

## Supplementary Material

### Organically-modified magnesium silicate nanocomposites for high-performance heavy metals removal

Yichang Yu<sup>a</sup>, Zhangjun Hu,<sup>a,b,\*</sup> Zhenyong Chen<sup>a</sup>, Jiaxiang Yang,<sup>c\*</sup> Zhiwen Chen,<sup>b</sup> Hongwen Gao<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Pollution Control and Resource Reuse, College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, PR China

<sup>b</sup> School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai, 200444, PR China

<sup>c</sup> Key Laboratory of Functional Inorganic Materials of Anhui Province, Anhui University, Hefei 230039, PR China.

\*Corresponding authors

Email: [huzjun@tongji.edu.cn](mailto:huzjun@tongji.edu.cn) (Z. Hu); [jxyang@ahu.edu.cn](mailto:jxyang@ahu.edu.cn) (J. Yang)

Figure S1-S3 and Table S1

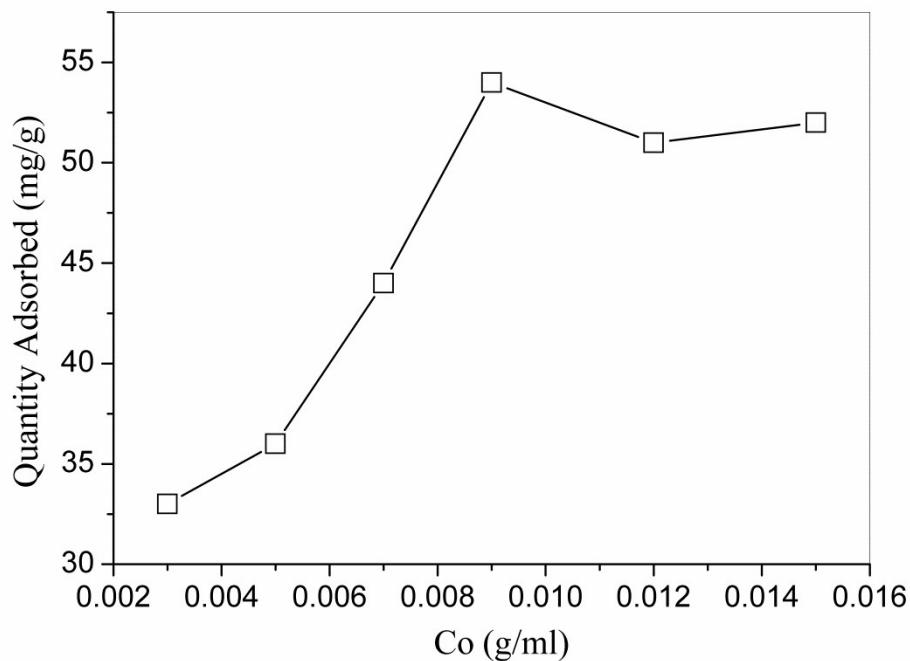


Fig. S1 Effect of PES dosage on the adsorption of  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$

