

Supporting Information

The construction of core-shell MOFs@COFs hybrids as a platform for UO_2^{2+} and Eu^{3+} ions removal from solution

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1. Materials

2-aminoterephthalic acid (NH₂-BDC, 99%), titanium isopropoxide (TPOT, 99%), N, N-dimethylformamide (DMF, 99.5%), methanol (CH₃OH, 99.5%), acetic acid (99.7%), mesitylene (98%), dioxane (99.5%), 1, 3, 5-triformylphloroglucinol (Tp, 95%), 1, 4-diaminobenzene (Pa-1, 99%), Eu(NO₃)₃·6H₂O (99.5%) and UO₂(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (99.5%) were purchased from Macklin Bio-chemical Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China).

2. Kinetic models

The pseudo-first-order, pseudo-second-order and intraparticle diffusion models were calculated according to the Eq. (1, 2, 3).

$$\ln(Q_e - Q_t) = \ln Q_e - K_1 t \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

$$\frac{t}{Q_t} = \frac{1}{K_2 Q_e^2} + \frac{t}{Q_e} \quad \text{Eq. (2)}$$

$$Q_t = K_p t^{1/2} + C \quad \text{Eq. (3)}$$

Where, Q_t (mg/g): the amounts of adsorption achieved equilibrium; C : the thickness of boundary layer; K_1 (min⁻¹), K_2 (g min⁻¹mg⁻¹) and K_p (g/mg·min^{0.5}): the rate constants of the pseudo-first, second-order and intraparticle diffusion, respectively.

3. Figures

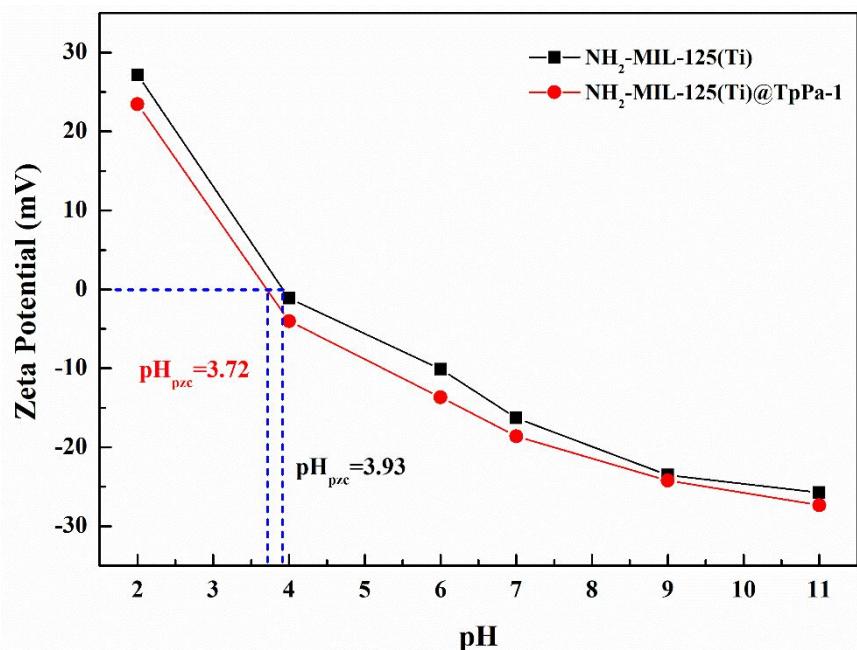


Figure S1 Zeta potential of $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)-100}@\text{TpPa-1}$.

