



Article

Effective Adsorptive Removal of Coomassie Violet Dye from Aqueous Solutions Using Green Synthesized Zinc Hydroxide Nanoparticles Prepared from *Calotropis gigantea* Leaf Extract

Vairavel Parimelazhagan ^{1,*}, Kannan Natarajan ², Srinath Shanbhag ¹, Sumanth Madivada ¹ and Harish S. Kumar ^{1,*}

Supplementary Materials

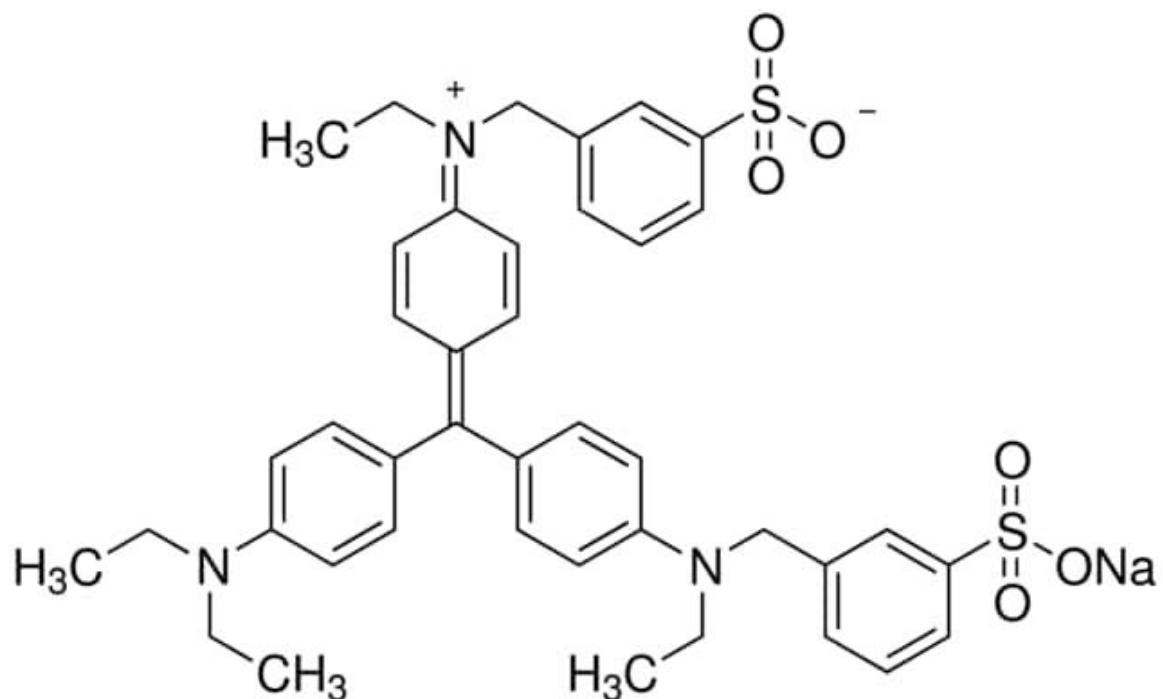


Figure S1. Chemical structure of Coomassie violet (CV) dye.

