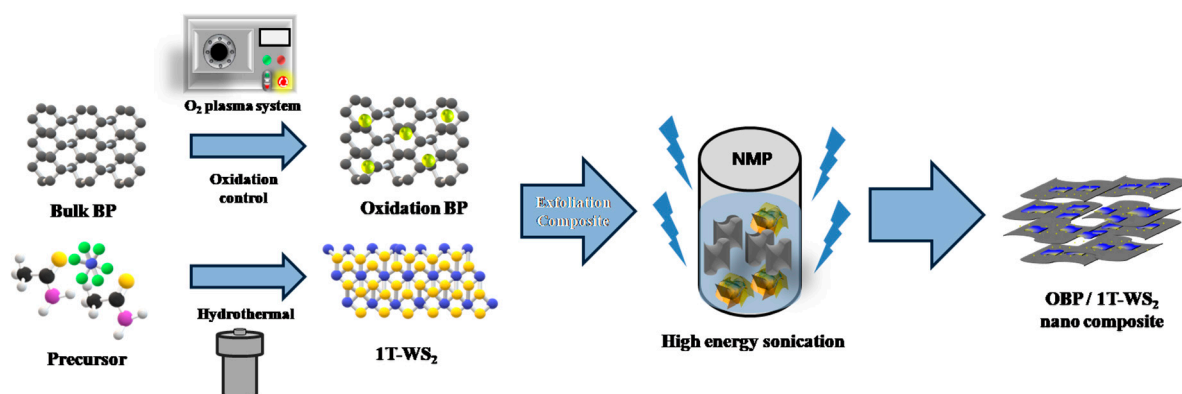


Supplementary Information for

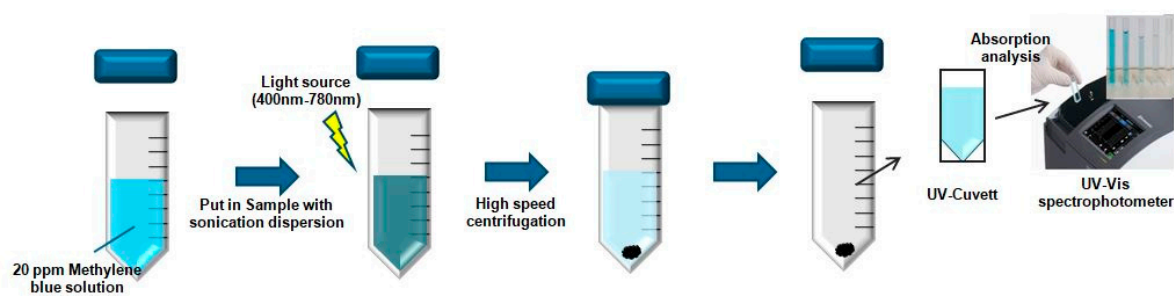
P=O Functional Black Phosphorus / 1T-WS₂ 2D Nanocomposite Enhanced Efficiency Hybrid Visible-Light Photocatalyst for Environmental Pollutant Degradation

Scheme S1



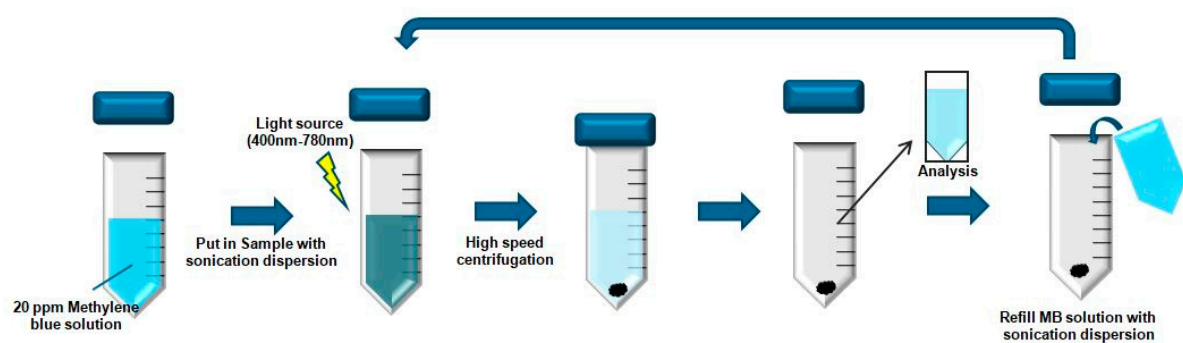
Scheme S1. Schematic illustration of the preparation of oxidation controlled black phosphorus /1T-WS₂ nanocomposite.

