#### **Supplementary Information**

Performance of a Zeolite modified with *N*,*N*-dimethyl dehydroabietylamine Oxide (DAAO) for Adsorption of Humic Acid Assessed in Batch and Fixed Bed Columns

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Samples	Carbon content (%)		
natural zeolite	0.095		
SMZ1	2.92		
SMZ 2	3.69		
SMZ 3	4.75		
SMZ 4	5.90		
SMZ 5	6.92		
SMZ 6	7.52		
SMZ 7	7.75		

Table S1 Carbon contents of the natural zeolite and DAAO-modified zeolites

Model	Parameter	Temperature (°C)		
		20	30	40
Langmuir	$q_{\rm m} ({ m mg~g^{-1}})$	126.56	123.12	119.83
	$k_{\rm L} ({\rm L}~{\rm g}^{-1})$	0.38	0.19	0.16
	$R^2$	0.99	0.99	0.99
Freundlich	$K_{ m f}$	36.14	26.24	23.35
	1/n	0.37	0.43	0.42
	$R^2$	0.96	0.95	0.96
Temkin	$K_{\mathrm{T}}$	6.42	2.72	2.24
	В	20.90	22.82	21.74
	$R^2$	0.98	0.95	0.96

Table S2 Isotherm parameters for adsorption of HA on SMZ6 at 20, 30, and 40  $^\circ$ C.

$\Delta H_{ m ads}^{ m o}$	$\Delta S_{ m ads}^{ m o}$	$\Delta G_{\rm ads}^{\rm o}$ (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )			$R^2$
(kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$(J K^{-1} mol^{-1})$	20 °C	30 °C	40 °C	
-27.93	-71.78	-6.95	-6.04	-5.52	0.985

 Table S3 Thermodynamic parameters for HA adsorption on SMZ6

	Adams-Bohart model		Tl	Thomas model			Yoon-Nelson model		
Ζ	$N_0$	$k_{\rm AB}  imes 10^{-6}$	$R^2$	$q_0$	$K_{\mathrm{Th}}  imes 10^{-4}$	$R^2$	$K_{\rm YN}  imes 10^{-2}$	Т	$R^2$
(cm)	$(mg L^{-1})$	$(L mg^{-1})$		$(mg g^{-1})$	$(L mg^{-1})$		$(min^{-1})$	(min)	
		$\min^{-1}$ )			$\min^{-1}$ )				
10	20.78	0.15	0.594	10.77	2.22	0.987	7.54	734	0.981
20	13.98	0.14	0.625	7.61	1.64	0.981	0.55	1040	0.977
30	10.77	0.13	0.647	6.64	1.16	0.976	0.40	1370	0.973

 Table S4 Model parameters for SMZ6 fixed-bed columns of different depths

$C_{\rm t}/C_0$	a (min cm <sup>-1</sup> )	b (min)	$K_{\rm a}$ (L mg <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )	$N_0 ({ m mg}  { m L}^{-1})$	$R^2$
0.1	17.8	689.1	$1.7 \times 10^{-5}$	2848	0.998
0.9	91.5	546.9	$-2.1 \times 10^{-5}$	14640	0.985

**Table S5** The calculated constants of BDST model for the adsorption of HA ( $C_0 = 40$  mg L<sup>-1</sup>)

Figure S1



Fig S1. Plots of  $lnK_d$  versus 1/T for adsorption of HA by SMZ6.

## Figure S2



Fig. S2. Bed depth versus service times plots for 10 and 90% saturation of a SMZ6 column with HA. Experimental conditions:  $[HA] = 40 \text{ mg } \text{L}^{-1}$ , 5.6 mL min<sup>-1</sup>

Figure S3



Fig. S3. XRD patterns of the SMZ6 and HA-loaded SMZ6.

#### Text S1

The Thomas, Adams-Bohart, and Yoon-Nelson models were used to predict the performance of adsorption columns.

Thomas model [1]:

$$\frac{C_t}{C_0} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(K_{\rm Th} q_0 m / Q - K_{\rm Th} C_0 t)}$$
(S1)

Yoon-Nelson model [2]:

$$\frac{C}{C_0} = \frac{\exp(K_{\rm YN}t - \tau K_{\rm YN})}{1 + \exp(K_{\rm YN}t - \tau K_{\rm YN})}$$
(S2)

Adams-Bohart model [3]:

$$\frac{C_{\rm t}}{C_0} = \exp\left(k_{\rm AB}C_0t - k_{\rm AB}N_0 \frac{Z}{F}\right)$$

(S3) where,  $K_{\text{Th}}$ ,  $K_{\text{YN}}$ , and  $k_{\text{AB}}$  are the Thomas rate constant (mL min<sup>-1</sup> mg<sup>-1</sup>), Yoon-Nelson rate constant (min<sup>-1</sup>), and the Adams-Bohart rate constant (min<sup>-1</sup>), respectively;  $q_0$  is column adsorption capacity (mg g<sup>-1</sup>), Q is the flow rate (L min<sup>-1</sup> or mL min<sup>-1</sup>), and m is the mass of the adsorbent (g).  $C_0$  is the inlet HA concentration (mg L<sup>-1</sup>),  $C_t$  is the outlet concentration at time t (mg L<sup>-1</sup>).  $\tau$  is the time required for 50% adsorbate breakthrough (min). t is the filtration time (min).  $N_0$  is the saturation concentration of the bed (mg L<sup>-1</sup>);  $t_b$ is the service time at breakthrough (h).

#### References

- [1] H.C. Thomas, Heterogeneous ion exchange in a flowing system, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1944, 66, 1664-1666.
- [2] Y. H. Yoon, J.H. Nelson, Application of gas adsorption kinetics—II. A theoretical model for respirator cartridge service life and its practical applications, *Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.*, 1984, 45, 517-524.
- [3] G.S, Bohart, E.Q, Adams, Some aspects of the behavior of charcoal with respect to chlorine, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1920, 42, 523-544.