
Supplementary Information for

Bisphenol A removal through low-cost kaolin-based Ag@TiO₂ photocatalyst ceramic hollow fiber membrane from the liquid media under visible light irradiation

Usman Shareef^{a,b}, Muhammad Waqas^a

^aShanghai Key Laboratory of Multiphase Materials Chemical Engineering, Membrane Science and Engineering R&D Lab, Chemical Engineering Research Center, School of Chemical Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, 130 Meilong Road, 200237, Shanghai, China

^bAdvanced Membrane Technology Research Center (AMTEC), School of Chemical and Energy Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Skudai, Johor, Malaysia.

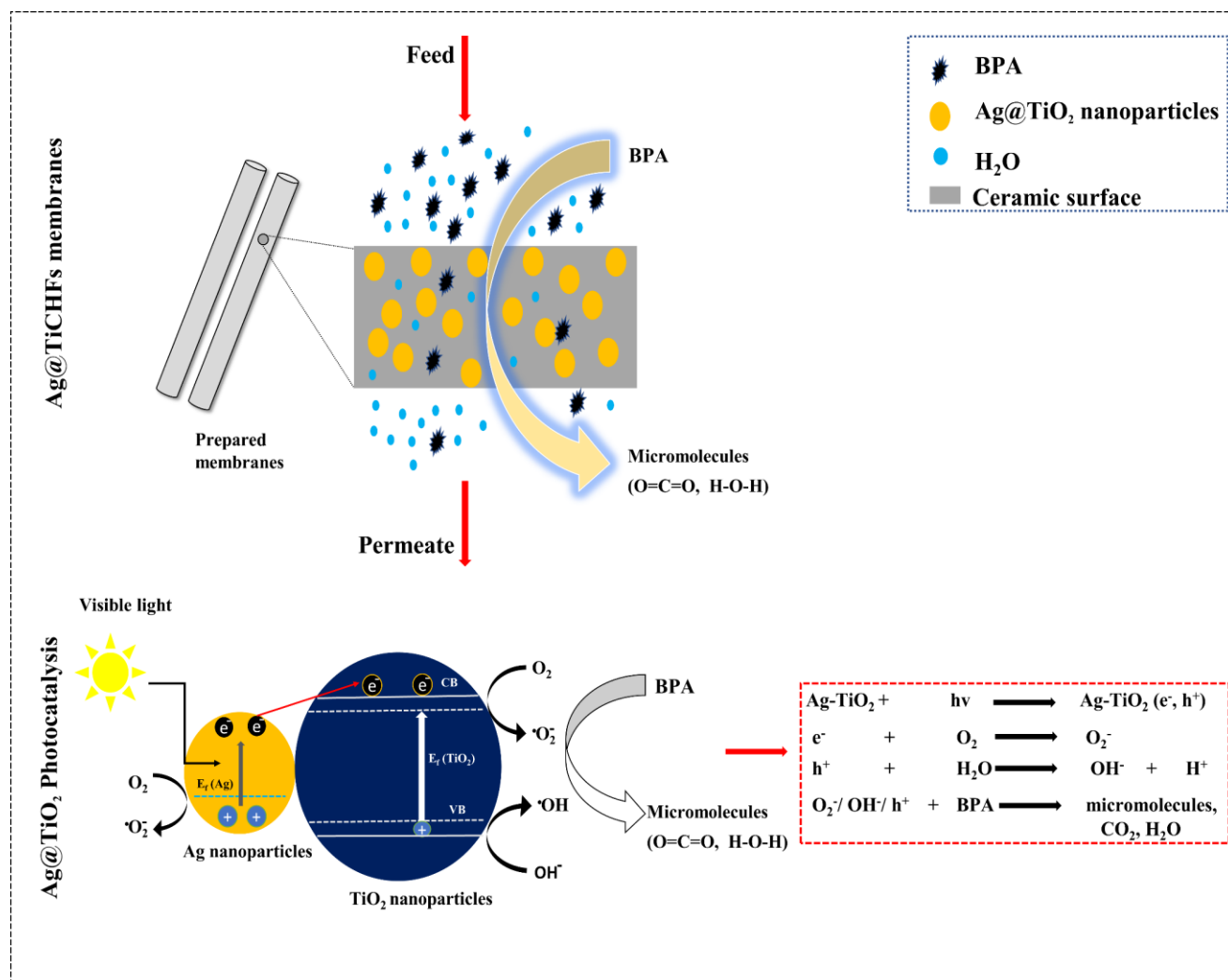
Corresponding author: Usman Shareef

Email: Y10190182@mail.ecust.edu.cn

The supplementary information has five figures and five tables.

