#### Calcium hydroxide recycled from waste eggshell resources for effective recovery of fluoride

#### from wastewater

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### 2.1 Materials

Waste eggshells were collected from the dining hall of Chengdu University of Information Technology. Sodium fluoride (NaF, purity>99%), sodium hydroxide (NaOH, purity>98%), sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, purity>98%), sodium sulfate (NaSO<sub>4</sub>, purity>98%), potassium hydrogen phosphate (K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, purity>98%), sodium chloride (NaCl, purity>98%) and HCl were purchased from KeLong Chemical Reagent Factory (Chengdu, China). All chemical reagents were analytical grade and used without further purification. Deionized water was used throughout the whole of work. Fluoride stock solutions were prepared by deionized water with concentration of 1 g/L and 100 mg/L and stored in the polypropylene regent bottles for different adsorption experiments.

## 3.1 Screening of adsorbent

Type of adsorbent	pl	H	Adsorb	ent mass	Weight loss	TDS/%
	Initial	Final	Initial	Final	-	
ES		10.51		0.0083	0.0217	72.33
ES500		10.56	0.03	0.0113	0.0187	62.33
ES600		10.53		0.0137	0.0163	54.33
ES700	6 66	10.75		0.0144	0.0156	52.00
ES800	0.00	12.01		0.0257	0.0043	14.33
AES800		11.94		0.0286	0.0014	4.67
ES900		12.12		0.027	0.003	10.00
AES900		12.04		0.0291	0.0009	3.00

Table S1 The pH change during adsorption process with different adsorbents and the weight loss

of different adsorbent in adsorption equilibrium

# 3.2 Batch adsorption experiments

### 3.2.3 Adsorption isotherm

$$q_t = K_{id} t^{0.5} + C1 \,(\text{S1})$$

Where  $K_{id}$  ((mg·min<sup>0.5</sup>)/g) is the diffusion rate constant,  $q_t$  (mg/g) is the adsorption amount of fluoride at time t (min) and C1 is the thickness of boundary layer.



Fig. S1 The fitting results of intra-particle diffusion model

# 3.3 Adsorption mechanism analysis

Parameters	Description	Reference		
Surface complexation models	Calcite-CDM (Three Plane Model)	Wolther et al 2008		
Final pH	12	In this study		
Solid concentration (g/L)	1	In this study		
Total calcium dissolved (mg/L)	266	In this study		
Specific surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	2.599	In this study		
Fluoride concentration (mg/L)	5-900	In this study		

Table S2 Input parameters for Visual MINTEQ 3.1.

Initial	Total di	issolved	0/ D:		Total pre	cipitated	0/ D	••••	
fluoride	( mg	g/L )	% D18	% Dissolved		(mg/L)		% Precipitated	
(mg/L)	Fluoride	Calcium	Fluoride	Calcium	Fluoride	Calcium	Fluoride	Calcium	
5	2.01	262.11	40.21	98.73	2.99	3.15	59.79	1.19	
10	2.02	256.86	20.25	96.76	7.98	8.40	79.76	3.16	
50	2.16	214.89	4.31	80.95	47.85	50.36	95.69	18.97	
100	2.40	162.51	2.40	61.22	97.61	102.75	97.61	38.71	
200	3.66	58.57	1.83	22.06	196.35	206.69	98.17	77.86	
300	48.33	0.32	16.11	0.12	251.69	264.94	83.89	99.80	
400	148.07	0.04	37.02	0.01	251.96	265.22	62.99	99.91	
500	248.06	0.02	49.61	0.01	251.98	265.24	50.39	99.92	
600	348.06	0.01	58.01	0.00	252.00	265.26	42.00	99.92	
700	448.06	0.01	64.00	0.00	252.00	265.26	36.00	99.92	
800	548.06	0.00	68.50	0.00	252.00	265.26	31.50	99.92	
900	648.07	0.00	72.00	0.00	252.00	265.27	28.00	99.93	

Table S3 Equilibrated mass distribution of components between dissolved and precipitated phases predicted by Visual MINTEQ 3.1.

## 3.4 Evaluation of fluoride removal in real-life water

Items	Industrial wastewater	Groundwater
Fluoride (mg/L)	1034.21	5.83
pH	1.45	6.8
DO (mg/L)	2043	4
Turbidity (NTU)	234	18
Total hardness (mg/L)	200	105
Dosage (g/L)	6	8
Equilibrium time (h)	12	24
Removal rate	99.77	75.54

Table S4 Characteristics and treatment results of real industrial wastewater from photovoltaic

industry and real groundwater sample.