

1 Supplementary

2 Elucidating the Photocatalytic Behavior of TiO₂-SnS₂ 3 Composites Based on Their Energy Band Structure

4 Marin Kovacic, Jozefina Katic, Hrvoje Kusic *, Ana Loncaric Bozic, and
5 Mirjana Metikos Hukovic *

6 Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Technology, University of Zagreb, Marulicev trg 19, Zagreb 10000,
7 Croatia; mkovacic1@fkit.hr (M.K.); jkatic@fkit.hr (J.K.); abozic@fkit.hr (A.L.B.)

8 * Correspondence: hkusic@fkit.hr (H.K.); mmetik@fkit.hr (M.M.H.); Tel.: +385-1-4597-123 (H.K.); +385-1-4597-
9 140 (M.M.H.); Fax: +385-1-4597-142 (H.K.); +385-1-4597-139 (M.M.H.)

10 Received: 29 May 2018; Accepted: 14 June 2018; Published: 19 June 2018

11 **Table S1.** FFD matrix for removal (M1) and conversion (M2) of diclofenac by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-COMM
12 process after 60 min exposure.

Exp. #	Variables		Experimental results		Response, Y	
	X ₁	X ₃	ΔDCF, %		Y ₁	Y ₂
	coded	coded	removal	conversion	ΔDCF, % removal	ΔDCF, % conversion
1	-1	-1	68.68	53.89	72.61	57.63
2	0	-1	12.89	11.27	6.84	5.41
3	1	-1	2.01	1.36	4.14	3.47
4	-1	0	80.98	66.06	78.06	63.40
5	0	0	6.42	5.34	8.68	7.40
6	1	0	1.71	1.07	2.38	1.67
7	-1	1	82.18	68.10	81.17	67.02
8	0	1	4.39	3.44	8.19	7.24
9	1	1	1.07	0.44	-1.73	-2.27

13 **Table S2.** BBD matrix for removal (M3) and conversion (M4) of diclofenac by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-
14 COMM/H₂O₂ process after 60 min exposure.

Exp. #	Variables			Experimental results		Response, Y	
	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	ΔDCF, %		Y ₁	Y ₂
	coded	coded	coded	removal	conversion	ΔDCF, % removal	ΔDCF, % conversion
1	-1	-1	0	79.41	68.04	77.37	64.93
2	1	-1	0	1.80	1.17	5.26	6.50
3	-1	1	0	90.11	85.78	86.65	80.44
4	1	1	0	3.19	2.93	5.23	6.05
5	-1	0	-1	71.99	56.34	76.50	63.47
6	1	0	-1	5.13	4.92	4.14	3.61
7	-1	0	1	78.05	66.77	79.04	68.08
8	1	0	1	2.37	2.26	-2.13	-4.87
9	0	-1	-1	11.45	11.27	8.98	7.25
10	0	1	-1	15.56	15.31	14.52	13.51
11	0	-1	1	6.99	2.24	8.03	4.04
12	0	1	1	9.27	8.82	11.74	12.84
13	0	0	0	6.64	4.55	6.65	4.55
14	0	0	0	6.64	4.52	6.65	4.55
15	0	0	0	6.66	4.58	6.65	4.55

15
16**Table S3.** FFD matrix for removal (M4) and conversion (M5) of diclofenac by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-HT process after 60 min exposure.

Exp. #	Variables		Experimental results		Response, Y	
	X ₁	X ₃	ΔDCF, %		Y ₁	Y ₂
	coded	coded	removal	conversion	ΔDCF, % removal	ΔDCF, % conversion
1	-1	-1	71.78	58.26	69.18	58.85
2	0	-1	48.04	45.00	54.95	45.73
3	1	-1	9.98	8.33	5.67	7.01
4	-1	0	88.04	75.35	87.79	73.56
5	0	0	73.47	57.70	70.56	57.44
6	1	0	15.11	13.67	18.28	15.71
7	-1	1	89.71	76.21	92.56	77.41
8	0	1	76.32	58.76	72.33	58.28
9	1	1	15.93	14.27	17.07	13.55

17
18**Table S4.** BBD matrix for removal (M7) and conversion (M8) of diclofenac by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-HT/H₂O₂ process after 60 min exposure.

Exp. #	Variables			Experimental results		Response, Y	
	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	ΔDCF, %		Y ₁	Y ₂
	coded	coded	coded	removal	conversion	ΔDCF, % removal	ΔDCF, % conversion
1	-1	-1	0	91.50	82.29	95.15	79.54
2	1	-1	0	10.73	7.94	8.15	7.30
3	-1	1	0	94.57	91.02	97.15	91.66
4	1	1	0	41.40	16.52	37.74	19.27
5	-1	0	-1	89.40	69.85	84.86	70.07
6	1	0	-1	12.82	7.57	14.51	5.68
7	-1	0	1	91.02	79.89	89.33	81.78
8	1	0	1	8.73	1.77	13.27	1.54
9	0	-1	-1	37.53	24.54	38.42	27.07
10	0	1	-1	50.98	41.23	52.94	40.36
11	0	-1	1	40.73	31.23	38.77	32.10
12	0	1	1	56.71	45.43	55.82	42.90
13	0	0	0	53.33	39.38	53.47	39.70
14	0	0	0	53.32	39.44	53.47	39.70
15	0	0	0	53.77	40.28	53.47	39.70

19

Table S5. Specific surface area of constituents of studied TiO₂-SnS₂ composites.

Material	BET surface area, m ² g ⁻¹
TiO ₂ P25	50 ± 15 [1]
SnS ₂ MKN-900	0.83 ± 0.01
TiO ₂ -HT	128.39 ± 1.87
SnS ₂ -HT	22.62 ± 0.29

20
21**Table S6.** Model equations of derived RSM models for DCF removal and conversion by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂ without and with an oxidant H₂O₂.

