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A simple extraction method for Norfloxacin from Pharmaceutical wastewater with Magnetic Core-shell Molecularly imprinted polymer under the aid of Computer simulation

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Appendix S1

TableS1 Energies found of individual structures and interaction energy (ΔE) of complexes supposed to be formed between molecule

Structures	Best riatio	E(kal/mol)	ΔE (kal/mol)
norfloxacin		44.06	
MAA		-16.98	
AA		-29.20	
MAM		-29.84	
AM		-30.76	
N-isoacryamide		-28.88	
4-VP		2.63	
AM- norfloxacin	1:5	-198.53	19.65
AA- norfloxacin	1:6	-179.03	12.97
MAM- norfloxacin	1:6	-186.75	14.09
MAA- norfloxacin	1:3	-47.86	23.98
N-isoacryamide-	1:4	-110.74	14.59
norfloxacin			

4-VP- norfloxacin	1:6	23.59	18.24
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Appendix S2 The synthesis steps of magnetic cores

0.02 mol Fe^{2+} and 0.04 mol Fe^{3+} was dissolved in 50 mL deionized water firstly, when the mixture under ultrasonication change into a clear solution , transfer the mixture into a 250 mL three neck round bottom flask and heat the solution until 80°C . 50 mL amino solution was added drop by drop under the atmosphere of N_2 and magnetic stirring until getting 10-11 of pH. The color of solution changed into black quickly after the amino solution added, which indicate the formation of magnetic particles. The whole synthesis process should sustain for 2 hours. The final magnetic particles were separated in the exist of applied magnetic field. After the magnetic particles were washed with deionized water for a few times, dry the magnetic particles to powder in vacuum under 40°C .

Appendix S3. FTIR spectrogram (Fig S3) and explanation

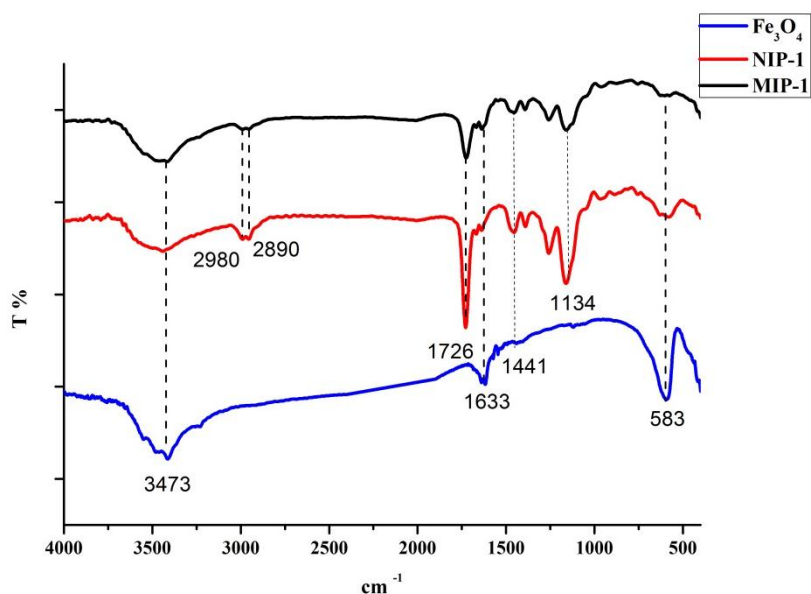


Fig S1 FT-IR spectrogram of Fe₃O₄, MIP-1 and NIP-1

As Fig S3 shows, 3473 cm⁻¹ is the special peak of O-H vibration, which proved the existence of Fe(OH)₃, Fe(OH)₂ and FeOOH. 583, 1134, 1441 cm⁻¹ exist in the three lines, which proved existence of Fe₃O₄. Different intensity of peak indicate that the amount of iron oxide substance is different. MMIP and MNIP possess a special C-H peak at 2890 cm⁻¹ and 2980 cm⁻¹, the poignant peak at 1726 cm⁻¹ is resulted by C=O vibration and proved the exist of MAA in both MMIP-1 and MNIP⁻¹. All these special peaks proved that the MIP shell already coated on the surface of magnetic cores.

Appendix S4. Pseudo-first-order model and pseudo-second-order model

Pseudo-first-order model and pseudo-second-order model were utilized to explain the adsorption process of MMIP-1 for norfloxacin.

The equation of pseudo-first-order model is:

$$\ln(Q_e - Q_t) = \ln Q_e - K_1 t \quad (1)$$

Q_e and Q_t ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$) means the equilibrate adsorption of norfloxacin and adsorption amount at t (min) respectively; K_1 is the equilibrate rate constant of pseudo-first-order model.

The equation of pseudo-second-order model is:

$$\frac{t}{Q_t} = \frac{t}{Q_e} + \frac{1}{K_2 Q_e^2} \quad (2)$$

Q_e and Q_t ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$) means the equilibrate adsorption of norfloxacin and adsorption amount at t (min) respectively; K_2 is the equilibrate rate constant pseudo-second-order model.

According to the data of adsorption kinetic, the Table S2 can be get below.

Table S2 Pseudo-first-order model and pseudo-second-order model results

Material	pseudo-first-order model			pseudo-second-order model		
	$Q_{e,\text{cal}}$ ($\mu\text{g mg}^{-1}$)	k_1 (min^{-1})	R^2	$Q_{e,\text{cal}}$ ($\mu\text{g mg}^{-1}$)	k_2 ($\mu\text{g mg}^{-1} \text{min}^{-1}$)	R^2
MMIP-1	52.59	0.029	0.864	165.28	0.003	0.999
MNIP-1	17.16	0.019	0.979	50.73	0.003	0.998

Pseudo-second-order model is much more suitable for MMIP-1 and MNIP-1 due to a higher R^2 and a more approximate equilibrate adsorption amount. Combined with rate controlling study, pseudo-order model verified further that the whole rate of adsorption influenced by chemical adsorption due to higher strength and specificity of hydrogen bond.

Appendix S5.

Fig S2 Optimization of SPE process (Amount of MMIP-1 (Fig S2A) extraction time (Fig S2B) elution solvents (Fig S2C), elution time (Fig S2D).)

