

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (SI)

Influence of natural organic matter fractions on PAH sorption by stream sediments and a synthetic graphene wool adsorbent

Adedapo O. Adeola ^a and Patricia B.C. Forbes ^{a*}

^a *Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, University of Pretoria, Lynnwood Road, Hatfield, Pretoria 0002, South Africa.*

ADSORPTION MODELS

Kinetic experimental data was fitted to pseudo-first-order (eq. 1) and pseudo-second-order (eq. 2) kinetic models following the equations below:

$$q_t = q_e(1 - e^{-k_1 t}) \quad (1)$$

$$q_t = \frac{q_e^2 k_2 t}{1 + k_2 q_e t} \quad (2)$$

Where: q_t and q_e are the amount of solute sorbed per mass of sorbent ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) at any time (t) and equilibrium, respectively; k_1 (min^{-1}) and k_2 ($\text{g } \mu\text{g}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$) are rate constants for first-order and second-order adsorption (Lagergren, 1898; Kowanga et al., 2016). The initial sorption rate (h) is defined by equation 3 (Kalavathy et al., 2005).

$$h = k_2 q_e^2 \quad (3)$$

Furthermore, this study employed three different isotherm models viz: Freundlich (eq. 4), Langmuir (eq.5) and linear (eq.6), to fit the adsorption experimental data and Sum of Square Error (SSE) (eq.7) for validation;

$$q_e = K_f C_e^N \quad (4)$$

$$q_e = \frac{q_{max}K_L C_e}{1 + K_L C_e} \quad (5)$$

$$q_e = K_d C_e \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (q_{e,cal} - q_{e,exp})_i^2 \quad (7)$$

where K_f ($\mu\text{g/g}$) ($\text{L}/\mu\text{g})^N$) and N (dimensionless) is Freundlich constant and intensity parameter, an indicator of site energy heterogeneity (He et al., 2006); q_{max} ($\mu\text{g/g}$) and K_L ($\text{L}/\mu\text{g}$) is the Langmuir maximum adsorption capacity and Langmuir constant associated with solute–surface interaction energy, respectively; q_e is the solid-phase concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$), C_e is the liquid phase equilibrium concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$), K_d (L/g) is the sorption distribution coefficient, respectively.

The K_d is a valuable parameter in the evaluation of organic pollutants partitioning in the water environment. The K_d was used to estimate the single point organic carbon-normalized distribution coefficients, K_{oc} according to the following:

$$K_{oc} = K_d / f_{oc} \approx q_e / (C_e \cdot f_{oc}) \quad (8)$$

where f_{oc} is the fraction of organic carbon (Ololade et al., 2018).