Scheme S2.



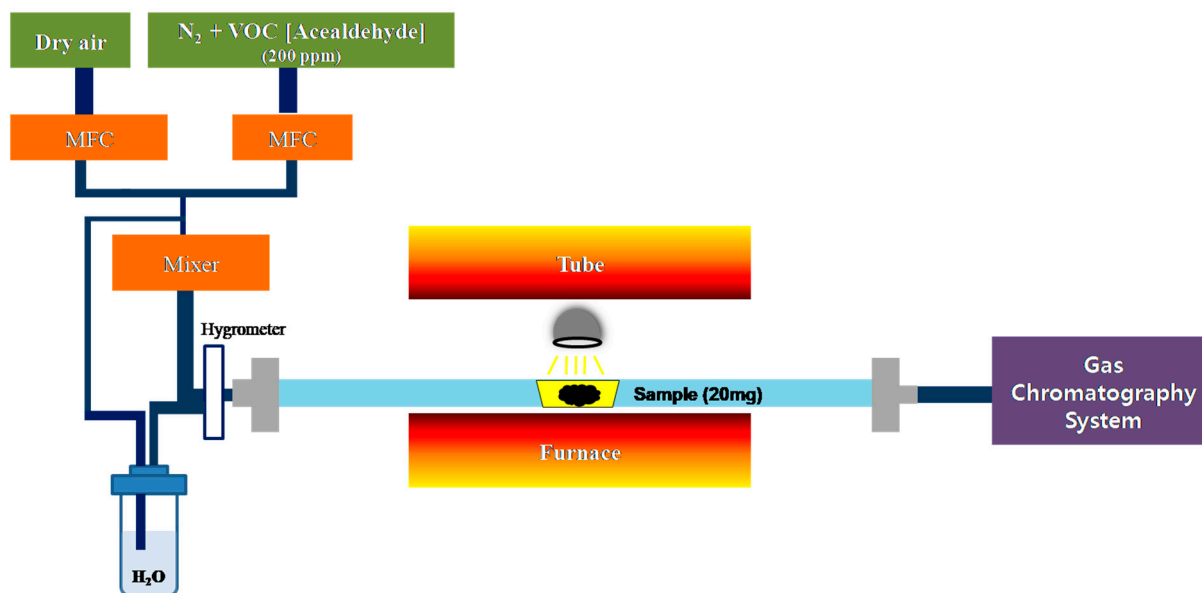
Scheme S2. Procedure for experiments regarding methylene blue solution degradation photocatalytic performance.

Scheme S3.



Scheme S3. Procedure for methylene blue degradation recycling test.

Scheme S4.



Scheme S4. Experimental set-up for photocatalytic VOC degradation.

Figure S1.

