

**Novel tunable adsorbents based on Bentonite and modified Tragacanth
gum for removal of acid dyes from aqueous solutions**

Susan Sadeghi^{*1, a}, Ali Zeraatkar Moghadam^a, Mohammad Massinaei^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Birjand, Birjand, Iran

^bDepartment of Mineral Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Birjand, Birjand, Iran

Fig. S1 FTIR spectrum of the TG (a), TG-g-P(MMA) (b), B (c), TG-g-P(MMA)/B (d), and CR loaded TG-g-P(MMA)/B (e).

Fig. S2 Thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential thermal analysis (DTA) of TG (a), TG-g-PMMA(b), and TG-g-P(MMA)/B(c).

Fig. S3 SEM of B (a) and TG-g-P(MMA)/B (b).

Fig. S4 Normal probability plot of studentized residuals for the defined quadratic models of (a) CR, (b) MO, and (c) AB-113.

Fig. S5 Typical interactions between the CR dye with (a) TG, (b) B and (c) TG-g-P(MMA).

Figure S1

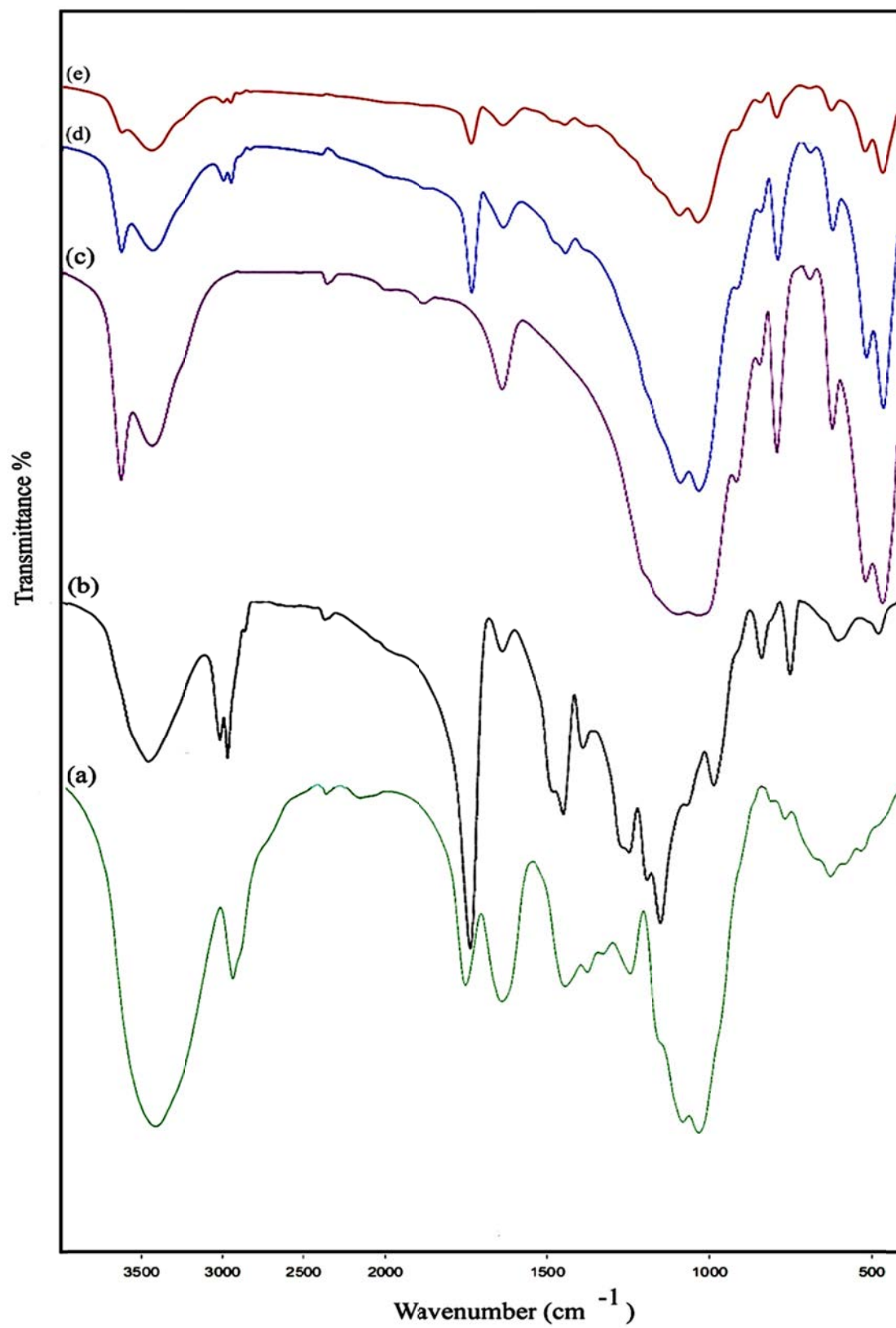
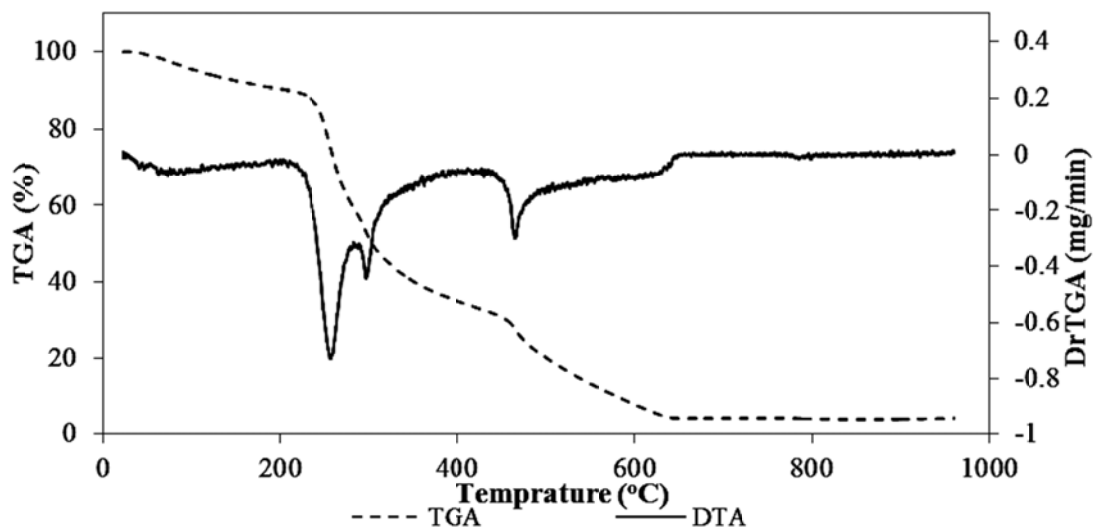
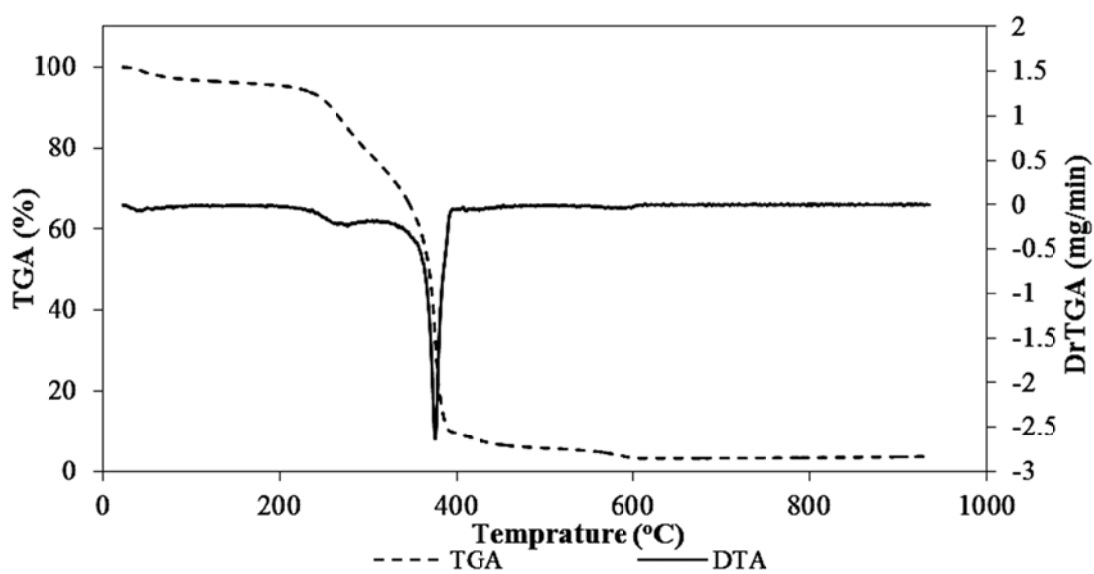


