

Supporting information

**Double charge carrier mechanism through 2D/2D interface assisted ultrafast water reduction
and antibiotic degradation over architecting S, P co-doped g-C₃N₄/ZnCr LDH photocatalyst**

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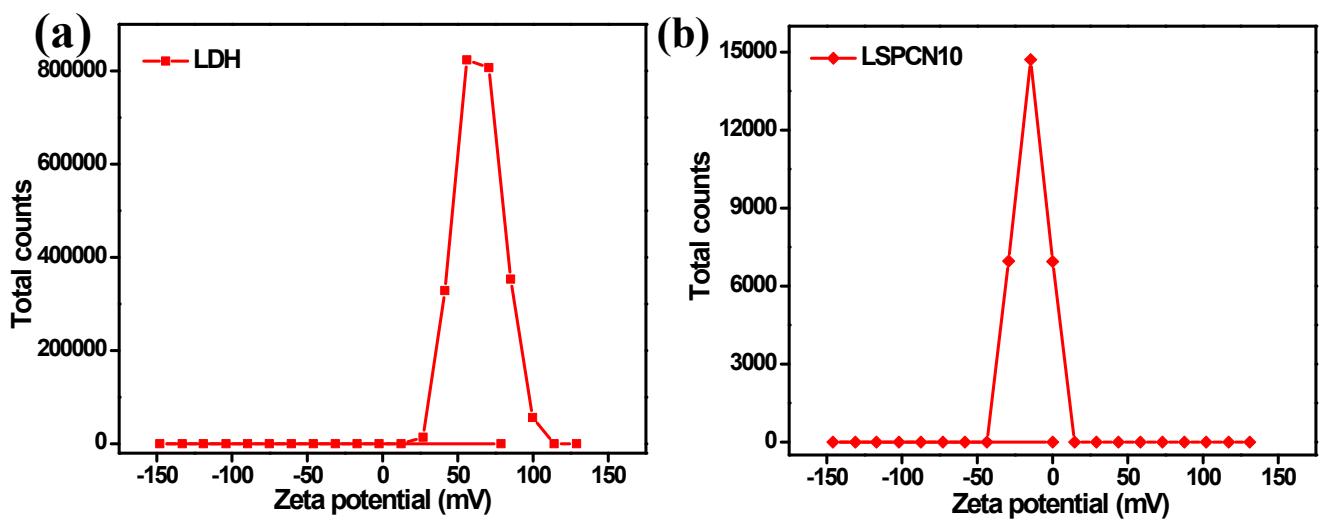


Fig. S1 Zeta potentials of (a) LDH and (b) LSPCN10 samples.

