

*Supporting information for*

# **Development of a Novel Core-Shell-Magnetic Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@CMC@ZIF-8-OH Composite with Outstanding Rubidium Ion Capacity**

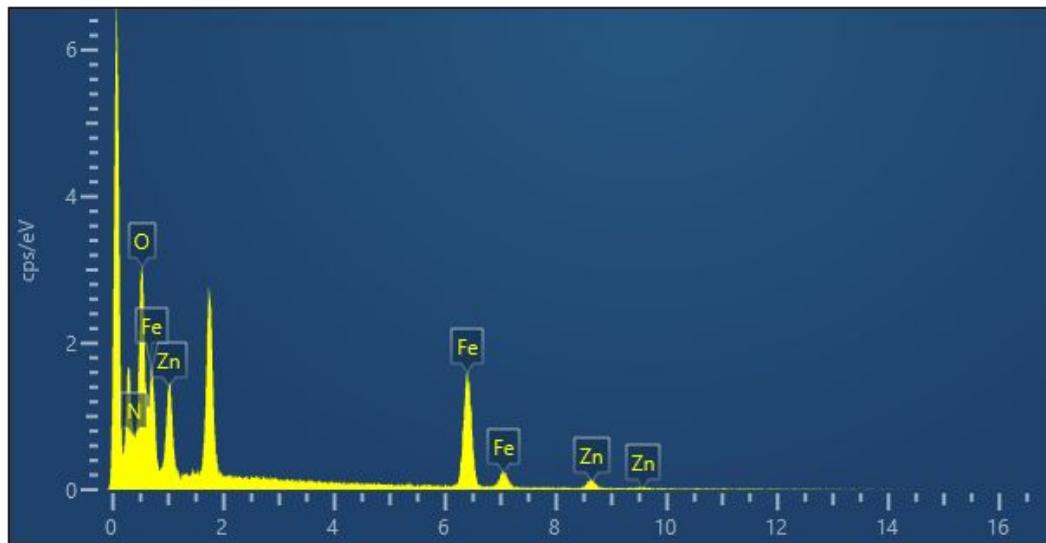
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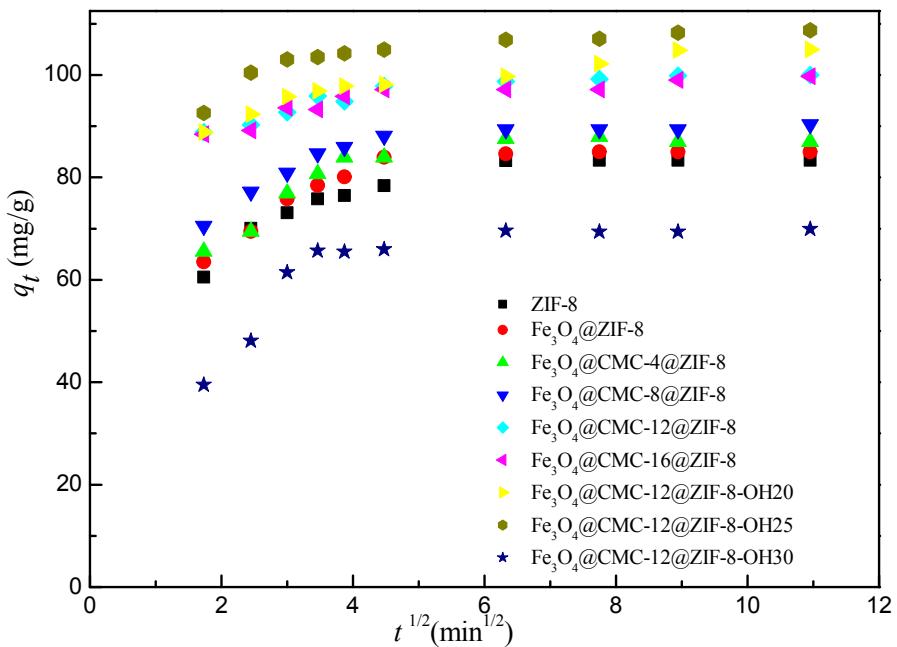
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Prof. Wei Dai

