Reusable Fe₃O₄ and WO₃ Immobilized onto

Montmorillonite as a Photo-reactive

Antimicrobial Agent

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Supporting Information



Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of C/S-PDMA, C/S-PDMA/MMT, C/S-PDMA/MMT/Fe₃O₄, and C/S-

PDMA/MMT/Fe₃O₄:WO₃.



Figure S2. SEM images of (a) Pure MMT, (b) C/S-PDMA/MMT, (c) WO₃ metal oxide, (d) Fe₃O₄ metal oxide (e) FE-SEM – EDX spectrum of C/S-PDMA/MMT/Fe₃O₄, and (f) FE-SEM – EDX spectrum of C/S-PDMA/MMT/Fe₃O₄:WO₃.



Figure S3. Time-dependent colloidal stability study of C/S-PDMA/MMT/Fe₃O₄:WO₃ in water [(0.1(left side)–0.25 mg/mL (right side))] between 1–5 days. The left axis indicate DLS measurements to evaluate the size distribution and right axis showed the UV–vis absorption at 808 nm.



Figure S4. Photo-thermal heating curves of pure water (DDW), C/S-PDMA, C/S-PDMA/MMT, C/S-PDMA/MMT/Fe₃O₄ (1 mg/mL concentration) under 808-nm laser irradiation with a power density of 2 W/cm².



Figure S5. The colloidal stability study of C/S-PDMA/MMT/Fe₃O₄:WO₃ in water (1 mg/mL) in each step number of cycle towards (a) E. *coli* (b) S. *aureus*. The left axis indicate DLS measurements to evaluate the size distribution and right axis showed the UV–vis absorption at 808 nm.



Figure S6. MTT bacteria cells treated C/S-PDMA/MMT/Fe₃O₄:WO₃ at 1 mg/mL concentration in solution. Right side is S. *aureus* and left is E.*coli*.

		Fe		W	
Bacteria type		Gram positive	Gram negative	Gram positive	Gram negative
sample	0 cycle	0.146	0.142	0.45	0.45
	After 3 cycle	0.1261	0.1251	0.4036	0.3924
Percentage		91%	90.10%	89.70%	89.20%

 Table S1. The identification and the quantification of F and W component determined by the ICP-MS analysis.