

Supporting Information

# Enhancing Photocatalytic Pollutant Degradation through S-Scheme Electron Transfer and Sulfur Vacancies in BiFeO<sub>3</sub>/ZnIn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> Heterojunctions

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Table S1 different photocatalyst and their performances to degrade Evans blue

Materials	Synthesis method	Light source	Photocatalytic degradation	Degradation efficiency	Reference
Graphene Chemically bonded TiO <sub>2</sub> (G-TiO <sub>2</sub> )	self-assembly method	solar light (intensity is 80000 flux)	25 mg photocatalyst into 40 ml 20 mg L <sup>-1</sup> EB	100% in 60 min	[48]
CaFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NPs	sol-gel method	250 W Xe lamp with 420 nm cut-off ( $\lambda > 420$ nm)	40 mg photocatalyst into 50 ml 5 mg L <sup>-1</sup> EB	98.11% in 90 min	[49]
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /ZnO NC	co-precipitation method	300 W tungsten vapour lamp	50 mg photocatalyst into 50 ml 5 mg L <sup>-1</sup> EB	90% in 150 min	[50]
(Ag,La)co-doped NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	sol-gel method	visible light	30 mg photocatalyst into 100 ml 1 mg L <sup>-1</sup> EB	98% in 150 min	[51]
Zn <sub>0.4</sub> Co <sub>0.6</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NPs	combustion method	300 W tungsten lamp	-----	93% in 150 min	[52]
NS-rGO@Sn/Na-doped-TiO <sub>2</sub>	self-assembly method	UV light	15 mg photocatalyst into 50 ml 5 mg L <sup>-1</sup> EB	92% in 120 min	[53]
AgI-Ag <sub>2</sub> S@g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	hydrothermal and pyrolysis methods	visible light	50 mg photocatalyst into 100 ml 5 mg L <sup>-1</sup> EB	98.4% in 120 min	[54]
BiFeO <sub>3</sub> /ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> (VS)	microwave hydrothermal method	300 W Xe lamp	20 mg photocatalyst into 100 ml 20 mg L <sup>-1</sup> EB	99% in 45 min	<b>This work</b>

Table S2 ZnIn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> based photocatalyst and their performances to degrade Ciprofloxacin

Materials	Synthesis method	Light source	Photocatalytic degradation	Degradation efficiency	Reference
Zn-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	solvothermal method	300 W Xe lamp with 400 nm cut-off ( $\lambda > 400$ nm)	10 mg photocatalyst into 50 ml 20 mg L <sup>-1</sup> CIP	95.2% in 120 min	[55]
AgVO <sub>3</sub> /ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	hydrothermal method	250 W Xe lamp with 420 nm cut-off ( $\lambda > 400$ nm)	50 mg photocatalyst into 100 ml 10 mg L <sup>-1</sup> CIP	62.5% in 120 min	[56]
WSe <sub>2</sub> /In <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> /ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	hydrothermal method	50 W fluorescent lamp	10 mg L <sup>-1</sup> CIP	50.1% in 120 min	[57]
CQDs-ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> /BiOCl	hydrothermal method	300 W Xe lamp with 420 nm cut-off ( $\lambda > 420$ nm)	50mg photocatalyst into 100 ml 10 mg L <sup>-1</sup> CIP	76.2% in 90 min	[58]
ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> /CoFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /bioc-har	two-step hydro-& solvent-thermal method	150 W Xe lamp	25 mg photocatalyst into 50 ml 20 mg L <sup>-1</sup> CIP	96.9% in 120 min	[59]
ZnS-ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	hydrothermal method	300 W Tungsten/Halogen lamp	10 mg photocatalyst into 10 ml 10 mg L <sup>-1</sup> CIP	65% in 75 min	[60]
BiFeO <sub>3</sub> /ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> (VS)	microwave hydrothermal method	300 W Xe lamp	20 mg photocatalyst into 100 ml 20 mg L <sup>-1</sup> CIP	68% in 90 min	<b>This work</b>

