

Supporting Information

Facile synthesis of graphene oxide for multi-cycle adsorption of aqueous Pb^{2+} in presence of divalent cations and polyatomic anions

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Figure S1. XRD spectra of Graphite.

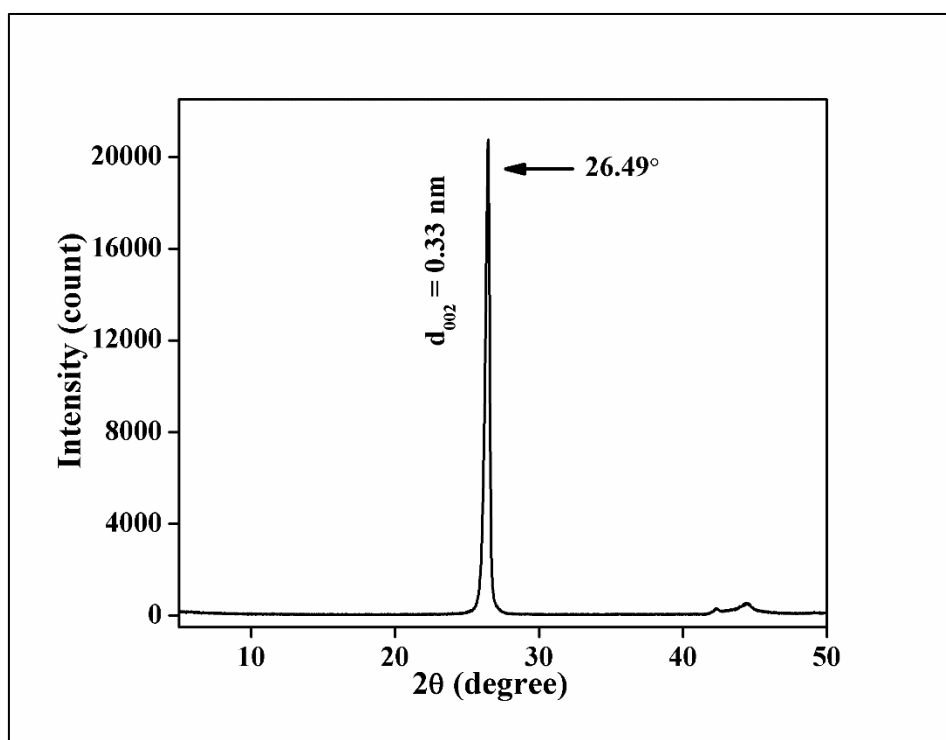


Figure S2. UV-vis spectra of Graphene oxide.

