

## Supporting Information

# Well-Dispersed Nanoscale Zero-valent Iron Supported in Macroporous Silica Foams :Synthesis, Characterization and Performance in Cr(VI) Removal

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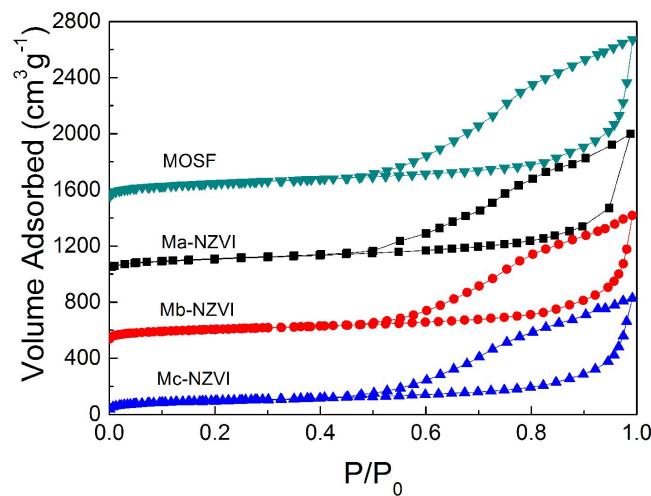


Figure s1. The nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of MOSF and Mx-NZVI composites. The adsorption isotherms of Mb-NZVI, Ma-NZVI and MOSF are shifted by 500, 1000 and 1500 cm<sup>3</sup>·g<sup>-1</sup> (STP), respectively.

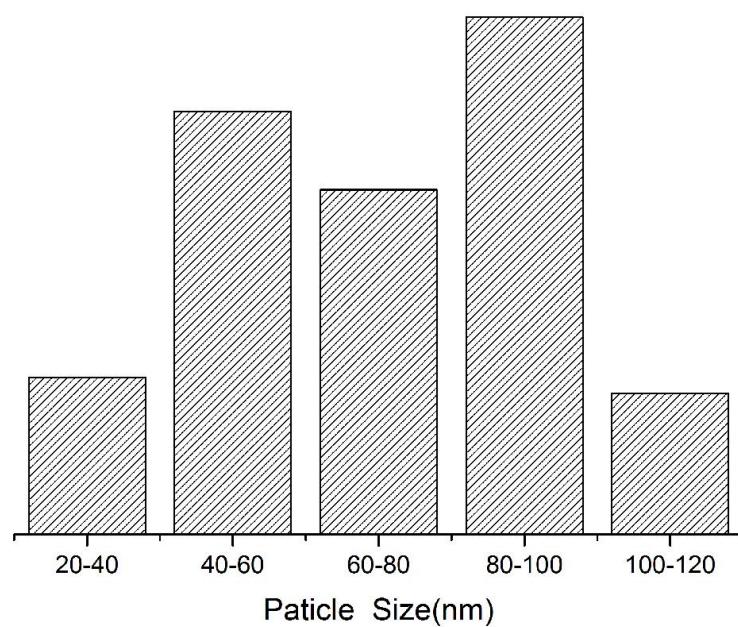


Figure S2. The size-distribution histogram of NZVI nanoparticles in Mc-NZVI

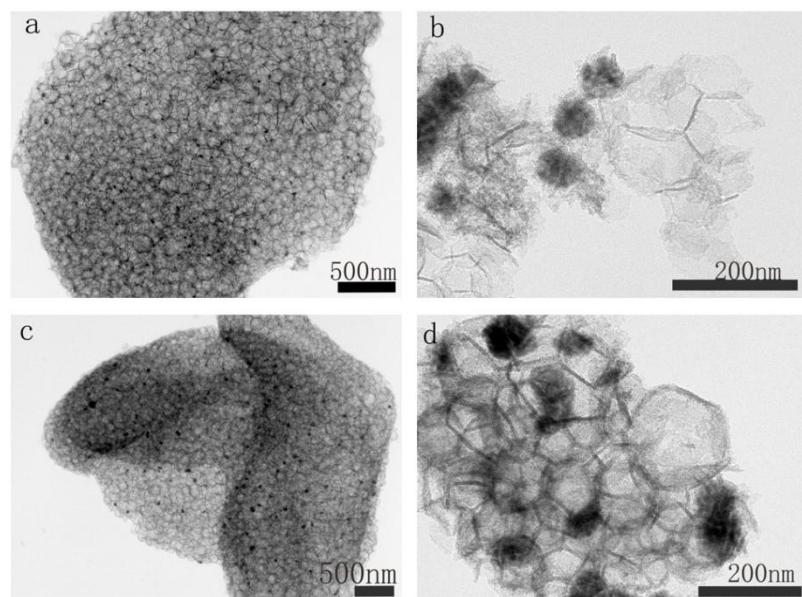


Figure S3. TEM images of (a-b) Ma-NZVI and (c-d) Mb-NZVI.

