

Supplementary Information

Metal ion supported mesoporous silica materials for the removal of sulfamethizole from water

Ni Yan,[#] Long-Hui Duan,[#] Min He, Wen Luo, Zhitong Ou and Jing Wang*

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, PR China

[#]These authors contributed equally to this work.

Corresponding author, e-mail: wjwyj82@gxu.edu.cn

Table. S1 Structural parameters of Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15.

Materials	BET surface area (m ² /g)	Average pore diameter (Å)	Total pore volume (cm ³ /g)
AAPTMS-SBA-15[1]	212.6	126.3	0.67
Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15	142.7	123.5	0.37

Table. S2 Kinetic parameters of Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15 for SIZ adsorption.

Kinetic models	R ²	K	Q _{e, Cal} (mg/g)
PFO	0.9886	0.0006	3.99
PSO	0.9997	0.0379	31.45

Table. S3 Isotherm parameters of Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15 for SIZ adsorption

Langmuir		Freundlich			Temkin			Dubinin-Radushkevich			
Q _m (mg/g)	K _L (L/mg)	R ²	K _F (L/g)	n	R ²	B ₁	K _T (L/mol)	R ²	Q _m (mg/g)	E (kJ/mol)	R ²
188.68	0.04	0.9902	15.75	1.78	0.9970	39.19	0.49	0.9851	169.81	21.32	0.9346

Table S4 Comparison of Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15 with other reported SAs adsorbents.

Materials	Targets	Equilibrium time (min)	Q_{\max}	Removal efficiency (%)	Ref.
			(mg/g)		
Carbonaceous nanospheres	SDZ	40	96.6	96.8	[2]
HKUST-1@CNS	SMZ	120	31.64	96.1	[3]
Fe-N-BC	SMZ	480	42.9	93.4	[4]
BCN	SMZ	30	28.75	-	[5]
Activated Carbon	SDZ	60	66.22	99	[6]
CD-DGO	SMZ	120	143.08	-	[7]
	SDZ	120	149.01		
Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15	SIZ	2	188.68	90	This work

References

- [1] Y. Zhou, J. Wang, Q. Zhao, H. Cai, H. Zhang, Selective adsorption and removal of Congo red based on ethylenediamine functionalized mesoporous silica. *Chemistryselect*, 7(2022), e202203280.
- [2] X. Hu, Y. Huang, Z. Pan, S. Li, Q. Li, W. Lin, Preparation of carbonyl, hydroxyl, and amino-functionalized microporous carbonaceous nanospheres from syrup-based waste to remove sulfamethazine, *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 29 (2022) 27688-27702.
- [3] G. Jain, P. Bhattacharyya, M.K. Mandal, R.G. Chaudhuri, S. Chakrabarti, pH-dependent adsorption of the sulfamethoxazole antibiotic on HKUST-1@CNS nanocomposite corroborating efficiency, mechanistic, and kinetic studies, *New Journal of Chemistry* 48 (2024) 1781-1791.
- [4] Y. Diao, R. Shan, M. Li, J. Gu, H. Yuan, Y. Chen, Efficient adsorption of a sulfonamide antibiotic in aqueous solutions with N-doped magnetic biochar: performance, mechanism, and reusability, *ACS Omega* 8 (2022) 879-892.
- [5] Y. Sun, J. Bian, Q. Zhu, Sulfamethoxazole removal of adsorption by carbon – Doped boron nitride in water, *Journal of Molecular Liquids* 349 (2022) 118216.
- [6] S. Aslan, M. Şirazi, Adsorption of sulfonamide antibiotic onto activated carbon

prepared from an agro-industrial by-product as low-cost adsorbent: equilibrium, thermodynamic, and kinetic studies, Water Air and Soil Pollution 231 (2020) 222.

[7] H. Yu, K. Zheng, X. Xu, X. Liu, B. Zhao, H. Ding, Z. Yu, C. Deng, Preparation of β -cyclodextrin/dopamine hydrochloride-graphene oxide and its adsorption properties for sulfonamide antibiotics, Environmental Science and Pollution Research 29 (2022) 70192-70201.

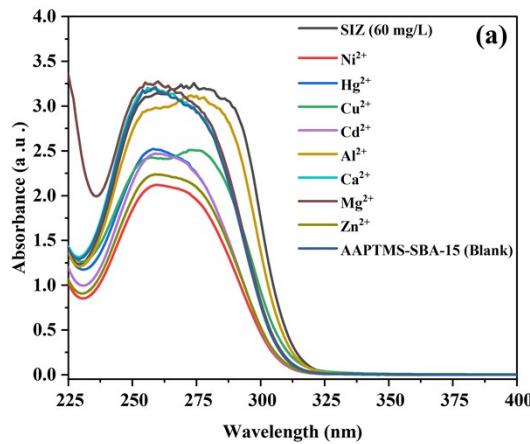


Fig. S1 The adsorption of SIZ by AAPTMS-SBA-15 in the absence and presence of different metal ions.

