

## **Dynamic Light Scattering-Assisted Design of an Optimized NiS-ZnS Nanocomposite for Efficient Photocatalytic Dye Degradation: Experimental and Theoretical Insights**

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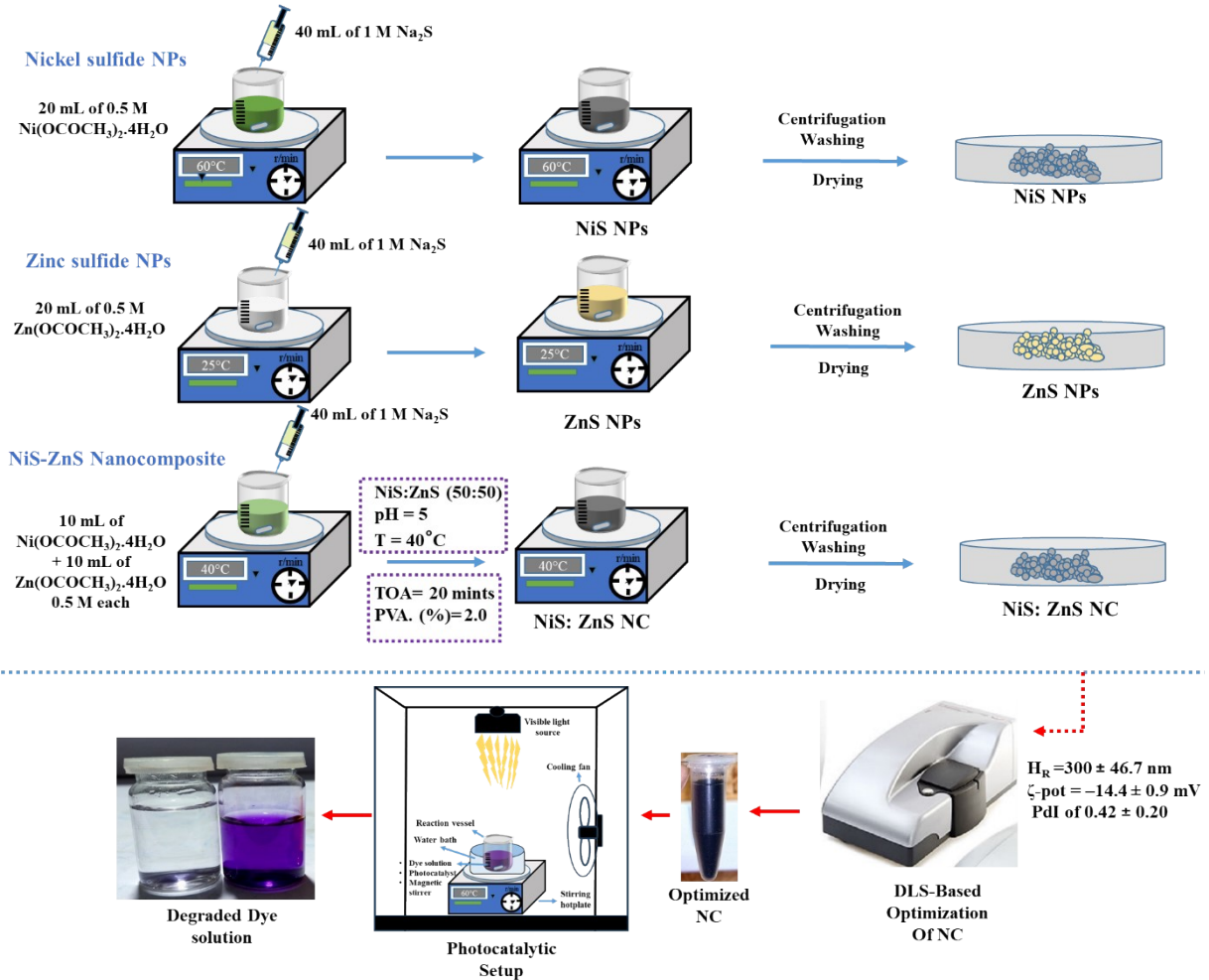
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## Supplementary Information

