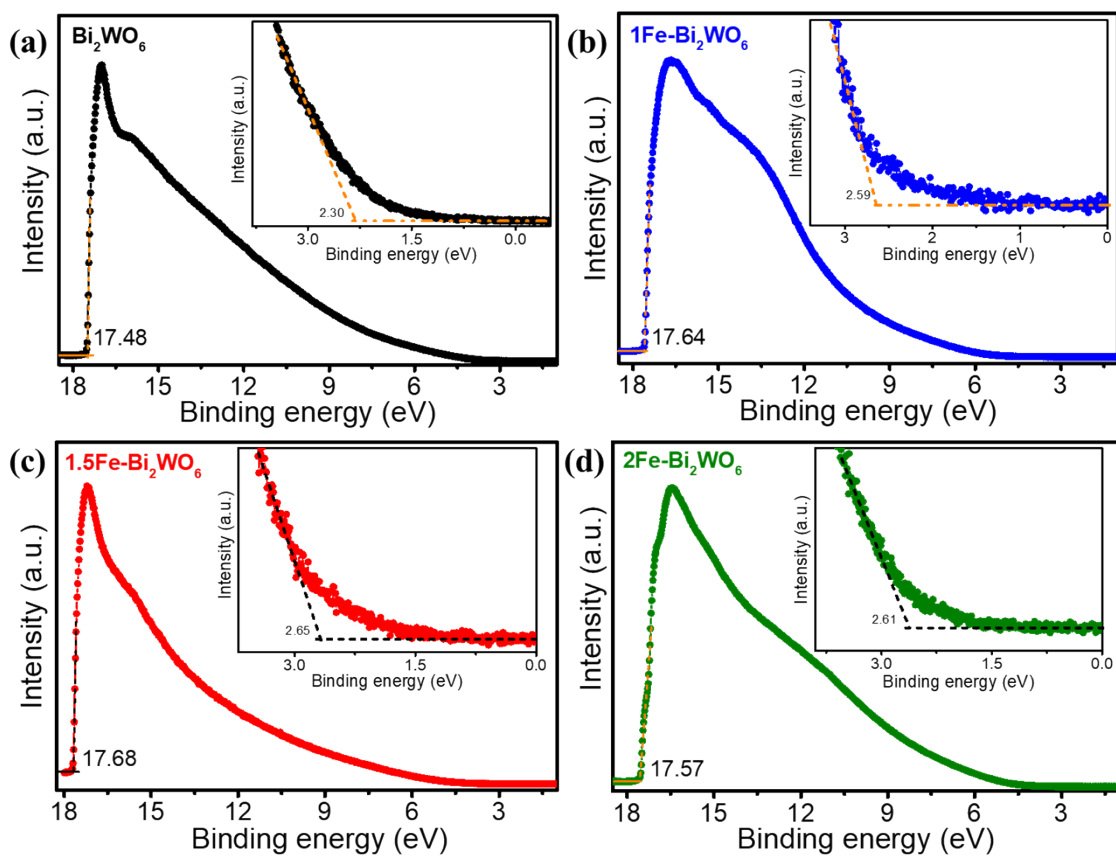


Figure S10. UPS spectra of Bi_2WO_6 and $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ($x=1, 1.5, 2$).

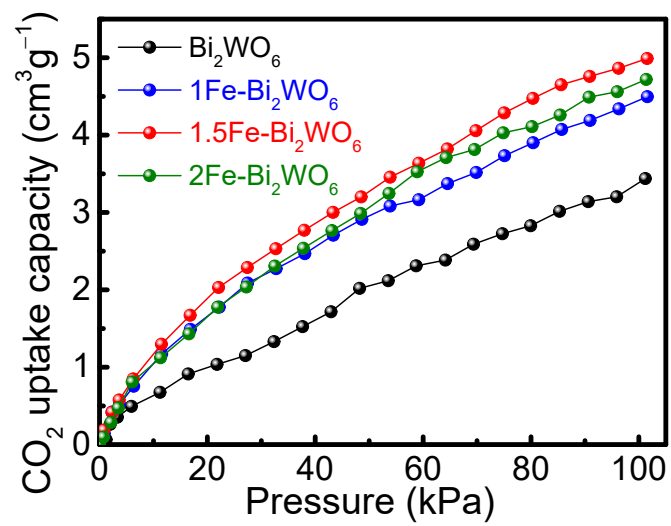


Figure S11. CO₂ adsorption curves for Bi₂WO₆ and xFe-Bi₂WO₆.

