## **Supplementary Information**

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**Figure S1:** Expanded XRD plot for (a) BiVO<sub>4</sub>, (b) Ag<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>, (c) BiVO<sub>4</sub>/Ag<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>, (d) GO and (e) GO/BiVO<sub>4</sub>/Ag<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>.

$$D = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta COS\theta}$$

**S2** 

D is the crystallite size in nm, K is Scherrer's constant  $\approx 0.9$ ,  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the X-ray radiation (Co K $\alpha$ = 1.789 nm),  $\beta$  is the corrected band broadening (full width at half-maximum (FWHM)) of the diffraction peak, and  $\theta$  is the diffraction angle.

Photocatalyst Material	Crystalline size (nm)		
BiVO <sub>4</sub>	44.72		
Ag <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub>	30.85		
GO	9.33		
BiVO <sub>4</sub> /Ag <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub>	32.68		
GO/BiVO <sub>4</sub> /Ag <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub>	36.16		

Table S1: Textural characteristics of the fabricated nanocomposites



Figure S2: Expanded FTIR plot for the fabricated nanocomposites



**Figure S3:** Adsorption performance of fabricated nanocomposites for the removal of ciprofloxacin

## S4: Point of zero charge (pHzpc) evaluation

The point of zero charge (pHzpc) of the synthesized photocatalyst materials were evaluated using the pH drift method <sup>1</sup>. This was done by adjusting the pH of 20 mL 0.1 M KCl with 0.1 M of HCl and NaOH in the range 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. An amount of 0.1 g of the fabricated GO/BiVO<sub>4</sub>/Ag<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> photocatalyst was added and shaken at room temperature for 24 h. The pHzpc of the photocatalysts were obtained by subtracting the final pH of the aqueous solution from the initial pH while the point of intersection with the horizontal axis (initial pH) shows the PZC of value of the material <sup>2</sup>.



Figure S4: (a) Point of zero charge (pHzpc) plot and (b) effect of pH plot of the fabricated  $GO/BiVO_4/Ag_2CrO_4$  photocatalyst



Figure S5: Pore volume and diameter distribution for the fabricated nanocomposites

Photocatalyst	Amount/mg/L	Photocatalytic efficiency (%)	Light source	Reference
ZnAl MMO/RGO <sub>20</sub>	10	90.58 in 2 h	800 W xenon	3
			lamp	
Ag/Ag <sub>2</sub> S/rGO	20	87.60 in 1 h	300 W xenon	4
			lamp	
N-TiO <sub>2</sub>	10	54.50 in 3 h	14 W blue	5
			LEDs lamp	
P-g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	10	60.00 in 3 h	simulated solar	6
			irradiation	
WO <sub>3</sub> -CNDs	10	62.50 in 3 h	simulated solar	7
			irradiation	
g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub> /kaolinite	10	92.00 in 4 h	xenon lamp	8
			$(90 \text{ mW/cm}^2)$	
NiAl LDH/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -	10	91.00 in 3 h	500 W xenon	3
RGO			lamp	
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub> /C-dot	20	90.00 in 3 h	Mercury vapor	9
			lamp	
Bi <sub>3</sub> TaO <sub>7</sub> QDs/g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	10	91.00 in 2 h	86 W blue LED	10
			lamp	
Ag/AgBr/BiVO <sub>4</sub>	10	91.00 in 2 h	300 W xenon	11
			lamp	
GO/BiVO <sub>4</sub> /Ag <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub>	10	94.56 in 2 h	200 W	This study
			fluorescent	
			lamps	

**Table S2:** Comparison of ciprofloxacin degradation by various heterojunction photocatalysts



Figure S6: Total Organic Carbon test for CIP mineralization

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