Process	Catalyst type	Model #	Model equation
solar/TiO ₂ -SnS ₂	COMM	M1	$Y_1 = 8.68 - 37.84 \times X_1 + 31.54 \times X_1^2 + 0.68 \times X_3 - 1.17 \times X_3^2 - 3.61 \times X_1 \times X_3$

solar/TiO ₂ -SnS ₂ /H ₂ O ₂	COMM	M2	$Y_2 = 7.40 - 30.86 \times X_1 + 25.14 \times X_1^2 + 0.91 \times X_3 - 1.07 \times X_3^2 - 3.78 \times X_1 \times X_3$
		M3	$Y_3 = 6.65 - 38.38 \times X_1 + 32.78 \times X_1^2 + 2.31 \times X_2 + 4.21 \times X_2^2 - 0.93 \times X_3 - 0.037 \times X_3^2 - 2.33 \times X_1 \times X_2 - 2.20 \times X_1 \times X_3 - 0.46 \times X_2 \times X_3$
		M4	$Y_4 = 4.55 - 33.20 \times X_1 + 29.05 \times X_1^2 + 3.76 \times X_2 + 5.88 \times X_2^2 - 0.97 \times X_3 - 1.02 \times X_3^2 - 3.99 \times X_1 \times X_2 - 3.27 \times X_1 \times X_3 + 0.64 \times X_2 \times X_3$
solar/TiO ₂ -SnS ₂	HT	M5	$Y_5 = 70.56 - 34.75 \times X_1 - 17.52 \times X_1^2 + 8.69 \times X_3 - 6.91 \times X_3^2 - 3.00 \times X_1 \times X_3$
		M6	$Y_6 = 57.44 - 28.93 \times X_1 - 12.80 \times X_1^2 + 6.27 \times X_3 - 5.43 \times X_3^2 - 3.00 \times X_1 \times X_3$
solar/TiO ₂ -SnS ₂ /H ₂ O ₂	HT	M7	$Y_7 = 53.47 - 36.60 \times X_1 + 5.04 \times X_1^2 + 7.90 \times X_2 + 1.03 \times X_2^2 + 0.81 \times X_3 - 8.02 \times X_3^2 + 6.90 \times X_1 \times X_2 - 1.43 \times X_1 \times X_3 + 0.63 \times X_2 \times X_3$
		M8	$Y_8 = 39.70 - 36.16 \times X_1 + 6.95 \times X_1^2 + 6.02 \times X_2 + 2.79 \times X_2^2 + 1.89 \times X_3 - 6.88 \times X_3^2 - 0.036 \times X_1 \times X_2 - 3.96 \times X_1 \times X_3 - 0.62 \times X_2 \times X_3$

22 **Table S7.** Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of RSM models M1 and M2 predicting removal and
 23 conversion of diclofenac by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-COMM process after 60 min exposure (transformed and
 24 non-transformed response values).

With non-transformed values											
Factor (coded)	SS		df		MSS		F		p		
	M1	M2	M1	M2	M1	M2	M1	M2	M1	M2	
	Model	10638.661	7044.065	5	5	2127.732	1408.813	67.919	48.417	0.0028*	0.0045*
X ₁	8591.707	5715.815	1	1	8591.707	5715.815	274.255	196.438	0.0005*	0.0008*	
X ₁ ²	2.737	1263.719	1	1	2.737	1263.719	0.087	43.431	0.7868	0.0071*	
X ₂	52.105	4.977	1	1	52.105	4.977	1.663	0.171	0.2876	0.7070	
X ₂ ²	1989.379	2.297	1	1	1989.379	2.297	63.503	0.079	0.0041*	0.7970	
X ₁ ×X ₂	2.732	57.258	1	1	2.732	57.258	0.087	1.968	0.7870	0.2553	
Residual	93.982	87.292	3	3	31.327	29.097					
Total	10732.643	7131.357	8	8							

With transformed values											
Factor (coded)	SS		df		MSS		F		p		
	M1	M2	M1	M2	M1	M2	M1	M2	M1	M2	
	Model	0.796	28.833	5	5	0.159	5.767	103.142	67.386	0.0015*	0.0028*
X ₁	0.731	27.534	1	1	0.731	27.534	473.293	321.747	0.0002*	0.0004*	
X ₁ ²	0.013	0.091	1	1	0.013	0.091	8.181	1.059	0.0646	0.3791	
X ₂	0.034	0.725	1	1	0.034	0.725	21.817	8.478	0.0185*	0.0619	
X ₂ ²	0.001	0.015	1	1	0.001	0.015	0.505	0.172	0.5287	0.7058	
X ₁ ×X ₂	0.018	0.469	1	1	0.018	0.469	11.915	5.476	0.0409*	0.1012	
Residual	0.005	0.257	3	3	0.002	0.086					
Total	0.801	29.090	8	8							

*p<0.05 means that model or model term is significant

25

26

27 **Table S8.** Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of RSM models M3 and M4 predicting removal and
 28 conversion of diclofenac by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-COMM/H₂O₂ process after 60 min exposure (transformed
 29 and non-transformed response values).

With non-transformed values											
Factor (coded)	SS		df		MSS		F		p		
	M3	M4	M3	M4	M3	M4	M3	M4	M3	M4	
	Model	15881.136	12260.441	9	9	1764.571	1362.271	98.879	30.899	<0.0001*	0.0007*
X ₁	11785.644	8820.169	1	1	11785.644	8820.169	660.420	200.058	<0.0001*	<0.0001*	
X ₁ ²	3966.537	3115.435	1	1	3966.537	3115.435	222.269	70.664	<0.0001*	0.0004*	
X ₂	42.769	113.390	1	1	42.769	113.390	2.397	2.572	0.1823	0.1697	
X ₂ ²	65.323	127.863	1	1	65.323	127.863	3.660	2.900	0.1139	0.1493	
X ₃	6.956	7.515	1	1	6.956	7.515	0.390	0.170	0.5598	0.6968	
X ₃ ²	0.005	3.854	1	1	0.005	3.854	0.000	0.087	0.9874	0.7794	
X ₁ ×X ₂	21.655	63.776	1	1	21.655	63.776	1.213	1.447	0.3208	0.2829	
X ₁ ×X ₃	19.409	42.870	1	1	19.409	42.870	1.088	0.972	0.3448	0.3694	
X ₂ ×X ₃	0.844	1.618	1	1	0.844	1.618	0.047	0.037	0.8364	0.8556	
Residual	89.228	220.440	5	5	17.846	44.088					
Total	15970.365	12480.881	14	14							

With transformed values											
Factor (coded)	SS		df		MSS		F		p		
	M3	M4	M3	M4	M3	M4	M3	M4	M3	M4	
	Model	24.376	27.235	9	9	2.708	3.026	98.253	22.738	<0.0001*	0.0015*
X ₁	21.982	21.975	1	1	21.982	21.975	797.443	165.123	<0.0001*	<0.0001*	
X ₁ ²	1.345	2.331	1	1	1.345	2.331	48.806	17.514	0.0009*	0.0086*	
X ₂	0.208	0.999	1	1	0.208	0.999	7.555	7.510	0.0404*	0.0408*	
X ₂ ²	0.093	0.103	1	1	0.093	0.103	3.362	0.776	0.1262	0.4188	
X ₃	0.362	0.963	1	1	0.362	0.963	13.138	7.235	0.0151*	0.0433*	
X ₃ ²	0.302	0.456	1	1	0.302	0.456	10.939	3.430	0.0213*	0.1232	
X ₁ ×X ₂	0.050	0.118	1	1	0.050	0.118	1.821	0.888	0.2351	0.3893	
X ₁ ×X ₃	0.181	0.224	1	1	0.181	0.224	6.570	1.686	0.0505	0.2508	
X ₂ ×X ₃	0.000	0.283	1	1	0.000	0.283	0.006	2.130	0.9433	0.2043	
Residual	0.138	0.665	5	5	0.028	0.133					
Total	24.513	27.901	14	14							

30 **Table S9.** Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of RSM models M5 and M6 predicting removal and
 31 conversion of diclofenac by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-HT process after 60 min exposure.

