

Supporting Information (SI)

Unlocking the Potential of N-Doped SnO₂ for Sustainable Photocatalytic Degradation of Carcinogenic Dyes

Bhawna¹, Ritika Sharma², Sanjeev Kumar¹, Ravinder Kumar³, Prasanta Kumar Sahu⁴, Vandana Kumari⁵, Ajay Kumar Mishra^{6,7,8,*} and Vinod Kumar^{9,*}

Tables and Captions

Table S1: Calculation of parameters of N:SnO₂ nanoparticles.

Phase	Space Group	Cell Parameters (Å)			Angles (°)		
		a	b	c	α	β	γ
SnO ₂	Tetragonal <i>P4₂/mnm</i>	4.738	4.738	3.187	90	90	90

Figures and Captions

Figure SI

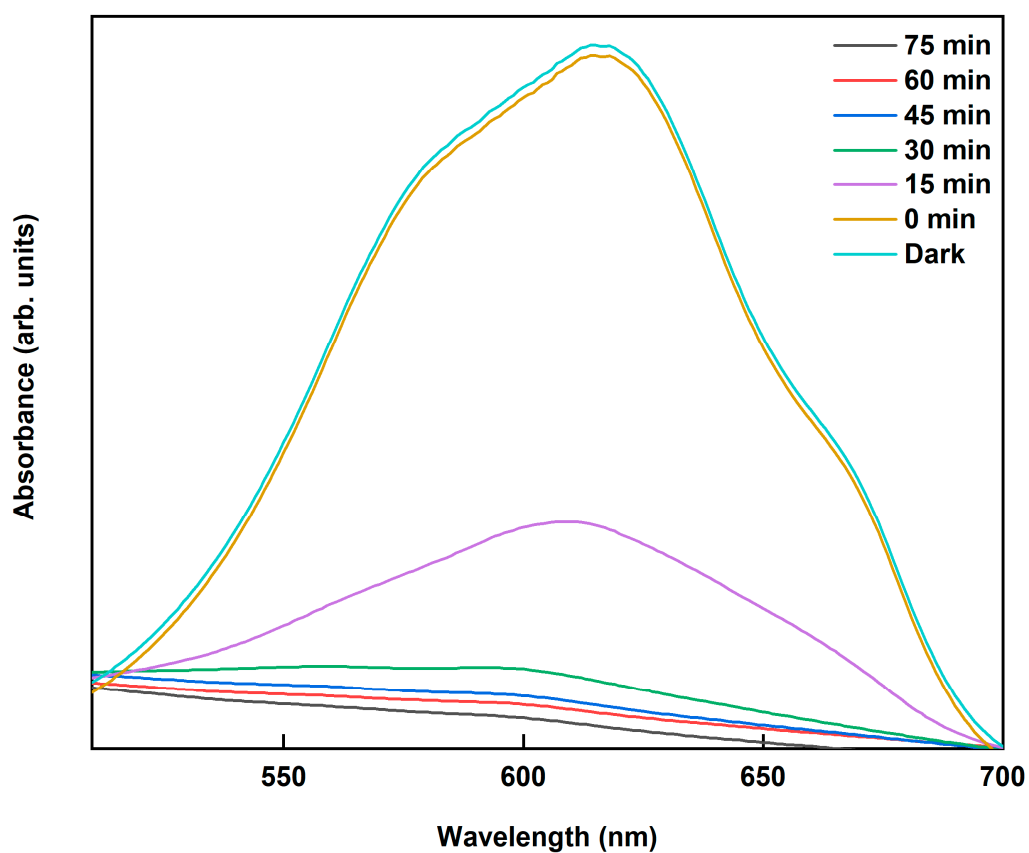


Figure S1: The temporal absorption spectrum changes of methylene blue (MB) aqueous solution in the presence of N:SnO₂ NPs under UV light irradiation.



Figure S2: Color disappearance of MB aqueous solution in the presence of N:SnO₂ NPs under UV light irradiation.

