

Supporting Information

A two-dimensionally microporous thiostannate with superior Cs⁺ and Sr²⁺ ion-exchange property

Xing-Hui Qi, Ke-Zhao Du, Mei-Ling Feng*, Jian-Rong Li, Cheng-Feng Du, Bo Zhang and Xiao-Ying Huang

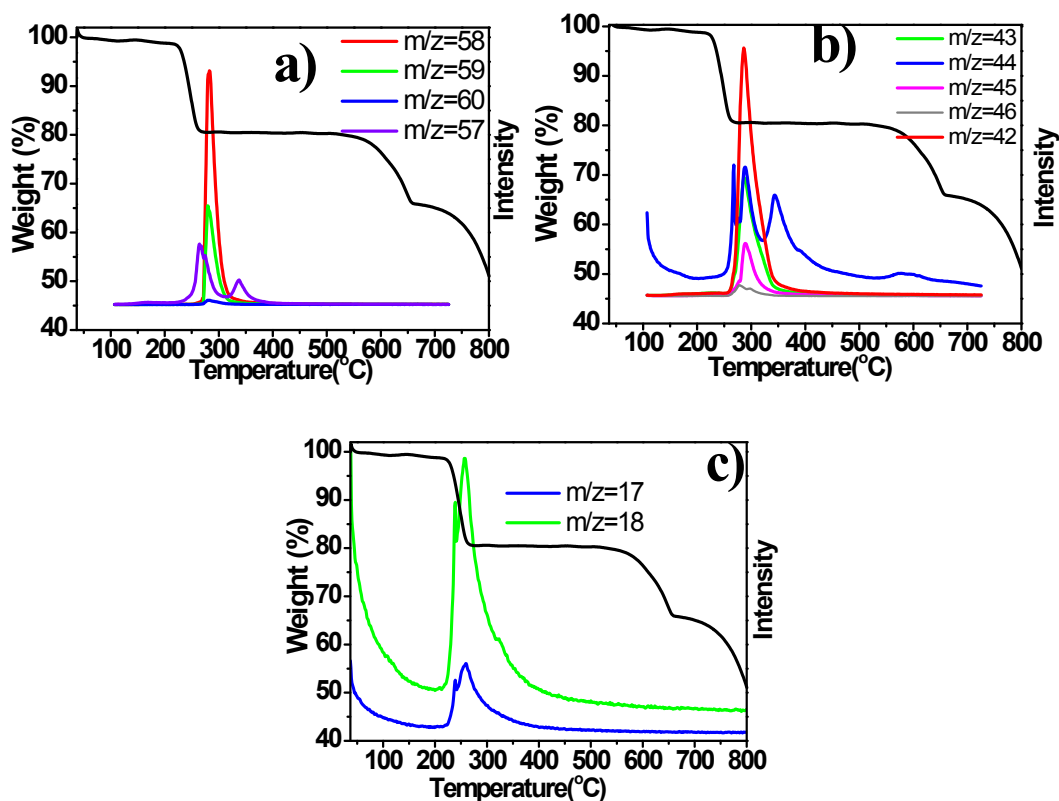


Fig. S1. The TG-MS spectra of FJSM-SnS crystals with the characteristic mass data of Me₃NH⁺ (a), Me₂NH₂⁺ (b) and H₂O (c).