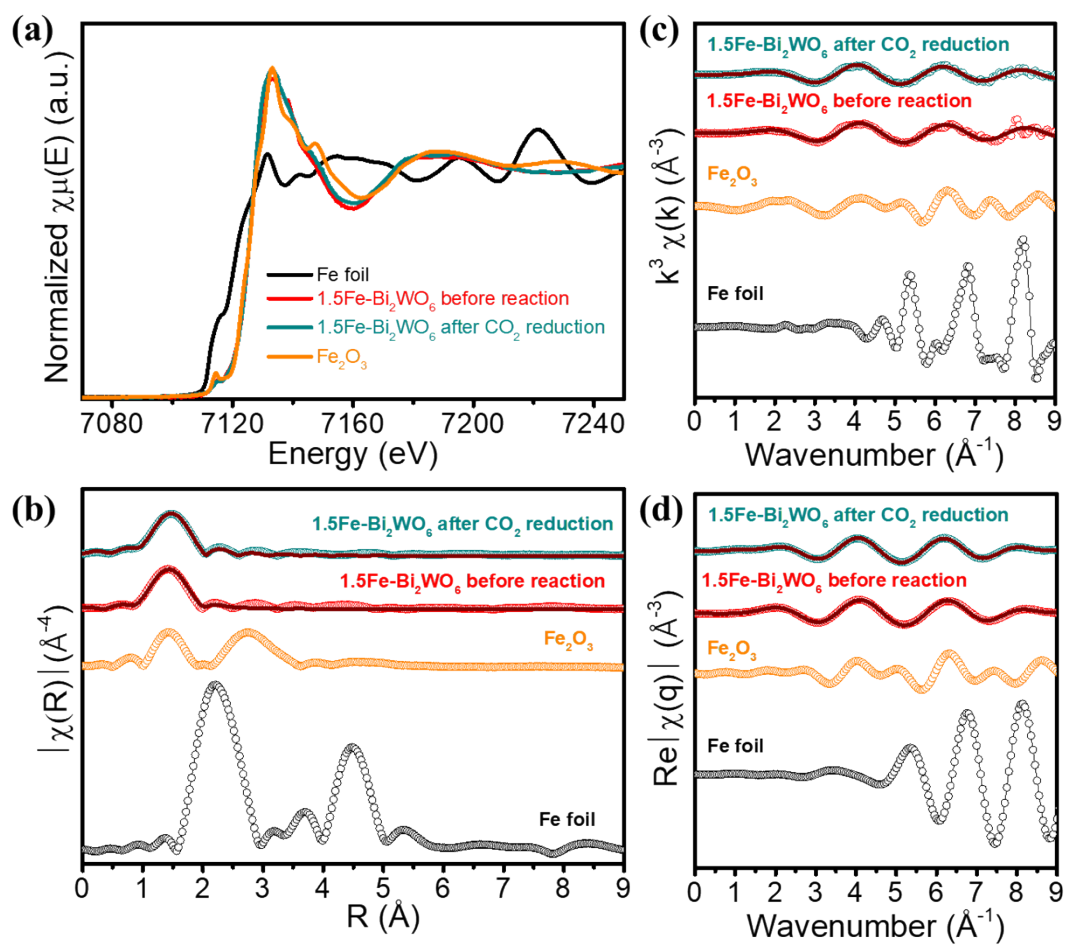


Figure S12. (a) Fe K-edge XANES, (b-d) FT-EXAFS spectra and corresponding fitting curves of Fe foil, Fe_2O_3 , and $1.5\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ before and after stability test for photocatalytic CO_2 reduction.

