

**Supplementary Information**

Evaluation methods of adsorbents for air purification and gas separation at low concentration. Case studies on xenon and krypton.

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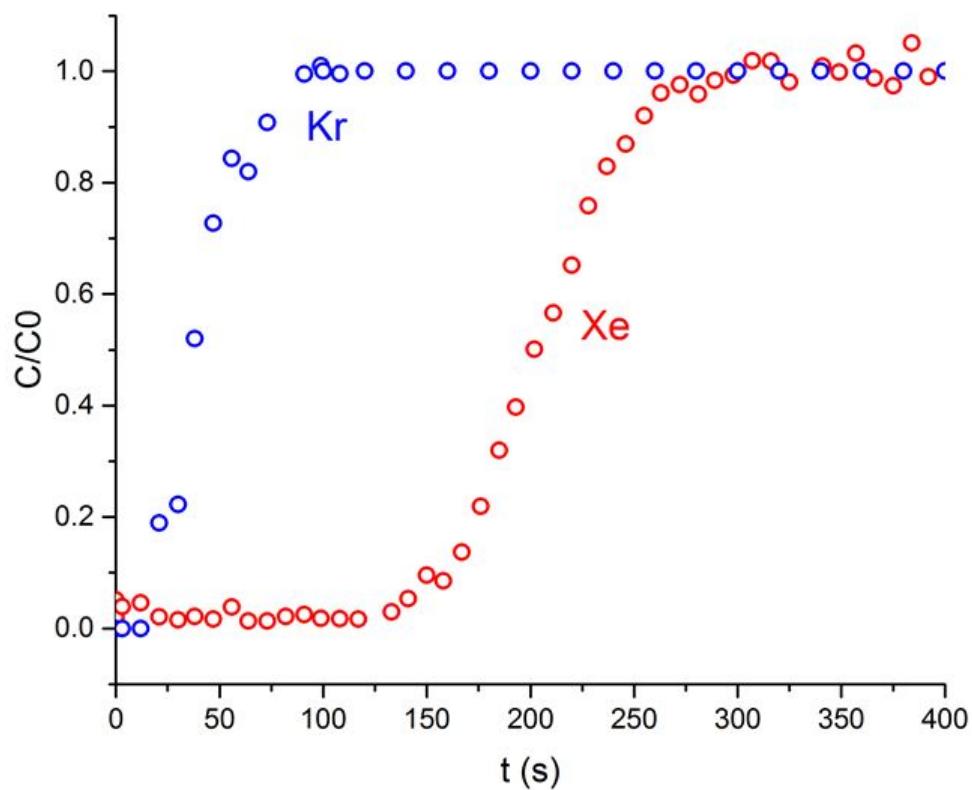
Benoit Coasne ([benoit.coasne@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr](mailto:benoit.coasne@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr))