FIGURES

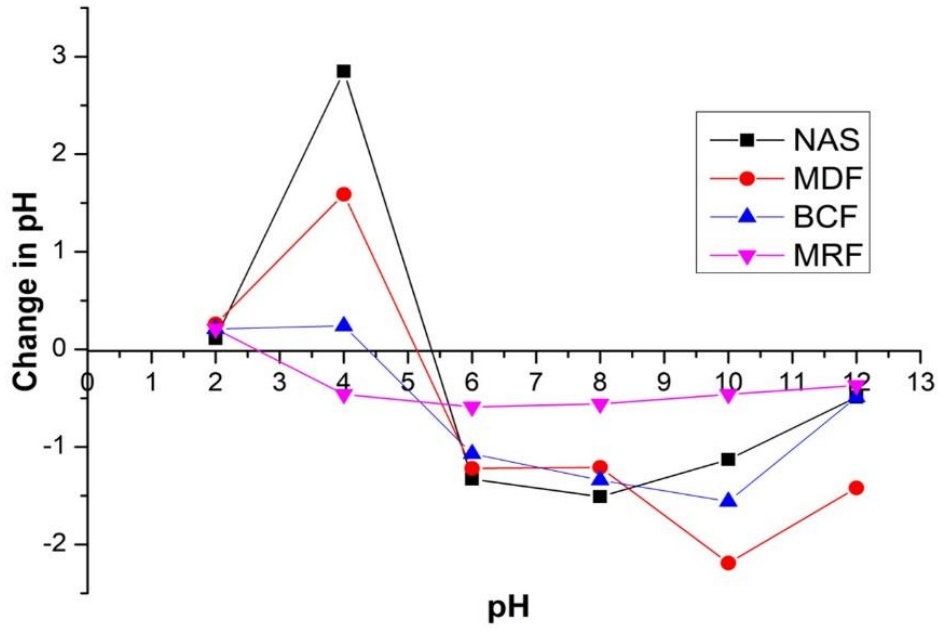


Figure S1: Point of zero net charge of sediment and its components

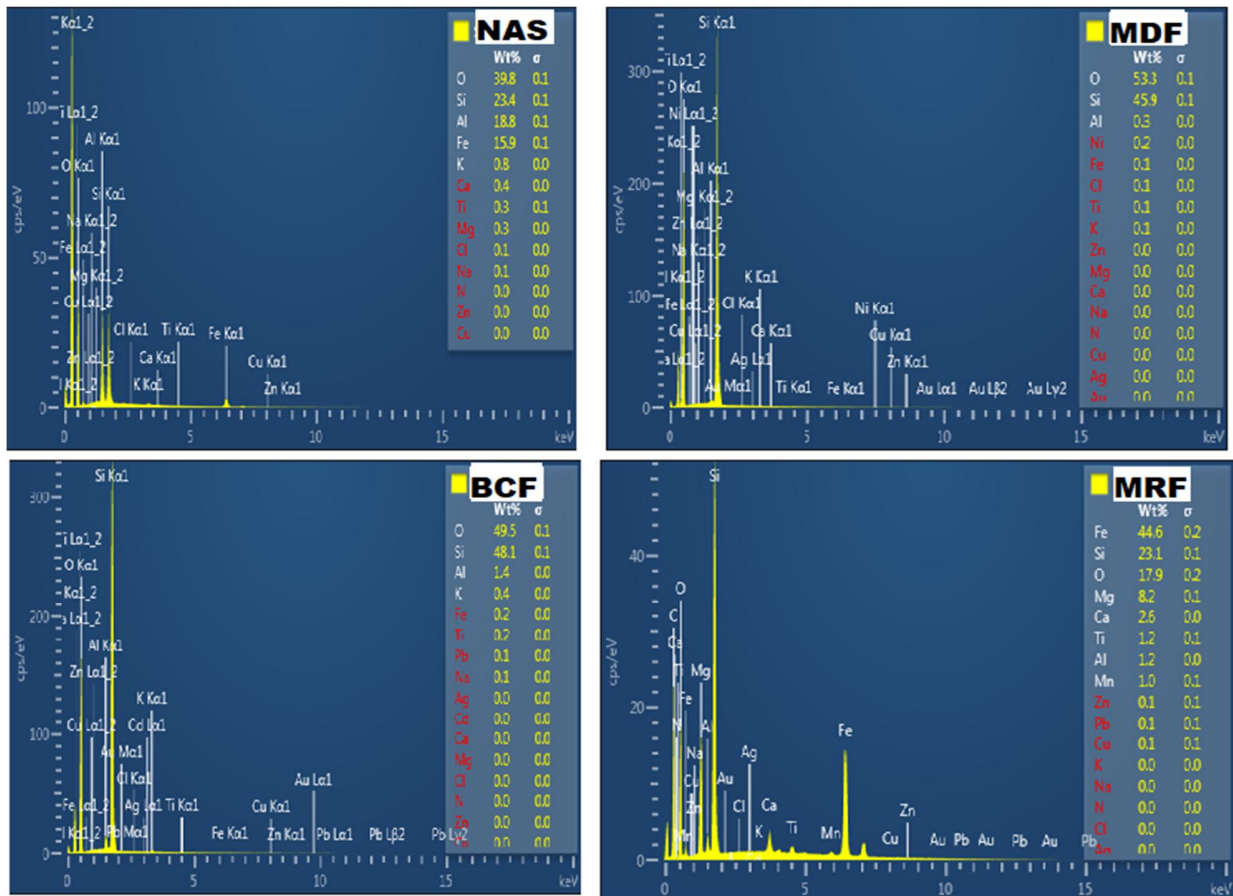


Figure S2: Results of EDS analysis of natural sediment and its components

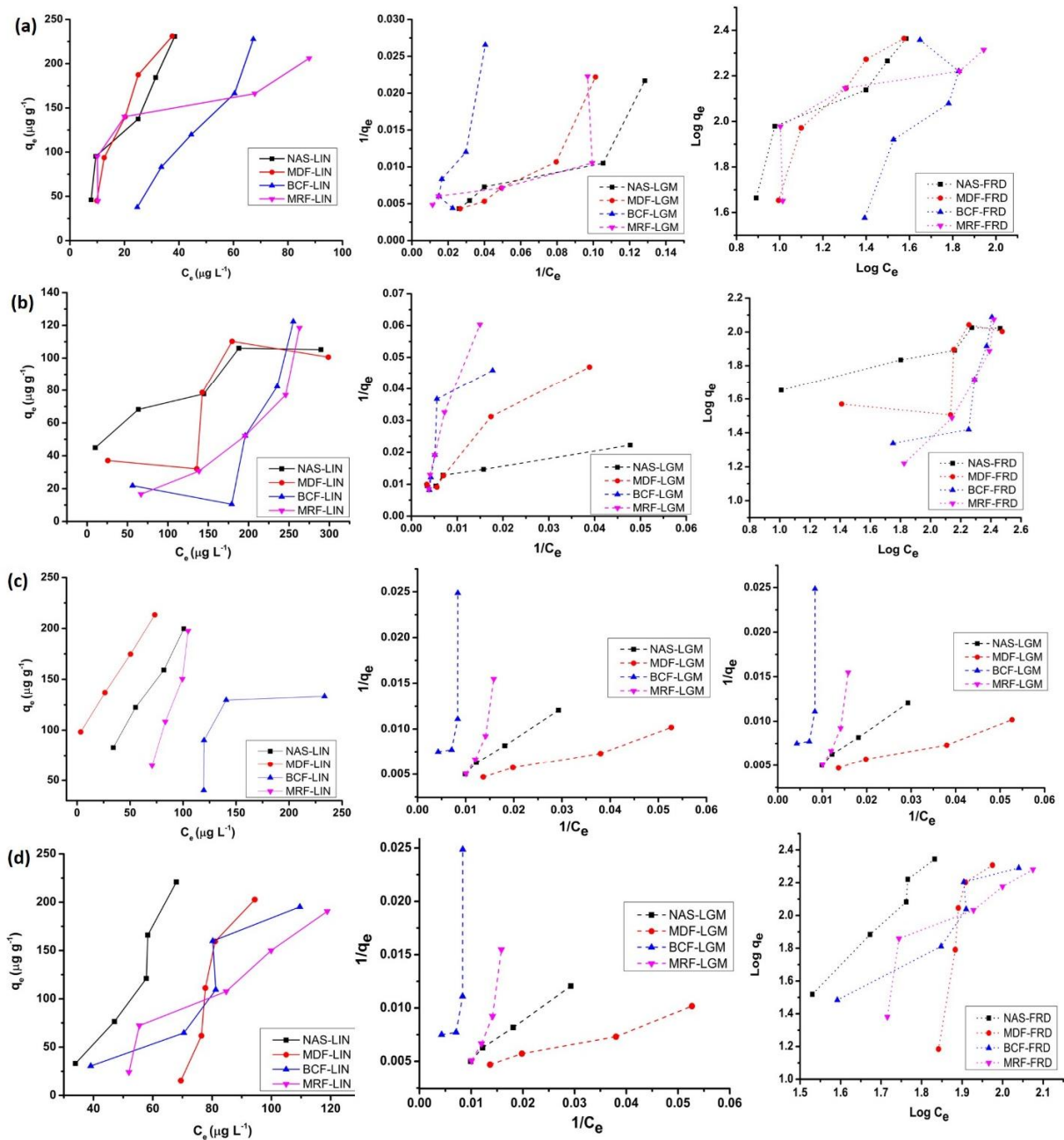


Figure S3: Linear equation isotherm plots for Linear (LIN), Langmuir (LGM), and Freundlich (FRD) sorption models, (a) Naphthalene (b) Phenanthrene (c) Pyrene (d) Perylene, onto natural sediment (NAS), mineral-deficient fraction (MDF), black carbon fraction (BCF) and mineral-rich fraction (MRF).