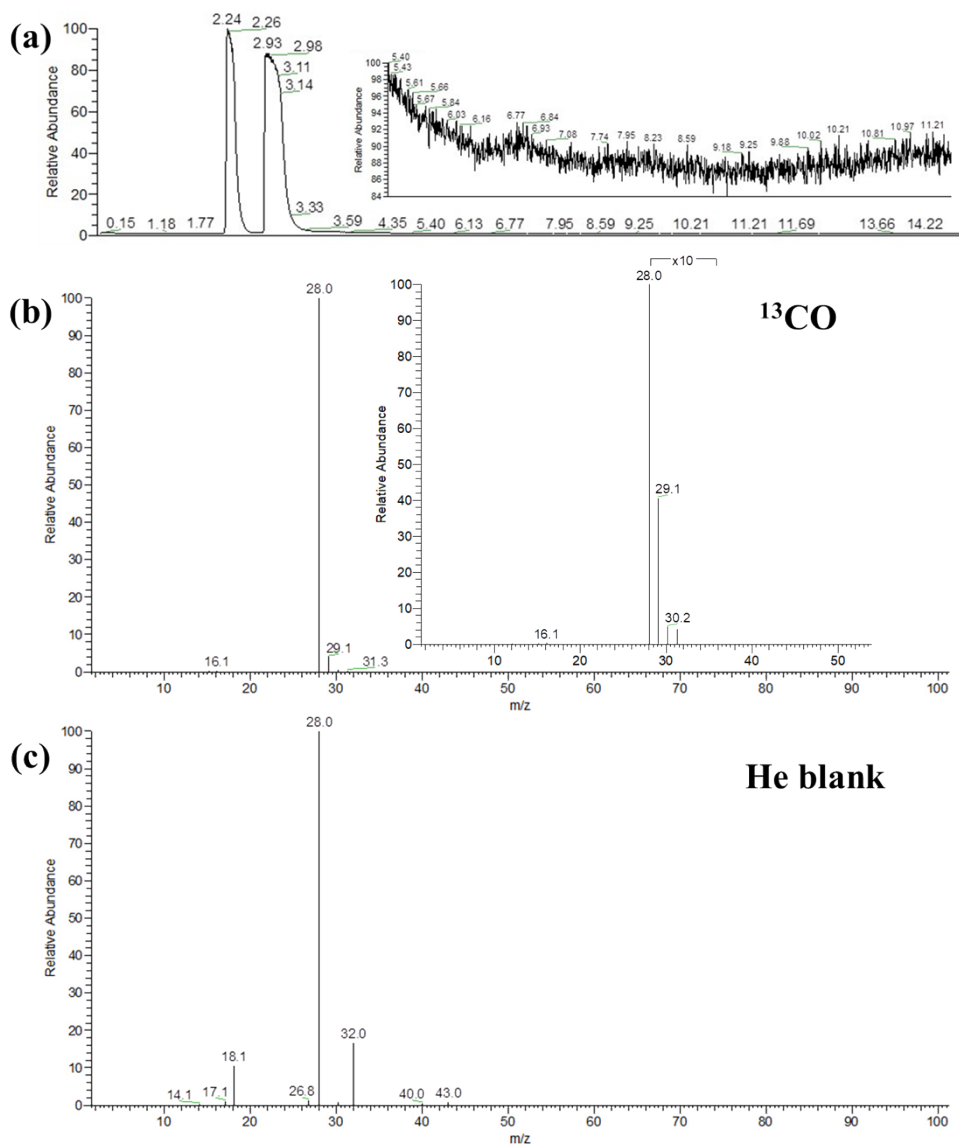


Figure S13. Total ion chromatography (a) and mass spectrum of (b) ^{13}C isotope tracing measurement in CO_2 photoreduction over $1.5\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ (the inset figures show the zoom region of ^{13}CO peak) (c) He blank test.