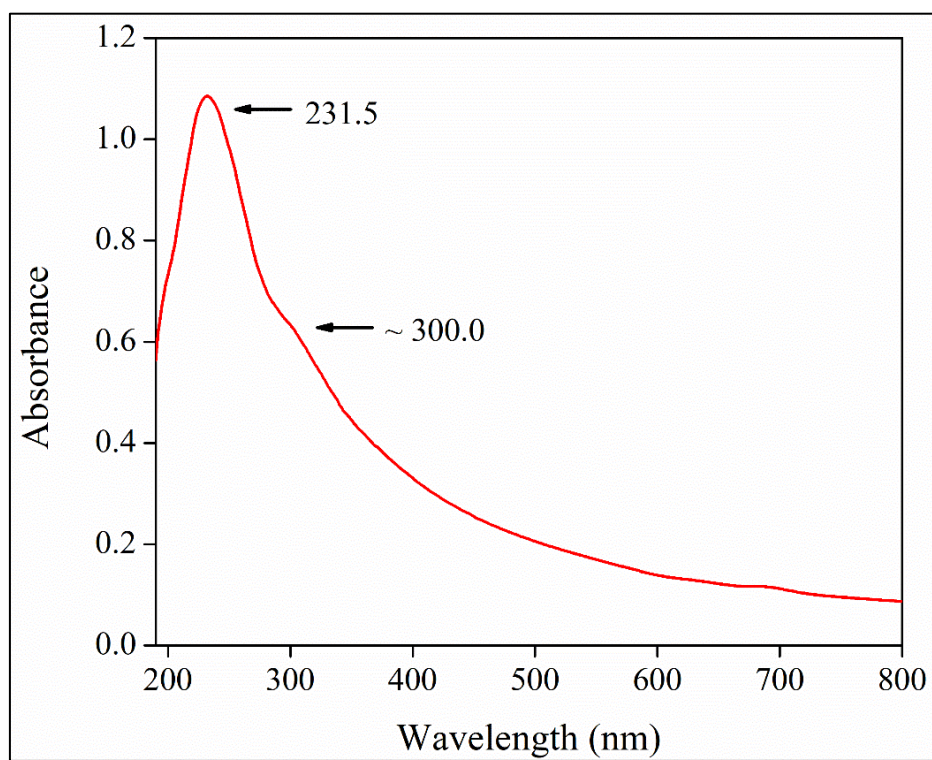


Figure S3. TEM image of Pb^{2+} adsorbed GO.

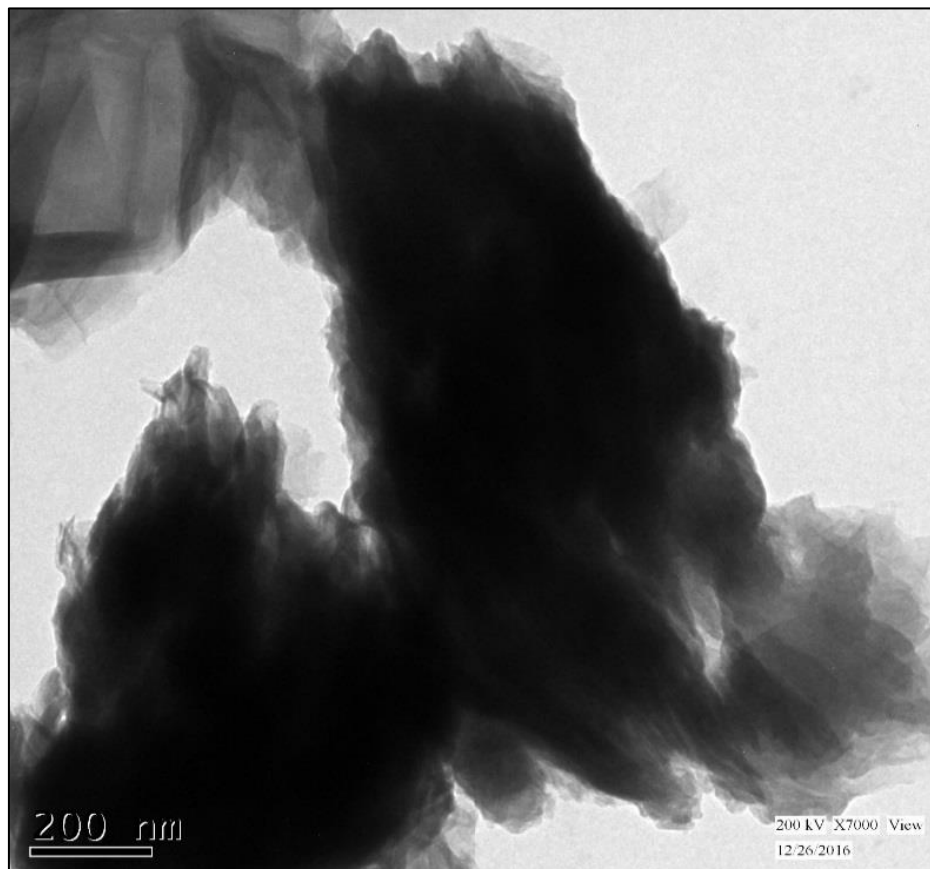


Figure S4. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of GO.