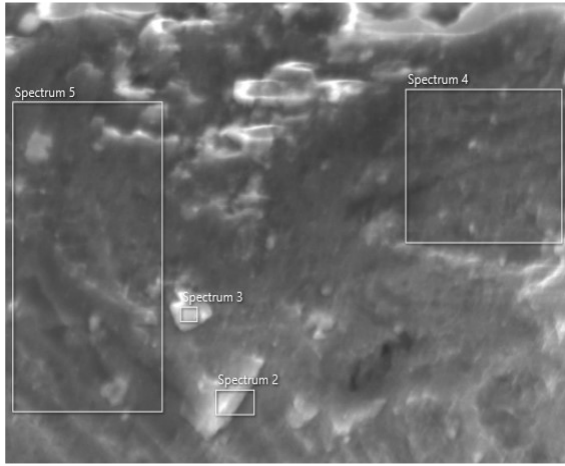


### Synthesis Methodology of NiS, ZnS NPs, and NiS-ZnS NC

Fig. S1. Chemical precipitation and co-precipitation methods for the synthesis of NiS, ZnS, and NiS-ZnS nanocomposite, and experimental setup of photocatalytic degradation.

# Electron Images and EDX Spectra of NiS-ZnS NC

Electron Image 1



Electron Image 2

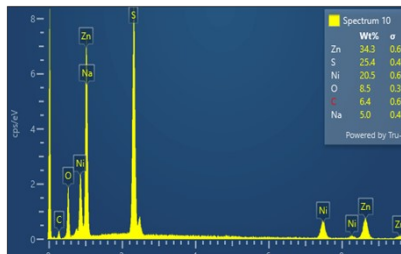
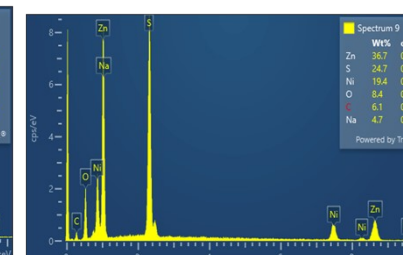