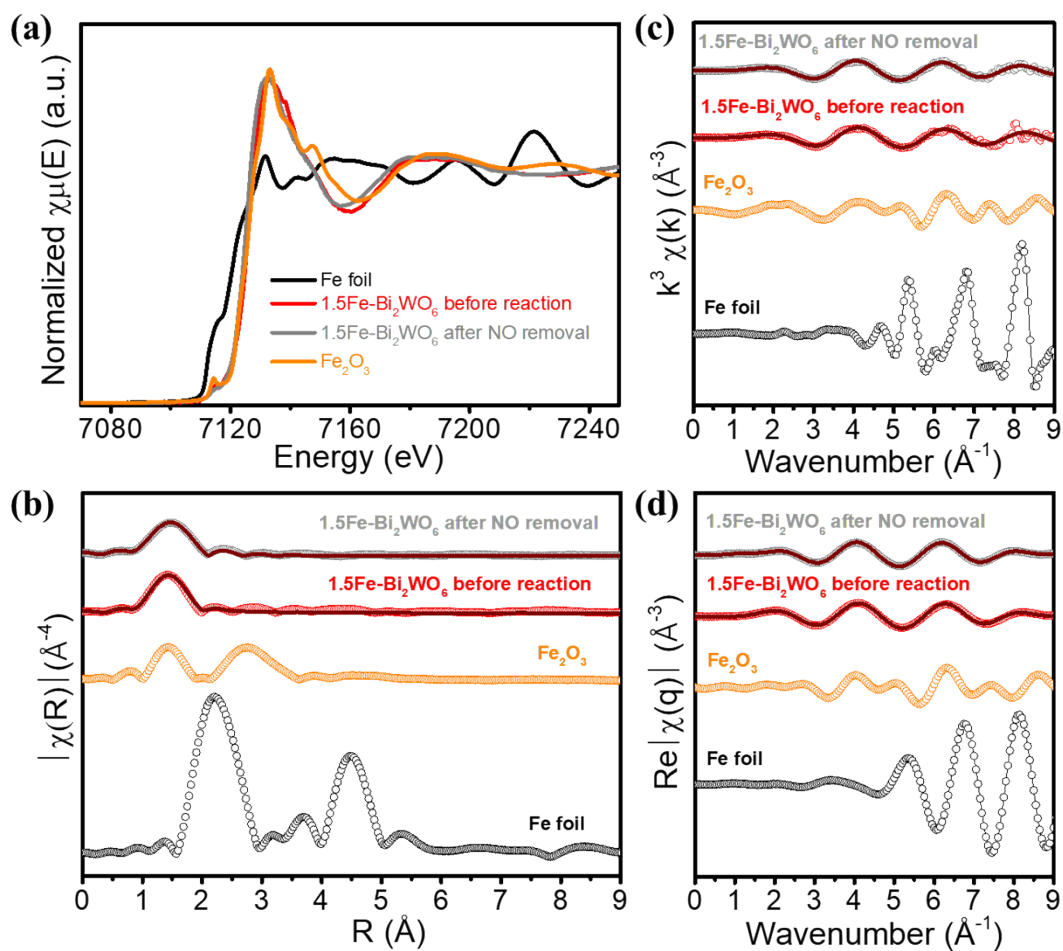


Figure S14. (a) Fe K-edge XANES, (b-d) FT-EXAFS spectra and corresponding fitting curves of Fe foil, Fe_2O_3 , and $1.5\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ before and after stability test for photocatalytic NO removal.

