

## Supporting Information

### **Multi-walled carbon nanotubes modified NiCo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> for efficient photocatalytic reduction of hexavalent chromium**

*Qiu Jin<sup>a</sup>, Ziye Zheng<sup>a</sup>, Yuxiao Feng<sup>a</sup>, Tian Shuang<sup>a</sup>, Zuoli He<sup>a,\*</sup>*

*<sup>a</sup>Shandong Key Laboratory of Water Pollution Control and Resource Reuse, School of  
Environmental Science and Engineering, Shandong University, Qingdao 266237, China;*

*\*Corresponding author: Zuoli He;*

Email address: zlhe@sdu.edu.cn(Z. He)

## Materials

PVP (K30), multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs), nickel chloride hexahydrate ( $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), cobalt chloride hexahydrate ( $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), urea, sodium sulfide nonahydrate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ),  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}$  (DPC), potassium dichromate ( $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ),  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  were purchased from Aladdin Inc. (Shanghai, China). The ultrapure water (UPW) used in all experiments was obtained from a Direct-Q system (Millipore, Billerica, MA) with a resistivity of  $18.2 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{cm}$ .

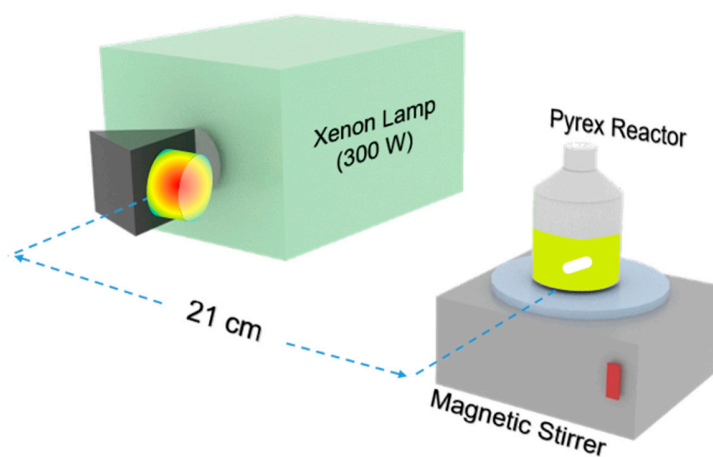
## Characterizations

The crystal structure of the samples was determined via Bruker D8 X-ray diffractometer (XRD) using Cu target radiation source ( $\lambda = 0.154178 \text{ nm}$ ). Transmission electron micrographs (TEM) and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) images were obtained by using a Talos F200X transmission electron microscope (FEI, USA). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were conducted by using Thermo Scientific K-Alpha+ with a mono-chromic X-ray source (Al K $\alpha$  line, 1486.6 eV). UV-vis diffuse reflection spectra (UV-vis DRS) were carried by (UV2600). The 300 W Xenon lamp (CEL-HXF300-T3) worked as a UV-vis light source.

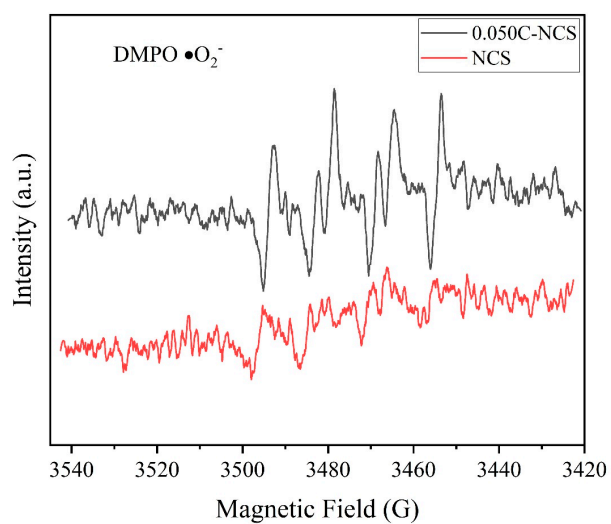
## Electrochemical Measurements

Electrochemical analysis was carried out via an electrochemical workstation (660E). The test system employed a standard three-electrode system containing a Pt foil counter electrode, Ag/AgCl reference electrode and a working electrode. The working electrode was prepared as follows: 10 mg samples and 10  $\mu\text{L}$  Nafion aqueous were added to 1 mL ethanol, then sonicated for 30 min to get a slurry mixture. Part of the mixture (40  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was dropped onto the  $1 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$  FTO glass and dried at room temperature overnight. The