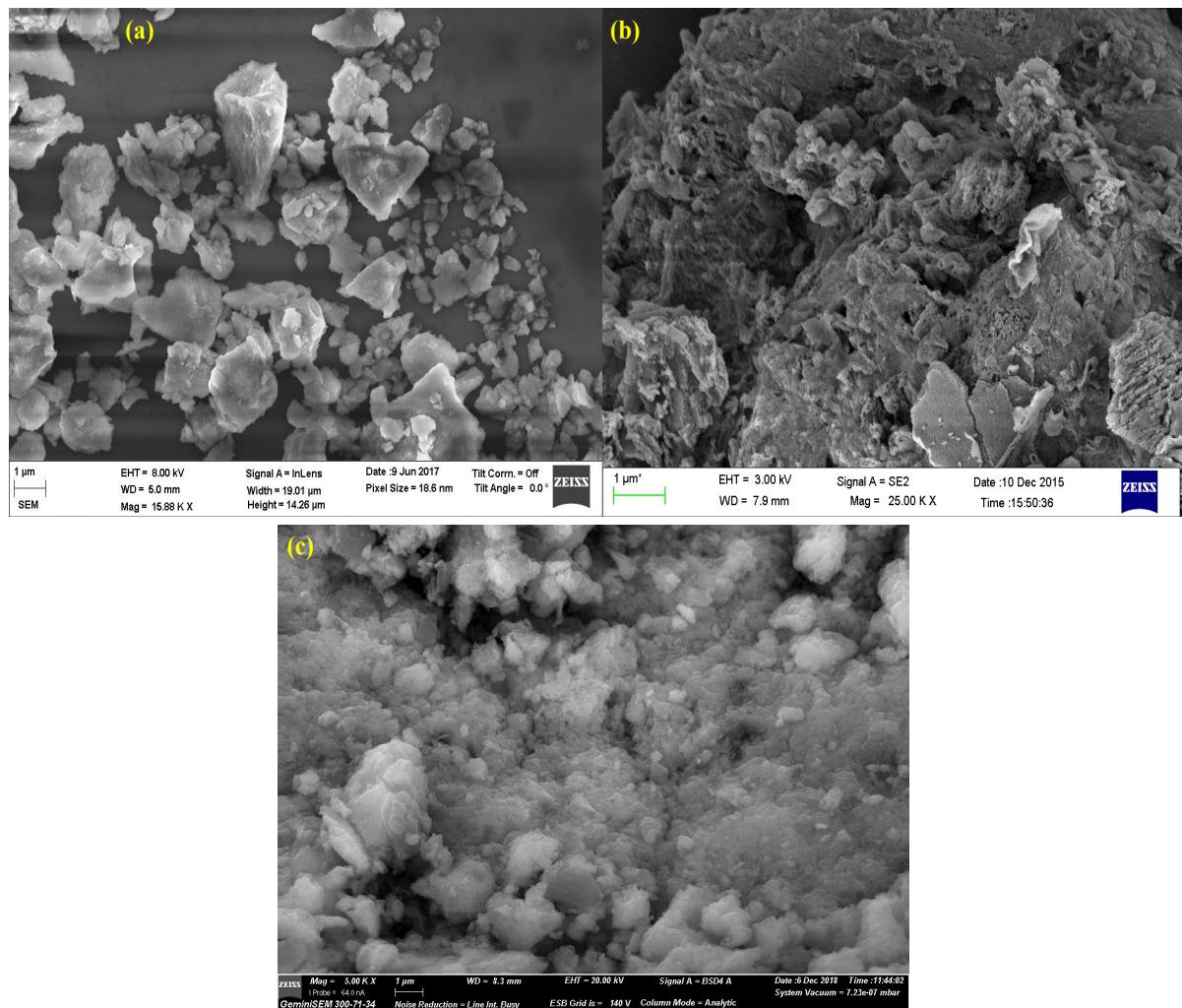


Fig. S2 SEM images of (a) LDH, (b) SPCN (c) LSPCN10 material.

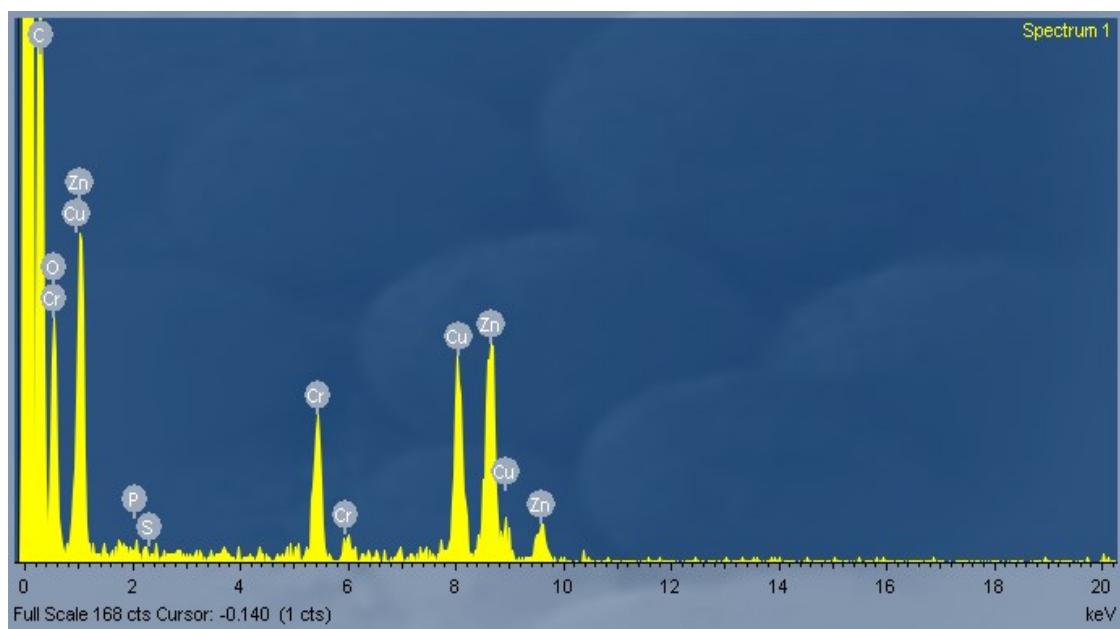


Fig. S3 EDX elemental analysis of LSPCN10 material.

