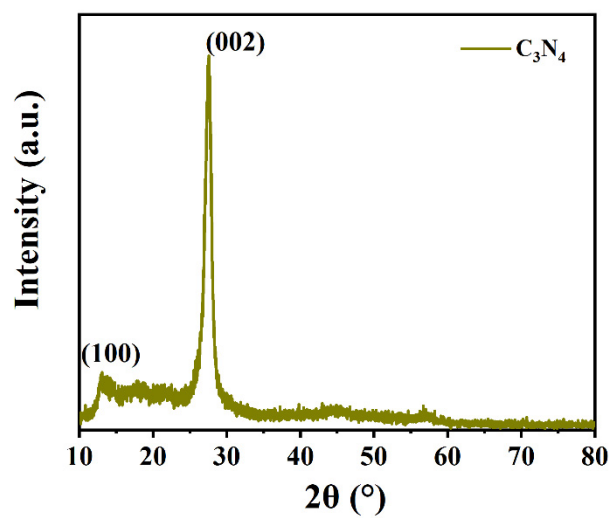
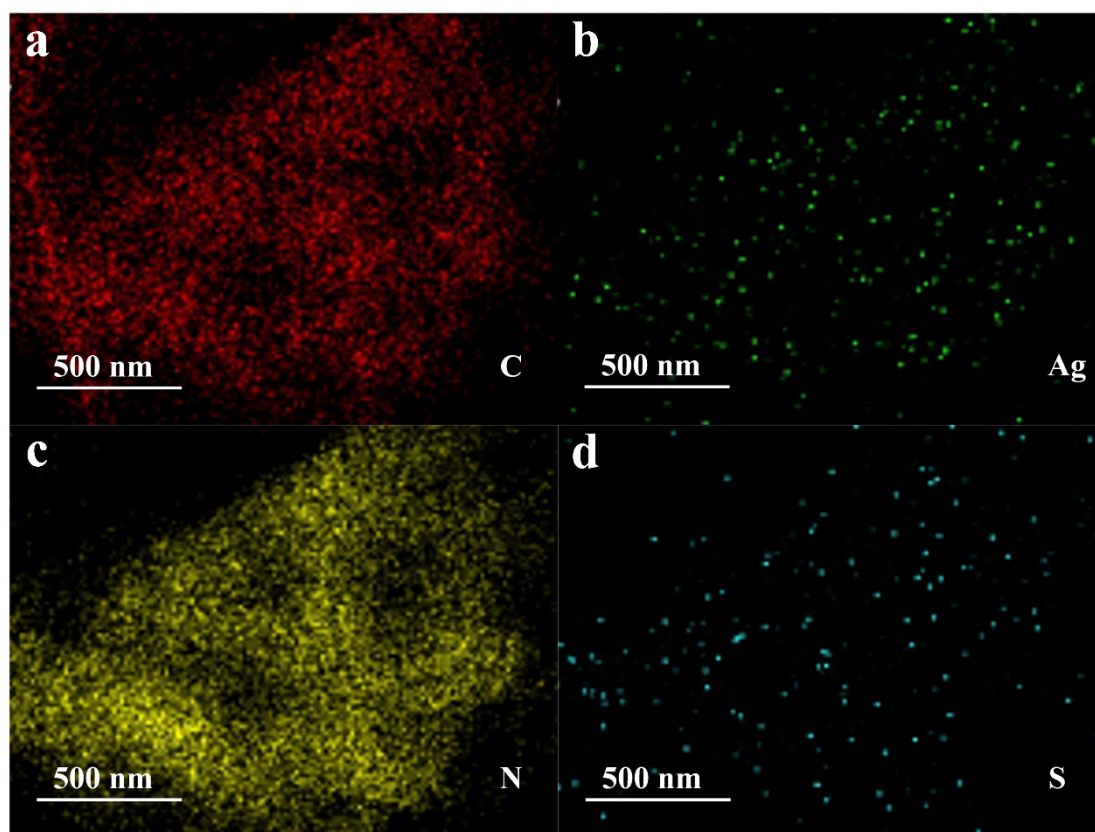


