

## Supplementary Information

### Figure Captions

**Fig. S1** (a) Wide-scan XPS spectra of QCs; (b) Al2p; (c) Fe2p; (d) Cu2p, and (e) Cr2p.

**Fig. S2** DSC (a) and TG (b) profiles of QCs.

**Fig. S3** Relation of adsorbed capacities of QCs to the pH values of IBU, TZD, and SAM.

**Fig. S4** Influence of IBU, TZD, and SAM ionic concentration on adsorbed capacities. (conditions: temperature 298 K, pH = 4.5 (IBU) and 2.0 (TZD and SAM), and duration of 480 min.)

**Fig. S5** QCs adsorption isotherms in the aqueous solution at pH = 4.5 (IBU) and 2.0 (TZD and SAM), temperature 298 K, and the duration of 480 min fitted in isotherm models: (a) Langmuir; (b) Freundlich; (c) Temkin; (d) D-R.

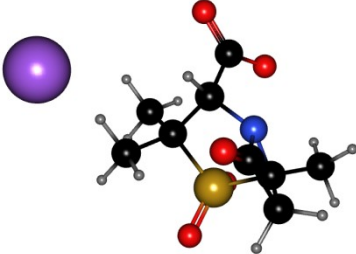
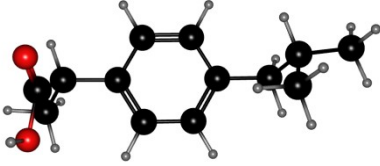
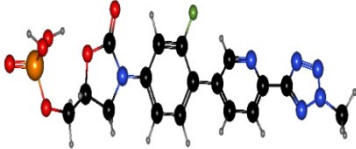
**Fig. S6** (a) Variation curve of the adsorption capacity of IBU, TZD, and SAM by QCs with the temperature; (b) Plot for the thermodynamic analysis.

### Table Captions

**Table S1** Physico-chemical properties of SAM, IBU, and TZD.

**Table S2** Physico-chemical properties of QCs.

Table S1

Compound	Chemical formula	CAS number	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Solubility in water	p <i>K</i> <sub>a</sub>	Boiling point (°C)	Molecular structure
Sulbactam sodium <sup>a b</sup>	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> NNaO <sub>5</sub> S	69388-84-7	255.22	Free soluble	N/A	567.7 (760 mmHg)	
Ibuprofen <sup>c d</sup>	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	15687-27-1	206.28	insoluble	4.45±0.04	319.6±11.0 (760 mmHg)	
Tedizolid phosphate <sup>e</sup>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>16</sub> FN <sub>6</sub> O <sub>6</sub> P	856867-55-5	450.32	Slightly soluble	1.81±0.10	725.6±70.0 (760 mmHg)	

<sup>a</sup> Data from the website: [https://www.chemsrc.com/cas/69388-84-7\\_889577.html](https://www.chemsrc.com/cas/69388-84-7_889577.html)

<sup>b</sup> Data from the website: <https://www.chemicalbook.com/ProductChemicalPropertiesCB0370356.htm>

<sup>c</sup> Data from the website: [https://www.chemsrc.com/cas/15687-27-1\\_832290.html#wuHuaDiv](https://www.chemsrc.com/cas/15687-27-1_832290.html#wuHuaDiv)

<sup>d</sup> Data from the website: <https://www.chemicalbook.com/ProductChemicalPropertiesCB4336930.htm>

<sup>e</sup> Data from the website: [https://www.chemsrc.com/cas/856867-55-5\\_1083276.html#ebiemingDiv](https://www.chemsrc.com/cas/856867-55-5_1083276.html#ebiemingDiv)

**Table S2**

Adsorbent	pH <sub>pzc</sub>	D <sub>x</sub> (10) <sup>a</sup> ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	D <sub>x</sub> (50) <sup>b</sup> ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	D <sub>x</sub> (90) <sup>c</sup> ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
QCs	1.0	10.7	19.6	35.3

<sup>a</sup> Particle diameter corresponding to 10% cumulative (from 0 to 100%) undersize particle size distribution;

<sup>b</sup> Particle diameter corresponding to 50% cumulative (from 0 to 100%) undersize particle size distribution;

<sup>c</sup> Particle diameter corresponding to 90% cumulative (from 0 to 100%) undersize particle size distribution.