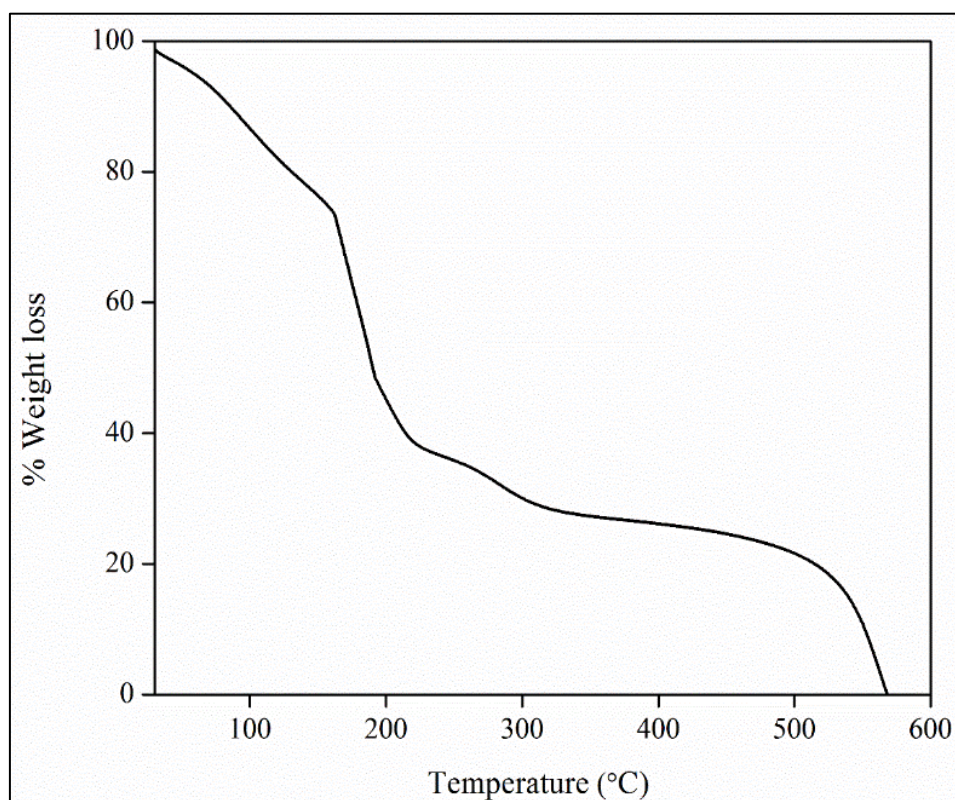


Figure S5. Effect of SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^- presence in binary system on the adsorption of Pb^{2+} by GO.

