

**Electronic Supplementary Information**

**Porous CuO nanostructure as reusable catalyst for oxidative  
degradation of organic water pollutants**

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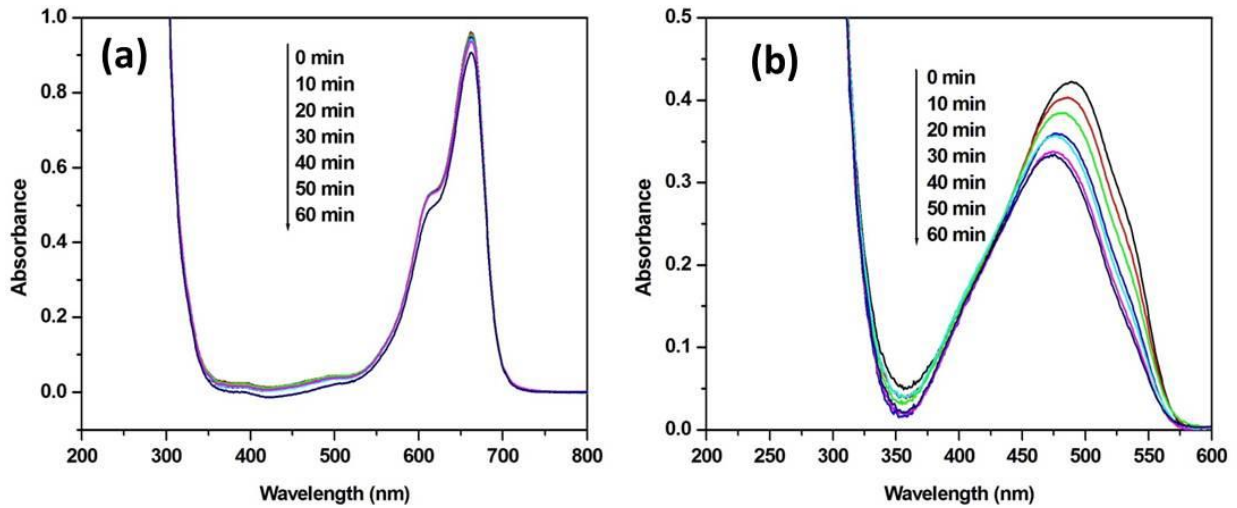
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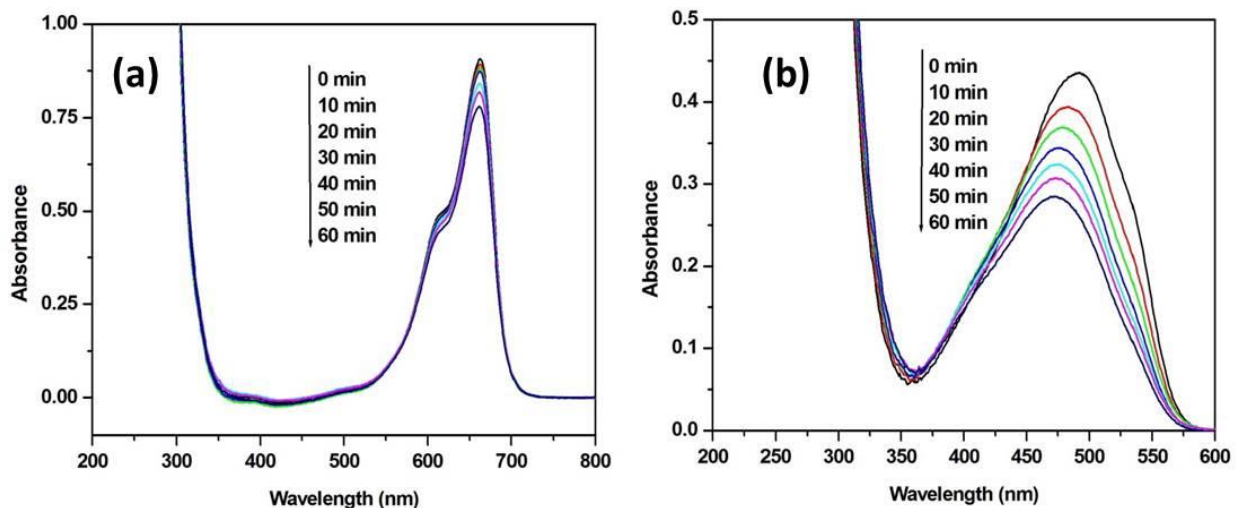
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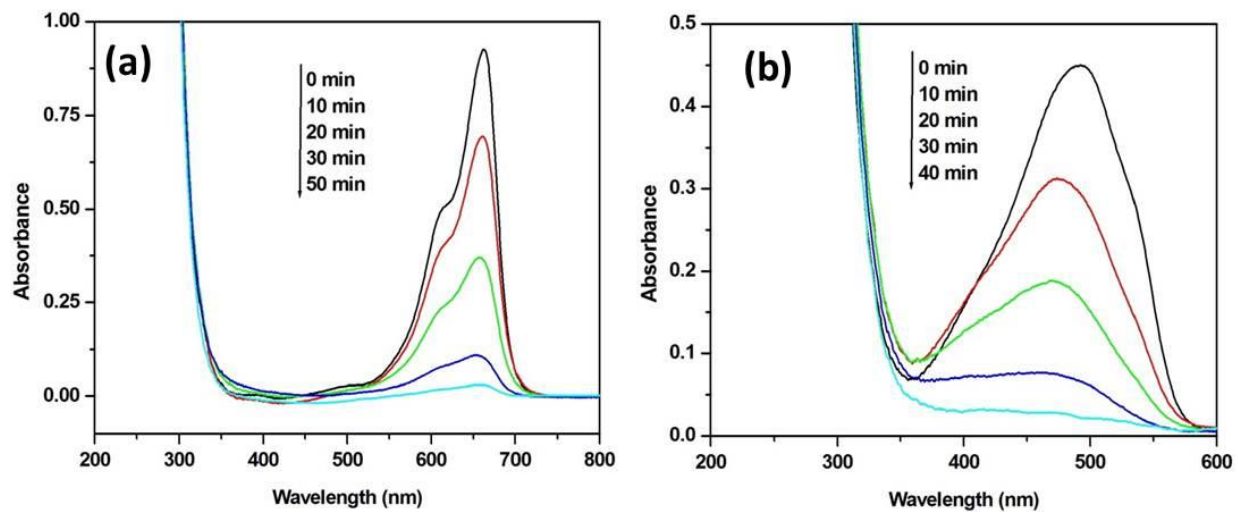
**Figure S1:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MB (a) and MO (b) at room temperature, respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 3 mg.