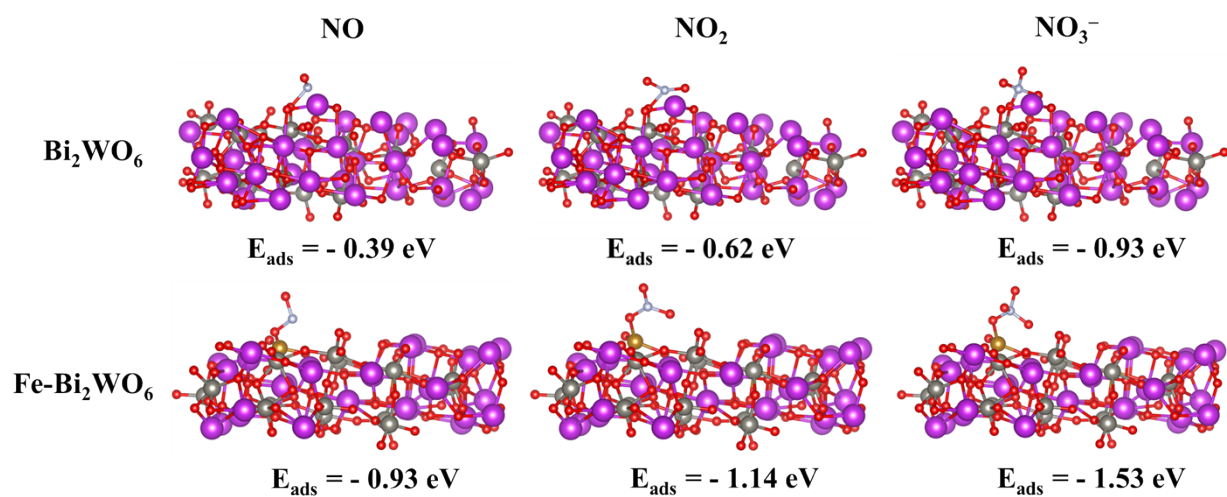


Figure S15. The adsorption energy of NO, NO₂, and NO₃⁻ during photocatalytic NO removal on Bi₂WO₆ and Fe-Bi₂WO₆ (131).

Table S1. The Fe content of Fe-Bi₂WO₆ samples was measured by ICP-OES.

Samples	1Fe-Bi ₂ WO ₆	1.5Fe-Bi ₂ WO ₆	2Fe-Bi ₂ WO ₆
Fe amount (wt.%)	0.06	0.11	0.18

Table S2. Computed average bond lengths (d) of pristine Bi_2WO_6 and $\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$

	d (Å)	
	Bi-O	W-O (Fe-O)
Bi_2WO_6	2.295	1.864
$\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$	2.268	1.872 (1.898)

Table S3. BET surface area, pore volume, and pore diameter of Bi_2WO_6 and $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ($x=1, 1.5, 2$).

Catalysts	BET surface area ($\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$)	Pore volume ($\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$)	Pore diameter (nm)
Bi_2WO_6	70.37	0.32	8.13
$1\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$	104.93	0.40	5.08
$1.5\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$	106.33	0.41	6.82
$2\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$	105.68	0.42	4.46

Table S4. Structural parameters of $x\text{Fe-Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ($x=1, 1.5, 2$) catalysts obtained from the EXAFS fitting.

	Scattering pair	CN	R(\AA)	σ^2	ΔE_0 (eV)	R-factor
1Fe-Bi₂WO₆	Fe-O	4.06	2.01	0.0083	-1.58	0.0035
1.5Fe-Bi₂WO₆	Fe-O	4.11	1.99	0.0076	-3.27	0.0061
2Fe-Bi₂WO₆	Fe-O	4.18	1.99	0.0073	-3.34	0.0057

CN: coordination number; R: distance between the absorber and surrounding coordination atoms; σ^2 : Debye-Waller factor to describe the variance due to the thermal and lattice disorder; ΔE_0 : threshold energy correction; R-factor is used to assess the quality of fitting and the smaller value of R-factor the better fitting.

Table S5. Band levels (vs. vacuum level) were acquired from UPS and UV-Vis DRS results.

	Bi₂WO₆	1Fe-Bi₂WO₆	1.5Fe-Bi₂WO₆	2Fe-Bi₂WO₆
Work function	3.72	3.56	3.52	3.63
VBM	6.02	6.15	6.17	6.24
Band gap	2.88	2.77	2.74	2.69
CBM	3.14	3.38	3.43	3.55

* UPS spectra recorded with an incident photon energy of 21.2 eV.

Table S6. TRPL fitting parameters for Bi₂WO₆ and xFe-Bi₂WO₆ (x=1, 1.5, 2) samples, respectively.