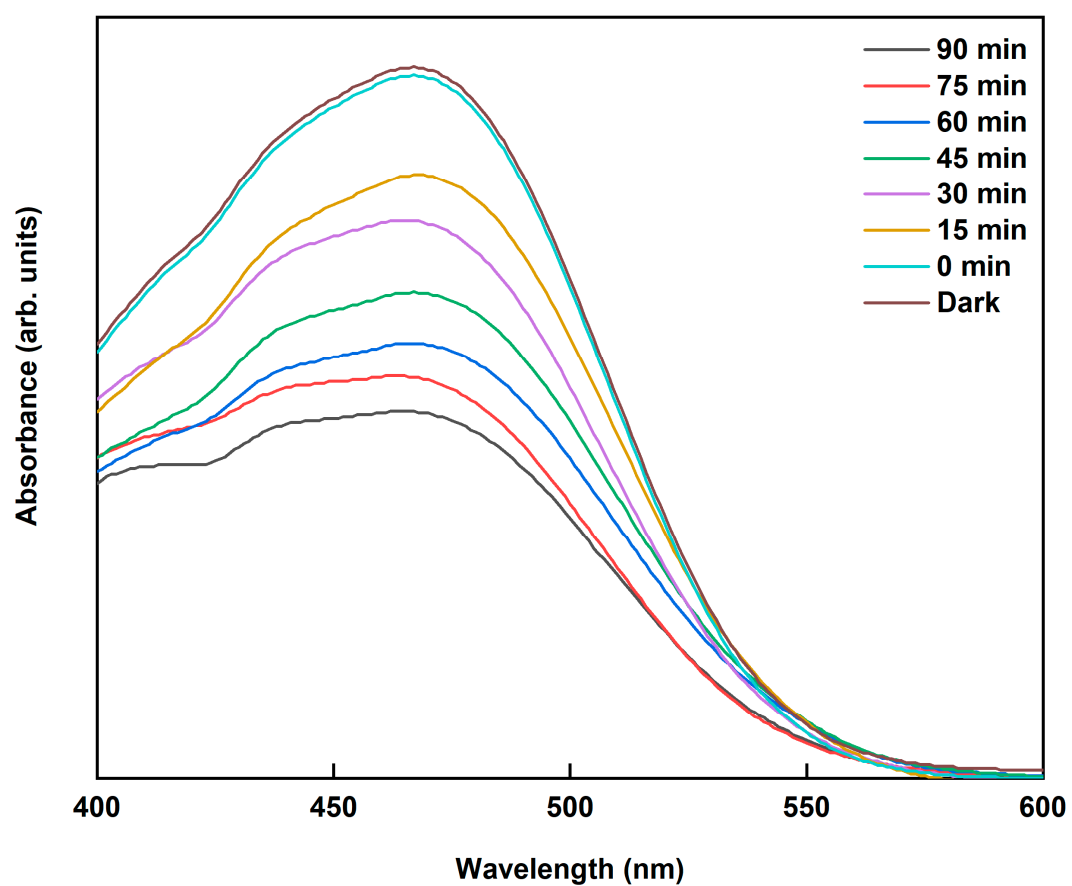


Figure S3: The temporal absorption spectrum changes of methyl orange (MO) aqueous solution in the presence of N:SnO₂ NPs under UV light irradiation.