S1



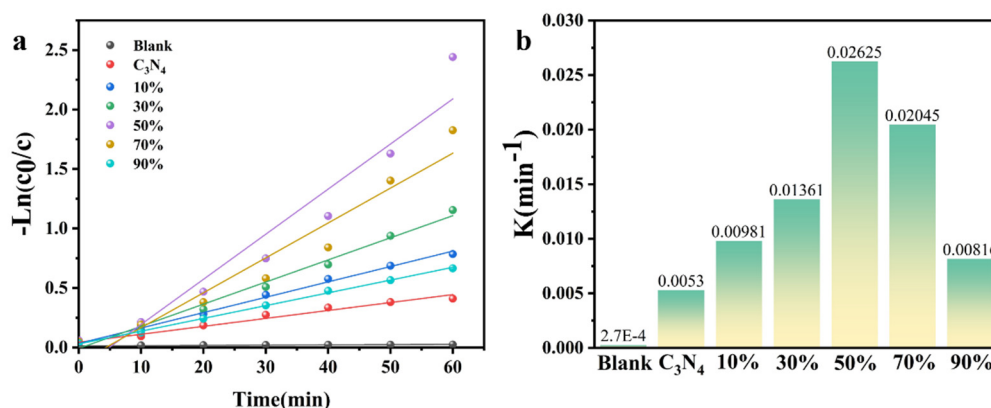
**Figure S1.** The XRD patterns of  $C_3N_4$



**Figure S2.** Mapping diagram of 50 wt % ACN.

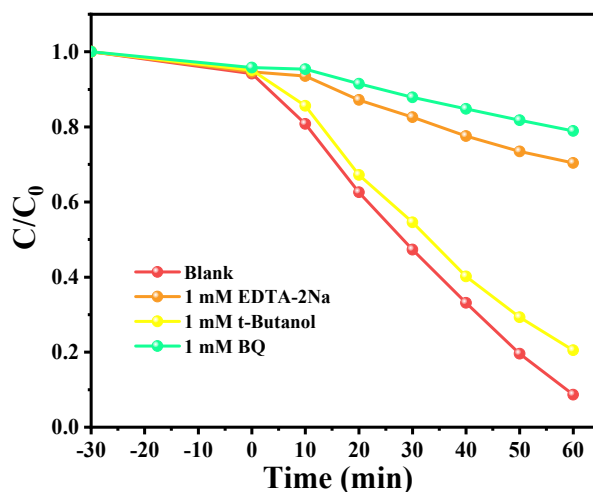
### S3

In Fig. S3a, all curves show a linear relationship indicating that the degradation behavior adheres to first-order reaction kinetics. According to the slope of the lines, the apparent rate constant ( $K_t$ ) can be calculated. As shown in Fig. S3b and d, the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S/g-C}_3\text{N}_4$  ternary composite has the highest rate constant, which is 4.95 times higher than those of pure  $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4$ .



**Figure S3.** Corresponding pseudo-first-order kinetic curves of photocatalytic degradation of TCP, reaction rate constants of photocatalytic degradation of TCP

### S4



**Figure S4.** Photocatalytic degradation of TCP by adding 50% wt % ACN with different trapping agents

To determine the different roles of different active radicals in the degradation of TCP, the specific scavenger was used to conduct free radical capture experiments on corresponding active substances. The trapping agent BQ was used to scavenge  $\bullet\text{O}_2^-$ , t-Butanol to scavenge  $\bullet\text{OH}$ , and EDTA-2Na to scavenge electron  $\text{h}^+$ . In Fig. S4, the main

reactive oxygen species were  $h^+$  and  $\bullet O_2^-$  in TCP degradation process, which were the main active substances that can improve the degradation ratio of TCP under visible light irradiation