

## Supporting Information

### **Orientation of 1T Phase Mediated 1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub> Nanoflowers Embellished BCN Nanosheets Z-Scheme Heterojunction towards Antibiotic Degradation and H<sub>2</sub> Evolution**

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## Characterization Techniques:

To analyze the phase purity and crystalline nature of the prepared material Powder X-ray Diffraction (XRD) were conducted with a Rigaku Miniflex X-ray diffractometer having a monochromator outfitted with Cu K  $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.154 \text{ nm}$ , 30 KV/50 mA). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analyses were carried out with a VG Microtech Multilab ESCA-3000 spectrometer using Mg-K $\alpha$  as an X-ray sources, to identify the chemical state of the produced samples. The morphological analysis such as FESEM was conducted using FEIN Quanta-400 FEG-SEM, whereas the internal structure of the as-synthesized samples were analyzed by JEOL-JEM-2100 transmission electron microscope (HRTEM). The bandgap and absorbance results of the obtained sample i.e. UV-Vis DRS spectra were determined by JASCO-V-750 UV-Vis spectrometer taking BaSO<sub>4</sub> as reference with a range of 200-800 nm. The excitation and emission spectra of photoluminescence (PL) were studied by using a JASCO FP-8300 fluorescence spectrometer having an excitation wavelength 325 nm along with a Xenon (Xe) lamp as light source.

## Photoelectrochemical Measurements:

Considering three electrode configuration including reference (Ag/AgCl), counter (Pt foil) and working electrode (fluorine doped Tin Oxide (FTO)) respectively, a multi-channel-Ivium potentiostat-galvanostat (IVIUM-n-STAT) electrochemical workstation was used to perform all photo electrochemical measurements. A visible light source of 300 W Xenon lamp with 400 nm cut-off was supplied to the whole workstation. 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution was utilized as electrolyte. Furthermore, working electrode was papered with 10 mg of the sample, 1% Nafion (20  $\mu$ L) and 0.7 ml of ethanol and the resulting slurry was then dropped-cast onto the conducting surface of the FTO substrate. The FTO was kept for oven dry at 90

°C for 12 hours to make the working electrode. Light source can be performed by using 300 W Xenon lamps equipped with a 400 nm cut-off filter.