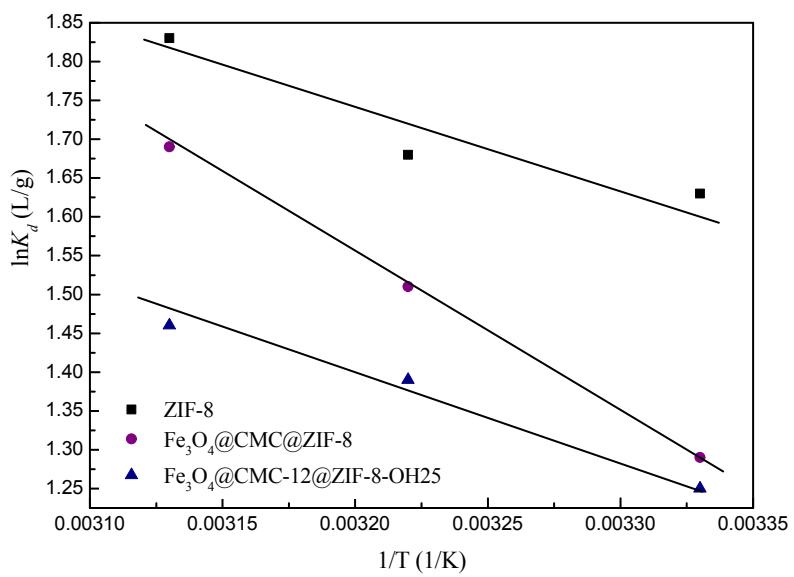
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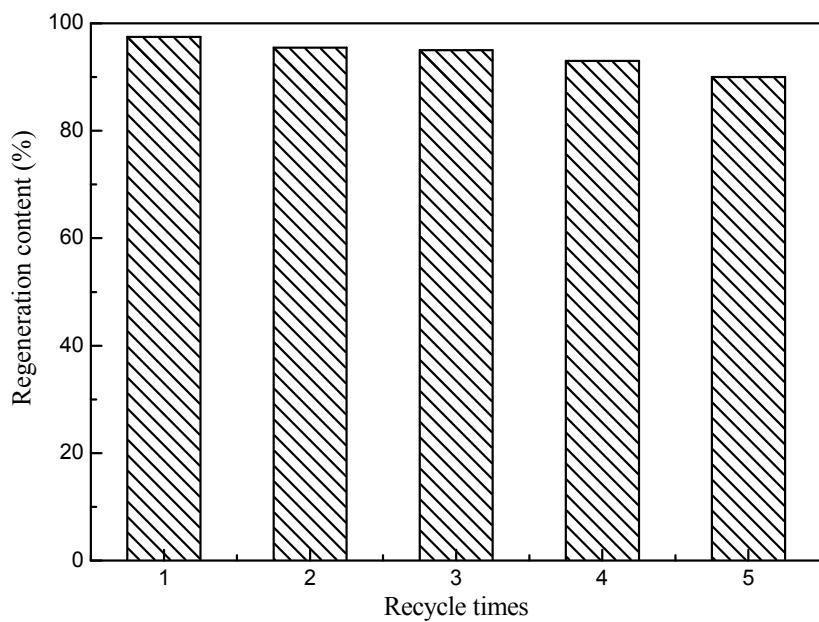
**Figure S1.** The EDX spectra of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@CMC-12@ZIF-8 sample.



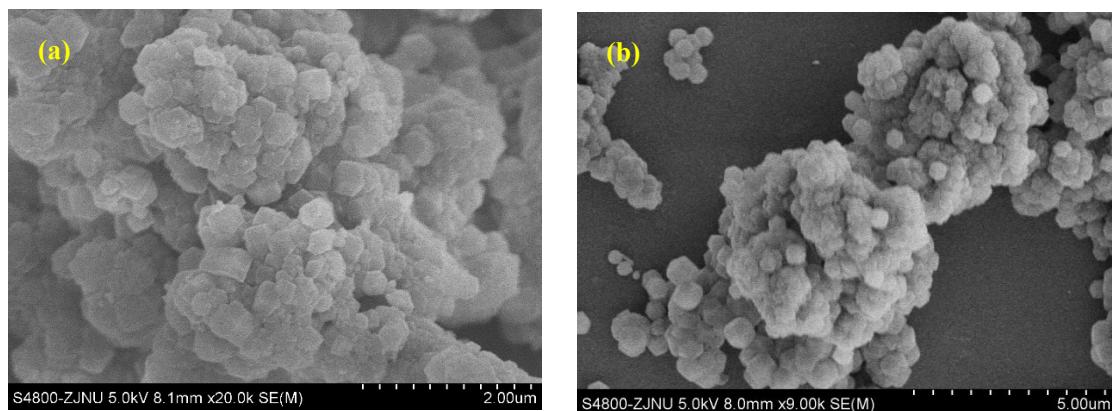
**Figure S2.** Weber–Morris intra-particle diffusion plots for the adsorption of Rb<sup>+</sup> on as-prepared adsorbents in this work.



**Figure S3.** Plots of  $\ln K_d$  versus  $1/T$  for ZIF-8,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CMC}@ \text{ZIF-8}$ , and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CMC-12}@ \text{ZIF-8-OH25}$ , respectively.