**Figure S2:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MB (a) and MO (b) at 35 °C, respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 3 mg.



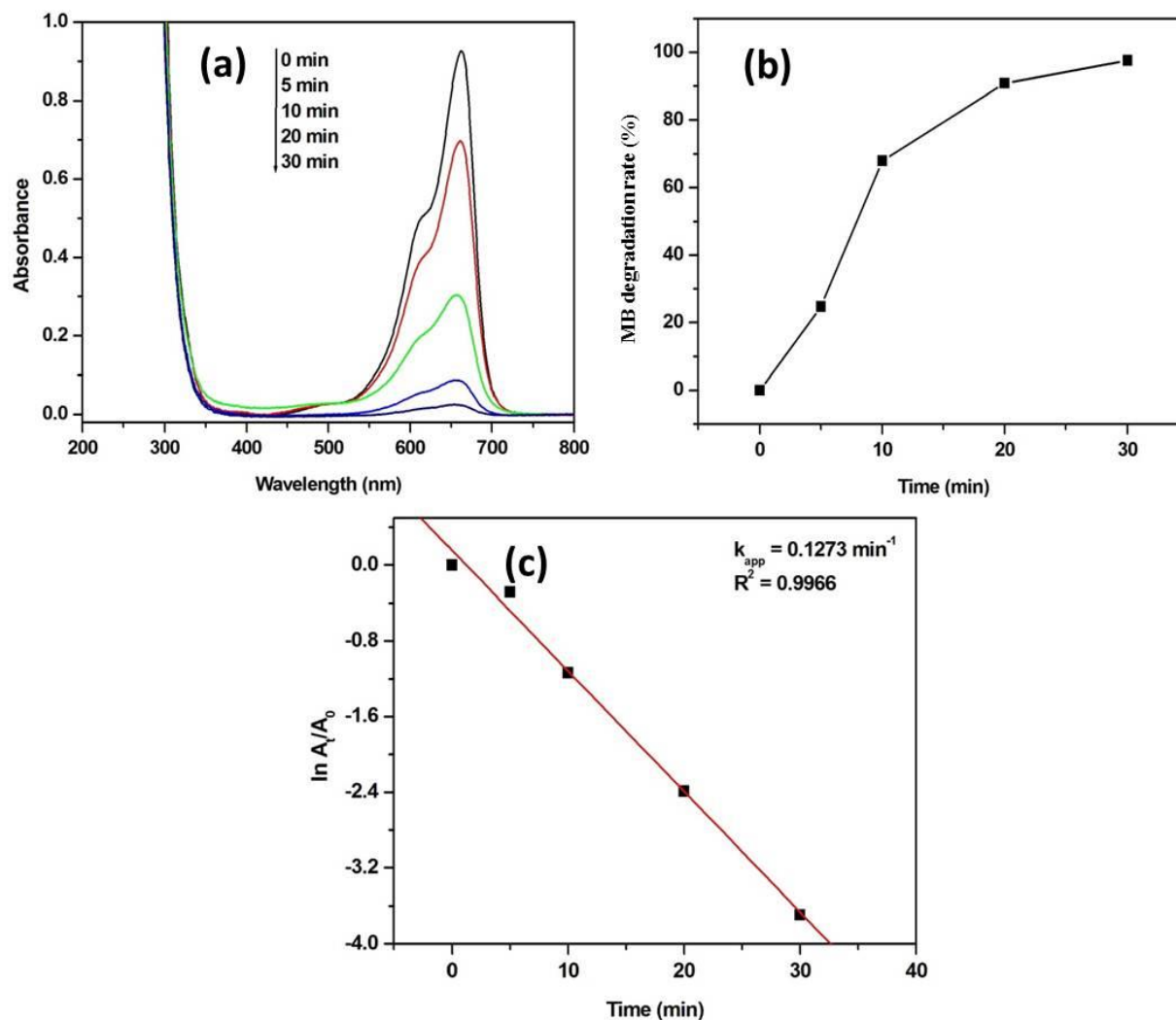
**Figure S3:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MB (a) and MO (b) at 65 °C, respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 1 mg.



