

Supporting Information

Functional UiO-66 for highly selective adsorption of N-nitrosodipropylamine: Adsorption performance and mechanisms

Jinfeng Chen^{a,b,1}, Ning Yao^{a,b,1}, Yi Tang^{a,b}, Letian Xie^{a,b}, Xiong Zhuo^c, Zhuwu

Jiang^{a,b*}

^a. *College of Ecological Environment and Urban Construction, Fujian University of Technology, Fuzhou, Fujian 350118, China*

^b. *Fujian Engineering Research Center of Water Pollution Control and System Intelligence Technology, Fuzhou, Fujian 350118, China*

^c *Fuzhou City Construction Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd., Fuzhou, Fujian 350001, China** Corresponding Author.

E-mail address: jiangzhuwu@126.com (Zhuwu Jiang)

1 Adsorption kinetics

$$q_t = q_e(1 - e^{-K_1 t}) \quad (1)$$

$$q_t = \frac{q_e^2 K_2 t}{1 + (q_e K_2 t)} \quad (2)$$

$$q_t = K_3 t^{0.5} + C \quad (3)$$

In the above formula, q_t ($\mu\text{g/g}$) represents the amount of NDEA adsorbed at t (h) time.

q_e ($\mu\text{g/g}$) represents the amount of NDEA adsorbed at equilibrium. K_1 , K_2 , K_3 represent the equilibrium constants of pseudo-first-order, pseudo-second-order and intraparticle diffusion model dynamic equations. C represents the characteristic constant of the boundary layer.

2 Adsorption isotherms

$$q_e = \frac{q_m K_L C_e}{1 + K_L C_e} \quad (4)$$

$$q_e = K_F C_e^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (5)$$

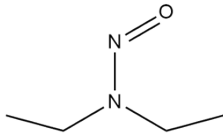
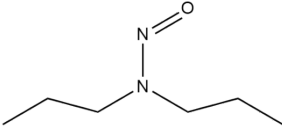
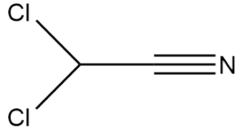
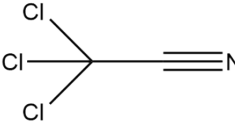
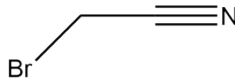
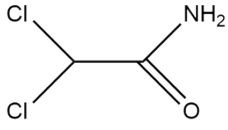
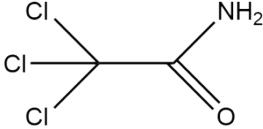
$$q_e = \frac{RT \ln(K_T C_e)}{\beta} \quad (6)$$

In the above formula, q_e ($\mu\text{g/g}$) represents the amount of adsorption at equilibrium; C_e ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) represents the remaining NDEA; q_m ($\mu\text{g/g}$) represents the maximum adsorption capacity of the adsorbent; K_L , K_F and K_T represent the constants of Langmuir, Freundlich and Temkin models, respectively. $1/n$ value represents adsorption capacity index. β is a constant. R ($8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$) and T (298 K) were the universal gas constant and temperature in Kelvin, respectively.

3 Methods and detection limits

For the capture limit of DNPA by adsorbent materials, a method of quantitative analysis of DNPA by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) was established by using the pretreatment method of liquid-liquid extraction, and a standard working curve of $y=28294x+24456$ ($R^2=0.996$) with the linear range of 0.1-10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ was obtained. According to the method, the detection limit of DNPA was 0.0123 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and the limit of quantification (LOQ) was 0.0409 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. The recoveries of DNPA spiked samples in tap water ranged from 92.20% to 105.23%.

Table S1 Structural formula of seven kinds of N-DBPs

| Compound | Chemical formula | Structural formula |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| N-nitrosodiethylamine | NDEA |  |
| N-nitrosodipropylamine | NDPA |  |
| Dichloroacetonitrile | DCAN |  |
| Trichloroacetonitrile | TCAN |  |
| Bromoacetonitrile | BAN |  |
| 2,2-Dichloroacetamide | DCAcAm |  |
| 2,2,2-Trichloroacetamide | TCAcAm |  |

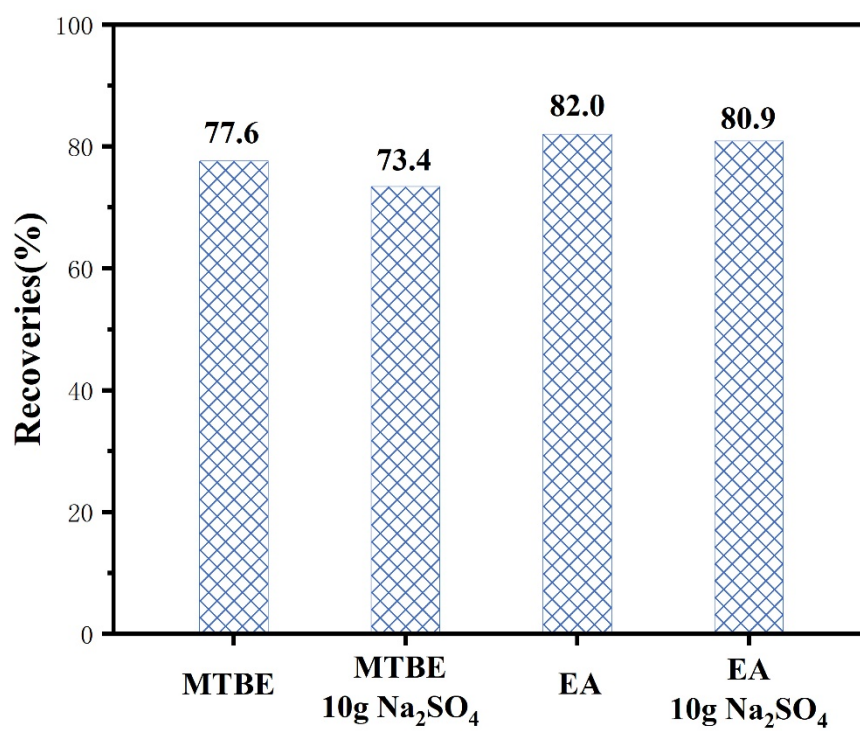


Fig. S1 Recoveries of NDPA at different organic solvents and salt concentrations.