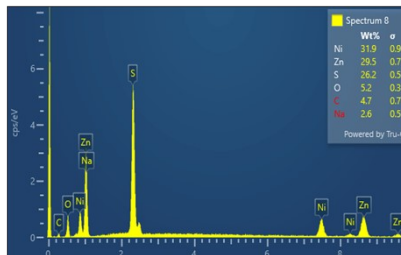
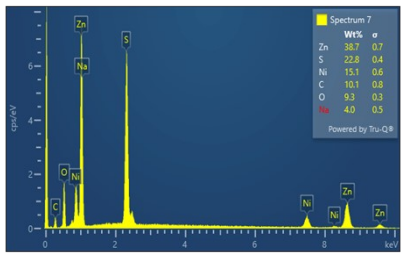
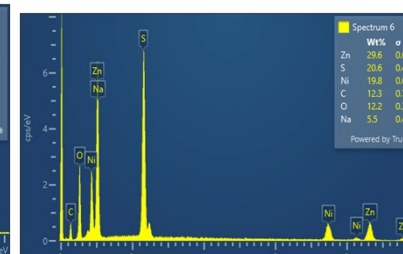
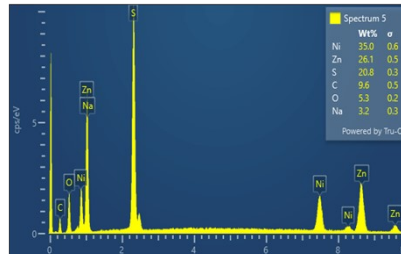
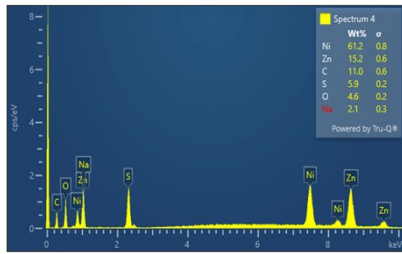
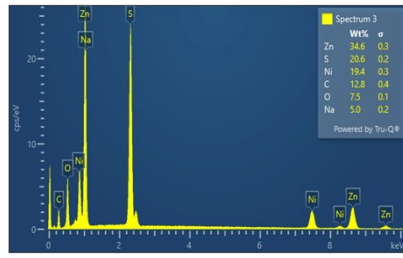
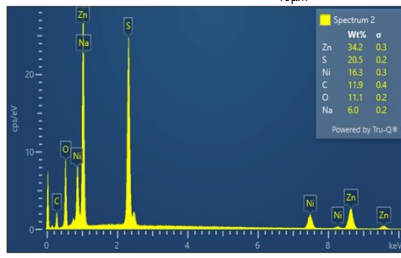
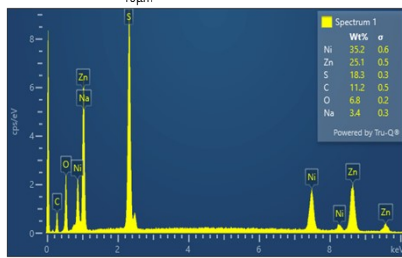
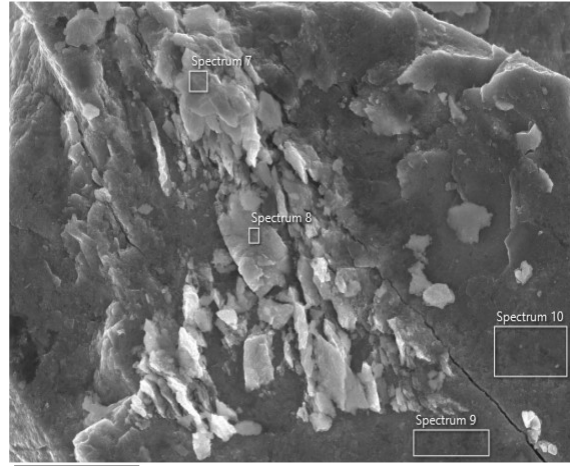
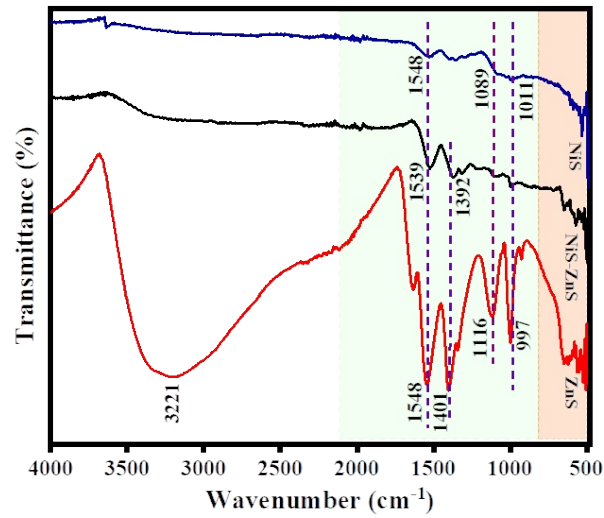


Fig. S2. Electron images and EDX spectra of NiS-ZnS Nanocomposite.