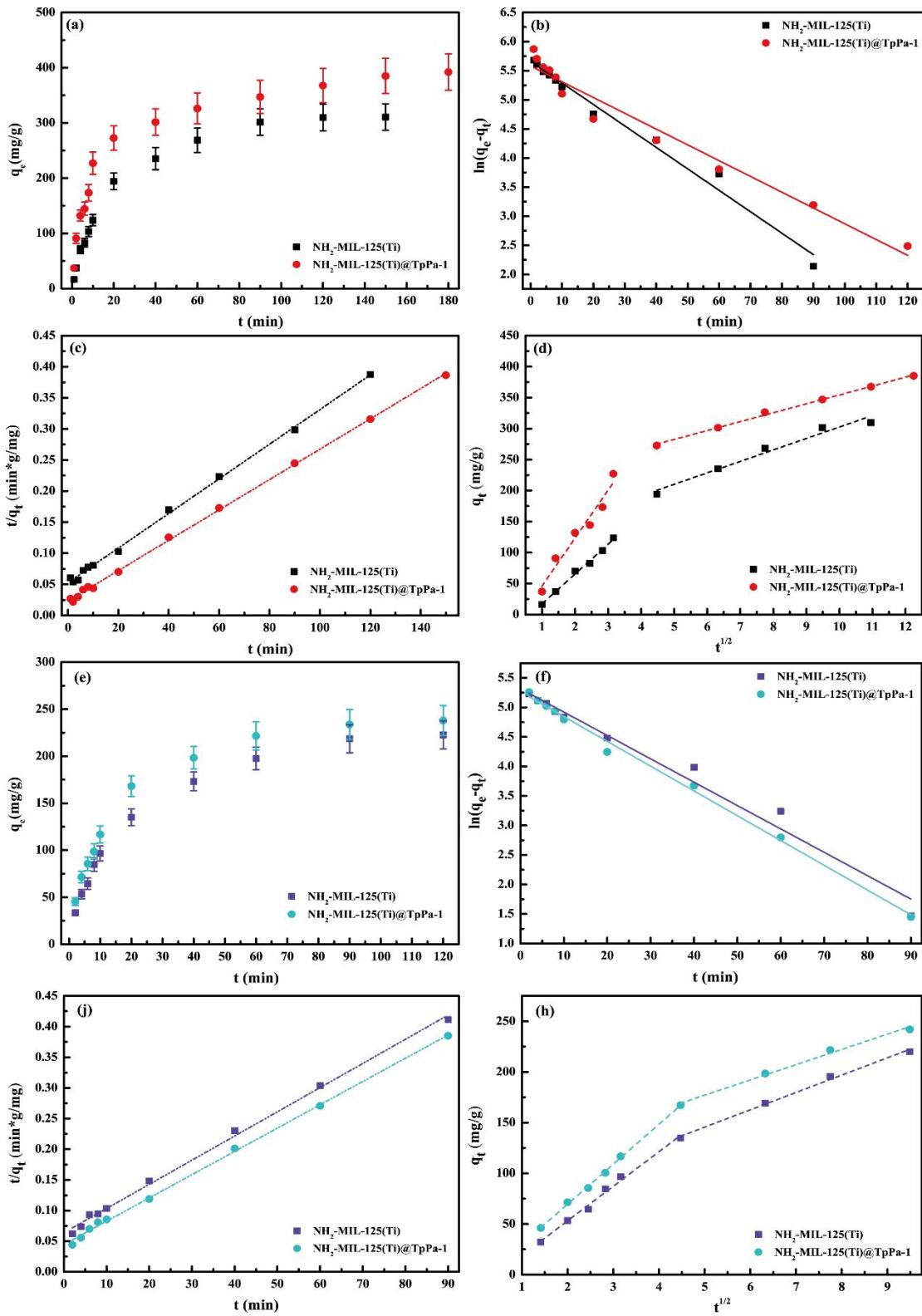


Figure S2 (a) Effect of contact time on UO_2^{2+} adsorption onto $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}@\text{TpPa-1}$; (b) the pseudo-first-order model-- UO_2^{2+} ; (c) the pseudo-second-order model-- UO_2^{2+} ; (d) intraparticle diffusion model-- UO_2^{2+} ; (e) Effect of contact time on Eu^{3+} adsorption onto $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}@\text{TpPa-1}$; (f) the pseudo-first-order model-- Eu^{3+} ; (j) the pseudo-second-order model-- Eu^{3+} ; (h) intraparticle diffusion model-- Eu^{3+} .