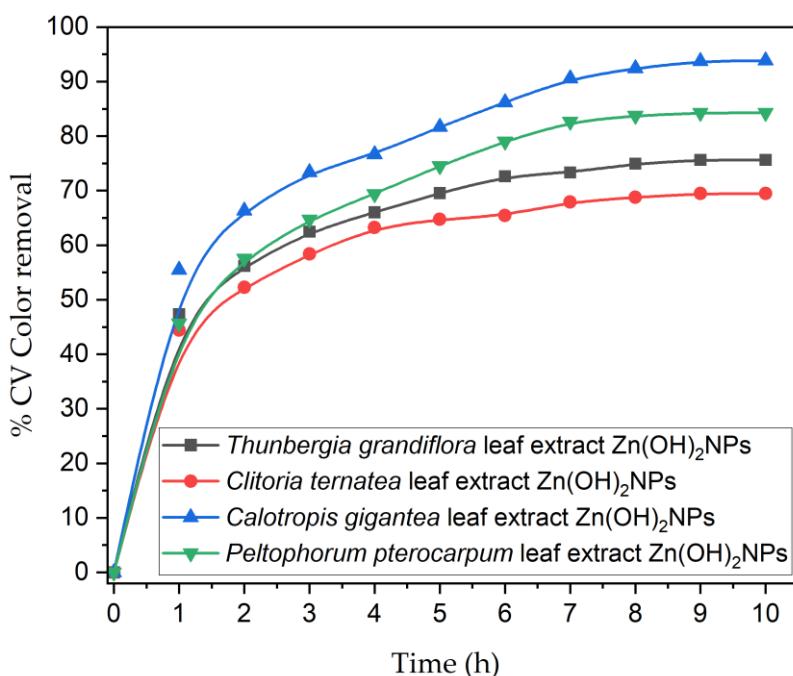


Figure S2. Selection of suitable plant leaf extract zinc hydroxide nanoparticles for the removal of CV dye from wastewater. (Initial pH: 2; initial dye concentration: 100 mg L⁻¹; plant leaf extract nanoparticle adsorbent dosage: 5 g L⁻¹; adsorbent particle size: < 150 µm; agitation speed: 150 rpm; contact time 10 h; temperature: 299 K)

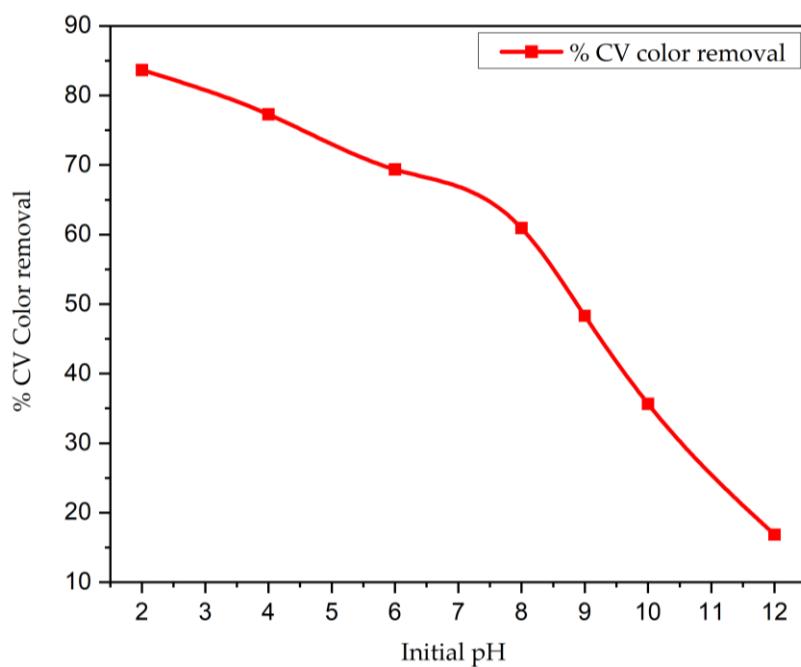


Figure S3. Effect of initial pH on decolorization of CV dye using *Calotropis gigantea* leaf extract zinc hydroxide nanoparticles (CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs) adsorbent. (Initial dye concentration: 200 mg L⁻¹; CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent dosage: 6 g L⁻¹; adsorbent particle size: 65.38 µm; shaking speed: 150 rpm; temperature: 299 K; contact time: 8 h)