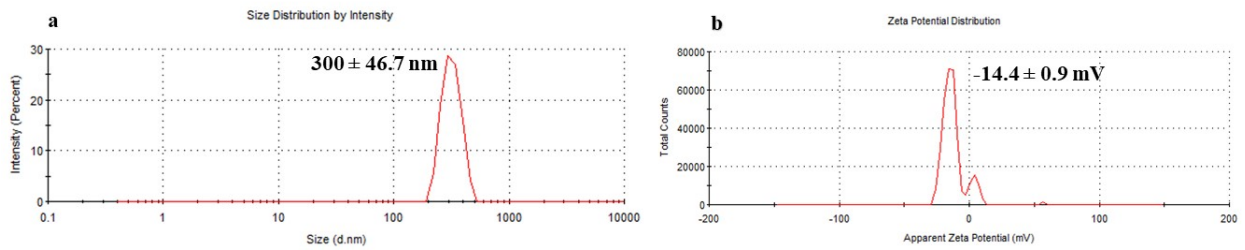
Table S1. EDX results obtained from ten spectra show the weight percentage (%) of each element in the NiS-ZnS nanocomposite. (S = Spectrum)

<b>Element</b>	<b>S-1</b>	<b>S-2</b>	<b>S-3</b>	<b>S-4</b>	<b>S-5</b>	<b>S-6</b>	<b>S-7</b>	<b>S-8</b>	<b>S-9</b>	<b>S-10</b>
	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>	<b>(wt. %)</b>
<b>Ni</b>	35.2	34.2	34.6	62.1	35.0	29.6	38.7	31.9	36.7	34.3
<b>S</b>	25.1	20.5	20.6	15.2	26.1	20.6	22.8	29.5	24.7	25.4
<b>Zn</b>	18.3	16.3	19.4	11.0	20.8	19.8	15.1	26.2	19.4	20.5
<b>C</b>	11.2	11.9	12.8	5.9	9.6	12.3	10.1	5.2	8.4	8.5
<b>O</b>	6.8	11.1	7.5	4.6	5.3	12.2	9.3	4.7	6.1	6.4
<b>Na</b>	3.4	6.0	5.0	2.1	3.2	5.5	4.0	2.6	4.7	5.0
<b>Photocatalysts</b>			<b>Weight. %</b>				<b>References</b>			
<b>NiS-ZnS Nanocomposite</b>			Ni-37.2%	S-23.05%	Zn-18.7%	<b>Given Study</b>				
<b>ZnS/NiS Nanocomposite</b>			Ni-44.4%	S-34%	Zn-21.6%	[1]				
<b>NiS-ZnS QDs</b>			Ni-20.85%	S-20.85%	Zn-52.71%	[2]				



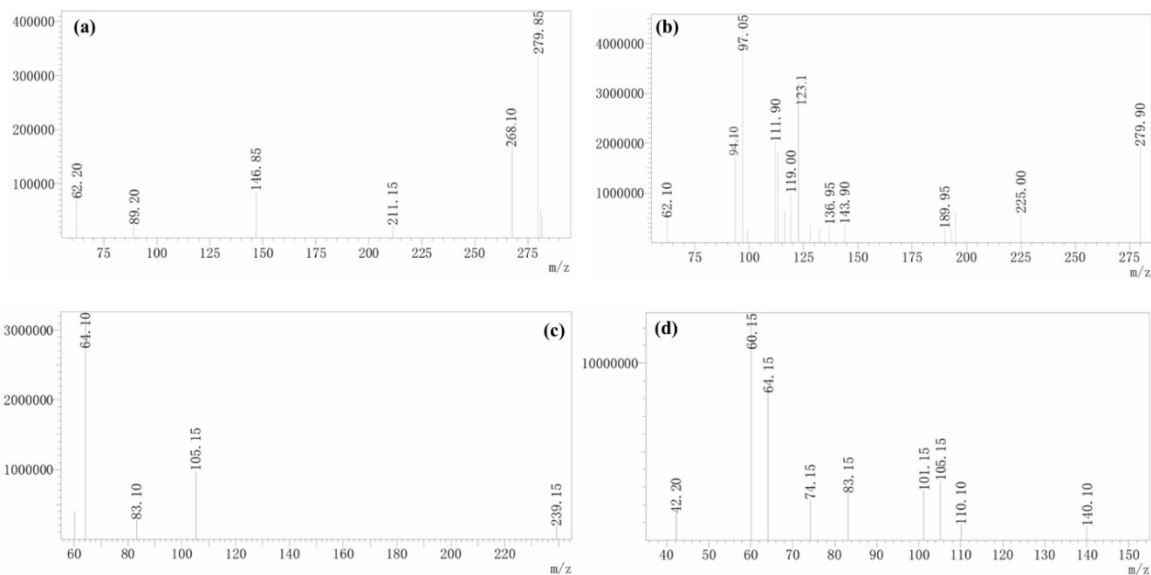
**FTIR Spectra of NiS, ZnS, and NiS-ZnS Nanocomposite**

