

Electronic Supplementary Information:

Sunlight-Driven Photodegradation of Organic Pollutants

Catalyzed by $\text{TiO}_2/(\text{ZnS})_x(\text{CuInS}_2)_{1-x}$ Nanocomposites

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Table S1. Carbon concentration (mol%) of $\text{TiO}_2/(\text{ZnS})_{0.8}(\text{CuInS}_2)_{0.2}$ nanocomposites before and after sintering with/without water vapor. The data were recorded using the Elementar Analysensysteme (GmbH VarioEL).

| | before sintering | $\text{N}_2+\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | N_2 |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Content of carbon | 30.80 | 5.697 | 9.33 |

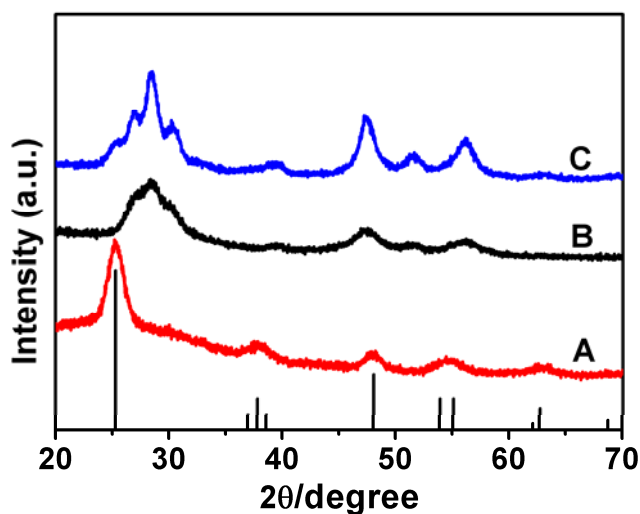


Figure S1. XRD patterns of oleic acid-capped TiO₂ (A) and (ZnS)_{0.8}(CuInS₂)_{0.2} nanocrystals (B) as well as TiO₂/(ZnS)_{0.8}(CuInS₂)_{0.2} (C) nanocomposites after removal of oleic acid. The vertical lines at the bottom correspond to the standard XRD pattern of anatase TiO₂ (JCPDS No.21-1272).

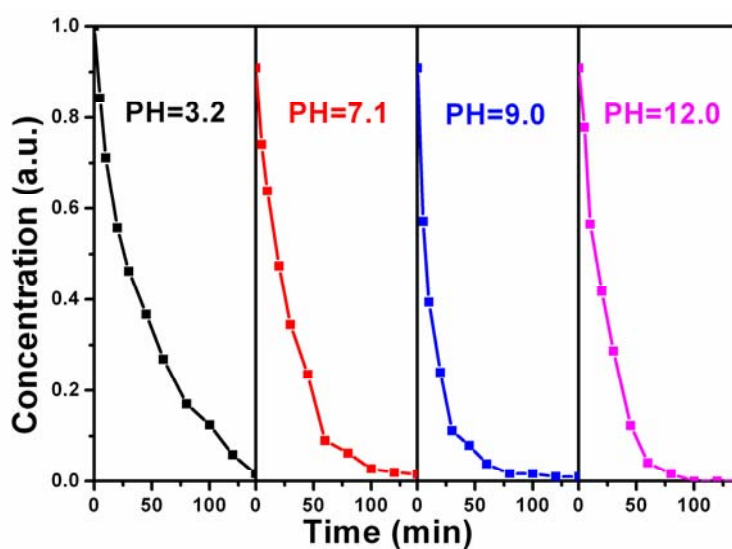


Figure S2. Effect of pH value on the degradation efficiency of R6G catalyzed by TiO₂/(ZnS)_{0.8}(CuInS₂)_{0.2} nanocomposites.

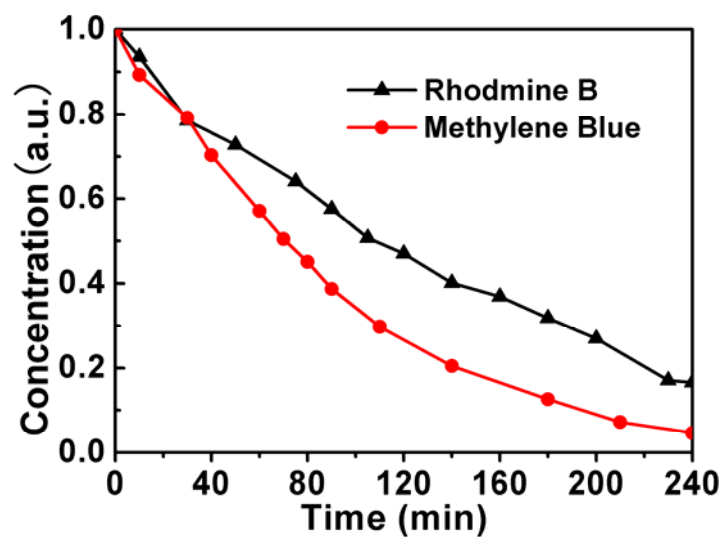


Figure S3. Degradation behavior of rhodamine B and methylene blue by $\text{TiO}_2/(\text{ZnS})_{0.8}(\text{CuInS}_2)_{0.2}$ nanocomposites, individually. 5.0 mg of photocatalyst powder was added to 30 mL of dye (10 mg/L) aqueous solution in each case, and the experiments were performed under visible light. The UV light ($\lambda < 380$ nm) was blocked by a UV filter.

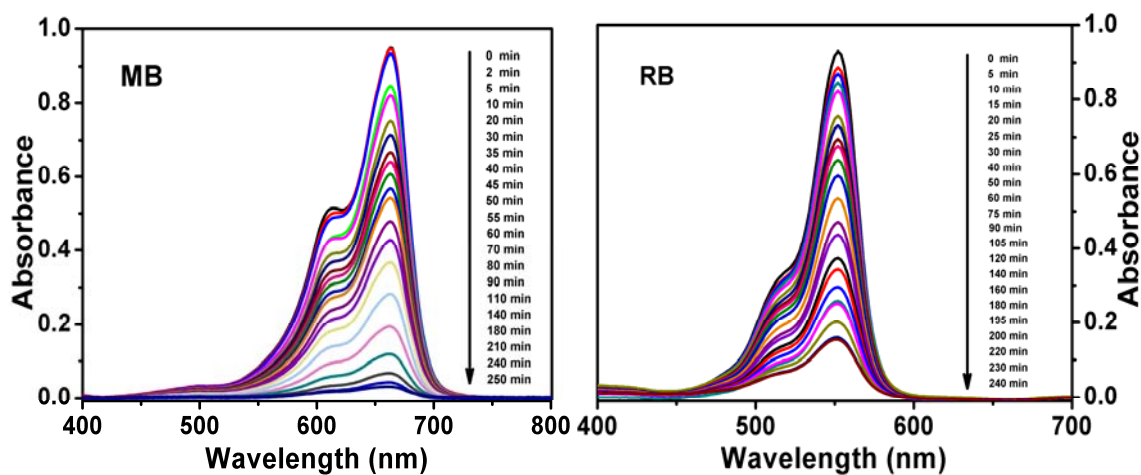


Figure S4. UV/vis absorption spectra of methylene blue (MB) and rhodamine B (RB) as a function of irradiation time in the presence of $\text{TiO}_2/(\text{ZnS})_{0.8}(\text{CuInS}_2)_{0.2}$ nanocomposites.