

Supplementary Materials

# Controllable Hydrothermal Synthesis and Photocatalytic Performance of Bi<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>6</sub> Nano/microstructures

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**Part I: Calculations**

1. Relationship between electron concentration ( $n$ ) and Fermi level ( $E_F$ ) in semiconductors

$$n = N_C \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_F}{kT}\right) \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$E_C - E_F = E_g - VBM \quad (\text{S2})$$

where  $k$ ,  $T$  are the Boltzmann constant and temperature,  $E_C$ ,  $E_g$  and  $N_C$  are conduction band level, band gap and effective state density of conduction band, respectively. According to **Equation S1** and **S2**,  $n$  becomes smaller as VBM becomes smaller.

**References**

1. S. M. Sze, *Physics of Semiconductor Devices*, 2nd ed (Wiley, New York, **1981**).
2. E. A. Kraut, R. W. Grant, J. R. Waldrop, S. P. Eowalczyk, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **1980**, *44*, 1620.

## Part II: Supplementary Figures

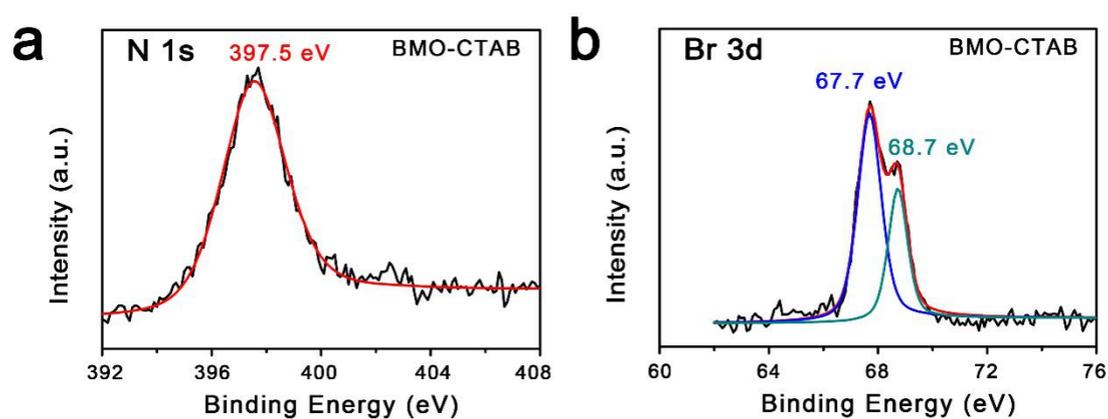


Figure S1. N 1s (a) and Br 3d (b) spectra of the BMO-CTAB, respectively.

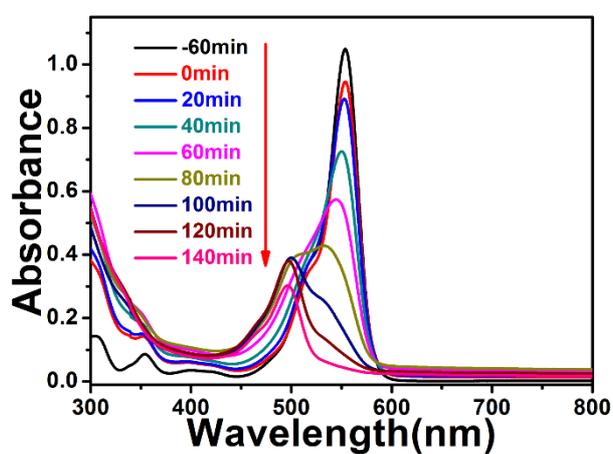


Figure S2. UV-visible spectra of rhodamine B (RhB) solution with time over BMO-TCD under visible light.