Fig. S3. FTIR spectra of pure NiS, ZnS NPs, and optimized NiS-ZnS NC.



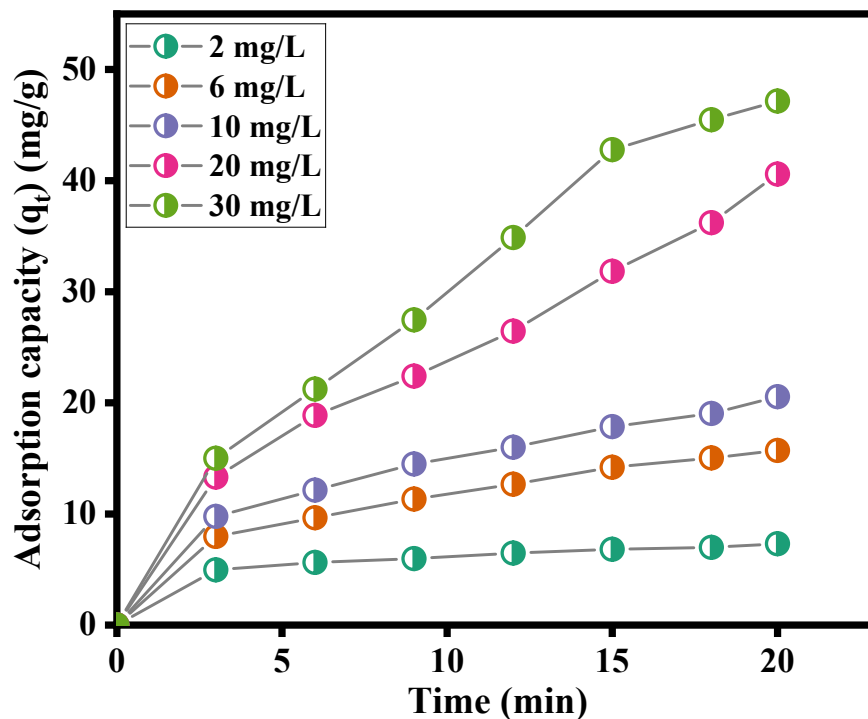
**DLS Studies of Optimized NC**

Fig. S4. (a) Size distribution, and (b) Zeta potential curve of optimized nanocomposite.