## Recyclability test: Methylene Blue (MB)

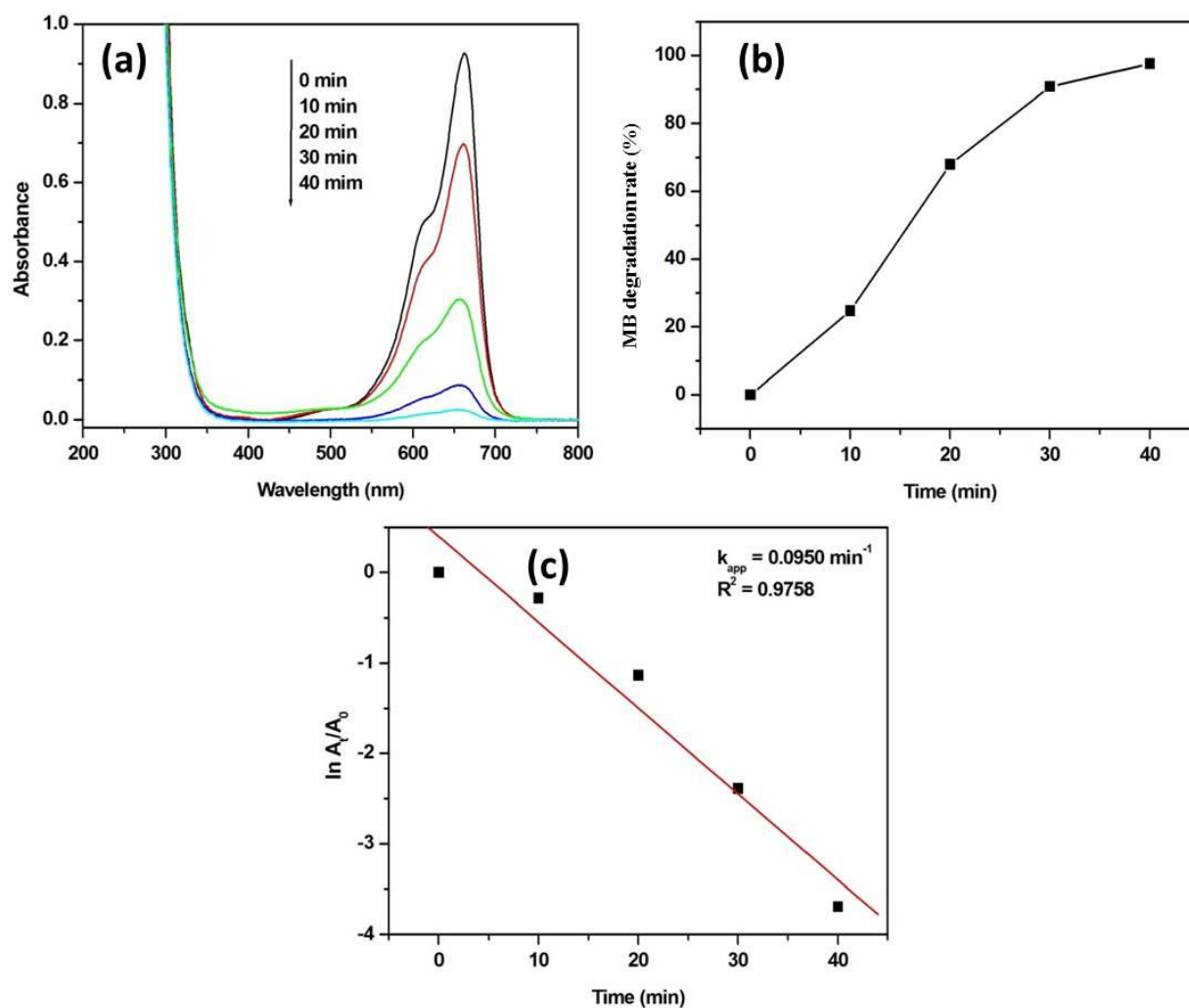
**Figure S4:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MB at 65 °C (a), plot of MB degradation rate (%) versus the reaction time (b) and plot of  $\ln(A_t/A_0)$  versus reaction time (c), respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL,  $H_2O_2$  = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 6 mg.