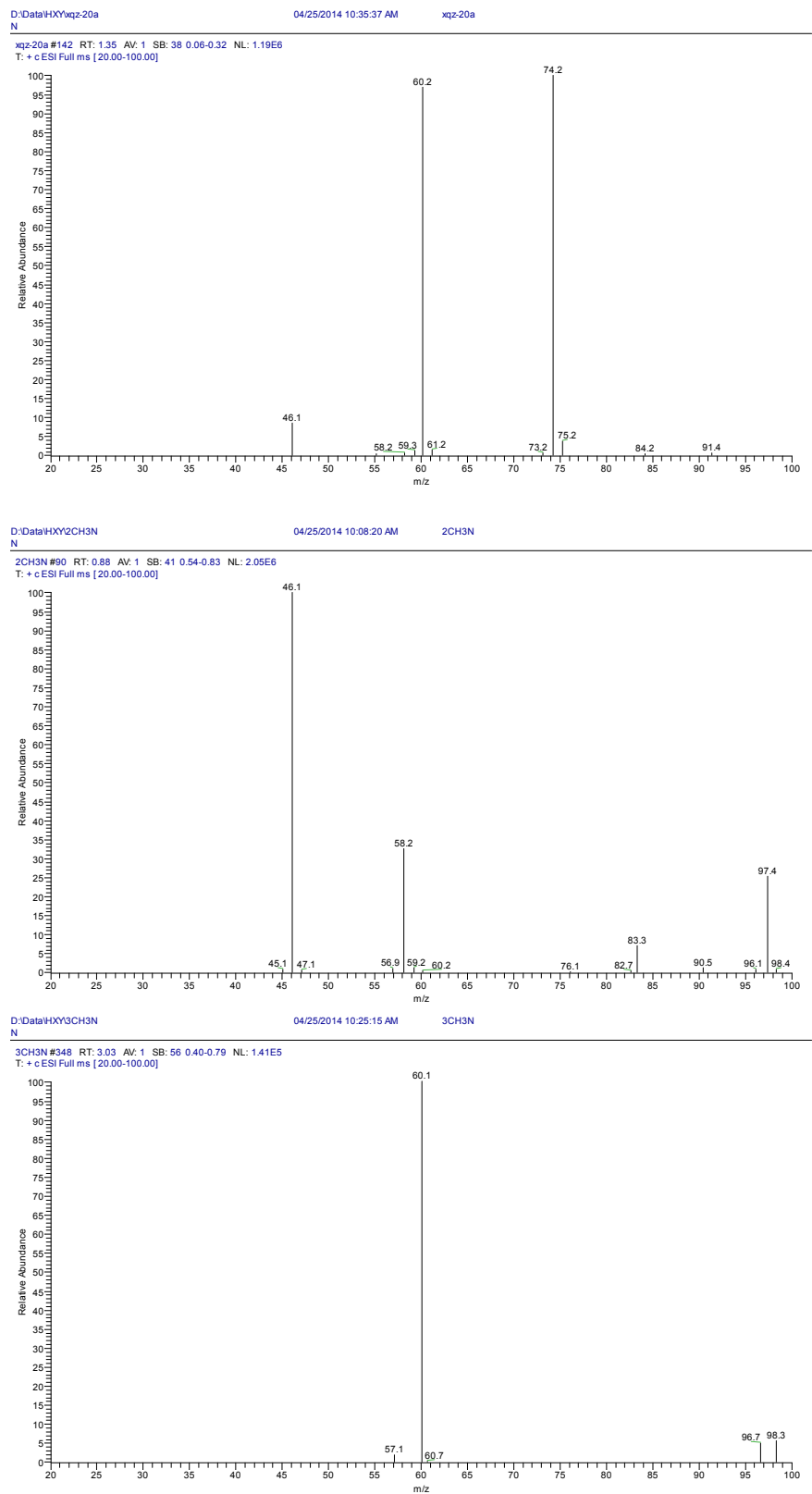


Fig. S2. Mass spectra of solution after solvetherml reaction (top), dimethylamine solution (middle) and trimethylamine solution (bottom).