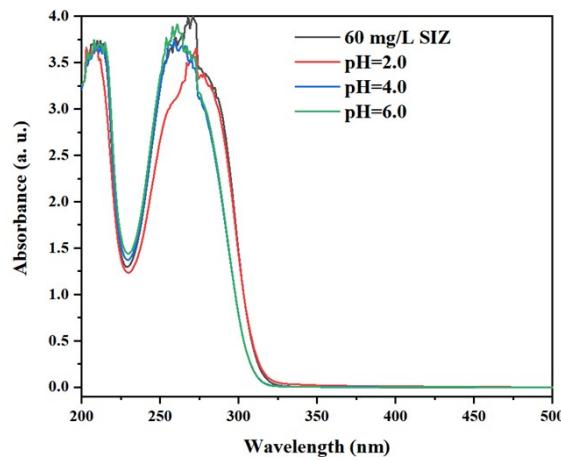


Fig. S2 The adsorption of SIZ by AAPTMS-SBA-15 at different pH.

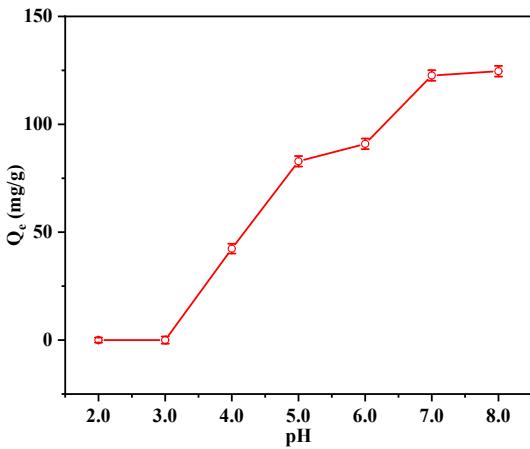


Fig. S3 The adsorption capacity of Ni^{2+} by AAPTMS-SBA-15 at different pH values.

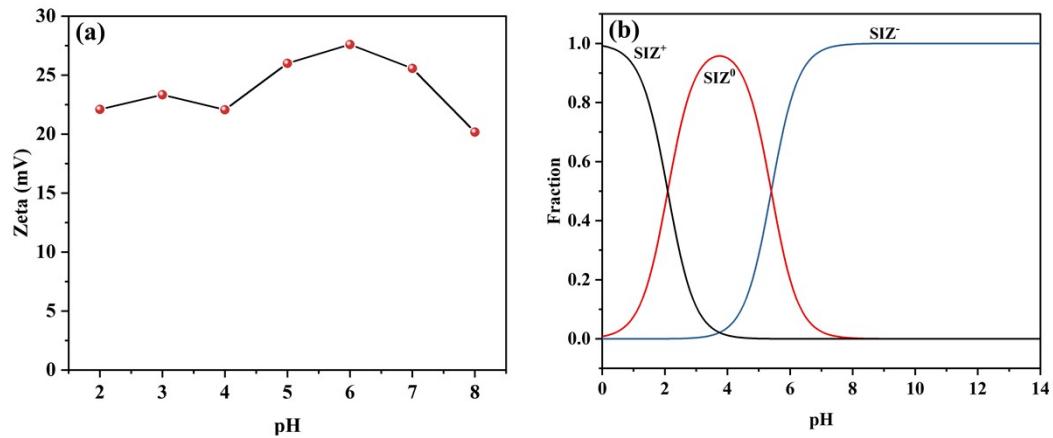


Fig. S4 Zata potential of Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15 and the distribution coefficient of SIZ at different pH values.

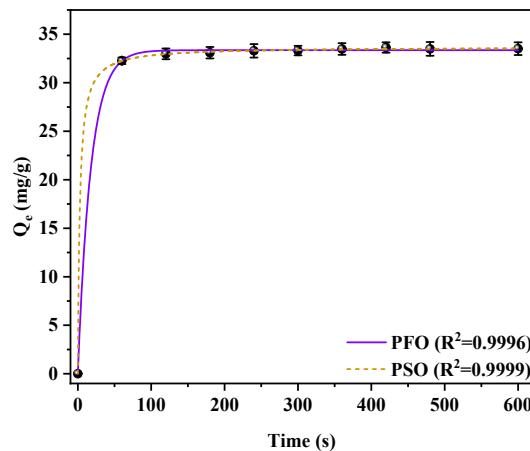


Fig. S5 Nonlinear fitting of adsorption kinetics of SIZ by Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15.

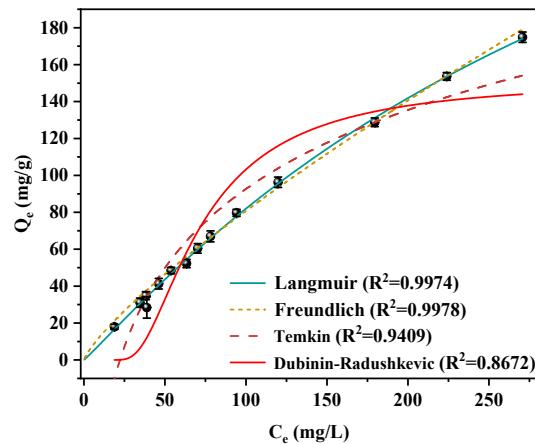


Fig. S6 The effect of concentration on SIZ adsorption and its nonlinear fitting.