### Cycle 1:



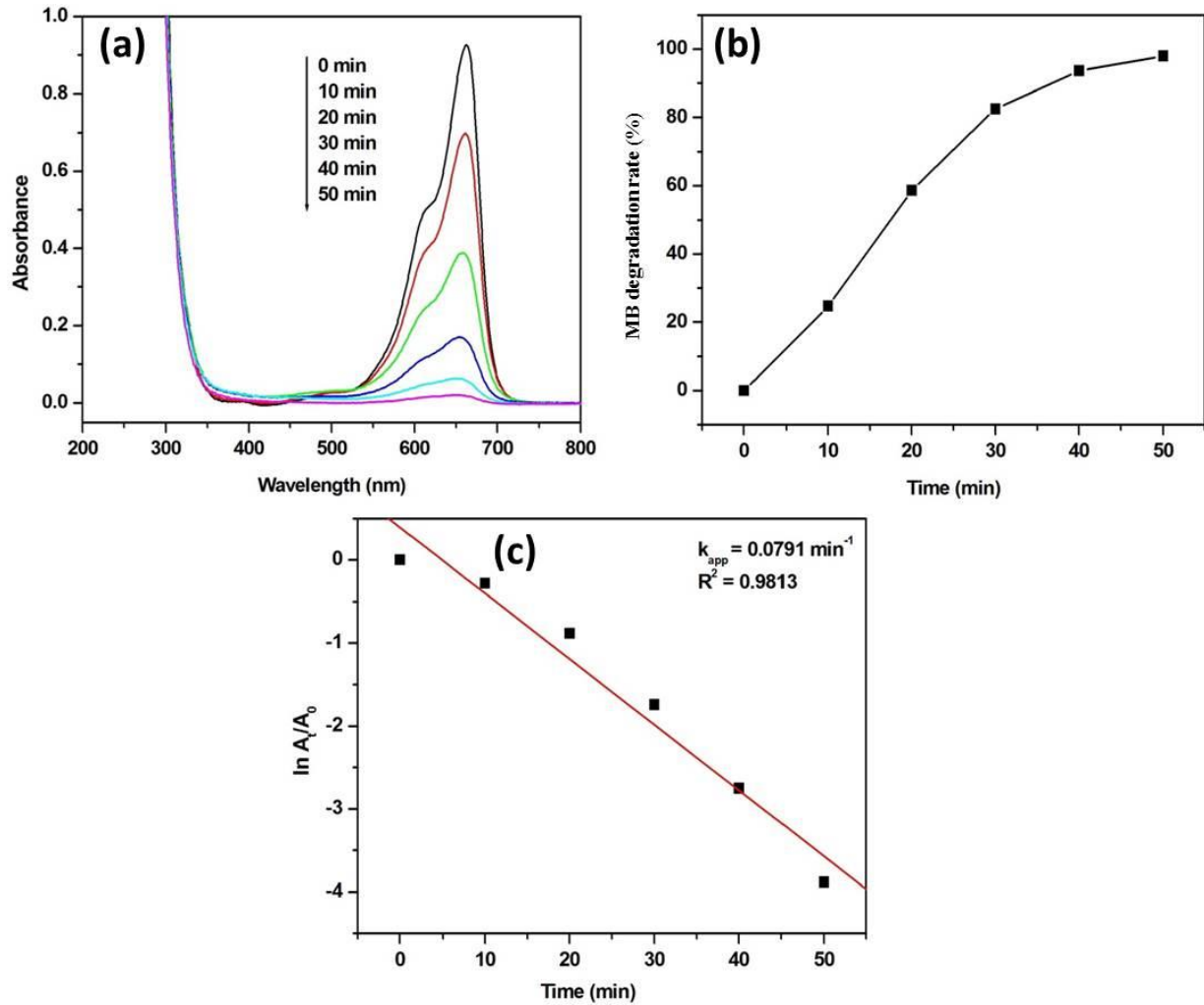
**Figure S5:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MB at 65 °C (a), plot of MB degradation rate (%) versus the reaction time (b) and plot of  $\ln(A_t/A_0)$  versus reaction time (c), respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL,  $H_2O_2$  = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 6 mg.