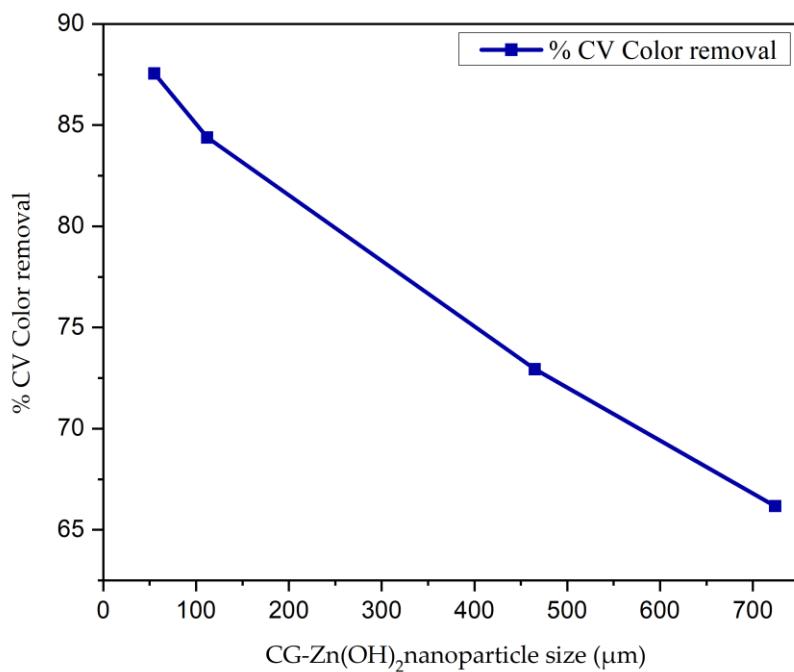


Figure S4. Effect of CG-Zn(OH)₂ nanoparticle size on CV dye decolorization. (Initial pH: 2; initial dye concentration: 200 mg L⁻¹; CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent dosage: 6 g L⁻¹; shaking speed: 150 rpm; temperature: 299 K; contact time: 8 h)

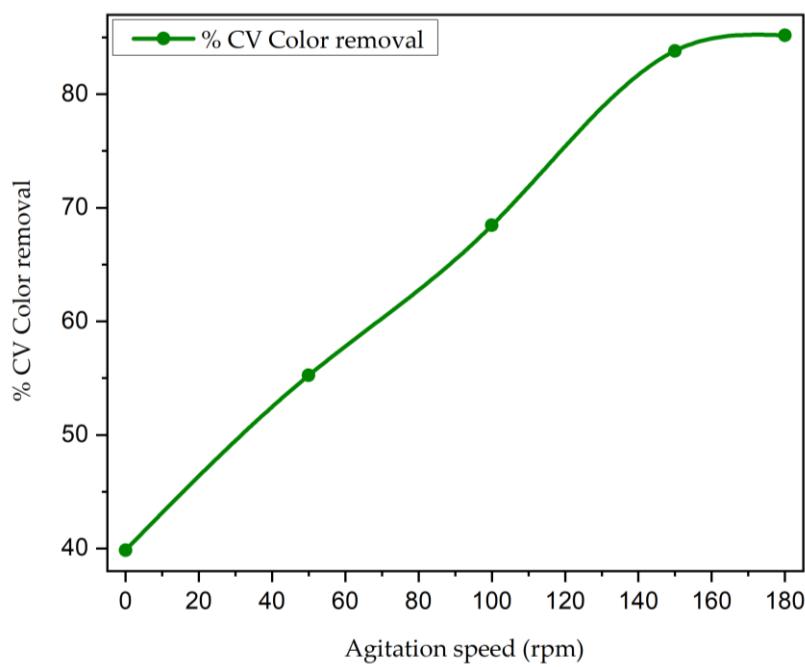


Figure S5. Effect of shaking speed on the decolorization of CV dye using CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent. (Initial pH: 2; initial dye concentration: 200 mg L⁻¹; CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent dosage: 6 g L⁻¹; adsorbent particle size: 65.38 μm; temperature: 299 K; contact time: 8 h)