**Figure S4.** Effect of recycle times of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CMC-12}@ \text{ZIF-8-OH25}$  on the  $\text{Rb}^+$  adsorption capacity.



**Figure S5.** The SEM images of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CMC-12}@ \text{ZIF-8-OH25}$  samples before and after  $\text{Rb}^+$  adsorption from water. (a): before adsorption; (b): after adsorption.

**Table S1.** Maximum adsorption capacities of Rb<sup>+</sup> on various adsorbents.

Adsorbents	Adsorption conditions	Maximum adsorption capacity (mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
Ion-imprinted polymer	pH: 9.0; 25°C	5	[1]
CA/Na <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>3</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	pH: 5.5; 25°C	95	[2]
Potassium cobalt hexacyanoferrate	pH: 7.0 ± 0.5; 25°C	96	[3]
K <sub>3</sub> [Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ]	pH: 7.8; 21°C	47	[4]
K <sub>3</sub> [Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ]/PMMA	pH: 7.0; 25°C	80	[5]
AMoP-Calcium alginate	pH: 3.5; 25°C	50	[6]
ZrP	pH: 3.0; 25°C	61	[7]
PMoZr	pH: 3.0; 25°C	63	[7]
IMOMTZ	pH: 4.0; 25°C	26	[8]
ZIF-8	pH: 7.0; 25°C	83	this work
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC12@ZIF-8	pH: 7.0; 25°C	100	this work
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8-OH25	pH: 7.0; 25°C	109	this work

**Table S2.** Textural properties of ZIF-8, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@CMC-12@ZIF-8 and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@CMC-12@ZIF-8OH25.

Sample	S <sub>BET</sub> (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	V <sub>total</sub> (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)	V <sub>meso</sub> (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)	V <sub>mic</sub> (cm <sup>3</sup> /g, %)	Average pore diameter (nm)
ZIF-8	1636	0.66	0.05	0.61, 92%	1.24
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	16	0.011	0.106	0.004, 36%	0.005
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8	1124	0.47	0.06	0.41, 87%	1.22
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8OH25	919	0.36	0.05	0.31, 86%	1.07

**Table S3.** Elemental compositions of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@CMC-12@ZIF-8 sample according to EDX analysis

Element	Weight percent, wt%	Atomic molar percent, %
C	21.88	35.53
O	24.01	29.27
Fe	27.59	9.63
Zn	10.37	3.09
N	16.15	22.48
Total	100	100

**Table S4.** Isotherm models used in this study and their linear forms.

Isotherm	Nonlinear form	Linear form	Plot	Eqs.
Langmuir	$q_e = \frac{K_L C_e}{1 + K_L C_e}$	$\frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{q_L \cdot K_L} + \left(\frac{1}{q_L}\right) \cdot C_e$	$\frac{C_e}{q_e}$ versus $C_e$	(2)
Freundlich	$q_e = K_f C_e^{\frac{1}{n}}$	$\ln q_e = \ln K_f + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \ln C_e$	$\ln q_e$ versus $\ln C_e$	(3)
Temkin	$e^{q_e} = (K_T C_e) \frac{RT}{b_T}$	$q_e = \frac{RT}{b_T} \ln K_T + \frac{RT}{b_T} \ln C_e$	$q_e$ versus $\ln C_e$	
D-R	$q_e = q_s e^{(-K_D \varepsilon^2)}$	$\ln q_e = \ln q_s - K_D \varepsilon^2$	$\ln q_e$ versus $\varepsilon^2$	(4)

Where  $q_e$  is the maximum capacity of adsorption in mg/g;  $K_L$  and  $K_T$  is a constant related to the affinity of the binding sites in L/mg; ‘ $K_f$ ’ and ‘ $n$ ’ are the measures of adsorption capacity and intensity of adsorption;  $R$  is the universal gas constant;  $b_T$  is related to the heat of adsorption in kJ/mol.