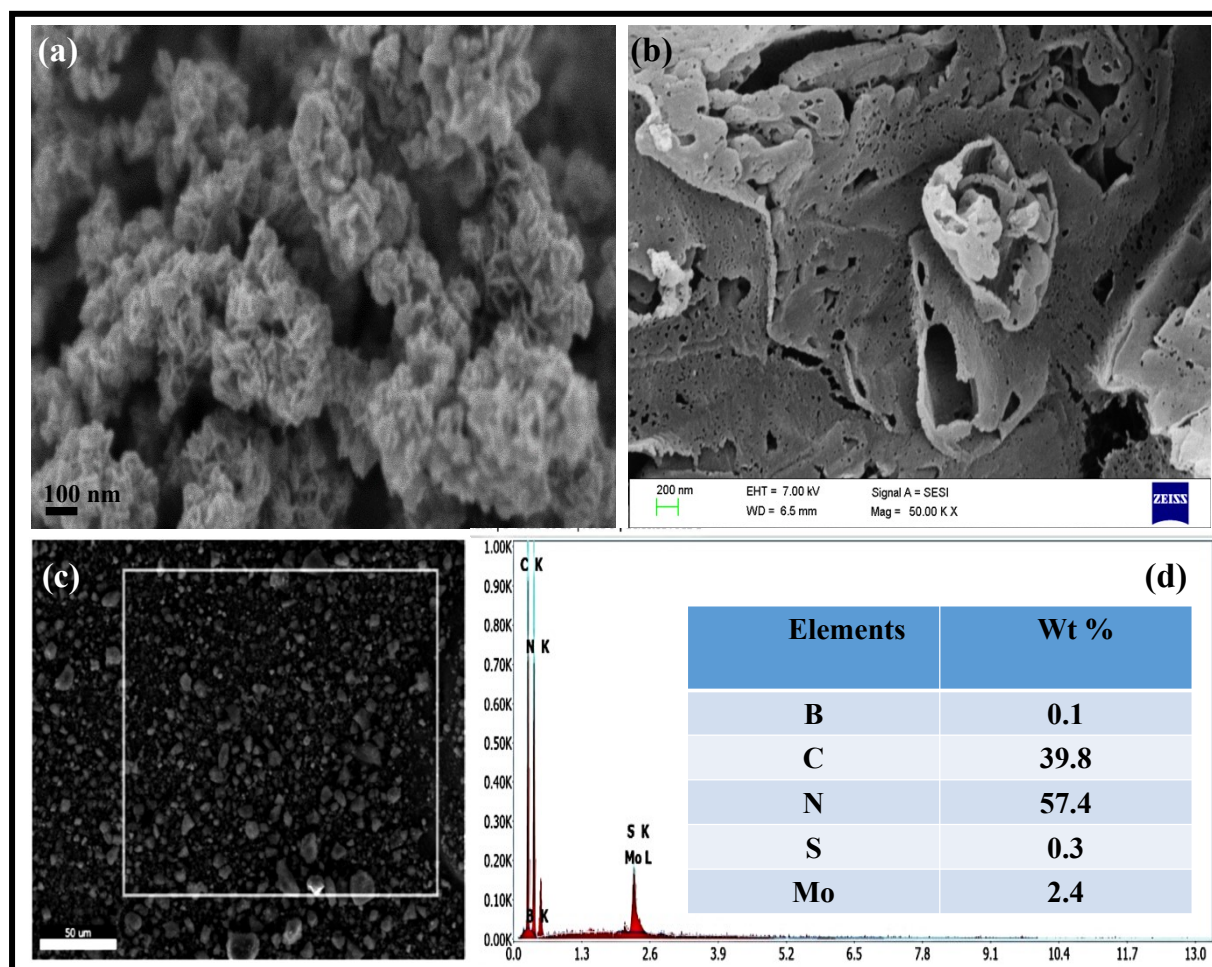
### **Photocatalytic TCH Degradation:**

The photocatalytic behavior of 1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub>, BCN, and 1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub>@BCN-*x* (i.e. MBCN-5, MBCN-10 and MBCN-15) composites were investigated by means of the degradation of 10 ppm TCH (by dissolving required amount of TCH in deionized water) under illumination of solar light for 1 h. For this purpose, prepared photocatalysts of 0.02 g each (1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub>, BCN and MBCN-*x*) were ultrasonically dispersed in 20 mL of TCH solution taken in 5 different conical flasks (100 mL). Then the samples were stirred for 30 min under dark condition in order to achieve the adsorption-desorption equilibrium, followed by irradiation for 1 h under solar light. Thereafter, the samples were centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 7 min to extract the photocatalyst material from the solution. Subsequently, the diminished concentration of TCH in samples was analyzed with the help of an UV-Vis spectrometer (JASCO V-750). To figure out the intermediates of TCH degradation, Liquid Chromatography (LC) technique using the TSQ Quantum Access MAX Triple Quadrupole Mass Chromatography (MS) of Thermo-Fisher Scientific analysis of the supernatant is also carried out.