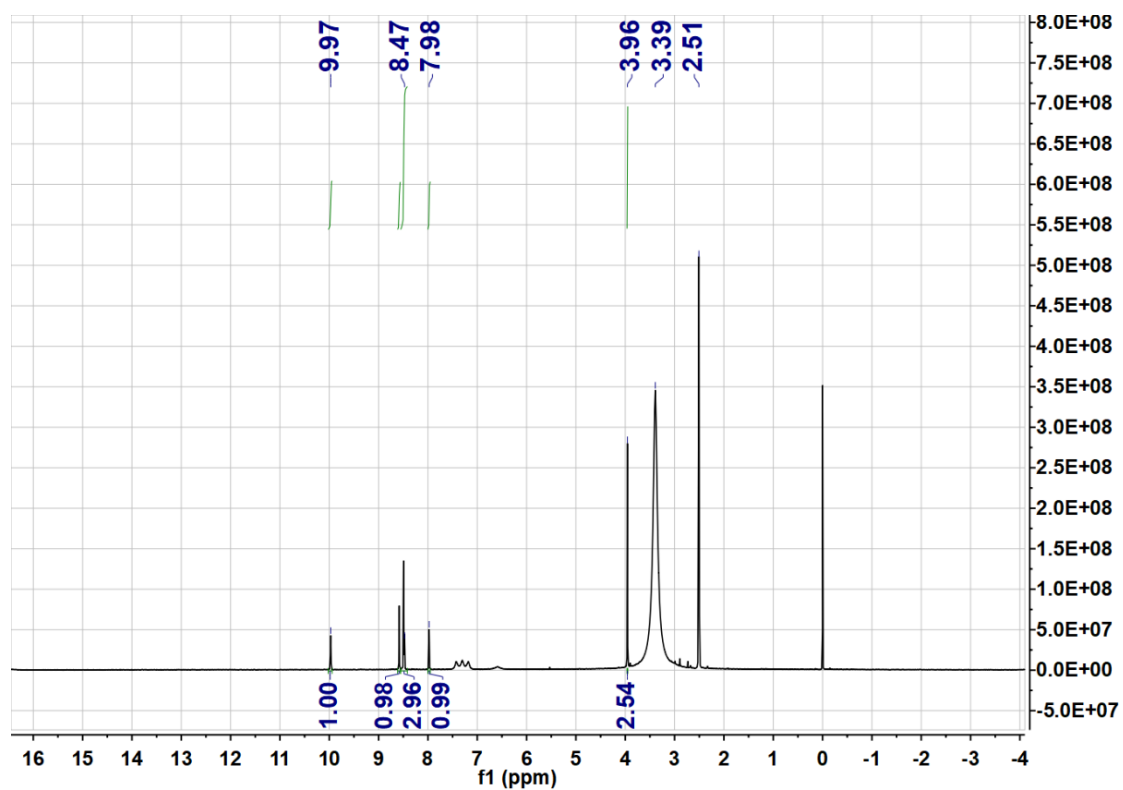


Fig. S2 ¹H NMR spectrum of digested (I)Meim-UiO-66 sample in DMSO-d₆ (HF)(r.t).

The ¹H NMR spectrum of digested (I)Meim-UiO-66 showed a unique peak at 3.96 attributed to methyl group in Meim-BDC⁺.

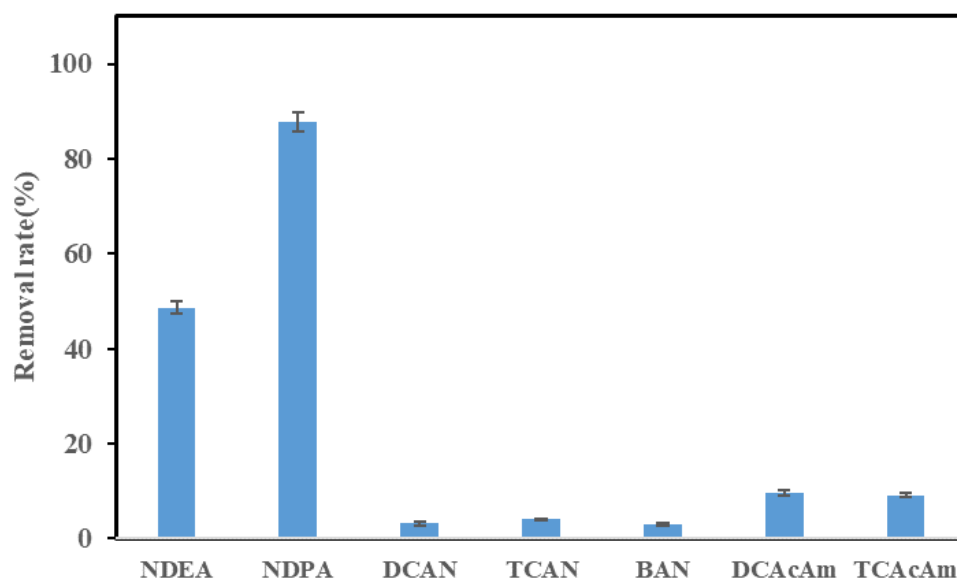


Fig. S3 Removal rate of seven kinds of N-DBPs by UiO-66-NH₂.