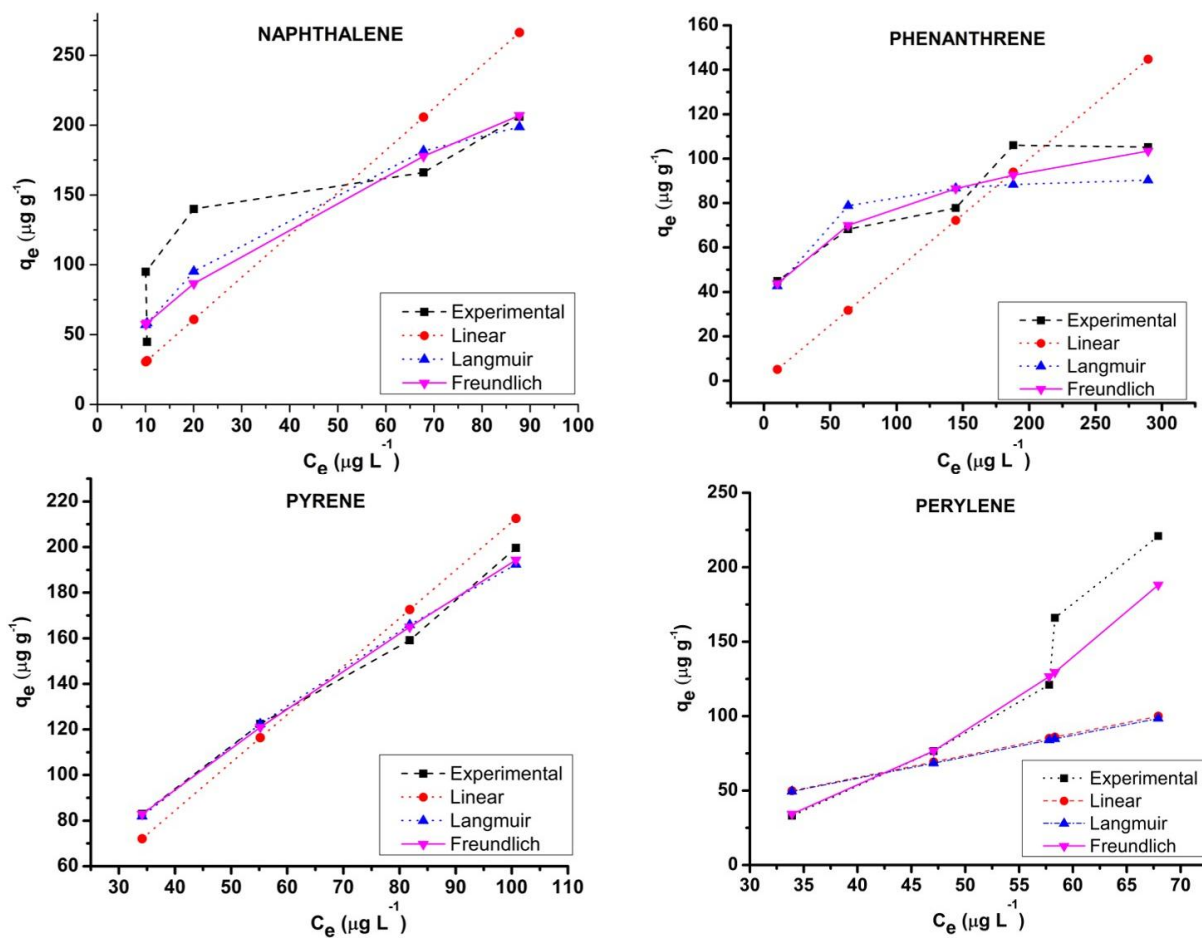


Figure S4: Representative nonlinear equation isotherm model plots for adsorption of selected PAHs onto natural sediments and validated by Error Sum of Squares (SSE).