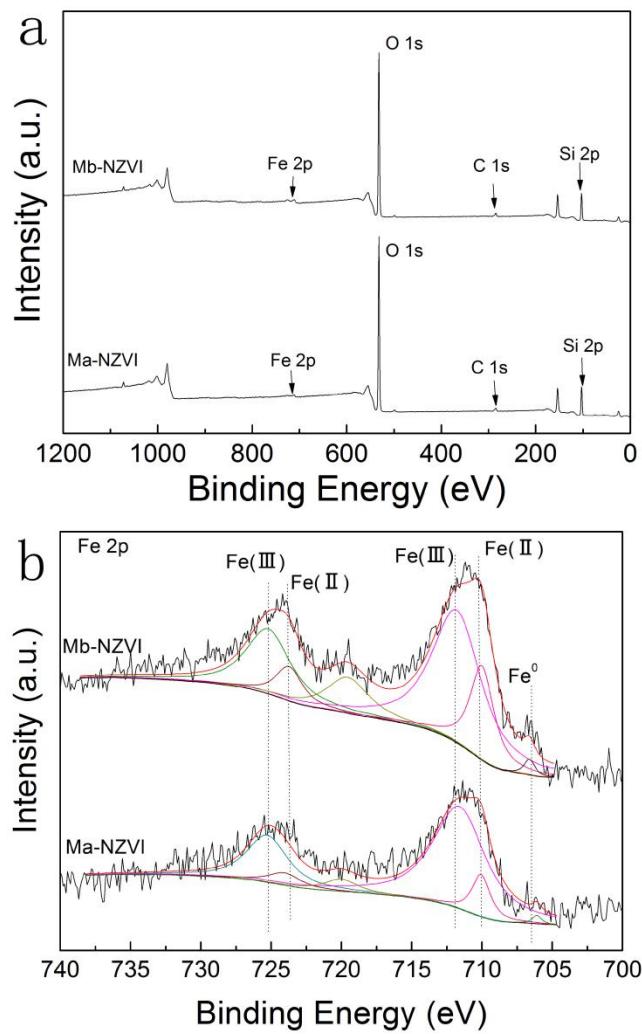


Figure S4. (a) XPS survey scan and (b) the corresponding high resolution spectra of Fe 2p for Ma-NZVI and Mb-NZVI.

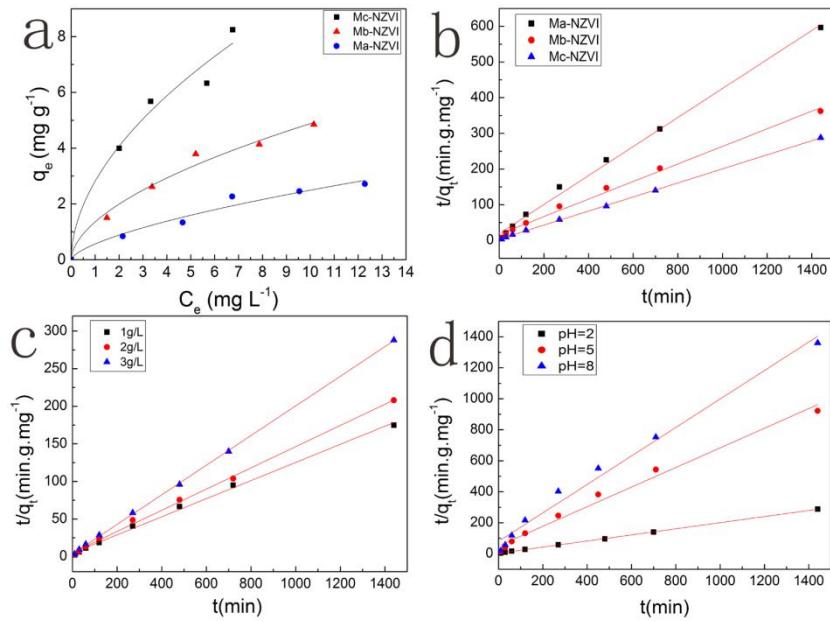


Figure S5. (a) adsorption isotherms of Mx-NZVI composites fitted to Freundlich isotherm model; (b) pseudo-second-order adsorption kinetics of Mx-NZVI composites; (c) pseudo-second-order adsorption kinetics of Mc-NZVI with different dosage; (d) pseudo-second-order adsorption kinetics of Mc-NZVI at different initial pH.