**Table S1.** Adsorption properties of the different adsorbents.

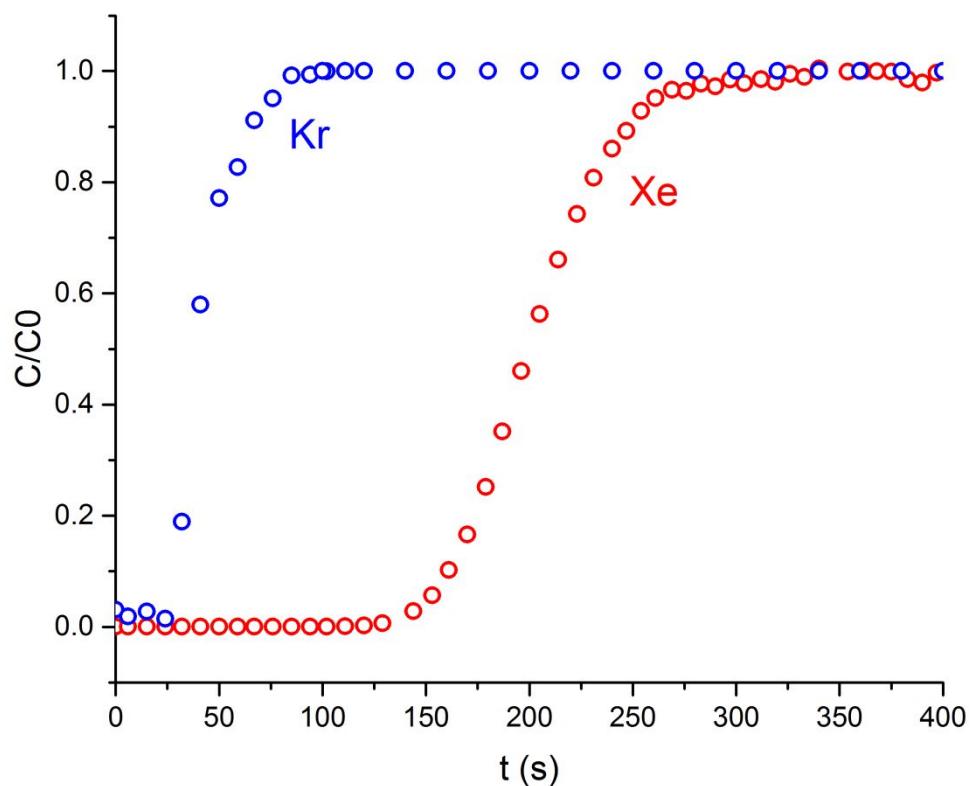
Material	Specific area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Pores / cages (Å)	Porosity (%)	Porous volume (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)	Grain size (µm)	Silver content & nanoparticles size (nm)	Stability	Preparation	Ref.
<b>AC</b>	1000				300 - 500			Purchased at MERCK© (Charcoal activated for gas chromatography) Engineered particles	††
<b>Ni-MOF-74</b>	500	11		0.27 – 0.77			hydrothermal stability		[1,2]
<b>CC3</b>	550	4.4					hydrothermal stability		[3,4]
<b>Co-formate</b>	300	5					hydrothermal stability		[5]
<b>HKUST-1</b>	692 - 1710	5 and 15		0.333 and 0.8			sensitive to humidity		[6–10]
<b>SBMOF-1</b>	145	4.2	16				thermal (until 500 K) stability		[11,12]
<b>SBMOF-2</b>	195	6.34 and 6.66	25.6						[12,13]
<b>Noria</b>	350	3.6-8		0.13			thermal stability		[14,15]
<b>Ag@ZSM-5</b>	BET : 311 t-plot : 415	5.5		BET : 0.186 t-plot : 0.118 (micropore volume)	315 – 500 †	9 %wt † 3 nm †	thermal stability	Na@ZSM-5 purchased from TOSOH© Silver exchanged Engineered particles (pressed and sieved)	[16–18] †
<b>Ag@ETS-10</b>	BET : 232 † t-plot : 310 †	~8		BET : 0.141 t-plot : 0.0784 † (micropore volume)	200 – 1000 †	30 %wt > 5 nm †		Purchased at EXTRAORDINARY ADSORBENT INC, Canada Engineered particles	[19] †