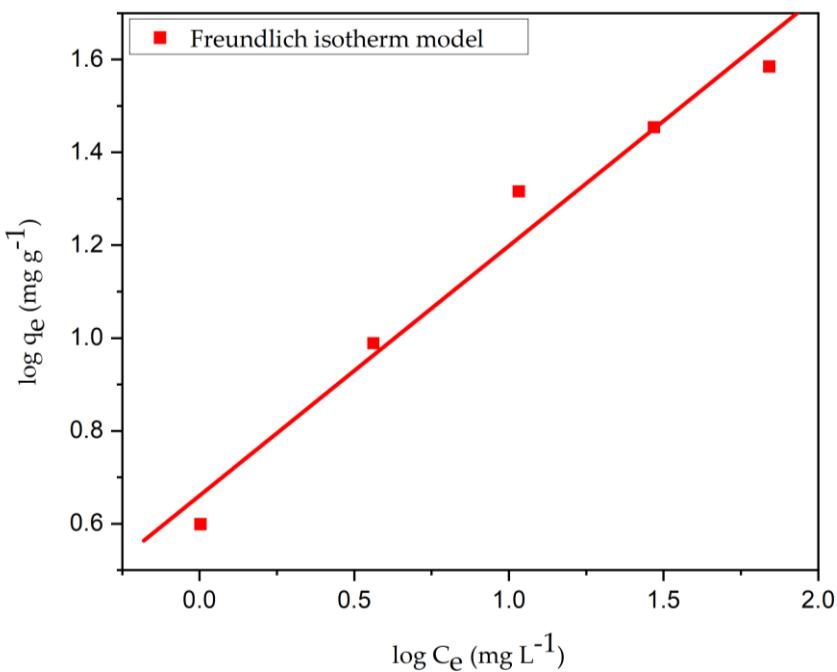


Figure S6. Freundlich isotherm plot for decolorization of CV dye using CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent. (Initial pH: 2; initial dye concentration: 25–300 mg L⁻¹; CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent dosage: 6 g L⁻¹; adsorbent particle size: 78 μ m; shaking speed: 150 rpm; temperature: 299 K; contact time: 24 h)

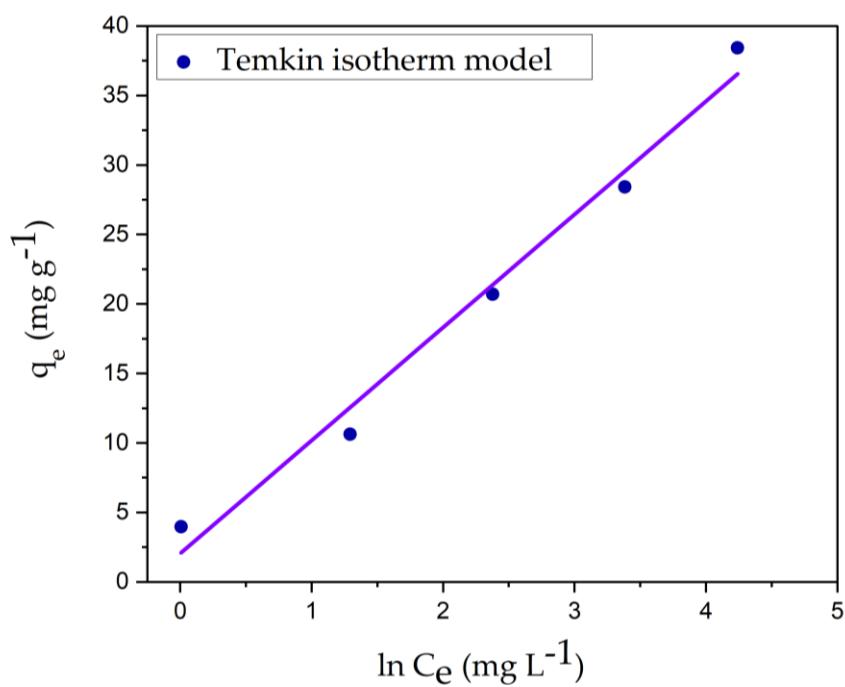
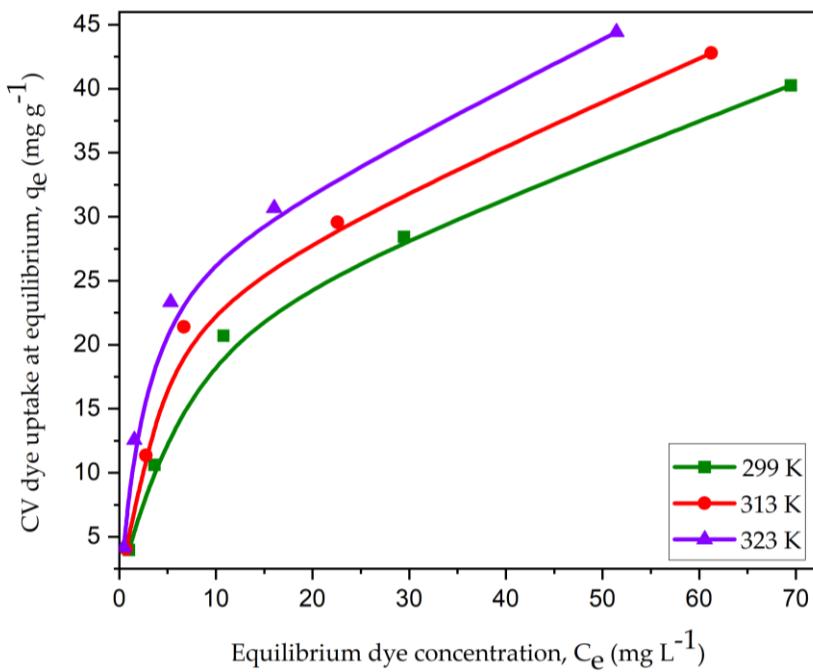
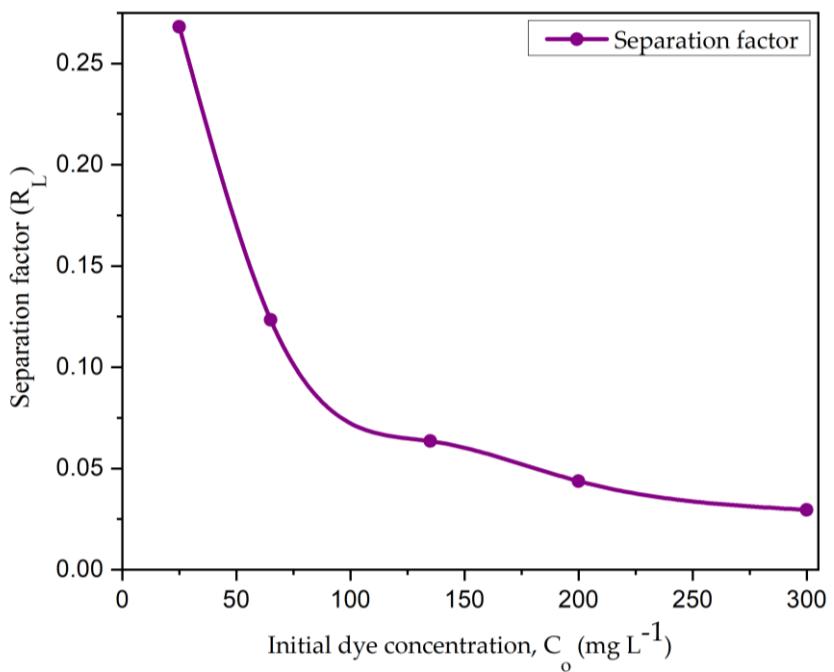


