Supporting Information for Cotton derived carbonaceous aerogels for efficient organic pollutants and heavy metal ions removal

He Chen^{a,b}, Xiangxue Wang^{a,b}, Jiaxing Li^{a,b,c},* Xiangke Wang^{a,d,e*}

^a School of Environment and Chemical Engineering, North China Electric Power University, Beijing 102206, P.R. China. E-mail addresses: lijx@ipp.ac.cn (J. Li); xkwang@ipp.ac.cn (X. Wang); Fax: +86 551 6559 1310

^b Institute of Plasma Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 1126, 230031 Hefei, PR China

^c Collaborative Innovation Center of Radiation Medicine of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions, P.R. China

^d School for Radiological and interdisciplinary Sciences (RAD-X), Soochow University,215123, Suzhou, P.R. China

^e Faculty of Engineering, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia



Fig. S1 images of cotton, CDPC and CDPCO.



Fig. S2 (A) Stock suspension of CDPC 0.6 g/L, (B) initial adsorption concentration of CDPC 0.1 g/L, (C) stock suspension of CDPCO 0.6 g/L, (D) initial adsorption concentration of CDPCO 0.1 g/L



Fig. S3. Species distribution of Cd, $(\log\beta 1 = 3.9, \log\beta 2 = 7.7, \text{ and } \log\beta 3 = 8.7), T = 298 \text{ K}.$



Fig. S4. Species distribution of Co, $(\log\beta 1 = 4.3, \log\beta 2 = 7.4 \text{ and } \log\beta 3 = 8.4)$, T = 298 K.



Fig. S5. Species distribution of Sr, $(\log\beta 1 = -13.3 \text{ and } \log\beta 2 = -28.5)$, T = 298 K.



Fig. S6. Species distribution of Pb, $(\log\beta 1 = 6.5, \log\beta 2 = 11.2 \text{ and } \log\beta 3 = 14.2), T = 298 \text{ K}.$



Fig. S7 Image of MO before and after CDPCO treatment



Fig. S8 Adsorption isotherms of MB on CDPCO at different temperatures (A), the solid line is for Langmuir model and the dash line is for Freundlich model; linear plots of Langmuir model of MB adsorption on CDPCO (B); linear plots of Freundlich model of MB adsorption on CDPCO (C); linear plots of ln K_d versus C_e (D): m/V = 0.1 g/L, $C_{[MB]initial} = 20$ mg/L ~ 200 mg/L.