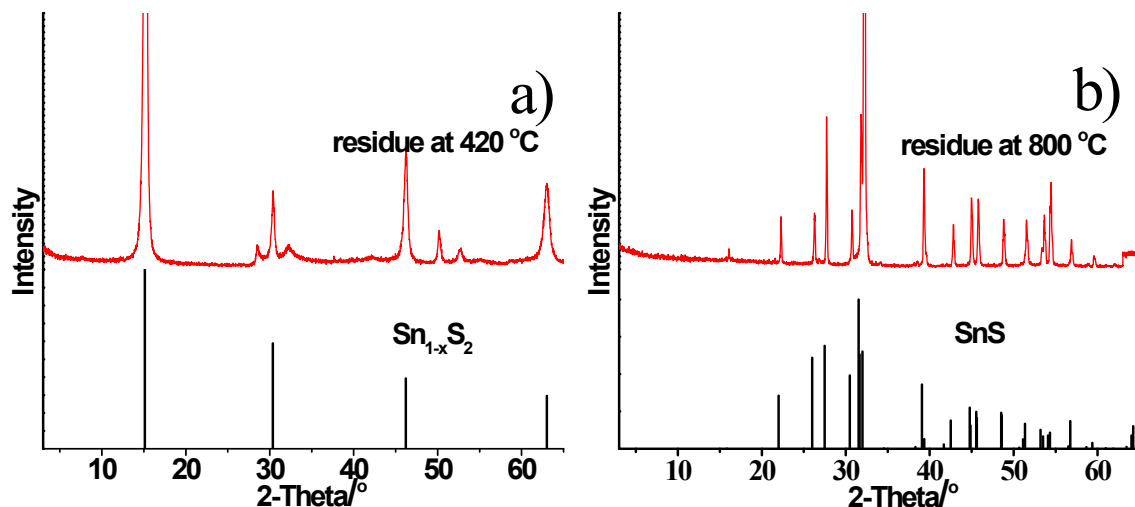


Fig. S3. The PXR D patterns of TG residues at 420 °C (a) and 800 °C (b) compared to the simulated $\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{S}_2$ and SnS patterns, respectively.

The thermal stability of FJSM-SnS has been studied. Two cyclic heat treatments at 100 °C have been carried out, Figure S4a. The PXR D patterns are comparable to that of the pristine after heat treatments, Figure S4b, suggesting the structural stability of FJSM-SnS at the temperature range of ion-exchange experiments. In fact, the ability of Cs^+ removal is even improved a little after the heat treatment, Table S1.

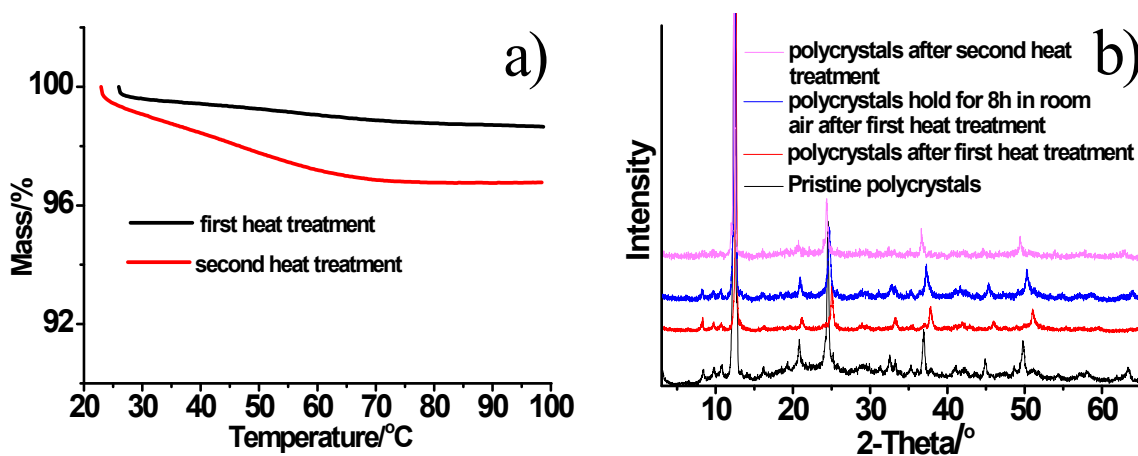


Fig. S4. a) The two cyclic heat treatments with 45 min isothermal time; b) the related PXR D patterns after heat treatment are in good agreement with that of the pristine FJSM-SnS crystals.