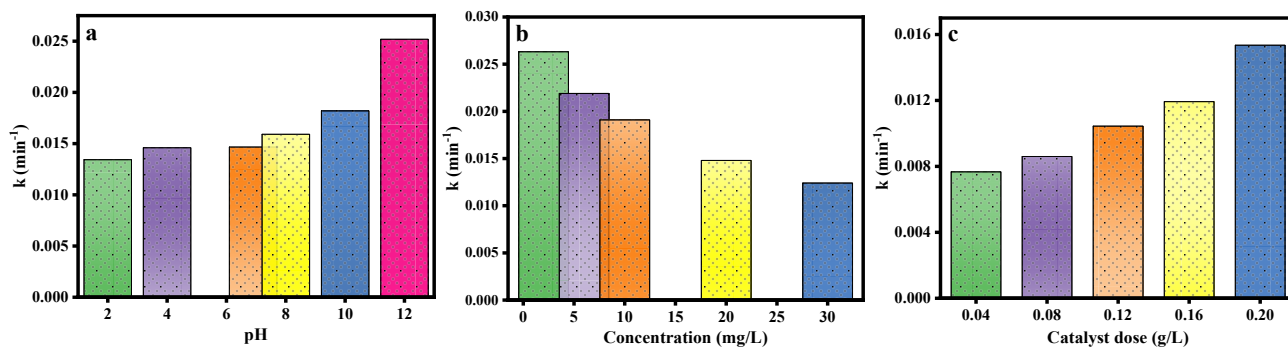
### LC-MS Spectra of Crystal Violet dye after Photocatalytic Degradation

Fig. S5. LC-MS chromatogram of the degraded CV solution after 60 minutes.



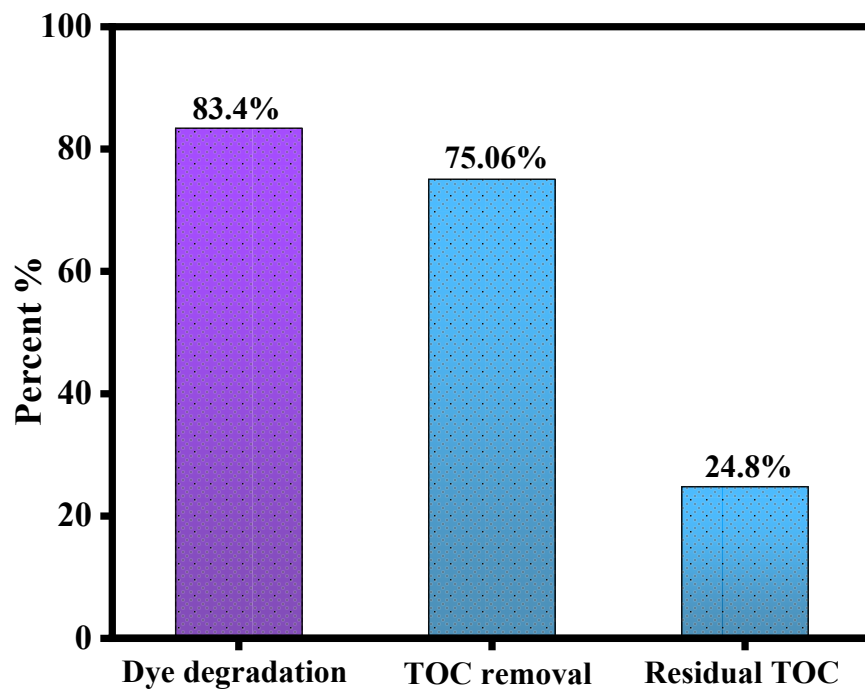
Adsorption Capacity of NiS-ZnS NC for Various Crystal Violet Dye Concentrations

Fig. S6. Effect of initial CV concentration on the adsorption capacity (dose 0.2 g/L, dark reaction time 20 min, pH 6.9, stirring speed = 300 rpm).



PFO Kinetic Models of pH, Concentration, and Dose Study

Fig. S7. PFO kinetic models' apparent rate constant values, (a) Effect of pH (b) Effect of initial dye concentration (c) Effect of photocatalyst loading.



**TOC Analysis**

Fig. S8. TOC analysis (dose 0.2 g/L, CV concentration 20 mg/L, temp 20°C, pH 6.9).

Table S2. The degraded intermediates of CV from the LC-MS chromatogram.

