catalysts

Supporting Material: Treatment of aqueous bromate by superparamagnetic BiOCl-mediated advanced reduction process

Xiaowei Liu [1,2], Lili Wang [3], Zhe Sun [1], Yu Shao [1] and Tingchao Yu [1,*]

[1] Institute of Municipal Engineering, College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, China; liuxiaowei@zju.edu.cn (X.L.); 21512187@zju.edu.cn (Z.S.); shaoyu1979@zju.edu.cn (Y.S.)
[2] Institute of Port, Coastal and Offshore Engineering, Ocean College, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, China
[3] Environmental Engineering, Jiyang College of Zhejiang A & F University, Zhuji 311800, China; liilive@163.com
* Correspondence: yutingchao@ zju.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-571-8820-8721

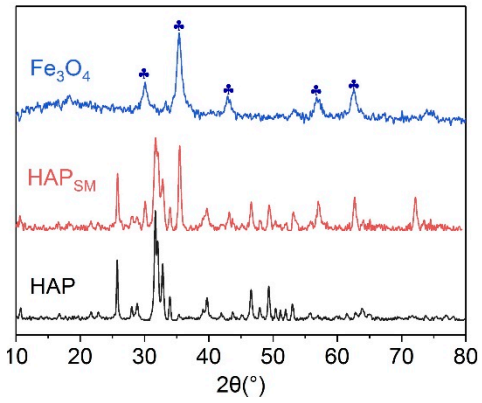

Figure S1. XRD patterns of (a) HAP and (a) HAP$_{SM}$

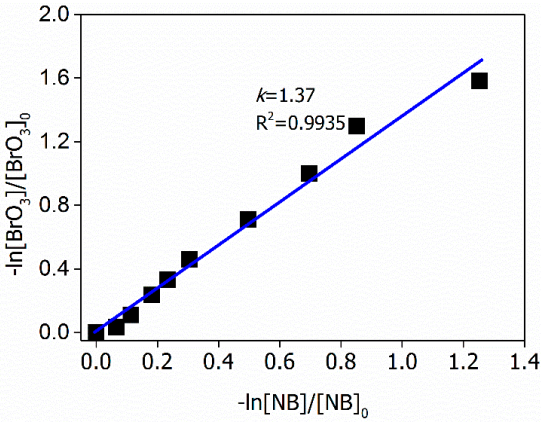

Figure S2. -ln[BrO_3^-]/[BrO_3^-]$_0$ vs -ln[NB]/[NB]$_0$. Conditions: [Formate]$_0$ = 1 mM; BiOCl-HAP$_{SM}$ dosage 0.5 g·L^{-1}, [BrO_3^-]$_0$ = 6.6 μM, [NB]$_0$ = 10 μM, pH = 7.0 ± 0.1, 25 °C, reaction time 5 min.