**Cycle 2:**



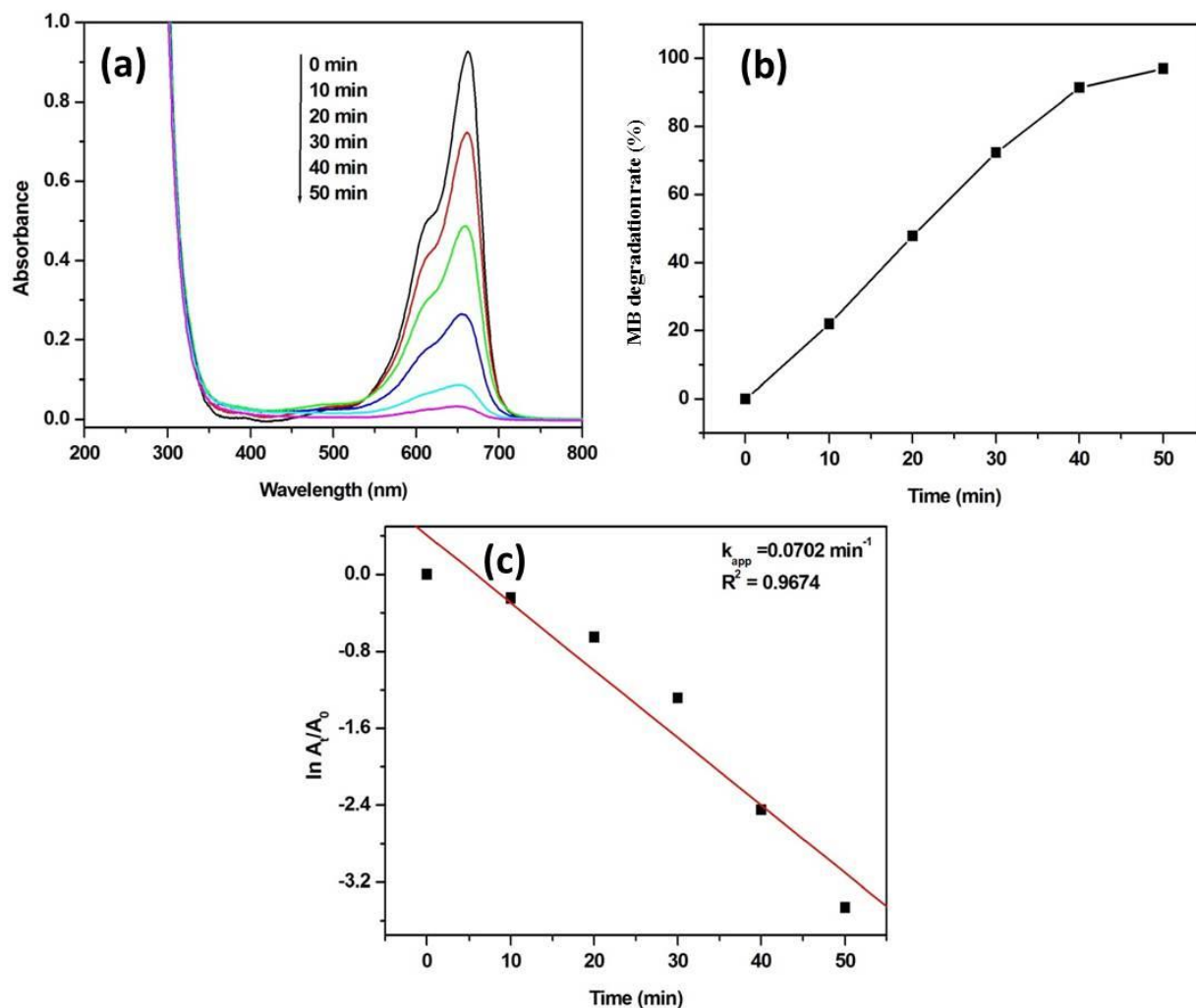
**Figure S6:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MB at 65 °C (a), plot of MB degradation rate (%) versus the reaction time (b) and plot of  $\ln(A_t/A_0)$  versus reaction time (c), respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL,  $H_2O_2$  = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 6 mg.