Graphical Abstract

The Ag-doped TiO₂ hollow fiber ceramic membrane (Ag@TiCHF) was fabricated through dip coating method followed by synthesis of Ag@TiO₂ photocatalyst for the efficient removal of bisphenol A (BPA). The photocatalytic BPA removal efficiency of acquitted membrane (Ag@TiCHF) and Ag@TiO₂ photocatalyst was 90.51% and 93.22 %, respectively within 180 min under visible light irradiation.



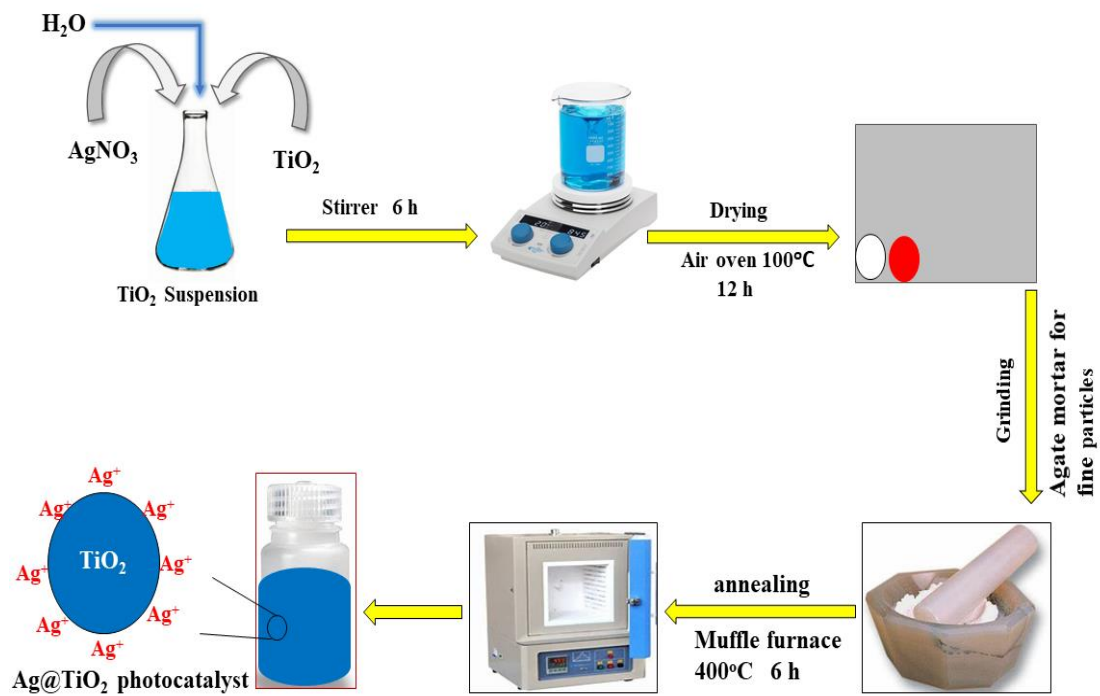


Fig. S1 Illustration of Ag@TiO₂ nanoparticles

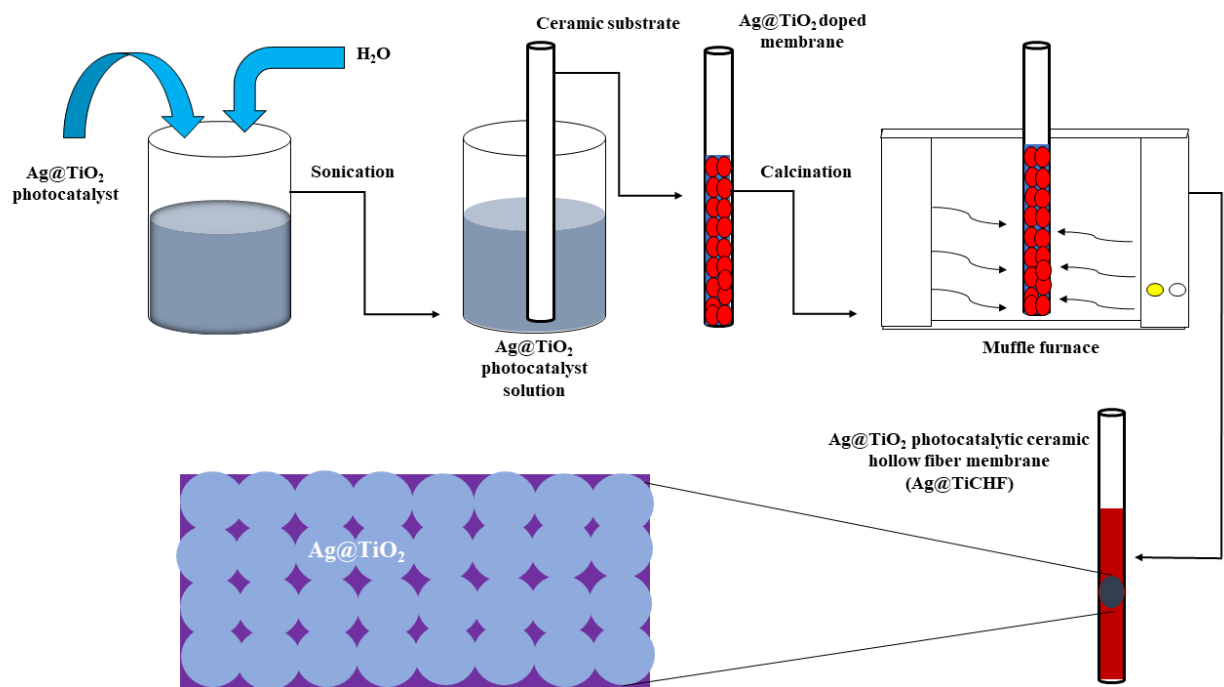


Fig. S2 Modification of ceramic hollow fiber membrane

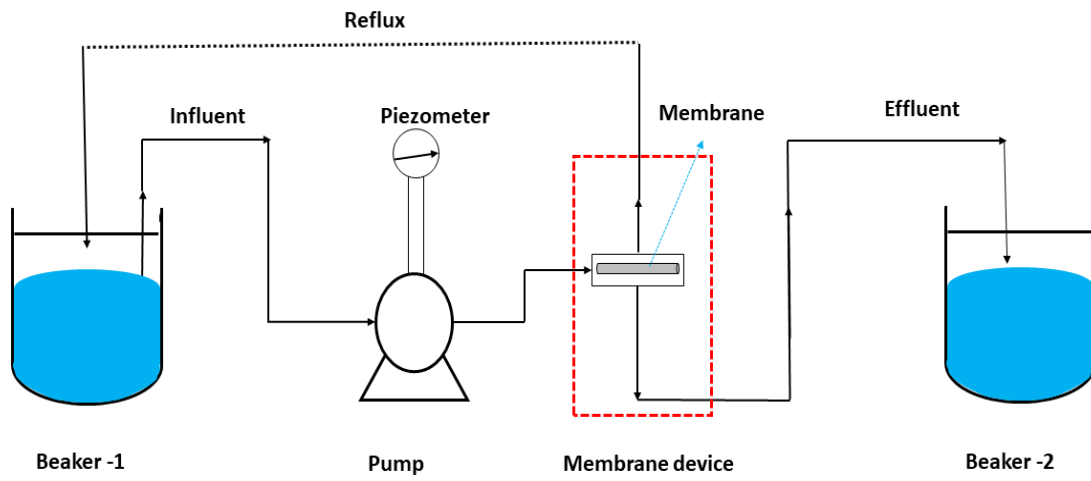