## Text S1

Pseudo-first order model  $\ln(q_e - q_t) = \ln q_e - \frac{k_f}{2.303} t$  (3)

Pseudo-second order model  $\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{k_s q_e^2} + \frac{t}{q_e}$  (4)

Intra-particle diffusion model  $q_t = k_{ip} t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$  (5)

where  $t$  is the adsorption time;  $q_t$  the amount of adsorbate adsorbed on the QCs at time  $t$ ;  $k_f$

and  $k_s$  are the rate constants of pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order models,

respectively;  $k_{ip}$  is liquid film diffusion constants;  $C$  the constant to describe the thickness

of the boundary layer.

**Text S2**

$$\text{Langmuir isotherm} \quad \frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{q_m k_L} + \frac{C_e}{q_m} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Freundlich isotherm} \quad \ln q_e = \ln k_f + \frac{1}{n} \ln C_e \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Temkin isotherm} \quad q_e = k_T \ln(C_e) + k_T f \quad (8)$$

$$\text{D-R isotherm} \quad \ln q_e = \ln q_D - \left(\frac{RT}{\sqrt{2E}}\right)^2 \left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{C_e}\right)\right)^2 \quad (9)$$

where  $q_e$  ( $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ ) is the equilibrium adsorption capacity;  $C_e$  ( $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ) the concentration of equilibrium;  $q_m$  the monolayer saturation adsorption capacity;  $k_L$  the Langmuir adsorption equilibrium constant;  $k_f$  and  $n$  are the Freundlich constants, related to the adsorbent, adsorbate type and temperature;  $k_T$  is the Tempkin constant reflecting the adsorption heat;  $f$  ( $\text{L mg}^{-1}$ ) is the Tempkin binding constant reflecting the maximum combine energy.

**Text S3**

$$K_C = q_e/C_e \quad (10)$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ \quad (11)$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_C \quad (12)$$

$$\ln K_C = \frac{\Delta S^\circ}{R} - \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{RT} \quad (13)$$

where  $K_C$  ( $\text{mL g}^{-1}$ ) is the thermodynamic equilibrium constant;  $C_e$  ( $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ) the remaining solute concentration in the equilibrium solution.