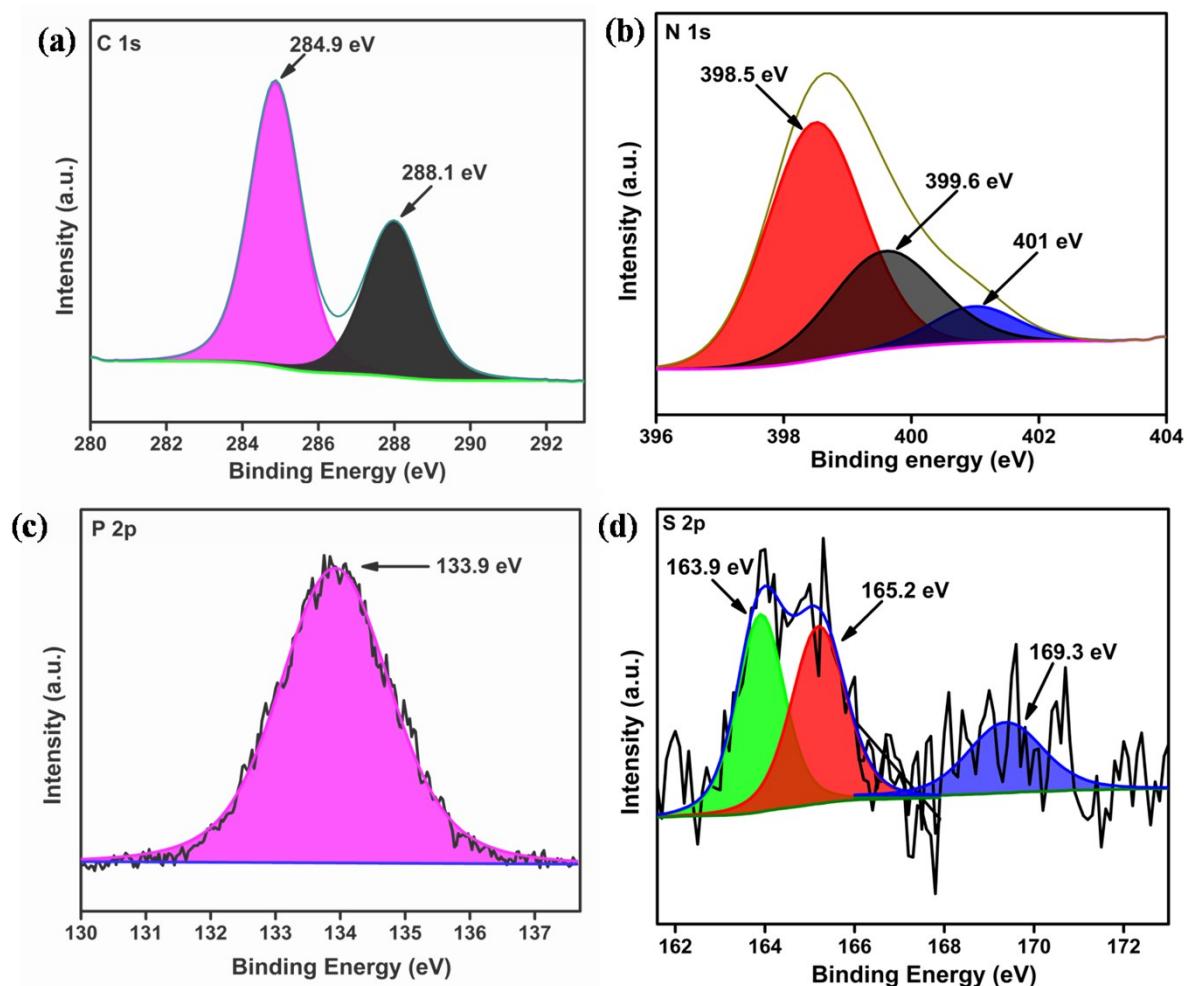


Fig. S4 High resolution deconvoluted XPS spectra of SPCN: (a) C 1s, (b) N 1s, (c) P 2p and (d) S 2p.