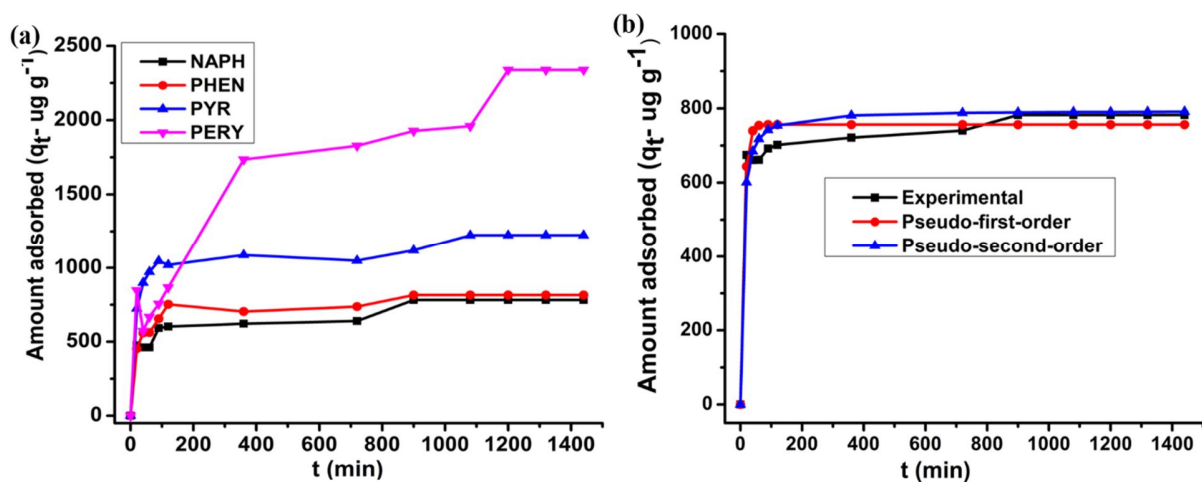


Figure S5: (a) Time-concentration profile of adsorption of NAPH, PHEN, PYR, and PERY onto natural sediment (b) Fitting pseudo-first (PFO) and second (PSO) order kinetic models to adsorption of NAPH on natural sediment {Error Sum of Squared (SSE) are 0.13 (PFO) and 0.08 (PSO)}.

TABLES

Table S1: Physicochemical properties of selected polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PAHs	Molecular formula	^a LogK _{ow}	^c S _w (mg L ⁻¹)	^a M _w (g mol ⁻¹)	^b B _p (°C)
Naphthalene	C ₁₀ H ₈	3.30	31.0	128.2	217.9
Phenanthrene	C ₁₄ H ₁₀	4.46	1.18	178.2	340.0
Pyrene	C ₁₆ H ₁₀	5.13	0.135	202.3	404.0
Perylene	C ₂₂ H ₁₂	6.30	4e-4	252.3	467.0

Log K_{ow}: octanol-water partition coefficient, S_w: water solubility (mg L⁻¹), M_w: molecular weight (g cmol⁻¹), B_p: boiling points (°C). Cited from ^a(Sun et al., 2013), ^b(Yakout and Daifullah, 2013), ^c(Potin et al., 2004).

Table S2: ICP-OES elemental analysis of concentration (ppm \pm std) major elements present in natural and fractions of stream sediment