**Table S5.** Constants and correlation coefficients of different adsorption models

Samples	Langmuir			Freundlich			Temkin			D-R		
	$q_m$ (mg/g)	$K_L$ (L/mg)	$R^2$	$K_f$ (L/g)	$n$	$R^2$	$b_T$ (kJ/mol)	$K_T$ (L/g)	$R^2$	$q_s$ (mg/g)	$K_D$ (mol <sup>2</sup> /kJ <sup>2</sup> )	$R^2$
ZIF-8	75.7	0.0151	0.24	1.2708	1.0310	0.99	79.8006	0.1305	0.91	52.78	0.000018	0.71
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC@ZIF-8	81.8	0.0984	0.84	0.8461	0.8971	0.99	70.8004	0.1229	0.92	58.50	0.000022	0.78
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-4@ZIF-8	85.7	0.0052	0.59	1.5005	1.0189	0.99	71.5926	0.1433	0.91	58.39	0.000015	0.66
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-8@ZIF-8	90.6	0.0090	0.88	1.6832	1.0206	0.99	67.7004	0.1497	0.92	62.13	0.000013	0.68
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8	96.3	0.0167	0.86	2.8732	1.1499	0.99	68.1241	0.1805	0.92	66.09	0.000093	0.64
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-16@ZIF-8	92.7	0.0070	0.70	1.2915	0.9379	0.99	67.4652	0.1582	0.92	62.16	0.000011	0.70
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8OH20	104.1	0.0079	0.86	3.0027	1.1256	0.99	60.5719	0.1739	0.93	78.12	0.000014	0.83
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8OH25	109.1	0.0105	0.82	3.1750	1.0939	0.99	58.1312	0.1976	0.92	83.69	0.000011	0.80
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8OH30	71.2	0.0061	0.72	0.4086	0.8095	0.99	70.2400	0.0875	0.95	54.86	0.000047	0.80

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**Table S6.** Calculation equations.

Name	Equations
Pseudo-first order model	$\ln(q_e - q_t) = \ln(q_e) - K_1 t$
Pseudo-second order model	$\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{K_2 q_e} + \frac{t}{q_e}$
Intra-particle diffusion model	$q_t = K_3 t^{1/2}$

Where  $q_e$  and  $q_t$  (mg/g) are the uptakes of thiophene at equilibrium and at time  $t$  (min), respectively,  $K_1$  (1/min) is the adsorption rate constant,  $K_2$  (g/mg.min) is the rate constant for the second-order equation, and  $K_3$  (mg/g.min<sup>1/2</sup>) is the intra-particle diffusion rate constant.

Where  $q_{e,exp}$  and  $q_{e,cal}$  are the experimental and calculation uptakes of adsorbates, respectively.

**Table S7.** Kinetic parameters for Rb<sup>+</sup> adsorption on ZIF-8, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@CMC@ZIF-8 and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@CMC@ZIF-8OH, respectively.

Samples	Pseudo-first-order rate equation					Pseudo-second-order rate equation					Intra-particle diffusion model			
	$q_{e,exp}$ (mg/g)	$q_{e,cal}$ (mg/g)	$K_1$ (1/min)	$R^2$	$\Delta q$ (mg/g)	$\Delta q$ (%)	$q_{e,cal}$ (mg/g)	$K_2$ (g/mg·min)	$R^2$	$\Delta q$ (mg/g)	$\Delta q$ (%)	$C$ (mg/g)	$K_3$ (mg/g· min <sup>1/2</sup> )	$R^2$
ZIF-8	84	11.91	-0.0586	0.776	72.09	85.82	84.53	0.0094	0.999	-0.53	-0.63	66.09	2.0141	0.651
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC@ZIF-8	85	7.00	-0.0413	0.404	78.31	92.12	85.25	0.0141	0.999	-0.25	-0.29	69.21	1.8451	0.532
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-4@ZIF-8	87	8.08	-0.0323	0.325	78.92	90.72	88.11	0.0116	0.999	-1.11	-1.27	70.27	2.0230	0.564
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-8@ZIF-8	94	18.86	-0.0369	0.787	75.14	79.94	93.02	0.0075	0.999	0.98	1.04	74.96	1.8706	0.662
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8	100	10.11	-0.0496	0.975	89.89	89.89	100.50	0.0153	0.999	-0.50	-0.50	89.76	1.1449	0.720
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-16@ZIF-8	99	11.04	-0.0399	0.879	87.96	88.84	99.90	0.0130	0.999	-0.90	-0.90	89.24	1.0961	0.711
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8-OH20	105	13.67	-0.0374	0.639	91.33	86.99	105.15	0.0086	0.999	-0.15	-0.14	90.00	1.5291	0.840
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8-OH25	109	11.18	-0.0426	0.944	97.82	89.74	109.17	0.0135	0.999	-0.17	-0.15	97.36	1.2499	0.670
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8-OH30	70	5.58	-0.0410	0.202	64.44	90.06	70.52	0.0094	0.999	-0.52	-0.75	49.84	2.3664	0.430

**Table S8.** Thermodynamics adsorption parameters for Rb<sup>+</sup> on adsorbents.

Adsorbents	T (°C)	K <sub>a</sub>	ΔG	ΔH	ΔS
ZIF-8	25	4.75	-3.88		
	35	5.11	-4.15	40.61	8.26
	45	6.08	-4.64		
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC@ZIF-8	25	3.43	-3.09		
	35	4.38	-3.75	65.22	16.85
	45	5.37	-4.41		
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CMC-12@ZIF-8-OH25	25	3.65	-3.19		
	35	3.74	-3.35	29.25	5.66
	45	4.28	-3.79		