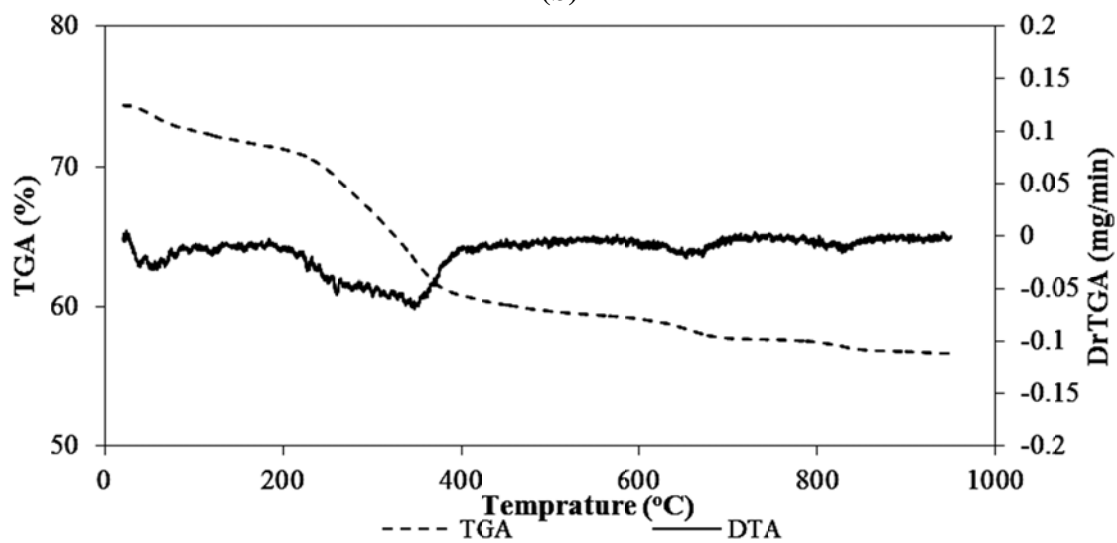
Figure S2



(a)

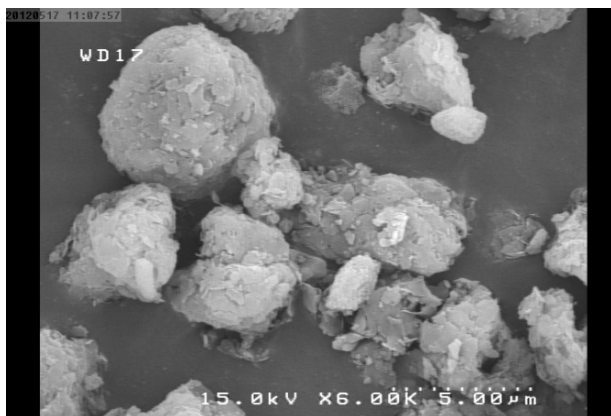


(b)