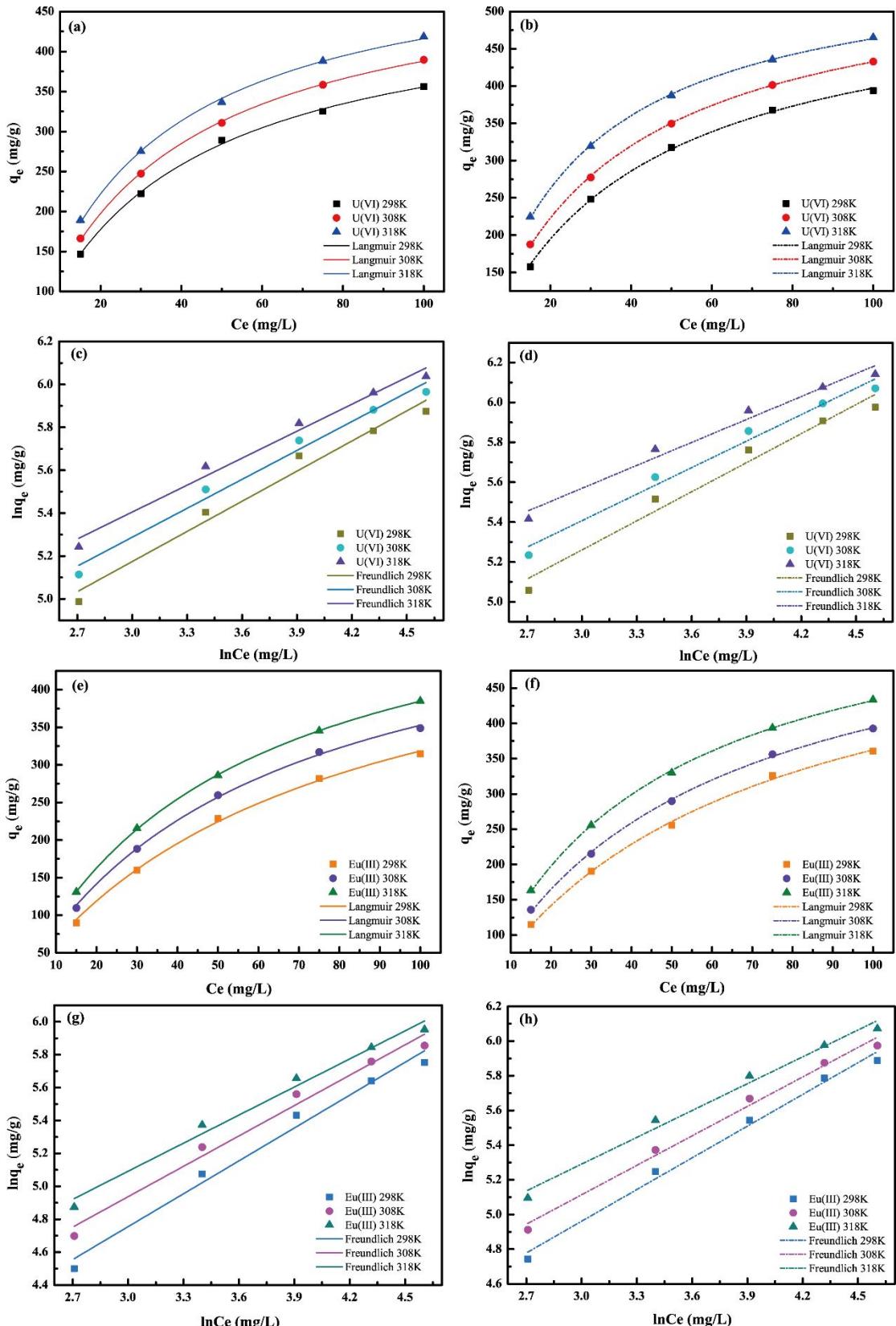


Figure S3 Fitting curves for UO_2^{2+} adsorption onto $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}@\text{TpPa-1}$ using Langmuir model (a-b) and Freundlich model (c-d). Fitting curves for Eu^{3+} adsorption onto $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}@\text{TpPa-1}$ using Langmuir model (e-f) and Freundlich model (j-h).