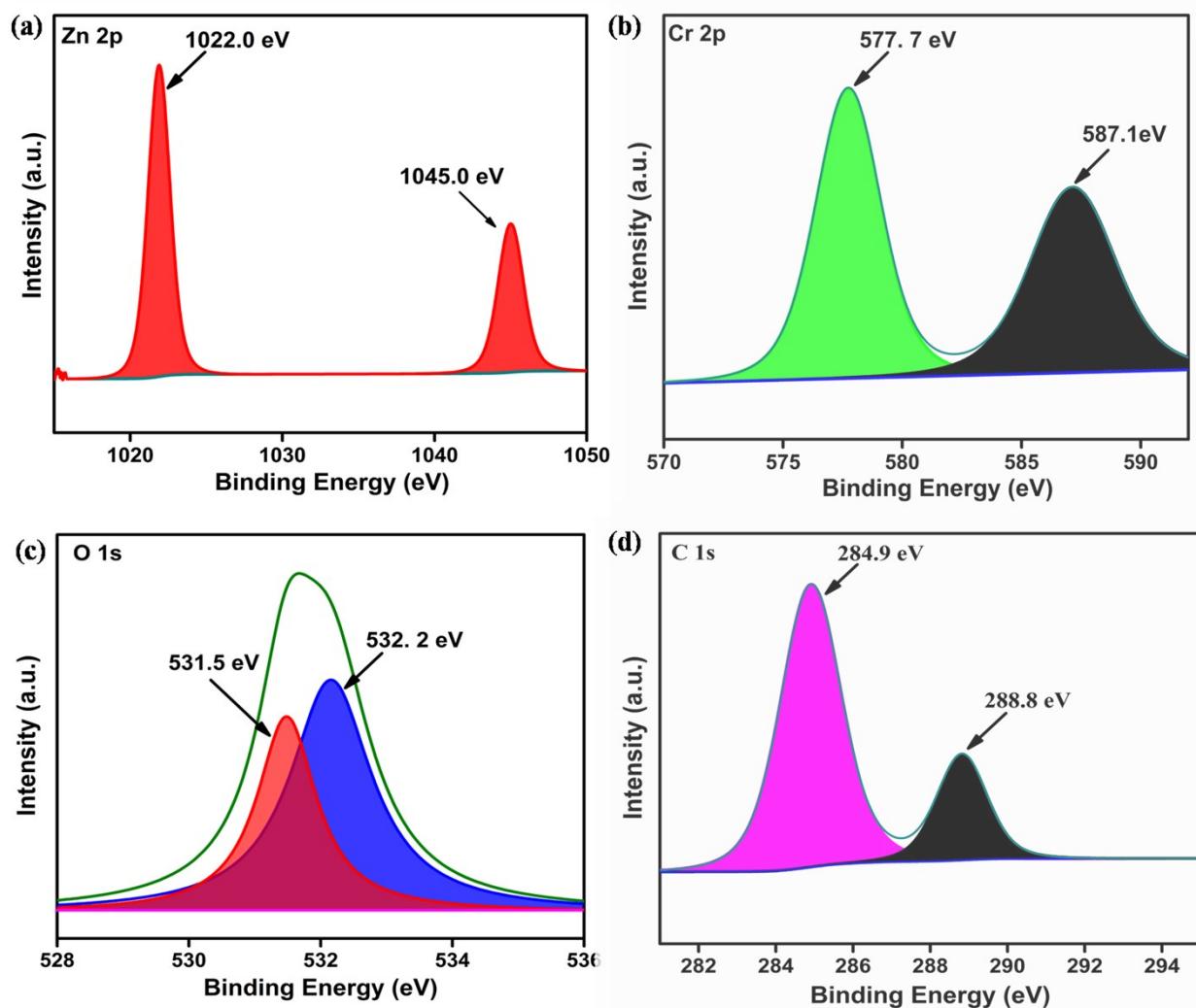
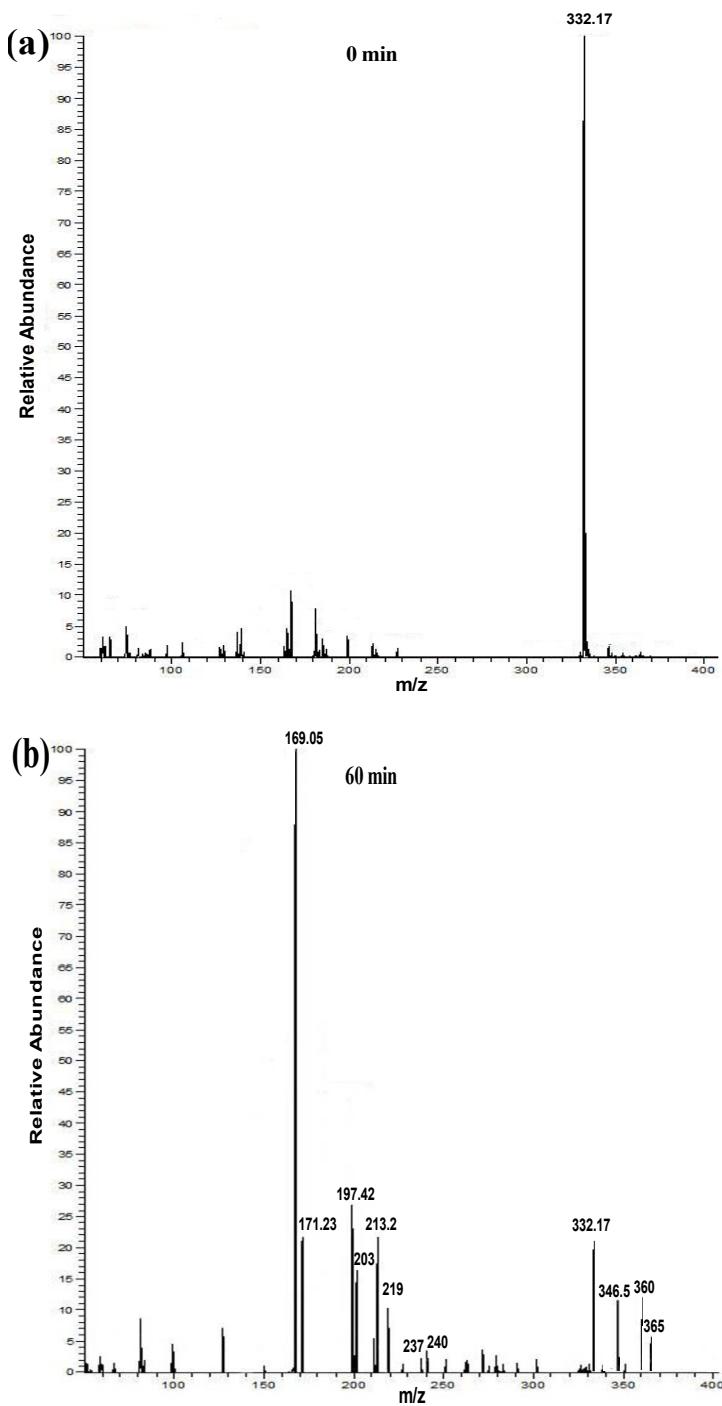


