Insights into the photocatalytic bacterial inactivation by flower-like Bi_2WO_6 under solar or visible light, through *in situ* monitoring and determination of reactive oxygen species (ROS)

Minoo Karbasi[1,2], Fathallah Karimzadeh[1], Keyvan Raeissi[1], Sami Rtimi[2], John Kiwi[2], Stefanos Giannakis[3*], Cesar Pulgarin[2]**

[1]*Department of Materials Engineering, Isfahan University of Technology, 84156-83111 Isfahan, Iran.*

[2]*School of Basic Sciences (SB), Institute of Chemical Science and Engineering (ISIC), Group of Advanced Oxidation Processes (GPAO), École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Station 6, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland.*

[3]*Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM), E.T.S. Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos, Departamento de Ingeniería Civil: Hidráulica, Energía y Medio Ambiente, Unidad docente Ingeniería Sanitaria, c/ Profesor Aranguren, s/n, ES-28040 Madrid, España*

Corresponding Author: Dr. Stefanos Giannakis, E-mail: stefanos.giannakis@upm.es

****Corresponding Author: Prof. Dr. Fathallah Karimzadeh, E-mail: karimzadeh_f@cc.iut.ac.ir***

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

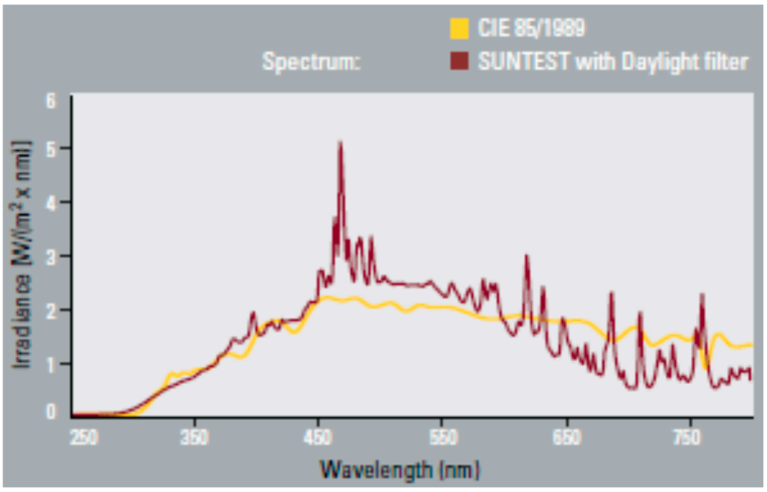

Fig. S1. SUNTEST solar simulator light wavelength emission spectrum (Manufacturer: Atlas, CPS+/CPS Instruments Brochure).

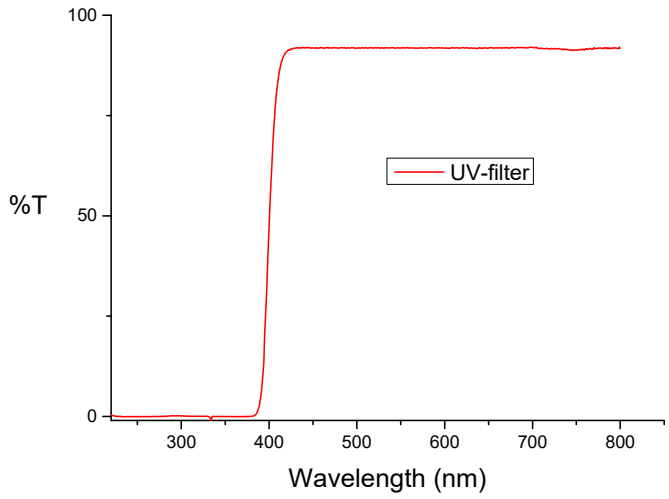

Fig. S2. Transmittance of the polymethylmethacrylate filter used to block UV light.

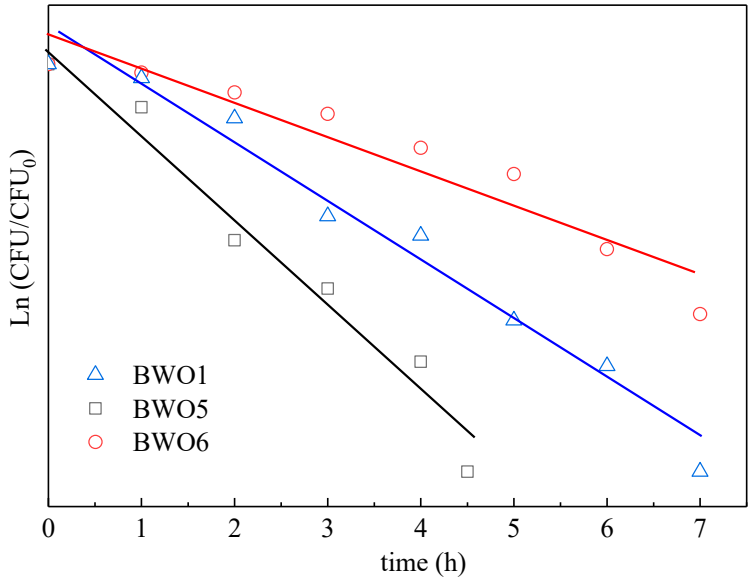

Fig. S3. Pseudo first-order rates of the Bi_2WO_6 samples during flower-like development (BWO1 and BWO5) compared with Bi_2WO_6 nanoparticles (BWO6).