

Porous carbon material derived from fungal hyphae and its application for removal of dye

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S1. Experimental

S1.1. Reusability of PCFH

The stability and reusability of PCFH for removal of RhB were investigated through multicycle tests. In a typical process, the PCFH (20 mg) was added into the dyes solutions (100 ml, 200 mg L⁻¹). After each cycle, the used sample would be separated from the solution by filtration, and then activated with the solutions of NaCl and DMF under ultrasound at room temperature to remove the adsorbed RhB. The re-generated sample powders would be dried at 80 °C for 12 h and reused as absorbents in next experiments.

S2. Results and discussion

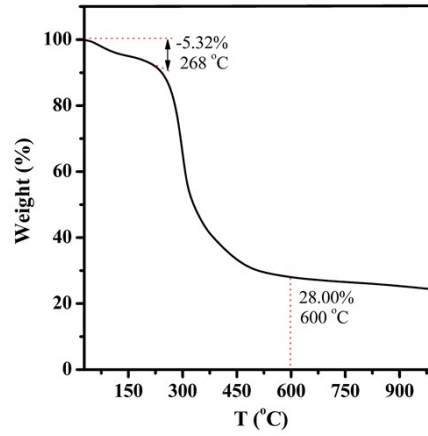


Fig. S1. The TG curve of FH.

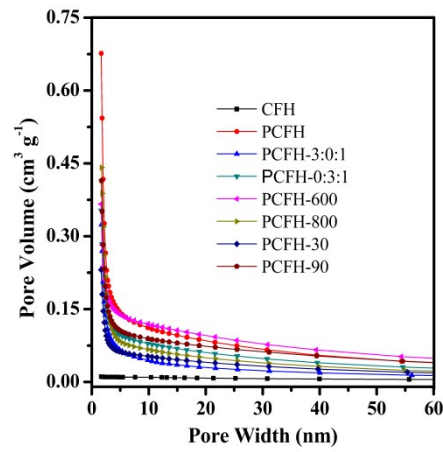


Fig. S2. The BJH pore size distribution of CFH and PCFH prepared at different conditions.

Table S1 The element contents of the FH, CFH, and PCFH.

| Item | C (%) | O (%) | N (%) | P (%) |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| FH | 77.75 | 19.28 | 2.29 | 0.68 |
| CFH | 83.13 | 12.63 | 3.28 | 0.96 |
| PCFH | 91.51 | 6.75 | 1.69 | 0.05 |

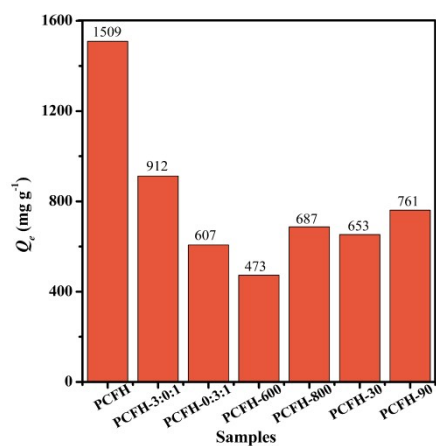


Fig. S3. The adsorption capacities of PCFH prepared at different conditions (Dye: RhB; C_0 : 400 mg L⁻¹; V: 100 mL; pH: 3.4 ± 0.1; Adsorbent: 10 mg).

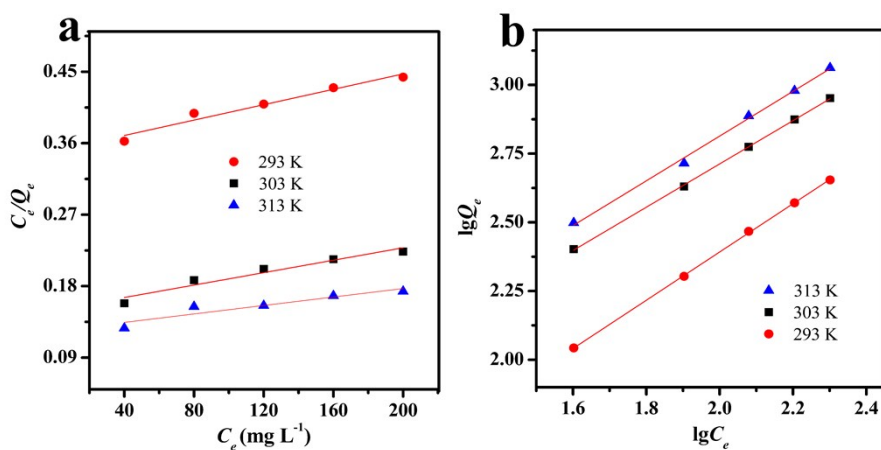


Fig. S4. Plots of (a) Langmuir isotherm and (b) Freundlich isotherm at 293, 303, and 313 K, respectively.