Fig. S5 High resolution deconvoluted XPS spectra of LDH: (a) Zn 2p, (b) Cr 2p, (c) O 2p and (d) C 1s.



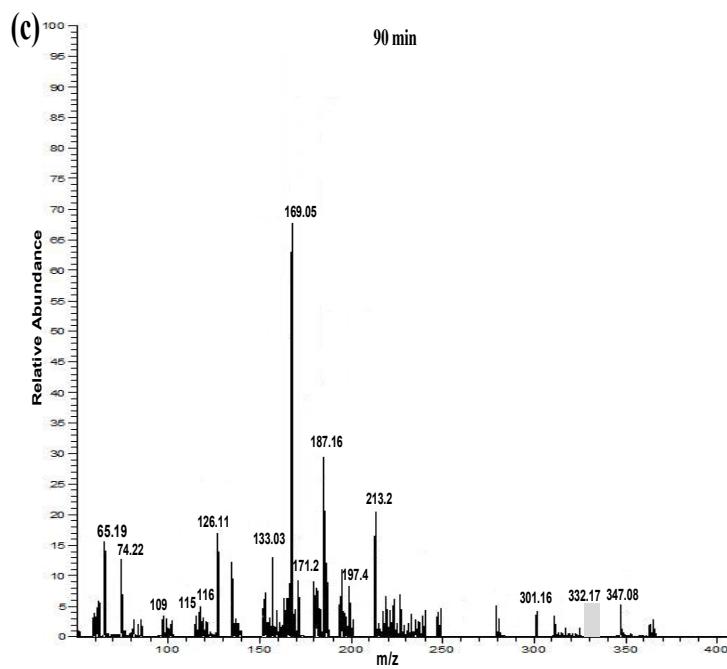


Fig. S6 LC-MS of CPX solution during degradation process over LSPCN10 heterostructure: (a) 0 min, (b) 60 min and (c) 90 min.

