

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Effect of irrigation water type and other environmental parameters on CeO<sub>2</sub> nanopesticide- clay colloid interactions

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## Section S-1

**Table-1** Synthetic Fresh water and hard water composition

Major ion concentration	Synthetic fresh water	Synthetic hard water
Na <sup>+</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	250	670
Ca <sup>2+</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	263	1230
Mg <sup>2+</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	60	410
K <sup>+</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	25	110
Cl <sup>-</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	280	680
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	30	100
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	115	600
H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	-	30
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	386	2000
pH	7.4	8.2
DOM (mg/L)	1	1
Total IS	$0.9 \times 10^{-3} M$	$4 \times 10^{-3} M$

## Section S-2

**Table-2** Water composition and in-situ parameters of Hoogly river water, West Bengal, India

Water parameter	River water
<b>Location</b>	22.9316 <sup>0</sup> N 88.4092 <sup>0</sup> E
<b>pH</b>	8.3
<b>Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)</b>	7.4
<b>TDS (mg/L)</b>	258
<b>Conductivity (μS)</b>	427
<b>TOC (mg/L)</b>	1.85
<b>Na<sup>+</sup> (μmol/L)</b>	573.9
<b>K<sup>+</sup> (μmol/L)</b>	63.95
<b>Mg<sup>2+</sup> (μmol/L)</b>	226.3
<b>Ca<sup>2+</sup> (μmol/L)</b>	464.1
<b>Cl<sup>-</sup> (μmol/L)</b>	694.9
<b>SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> (μmol/L)</b>	216.5
<b>NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (μmol/L)</b>	38.7
<b>HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (μmol/L)</b>	1229.3
<b>Total IS</b>	$2.2 \times 10^{-3} M$

### Section S-3

#### Attachement efficiency calculation

Aggregation kinetics of CeO<sub>2</sub> NPs was obtained from the initial rate of change of hydrodynamic diameter with time, measured by time resolved DLS measurements. Attachement efficiency ( $\alpha$ ), was used to quantify the aggregation kinetics of CeO<sub>2</sub> NPs that can be measured by normalizing the aggregation rate constant in the reaction limited regime ( $K_{slow}$ ) to the rate constant in diffusion limited regime ( $K_{fast}$ ) and Critical Coagulation Concentration (CCC) is the value of salt concentration at which aggregation is maximum, where  $\alpha$  approaches to 1<sup>1</sup>. Stability ratio (W) for CeO<sub>2</sub> NPs is measured as inverse of attachment efficiency and given as:

$$Stability\ ratio\ (W) = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{K_{fast}}{K_{slow}}$$

## Section S-4

**Table-3** Zeta potential of suspension mixture in environmental water samples at 25°C

S.No.	Water type	Measured zeta potential (in mV)
1.	DI	$-29.9 \pm 3.18$
2.	Synthetic Fresh water	$-20.5 \pm 5.5$
3.	Synthetic Hard water	$-3.9 \pm 3.1$
4.	River water	$-0.8 \pm 1.1$

### Reference:

1. Raza, G.; Amjad, M.; Kaur, I.; Wen, D., Stability and Aggregation Kinetics of Titania Nanomaterials under Environmentally Realistic Conditions. *Environmental Science & Technology* **2016**, *50* (16), 8462-8472.