Factor (code d)	SS		df		MSS		F		p	
	M5	M6	M5	M6	M5	M6	M5	M6	M5	M6
	Model	8444.841	5679.537	5	5	1688.968	1135.907	43.308	279.397	0.0054*
X ₁	7245.976	5020.347	1	1	7245.976	5020.347	185.799	1234.846	0.0009*	<0.0001*
X ₁ ²	614.018	327.830	1	1	614.018	327.830	15.744	80.636	0.0286*	0.0029*
X ₂	453.327	236.213	1	1	453.327	236.213	11.624	58.101	0.0422*	0.0047*
X ₂ ²	95.634	59.073	1	1	95.634	59.073	2.452	14.530	0.2153	0.0317*
X ₁ ×X ₂	35.886	36.074	1	1	35.886	36.074	0.920	8.873	0.4082	0.0587
Residual	116.997	12.197	3	3	38.999	4.066				
Total	8561.837	5691.734	8	8						

*p<0.05 means that model or model term is significant

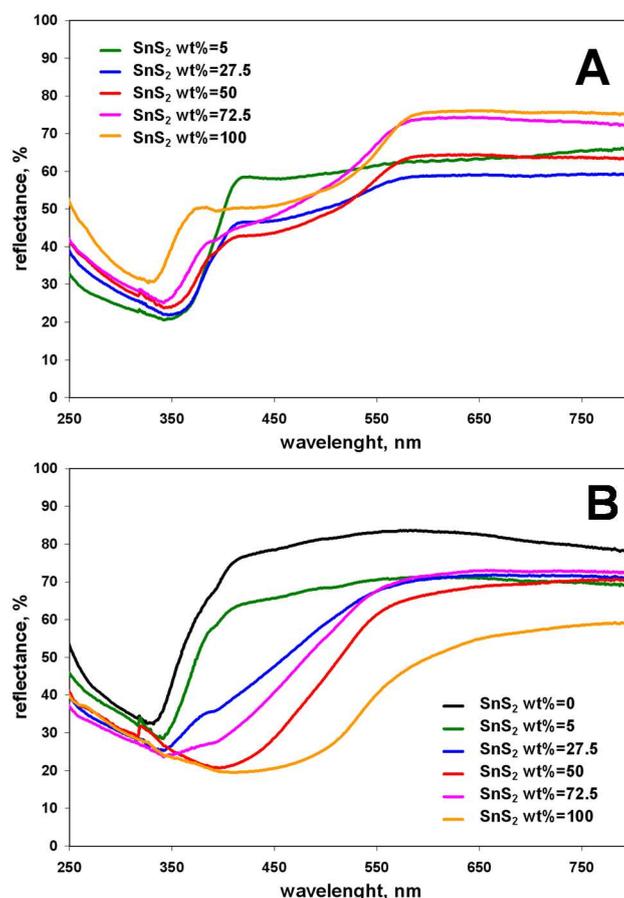
32

33

34 **Table S10.** Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of RSM models M7 and M8 predicting removal and
 35 conversion of diclofenac by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-HT/H₂O₂ process after 60 min exposure .

Factor (coded)	Statistical analysis									
	SS		df		MSS		F		p	
	M7	M8	M7	M8	M7	M8	M7	M8	M7	M8
Model	11783.882	11252.799	9	9	1309.320	1250.311	67.906	164.620	0.0001*	<0.0001*
X ₁	10717.658	10457.913	1	1	10717.66	10457.913	555.855	1376.923	<0.0001*	<0.0001*
X ₁ ²	93.846	178.300	1	1	93.846	178.300	4.867	23.476	0.0785	0.0047*
X ₂	498.655	290.338	1	1	498.655	290.338	25.862	38.227	0.0038*	0.0016*
X ₂ ²	3.943	28.701	1	1	3.943	28.701	0.205	3.779	0.6700	0.1095
X ₃	5.201	28.624	1	1	5.201	28.624	0.270	3.769	0.6257	0.1099
X ₃ ²	237.463	174.949	1	1	237.463	174.949	12.316	23.034	0.0171*	0.0049*
X ₁ ×X ₂	190.432	0.005	1	1	190.432	0.005	9.876	0.001	0.0256*	0.9801
X ₁ ×X ₃	8.156	62.772	1	1	8.156	62.772	0.423	8.265	0.5441	0.0348*
X ₂ ×X ₃	1.598	1.540	1	1	1.598	1.540	0.083	0.203	0.7850	0.6714
Residual	96.407	37.976	5	5	19.281	7.595				
Total	11880.289	11290.775	14	14						

36

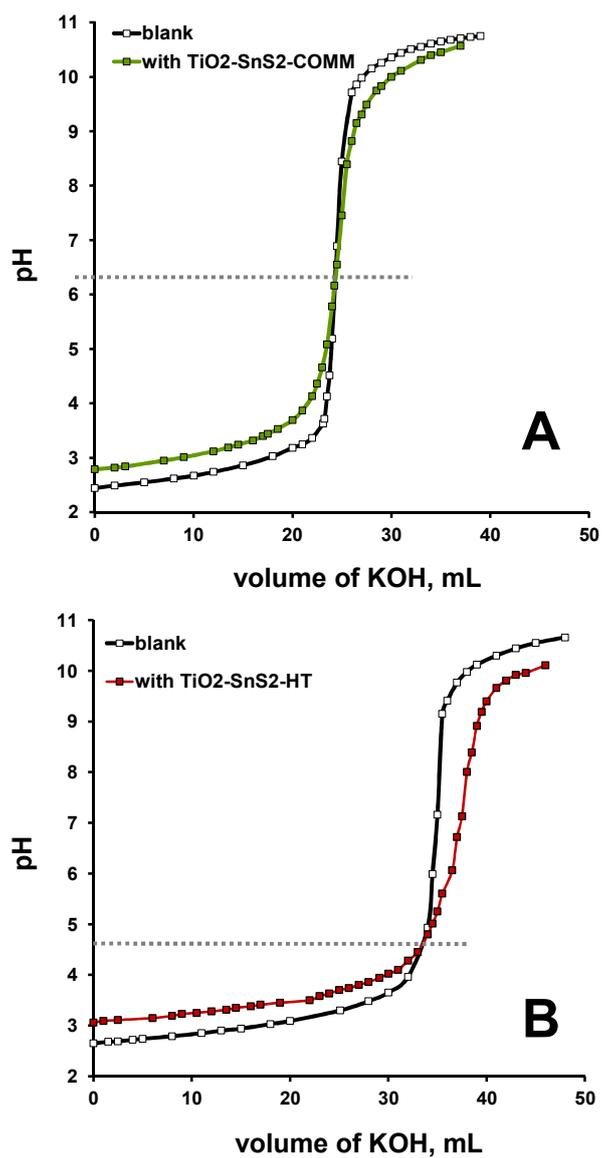
**p*<0.05 means that model or model term is significant

