Adsorption behavior of chloramphenicol on an activated carbon from pomelo peel using $KHCO_3$ activator

Haixia Li,[*a] Hai Zhu,[b] Junqiang Qiu,[a] Danning Zheng,[a] Lifang Gao,[a] Dan Zhou,[*a] and Dan Xu[*a]

[a] Key Laboratory of Tropical Translational Medicine of Ministry of Education, Hainan Provincial Key Laboratory for Research and Development of Tropical Herbs, Haikou Key Laboratory of Li Nationality Medicine, School of Pharmacy, Hainan Medical University Haikou 571119, China, Email: lihx0801@163.com; zhoudan1014@126.com; xudan@hainmc.edu.cn.
[b] School of Traditional Chinese Materia Medica, Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, Shenyang 110016, China

Supporting Figures

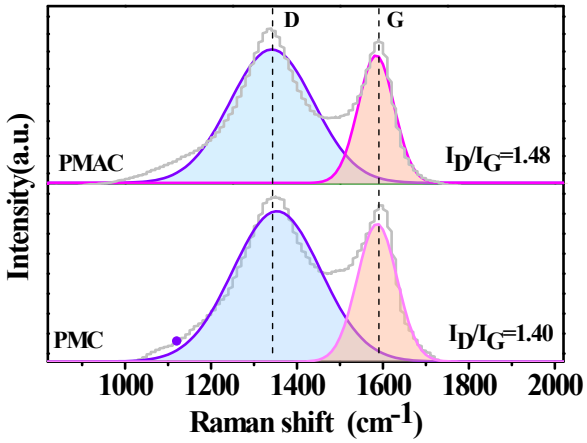

Fig. S.1 Raman spectra of PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as an activator

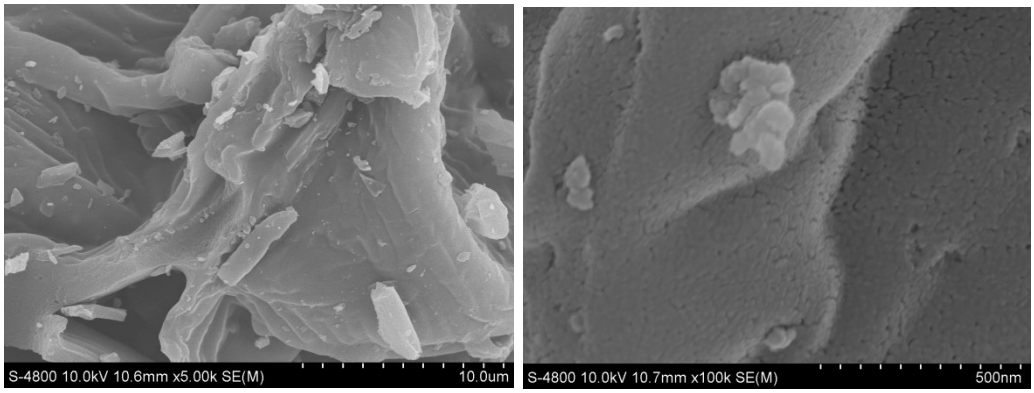

Fig. S.2 SEM of PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as an activator

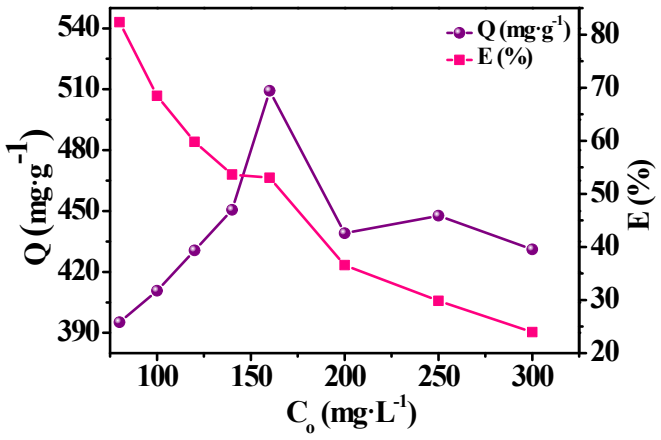

Fig.S.3 The effect of the initial CHL concentration on the adsorption capacity through PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as an activator. Adsorption conditions: m = 5 mg, pH = 5; T= 298 K.

