

## Supporting Information

to

# Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles coated with a guanidinium-functionalized polyelectrolyte extend the pH range for phosphate binding

Laura Paltrinieri,<sup>a,b</sup> Min Wang,<sup>a</sup> Sumit Sachdeva,<sup>a</sup> Nicolaas A.M. Besseling,<sup>a</sup> Ernst J.R. Sudhölter,<sup>a</sup>  
Louis C.P.M. de Smet<sup>\*,a,b,c</sup>

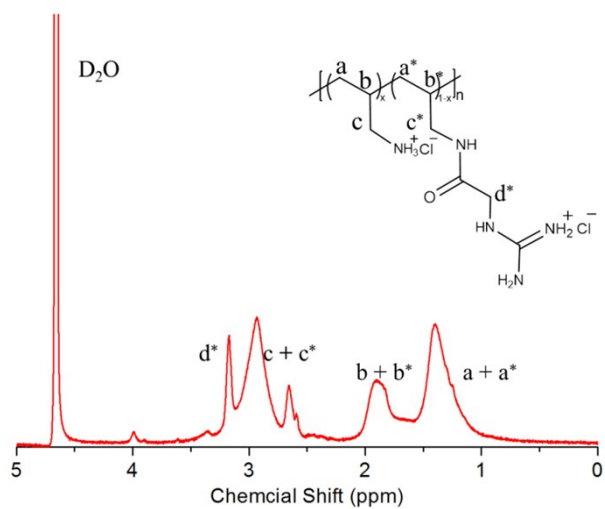
### Table of content

- Fig. S1**      <sup>1</sup>H-NMR of synthesized PAH-Gu.
- Fig. S2**      TEM size distribution of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PAH and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PAHGu.
- Fig. S3**      Pictures of an aqueous Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> suspension at different pH values.
- Fig. S4**      Pictures of aqueous Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PAH-Gu suspension at pH 9.5 after 24h and one week.
- Fig. S5**      Pseudo second-order linear curves fitting.
- Table S1**    Pseudo second-order non-linear curve fitting parameters.

<sup>a</sup>Delft University of Technology, Department of Chemical Engineering, Van der Maasweg 9, 2629 HZ Delft, The Netherlands

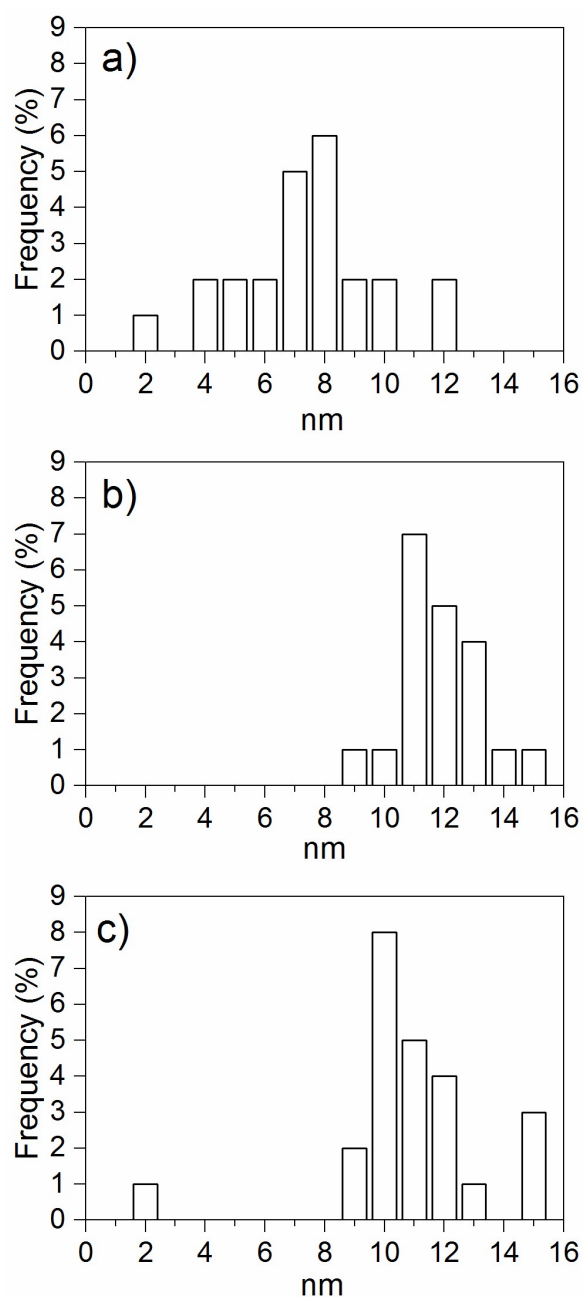
<sup>b</sup>Wetsus – European centre of excellence for sustainable water technology, Oostergoweg 9, 8932 PG Leeuwarden, The Netherlands

<sup>c</sup>Wageningen University & Research, Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Stippeneng 4, 6708 WE Wageningen, The Netherlands. E-mail: [louis.desmet@wur.nl](mailto:louis.desmet@wur.nl)