No.	Molecular weight	m/z	Molecular formula	Chemical name	Chemical structures
1	268.10	268.10	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	4-(N,N-dimethylamino)-4'-(N',N'-dimethylamino)benzophenone	
2	240.35	239.15	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	4-(N,N-dimethyl amino)-4'-aminobenzophenone	
3	226.27	225.00	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	4-(N-methylamino)-4'-aminobenzophenone	
4	212.25	211.15	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	4,4'-Bis-aminobenzophenone	
5	137.14	136.95	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	4-aminobenzoic acid	
6	137.18	136.95	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO	4-N,N (dimethyl amino) phenol	
7	123.15	123.1	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO	4-N,N (dimethyl amino) phenol	
8	109.13	110.10	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO	4-aminophenol	
9	93.13	94.10	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N	Aniline	
10	74.08	74.15	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	1-Hydroxypropan-2-one	
11	62.01	62.20	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrates	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
12	60.05	60.10	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Acetic acid	
13	60.01	60.10	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonates	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
14	43.01	42.20	CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sup>+</sup>	Acetyl cation	CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sup>+</sup>

Table S3. The energies of LUMO, HOMO, and bandgap (eV) were calculated using the B3LYP model with the STO-3G basis set.

<b>Materials</b>	<b>E<sub>HOMO</sub> (eV)</b>	<b>E<sub>LUMO</sub> (eV)</b>	<b>Energy gap (eV)</b>
NiS	-2.22	-1.60	0.62
ZnS	-2.04	-0.36	1.68
NiS-ZnS	-1.59	-0.17	1.42
Crystal Violet	-1.46	2.88	4.34
NiS-ZnS@CV (C1)	-1.44	0.58	2.02
NiS-ZnS@CV (C2)	-1.42	0.52	1.94

Table S4. Literature comparison of the interactive energy of CV dye with different materials calculated using Eq. 1.

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Interaction Energy (kcal/mol)</b>	<b>References</b>
SA@6DP + CV	-61.96	[3]
AgNPs@PPC + CV	-95.85	[4]
Watermelon Seeds + CV	-170.25	[5]
Polyacrylamide + CV	-147.95	[6]
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> + CV	-170.28	[7]

NiS-ZnS + CV (C1)	-197.27	Our Work
NiS-ZnS + CV (C2)	-199.18	Our Work

Table S5. Hydrodynamic size ( $H_R$ ) and  $\zeta$ -potential of NC in salt, after dye adsorption and degradation

DLS studies	NC	NaNO <sub>3</sub>	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	NaCl	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	AgNO <sub>3</sub>
$H_R$ (Salts)	300.4±40.7	800.9± 50.1	642± 33	659.7± 43	414±15	394± 0.5
ZP (Salts)	-14.4 ±0.9	-10±1.9	-14± 0.85	-11.9±0.5	-6.4±0.16	-16.7± 0.08
$H_R$ (Dye adsorption)		624±249	707±163	834±329	925±302	1625 ±392
$H_R$ (Dye degradation)		366.6±63	422±92	400.05 ±82.5	399±24	477±117
ZP (Dye adsorption)		-11.4 ±1.1	-5 ±0.85	-4.23 ±0.67	2.4±0.2	-4.6± 0.16
ZP (Dye degradation)		-11.05 ±0.65	-12 ±3.2	-10.6± 0.55	-3.4±0.1	-3.93± 1.57

#### Generation of Hydroxyl Radicals from Nitrate Ions under Visible Light





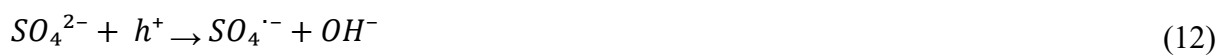
### Generation of Oxygen and Hydroxyl Radical from Nitrate Ions



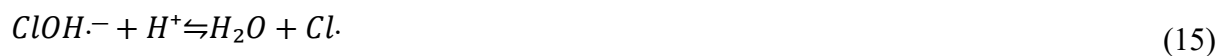
### Generation of Chloride Radical



### Generation of Sulfate Radical



### Generation of Chloride Radical





## References

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