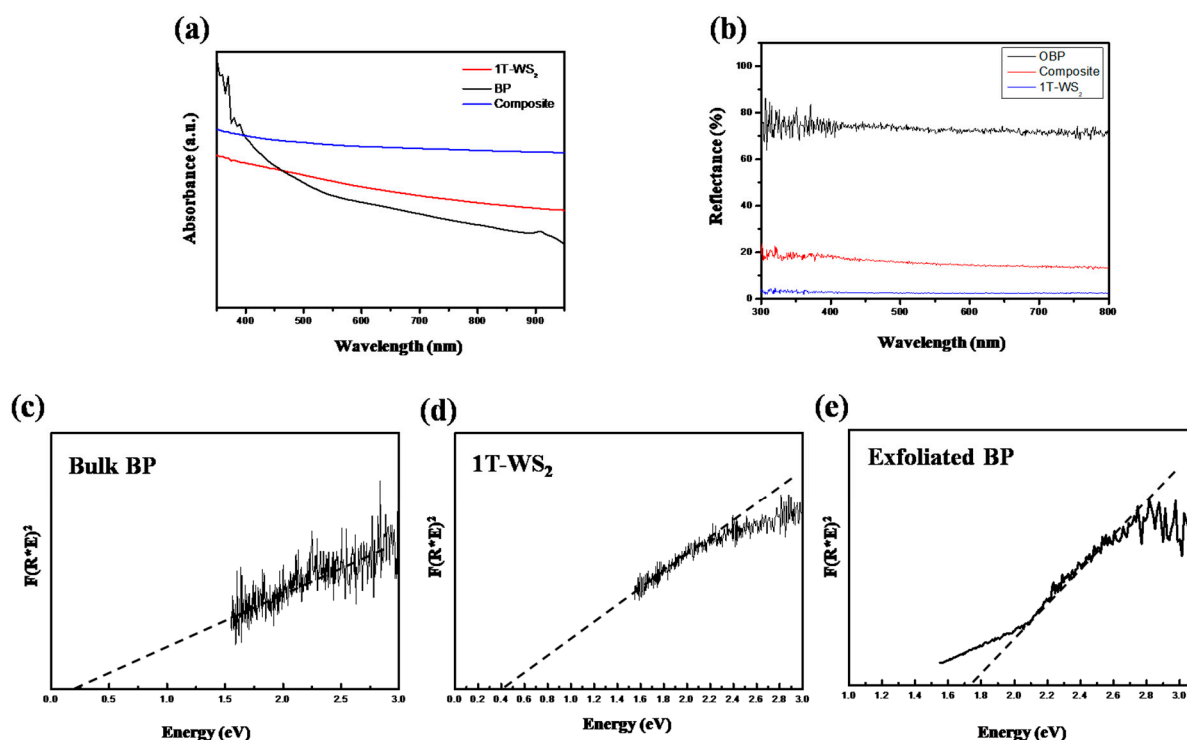


Figure S1. (a) Absorbance spectra of OBP, 1T-WS₂, and nanocomposite. (b) Diffuse reflectance spectra of OBP, 1T-WS₂, and nanocomposite. The bandgap of (c) OBP, (d) 1T-WS₂, and (e) exfoliated BP calculated using Kubelka-Munk's theory.

Figure S2.

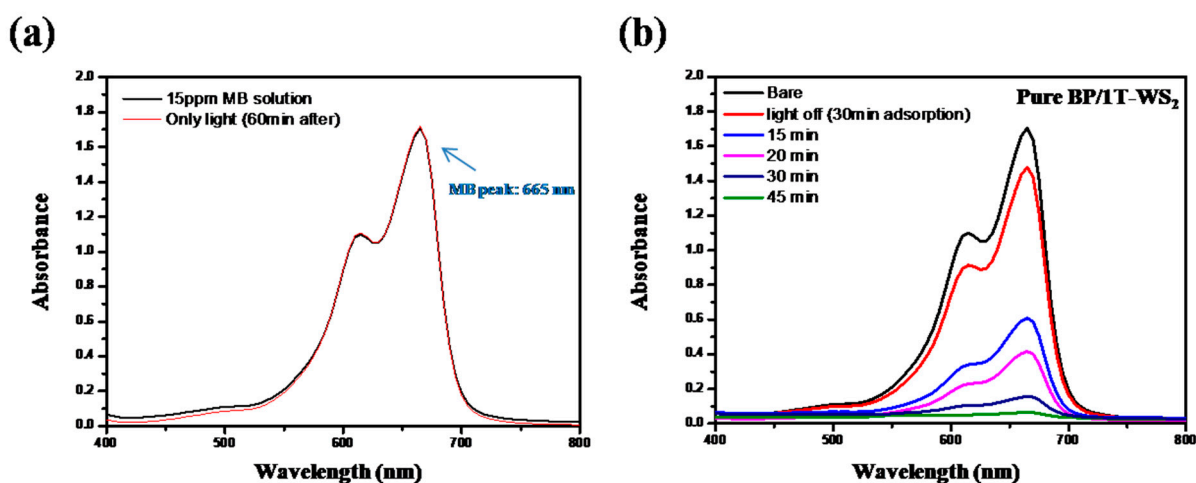


Figure S2. (a) Results of methylene blue solution irradiation for 60 min under light without photocatalytic material. (b) UV-vis spectra of the methylene blue solution (20 ppm), which was degraded by pure BP/1T-WS₂.