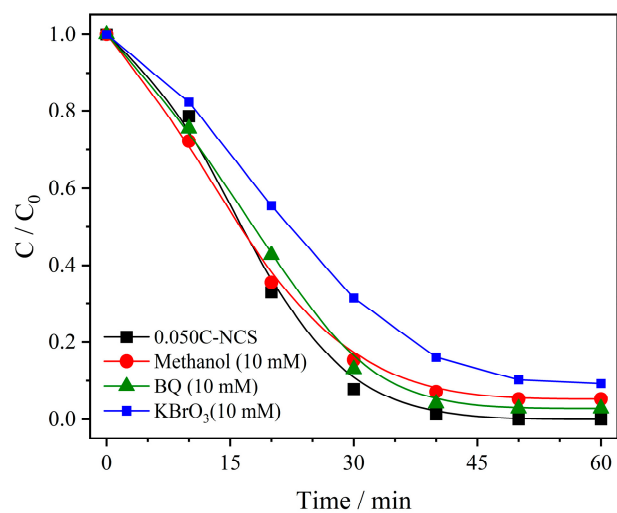
electrolyte was chosen as 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution and transient photocurrent, EIS responses were conducted under intermittent simulated solar light, and the light source was a 300 W Xe lamp (CEL-HXF300-T3). Mott-Schottky plots of the photocatalysts were collected at 1000 Hz with a potential range of -1 V to 1 V.



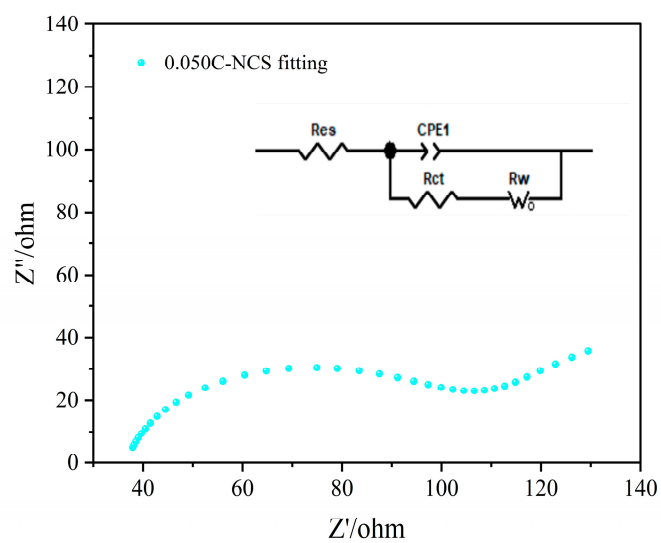
**Figure S1.** The schematic diagram of the reactor.



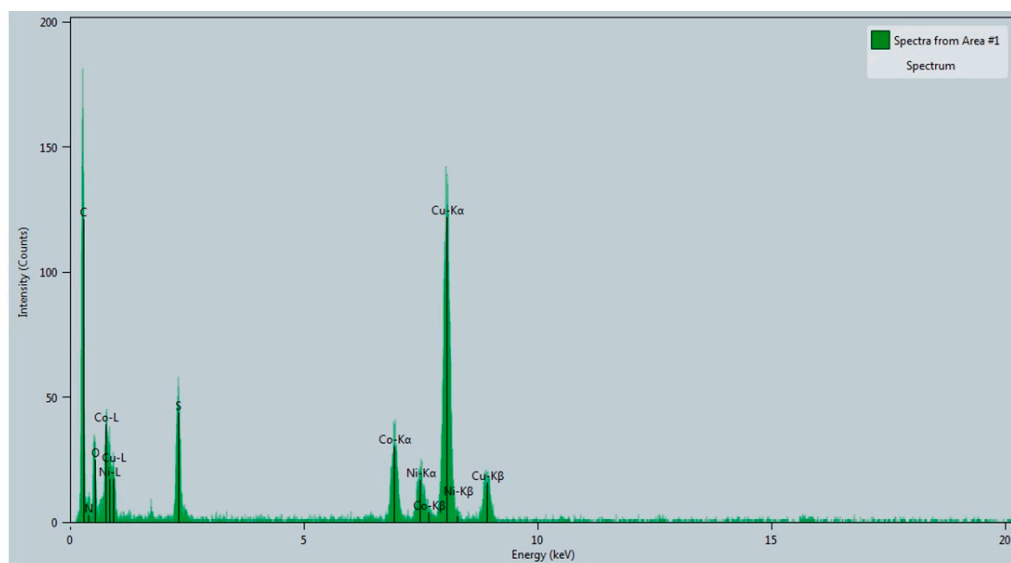
**Figure S2.** ESR spectrum of the  $\bullet\text{O}_2^-$  produced by  $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4$  and 0.050 CNT- $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4$  under visible-light irradiation.