† This work

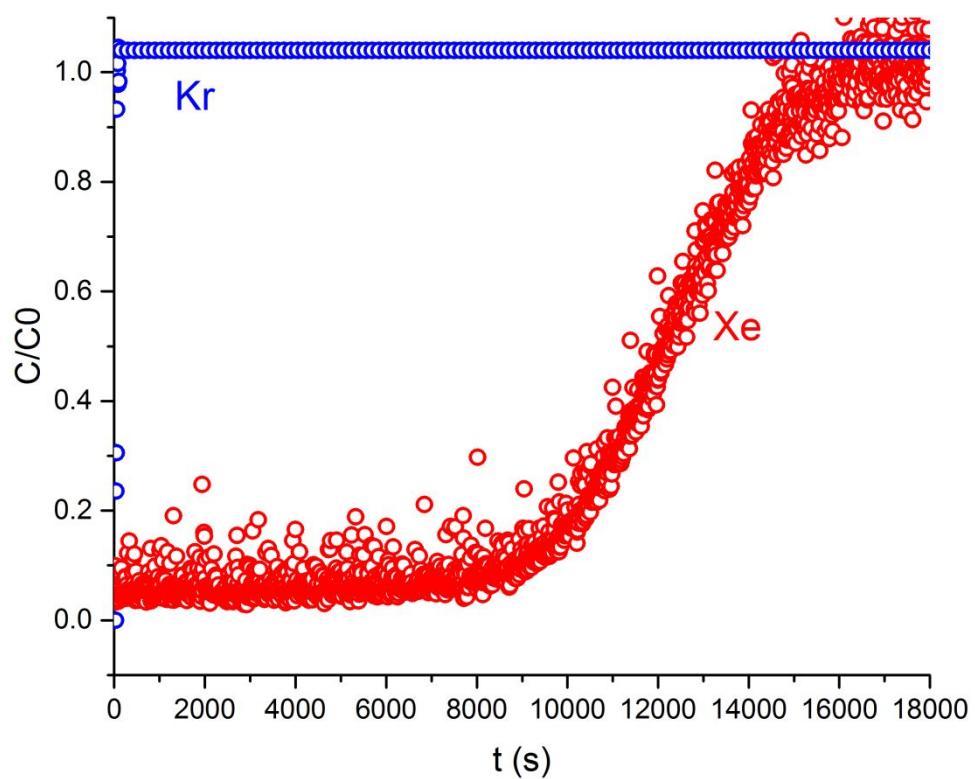
†† Material datasheet



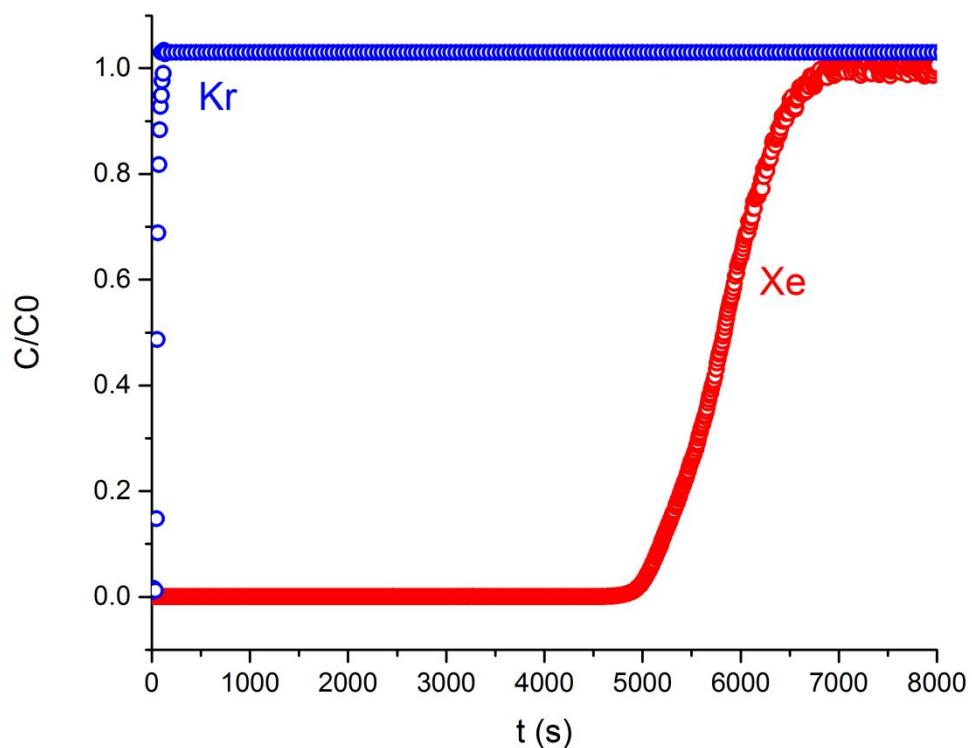
**Figure S1.** 1 ppm Xe (○) and 1 ppm Kr (○) in air breakthrough curves at 298 K for the activated carbon (gasflow = 60 mL/min ; mass of adsorbent = 0.2931 g).