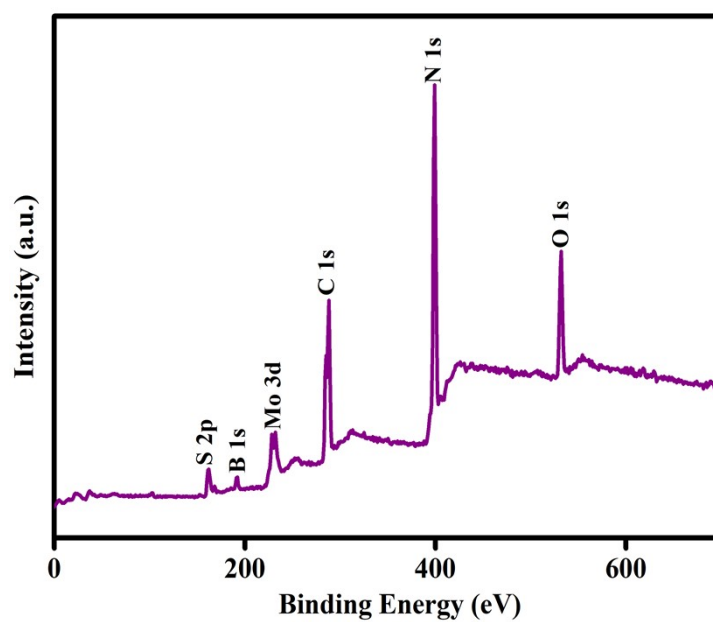
### **Photocatalytic H<sub>2</sub> Evolution:**

The photocatalytic water splitting reaction was implemented in a Pyrex quartz glass photo reactor connected to a 150 W Xenon lamp of wavelength higher than 420 nm. The experiment was carried out by taking 20 mg of catalysts (1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub>, BCN, and 1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub>@BCN-*x* (i.e. MBCN-5, MBCN-10 and MBCN-15)) dispersed in to 20 mL of 10 % Methanol solution (sacrificial agent). Then the suspension was stirred to prevent the catalysts from settling down at the bottom of the reactor. Before the light illumination, the atmosphere of reactor as maintained inert by purging N<sub>2</sub> gas for several times. After 1 h of light irradiation,

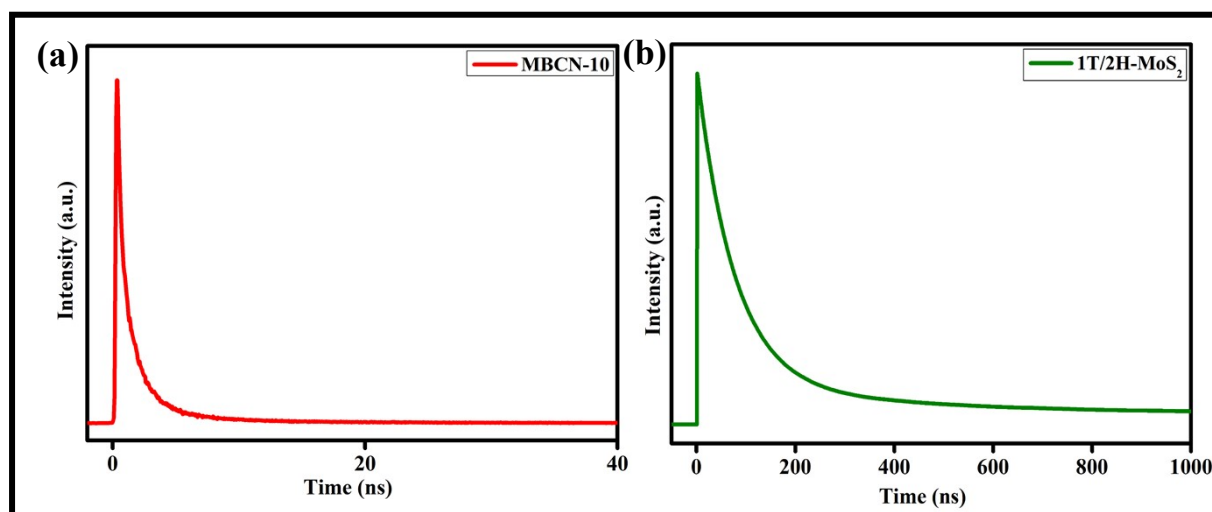
the evolved hydrogen gas was collected via water displacement technique. Then the amount of  $H_2$  evolution was measured by GC-7890B (Agilent technology) supplied with thermal conductivity detector (TCD) and a  $5 \text{ \AA}$  molecular sieve packed column.



