

Supplementary Materials



# **Biomass-based Cellulose Functionalized by Phosphonic Acid with High Selectivity and Capacity for Capturing U(VI) in Aqueous Solution**

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## Schematic of the synthetic route of PVKAP



Figure S1. Schematic of the synthetic route of PVKAP.

# Details of the Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption models

The Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption models are commonly used to describe adsorption isotherms, which are given as the following equations:

Langmuir models  $q_e = K_L q_{max} C_e / (1 + K_L C_e)$ 

Freundlich models  $q_e = K_F C_e^n$ 

where  $q_{\text{max}}$  (mg g<sup>-1</sup>) is the maximum monolayer adsorption capacity,  $C_e$  (mg L<sup>-1</sup>) is the equilibrium concentration of the uranyl ion in solution,  $q_e$  (mg g<sup>-1</sup>) is the equilibrium adsorption capacity of the uranyl ion,  $K_L$  (L mg<sup>-1</sup>) is the Langmuir adsorption constant,  $K_F$  (mg g<sup>-1</sup>) and n (ranging between 0 and 1) are the Freundlich adsorption constants.

# Details of the calculated equations and method for adsorption thermodynamics

Adsorption thermodynamic parameters ( $\Delta H^{\circ}$ ,  $\Delta S^{\circ}$  and  $\Delta G^{\circ}$ ) of U(VI) adsorption are calculated from the slope and intercept of the ln  $K_d vs$  1/T curve, which is on the basis of the approach previously reported by Lyubchik et al. [1]. The values of  $\Delta H^{\circ}$  and  $\Delta S^{\circ}$  are calculated based on the following equations [2]:

$$\ln K_d = \frac{\Delta S^o}{R} - \frac{\Delta H^o}{RT}$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = \Delta H^{\circ} - T \Delta S^{\circ}$$

Where R (8.314 J·mol<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>) is the ideal gas constant, and T (K) is the temperature in Kelvin.

#### Contact time effect and kinetics Study

The pseudo-first-order and the pseudo-second-order models are established to fit the experimental data and describe the control mechanisms of the U(VI) adsorption process, which can be expressed as the following equations [3, 4]:

The pseudo-first-order kinetic model:  $\log (q_e - q_t) = \log q_e - k_1 t / 2.303$ 

The pseudo-second-order model:  $t/q_t = 1/k_2 q_e^2 + t/q_e$ 

### Original data for XPS experiments





#### References

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