Figure S1

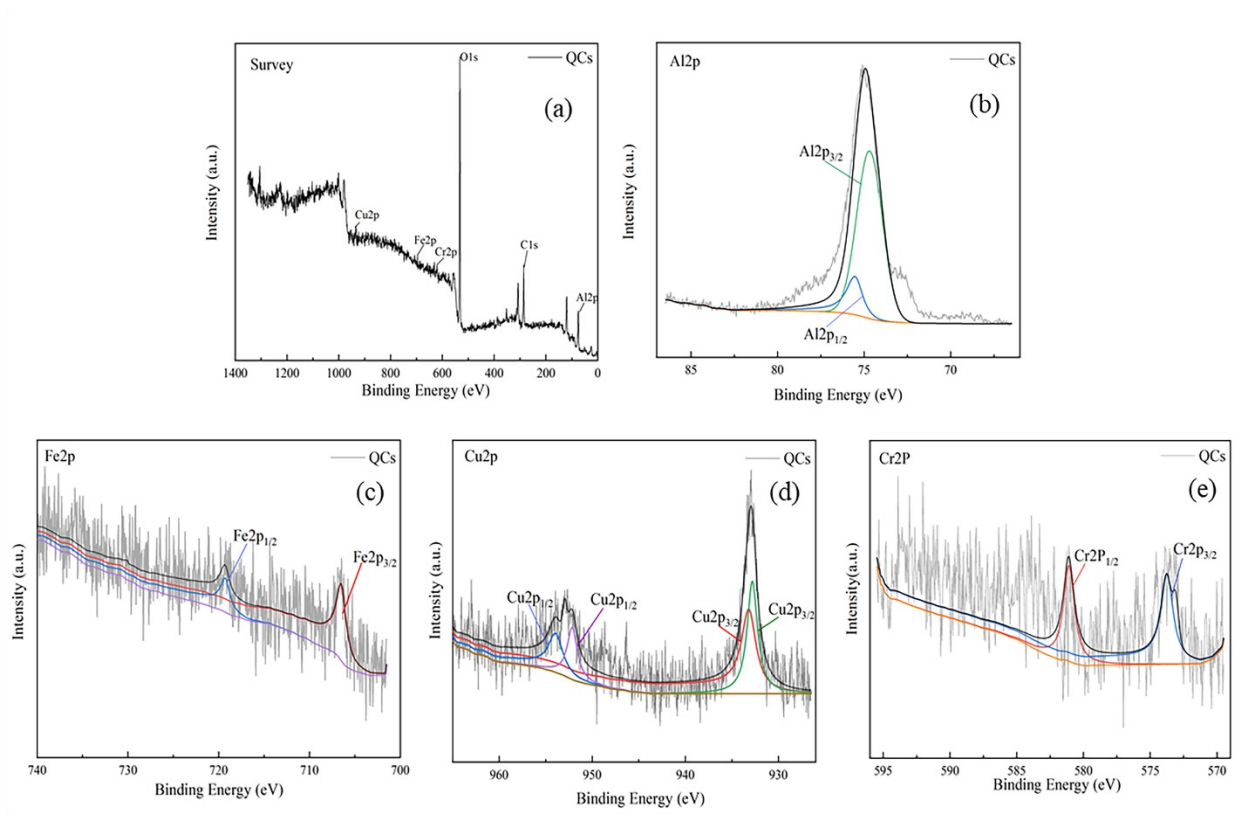


Figure S2

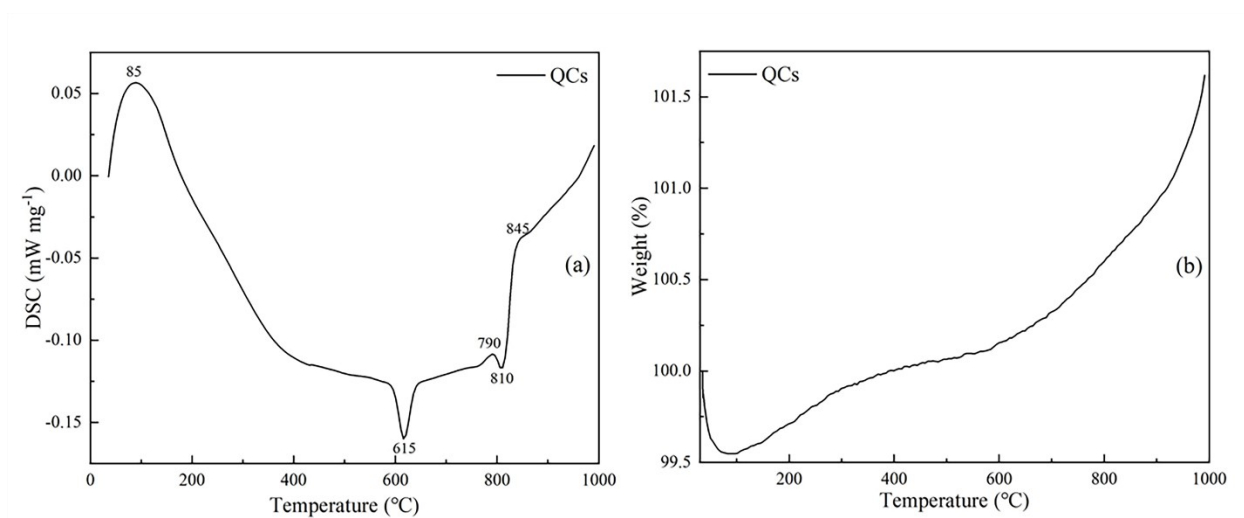