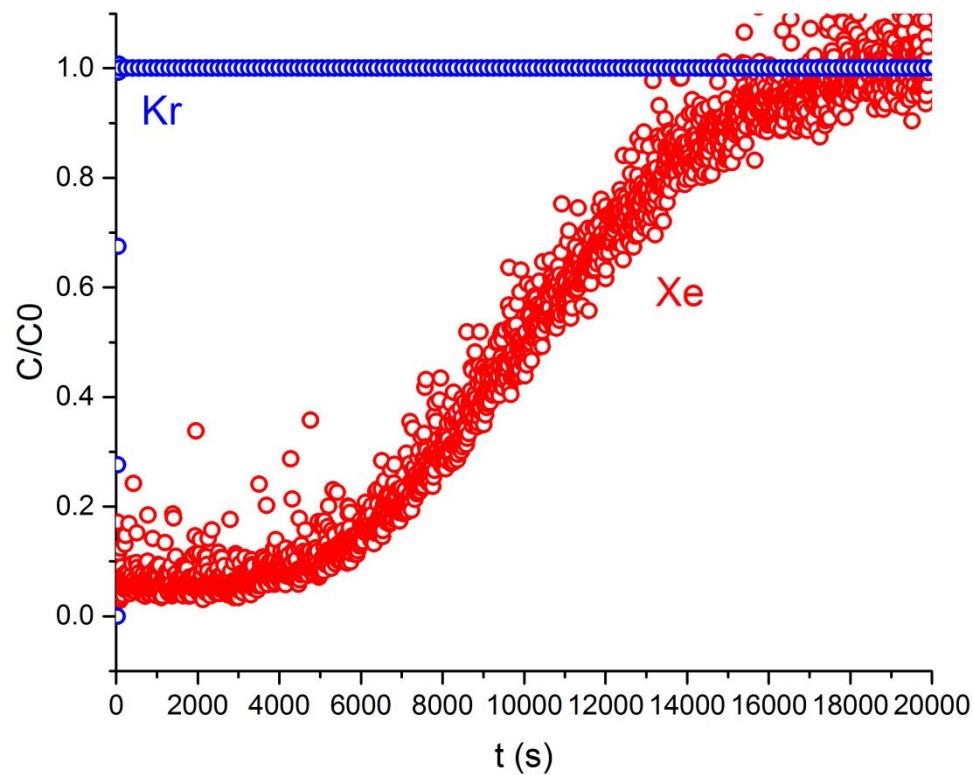
**Figure S2.** 400 ppm Xe (○) and 40 ppm Kr (○) in air breakthrough curves at 298 K for the activated carbon (gasflow = 60 mL/min ; mass of adsorbent = 0.2931 g)



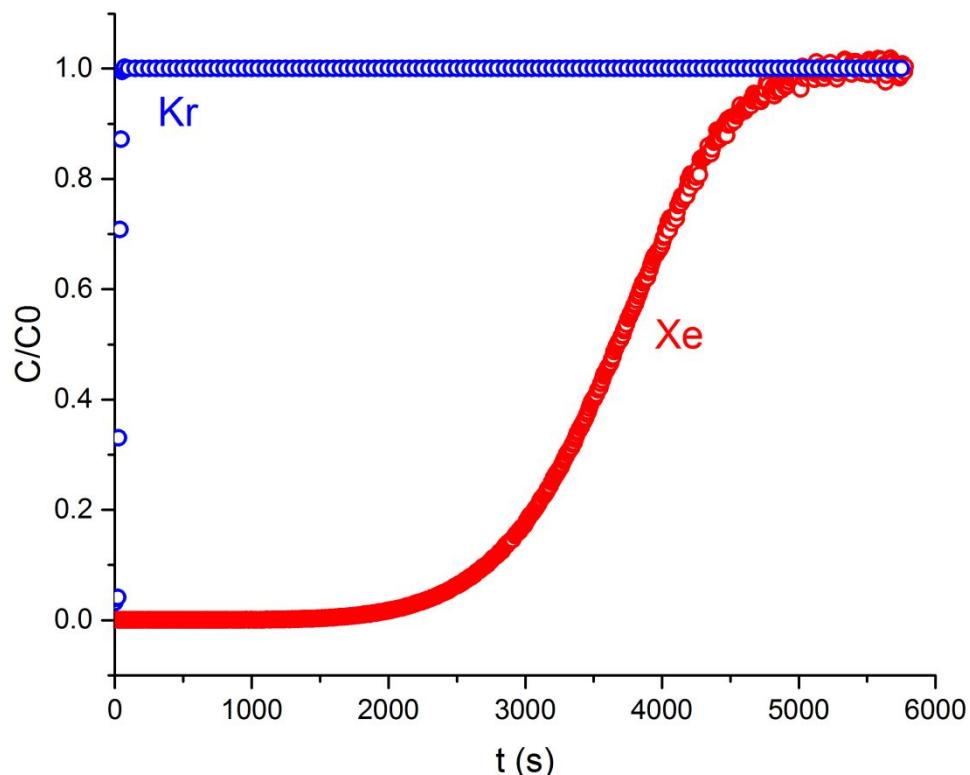
**Figure S3.** 1 ppm Xe (○) and 1 ppm Kr (○) in air breakthrough curves at 298 K for the Ag@ZSM-5 (gasflow = 60 mL/min ; mass of adsorbent = 0.3815 g)