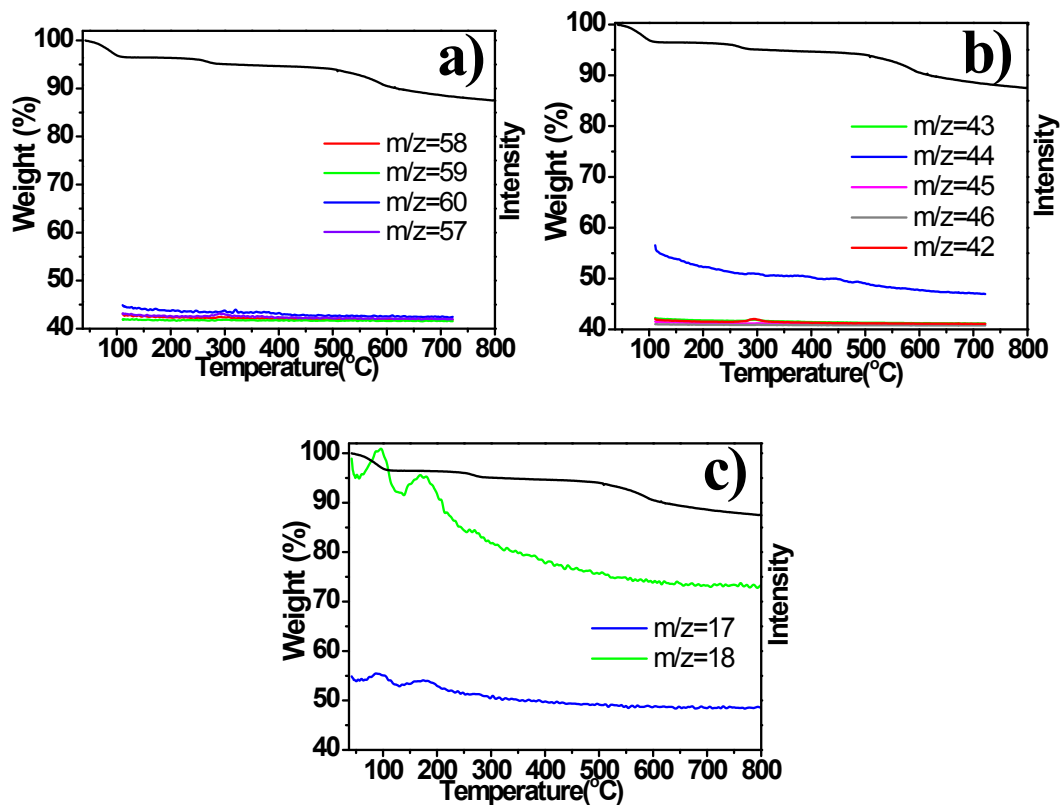


Fig. S5. The TG-MS spectra of the FJSM-SnS-Cs crystals with the characteristic mass data of Me_3NH^+ (a), Me_2NH_2^+ (b) and H_2O (c).