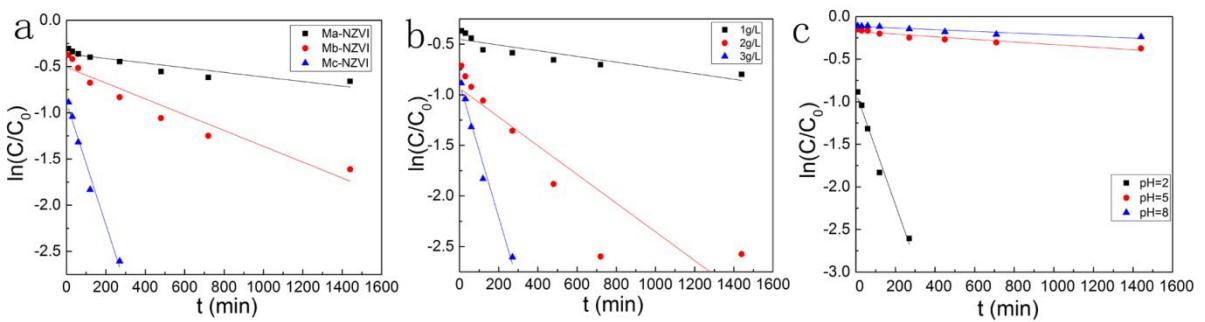


Figure S6. (a) pseudo-first order adsorption kinetics of Mx-NZVI composites; (b) pseudo-first-order adsorption kinetics of Mc-NZVI with different dosage; (c) pseudo-first-order adsorption kinetics of Mc-NZVI at different initial pH.

Table S1. Summary of properties of Mx-NZVI composites.

sample	Feed Iron (wt %) <sup>a)</sup>	The atomic ratio of Fe: Si <sup>b)</sup>	Actual iron (wt %) <sup>c)</sup>	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Pore size (nm)	Total pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )
MOSF	0	---	---	503	124	1.81
Ma-NZVI	4.92	5.56:100	4.30	376	122	1.56
Mb-NZVI	9.84	11.12:100	8.31	366	122	1.46
Mc-NZVI	14.76	16.68:100	12.81	311	117	1.28

<sup>a)</sup> and <sup>b)</sup>: calculated according to the feed ratio

<sup>c)</sup>: analyzed by AAS

Table S2. Adsorption Isotherm of Mx-NZVI composites.

sample	Freundlich model			Langmuir model		
	K (mg <sup>(1-</sup> <sup>n) L<sup>n</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>)</sup>	n	R <sup>2</sup>	Q <sub>max</sub> (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	b (Lmg <sup>-1</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>
Ma-NZVI	0.564	1.549	0.962	5.415	0.087	0.972
Mb-NZVI	1.354	1.797	0.984	7.658	0.165	0.991
Mc-NZVI	2.813	1.882	0.968	12.665	0.227	0.965

Table S3. Kinetic studies of Mx-NZVI composites.

sample	C <sub>s</sub> (g L <sup>-1</sup> )	pH <sup>a)</sup>	Q <sub>eq</sub> (mg g <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>b)</sup>	Pseudo-second-order		Pseudo-first-order	
				k (g mg min <sup>-1</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	Q <sub>e</sub> (mg g <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>b)</sup>	k <sub>obs(min<sup>-1</sup>)</sub>
Ma-NZVI	3.0	2	2.460	0.00863	0.996	2.414	0.00025
Mb-NZVI	3.0	2	4.063	0.00349	0.992	3.974	0.00086
Mc-NZVI	3.0	2	5.074	0.01150	0.999	5.000	0.00660
Mc-NZVI	2.0	2	7.092	0.00381	0.996	6.929	0.00142
Mc-NZVI	1.0	2	8.301	0.00304	0.997	8.244	0.00028
Mc-NZVI	3.0	8	1.088	0.00797	0.984	1.058	0.00010
Mc-NZVI	3.0	5	1.580	0.01061	0.984	1.562	0.00015

<sup>a)</sup>: the initial pH of the Cr(VI) suspension.

<sup>b)</sup>: calculated according to the 1,5-diphenylcarbazide method after batch experiment for 24h.

<sup>c)</sup>: calculated according to pseudo-second order kinetic model.