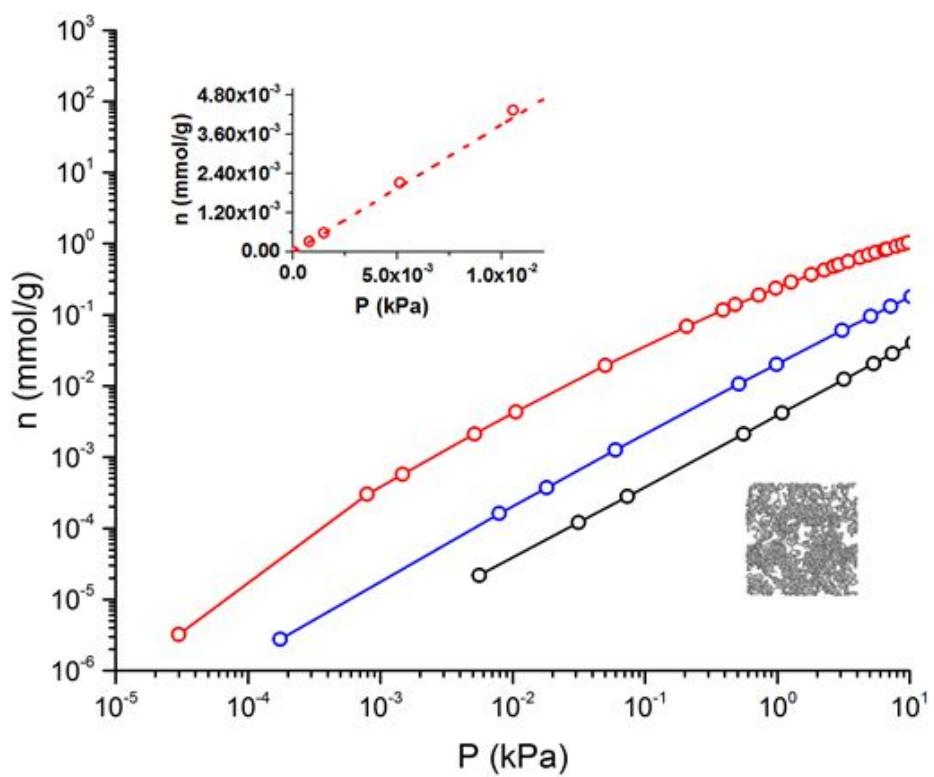
**Figure S4.** 400 ppm Xe (●) and 40 ppm Kr (○) in air breakthrough curves at 298 K for the Ag@ZSM-5 (gasflow = 60 mL/min ; mass of adsorbent = 0.3815 g)