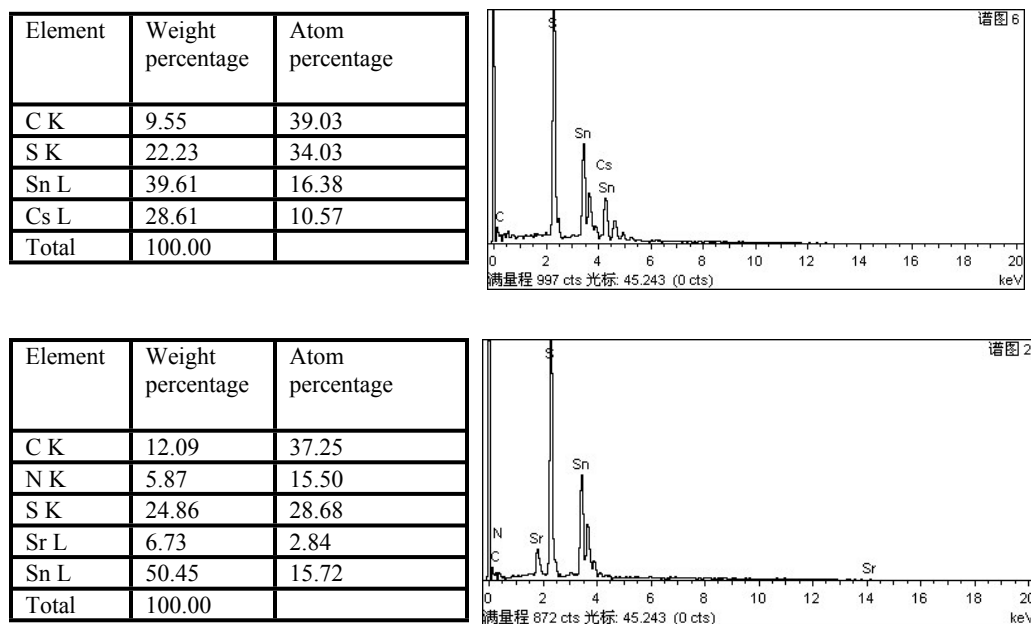


Fig. S6. The EDS diagrams and data for Cs^+ and Sr^{2+} -exchanged products, respectively. The results showed the ratio of Sn:Cs was close to 3:1.93 while that of Sn:Sr was 3:0.54, which further verified the large ion-exchange capacity for Cs^+ close to the theoretical one and smaller ion-exchange capacity for Sr^{2+} .

Table S1. The effect of heat treatment on the ion-exchange performance.

	m / mg	V / mL	C_o / ppm	C_f / ppm	K_d / (mL/g)	Cs ⁺ Removal rate/%
FJSM-SnS	18.3	18	1.194	0.2805	3257	76.5
FJSM-SnS after heat treatment	18.3	18	0.9004	0.1873	3807	79.2

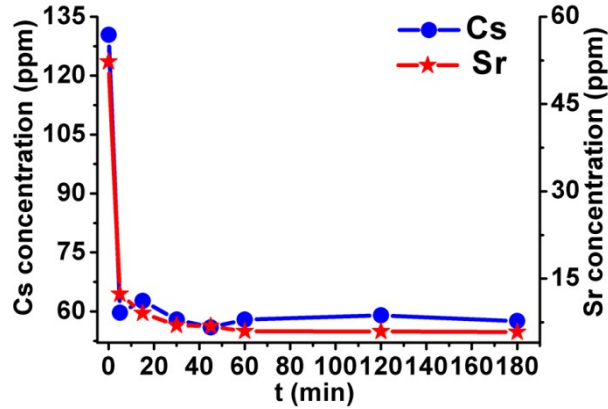


Fig. S7. Kinetics of Cs⁺ and Sr²⁺ ion-exchange of FJSM-SnS at room temperature plotted as the Cs⁺ and Sr²⁺ ion concentration (ppm) vs the time t (min), respectively. The solutions of Cs⁺ (130.4 ppm) and Sr²⁺ (52.29 ppm) were prepared individually at neutral condition and V:m is 1000 mL/g ($V = 10$ mL, $m = 10$ mg). All the samples were carried out under 16-19 °C under magnetic stirring. Then we took one sample one time at different time of ion-exchange.