Figure S3

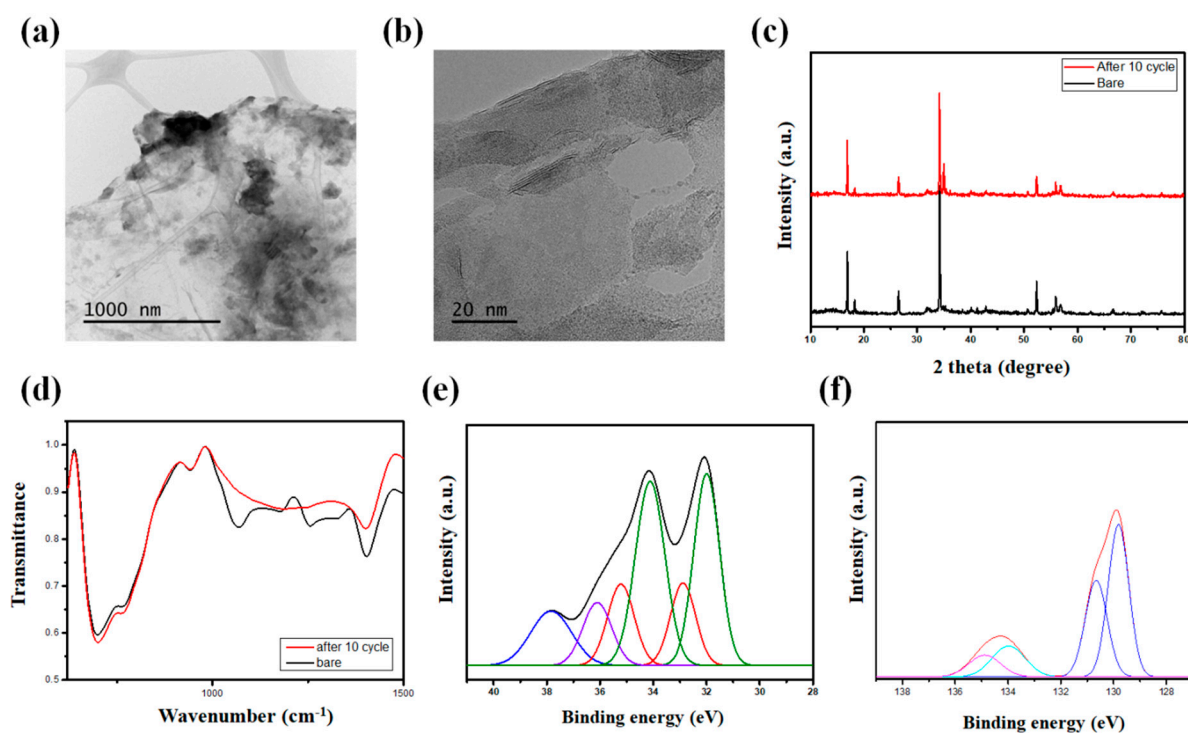


Figure S3. (a, b) TEM, (c) XRD, (d) FT-IR, and (e,f) XPS data of the OBP/1T-WS₂ nanocomposite after continuous photocatalytic reaction stability testing in Figure 6c.

Figure S4.

