

Supplementary Information

# Lignin-based Magnesium Hydroxide Nanocomposite.

## Synthesis and Application for the Removal of Potentially Toxic Metals from Aqueous Solution

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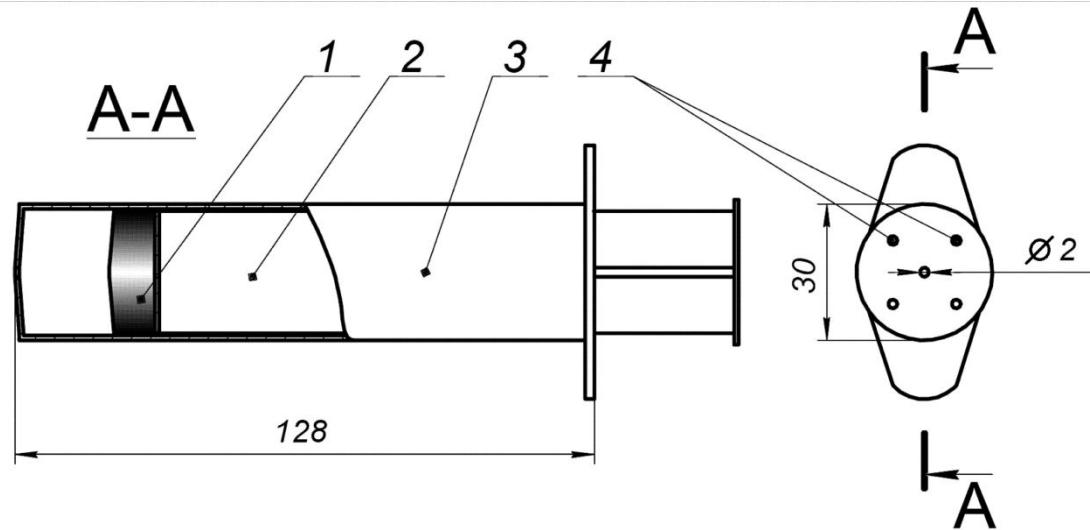


Figure S1. Extruder for making granules of lignin-based nanocomposite: 1 – seal; 2 – piston; 3 – housing; 4 – orifices (5 pcs).



Figure S2. Granules of lignin-based nanocomposite.

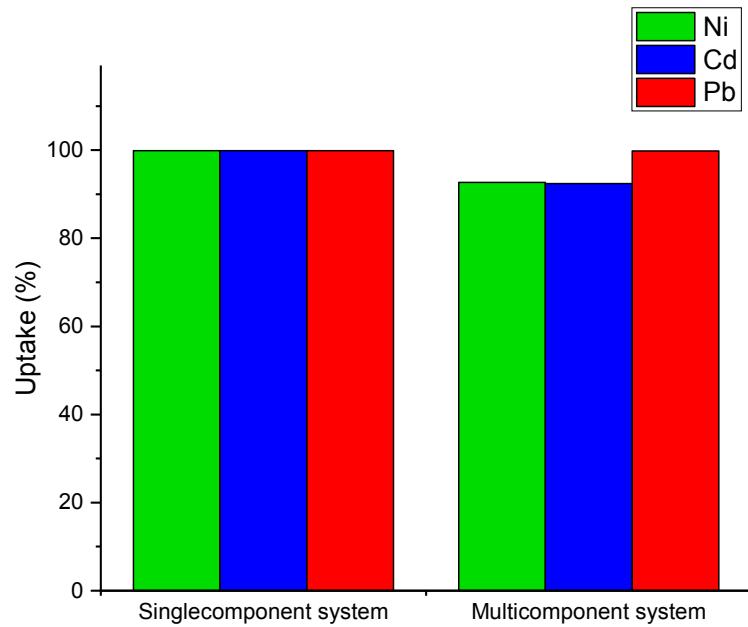


Figure S3. Uptake of cations in singlecomponent system and multicomponent system with competing ions:  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ .

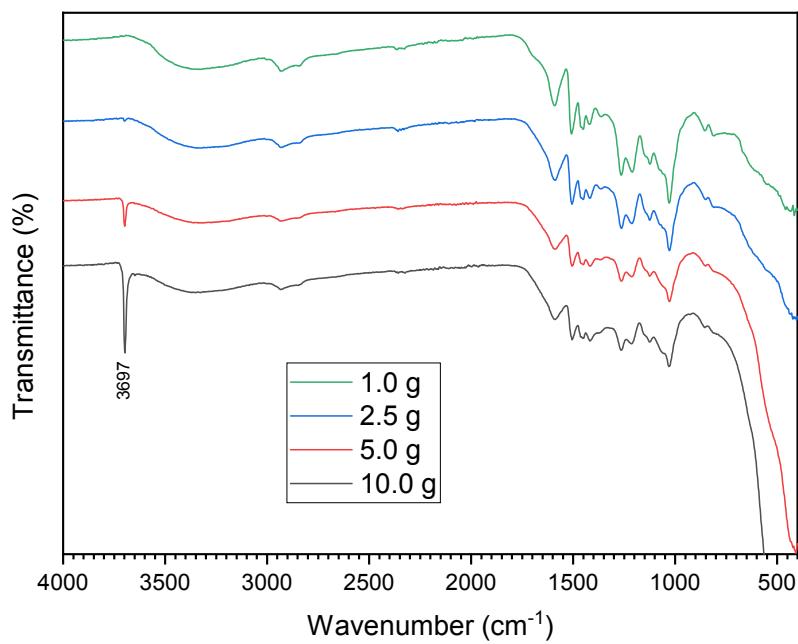


Figure S4. The FTIR spectra of lignin-based nanocomposite with various added  $\text{MgCl}_2$  amount (g).

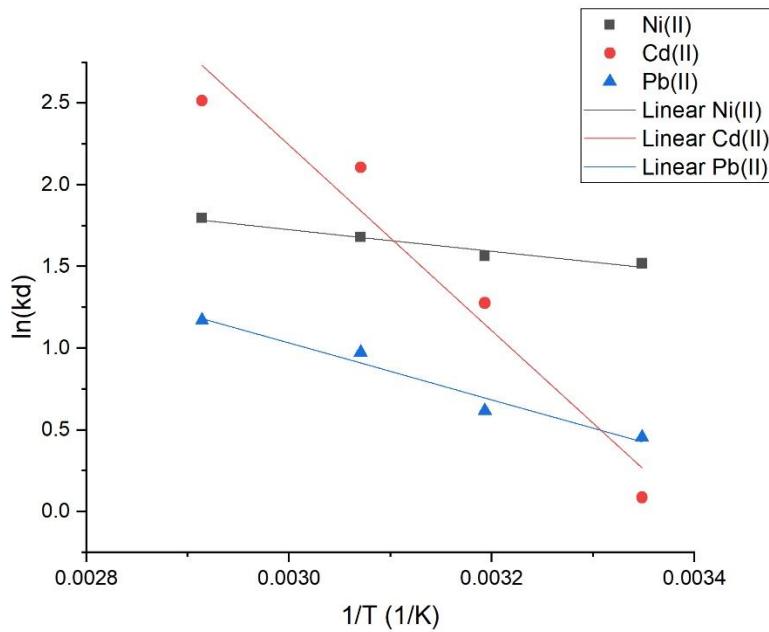


Figure S5. The van't Hoff plot.