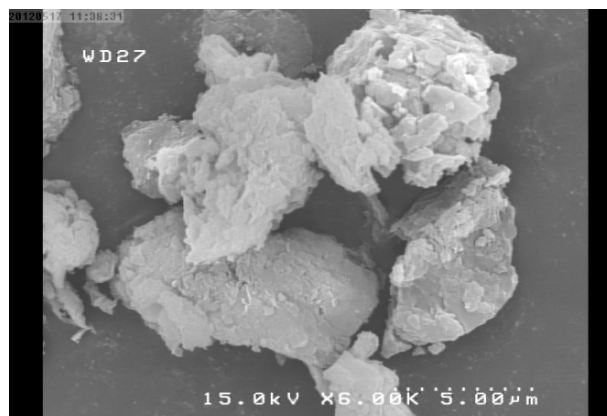


(c)

Figure S3

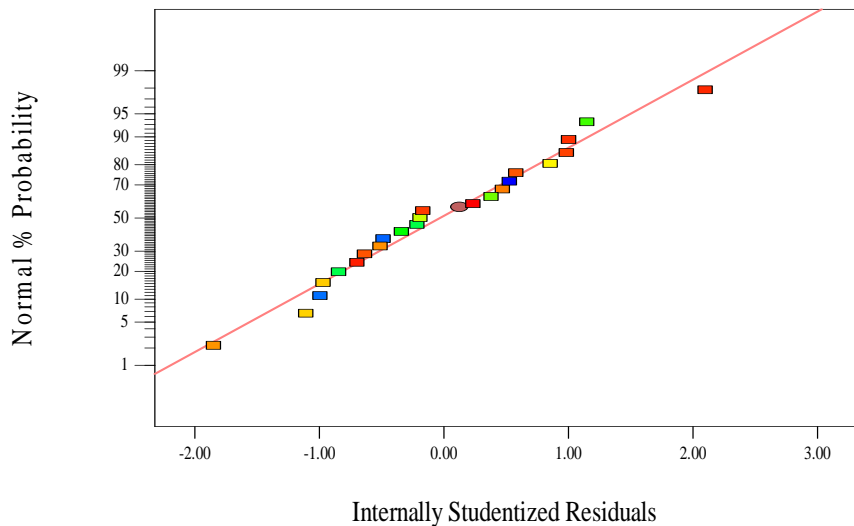


(a)

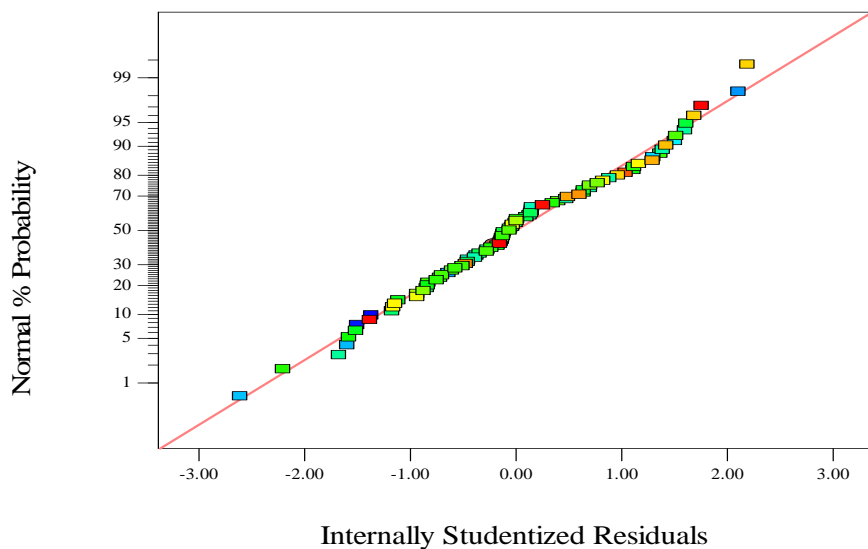


(b)