Sample	τ_1 (ns)	A ₁ (%)	τ_2 (ns)	A ₂ (%)	τ_{ave} (ns)
Bi ₂ WO ₆	0.27	24.25	1.53	75.75	1.46
1Fe-Bi ₂ WO ₆	0.22	26.16	1.19	73.84	1.13
1.5Fe-Bi ₂ WO ₆	0.21	22.79	1.12	77.21	1.07
2Fe-Bi ₂ WO ₆	0.26	25.77	1.31	74.23	1.24

TRPL curves were fitted by bi-exponential decay function and the average lifetimes were calculated by the following **equation S1**:

$$\tau_{ave} = \frac{A_1 \cdot \tau_1^2 + A_2 \cdot \tau_2^2}{A_1 \cdot \tau_1 + A_2 \cdot \tau_2} \quad (\text{S1})$$

Table S7. Structural parameters of 1.5Fe-Bi₂WO₆ before and after photocatalytic CO₂ reduction stability test acquired from the EXAFS fitting.

	Scattering pair	CN	R(Å)	σ ²	ΔE ₀ (eV)	R-factor
1.5Fe-Bi₂WO₆ before reaction	Fe-O	4.11	1.99	0.0076	-3.27	0.0061
1.5Fe-Bi₂WO₆ after CO₂ reduction stability test	Fe-O	4.20	1.99	0.0072	-1.63	0.0024

Table S8. Comparison of the photocatalytic CO₂ reduction yield of previously reported studies and our catalyst.

Materials	Reaction conditions	Products	Yield of CO ₂ reduction ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$)	Ref.
Bi ₂ WO ₆ /TiO ₂ heterostructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flow typeUV illumination	CH ₄	1.06	1
Atomically thin Bi ₂ WO ₆ nanosheets with hydrophobic and nonpolar surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flow type	CO	7.12	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A 300 W Xe lamp	CH ₄	0.63	
Chloride Modified Bi ₂ WO ₆ Nanosheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flow type	CO	1.66	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">300 W Xenon lamp	CH ₄	0.35	
2D/2D Bi ₂ WO ₆ /BiOI heterojunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flow type500 W Xenon arc lamp with an UV cut-off filter	CH ₄	2.29	4
2D/2D MXene/Bi ₂ WO ₆	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Batch type	CH ₄	1.78	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A Xe lamp	CH ₃ OH	0.44	
Atomically dispersed Fe-Bi ₂ WO ₆	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Batch type	CO	9.20	This study

Table S9. Structural parameters of 1.5Fe-Bi₂WO₆ before and after photocatalytic NO removal stability test acquired from the EXAFS fitting.

	Scattering pair	CN	R(Å)	σ^2	ΔE_0 (eV)	R-factor
1.5Fe-Bi₂WO₆ before reaction	Fe-O	4.11	1.99	0.0076	-3.27	0.0061
1.5Fe-Bi₂WO₆ after NO removal stability test	Fe-O	4.18	1.99	0.0073	-3.34	0.0057

Table S10. Comparison of the photocatalytic NO removal efficiency, the selectivity of the NO₃⁻ product of previously reported studies and our catalyst.

Materials	Catalyst's dosage	NO conc. (ppb)	Light source	NO removal efficiency (%)	NO ₂ conversion efficiency (%)/(ppb)	NO ₃ ⁻ selectivity (%)	NO removal stability (%)	Ref.
Oxygen vacancies modified Bi ₂ WO ₆	0.2	550	Visible light	47	-	-	Loss of 10% after 5 cycles	6
Bi ₁₂ GeO ₂₀ -Bi ₂ S ₃	0.4	580	Visible light	46	> 5 ppb	96	-	7
Ternary Bi/Bi ₂ O ₃ /Bi ₂ WO ₆ composite	0.2	550	Visible light	55.4	-	-	-	8
Carbonate-intercalated defective Bi ₂ WO ₆	0.2	550	Visible light	55	-	-	Loss of ~13% after 5 cycles	9
Fe(iii) cluster-grafted (BiO) ₂ CO ₃	0.1	550	Visible light	44.1	-	-	-	10
Bi ₂ WO ₆ /BiOI heterostructure	0.2	500	Visible light	40	-	-	-	11
Atomically dispersed Fe-Bi ₂ WO ₆	0.2	500	Visible light	50.4	0.37%/ < 2 ppb	99.6	Loss of 4.3% after 5 cycles	This study

(-) means did not mentioned or state the specific numbers.

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