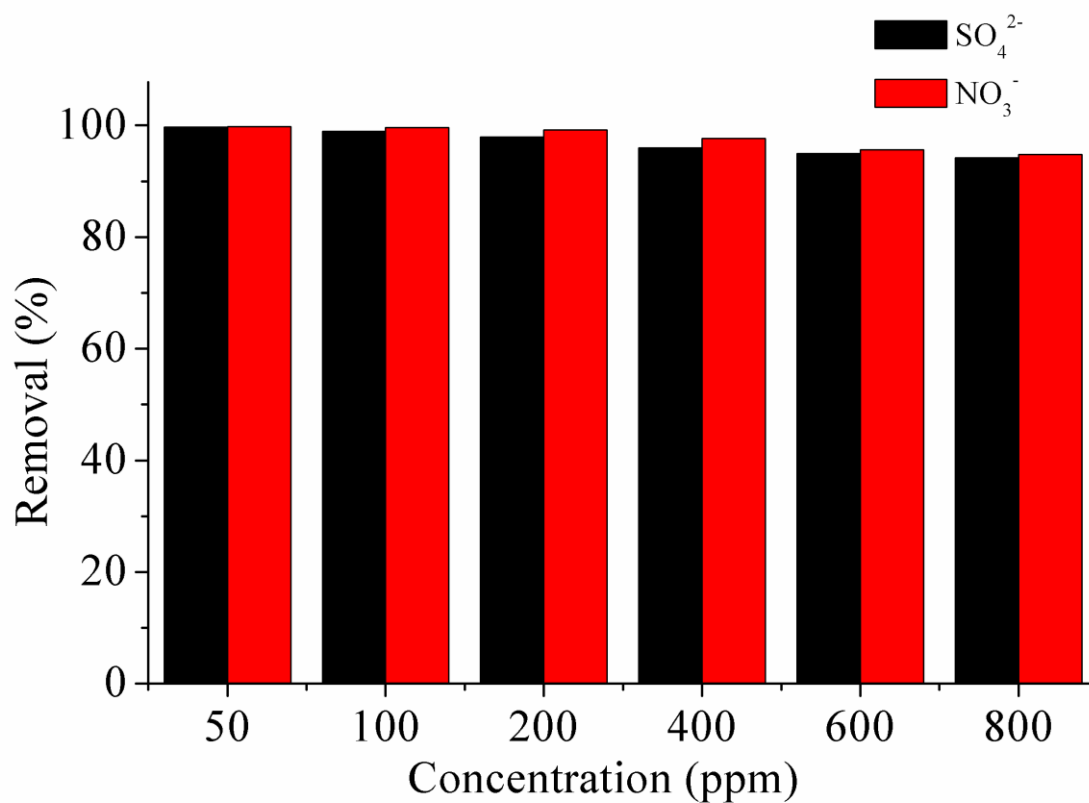


Figure S6. Effect of SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^- presence in ternary system on the adsorption of Pb^{2+} by GO.

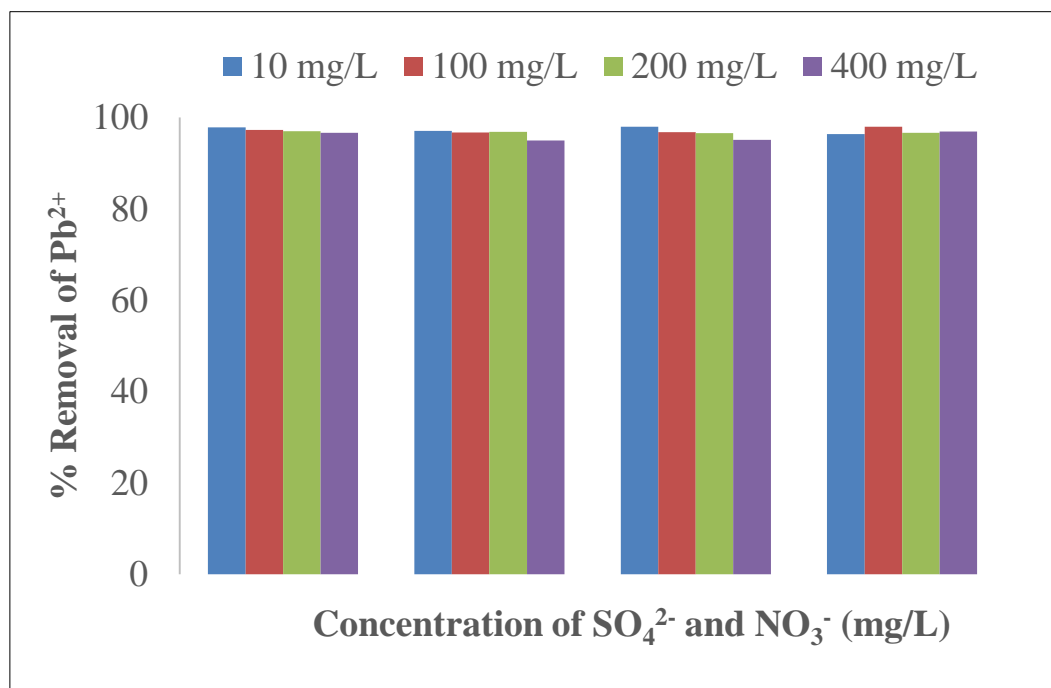


Table S1. Intraparticle diffusion model constants for Pb^{2+} adsorption on GO.

