

*Supporting information for*

**Single and Bicomponent Anionic Dyes Adsorption Equilibrium  
Studies on Magnolia-Leaf-Based Porous Carbons**

Huijing Yu,<sup>a</sup> Tingting Wang,<sup>a</sup> Wei Dai,<sup>\*a</sup> Xianxing Li,<sup>a</sup> Xin Hu,<sup>a</sup> and Na Ma<sup>\*b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Chemistry and Life Science, Zhejiang Normal University, Zhejiang Province Jinhua 321004, People's Republic of China

<sup>b</sup>College of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Zhejiang Normal University, Zhejiang Province Jinhua 321004, People's Republic of China

**Table S.I. captions:**

**Table S.I.1** Different isotherm models used in this study and their linear forms

**Table S.I.2** Parameters of the isotherm models for the adsorption processes

**Table S.I.3** Isotherm parameters of OII and MO adsorption from binary solutions

**Table S.I.4** Comparison of the maximum uptake capacities of OII and MO dyes on various porous carbons.

**Table S.I.5** Kinetic parameters for OII and MO adsorption from SDS and BDS

**Table S.I.1** Different isotherm models used in this study and their linear forms

Isotherm	Nonlinear form	Linear form	Plot	Eqs.
Langmuir-I	$q_e = \frac{K_L C_e}{1 + K_L C_e}$	$\frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{q_L \cdot K_L} + \left(\frac{1}{q_L}\right) \cdot C_e$	$\frac{C_e}{q_e}$ versus $C_e$	(4)
Freundlich	$q_e = K_f C_e^{\frac{1}{n}}$	$\ln q_e = \ln K_f + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \ln C_e$	$\ln q_e$ versus $\ln C_e$	(5)
Temkin	$q_e = ((RT/b) \ln(A \cdot C_e))$	$q_e = \beta \ln K_T + \beta \ln C_e$	$q_e$ versus $\ln C_e$	(6)
D-R	$q_e = q_s e^{(-K_D \varepsilon^2)}$	$\ln q_e = \ln q_s - K_D \varepsilon^2$	$\ln q_e$ versus $\varepsilon^2$	(7)

Where  $q_m$  is the maximum capacity of adsorption in mg/g;  $K_L$  is a constant related to the affinity of the binding sites in L/mg; ' $K_f$ ' and 'n' are the measures of adsorption capacity and intensity of adsorption;  $\beta = (RT)/b_T$ , is the Temkin constant;  $T$  is the absolute temperature in K;  $R$  is the universal gas constant;  $b_T$  is related to the heat of adsorption in kJ/mol.;  $K_T$  is the equilibrium binding constant in L/mol.;  $q_s$  is the D-R isotherm constant in mg/g;  $\varepsilon$  represents the Polanyi potential constant in kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>;  $\varepsilon = RT \ln(1 + \frac{1}{C_e})$

**Table S.I.2** Parameters of the isotherm models for the adsorption processes

Isotherm		SDS				BDS			
		OII		MO		OII		MO	
Model	Parameter	Value	R <sup>2</sup>						
Langmuir	$q_L$ (mg/g)	1501	0.9996	870	0.9999	962	0.9998	448	0.9999
	$K_L$ (L/g)	0.25		0.50		0.29		0.49	
Freundlich	$k_f$ (L/g)	990	0.9855	647	0.8789	496	0.9417	369	0.9178
	$n$	13.84		19.12		8.15		29.47	
Temkin	$b_T$ (kJ/mol)	28.02	0.9892	60.51	0.8857	30.88	0.9425	180	0.9293
	$K_T$ (L/g)	$6.6 \times 10^4$		$5.7 \times 10^6$		582		$4.4 \times 10^{11}$	
D-R	$q_s$ (mg/g)	1393	0.7117	861	0.9609	827	0.5366	441	0.9232
	$K_D$ (mol <sup>2</sup> /kJ <sup>2</sup> )	$1.0 \times 10^{-7}$		$1.9 \times 10^{-6}$		$2.4 \times 10^{-8}$		$8.7 \times 10^{-8}$	

**Table S.I.3** Isotherm parameters of OII and MO adsorption from binary solutions

Sample	Dye	Competitive-Langmuir isotherm				Langmuir		
		$q_{\max 1}$ (mg/L)	$K_{L1}$ (L/mg)	$q_{\max 2}$ (mg/L)	$K_{L2}$ (L/mg)	$R^2$	$q_L$ (mg/g)	$K_L$ (L/mg)
MPC-1	OII	1000	56.34	—	—	0.815	962	0.29
	MO	—	—	500	2.00	0.982	448	0.49

**Table S.I.4** Comparative assessment of uptake capacity of OII and MO onto some adsorbents from partial previously literatures

Dyestuff	Adsorbent	Maximum monolayer uptake capacities (mg/g)	Reference	System
OII	MCP-1	1488	this work	SDS
	MCP-1	951	this work	BDS
	ML	128	this work	SDS
	ML	79	this work	BDS
	CS-A.C.	322	this work	SDS
	CS-A.C.	286	this work	BDS
	NCTW	312	21	SDS
	ACX	499	40	SDS
	ACF	438	4	SDS
	MCP-1	869	this work	SDS
MO	MCP-1	447	this work	BDS
	ML	115	this work	SDS
	ML	72	this work	BDS
	CS-A.C.	315	this work	SDS
	CS-A.C.	280	this work	BDS
	FAC	935	19	SDS
	NPAC	161	41	SDS
	MPW	286	42	BDS

**Table S.I.5** Kinetic parameters for OII and MO adsorption from SDS and BDS

System	Dye	Pseudo-first-order rate equation					Pseudo-second-order rate equation					Intra-particle diffusion model			
		$q_{e,exp}$ (mg/g)	$q_{e,cal}$ (mg/g)	$K_1$ (1/min)	$R^2$	$\Delta q$ (mg/g)	$\Delta q$ (%)	$q_{e,cal}$ (mg/g)	$K_2$ (g/mg·min)	$R^2$	$\Delta q$ (mg/g)	$\Delta q$ (%)	$C$ (mg/g)	$K_3$ (mg/g·min <sup>1/2</sup> )	$R^2$
SDS	OII	1450	1082	0.2739	0.9536	368	25.38	1512	0.8412	0.9991	-61.8	-4.26	704	159	0.8206
	MO	827	227	0.1449	0.9386	600	72.55	840	1.7838	0.9998	-12.9	-1.56	546	61	0.6667
TDS	OII	757	475	0.1869	0.9250	282	37.24	807	0.5487	0.9992	-49.9	-6.59	391	78	0.7410
	MO	479	52	0.1805	0.7305	427	89.15	488	2.0677	0.9988	-9.2	-1.92	368	25	0.3118