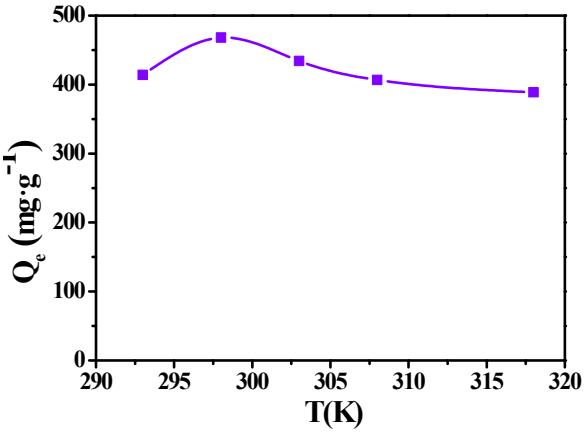

Fig.S.4 The effect of temperature on the adsorption capacity for CHL through PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as an activator. Adsorption conditions: C_o = 150 mg·L^{-1}, m = 5 mg, pH = 5.

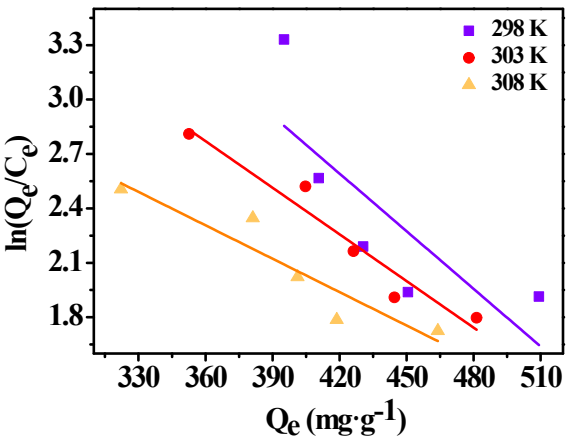

Fig. S.5 Plots of ln(Q_{eq}/C_{eq}) as a function of Q_{eq} for the adsorption of CHL through PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as an activator. Adsorption conditions: m = 5 mg, pH = 5, T=298, 303, 308 K.

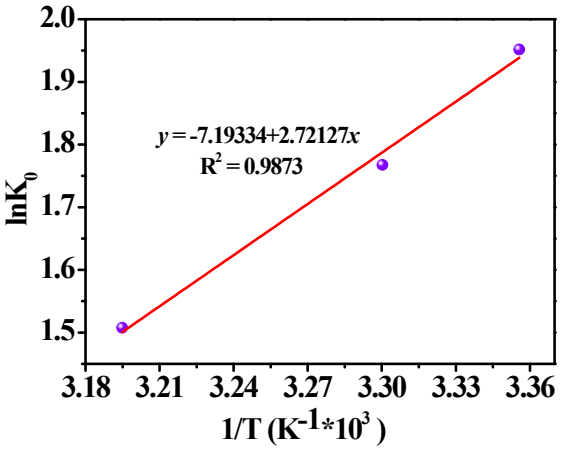

Fig.S.6 the plot of ln (K_0) versus 1/T for the adsorption of CHL through PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as an activator. Adsorption conditions: m = 5 mg, pH = 5, T=298, 303, 308 K.