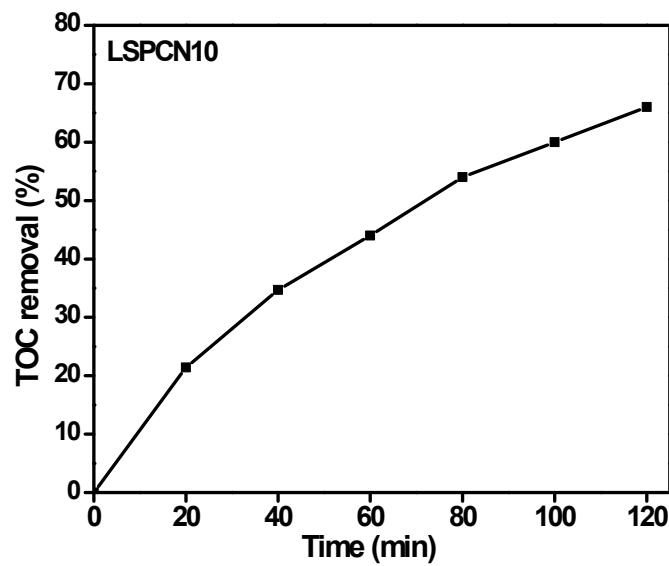


Fig. S7 TOC removal of photocatalytic CPX degradation over LSPCN10.