Figure S7. Temkin isotherm plot for decolorization of CV dye using CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent. (Initial pH: 2; initial dye concentration: 25–300 mg L⁻¹; CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent dosage: 6 g L⁻¹; adsorbent particle size: 78 μ m; shaking speed: 150 rpm; temperature: 299 K; contact time: 24 h)



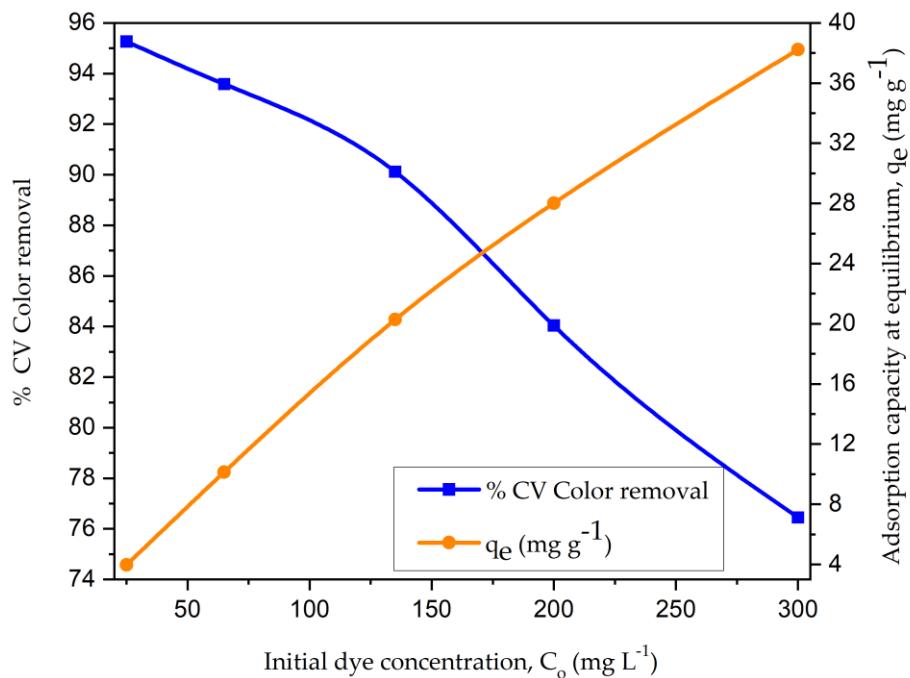


Figure S10. Effect of initial dye concentration on decolorization of CV dye using CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent. (Initial pH: 2; CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent dosage: 6 g L⁻¹; adsorbent particle size: 78 μm ; shaking speed: 150 rpm; contact time: 24 h)

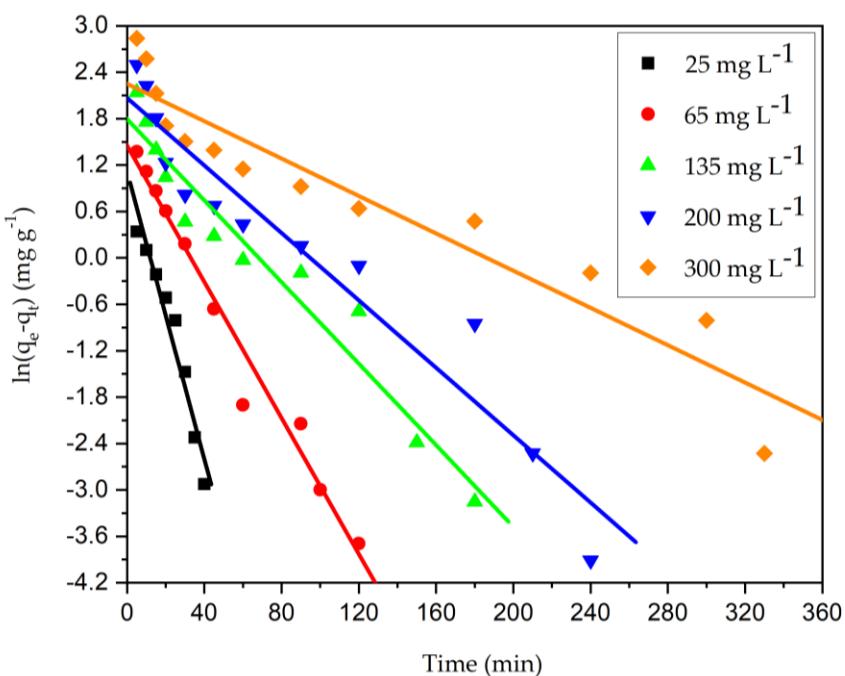


Figure S11. Lagergren pseudo-first-order kinetic plot for decolorization of CV dye using CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent. (Initial pH: 2; initial dye concentration: 25–300 mg L⁻¹; CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent dosage: 6 g L⁻¹; adsorbent particle size: 78 μm ; shaking speed: 150 rpm; temperature: 299 K; contact time: 24 h)