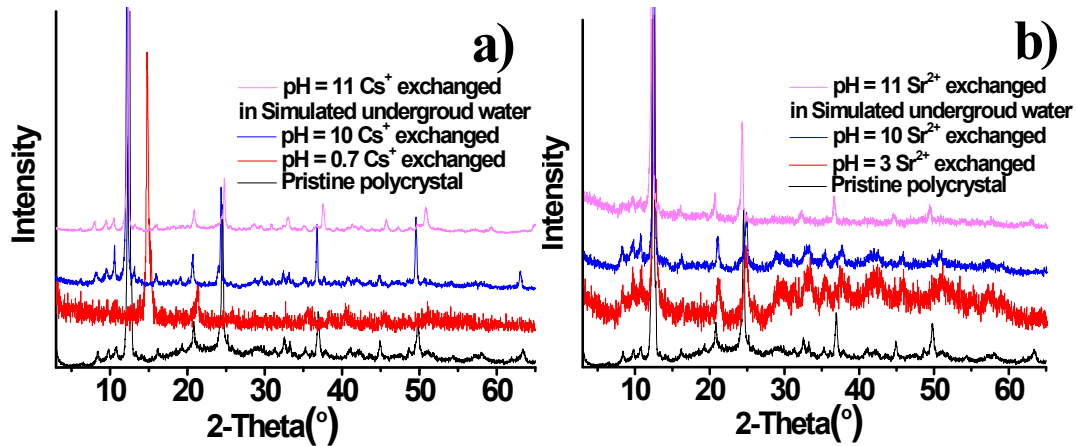


Fig. S8. PXRD patterns of the Cs⁺ and Sr²⁺-exchanged materials at extreme pH conditions.

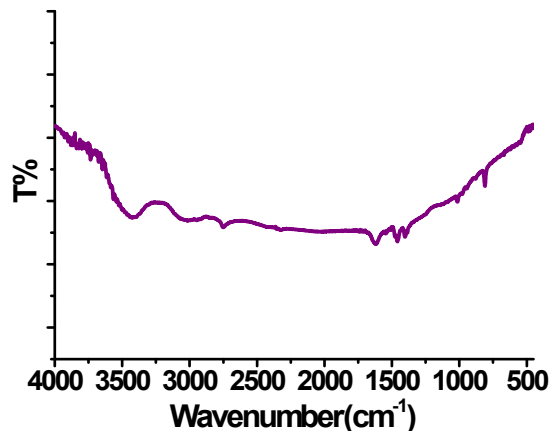


Fig. S9. IR spectrum of FJSM-SnS.



Fig. S10. Photograph of the crystals of as-synthesized FJSM-SnS in a typical large-scale synthesis.

Table S2. The ion-exchange experiments in simulated groundwater.

Metal cations	Conditions	C_o / ppm	C_f / ppm	K_d / (mL/g)	
$Cs^+ + Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+} + Na^+ + K^+$	pH~7, $V:m \sim 100$ mL/g	2.056 (Cs)	0.6535 (Cs)	2.15×10^2 (Cs)	
		8.227 (Ca)	0.4390 (Ca)	1.77×10^3 (Ca)	
		7.646 (Mg)	2.075 (Mg)	2.68×10^2 (Mg)	
		6.367 (K)	5.130 (K)	24 (K)	
	pH~7, $V:m \sim 1000$ mL/g	2.159 (Cs)	1.652 (Cs)	3.07×10^2 (Cs)	
	pH~11, $V:m \sim 100$ mL/g	1.984 (Cs)	0.8013 (Cs)	1.48×10^2 (Cs)	
		7.878 (Ca)	0.5483 (Ca)	1.34×10^3 (Ca)	
		8.315 (Mg)	1.853 (Mg)	3.49×10^2 (Mg)	
		5.574 (K)	5.481 (K)	1.7 (K)	
	$Sr^{2+} + Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+} + Na^+ + K^+$	pH~7, $V:m \sim 1000$ mL/g	6.84 (Sr)	1.51 (Sr)	3.53×10^3 (Sr)
			7.15 (Ca)	1.98 (Ca)	2.61×10^3 (Ca)
9.7 (Mg)			3.71 (Mg)	1.61×10^3 (Mg)	
9.1 (K)			8.69 (K)	47 (K)	
pH~11, $V:m \sim 1000$ mL/g		6.22 (Sr)	3.81 (Sr)	6.32×10^2 (Sr)	
		5.32 (Ca)	4.55 (Ca)	1.70×10^2 (Ca)	
		7.53 (Mg)	5.82 (Mg)	2.94×10^2 (Mg)	