37

38

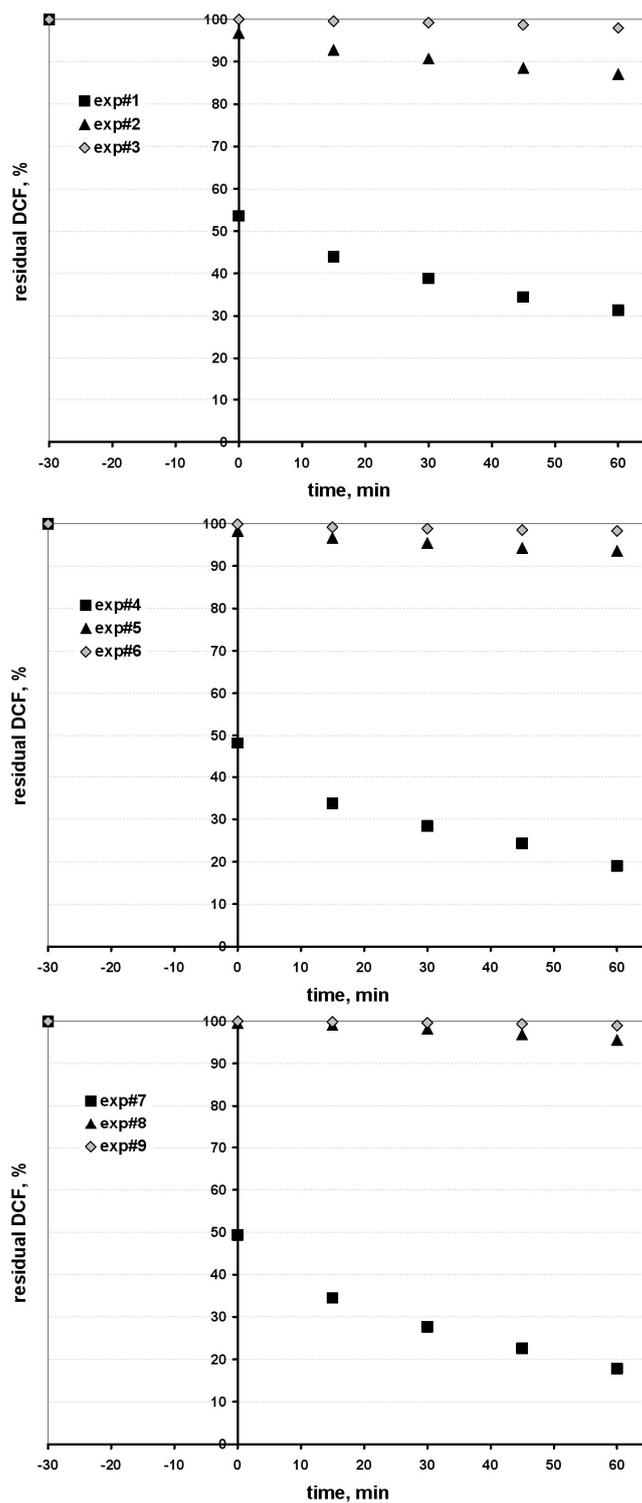
39

Figure S1. Diffuse reflectance spectra of immobilized TiO₂-SnS₂ composites with different SnS₂ wt%; commercial (COMM) (A) and hydrothermal (HT) (B)



40
41
42

Figure S2. Determination of pH_{PZC} values TiO_2-SnS_2-COMM (A) and TiO_2-SnS_2-HT (B) composites.