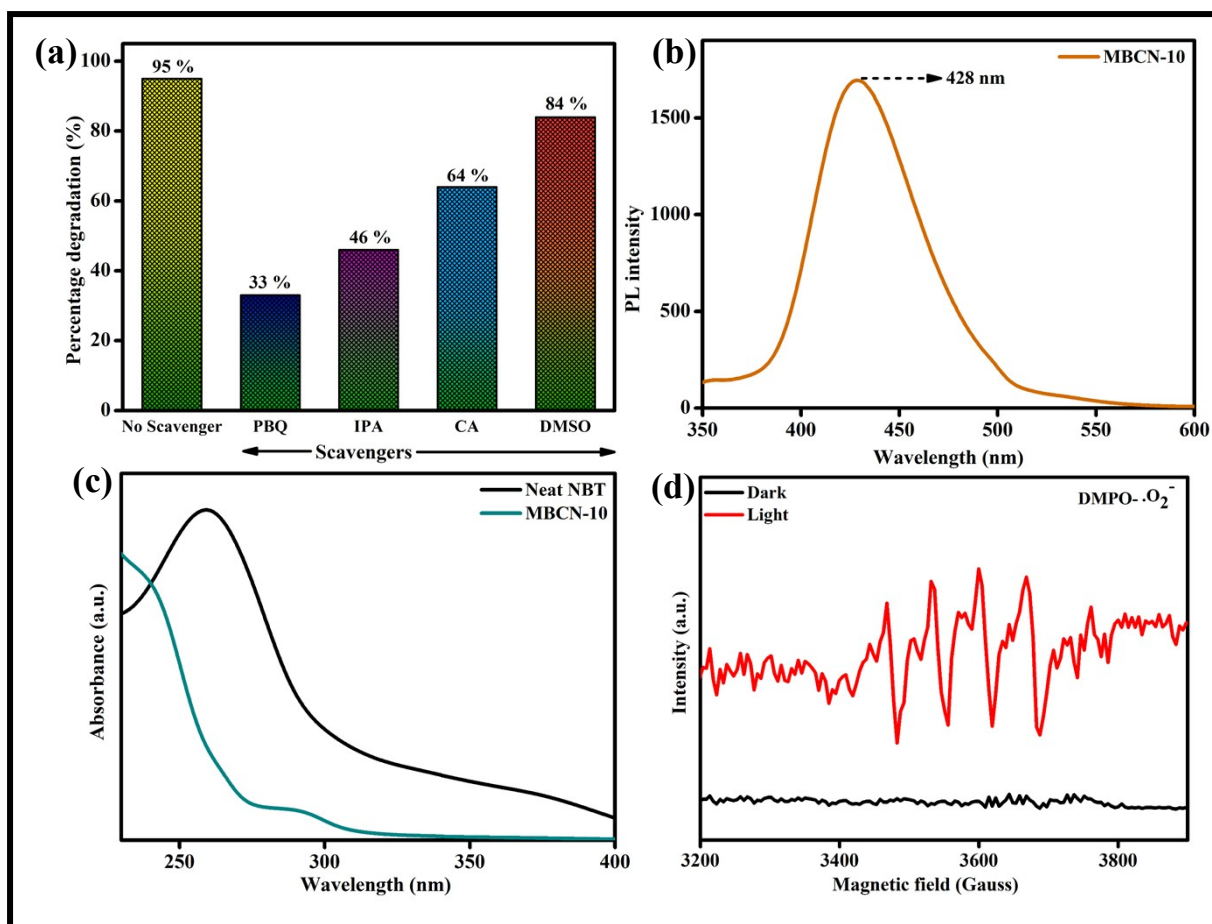
**Figure S1.** FESEM images of (a) 1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub> (b) BCN (c) SEM image for EDX spectra of MBCN-10 and (d) EDX spectra of MBCN-10 composite.