Figure S4



(a)



(b)

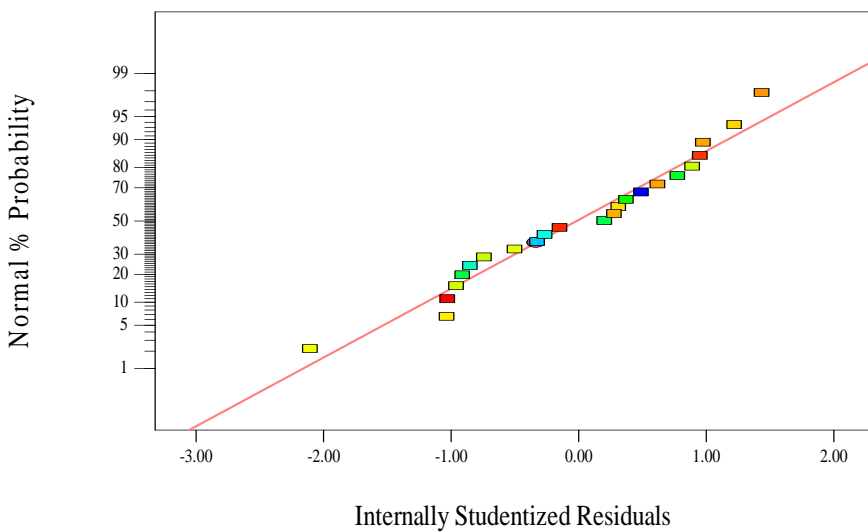
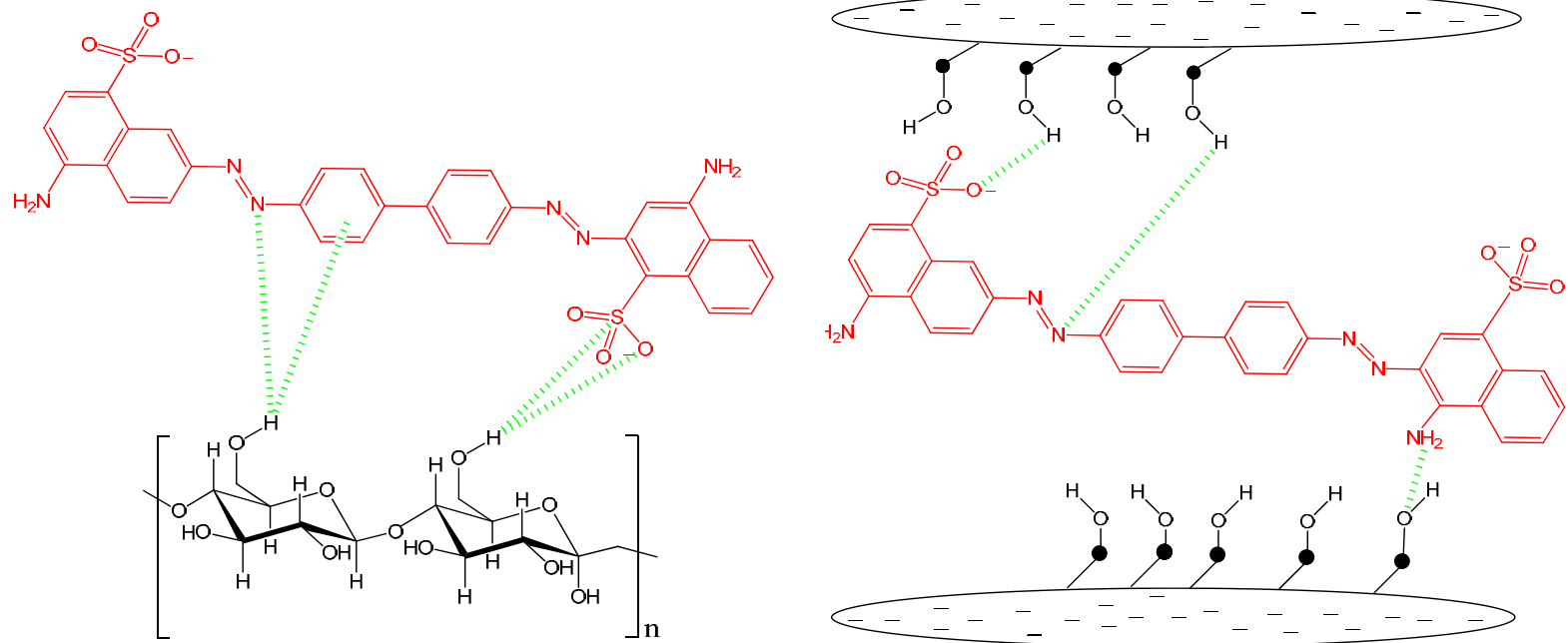
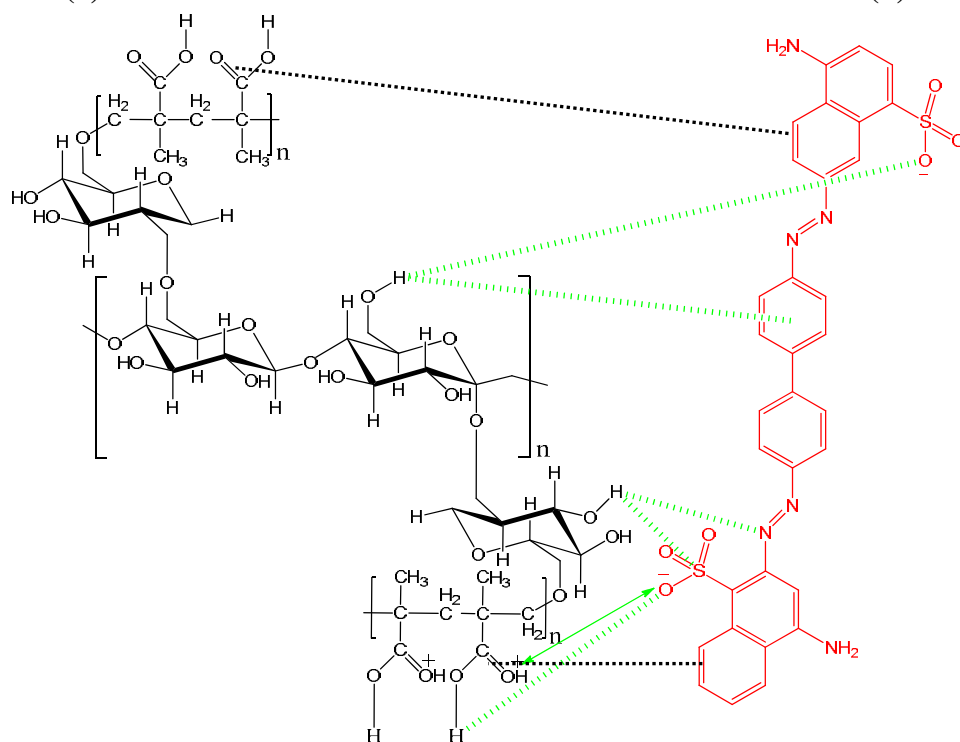


Figure S5



(a)

(b)



(c)

..... = π - π stacking

● = Si, Al, Mg, Fe

..... = H-bonding between TG-g-P(MMA) or B and CR

— = Covalent bond between TG-g-P(MMA) and CR

↔ = Ionic interaction between TG-g-P(MMA) and CR