43

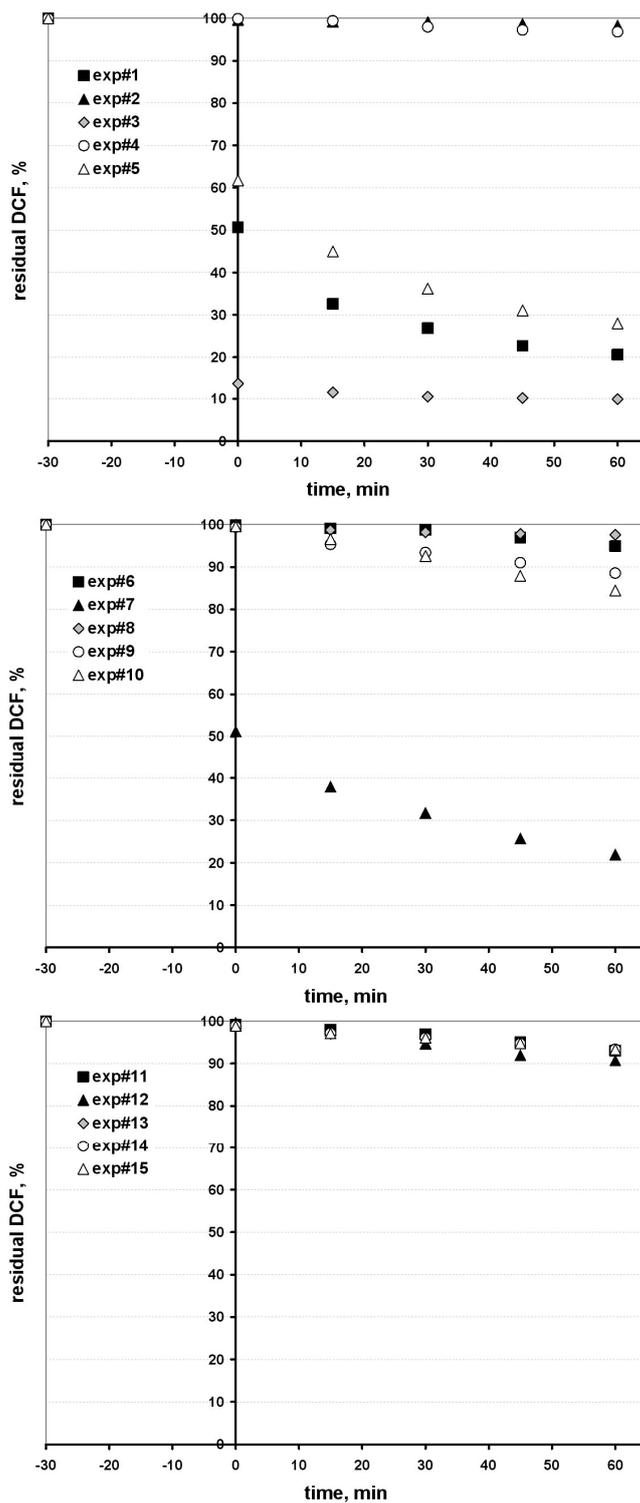
44

45

46

47

Figure S3. Kinetics of DCF removal by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-COMM process; TiO₂-SnS₂-COMM prepared by immobilization using AEROXIDE TiO₂ P25 and SnS₂ MKN-900 (Experimental conditions listed in Table 1, and experimental matrix provided by FFD, Table S1, Supplementary material).



48

49

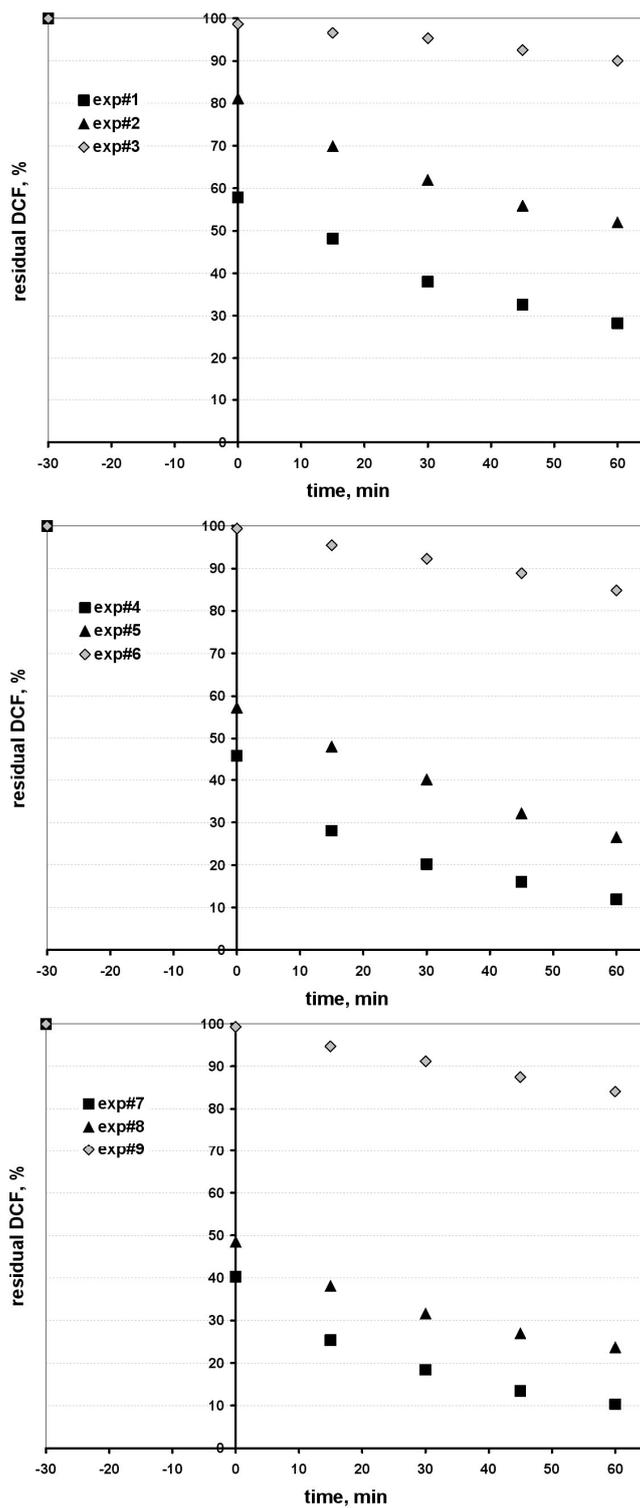
50

51

Figure S4. Kinetics of DCF removal by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-COMM/H₂O₂ process; TiO₂-SnS₂-COMM prepared by immobilization using AEROXIDE TiO₂ P25 and SnS₂ MKN-900 (Experimental conditions listed in Table 1, and experimental matrix provided by BBD, Table S2, Supplementary material).