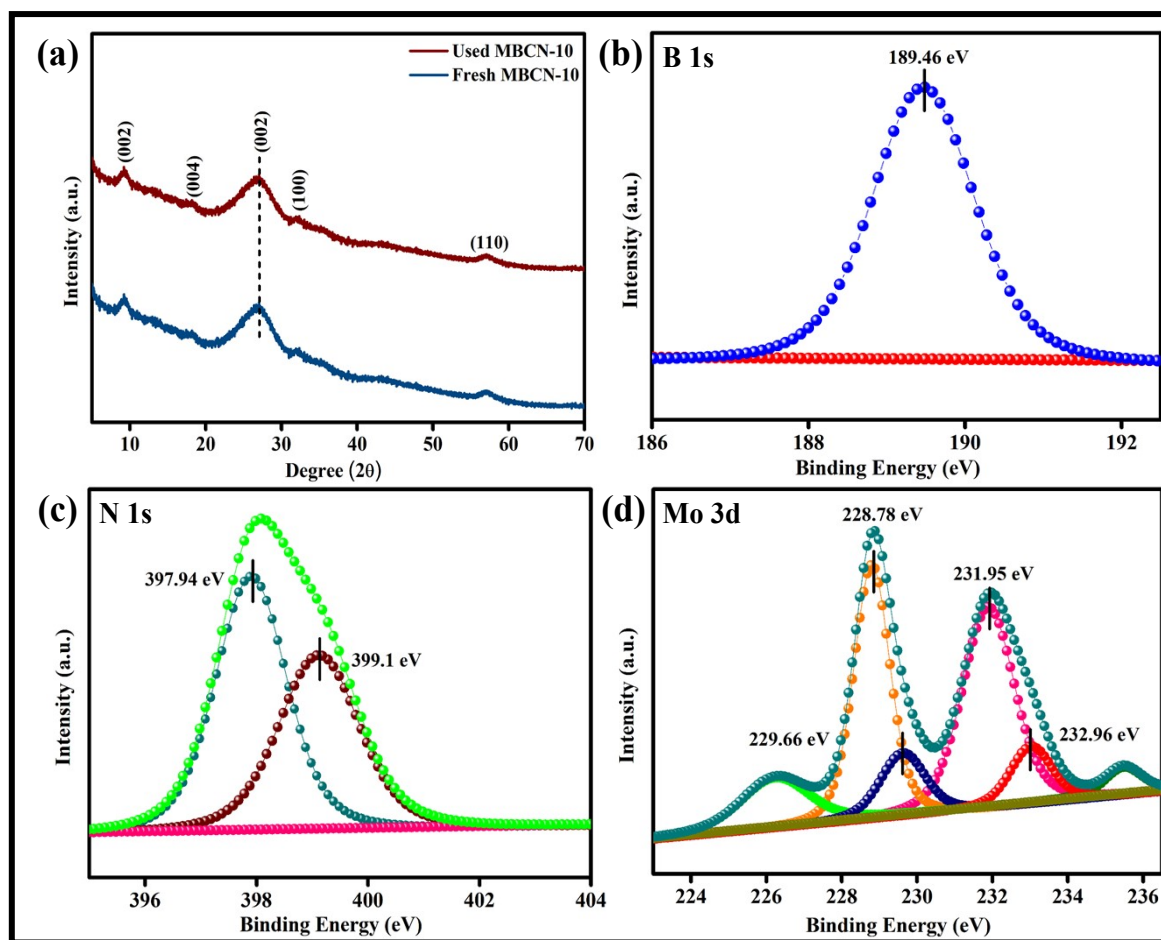
**Figure S2.** XPS survey scan of the MBCN-10 composite.