**Cycle 3:**



**Figure S7:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MB at 65 °C (a), plot of MB degradation rate (%) versus the reaction time (b) and plot of  $\ln(A_t/A_0)$  versus reaction time (c), respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL,  $H_2O_2$  = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 6 mg.

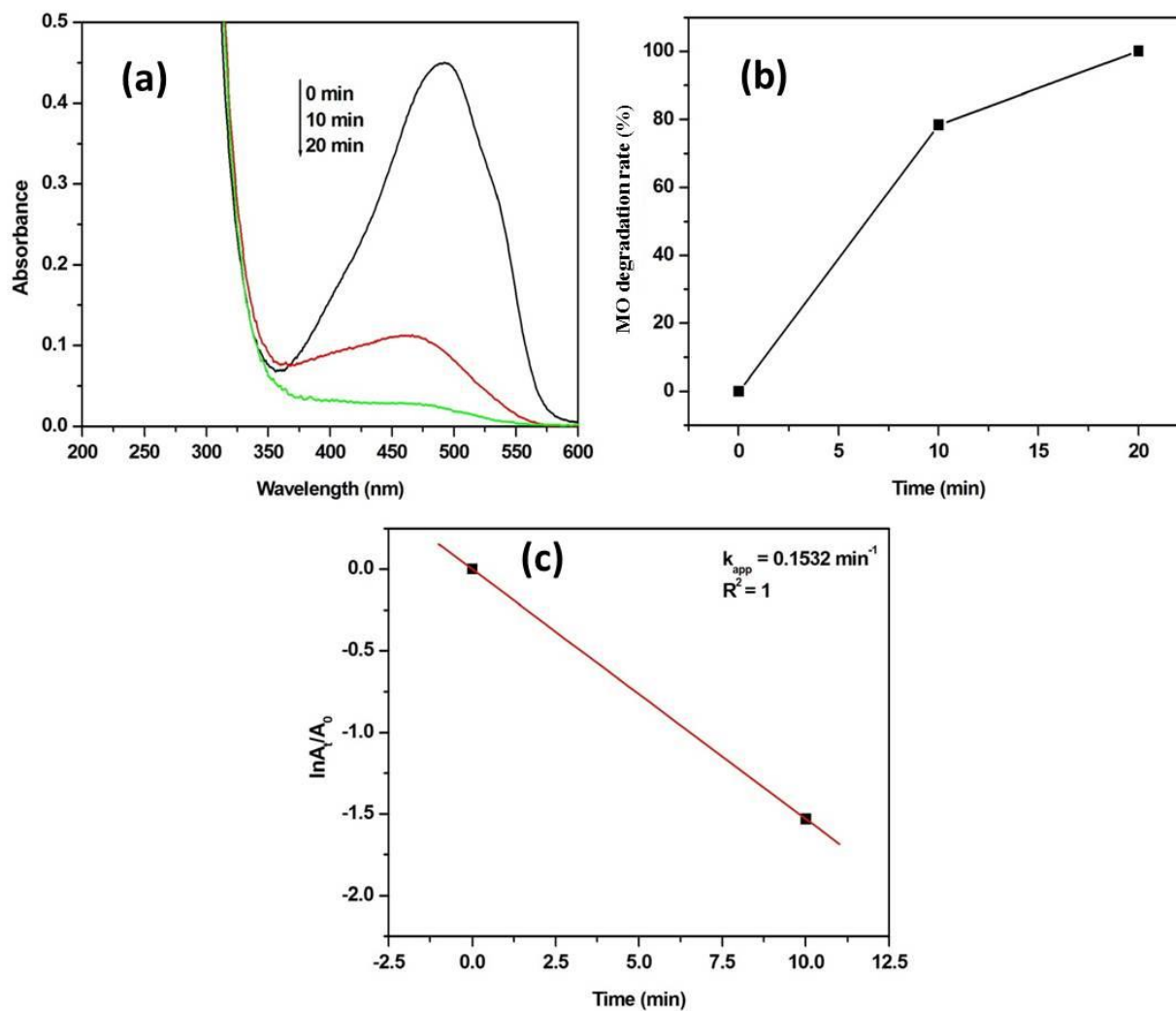
**Cycle 4:**



## Recyclability test: Methyl Orange (MO)

**Figure S8:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MO at 65 °C (a), plot of MO degradation rate (%) versus the reaction time (b) and plot of  $\ln(A_t/A_0)$  versus reaction time (c), respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL,  $H_2O_2$  = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 6 mg.

