

Enhanced Non-enzymatic Electrochemical Sensor Based on Bi₂S₃-TiO₂ Nanocomposite with HNT's for the individual and simultaneous Detection of 4-Nitrophenol and Nitrofurantoin in environmental samples.

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Supplimentary data

S1 Formation mechanism of the Bi₂S₃-TiO₂/HNTs nanocomposite:

Firstly, the hydrolysis of Ti (OBU)₄ occurs upon the addition of water. Ti (OBU)₄ undergoes hydrolysis to form titanium hydroxide (Ti (OH)₄) and butanol (C₄H₉OH). During the condensation phase, the Ti (OH)₄ molecules undergo condensation reactions to form a network structure of Ti—O—Ti bridges. After multiple condensation events, large polymeric structures are formed [1].

Secondly, bismuth nitrate (Bi (NO₃)₃) dissolves in the ethanol-water mixture, releasing Bi³⁺ ions. Thiourea ((NH₂)₂CS) decomposes in the presence of water and ammonia, releasing S²⁻ ions. The Bi³⁺ ions react with S²⁻ ions to form bismuth sulfide (Bi₂S₃) through precipitation. The Bi₂S₃ and TiO₂ particles then integrate during the sol-gel process, forming a nanocomposite material with both Bi₂S₃ and TiO₂ phases. The calcination step at 500°C promotes the crystallization of TiO₂ and further stabilizes the Bi₂S₃-TiO₂ nanocomposite.

Thirdly, the formation of the composite between Bi₂S₃-TiO₂ and HNTs is achieved through a simple sonication method. Here, the Bi₂S₃-TiO₂ and HNTs are mixed in equal proportions and sonicated, which creates a force of attraction between the two nanomaterials.

Table S2. Emphasizes the Comparison of Electrochemical Performance of various reported electrodes with Bi₂S₃-TiO₂/HNT's

Material	Limit of detection		Linear range		References
	NFT (nM)	4-NP (nM)	NFT (μM)	4-NP(μM)	
NiFe/f-MWCNT	30	-	0.1–352.4	-	2
MgFe ₂ O ₄	33	7	0–342.6	0–342.6	3
M-MWCNTs	167	165	0.56	0.55	4
NiO/BCN	10.0	-	0.05–230.0	-	5
SVG-2/GCE	8.7	-	0.035–672.3	-	6
BDDFE	8.2	-	0.497–5.66	-	7
AuNP/RGO	-	10	-	0.05–2.0	8
GO/GCE	-	20	-	0.1-120	9

rGO–HNT– AgNP/SPCE	-	48	-	0.1–363.9	10
Nb ₂ CTX/ Zn-Co- NC	-	70	-	1– 500	11
Bi₂S₃-TiO₂/HNT's	3.2	3.5	0 -260	0-260	This work

Table S3: Simultaneous determination of NFT and 4-NP in pond water samples using the Bi₂S₃-TiO₂/HNT's sensor

Sample	Added (μM)	Found (μM)	HPLC Method	Recovery (%)	RSD (%)
Pond water	50	49.0	49.5	96.5	2.12
	100	98.5	99.2	98.4	3.23
	150	149.2	149.3	98.2	3.12
Tap Water	50	48.6	49.8	97.6	2.62
	100	99.4	98.9	99.5	3.55
	150	149.5	148.9	99.6	3.58

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