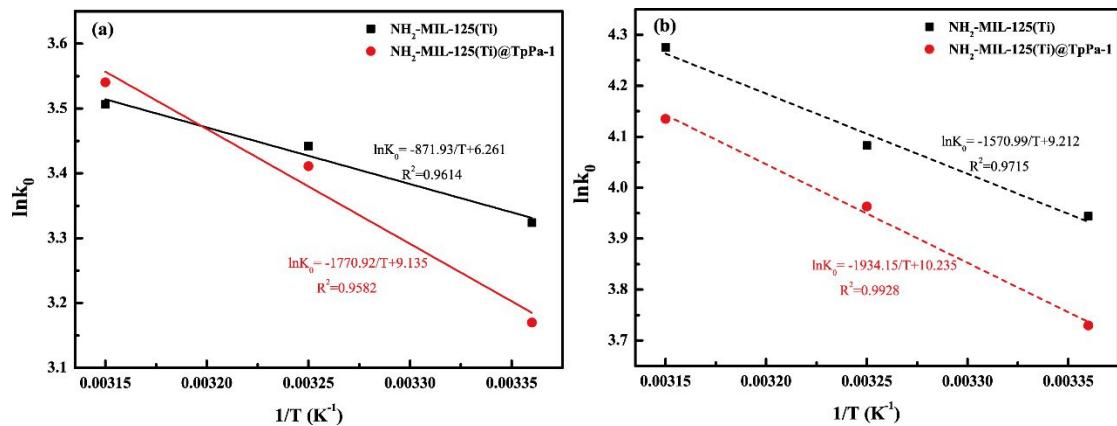


Figure S4 The linear plots of $\ln K_0$ of UO_2^{2+} and Eu^{3+} ions versus $1/T$ at three different temperatures ($T=298\text{-}318\text{ K}$). (a) UO_2^{2+} ; (b) Eu^{3+} .