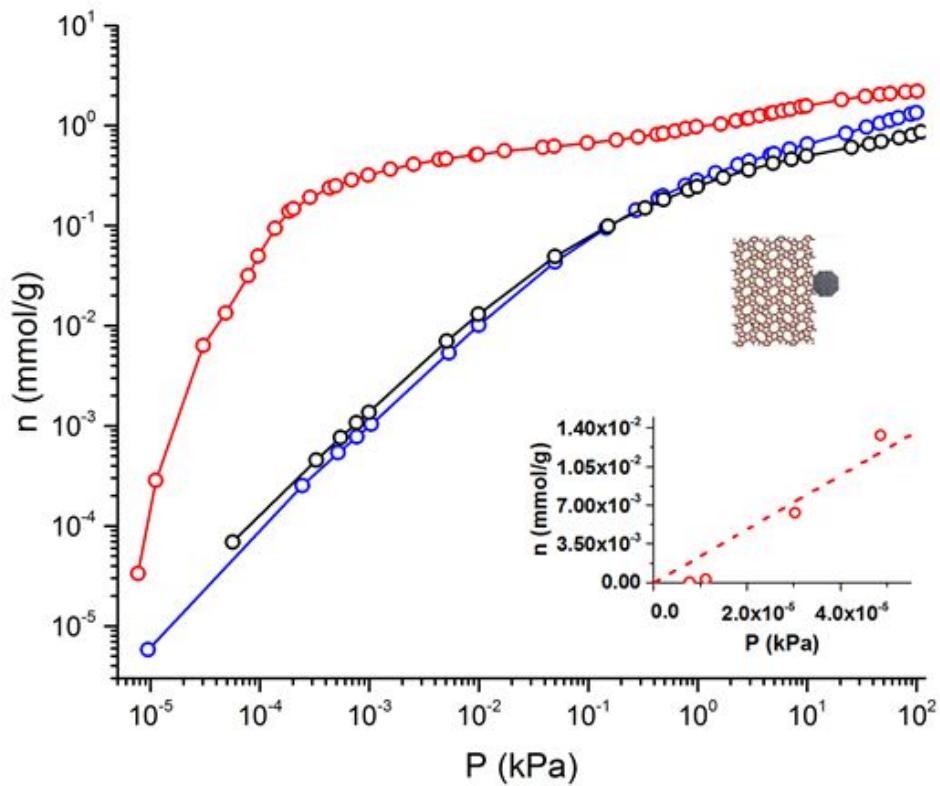
**Figure S5.** 1 ppm Xe (○) and 1 ppm Kr (○) in air breakthrough curves at 298 K for the Ag@ETS-10 (gasflow = 60 mL/min ; mass of adsorbent = 0.3907 g)



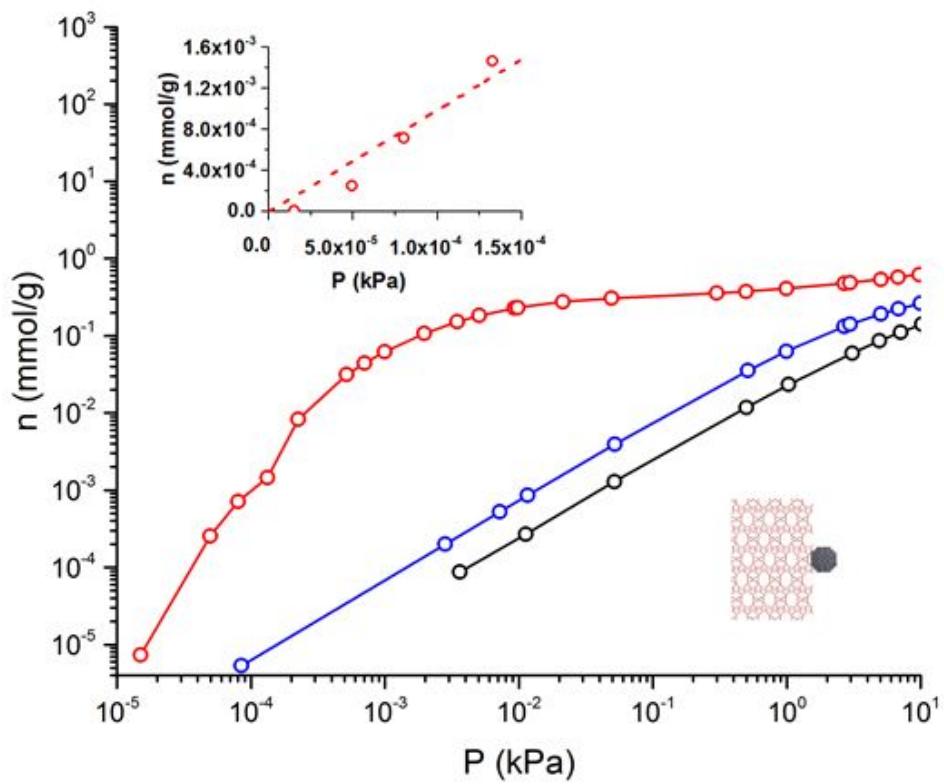
**Figure S6.** 400 ppm Xe (●) and 40 ppm Kr (○) in air breakthrough curves at 298 K for the Ag@ETS-10 (gasflow = 60 mL/min ; mass of adsorbent = 0.3907 g)