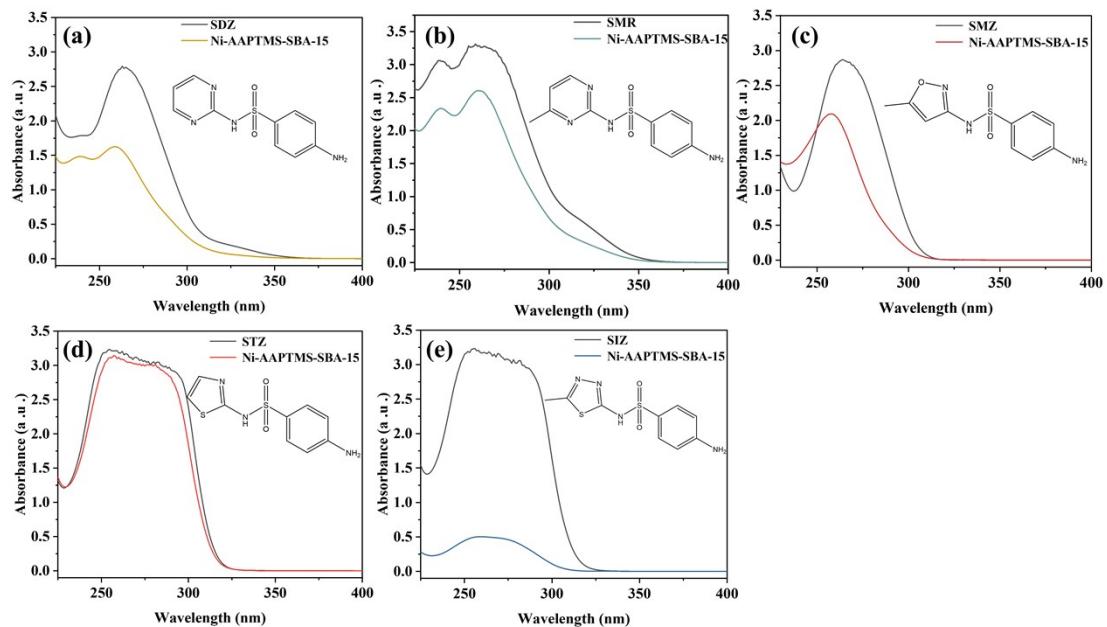


Fig. S7 UV-Vis spectra of SDZ (a), SMR (b), SMZ (c), STZ (d), and SIZ (e) after adsorption by using Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15.

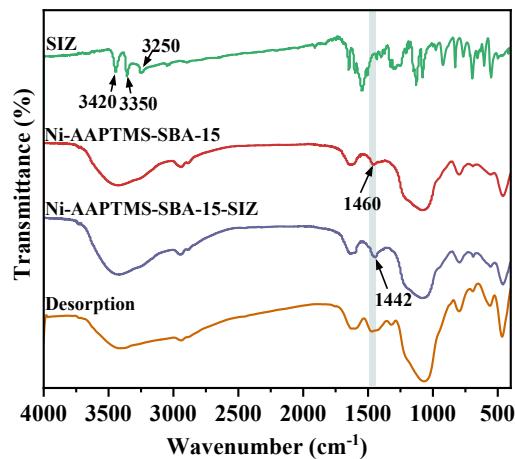


Fig. S8 FT-IR spectra of Ni-AAPTMS-SBA-15 before and after adsorption of SIZ.

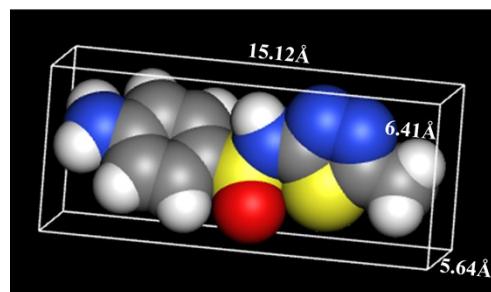


Fig. S9 The size information of SIZ.

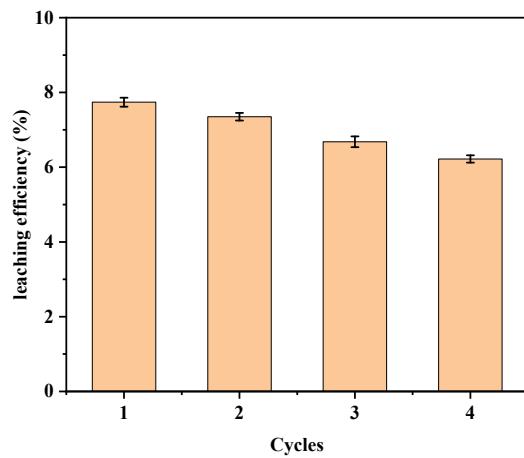


Fig. S10 Leaching efficiency after regeneration.