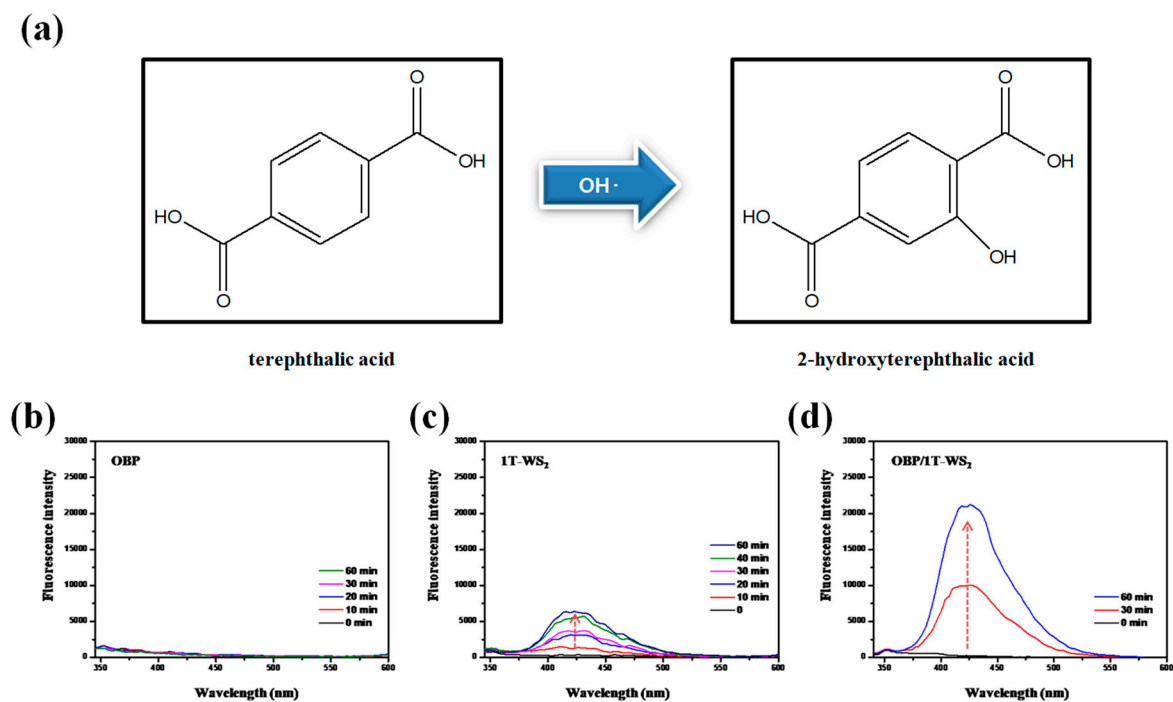


Figure S4. (a) The formation of hydroxy products due to the reaction between terephthalic acid and $\cdot\text{OH}$. The production of 2-hydroxyterephthalic acid was monitored by measuring the fluorescence emission spectra ($\lambda_{\text{em}} = 425 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 315 \text{ nm}$) obtained over OBP (b), 1T-WS₂ (c), OBP/1T-WS₂ (d).

Table S1.

Table S1. Comparison with reported cases of MB decomposition visible photocatalyst.

Photocatalyst material	Bare MB Absorbance	Kinetic parameter	Reaction time	Recycle Test	Reference
CeO ₂ /TiO ₂ nanotube	0.8	$3.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$	150 min	3 cycle	79
Palladium doped TiO ₂	3.0	$4.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$	150 min	10 cycle	97
TiO ₂ / Graphene Porous composite	10 mgL ⁻¹	$2.1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Min}^{-1}$	180 min	3 cycle	98
C-doped anatase TiO ₂	Not shown / 50 ml	$0.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Min}^{-1}$	90~120 min	N/A	99
OBP/1T-WS₂ nanocomposite	1.6 (20 mgL⁻¹)	$10.31 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$	20 min	10 cycle	This study

Table S2.

Table S2. Comparison with reported cases of acetaldehyde decomposition visible photocatalyst.

Photocatalyst material	Light Source	catalytic efficiency	Reference
GO-TiO ₂	200 W Xenon lamp	65% degradation 25 ppm / 0.1g	100
S-doped TiO ₂	F8T5 WW 8W lamp	60% degradation 500mg 500 mL of acet-aldehyde with 500 µM initial concentration (in aqueous solution)	101
Mica/TiO ₂ /Fe ₂ O ₃ composite	10 mgL ⁻¹	80% degradation 500 ppm 8 sccm 0.1g	102
OBP/1T-WS₂ nanocomposite	20W White LED	60 µmol / g min	This study