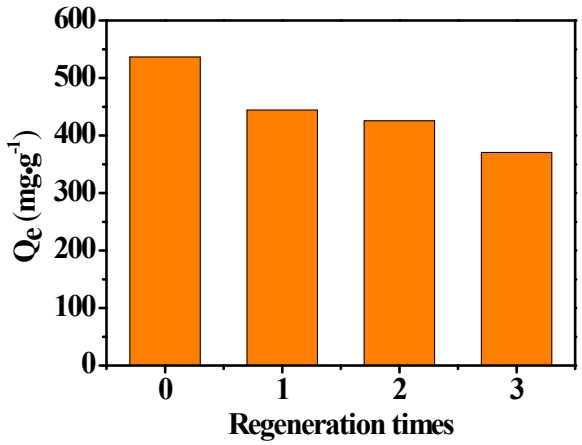

Fig.S.7 Reusability performance for CHL adsorption onto PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as activator. Adsorption conditions: C_o = 150 mg·L^{-1}, m = 5 mg, pH = 5; T= 298K.

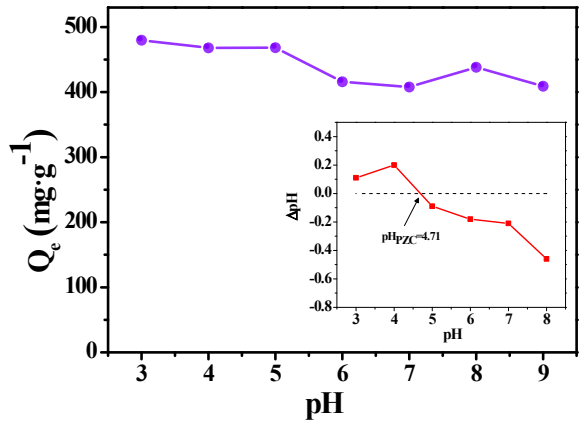

Fig.S.8 The effect of pH on the adsorption capacity for CHL through PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as an activator. Adsorption conditions: C_o = 150 mg·L^{-1}, m = 5 mg; T = 298 K.

.

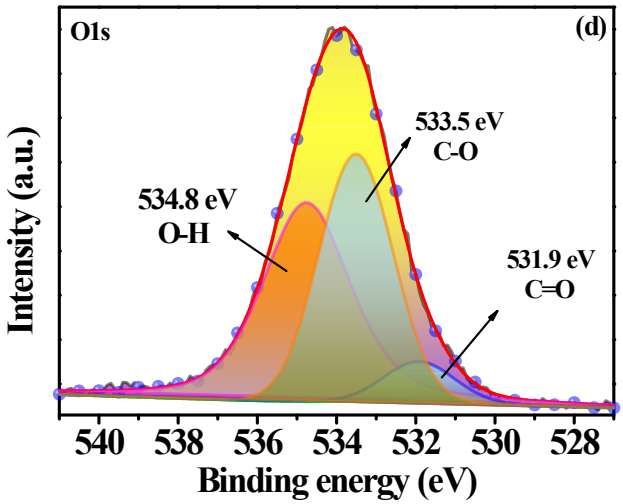

Fig.S.9 XPS deconvolution spectra O1s peak of PMAC by $KHCO_3$ as an activator

Supporting Tables

Table S.1 Adsorption capacity of CHL adsorbed by various adsorbents

Adsorbent	Activitor	CHL concentration ($mg \cdot L^{-1}$)	Adsorbent dosage ($mg \cdot L^{-1}$)	S_{BET} ($m^2 \cdot g^{-1}$)	Q_m ($mg \cdot g^{-1}$)	Refs.
grape slurry	NaOH	5	1600	-	3.104	[5]
Coconut fiber	KOH	250	200	1755	523	[10]
Sodium lignosulfonate	K_2CO_3	120	150	1305.5	534.0	[44]
Cigarette butts	K_2CO_3	50	100	1421.27	450.13	[45]
Coconut husk	$NaHCO_3$	25	1000	438.2	4.32	[46]
Peanut shell	Ammonium polyphosphate	300	1000	979±25	423.7	[47]
Corn stover	-	30	8000	961.8	32.3	[48]
Sawdust	H_3PO_4	40	450	303-1298	176	[49]
Pomelo peel	KOH	150	167	1608	477	This work
Pomelo peel	$KHCO_3$	150	167	1608	549	This work