Fig. S3 Pure water flux calculation of membrane device

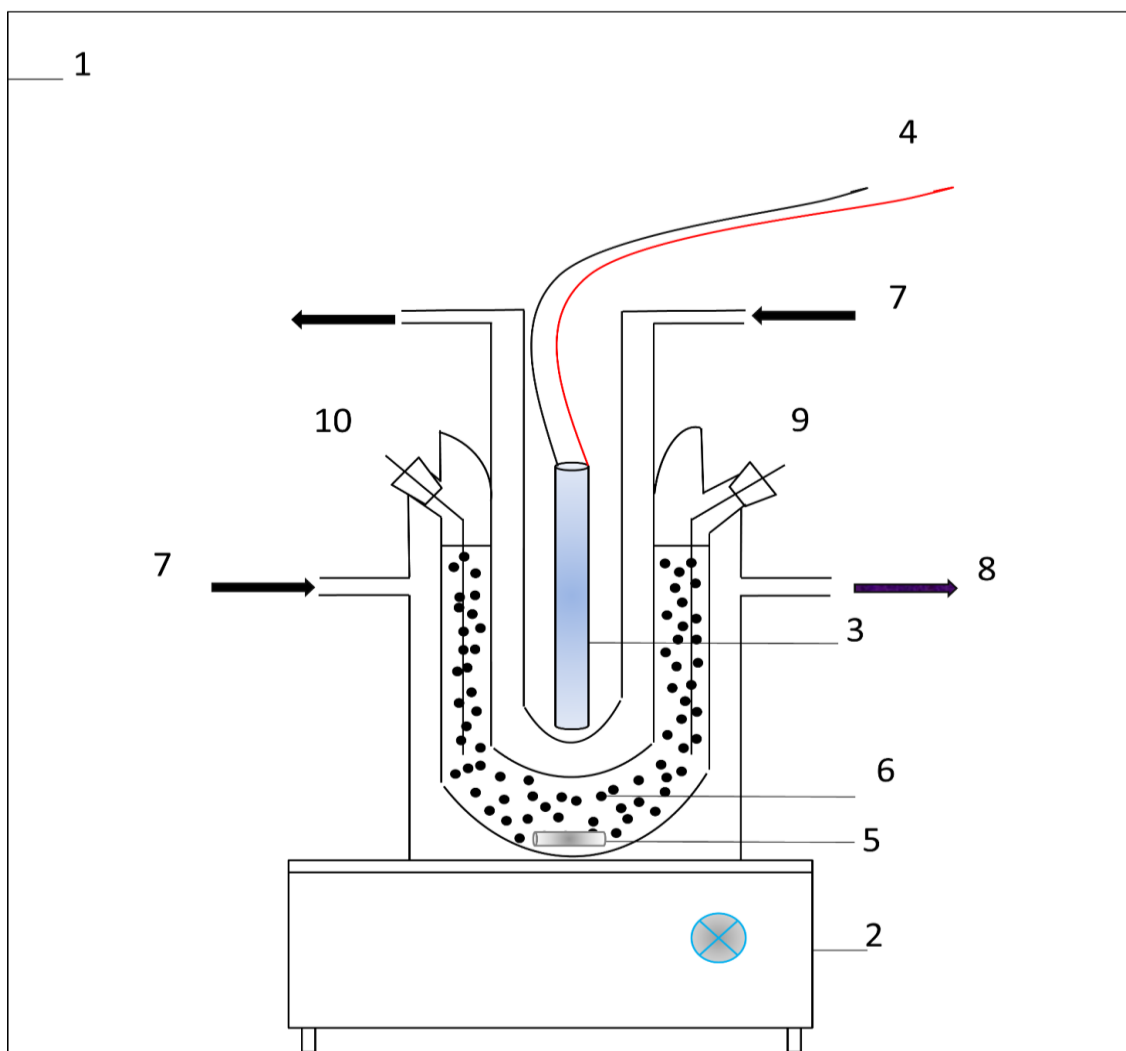


Fig. S4 Photocatalytic reactor

(1. Metal shield; 2. Magnetic stirrer; 3. Xenon lamp; 4. Electrical source; 5. Rotor;
6. Solution; 7. Cooling water in; 8. Circulating water out; 9. Gas in; 10. Sampling port.)