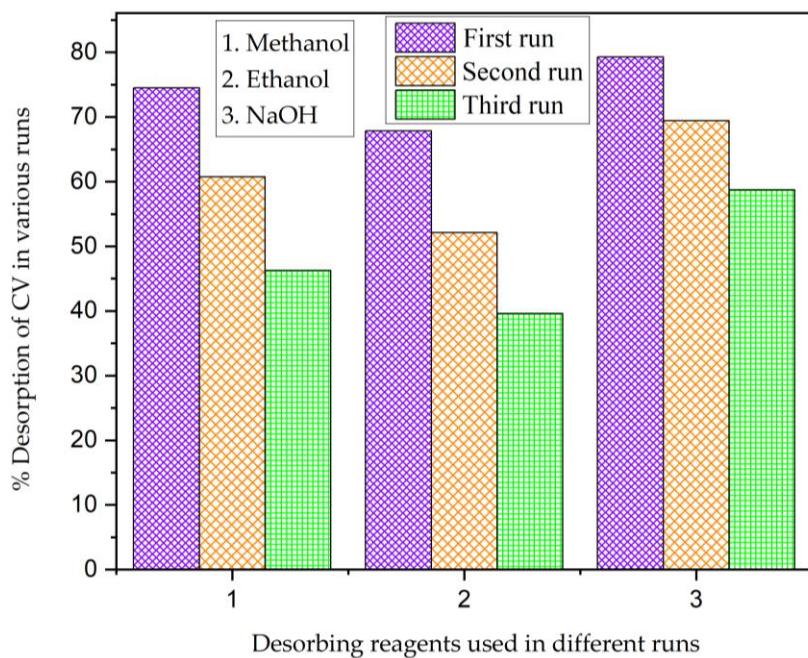


Figure S12. Desorption efficiency of CV dye from CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs loaded adsorbent in various runs. (Volume of desorbing reagent: 100 mL; shaking speed: 150 rpm; temperature: 299 K; contact time: 24 h)

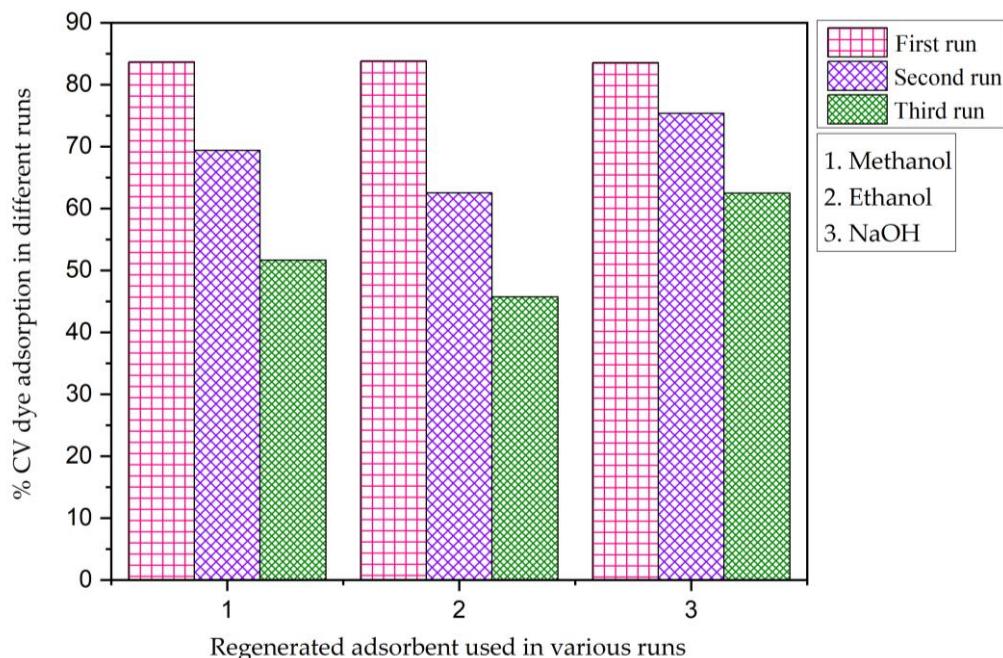


Figure S13. Reusability of CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent for the decolorization of CV dye in various runs. (Initial pH: 2; initial dye concentration: 200 mg L⁻¹; volume of dye solution: 100 mL; shaking speed: 150 rpm; temperature: 299 K; contact time: 24 h)

Table S1. Activation energy for the decolorization of CV dye onto CG-Zn(OH)₂NPs adsorbent at various initial dye concentrations.

Initial dye concentration, C_o (mg L⁻¹)	Activation energy, E_a (kJ mole⁻¹)
25	45.927
65	44.432
135	43.836
200	40.826
300	40.089