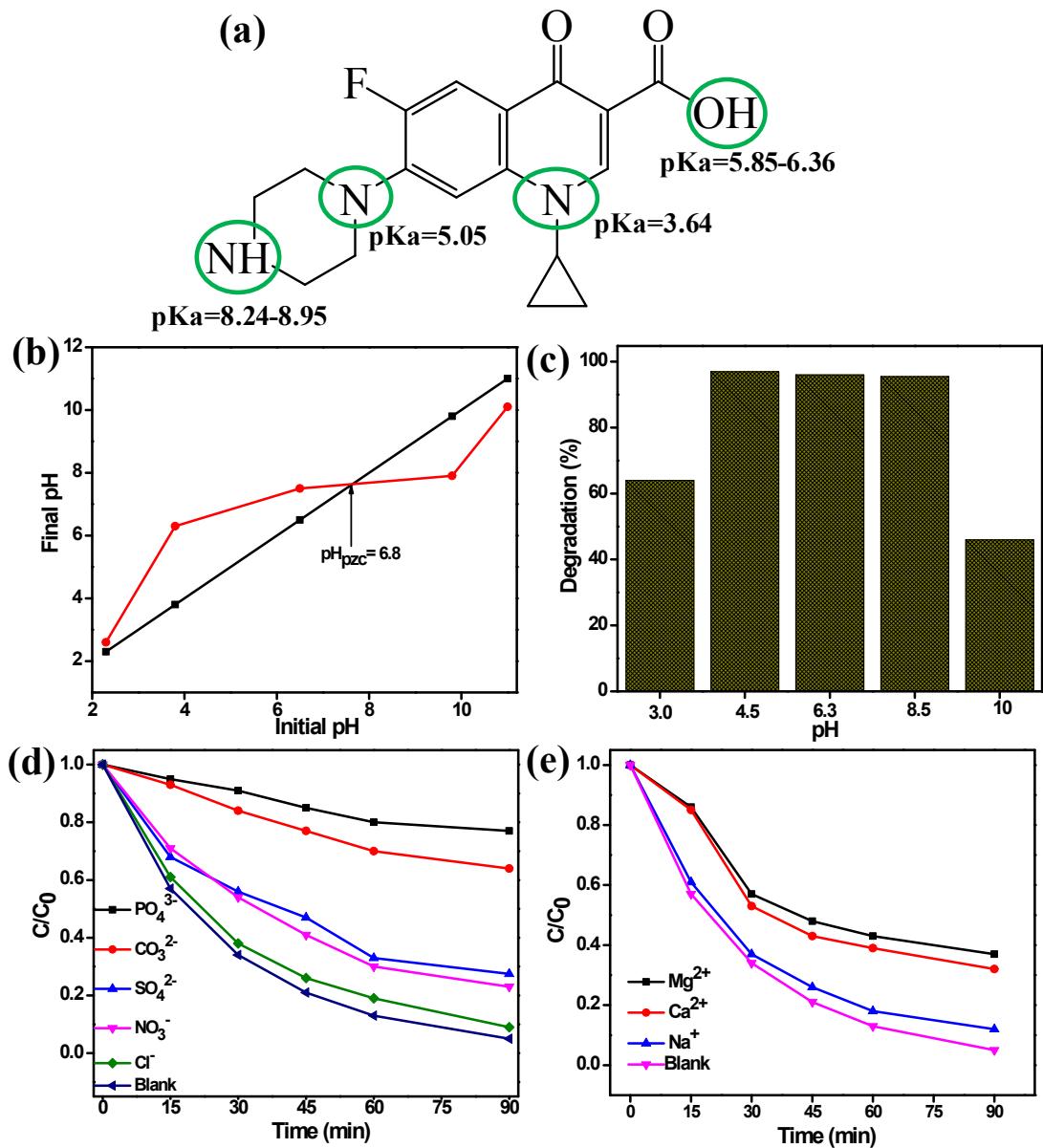


Fig. S8 (a) Molecular structure of CPX ($C_{17}H_{18}FN_3O_3$), (b) PZC plot of LSPCN10 heterostructure, photocatalytic degradation of CPX under (c) different pH, various (d) anions and (e) cations.

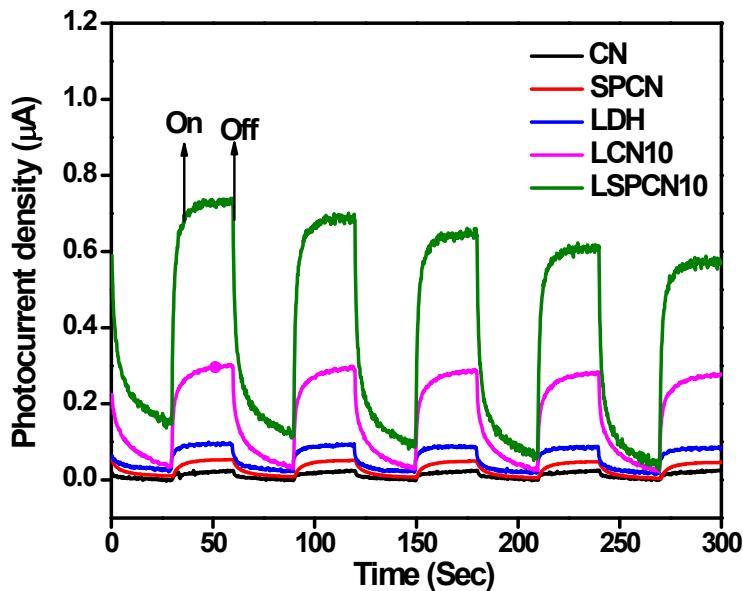


Fig. S9 Transient Photocurrent response analysis of CN, SPCN, LDH, LCN10 and LSPCN10 under discontinuous visible light irradiation.