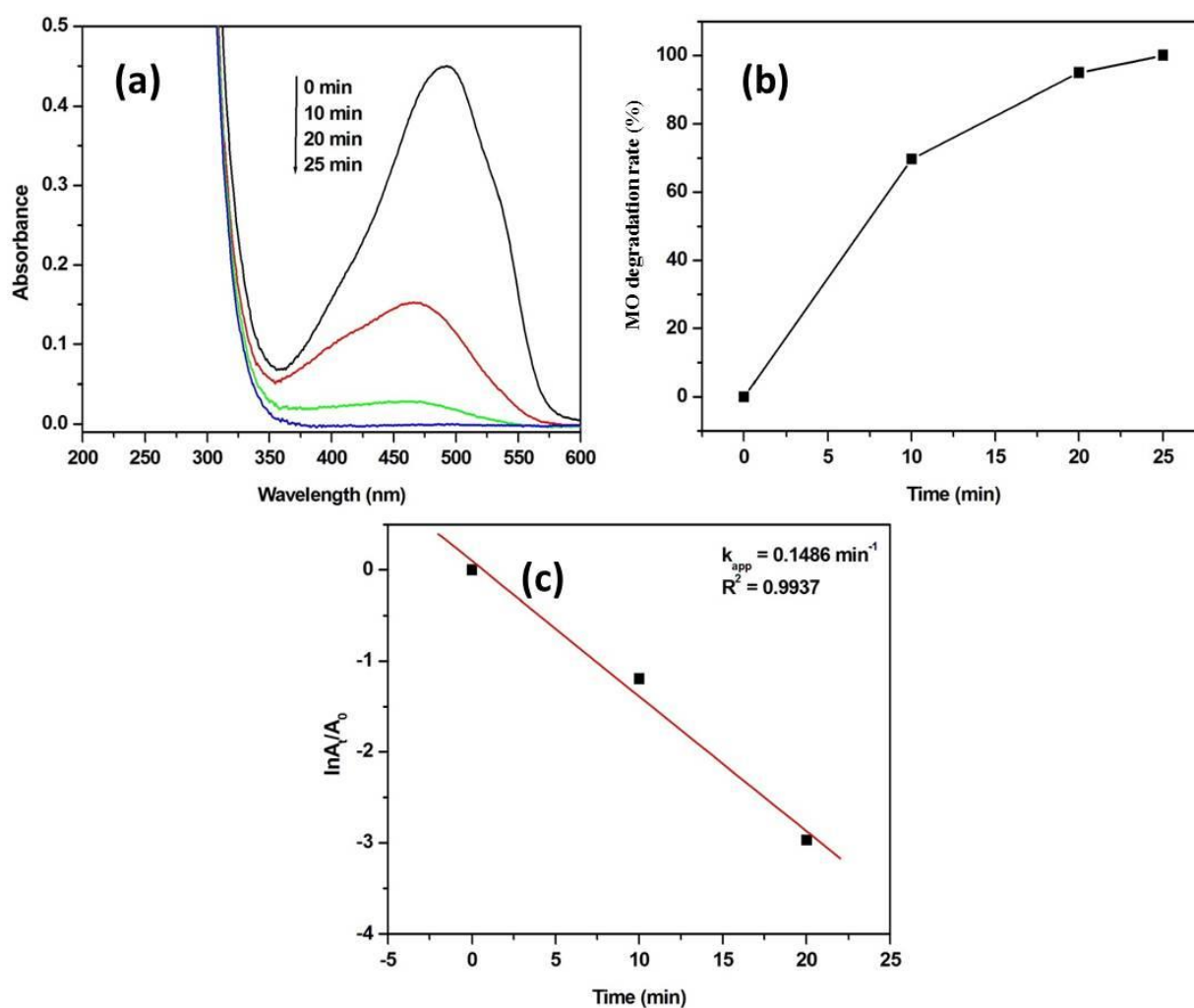
### Cycle 1:





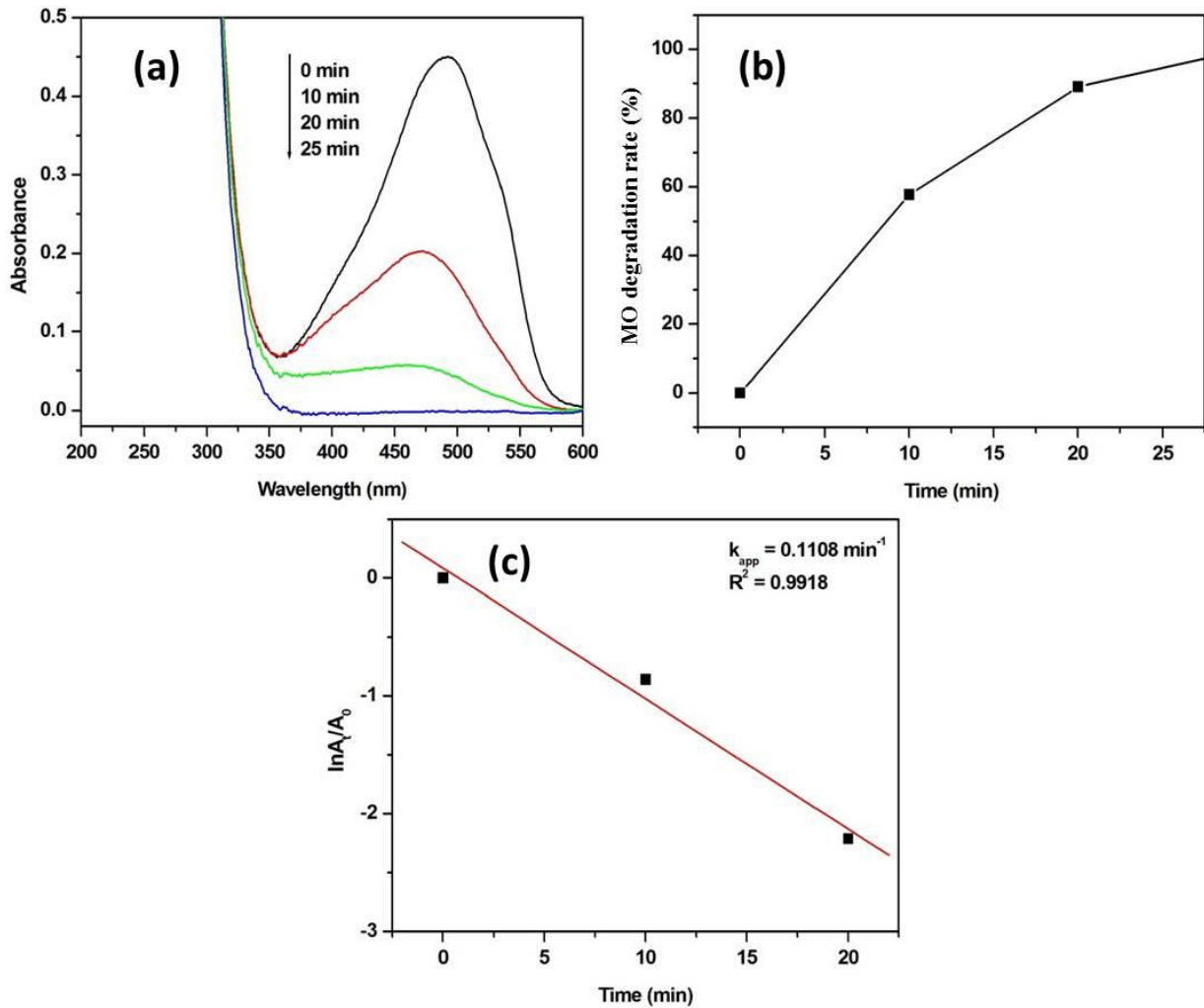
**Figure S9:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MO at 65 °C (a), plot of MO degradation rate (%) versus the reaction time (b) and plot of  $\ln(A_t/A_0)$  versus reaction time (c), respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL,  $H_2O_2$  = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 6 mg.

**Cycle 2:**



**Figure S10:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MO at 65 °C (a), plot of MO degradation rate (%) versus the reaction time (b) and plot of  $\ln(A_t/A_0)$  versus reaction time (c), respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL,  $H_2O_2$  = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 6 mg.

**Cycle 3:**



**Figure S11:** Time dependent UV-visible spectra of MO at 65 °C (a), plot of MO degradation rate (%) versus the reaction time (b) and plot of  $\ln(A_t/A_0)$  versus reaction time (c), respectively. Conditions: [dye] = 5 mg/L, volume of dye solution = 10 mL,  $H_2O_2$  = 1 mL and amount of catalyst = 6 mg.

**Cycle 4:**