52

53



54

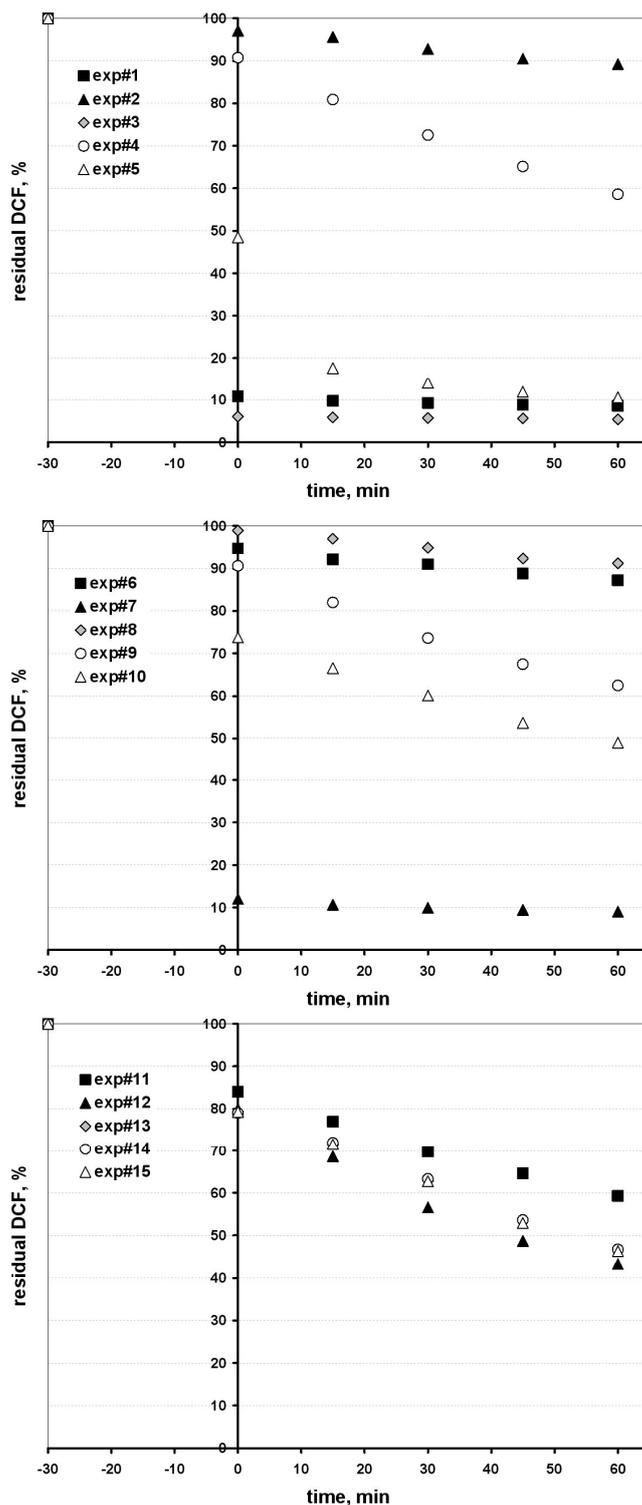
55

56

57

Figure S5. Kinetics of DCF removal by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-HT process; TiO₂-SnS₂-HT prepared by hydrothermal method (Experimental conditions listed in Table 1, and experimental matrix provided by FFD, Table S3, Supplementary material).

58



59

60

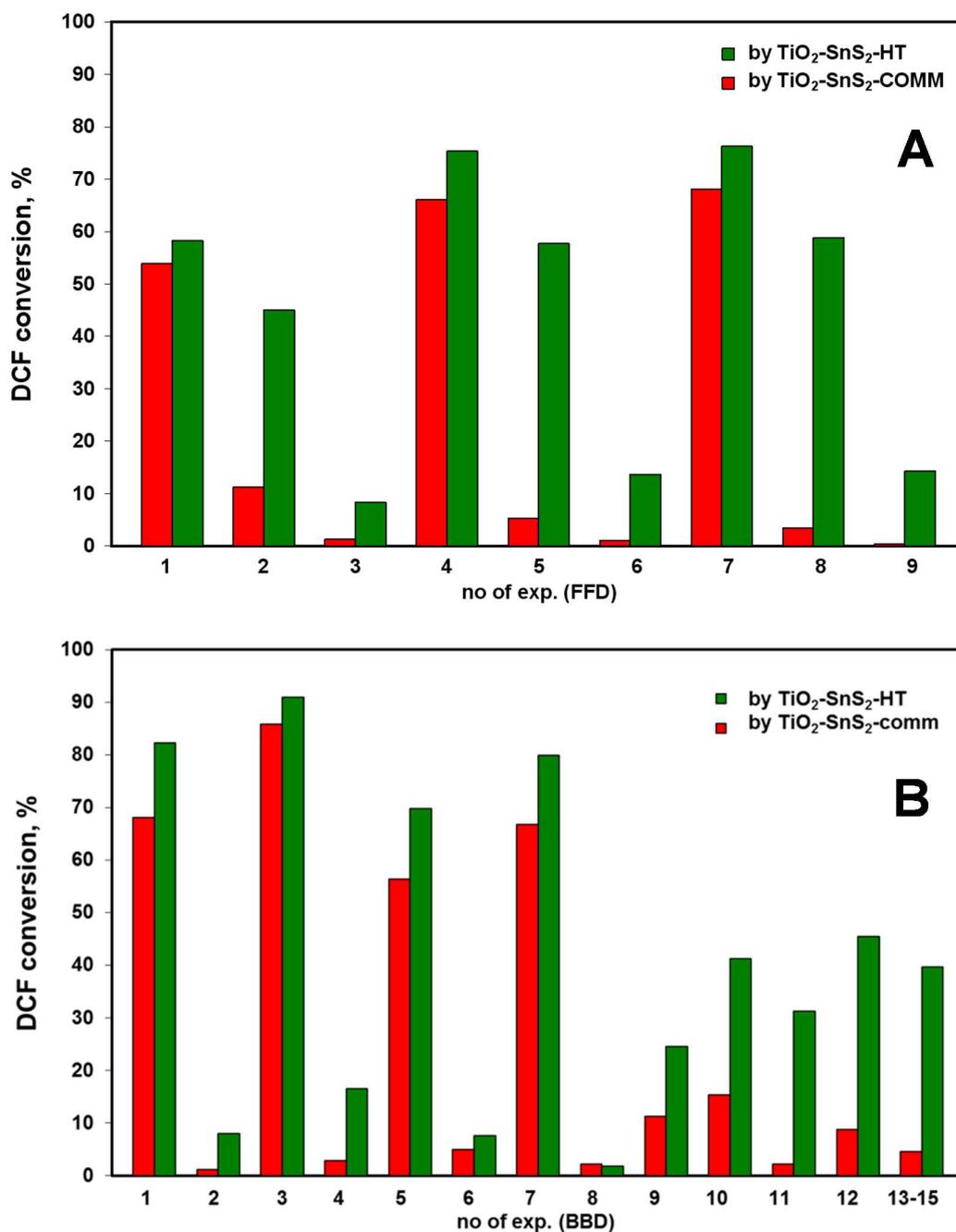
61

62

Figure S6. Kinetics of DCF removal by solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-HT/H₂O₂ process; TiO₂-SnS₂-HT prepared by hydrothermal method (Experimental conditions listed in Table 1, and experimental matrix provided by BBD, Table S4, Supplementary material).