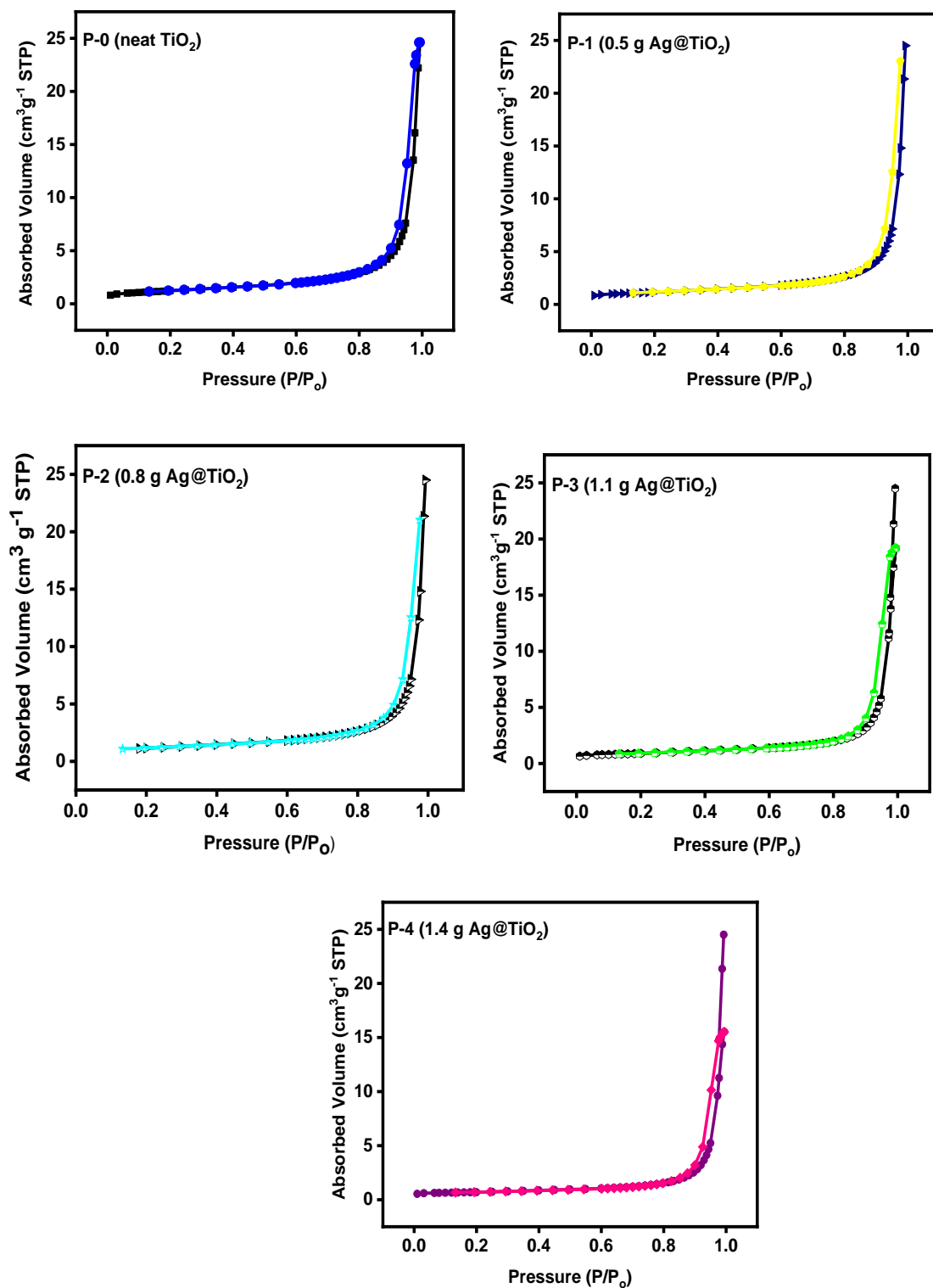


Fig. S5 BET graphs of Ag@TiO₂ nanoparticles.

Table S1 Composition for the preparation of Ag@TiO₂ nanoparticles

Sample	TiO ₂ (g)	AgNO ₃ (g)	H ₂ O (ml)	Mole Ratio TiO ₂ : Ag
P-0	3	0.0	100	
P-1	3	0.5	100	1:0.08
P-2	3	0.8	100	1:0.12
P-3	3	1.1	100	1:0.17
P-4	3	1.4	100	1:0.22

Table S2 The spinning parameters and casting solution compositions

Dope Composition	Wt. (%)
Kaolin	50
PESf	6.5
NMP	42.1
Aracel	1
Spinning parameters	
Air gap	10 cm
Extrusion rate	9.0 mL/min
Bore fluid rate	10.0 mL/min
Casting solution temperature	25°C
External coagulation bath temperature	25°C
N ₂ pressure	21-30 psi

Table S3 Elemental composition of Ag in TiO₂ catalyst.

Sample	Ti (wt %)	O (wt %)	Ag (wt %)
P-0 (neat TiO ₂)	65.2	39.5	0.0
P-1 (Ag@TiO ₂ , 0.5 g)	60.9	35.6	7.0
P-2 (Ag@TiO ₂ , 0.8 g)	58.9	32.7	8.1
P-3 (Ag@TiO ₂ , 1.1 g)	77.8	15.8	12.1
P-4 (Ag@TiO ₂ , 1.4 g)	60.4	22.2	17.3

Table S4 The grain size, surface area, and band gap of Ag@TiO₂ photocatalysts

Sample	Grain size (nm)	Dislocation density (nm) ⁻²	Surface area (m ² /g)	Band gap (eV)
P-0 (neat TiO ₂)	28.81	0.0021	42.854	3.02
P-1 (0.5 g Ag@TiO ₂)	42.12	0.0006	40.464	3.00
P-2 (0.8 g Ag@TiO ₂)	46.72	0.0007	37.526	2.97
P-3 (1.1 g Ag@TiO ₂)	49.45	0.0008	31.747	2.92
P-4 (1.4 g Ag@TiO ₂)	50.22	0.0007	25.639	2.80

Table S5 Reduction in the TOC value (%) of BPA solution using Ag/TiO₂ photocatalysts.

Sample	Reduction in the TOC value (%)
P-1 (0.5 g Ag@TiO ₂)	67
P-2 (0.8 g Ag@TiO ₂)	52
P-3 (1.1 g Ag@TiO ₂)	86
P-4 (1.4 g Ag@TiO ₂)	78