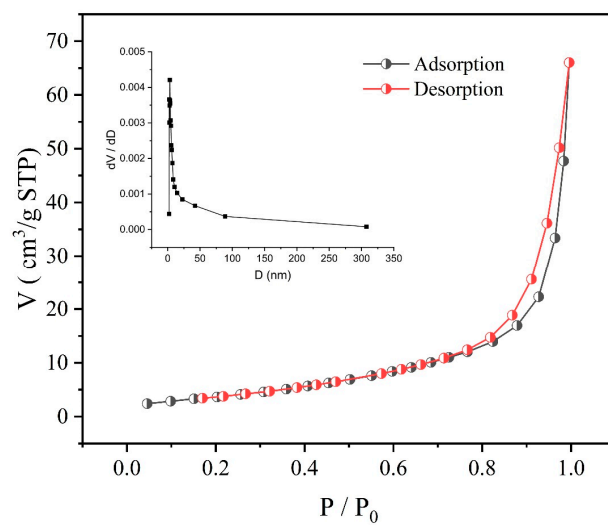
**Figure S3.** Effect of scavengers on photocatalytic degradation of Cr(VI) during the trapping experiments of the 0.050 CNT-NiCo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>.



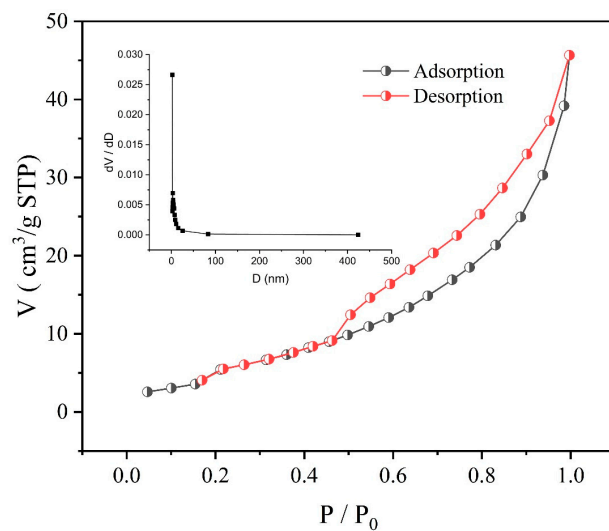
**Figure S4.** Circuit fitted Nyquist plot of the 0.050C-NCS with a suitable modified Randle circuit (inset).



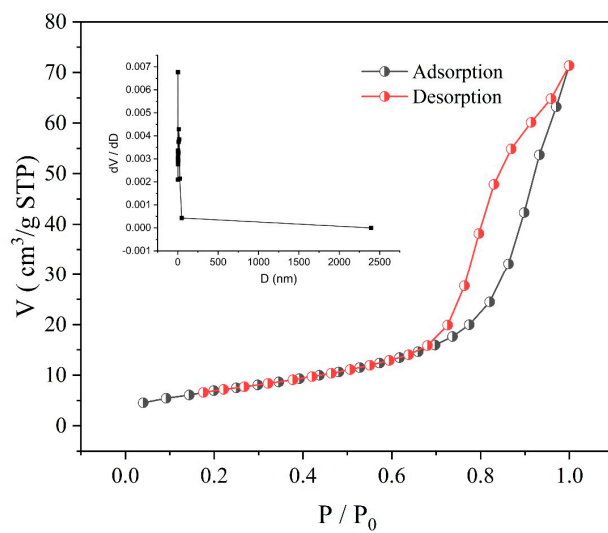
**Figure S5.** Energy dispersive spectroscopy of 0.050 CNT-NiCo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>.