**Figure S3.** TRPL spectra of (a) MBCN-10 (b) 1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S4.** (a) Scavenger (b) TA test for  $\bullet\text{OH}$  (c) NBT test for  $\bullet\text{O}_2^-$  and (d) EPR spectra of DMPO-  $\bullet\text{O}_2^-$



**Figure S5:** (a) XRD pattern for fresh and used MBCN-10 photocatalyst. XPS of (b) B 1s (c) N 1s and (d) Mo 3d of MBCN-10 composite after photocatalytic activity.

**Table S1.** Pseudo-first order kinetic data obtained for TCH degradation by BCN, 1T/2H-MoS<sub>2</sub> and MBCN-*x* composites.

| Sl. No. | Photocatalysts         | k (min <sup>-1</sup> ) | R <sup>2</sup> | t <sub>1/2</sub> |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1       | TCH                    | 0                      | 0              | 0                |
| 2       | BCN                    | 9 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>   | 0.97363        | 77.2             |
| 3       | 1T/2H-MoS <sub>2</sub> | 14 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>  | 0.97228        | 49.64            |
| 4       | MBCN-5                 | 34 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>  | 0.98709        | 20.44            |
| 5       | MBCN-10                | 50 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>  | 0.98921        | 13.90            |
| 6       | MBCN-15                | 27 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>  | 0.98441        | 25.74            |

**Table S2.** Comparison table representing photocatalytic H<sub>2</sub> evolution of various photocatalysts

| Sl. No. | Material                                               | Amount of catalyst (mg) | Sacrificial agent                                                   | Light source  | H <sub>2</sub> production rate             | Reference |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1       | 1T/2H-MC                                               | 50                      | 0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> /Na <sub>2</sub> S            | 300 W Xe lamp | 73.1 μmol/h                                | 1         |
| 2       | 1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> /CNB                               | 10                      | Triethanolamine (TEOA)                                              | 300 W Xe lamp | 5334 μmol h <sup>-1</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>  | 2         |
| 3       | MoS <sub>2</sub> @TiO <sub>2</sub>                     | -                       | 0.35 M Na <sub>2</sub> S and 0.25 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> | 300 W Xe lamp | 8.43 μmol cm <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> | 3         |
| 4       | 1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> /O-g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> | 10                      | Triethanolamine (TEOA)                                              | 300 W Xe lamp | 1841.72 μmol/g/h                           | 4         |
| 5       | e-BN/e-CN                                              | 20                      | Methanol                                                            | 125 W Xe lamp | 7359 μmol/g/h                              | 5         |
| 6       | 30-1T/2H-MoS <sub>2</sub>                              | 20                      | 0.35 M Na <sub>2</sub> S and 0.25 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> | 150 W Xe lamp | 142.7 μmol/h                               | 6         |
| 7       | MBCN-10                                                | 20                      | Methanol                                                            | 150 W Xe lamp | 290 μmol/h                                 | This work |

**Table S3.** Comparison table representing photocatalytic TCH degradation of various photocatalysts

| Sl. No. | Material                                                            | Source         | Pollutant | Illumination time (min) | Degradation % | References |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1       | VTM-5%                                                              | 1000 W Xe lamp | OTTCH     | 80                      | 92.4          | 7          |
| 2       | ZrO <sub>2</sub> @MoS <sub>2</sub> /g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> | 300 W Xe lamp  | TCH       | 90                      | 94.8          | 8          |
| 3       | MS/BEuCN                                                            | 400 W          | TCH       | 50                      | 99            | 9          |



|   |                                                   |               |     |    |      |           |
|---|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|----|------|-----------|
|   |                                                   | halogen lamp  |     |    |      |           |
| 4 | MoS <sub>2</sub> /B-rGO                           | 300 W Xe lamp | TCH | 90 | 85.2 | 10        |
| 5 | g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /MoS <sub>2</sub> | 300 W Xe lamp | TCH | 40 | 98.6 | 11        |
| 6 | BN/BCN                                            | Solar light   | TCH | 60 | 88.1 | 12        |
| 7 | MBCN-10                                           | Solar light   | TCH | 60 | 95   | This work |

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