

Supporting Information

In situ synthesis and high adsorption performance of $\text{MoO}_2/\text{Mo}_4\text{O}_{11}$ and $\text{MoO}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ composite nanorods by reduction of MoO_3

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Table S1. Kinetic parameters for adsorption of Cu^{2+} ions on $\text{MoO}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ ($\text{MoO}_3:\text{S}=1:2$).

Samples	$q_e(\text{exp.})$ (mg g^{-1})	Pseudo-first-order		Pseudo-second-order		R^2
		$q_e(\text{cal.})$ (mg g^{-1})	$k_1(\text{min}^{-1})$	$q_e(\text{cal.})$ (mg g^{-1})	$k_2(\text{g mg}^{-1} \text{min}^{-1})$	
$\text{MoO}_3:\text{S}=1:2$	137.4226	115.1914	0.0006	135.5014	0.0371	0.998

Figure S1. The pseudo-first order sorption kinetics of RhB onto samples

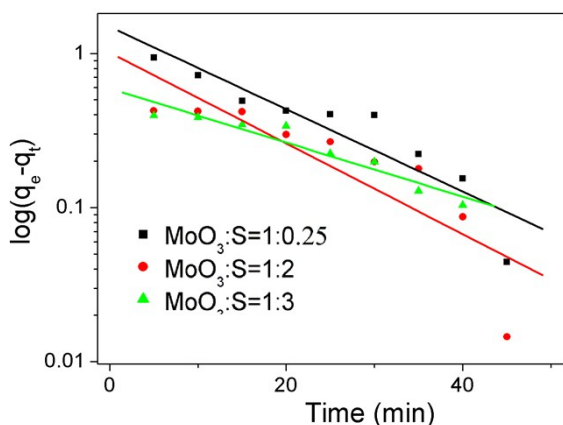


Figure S2. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm curves and pore size distribution (inset) of MoO₃ nanorods.

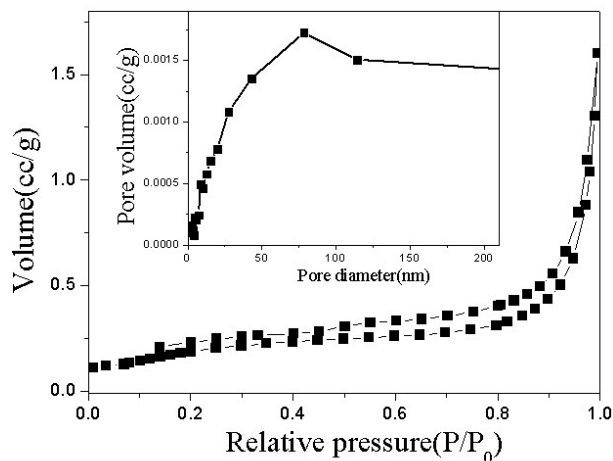


Figure S3. (a) Adsorption curve of Cu²⁺ ions by MoO₂/Mo₄O₁₁ (MoO₃:S=1:0.25) composite nanorods versus contact time in water. (b) The pseudo-second order sorption kinetics of Cu²⁺ ions onto MoO₂/Mo₄O₁₁ (MoO₃:S=1:0.25) composite nanorods.

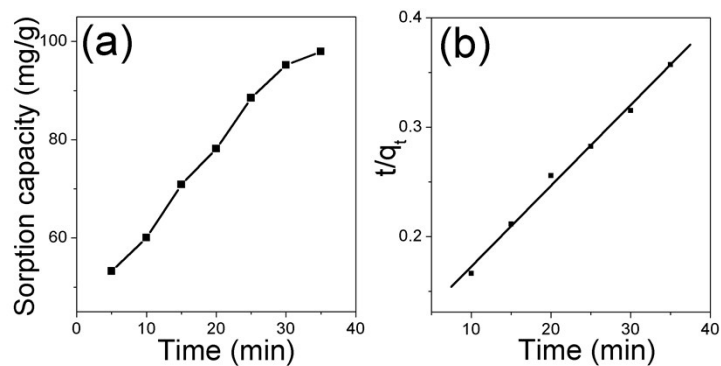


Figure S4. The pseudo-first order sorption kinetics of Cu²⁺ ions onto MoO₂/Mo₄O₁₁ (MoO₃:S=1:0.25) composite nanorods.

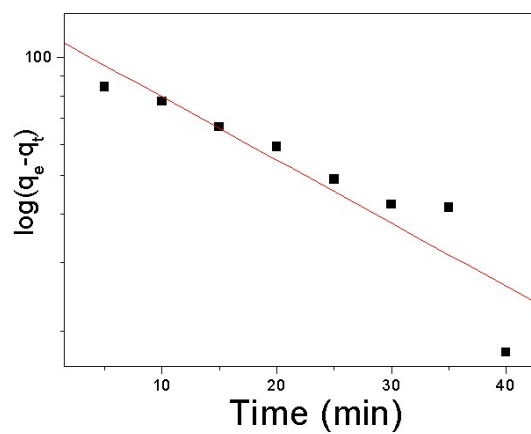


Figure S5. Adsorption curve of Zn^{2+} , Cr^{3+} , and Pb^{2+} ions by $\text{MoO}_2/\text{Mo}_4\text{O}_{11}$ ($\text{MoO}_3:\text{S}=1:0.25$) composite nanorods versus contact time in water.