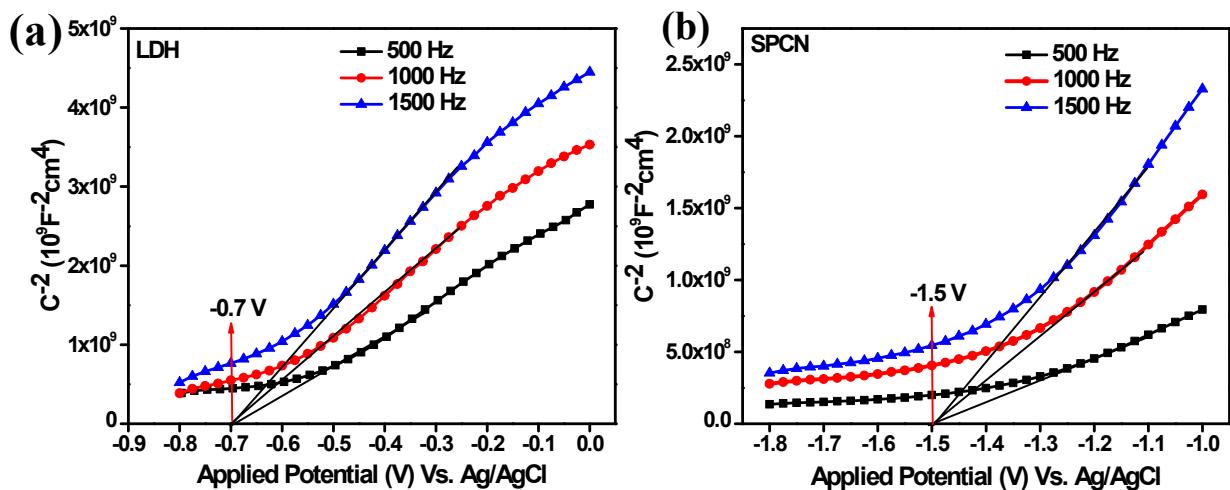


Fig. S10 Mott-Schottky plot of (a) LDH and (b) SPCN at different frequencies.

Table S1 A comparison study for photocatalytic ciprofloxacin degradation over present heterostructure with the reported g-C₃N₄ and LDH based system.

Photocatalysts	Reaction condition (visible light source, CPX concentration, catalyst dosage and time period)	CPX degradation efficiency	Ref
NiAl LDH/Fe ₃ O ₄ -RGO	500 W Xe, ($\lambda \geq 420$), 10 ppm CPX solution, (40 ml) 10 mg, 150 min	91%	1

NiAlFe LDH/RGO	500W Xe, ($\lambda \geq 420$), 10 ppm CPX solution (40 mL), 10 mg, 120 min	92%	2
SO ₄ ²⁻ -g-C ₃ N ₄ /Ag ₃ PO ₄	400W Xe, ($\lambda \geq 420$), 20 ppm CPX solution (50mL), 20 mg, 50 min	>90%	3
Ag@P-g-C ₃ N ₄ /BiVO ₄	300W Xe, ($\lambda \geq 420$), 10 ppm CPX solution (50mL), 25mg, 120 min	93 %	4
C-dot@ nitrogen deficient g-C ₃ N ₄	300W Xe, ($\lambda \geq 420$), 10 ppm CPX solution (20mL), 20mg, 360 min	3.5 times more than g- C ₃ N ₄	5
g-C ₃ N ₄ -TiO ₂	300W Xe, ($\lambda \geq 420$), 10 ppm CPX solution (80mL), 30mg, 180 min	85%	6
NiAg/ g- C ₃ N ₄ /Cd ₂ Sb ₂ O _{6.8}	Sun light, 20 ppm CPX solution (50mL), 50mg, 70 min	82%	7
LSPCN10 (Present research)	250 wt medium pressure Hg ($\lambda \geq 420$ nm), 20 ppm CPX solution (20 mL), 20 mg, 90 min	95%	

Table S2 A comparison study for photocatalytic H₂ evolution over present heterostructure with the reported g-C₃N₄ and LDH based system.

Photocatalyst	Visible light source and sacrificial agents	H ₂ evolution ($\mu\text{mol}\text{g}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$)	Ref
CdSe/ZnCr LDH	450 W Xe ($\lambda \geq 420$), Na ₂ SO ₄ /Na ₂ S /Pt	1560	8
CdZnS/ZnCr LDH	300 W Xe, ($\lambda \geq 420$), CH ₃ OH	18320	9
g-C ₃ N ₄ /NiFe LDH	125 W Hg ($\lambda \geq 420$), CH ₃ OH	24800	10

RGO/La ₂ Ti ₂ O ₇ /NiFe LDH	100 mW AM 1.5, ($\lambda \geq 420$), TEOA	532	11
ZnCr LDH/g-C ₃ N ₄	300 W Xe ($\lambda \geq 420$), TEOA	156	12
1 wt% Pt/ NiS/P-S g- C ₃ N ₄	125 W Hg ($\lambda \geq 420$), TEOA,	1805	13
3 wt% Pt/g-C ₃ N ₄ /Ti ₃ C ₂	250 W Hg, ($\lambda \geq 420$), TEOA	72.3	14
CoAl LDH/ g-C ₃ N ₄	300 W Xe, ($\lambda \geq 420$), TEOA	680	15
Co(OH) ₂ /ZnCr LDH	125 W Hg, ($\lambda \geq 420$), CH ₃ OH	27875	16
WO _{3-X} /Ag/ZnCr LDH	150 W Xe ($\lambda \geq 420$), CH ₃ OH	29375	17
LSPCN10 (Present research)	150 W Xe ($\lambda \geq 420$), CH ₃ OH	32975	

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