Co₂SnO₄ nanoparticles as high performance catalyst for oxidative degradation of Rhodamine B dye and pentachlorophenol by activation of peroxymonosulfate

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Catalytic activity of Co(II) and Sn(IV)

The catalytic activity of Co(II) and Sn(IV) for the degradation of RhB dye was evaluated in an aqueous solution. The degradation reaction was carried out in a spectrometric quartz cuvette. $10 \ \mu\text{L}$ of CoCl₂ catalyst (5 μ M) was added into 2 mL aqueous solution of RhB (12.5 μ M) under constant stirring. The suspension was continuously stirred for about 30 min to reach an adsorption-desorption equilibrium between RhB dye and catalyst under dark conditions. Then, 2.4 μ L of peroxymonosulfate (PMS) (0.3 mM) was added to the stable aqueous dye solution under constant stirring. The concentration of RhB was determined using UV-vis spectrophotometry by monitoring the changes in the absorbance maximum at 554 nm.

Similarly, the performance of Sn(IV) for PMS activation was investigated under the same experimental conditions. 10 μ L of SnCl₄.5H₂O catalyst (5 μ M) was added into 2 mL aqueous solution of RhB (12.5 μ M) under constant stirring. The suspension was continuously stirred for about 30 min to reach an adsorption-desorption equilibrium between RhB dye and catalyst under dark conditions. Then, 2.4 μ L of peroxymonosulfate (PMS) (0.3 mM) was added to the stable aqueous dye solution under constant stirring. The concentration of RhB was determined using UV-vis spectrophotometry by monitoring the changes in the absorbance maximum at 554 nm.

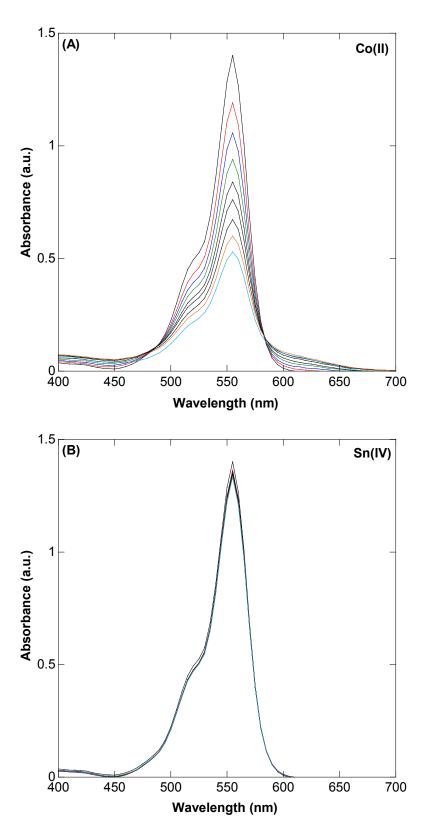


Figure S1. UV-vis absorbance spectra of catalytic degradation of RhB (12.5 μ M) using 0.5 μ M of CoCl₂ (A) and 0.5 μ M of SnCl₄.5H₂O (B) in the presence of 0.3 mM of PMS.

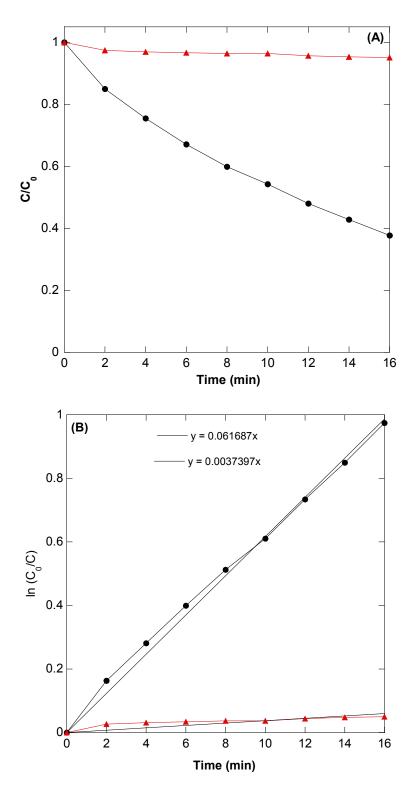


Figure S2. (A) Temporal course of the catalytic degradation of RhB (12.5 μ M), (B) degradation kinetics with first order linearity of ln(C₀/C) = kt using 0.5 μ M of CoCl₂ and 0.5 μ M of SnCl₄.5H₂O in the presence of 0.3 mM of PMS.