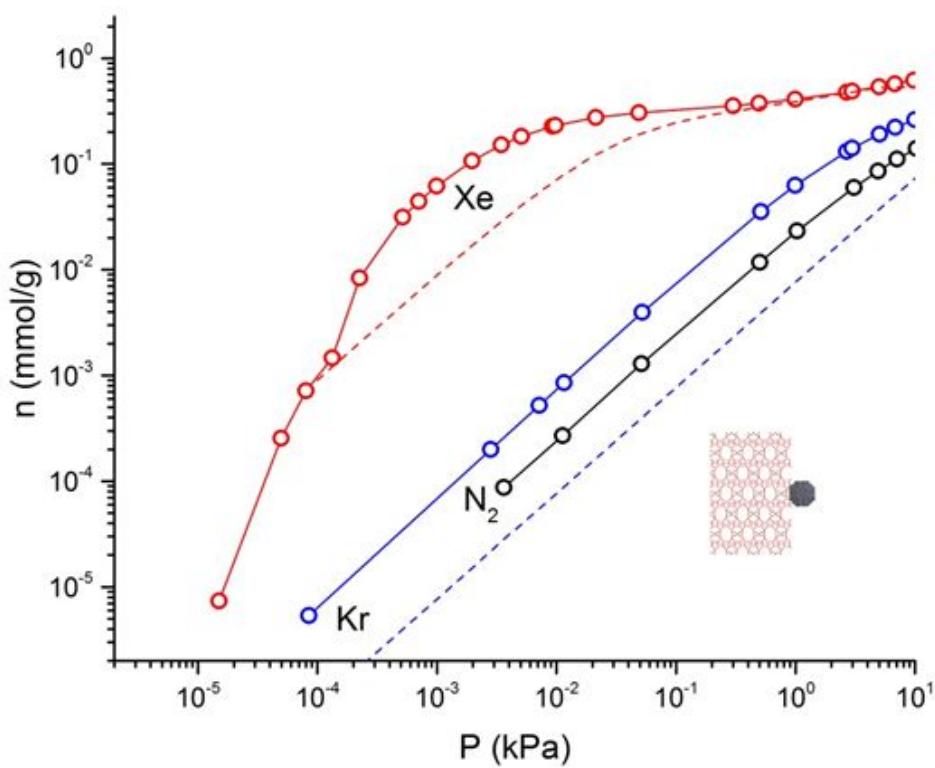
**Figure. S7.** Experimental Adsorption isotherms at 298 K of Xe (●), Kr (○) and N<sub>2</sub> (○) on Activated Carbon ; (insert) the first points of the xenon adsorption isotherm and the linear fit for the determination of the Henry coefficient.



**Figure S8.** Experimental Adsorption isotherms at 298 K of Xe (red circles), Kr (blue circles) and N<sub>2</sub> (black circles) on Ag@ZSM-5 ; (insert) the first points of the xenon adsorption isotherm and the linear fit for the determination of the Henry coefficient.



**Figure S9.** Experimental Adsorption isotherms at 298 K of Xe (○), Kr (○) and N<sub>2</sub> (○) on Ag@ETS-10 ; (insert) the first points of the xenon adsorption isotherm and the linear fit for the determination of the Henry coefficient.