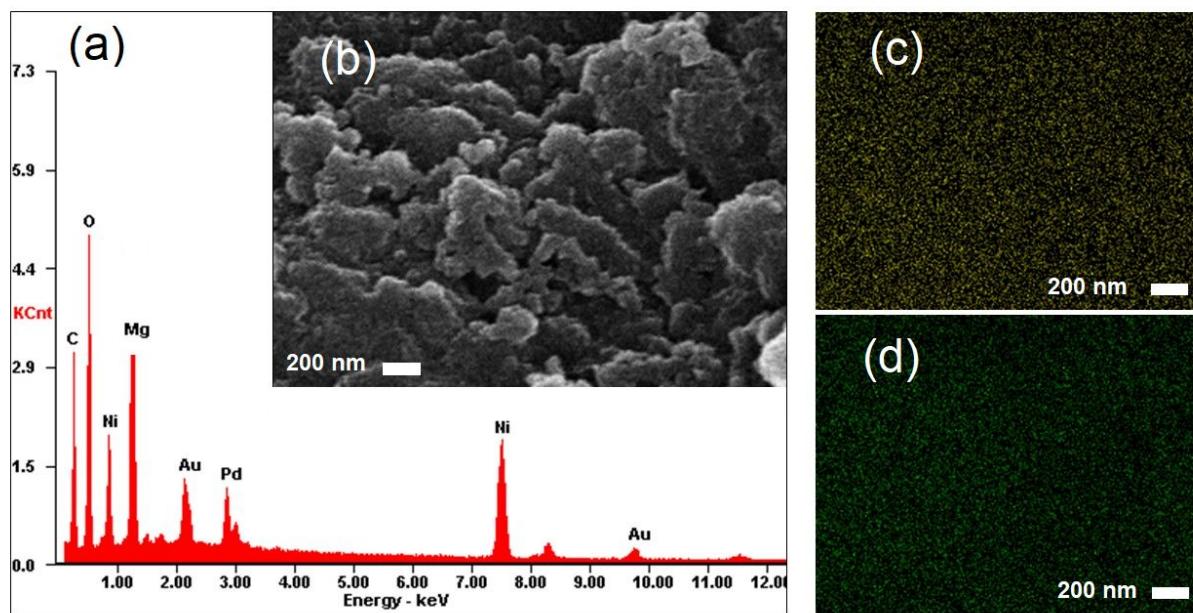


Figure S6. (a) EDS spectrum and elemental mapping of the LH-MH after adsorption of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ : (b) SEM image; (c) Ni; (d) O.

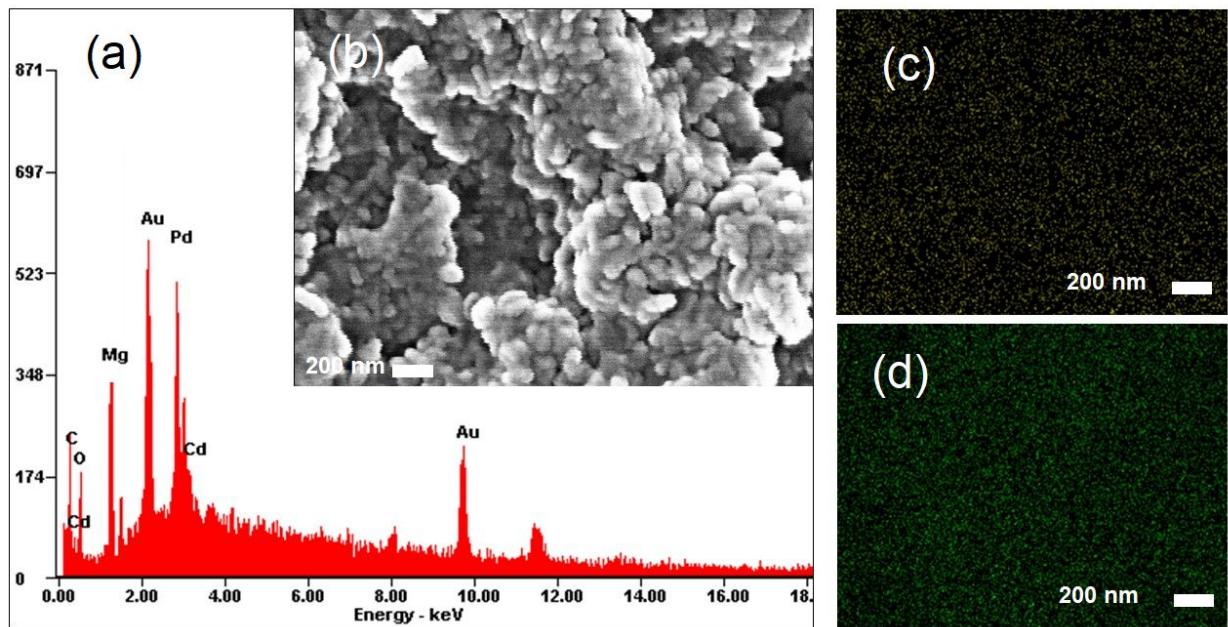


Figure S7. (a) EDS spectrum and elemental mapping of the LH-MH after adsorption of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ : (b) SEM image; (c) Cd; (d) O.

