

## Effectiveness Comparison of Octyltrimethoxysilane and Hexadecyltrimethoxysilane Functionalized on Natural Silica-Coated Magnetic Materials for Ciprofloxacin and Chloramphenicol Adsorption

Johnson Nune Naat<sup>a,b</sup>, Suyanta Suyanta<sup>a</sup>, Nuryono Nuryono<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Sekip Utara, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang, 85001, NTT, Indonesia

\*E-mail addresses: [nuryono\\_mipa@ugm.ac.id](mailto:nuryono_mipa@ugm.ac.id) (N. Nuryono)

**Table S1** Mathematical models used to study adsorption kinetics.

Kinetic Model	Linear Form	Graph Plot	Parameter	References
PFO	$\ln(q_e - q_t) = -k_1 t + \ln(q_e - q_t) \text{ vs } t$		$q_e = e^{\text{intersep}}$ $k_1 = -\text{slope}$	Neolaka et al. (2018) <sup>1</sup>
PSO	$\frac{t}{q_t} = \left(\frac{1}{q_e}\right)t + \frac{1}{k_2 q_e^2}$	$t/q_t \text{ vs } t$	$q_e = 1/\text{slope};$ $k_2 = \text{slope}^2/\text{intersep}$	Movasaghi et al. (2019) <sup>2</sup>
Elovich	$q_t = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(t) + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\alpha\beta)$	$q_t \text{ vs } \ln t$	$\beta = 1/\text{slope}; \ln(\beta\alpha) = \text{intersep} \times \beta$	Tran et al. (2022) <sup>3</sup>

**Table S2** The mathematical model used to study adsorption isotherms

Isoterm Model	Linear Equation	Graph Plot	Parameter	References
Langmuir	$\frac{c_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{q_{\max} K_L} + \frac{1}{q_{\max}} c_e$	$\frac{c_e}{q_e} \text{ vs } c_e$	$q_{\max} = 1/\text{slope}$ $K_L = 1/q_{\max} \cdot \text{intersep}$	Ji et al. (2024) <sup>4</sup>
Freundlich	$\ln q_e = \ln K_f + \frac{1}{n} \ln C_e$	$\ln q_e \text{ vs } \ln C_e$	$\ln K_f = \text{intersep}$ $1/n_f = \text{slope}$	Naat et al. (2023) <sup>5</sup>
Redlich-Peterson	$\ln \frac{C_e}{q_e} = g \ln C_e - \ln K_R$	$\ln \frac{C_e}{q_e} \text{ vs } \ln C_e$	$g = \text{slope}$ $K_R = \text{intersep}$	Han et al. (2009) <sup>6</sup>

### Thermodynamic parameters

The thermodynamic parameters were evaluated at 3 different temperature variations, 303, 313, and 323 K, with each antibiotic assessed at concentrations of 50, 100, 150, 200, and 250 mg L<sup>-1</sup>. The quantity of K<sub>c</sub> was determined for each antibiotic at each temperature variation. Each of these thermodynamic parameters can be determined using Eq. S1 and S2.

$$\Delta G^0 = -RT \ln K_c \quad (1)$$

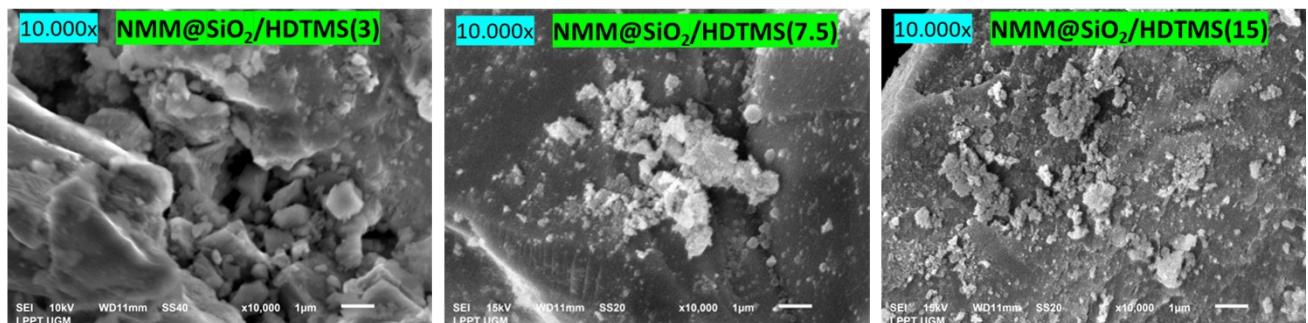
The relationship between  $\Delta G^\circ$ ,  $\Delta H^\circ$ , and  $\Delta S^\circ$  is presented in Eq. S2:

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ \quad (2)$$

The van't Hoff Eq. is obtained by substituting Eq. S1 into Eq. S2, resulting in Eq. S3.

$$\ln K_c = \frac{-\Delta H^\circ}{R} \frac{1}{T} + \left( \frac{-\Delta S^\circ}{R} \right) \quad (3)$$

where  $K_c$  is the equilibrium constant determined for each temperature variation,  $R$  is the ideal gas constant ( $8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ), and  $T$  is the absolute temperature (K). The values of  $\Delta S^\circ$  and  $\Delta H^\circ$  can be determined from the slope and intercept of the plot between  $\ln K_c$  versus  $1/T$ .<sup>7,8,9</sup>



**Fig. S1** NMM@SiO<sub>2</sub>/HDTMS(3, 7.5, and 15)

## References

- Y.A.B. Neolaka, G. Supriyanto, H.S. Kusuma, Adsorption performance of Cr(VI)-imprinted poly(4-VP-co-MMA) supported on activated Indonesia (Ende-Flores) natural zeolite structure for Cr(VI) removal from aqueous solution. *J Environ Chem Eng.*, 2018, 6(2), 3436-3443. doi:10.1016/j.jece.2018.04.053.
- Z. Movasaghi, B. Yan, C. Niu, Adsorption of ciprofloxacin from water by pretreated oat hulls: Equilibrium, kinetic, and thermodynamic studies. *Ind Crops Prod.*, 2019, 127, 237-250. doi:10.1016/j.indcrop.2018.10.051.
- Q.T. Tran, D.H. Do, X.L. Ha, et al., Study of the Ciprofloxacin Adsorption of Activated Carbon Prepared from Mangosteen Peel. *Applied Sciences (Switzerland)*., 2022, 12(17), doi:10.3390/app12178770.
- H. Ji, S. Wan, Z. Li, et al., Adsorption of antibiotics on microplastics (MPs) in aqueous environments: The impacts of aging and biofilms. *J Environ Chem Eng.*, 2024, 12(2), 111992, doi:10.1016/j.jece.2024.111992.
- J. N. Naat, Y.A.B. Neolaka, Y. Lawa, et al., Tyramine Adsorption Using the Modification of Takari Natural Sand-Based Silica with Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA). *Journal of the Turkish Chemical Society Section A: Chemistry*., 2023, 10(4), 929-940. doi:10.18596/jotcsa.1244774.

6. R. Han, J. Zhang, P. Han, Y. Wang, Z. Zhao, M. Tang M, Study of equilibrium, kinetic and thermodynamic parameters about methylene blue adsorption onto natural zeolite. *Chemical Engineering Journal.*, 2009, 145(3), 496-504, doi:10.1016/j.cej.2008.05.003.
7. A. Bonilla-Petriciolet, C.I. Mendoza-Castillo, G.L. Dotto, C.J. Duran-Valle. *Adsorption in Water Treatment*. Elsevier Inc., 2019, doi:10.1016/b978-0-12-409547-2.14390-2.
8. J. Dai, L. Qin, R. Zhang, A. Xie, Z. Chang, S. Tian, Sustainable bovine bone-derived hierarchically porous carbons with excellent adsorption of antibiotics: Equilibrium, kinetic and thermodynamic investigation. *Powder Technol.*, 2018, 331, 162-170, doi:10.1016/j.powtec.2018.03.005.
9. H.Y. Tran, J. You, A. Hosseini-Bandegharaei, H.P. Chao. Mistakes and inconsistencies regarding adsorption of contaminants from aqueous solutions: A critical review. *Water Res.*, 2017, 120:88-116, doi:10.1016/j.watres.2017.04.014.