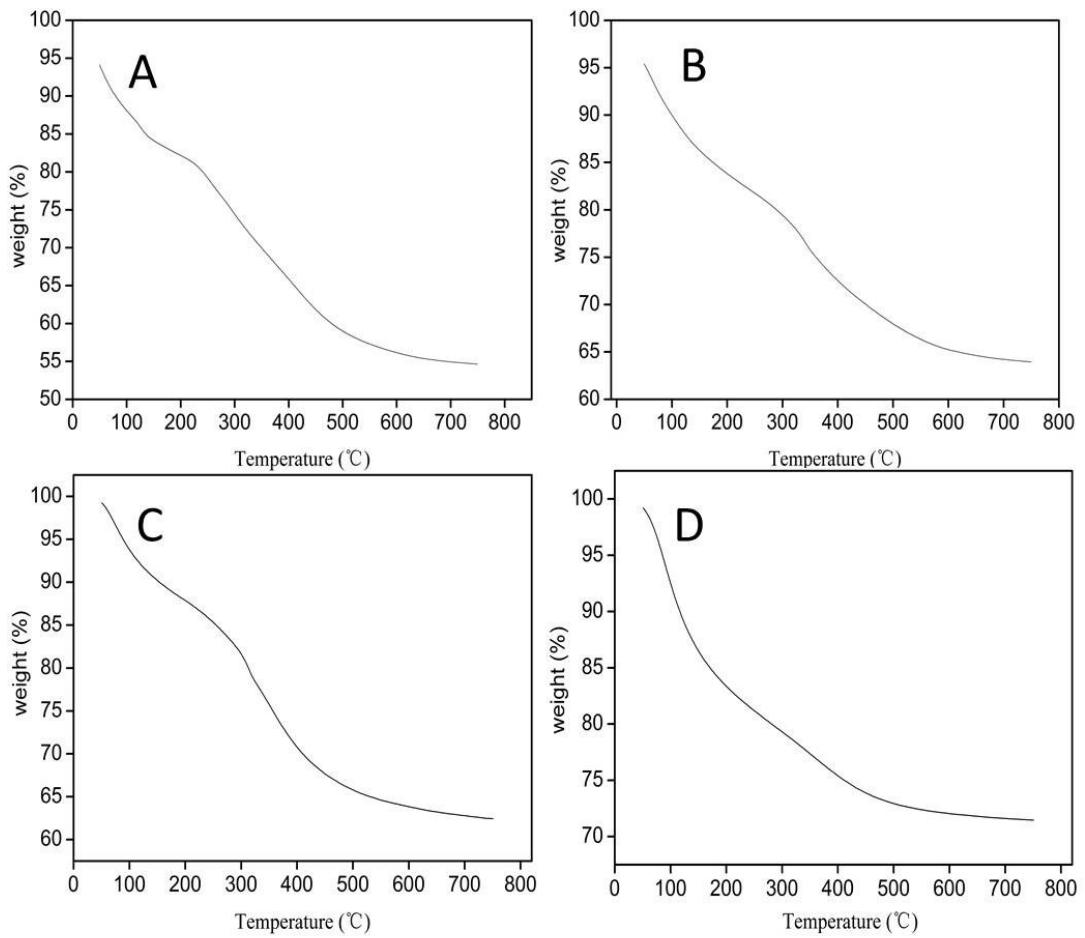


Fig. S2 The thermal gravimetric analysis of PES@Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> (A), PEI@Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>-CS<sub>2</sub> (B), PEI@Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> (C) and Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> (D)

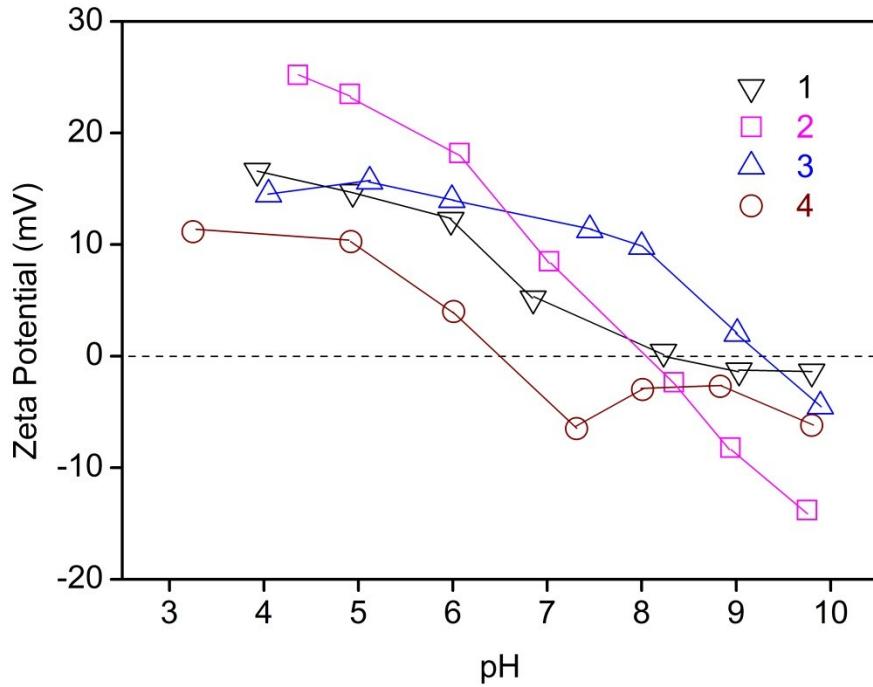


Fig. S3 zeta potential of PES@Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> (1), PEI@Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>-CS<sub>2</sub> (2), PEI@Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> (3) and Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> (4)

Table S1 Selective adsorption property of  $Hg^{2+}$ ,  $Pb^{2+}$  and  $Cd^{2+}$ 

	metal	Adsorption capacity(mmol/g)	Selective coefficient
$Hg^{2+}-Pb^{2+}$	$Hg^{2+}$	0.2066	$\alpha_{Hg^{2+}/Pb^{2+}} = 2$
	$Pb^{2+}$	0.0824	.51
$Hg^{2+}-Cd^{2+}$	$Hg^{2+}$	0.2050	$\alpha_{Hg^{2+}/Cd^{2+}} = 3$
	$Cd^{2+}$	0.0615	.33
$Pb^{2+}-Cd^{2+}$	$Pb^{2+}$	0.1073	$\alpha_{Pb^{2+}/Cd^{2+}} = 1.$
	$Cd^{2+}$	0.0815	32