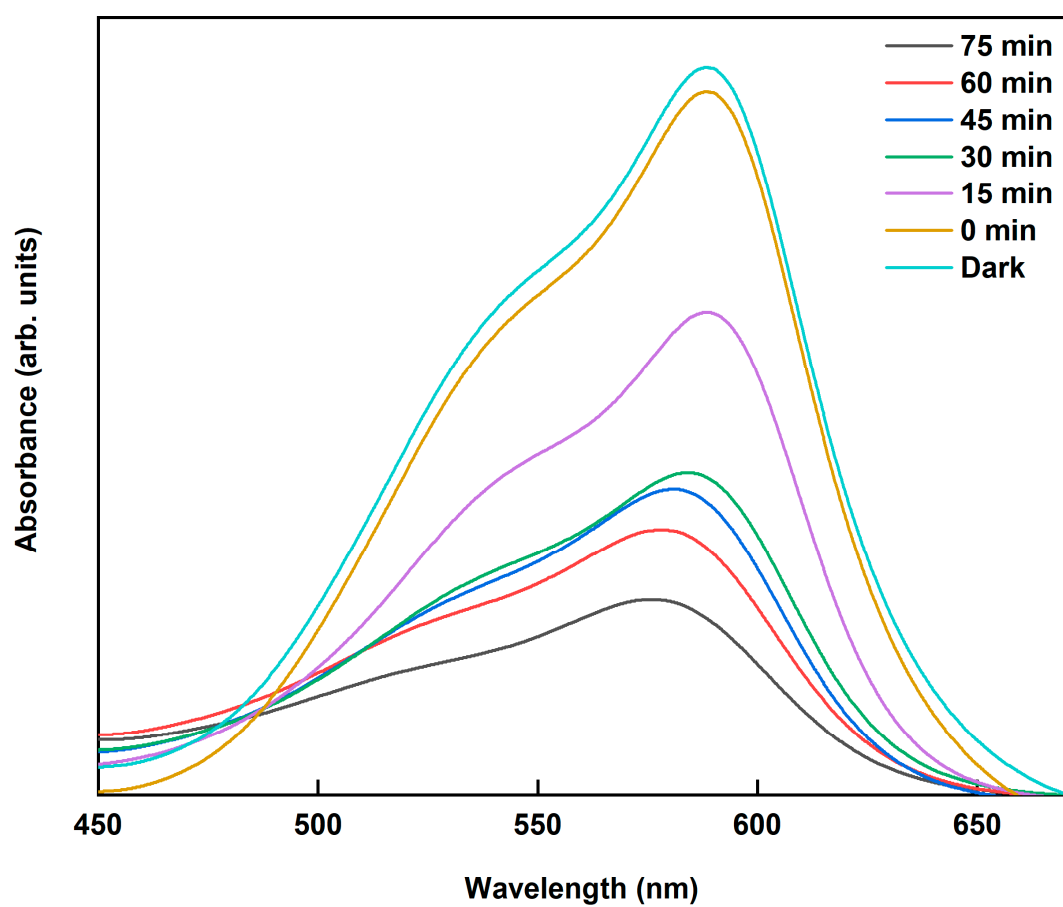


Figure S4: The temporal absorption spectrum changes of crystal violet (CV) aqueous solution in the presence of N:SnO₂ NPs under UV light irradiation.



Figure S5: Color disappearance of CV aqueous solution in the presence of N:SnO₂ NPs under UV light irradiation.

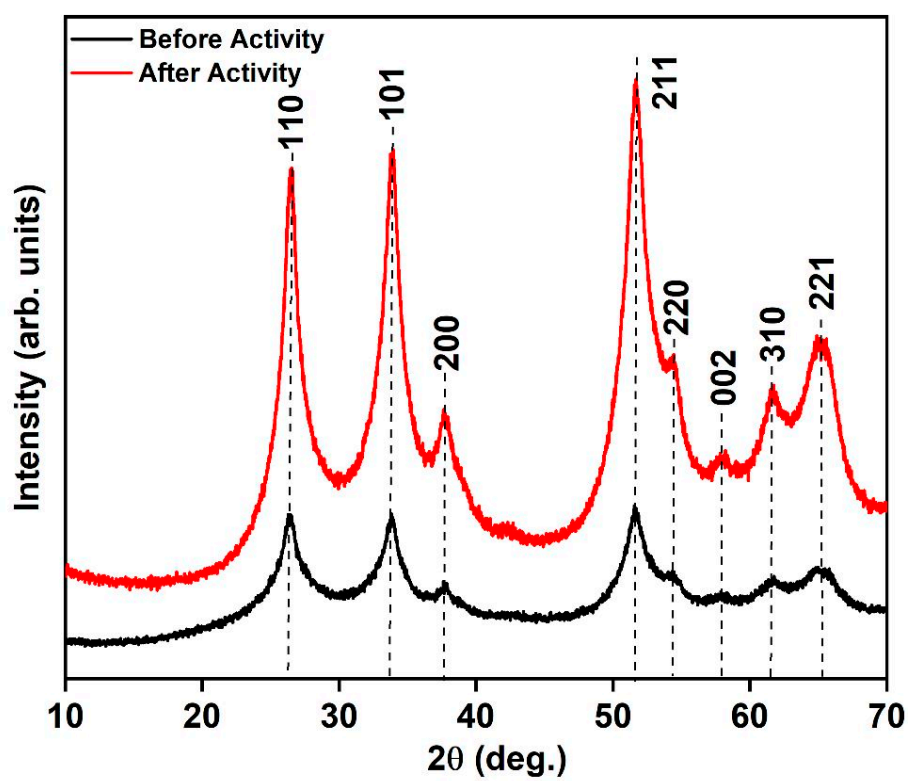


Figure S6: Comparative PXRD pattern of N:SnO₂ nanoparticles: before (black) and after (red) catalysis.