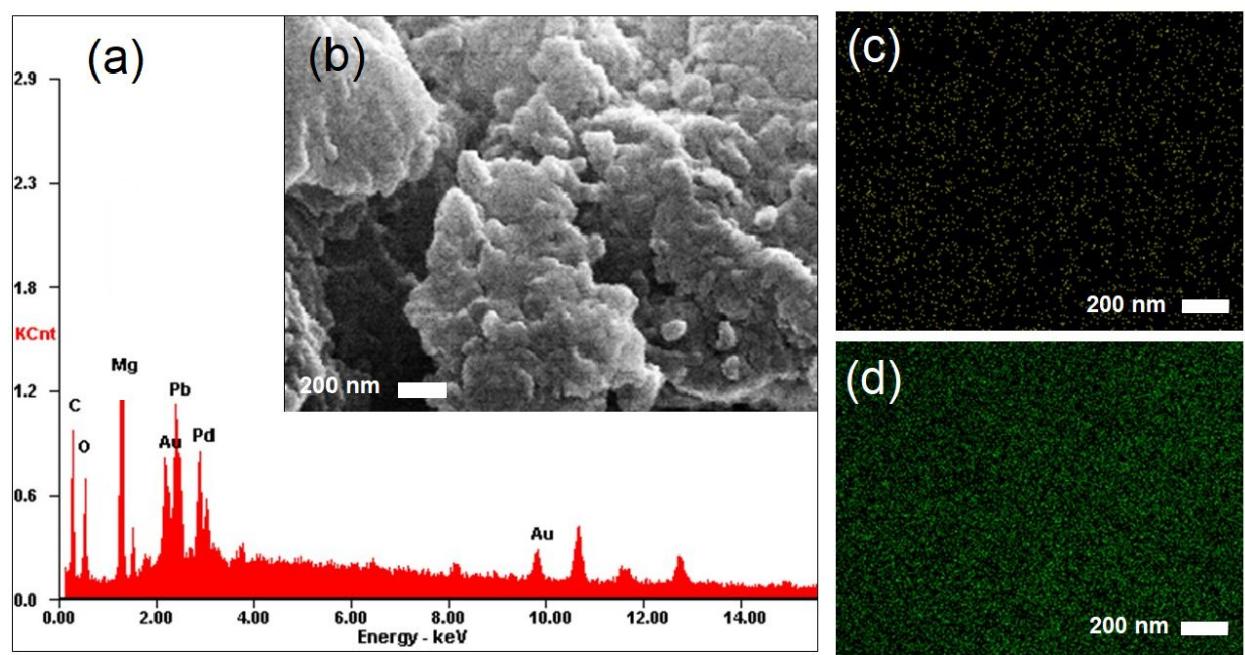


Figure S8. (a) EDS spectrum and elemental mapping of the LH-MH after adsorption of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ; (b) SEM image; (c) Pb; (d) O.

