

## Supporting Information

### **Hierarchical porous microspheres for Co(II) recovery**

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## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1** Schemes and parameters adopted in the DFT calculations using DMol<sup>3</sup>.

Electronic Hamiltonian	Scheme	Condition and Parameter
Exchange-correlation	GGA	BLYP
Integration accuracy	Grid	Fine
SCF	Tolerance Multipolar expansion Charge density mixing	$1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ eV/atom Hexadecapole Charge = 0.2, DIIS = 5
Core treatment Numerical basis set	All electron DND Global	Basis file 3.5 Fine
Solvation mode	COSMO	Water

**Table S2** Isotherm model parameters for Co<sup>2+</sup> adsorption on EDTA@PSV.

Model	Parameter	EDTA@PSV	Unit
Langmuir	$q_m$	84.03	mg g <sup>-1</sup>
	$K_L$	$9.29 \times 10^{-3}$	L mg <sup>-1</sup>
	$R_L$	0.264	
	$R^2$	0.991	
Freundlich	$K_F$	15.21	L mg <sup>-1</sup>
	$n$	4.18	
	$R^2$	0.699	
Temkin	$K_T$	14.76	L mg <sup>-1</sup>
	$f$	0.199	
	$R^2$	0.740	
Dubinin-Radushkevich	$q_m$	137.70	mg g <sup>-1</sup>
	$K_{DR}$	$2.71 \times 10^{-3}$	mol <sup>2</sup> kJ <sup>-2</sup>
	$E$	13.58	kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>
	$R^2$	0.735	

In Table S2, the mean adsorption energy ( $E$ ) obtained by using the Dubinin-Radushkevich model for the adsorption isotherm fitting relates to  $K_{DR}$  according to Eq. (S1).

$$E = 1/\sqrt{2K_{DR}} \quad (S1)$$

## Supplementary Figures

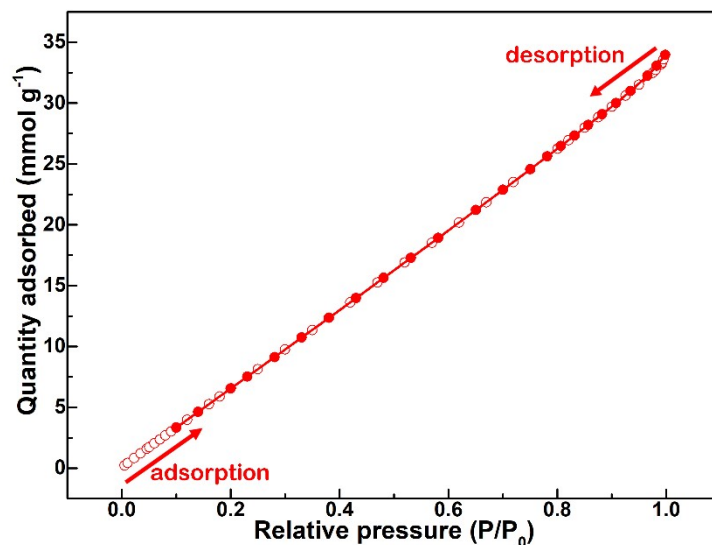


Figure S1 N<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption isotherms of @PSV.

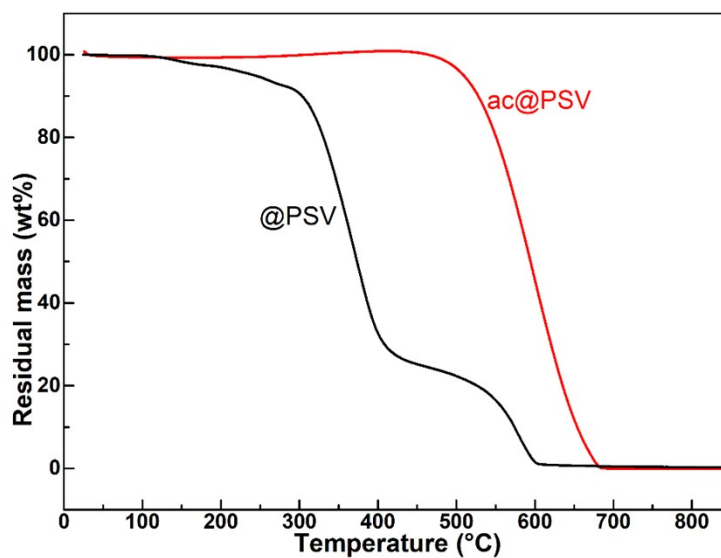
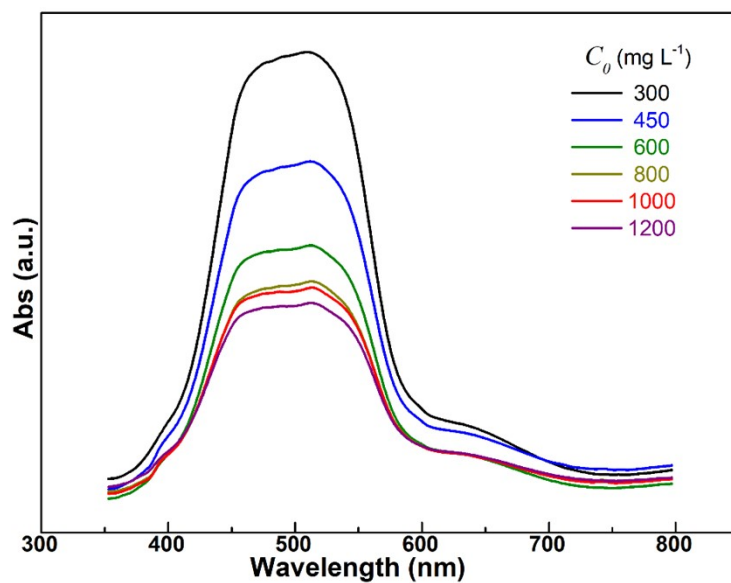