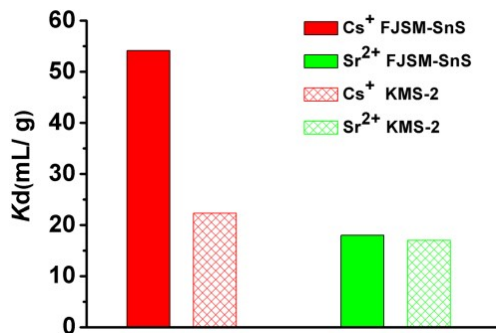


Fig. S11. The K_d of Cs^+ and Sr^{2+} in the simulated nuclear waste with the coexistence of 5 mol/L Na^+ ion and dilute Cs^+ or Sr^{2+} ions (KMS-2: Ref. 3, $C_0 = 5.314$ ppm for Cs^+ , $C_0 = 12.39$ ppm for Sr^{2+} , $V:m = 1000$ mL/g, at 65 °C).

The ion-exchange performances in the simulated nuclear waste were explored. The solution with the coexistence of 5 mol/L Na^+ ion and dilute Cs^+ or Sr^{2+} ions was used to simulate nuclear waste. In the simulated nuclear waste, there are more than 10000-fold excess of Na^+ than Cs^+ and Sr^{2+} . The ion-exchange performances of FJSM-SnS could be greatly affected by the excessive Na^+ as KMS-1 and KMS-2.

Table S3. The competitive ion-exchange experiments of alkali metal cations. (mole ratio, $\text{Cs}^+ : \text{Rb}^+ : \text{K}^+ : \text{Na}^+ = 1 : 10 : 10 : 10$)

Metal cations	C_0 / ppm (initial concentration)	C_f / ppm (equilibrium concentration)	K_d / (mL/g) (distribution coefficient)
Na^+	80.26	71.08	1.3×10^2
K^+	129.3	117.83	0.97×10^2
Rb^+	257.7	230	1.20×10^2
Cs^+	47.32	30.93	5.30×10^2

Table S4. The competitive ion-exchange experiments of alkali-earth metal cations.
(mole ratio, Sr²⁺: Mg²⁺: Ca²⁺: Ba²⁺ = 1: 10: 10: 10)

Metal cations	C_o / ppm (initial concentration)	C_f / ppm (equilibrium concentration)	K_d / (mL/g) (distribution coefficient)
Mg ²⁺	7.25	1.96	2.67×10^3
Ca ²⁺	12.14	2.44	3.98×10^3
Sr ²⁺	3.4	0.48	6.08×10^3
Ba ²⁺	36.8	4.61	6.98×10^3

Table S5. The data in the ion-exchange chromatographic column experiment

Metal cations	<i>Volume/Bed volume</i>	C_o / ppm	C_f / ppm	C_f / pg·mL ⁻¹
Cs ⁺	53.76344	12.03	0.4648	4.65×10^5
	89.60573	12.03	0.3941	3.94×10^5
	143.3692	12.03	0.4081	4.08×10^5
	179.2115	12.03	0.4053	4.05×10^5
	232.9749	12.03	0.4043	4.04×10^5
	268.8172	12.03	0.4109	4.11×10^5
	358.4229	14.52	0.2205	2.21×10^5
	465.9498	14.52	0.17	1.70×10^5
	555.5556	14.52	0.1996	2.00×10^5
	663.0824	14.52	0.2456	2.46×10^5
	720.4301	14.52	0.2709	2.71×10^5
867.3835	14.52	0.3568	3.57×10^5	
Sr ²⁺	53.76344	5.98	0.14	1.40×10^5
	89.60573	5.98	0.065	6.50×10^4
	143.3692	5.98	0.033	3.30×10^4
	179.2115	5.98	0.033	3.30×10^4
	232.9749	5.98	0.018	1.80×10^4
	268.8172	5.98	0.017	1.70×10^4
	358.4229	5.98	0.00853	8.53×10^3
	465.9498	5.98	0.00535	5.35×10^3
	555.5556	5.98	0.01067	1.07×10^4
	663.0824	5.98	0.00811	8.11×10^3
	720.4301	5.98	0.00581	5.81×10^3
867.3835	5.98	0.00749	7.49×10^3	