Figure S3

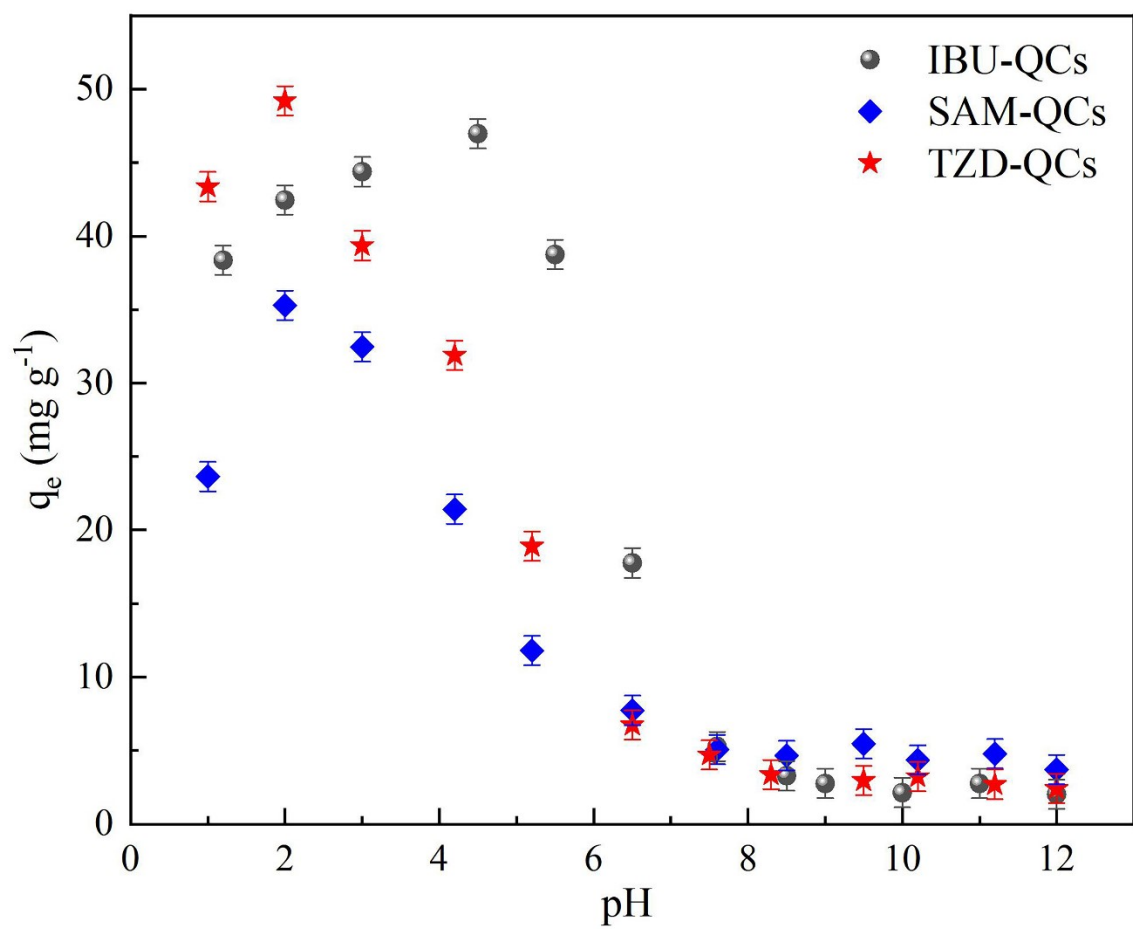




Figure S4

