Electronic Supplementary Information

Z-Schemed WO₃/rGO/SnIn₄S₈ Sandwich Nanohybrids for Efficient Visible Light Photocatalytic Water Purification

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Figure S1. SEM images (A) rGO; (B) SIS; (C) Original WO₃; (D) WO₃; (E-F) WGS-5%.



Figure S2. XPS spectra of GO, detail scan of C 1s.

Element	Peak location(eV)		Peak separation(eV)	Area ratio (d5/2:d3/2 or f7/2:f5/2)	
Sn	452.5(d5/2)	444.9(d _{3/2})	8.5	1.53	
In	494.9(d5/2)	452.5(d _{3/2})	7.6	1.5	
W	37.85(f7/2)	35.71(f _{5/2})	2.15	1.38	

Table S1. the peak separation and area ratios of Sn, In, and W.

Table S2. The optical properties of WO₃ and SIS.

Sample	$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{V} + \mathbf{A}$	V	Efb	$E_{fb} \approx E_{CB} a$	E_g	EVB b
/Frequency(kHZ)	I = DA + A	(V vs. SCE)	(V vs. SCE)	(V vs. NHE)	(eV)	(V vs. NHE)
WO3-1	Y = 6.23X + 0.567	-0.091	-0.12			
WO ₃ -1.5	Y = 6.00X + 0.639	-0.106	-0.13	0.12	2.67	2.79
WO ₃ -2	Y = 5.68X + 0.669	-0.118	-0.14			
SIS-1.5	Y = 3.80X + 3.28	-0.863	-0.89	-0.66	1.95	1.29
SIS-2	Y = 3.63X + 3.22	-0.887	-0.91			

^a $E_{\mathcal{H}}$ (V vs. SCE) = $E_{\mathcal{H}}$ (V vs. NHE) + 0.245; ^b $E_{VB} = E_g + E_{CB}$.

Table S3. Z-scheme heterojunction with rGO as electron mediator for degradation of pollutants



under visible light irradiation.

Figure S3. Reusability of WGS-2.5% for the photocatalytic reduction of Cr(VI) at pH 4.



Figure S4. XRD pattern of WGS-2.5% before and after four cycles used.

References

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