**Figure S10.** IAST method applied to Xe capture in a mixture of 40 ppm Kr and N<sub>2</sub>, and to Kr capture in a mixture of 400 ppm Xe and N<sub>2</sub>, for the Ag@ETS-10 at 298 K. The symbols for the pure adsorption isotherms correspond to the symbols: Xe (○), Kr (○) and N<sub>2</sub> (○). The dashed lines are the adsorption amounts for Xe and Kr as predicted from IAST for the mixture.

**Table S2.** Determination method of the Henry constants for different adsorption materials.

Adsorbent	Pressure range $H_{Kr}$ (bar)	N	$R^2$	$H_{Kr}$ (mmol/g/bar)	Pressure range $H_{Xe}$ (bar)	N	$R^2$	$H_{Xe}$ (mmol/g/bar)	$S_H$	Ref.
Ni-MOF-74	$5.4 \times 10^{-5} - 2.0 \times 10^{-1}$	5	<b>0.9196</b>	1.4	$4 \times 10^{-6} - 1.5 \times 10^{-1}$	5	0.9999	8.4	6	[1,11,20]
CC3	$2.6 \times 10^{-2} - 2.5 \times 10^{-1}$	9	0.998	1.2	$1.4 \times 10^{-2} - 3.9 \times 10^{-2}$	3	0.9888	15.5	13	[3,11]
Co-formate	$9.3 \times 10^{-3} - 4.0 \times 10^{-1}$	10	0.9986	0.9	$4.9 \times 10^{-3} - 3.9 \times 10^{-2}$	4	0.9965	9.9	11	[5,11]
HKUST-1	$2 \times 10^{-3} - 1 \times 10^{-2}$	3	<b>0.9545</b>	1.4	$2.1 \times 10^{-3} - 1 \times 10^{-2}$	3	0.9954	12.2	9	[1,11,21]
SBMOF-1	$3.4 \times 10^{-3} - 5.0 \times 10^{-2}$	5	0.9905	2.4	$6.3 \times 10^{-5} - 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	8	0.9959	38.4	16	[11]
SBMOF-2	$1.0 \times 10^{-2} - 5.7 \times 10^{-2}$	5	0.9999	1.2	$4.2 \times 10^{-2} - 1.1 \times 10^{-1}$	5	1	10.4	9	[11,13]
Noria	$3.2 \times 10^{-2} - 7.4 \times 10^{-2}$	3	0.999	0.9	$3.1 \times 10^{-2}$	1	-	8.7	9	[11,15]
CA	$1.8 \times 10^{-6} - 3.1 \times 10^{-2}$			2 (3)	$3.0 \times 10^{-7} - 5.0 \times 10^{-4}$	6	0.9998	39.1 (2)	20 (3)	†
Ag@ZSM-5	$9.5 \times 10^{-8} - 7.7 \times 10^{-6}$	4	0.9997	82.5 (4)	$7.7 \times 10^{-8} - 4.9 \times 10^{-7}$	4	<b>0.8921</b>	$2.44 \times 10^4$ (45)	296 (45)	†
					$8.8 \times 10^{-2} - 9.8 \times 10^{-2}$	2	0.9951	16.6 (47)	0.2 (47)	†
					$6.2 \times 10^{-3} - 9.8 \times 10^{-3}$	3	<b>0.9223</b>	114.3 (43)	1 (43)	†
					$1.4 \times 10^{-6} - 2.9 \times 10^{-6}$	2	0.9895	$6.97 \times 10^4$ (9)	845 (10)	†
Ag@ETS-10	$8.5 \times 10^{-7} - 9.9 \times 10^{-3}$	6	0.9999	6.9 (2)	$1.5 \times 10^{-7} - 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$	4	<b>0.9158</b>	$9.86 \times 10^2$ (36)	142 (36)	†
					$3.6 \times 10^{-1} - 5.7 \times 10^{-1}$	3	<b>0.9212</b>	1.9 (6)	0.3 (6)	†

	$5.2 \times 10^{-6} - 7.0 \times 10^{-6}$	2	0.9991	$6.17 \times 10^3 (23)$	894 (23)	†
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† *This work*

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