| Intraparticle diffusion | Parameter | Concentration (mg/L) | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| | | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| | C_i | 35.97 | 39.76 | 42.695 |
| | K_i | 0.5358 | 0.1866 | 0.7748 |
| | R^2 | 0.7241 | 0.945 | 0.7628 |

Table S2: The adsorption of Pb^{2+} in binary solution Pb^{2+} — Cd^{2+} or Pb^{2+} — Ni^{2+} . Condition: initial concentration of $\text{Pb}^{2+} = 50$ mg/L, pH— 5, Temperature— 303 K, Stirring speed— 170 rpm, and dose of GO— 1.00 g/L.

| Concentration Ni^{2+} or Cd^{2+} (mg/L) | % Removal of Pb^{2+} in Pb^{2+} — Ni^{2+} | % Removal of Pb^{2+} in Pb^{2+} — Cd^{2+} |
|---|--|--|
| 0 | 99.30 | 99.30 |
| 10 | 96.37 | 96.92 |
| 30 | 94.43 | 89.39 |
| 50 | 89.78 | 88.42 |

Table S3: The adsorption of Pb^{2+} in ternary solution of Pb^{2+} — Cd^{2+} — Ni^{2+} . Condition: pH—5, Temperature— 303 K, Stirring speed— 170 rpm, and dose of GO— 1.00 g/L.

| Concentration (mg/L) | | | % Removal of Pb^{2+} |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Pb^{2+} | Cd^{2+} | Ni^{2+} | |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 99.43 |
| 10 | 30 | 30 | 94.11 |

| | | | |
|----|----|----|-------|
| 10 | 50 | 50 | 91.66 |
| 30 | 10 | 10 | 96.99 |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 89.64 |
| 30 | 50 | 50 | 87.72 |
| 50 | 10 | 10 | 92.42 |
| 50 | 30 | 30 | 84.76 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 80.12 |

Table S4: The adsorption of Pb^{2+} in binary solution of Pb^{2+} — SO_4^{2-} and Pb^{2+} — NO_3^- . Condition: initial concentration of $\text{Pb}^{2+} = 50$ mg/L, pH— 5, Temperature— 303 K, Stirring speed— 170 rpm, and dose of GO— 1.00 g/L.

| Concentration SO_4^{2-} or NO_3^- (mg/L) | % Removal of Pb^{2+} in Pb^{2+} — SO_4^{2-} | % Removal of Pb^{2+} in Pb^{2+} — NO_3^- |
|---|---|--|
| 50 | 99.71 | 99.75 |
| 100 | 98.92 | 99.64 |
| 200 | 97.96 | 99.18 |
| 400 | 95.97 | 97.65 |
| 600 | 94.99 | 95.65 |
| 800 | 94.21 | 94.78 |

Table S5: The adsorption of Pb^{2+} in ternary solution of Pb^{2+} — SO_4^{2-} — NO_3^- . Condition: initial concentration of $\text{Pb}^{2+} = 50$ mg/L, pH— 5, Temperature— 303 K, Stirring speed— 170 rpm, and dose of GO— 1.00 g/L.

| | | Percentage removal of Pb^{2+} | | | |
|---|------------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Concentration of SO_4 (mg/L) | | | |
| | | 10 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| Concentration of NO_3^- (mg/L) | 10 | 97.818 | 97.08 | 97.96 | 96.37 |
| | 100 | 97.243 | 96.72 | 96.80 | 97.96 |
| | 200 | 96.99 | 96.81 | 96.59 | 96.65 |
| | 400 | 96.66 | 94.99 | 95.12 | 96.92 |