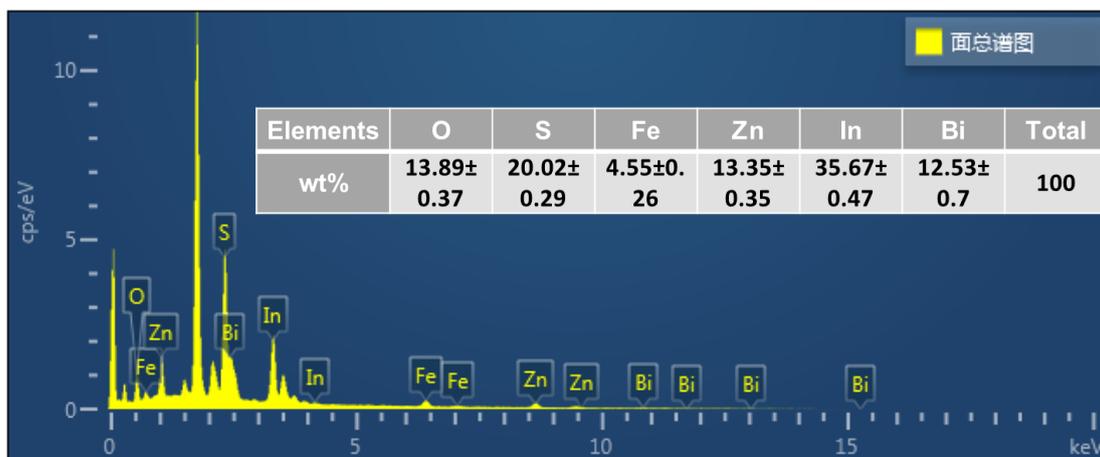


Figure S1: The EDX spectrum elemental composition

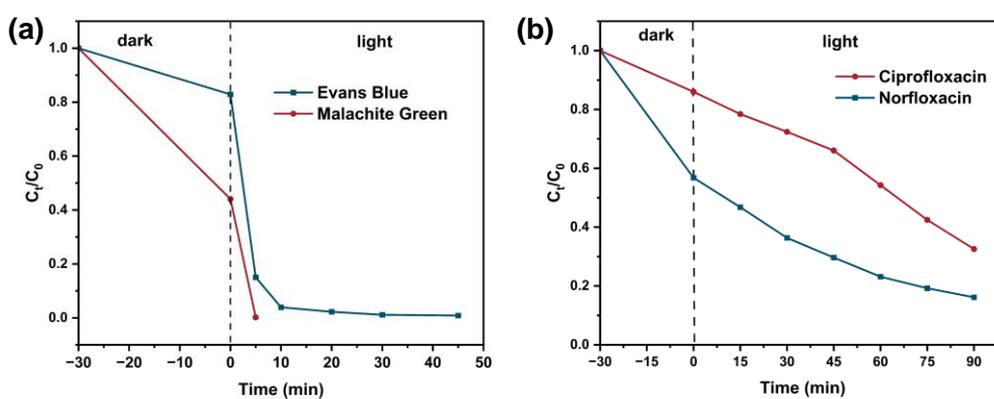


Figure S2: 30BFO/ZISS photocatalytic performance, a) Comparison of azo dyes; b) Comparison of quinolone antibiotics

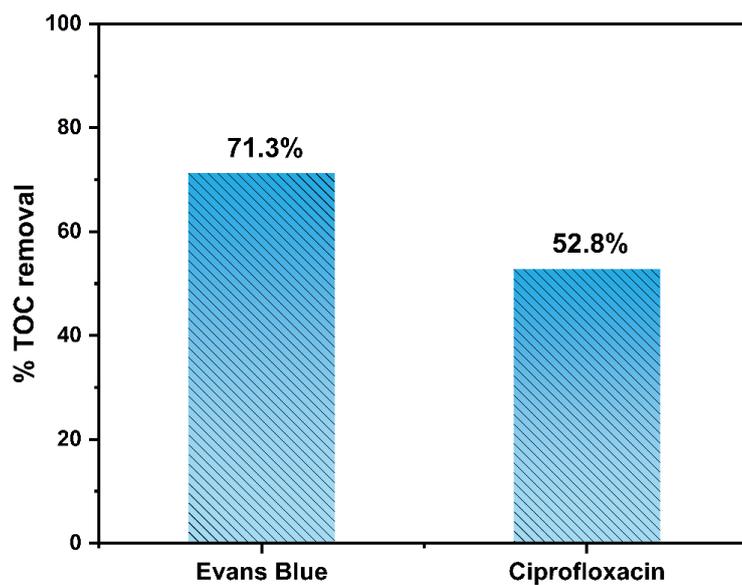


Figure S3: TOC removal for Evans Blue and Ciprofloxacin degradation by 30BFO/ZISS

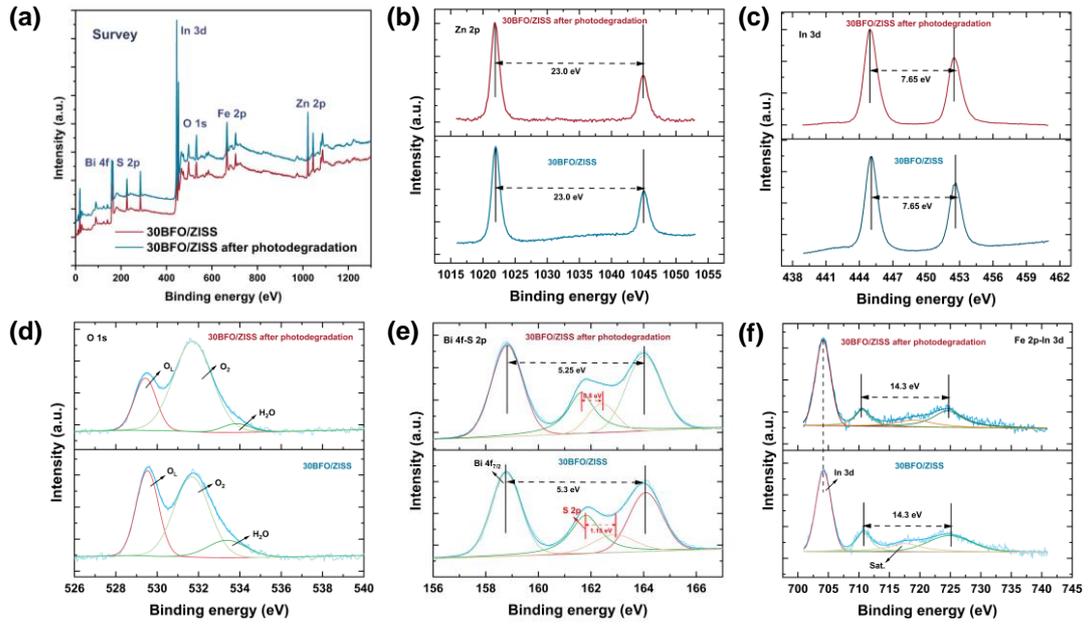


Figure S4: XPS spectra after photocatalytic degradation reaction, a) survey spectrum, b) Zn 2p, c) In 3d, d) O 1s, e) Bi 4f-S 2p, f) Fe 2p-In 3d

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