Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for

## Selective adsorption and irreversible trap of Mercury(II) from aqueous solution by a flower-like titanate nanomaterial

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**Fig. S5** Adsorption capacity of Hg(II) on regenerated TNFs over 3 desorption-regeneration cycles.

	Parameters	Initial Hg(II) concentration	
Kinetic model		(mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	(mg L <sup>-1</sup> )
		50	100
Pseudo-first-order model	Q <sub>e</sub> (mg g⁻¹)	2.70	21.66
	<i>k</i> <sub>1</sub> (min <sup>-1</sup> )	0.0325	0.0061
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.5441	0.8887
Pseudo-first-order model	<i>Q<sub>e</sub></i> (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	245.70	411.53
	<i>k</i> <sub>2</sub> (g mg <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )	0.0230	0.0037
	R <sup>2</sup>	1.0000	1.0000

 Table S1. Kinetic parameters for adsorption of Hg(II) by TNFs.

Kinetic model	Parameters	Values
Langmuir model	Q <sub>max</sub> (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	454.55
	<i>b</i> (L mg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.58
	$R^2$	0.9997
Freundlich model	$K_F$ ((mg g <sup>-1</sup> )·(L mg <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>1/n</sup> )	109.01
	n	4.72
	$R^2$	0.6684

 Table S2. Isotherm parameters for adsorption of Hg(II) by TNFs.

Material	<i>Q<sub>e</sub>/Q<sub>max</sub></i> (mg g⁻¹)	Conditions	Notes	Reference	
Activated carbon (AC)	55.6	pH 5;	AC made from	1	
		30 °C	sago waste		
Multi-walled carbon	pH 6.7;	Without	0		
nanotubes(MWNTs)	notubes(MWNTs) 87.7 27 °C		additional groups	2	
			2-		
Mesoporous silica	200.6 for SBA-		Mercaptothiazoli		
	15; 140.4 for	рн о;	ne modified	3	
	MCM-41	25 °C	SBA-15 and		
			MCM-41		
			Aspergillus		
Biomass	75.6	рн 8; 30 °C	versicolor	4	
			biomass		
		nЦ 7:	lon-exchange	E	
lon-exchange resin	358.7	μπ <i>τ</i> ,	resin, Duolite™	5	
		20 °C	GT-73		
TNFs	454.6	pH 5;	Sodium	This study	
		25 °C	Trititanate	This study	

 Table S3. Comparison on adsorption capacity of Hg(II) by different adsorbents.

Metal cations	Hardness <sup>6</sup>	Hydration energy <sup>7</sup>	
		(kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	
Na⁺	21.1	405	
K⁺	13.6	321	
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	32.5	1922	
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	19.7	1592	
Hg <sup>2+</sup>	7.7	1853	

**Table S4.** HSAB hardness and hydration energy of concerned metal cations.

Material	Element (%)			
	Na	0	Ti	Hg
TNFs	11.34	21.44	67.22	0
TNFs-Hg	1.52	26.58	69.06	2.84

 Table S5. Atomic percent of TNFs before and after adsorption of Hg(II).



Fig. S1 (a) N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) pore size distributions of TNFs.



Fig. S2 Zeta potential of TNFs as different pH.



Fig. S3 Adsorption isotherm of Hg(II) by P25 at pH 5.



**Fig. S4** Species distribution of Hg(II) as a function of pH at 25 °C simulated by Visual MINTEQ 3.0. Total Hg(II) concentration is 50 mg L<sup>-1</sup>.



Fig. S5 Adsorption capacity of Hg(II) on regenerated TNFs over 3 desorption-regeneration cycles.

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