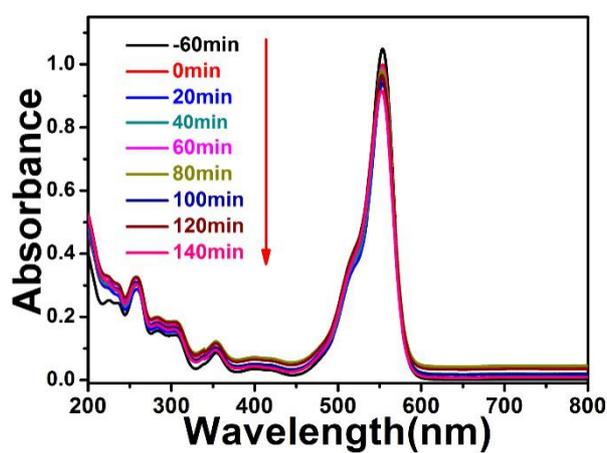
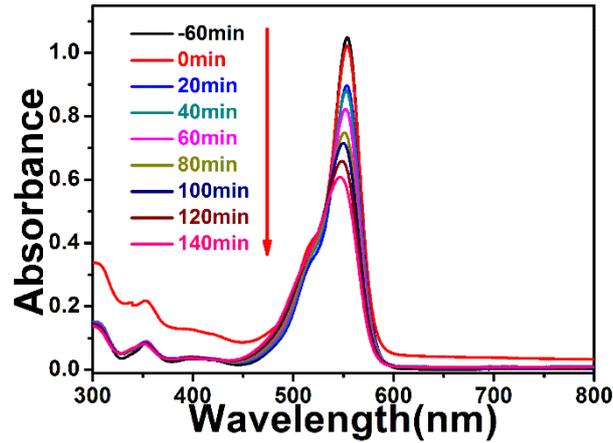
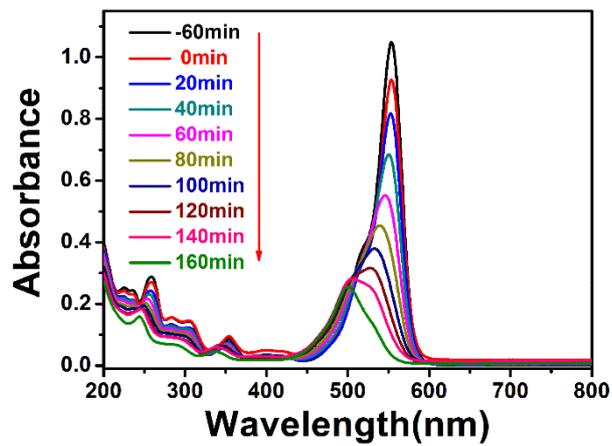


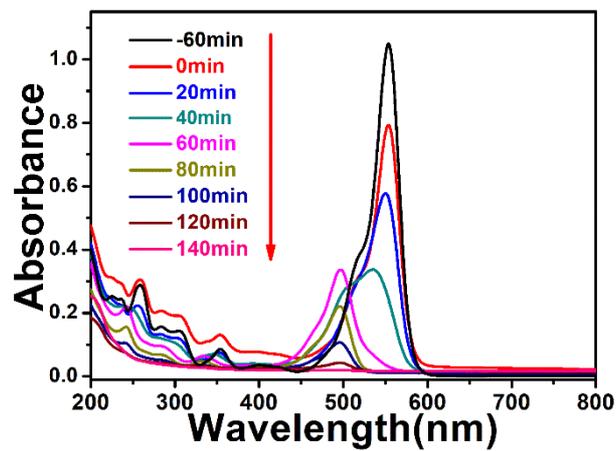
Figure S3. UV-visible spectra of rhodamine B (RhB) solution with time over BMO-GLU under visible light.



**Figure S4.** UV-visible spectra of rhodamine B (RhB) solution with time over BMO-SDS-1 under visible light.



**Figure S5.** UV-visible spectra of rhodamine B (RhB) solution with time over BMO-SDS-2 under visible light.



**Figure S6.** UV-visible spectra of rhodamine B (RhB) solution with time over BMO under visible light.

**Part III: Table****Table S1** The atomic percentage of each element of the BMO-CTAB sample, measured by XPS.

<b>Element</b>	<b>Bi</b>	<b>Mo</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Br</b>
Atomic percentage (%)	12.09	5.28	34.06	18.25	3.99