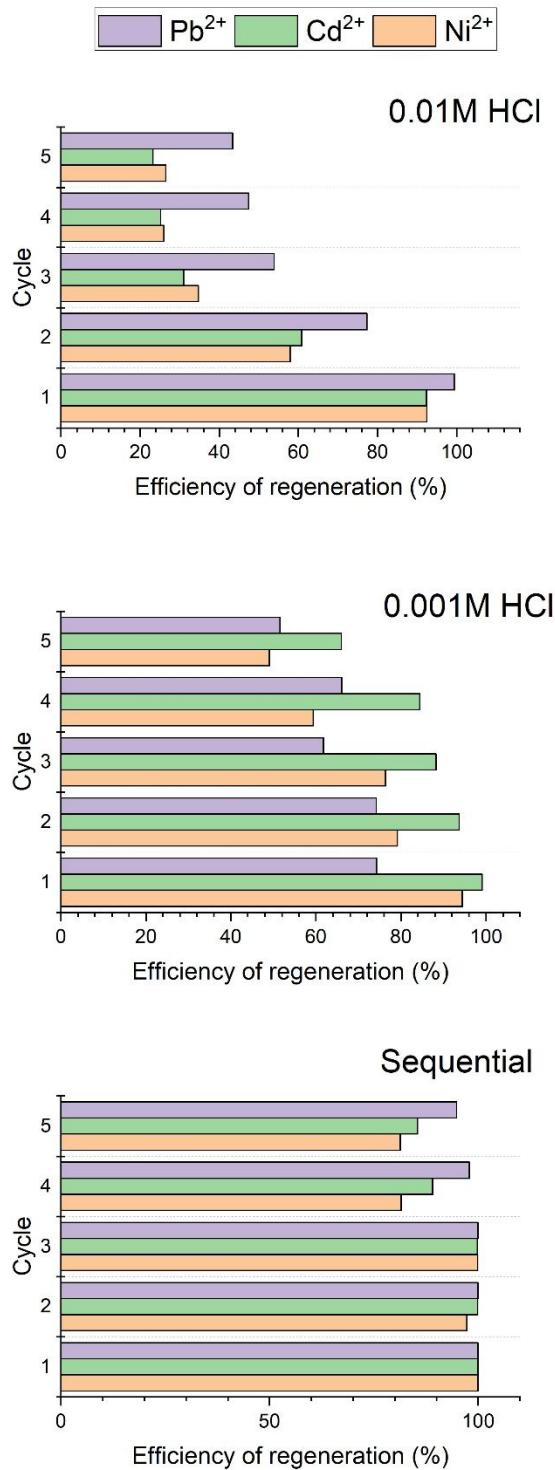


Figure S9. Regeneration of lignin-based nanocomposite after adsorption of Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Cd<sup>2+</sup> and Pb<sup>2+</sup> using 0.01 mol/L HCl, 0.001 mol/L HCl and sequential regeneration: 0.01 mol/L HCl – 1 M MgCl<sub>2</sub> – 0.05 mol/L NaOH.

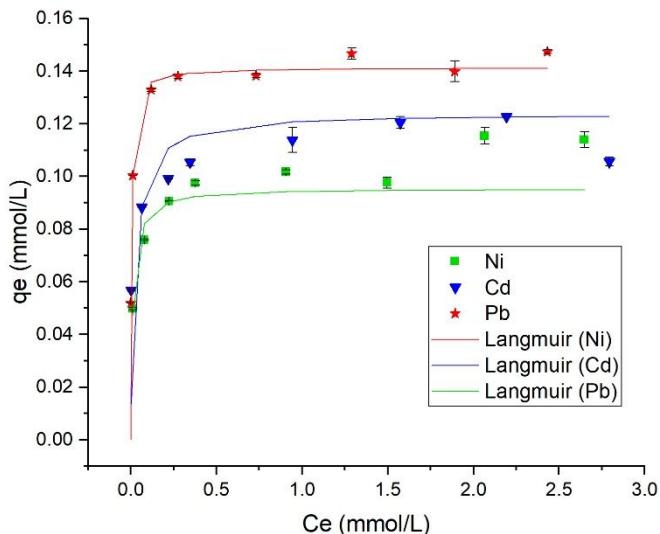


Figure S10. Adsorption isotherms of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  using lignin.

Table S1. The uptake of cations using lignin-based nanocomposites with various added amount of  $\text{MgCl}_2$ .

Added $\text{MgCl}_2$ amount (g) to the lignin suspension	Uptake (%)		
	$\text{Ni}^{2+}$	$\text{Cd}^{2+}$	$\text{Pb}^{2+}$
1.0	79.89	84.83	86.55
2.5	84.06	91.98	97.79
5.0	98.95	99.57	99.60
10.0	99.69	99.87	99.60

Table S2. Compared adsorption capacities (mmol/g) of lignin based-nanocomposite and some other adsorbents (recalculated values from mg/g to mmol/L using corresponding molar masses).

	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Cd</b>	<b>Pb</b>
<b>Lignin (this study)</b>	0.11	0.12	0.15
<b>Lignin-based nanocomposite (this study)</b>	1.05	0.92	1.08
<b>lignin grafted carbon nanotubes<sup>1</sup></b>			1.13
<b>Si/lignin hybrid<sup>1</sup></b>	1.31	0.75	
<b>As-received</b>	0.034/0.170	-	-
<b>ACF/Oxidized ACF<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>GAC-HD 400<sup>3</sup></b>	-	-	0.14
<b>GAC-Filtrasorb 400<sup>4</sup></b>	-	0.07	-

## References

- (1) Ge, Y.; Li, Z. Application of Lignin and Its Derivatives in Adsorption of Heavy Metal Ions in Water: A Review. *ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng.* **2018**, *6* (5), 7181–7192. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acssuschemeng.8b01345>.
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