S2.1. Reusability of PCFH

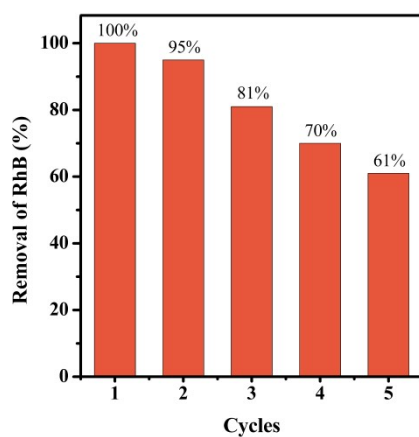


Fig. S5. Reusability of PCFH.

The stability and reusability of PCFH for removing RhB were investigated through the multicycle tests. The experiments of testing reusability of the PCFH were shown in the Fig. S5. As shown in Fig. S5, the dye adsorption capacity of PCFH decreased to 81% after 3 cycles and 61% after 5 cycles compared with that of fresh PCFH sample.

Table S2 Comparison of the adsorption capacities of PCFH to RhB with other adsorbents.

| Adsorbent | Q_e (mg g ⁻¹) | References |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| Starch grafted p-tert-butyl-calix[n]arene | 13 | [S1] |
| EMCs | 22 | [S2] |
| Sodium montmorillonite clay | 42 | [S3] |
| Kaolinite | 46 | [S4] |
| Activated carbon prepared from Phoenix Sylvestric leaves | 52 | [S5] |
| Graphene oxide/silicalite-1 composites | 57 | [S6] |
| Phosphoric acid treated parthenium carbon (PWC) | 59 | [S7] |
| Green microalgae Chlorella pyrenoidosa | 63 | [S8] |
| Graphene oxide/Beta zeolite composite materials | 64 | [S9] |

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|---|------|-------|
| Animal Bone Meal | 65 | [S10] |
| Milled sugarcane bagasse | 66 | [S11] |
| Jute stick powder | 88 | [S12] |
| Activated carbon prepared from the steel and fertilizer industries | 91 | [S13] |
| Waste seeds <i>Aleurites moluccana</i> (WAM) | 117 | [S14] |
| MoS ₂ -glue sponge | 127 | [S15] |
| Modified carbon xerogels | 132 | [S16] |
| Activated carbon derived from carbon residue from biomass gasification | 190 | [S17] |
| Hierarchical SnS ₂ nanostructure | 200 | [S18] |
| Functionalized graphene via tannic acid | 201 | [S19] |
| Polymer nanocomposite was prepared using formaldehyde and resorcinol | 208 | [S20] |
| Tannery residual biomass (TRB) | 250 | [S21] |
| Gelatin/activated carbon composite beads | 256 | [S22] |
| Activated carbon prepared from bagasse pith | 264 | [S23] |
| Polymer modified biomass of baker's yeast | 267 | [S24] |
| Activated carbon derived from scrap tires | 307 | [S25] |
| Magnetic AC/CeO ₂ | 325 | [S26] |
| Pyruvic acid (PA)-modified activated carbons | 385 | [S27] |
| N-vinylimidazole modified hyper-cross-linked resins | 421 | [S28] |
| Treated rice husk-based activated carbon | 518 | [S29] |
| Gum ghatti and Fe ₃ O ₄ magnetic nanoparticles based nanocomposites | 655 | [S30] |
| Raphia hookerie fruit epicarp | 667 | [S31] |
| Porous carbon material based on quinoa husk | 759 | [S32] |
| Porous carbon material based on corn straw | 1578 | [S33] |

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|------|------|-----------|
| FH | 16 | This work |
| CFH | 18 | This work |
| PCFH | 1912 | This work |

Reference

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