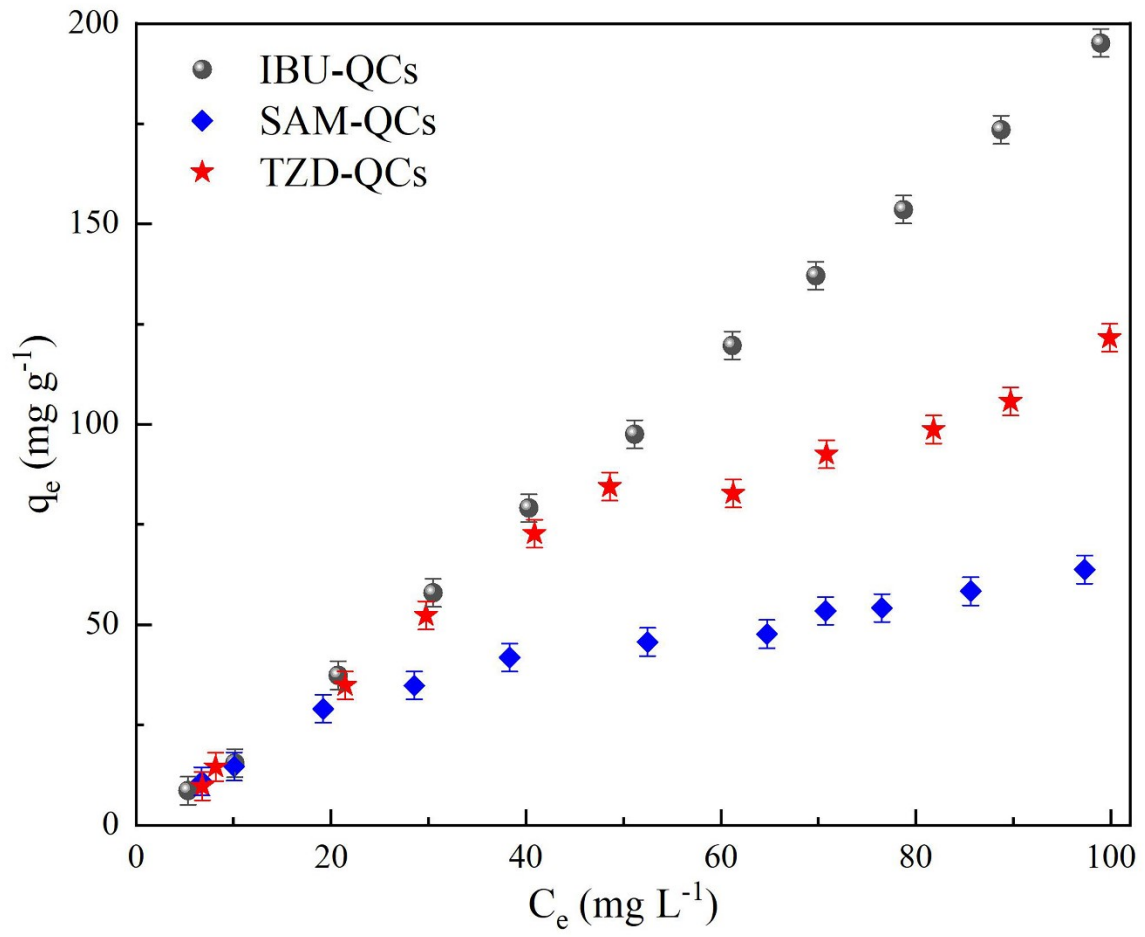


Figure S5

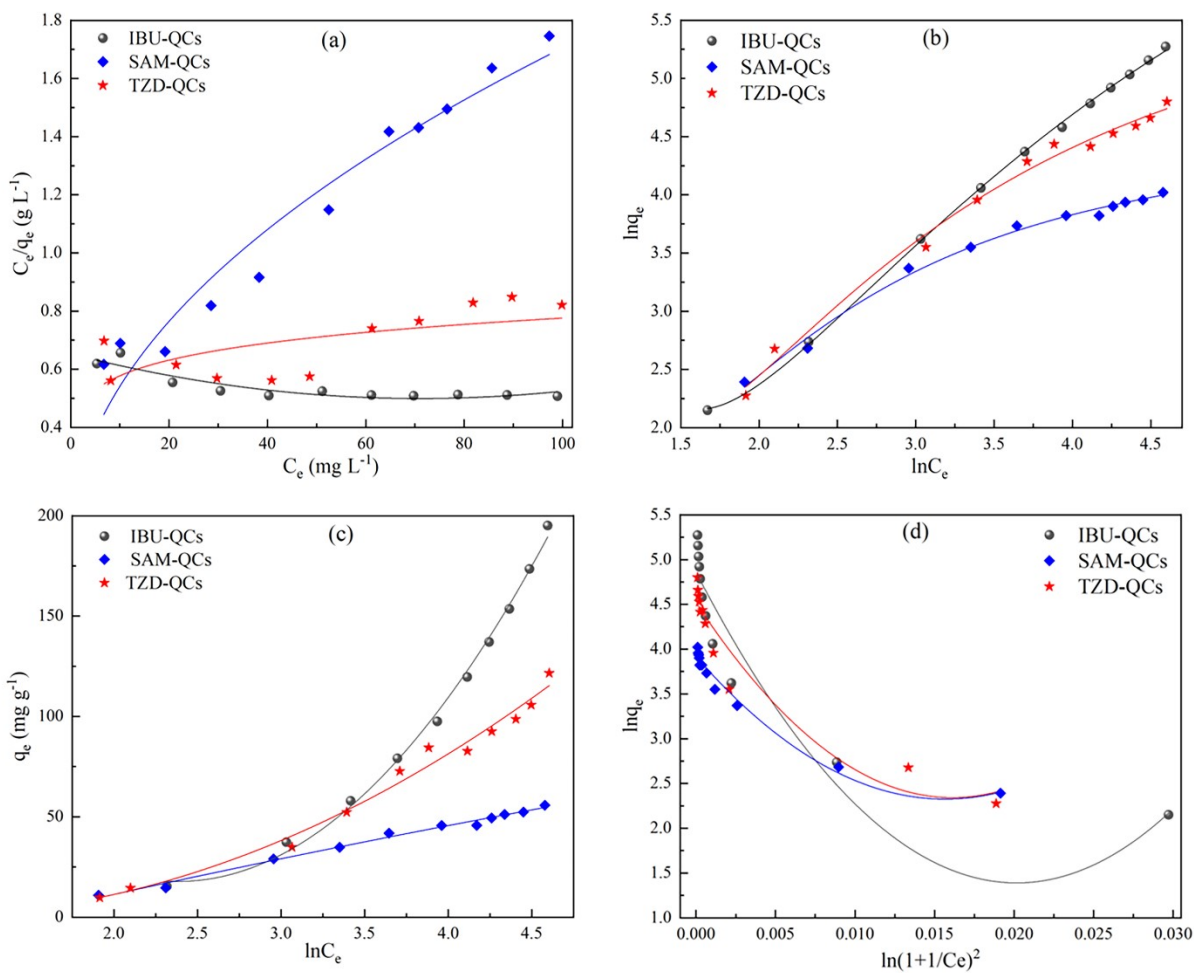


Figure S6