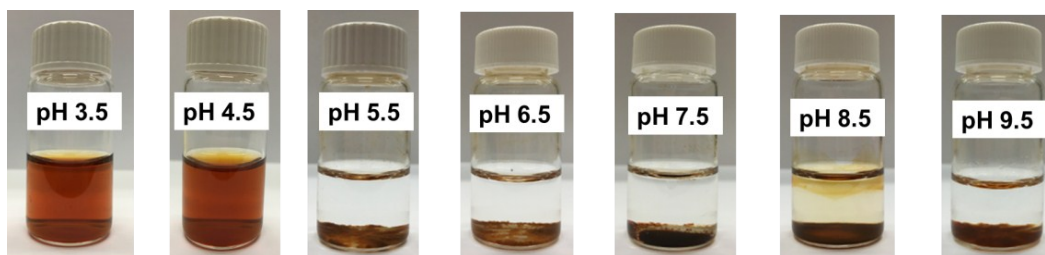


**Fig. S1** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of polyallylamine hydrochloride functionalized with Gu moiety.

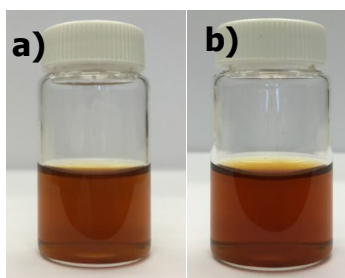
The synthesis was performed according to the work of Cao *et al.*<sup>1</sup> The substitution degree of PAH-Gu was 30% as estimated by the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum and the reaction yield was found to be 39% after dialysis.



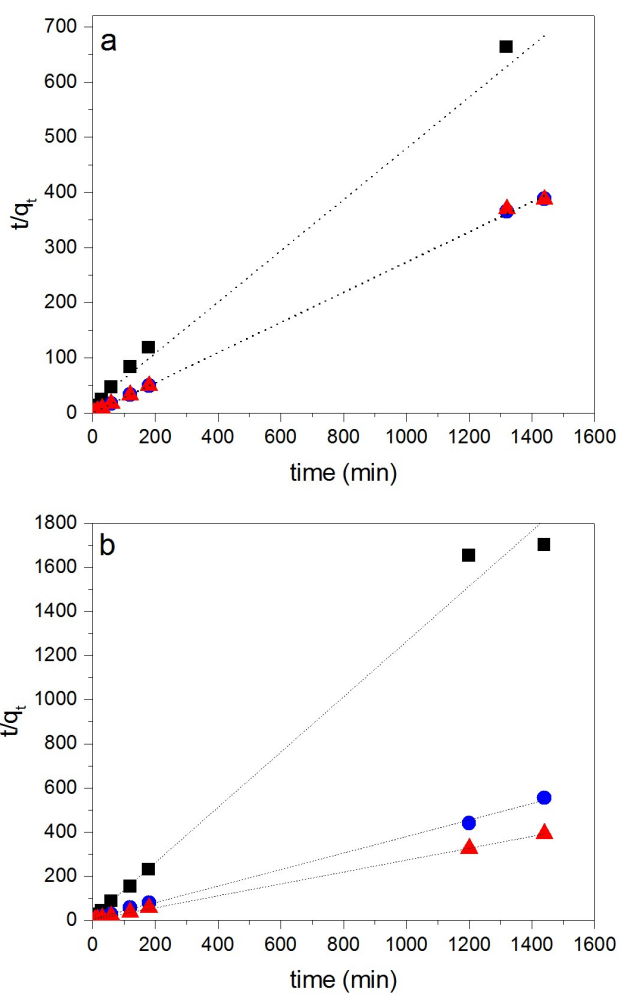
**Fig. S2** TEM-based size distribution plots of a)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ , b)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@PAH$ , c)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@PAHGu$ .



**Fig. S3** Pictures of vials containing an aqueous  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  suspension (0.5 g/L) taken 24 h after preparation at a pH range from 3.5 to 9.5.



**Fig. S4** Pictures of a suspension of 0.5 g/L of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{PAH-Gu}$  at pH 9.5 taken after a) 24h and b) one week. Compared to  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  NPs at pH 9.5,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{PAH-Gu}$  maintains a stable colloidal suspension for months.



**Fig. S5.** Pseudo second-order linear fitting curves of different NPs: bare  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  (black),  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{PAH}$  (blue) and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{PAH-Gu}$  (red) at a) pH 8 and b) pH 10.

**Table S1** Pseudo second-order non-linear curve fitting parameters, based on Eqn. 1.

	pH 8			pH 10		
	$q_e$ mg/g	$k_2$ mg/g/min	$R^2$	$q_e$ mg/g	$k_2$ mg/g/min	$R^2$
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	2.00	0.0196	0.867	0.814	0.175	0.919
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @PAH	3.65	1.03	0.999	2.45	0.083	0.949
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @PAH-Gu	3.66	1.45	0.998	3.42	0.126	0.958

**Reference**

1. Z. Cao, P. I. Gordiichuk, K. Loos, E. J. R. Sudhölter and L. C. P. M. de Smet, *Soft Matter*, 2016, **12**, 1496–1505.