63

64



65

66

67

68 **Figure S7.** Comparison of DCF conversion using $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SnS}_2\text{-COMM}$ and $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SnS}_2\text{-HT}$ without H_2O_2

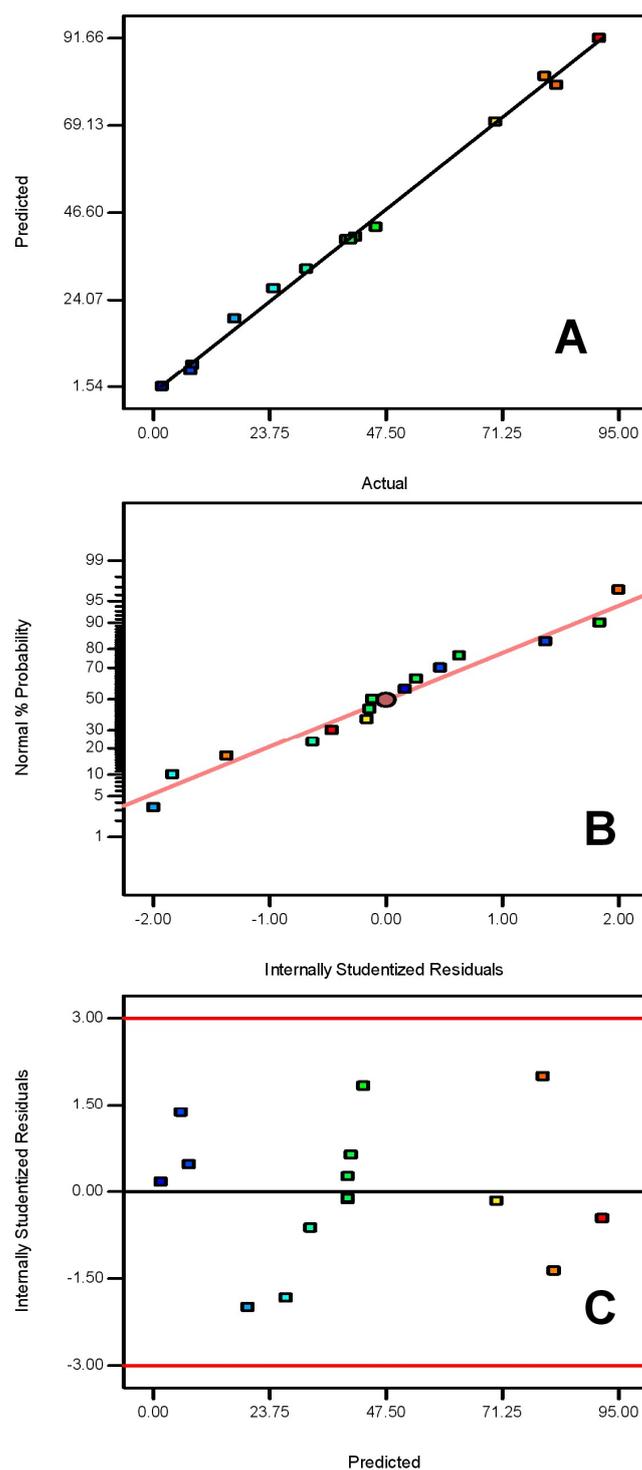
69

(A) and with H_2O_2 addition (B) under solar radiation at conditions set by FFD (Tables 1, and S1 and

S3, Supplementary material) and BBD (Tables 1, and S2 and S4, Supplementary material),

respectively.

70



71

72 **Figure S8.** Residual diagnostics of model M6 for the prediction of the conversion of DCF by
 73 solar/TiO₂-SnS₂-HT/H₂O₂ process: (A) observed *vs.* predicted plot, (B) normal probability plot, and
 74 (C) internally studentized residuals *vs.* predicted values plot.

75 **Detailed Experimental section related to (1) Determination of semiconducting properties by**
 76 **electrochemical measurements, and (2) Calculations and procedure used in RSM modeling**

77 *1. Determination of semiconducting properties by electrochemical measurements*

78 Circular shaped titanium samples (Alfa Aesar, 99.9 wt.% Ti) were abraded with 1000 grit SiC
 79 papers, ultrasonically cleaned with ethanol and redistilled water and served as solid substrates for
 80 TiO₂-HT and SnS₂-HT pure components, as well as for TiO₂-SnS₂-COMM and TiO₂-SnS₂-HT

81 composites immobilization as was described in the Experimental section, subsection 2.2.
 82 *Photocatalysts synthesis and immobilization* (main text). As prepared substrates were embedded in a
 83 Teflon holder, with an area, $A=1 \text{ cm}^2$ exposed to the solution and were used as working electrodes.

84 All electrochemical measurements were performed in a conventional three-electrode cell: the
 85 working electrode was Ti coated electrode, the counter electrode was a large area platinum electrode
 86 and the reference electrode, to which all potentials in the paper are referred, was Ag|AgCl in 3.0 mol
 87 dm^{-3} KCl ($E = 0.208 \text{ V}$ vs. standard hydrogen electrode). The electrolyte was 3% NaCl solution, pure
 88 or spiked with DCF (0.1 mM). A Solartron potentiostat/galvanostat 1287 with FRA 1260 controlled
 89 by CorrWare® and ZView® softwares was used in these measurements.

90 The structure of the solid|liquid interface, i.e., the structure of the $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SnS}_2$ catalysts|electrolyte
 91 solution interface ($\text{TiO}_2\text{-SnS}_2\text{-COMM}$ and $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SnS}_2\text{-HT}$ composite films on titanium substrate) was
 92 investigated at the open circuit potential (E_{ocp}) using electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS)
 93 performed in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 5 mHz at an *ac* voltage amplitude of $\pm 5 \text{ mV}$. The
 94 experimental data were fitted using the complex non-linear least squares (CNLS) fit analysis software
 95 [2] and values of the elements of the proposed electric equivalent circuit (EEC) were derived with χ^2
 96 values less than 5×10^{-3} (errors in parameter values of 1–3%).

97 Due to the frequency dispersion (mostly attributed to the “capacitance dispersion”), the
 98 capacitor in EECs was replaced with the constant phase element (CPE). The impedance of CPE is
 99 defined as $Z(\text{CPE})=[Q(j\omega)^n]^{-1}$, where $j\omega$ is the complex variable for sinusoidal perturbations with
 100 $\omega=2\pi f$, and n is the exponent of CPE, while Q is the frequency-independent parameter of CPE, which
 101 represents a pure capacitance when $n = 1$ [3]. Values of $0.70 < n < 1$ indicate inhomogeneities at the
 102 microscopic level at the metal|electrolyte interface (surface roughness, adsorbed species, etc.) [4,5].
 103 The numerical values of interfacial capacitances, C were calculated using the Brug’s relation, valid
 104 when the ohmic (electrolyte) resistance, R_Ω is much smaller than the charge-transfer resistance [3]:

