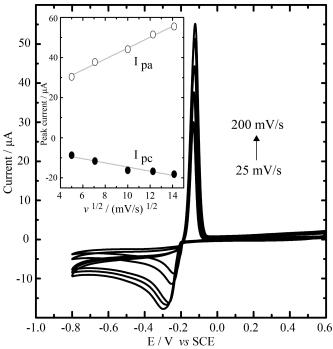
Supplementary information

## Raspberry-Like Bismuth Oxychloride on Mesoporous Siliceous Support for Sensitive Electrochemical Stripping Analysis of Cadmium

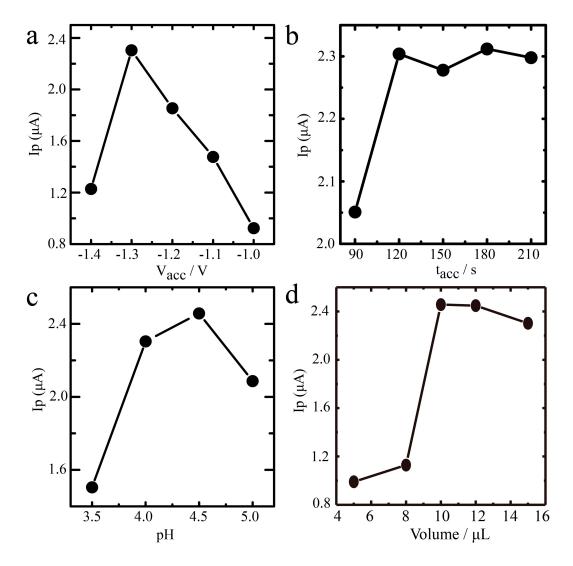
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**Figure S1.** Cyclic voltammograms of a glassy carbon electrode in 1 mol/L HCl containing BiOCl-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6 composite (50 mg/L) at the different scan rates of 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 mV/s. The inset shows the linear relationship between the peak current ( $I_p$ ) and the square root of the scan rate ( $v^{1/2}$ ).



**Figure S2.** Square wave anodic stripping voltammetry (SWASV) responses of 50  $\mu$ g/L of Cd<sup>2+</sup> on BiOCI-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6/GCE with (a) different deposition potentials from -1.0 - -1.4 V (0.1 M acetate buffer pH 4.0; deposition time 120 s; 10  $\mu$ L of BiOCI-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6 composite suspension-modified GCE); (b) different deposition times from 90 - 210 s (0.1 M acetate buffer pH 4.0; deposition potential -1.3 V; 10  $\mu$ L of BiOCI-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6 composite suspension-modified GCE); (c) different pH levels from 3.5 - 5.0 in 0.1 M acetate buffer solution (deposition potential -1.3 V; deposition time 120 s; 10  $\mu$ L of BiOCI-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6 composite suspension-modified GCE); (c) different pH levels from 3.5 - 5.0 in 0.1 M acetate buffer solution (deposition potential -1.3 V; deposition time 120 s; 10  $\mu$ L of BiOCI-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6 composite suspension-modified GCE); and (d) different volumes of BiOCI-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6 composite suspension (1 mg/mL) from 5-15  $\mu$ L used to modify the GCE (deposition potential -1.3 V; deposition time 120 s; 0.1 M acetate buffer pH 4.5).

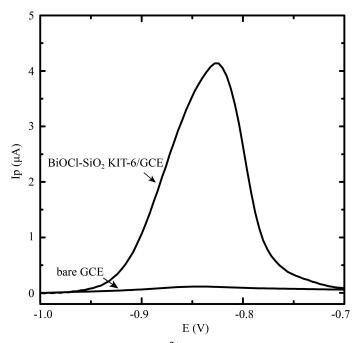
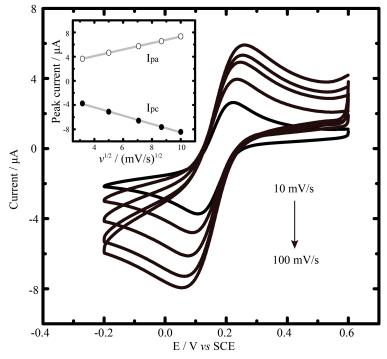


Figure S3. SWASV responses of  $Cd^{2+}$  of the concentration of 100 µg/L on BiOCl-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6/GCE and bare GCE.



**Figure S4.** Cyclic voltammograms of BiOCl-SiO<sub>2</sub> KIT-6/GCE in 1 mmol/L K<sub>3</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] solution containing 0.1 mol/L KCl at the different scan rates of 10, 25, 50, 75 and 100 mV/s. The inset shows the linear relationship between the peak current ( $I_p$ ) and the square root of the scan rate ( $v^{1/2}$ ).