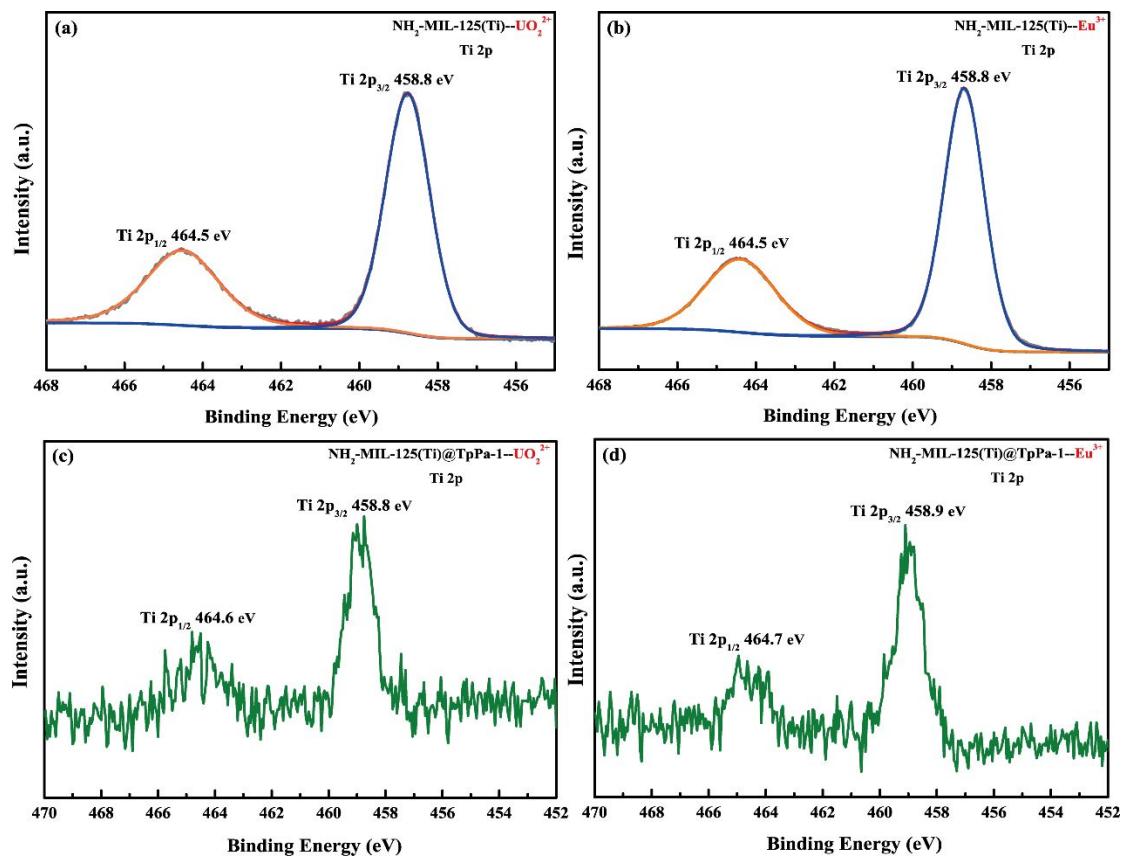


Figure S5 (a) Ti 2p for $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}$ after UO_2^{2+} adsorption; (b) Ti 2p for $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}$ after Eu^{3+} adsorption; (a) Ti 2p for $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}@\text{TpPa-1}$ after UO_2^{2+} adsorption; (b) Ti 2p for $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}@\text{TpPa-1}$ after Eu^{3+} adsorption.

Table S1 Kinetic model parameters for the adsorption of UO_2^{2+} and Eu^{3+} ions.

Adsorbents/ Adsorbates		Pseudo-first-order			Pseudo-second-order			Intra-particle-diffusion		
		K_1	Q_e	R^2	K_2	Q_e	R^2	K_p	C	R^2
$\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}$	UO_2^{2+}	0.0369	287.15	0.9826	1.5×10^{-4}	357.14	0.9982	48.15 18.51	-30.87 117.57	0.9916 0.9598
	Eu^{3+}	0.0396	203.96	0.9764	2.4×10^{-4}	253.81	0.9968	34.05 17.09	-14.92 60.12	0.9906 0.9934
$\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-125(Ti)}@\text{TpPa-1}$	UO_2^{2+}	0.0271	265.60	0.9634	2.6×10^{-4}	409.83	0.9991	77.32 14.35	-31.43 210.79	0.9483 0.9962
	Eu^{3+}	0.0420	193.64	0.9954	3.2×10^{-4}	263.16	0.9983	39.43 15.04	-9.25 101.94	0.9984 0.9890

Table S2 Isotherm parameters for the adsorption of UO_2^{2+} and Eu^{3+} ions.

Adsorbents/ Adsorbates	T (K)	Langmuir model			Freundlich model			
		Q_{max} (mg/g)	K_L (L/mg)	R^2	K_F ($\text{mg}^{1-1/n} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{L}^{-1/n}$)	$1/n$	R^2	
NH₂-MIL-125(Ti)	UO₂²⁺	298	474.50	0.030	0.9983	43.38	0.468	0.9709
		308	511.08	0.032	0.9994	51.42	0.449	0.9792
		318	532.29	0.036	0.9984	63.43	0.419	0.9794
	Eu³⁺	298	548.02	0.014	0.9978	15.80	0.666	0.9785
		308	561.63	0.017	0.9983	21.98	0.615	0.9767
		318	583.19	0.019	0.9999	29.67	0.569	0.9818
NH₂-MIL-125(Ti)@TpPa-1	UO₂²⁺	298	536.73	0.029	0.9987	44.79	0.486	0.9646
		308	565.34	0.033	0.9997	59.15	0.443	0.9768
		318	572.88	0.042	0.9996	83.10	0.384	0.9725
	Eu³⁺	298	593.97	0.016	0.9980	22.87	0.609	0.9887
		308	603.50	0.019	0.9990	30.57	0.566	0.9883
		318	614.58	0.024	0.9995	42.10	0.516	0.9831

9 Thermodynamic parameters for the adsorption of UO_2^{2+} and Eu^{3+} ions.

Adsorbents/Adsorbates		T(K)	$-\Delta G^\theta$ (kJ/mol)	ΔS^θ (J/(mol·K))	ΔH^θ (J/mol)
NH₂-MIL-125(Ti)	UO₂²⁺	298	14.64		
		308	15.16	52.05	871.93
		318	15.68		
	Eu³⁺	298	21.25		
		308	22.02	76.59	1570.99
		318	22.78		
NH₂-MIL-125(Ti)@TpPa-1	UO₂²⁺	298	20.86		
		308	21.62	75.95	1770.92
		318	22.38		
	Eu³⁺	298	23.42		
		308	24.27	85.09	1934.15
		318	25.12		