$$C = (Q \cdot R_\Omega^{1-n})^{1/n} \quad (1)$$

105 The electronic-semiconducting properties of $\text{TiO}_2\text{-HT}$, $\text{SnS}_2\text{-HT}$, $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SnS}_2\text{-COMM}$ and $\text{TiO}_2\text{-}$
 106 $\text{SnS}_2\text{-HT}$ catalyst films were investigated by Mott–Schottky method [6]. The capacitance values of the
 107 titanium|composite film|solution interface, required for Mott–Schottky analysis, were obtained from
 108 EIS measurements. The imaginary part of impedance (Z_{imag}) was recorded as a function of the
 109 electrode potential and the frequency (ranging from 3000–30 Hz). The potential was swept in the
 110 negative direction from 0 V at a sweep rate of 50 mV s^{-1} . The rapid cathodic scan of 50 mV s^{-1} was
 111 used to avoid the change in the film thickness during measurements [7]. From the measured Z_{imag}
 112 values, it was possible to calculate CPE parameter $Q = -1/\omega Z_{\text{imag}}$ taking into account the angular
 113 frequency, $\omega=2\pi f$. From Q value and CPE exponent n and R_Ω , the effective interfacial capacitance, C ,
 114 was calculated using the expression developed by Brug et al. [3]; eq. (1). The C values consist of the
 115 series combination of Helmholtz double layer capacitance (C_H) with the parallel combination of the
 116 space-charge capacitance (C_{sc}) and is equal to:

$$C^{-1} = C_H^{-1} + C_{\text{sc}}^{-1} \quad (2)$$

117 All capacitance values were corrected taking Helmholtz capacitance to be $50 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$ [8].

118 To avoid the frequency dispersion of the effective interfacial capacitance in MS tests and
 119 eliminate the contribution of the surface states, the data obtained at seven frequencies (ranging from
 120 3000–30 Hz) were analyzed according to the procedure proposed by Harrington et al. [8,9]. Detailed
 121 description of Devine–Harrington procedure can be found in literature [10–12]. By applying
 122 Devine–Harrington procedure, the characteristic frequency was determined to be 1000 Hz. Hence the
 123 results provided refer to this frequency.

124 2. .Calculations and procedure used in RSM modeling

125 The influence of pH, [H₂O₂] and SnS₂ wt % within TiO₂-SnS₂ composites, on DCF removal and
126 conversion was correlated by means of response surface modeling (RSM). The values of process
127 parameters are represented by independent variables: X₁, X₂ and X₃ (Table 1, main text), and
128 according to the number of parameters to be varied within solar driven photocatalytic treatment,
129 experimental matrices were expressed by 3² FFD for solar/TiO₂-SnS₂ (Tables S1 and S3, respectively)
130 and BBD for solar/TiO₂-SnS₂/H₂O₂ processes (Tables S2 and S4, respectively). DCF removal and
131 conversion extents after 60 min exposure to solar irradiation were chosen as processes responses (Y).
132 The combined influence of studied parameters on processes performance is described by quadratic
133 polynomial equations, i.e. RSM models [13], and evaluated by the (i) analysis of variance (ANOVA)
134 considering following statistical parameters: Fisher F-test value (F), its probability value (p),
135 regression coefficients (pure; R², adjusted; R_{adj}², predicted; R_{pre}²), t-test value, and (ii) graphical based
136 analysis, so-called “residual diagnostic” (RD): including normal probability test, Levene’s test, and
137 constant variance test. The calculations were performed by STATISTICA 12.7, StatSoft&Dell; and
138 Design-Expert 10.0, StatEase, software packages.

139 References

- 140 1. Evonik Industries, AEROXIDE®, AERODISP® and AEROPERL® Titanium Dioxide as photocatalyst,
141 Technical information 1243. Available on line: [http://www.aerosil.com/sites/lists/RE/DocumentsSI/TI-](http://www.aerosil.com/sites/lists/RE/DocumentsSI/TI-1243-Titanium-Dioxide-as-Photocatalyst-EN.pdf)
142 [1243-Titanium-Dioxide-as-Photocatalyst-EN.pdf](http://www.aerosil.com/sites/lists/RE/DocumentsSI/TI-1243-Titanium-Dioxide-as-Photocatalyst-EN.pdf). (Accessed on May 02, 2018)
- 143 2. Boukamp, A. A nonlinear least squares fit procedure for analysis of immittance data of electrochemical
144 systems, *Solid State Ion.* **1986**, *20*, 31–44.
- 145 3. Brug, G.J.; Van der Eeden, A.L.G.; Sluyters-Rehbach, M.; Sluyters, J.H. The analysis of electrode impedances
146 complicated by the presence of a constant phase element. *J. Electroanal. Chem.* **1984**, *176* 275–295.
- 147 4. Jorcin, J.B.; Orazem, M.E.; Pebere, N.; Tribollet, B. CPE analysis by local electrochemical impedance
148 spectroscopy. *Electrochim. Acta* **2006**, *51*, 1473–1479.
- 149 5. Lasia, A. Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy and its Applications, in *Modern Aspects of*
150 *Electrochemistry*; Conway, B.E.; Bockris, J.; White, R.E.; Eds.; Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers: New
151 York, NY, USA, 1999; Volume 32, p. 143–248.
- 152 6. Orazem, M.E.; Tribollet, B. *Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy*, John Wiley & Sons: New York, NY, USA,
153 2008.
- 154 7. Harrington, S.P.; Devine, T.M.; Analysis of electrodes displaying frequency dispersion in Mott-Shottky
155 tests. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **2008**, *155*, C381–C386.
- 156 8. Katić, J.; Metikoš-Huković, M.; Šarić, I.; Petravić, M. Semiconducting properties of the oxide films formed
157 on tin: Capacitive and XPS studies. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **2016**, *163*, C221–C227.
- 158 9. Harrington, S.P.; Wang, F.; Devine, T.M. The structure and electronic properties of passive and prepassive
159 films of iron in borate buffer. *Electrochim. Acta* **2010**, *55*, 4092–4102.
- 160 10. Katić, J.; Metikoš-Huković, M. Correlation between electronic and corrosion properties of the passive oxide
161 film on Nitinol. *Acta Chim. Slov.* **2014**, *61*, 350–356.
- 162 11. Katić, J.; Metikoš-Huković, M.; Milošev, I. Ionic and electronic conductivity of the anodic films on nickel. *J.*
163 *Electrochem. Soc.* **2015**, *162*, C767–C774.
- 164 12. Katić, J.; Metikoš-Huković, M.; Šarić, I.; Petravić, M. Electronic structure and redox behavior of tin sulfide
165 films potentiostatically formed on tin. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **2017**, *164*, C383–C389.
- 166 13. Myers, R.H.; Montgomery, D.C.; Anderson-Cook, C.M. *Response Surface Methodology: Process and Product*
167 *Optimization Using Designed Experiments*, 3rd ed.; John Wiley & Sons: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2009.

