

Fabrication of dual-functional Cs₃Bi₂I₉-WO₃ S-scheme heterojunction for photocatalytic H₂ production and polluted water treatment: Optimization, mechanism and toxicity evaluation

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Abstract

Efficient interfacial charge transfer and robust interface interactions are critical for achieving superior separation of carriers and developing advanced heterogeneous [photocatalysts](#). Herein, a novel S-scheme heterojunction of Cs₃Bi₂I₉-WO₃ (CBIW) was synthesized through a simple ultrasonic method. The optimized nanocomposite demonstrated exceptional [photocatalytic](#) performance, achieving a H₂ production rate of 750 μmol. g⁻¹.h⁻¹ and a degradation efficiency of 95 % for [cefixime](#) (CFX) under visible [light irradiation](#). Various characterization techniques, including [XRD](#), [XPS](#), FTIR, [Raman spectroscopy](#), SEM, [TEM](#), and UV-Vis, confirmed the successful formation of the S-scheme heterojunction. Furthermore, [ESR](#) analysis and radical scavenging experiments revealed that [hydroxyl radicals](#) (•OH) and [superoxide radicals](#) (•O₂⁻) played crucial roles in the [photocatalytic](#) degradation of CFX. Also, the formation of this S-scheme heterojunction, significantly enhanced interfacial charge transfer, improving carrier separation and reducing recombination as demonstrated by [PL](#), [photocurrent](#), and [EIS](#) analyses. LC-MS analysis was employed to identify intermediate products formed during the [photodegradation](#) of CFX, facilitating the development of plausible degradation pathways. The ecotoxicological impacts of these byproducts were further evaluated using the Toxicity Estimation Software Tool (T.E.S.T.) and QSAR analysis. The nanocomposites exhibited excellent stability, maintaining consistent [photocatalytic activity](#) over four consecutive cycles. These findings suggest that the Cs₃Bi₂I₉-WO₃ S-scheme heterojunction is a promising photocatalyst for environmental remediation and H₂ production applications.

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