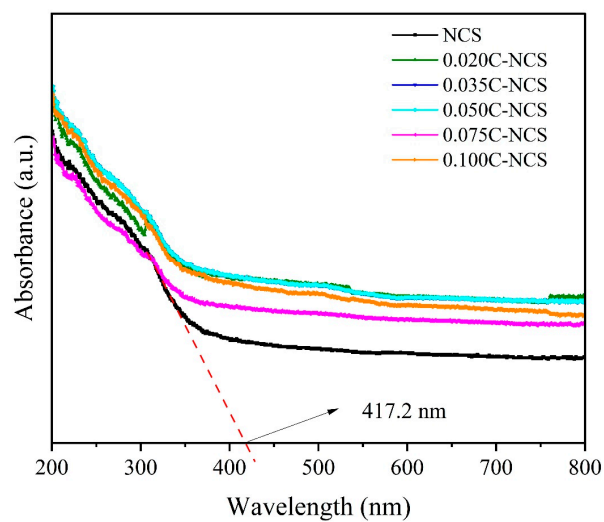
**Figure S6.** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption and desorption isotherms and corresponding pore-size distribution curves (inset) for 0.005 CNT-NiCo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>.



**Figure S7.**  $N_2$  adsorption and desorption isotherms and corresponding pore-size distribution curves (inset) for 0.035 CNT-NiCo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>.



**Figure S8.**  $N_2$  adsorption and desorption isotherms and corresponding pore-size distribution curves (inset) for 0.075 CNT-NiCo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>.



**Figure S9.** UV-vis Diffuse Reflectance Absorption Spectra (DRS) of as-prepared samples with different amounts of CNT



**Table S1.** Comparison of photocatalytic efficiency for photocatalytic reduction of Cr(VI) between previously reported literature and the present work.

<b>Material</b>	<b>C<sub>catalyst</sub> (g/L)</b>	<b>C<sub>Cr(VI)</sub> (mg/L)</b>	<b>Reaction Time Adsorption catalytic (min)</b>	<b>+ Removal (%)</b>	<b>Refs.</b>
OH-TiO <sub>2</sub>	1	10	30 min + 30 min	88	[1]
TiO <sub>2</sub> /Nd	1	10	30 min + 180 min	99	[2]
Gd(OH) <sub>3</sub> /RGO	1	10	30 min + 120 min	83	[3]
RGO/ $\alpha$ FeOOH	1	10	30 min + 180 min	94	[4]
SrTiO <sub>3</sub>	1	20	60 min + 240 min	99	[5]
ZnWO <sub>4</sub>	1	40	60 min + 45 min	32	[6]
ZrO <sub>2</sub> -CuO	1	40	10 min + 20 min	80	[7]
rGO@TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.67	10	30 min + 180 min	98	[8]
BiVO <sub>4</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	0.5	10	10 min + 60 min	91.2	[9]
Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	0.5	40	30 min + 120 min	90	[10]
SnO <sub>2</sub> @Bi <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>6</sub>	0.3	10	15 min + 50 min	98.2	[11]
MoS <sub>2</sub> -Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	0.25	5	60 min + 30 min	98	[12]
CPVA/MoS <sub>2</sub> -OH	0.2	100	60 min + 105 min	96	[13]
Bi <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>6</sub> /Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	0.4	20	80 min + 16 min	100	[14]
BiOCl/Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	1	50	40 min + 9 min	100	[15]
SnS <sub>2</sub> -In <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	0.2	40	30 min + 30 min	100	[16]
0.050C-NCS	0.5	50	30 min + 40 min	100	Here

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