Figure S2 TGA curves of @PSV and ac@PSV.

After treatment with warm and concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4(aq)</sub>, the resulting ac@PSV shows improved thermal stability. It remains stable without degradation up to 500°C, whereas @PSV starts to degrade below 200°C.

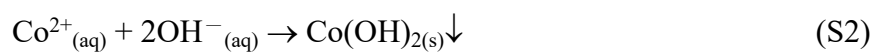


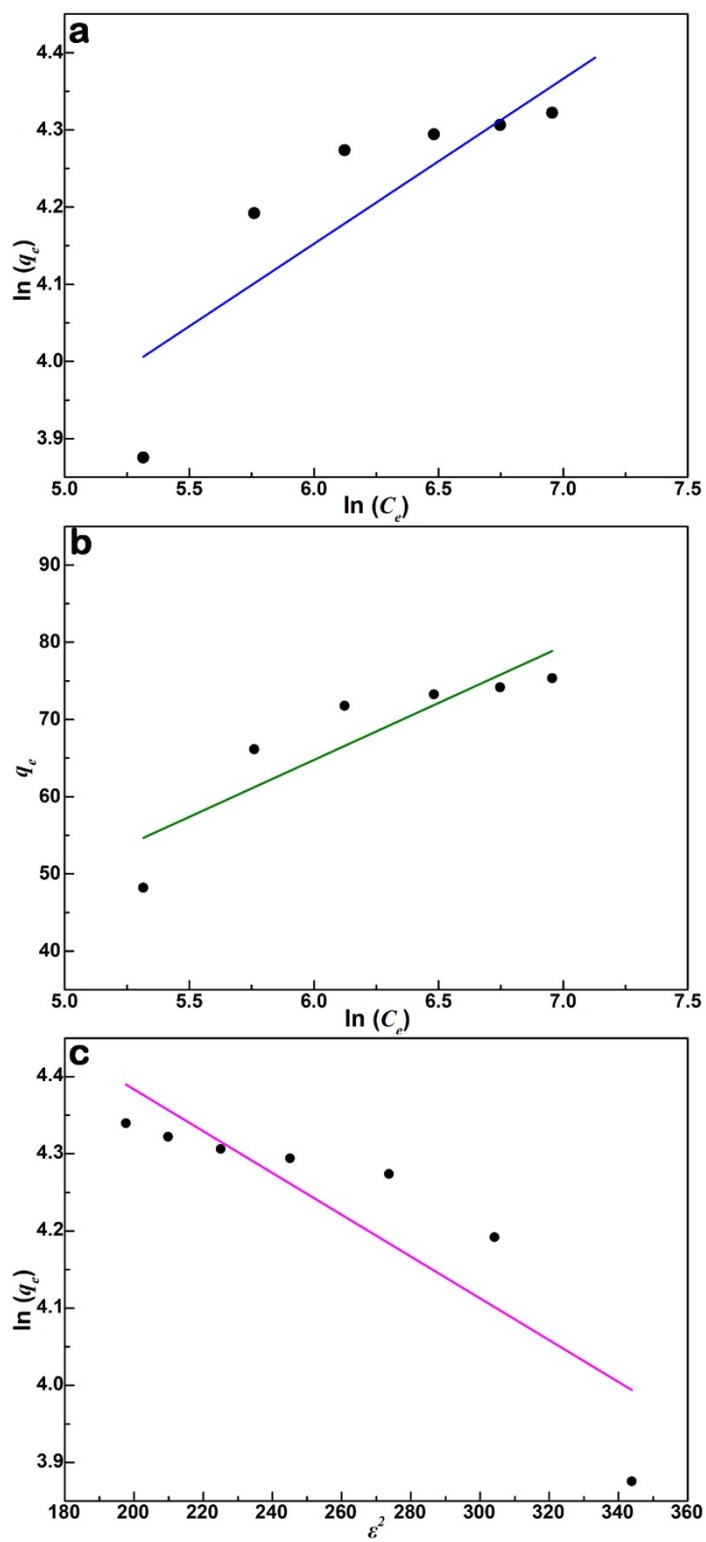
**Figure S3** The UV-Vis absorption spectra of  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  in aqueous solutions with varying initial concentrations ( $C_0$ ) at pH 6 and a temperature of  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .



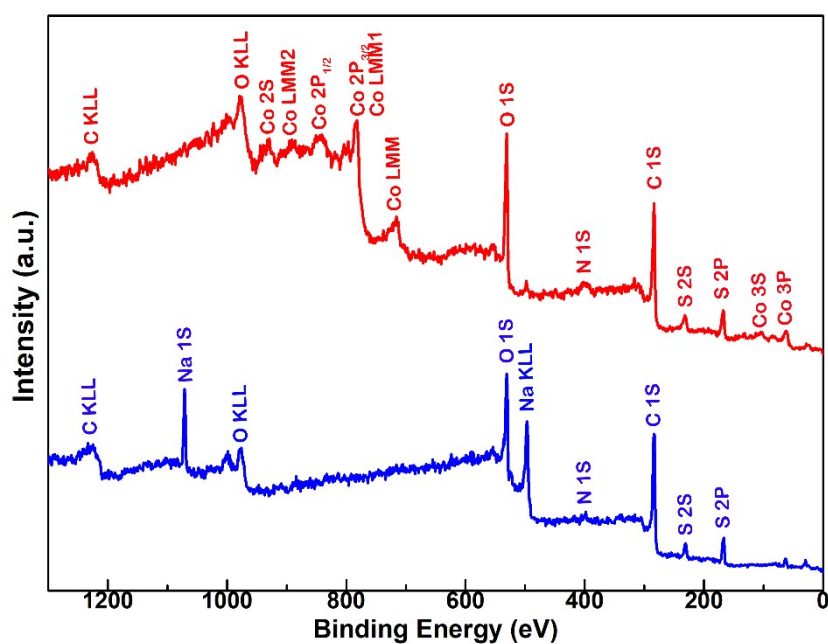
**Figure S4** A solubility test for  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  in aqueous solutions at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  with varying pH values.

Figure S4 demonstrates that the  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  solution remains clear until the pH reaches 8, where a precipitate forms (circled) due to the precipitation reaction below:

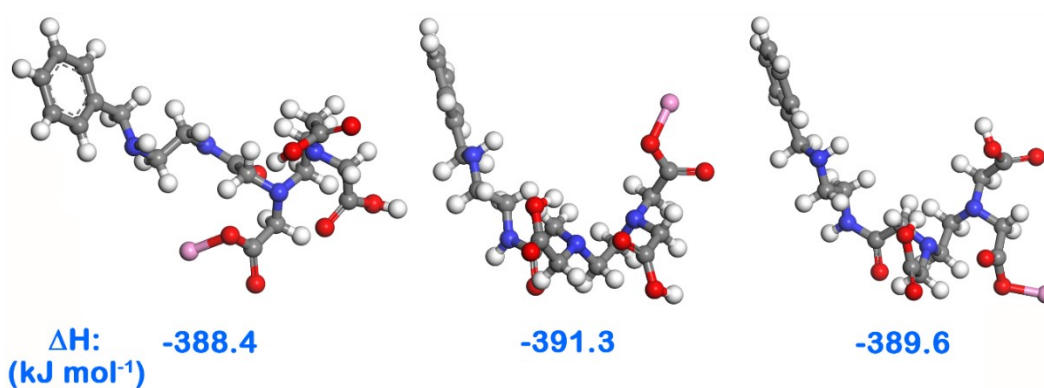




**Figure S5** (a) Freundlich, (b) Temkin, and (c) Dubinin-Radushkevich isotherm linear plots for  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  adsorption on EDTA@PSV.



**Figure S6** XPS spectra of EDTA@PSV before (blue) and after (red)  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  adsorption.



**Figure S7** Optimized structures of the complexes formed from  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  interacting with three different -COOH groups of EDTA on EDTA@PSV, along with their corresponding formation energies indicated.