Elements	Natural Sediment (NAS)	Mineral Deficient Fraction (MDF)	Black Carbon Fraction (BCF)	Mineral Rich Fraction (MRF)
Aluminum (Al)	218.55 \pm 0.61	9.29 \pm 0.37	3.105 \pm 0.05	65.50 \pm 0.20
Iron (Fe)	692.20 \pm 0.60	12.67 \pm 0.02	1.63 \pm 0.02	298.90 \pm 0.69
Phosphorus (P)	16.17 \pm 0.07	2.48 \pm 0.07	1.03 \pm 0.15	15.69 \pm 0.24
Silicon (Si)	28.34 \pm 0.58	3.49 \pm 0.97	1.68 \pm 0.17	18.43 \pm 0.24
Manganese (Mn)	14.92 \pm 0.21	0.06 \pm 0.0	0.03 \pm 0.001	1.84 \pm 0.02
Lead (Pb)	0.71 \pm 0.10	< 0.09 \pm 0.01	< 0.14 \pm 0.014	0.31 \pm 0.04
Sodium (Na)	10.54 \pm 0.17	2.01 \pm 0.05	1.42 \pm 0.07	7.01 \pm 0.10
Potassium (K)	6.94 \pm 0.08	4.81 \pm 0.10	4.23 \pm 0.06	5.58 \pm 0.11
Calcium (Ca)	31.74 \pm 0.09	2.64 \pm 0.05	1.60 \pm 0.02	8.26 \pm 0.05
Magnesium (Mg)	16.54 \pm 0.15	0.65 \pm 0.01	0.30 \pm 0.002	6.76 \pm 0.01

Table S3: Sorption model parameters for adsorption of NAPH onto natural sediments and its components

Sorption models	Parameters	NAS	MDF	BCF	MRF
	K_f	8.46	3.48	0.63	14.71
Freundlich	N	0.89	1.19	1.32	0.59
	SSE	0.14	0.14	0.44	0.40
Langmuir	$q_{max} (\mu g g^{-1})$	1049	10678	13212	293
	$K_L (L \mu g^{-1})$	0.007	0.001	0.0002	0.02
	SSE	0.15	0.20	0.54	0.36
Linear	K_d	6.13	6.05	2.07	3.03
	SSE	0.17	0.19	0.54	1.01
	$LogK_{oc}$	1.95	1.81	1.32	1.93

Table S4: Sorption model parameters for adsorption of PHEN onto natural sediments and its components

Sorption models	Parameters	NAS	MDF	BCF	MRF
	K_f	24.10	10.88	12.36	0.06
Freundlich	N	0.26	0.31	0.04	1.31
	SSE	0.03	0.87	2.24	1.15
Langmuir	$q_{max} (\mu g g^{-1})$	94	55	240	235
	$K_L (L \mu g^{-1})$	0.08	0.07	15.30	0.001
	SSE	0.09	0.96	2.23	0.25
Linear	K_d	0.50	0.34	0.09	0.27
	SSE	1.23	1.12	2.53	0.23
	$LogK_{oc}$	0.87	0.56	0.04	0.60

Table S5: Sorption model parameters for adsorption of PYR onto natural sediments and its components

Sorption models	Parameters	NAS	MDF	BCF	MRF
	K_f	5.13	70.60	0.05	1.0e-3
Freundlich	N	0.79	0.23	1.46	0.38
	SSE	0.002	0.023	0.510	0.014
Langmuir	$q_{max} (\mu g g^{-1})$	624	180	3402	6216
	$K_L (L \mu g^{-1})$	4e-3	3e-1	1e-4	2e-4
	SSE	0.003	0.069	0.57	0.29
Linear	K_d	2.11	3.59	0.48	1.21
	SSE	0.03	0.92	0.57	0.28
	$LogK_{oc}$	0.85	1.58	0.58	1.26

Table S6: Sorption model parameters for adsorption of PERY onto natural sediments and its components

Sorption models	Parameters	NAS	MDF	BCF	MRF
	K_f	6.2e-3	9.4e-6	3.1e-2	2.4e-3
Freundlich	N	2.45	3.46	1.85	2.39
	SSE	0.19	2.01	0.20	0.36
Langmuir	$q_{max} (\mu g g^{-1})$	7853	1521	6960	5807
	$K_L (L \mu g^{-1})$	1.9e-4	2.2e-4	1.5e-4	1.3e-4
	SSE	0.90	2.60	0.59	1.28
Linear	K_d	1.47	0.32	1.06	0.75
	SSE	0.89	2.60	0.58	1.27
	$LogK_{oc}$	1.34	0.53	1.03	1.04

Table S7: Thermodynamic parameters for the adsorption of naphthalene (NAPH), phenanthrene (PHEN), pyrene (PYR) and perylene (PERY) onto sediment components

PAH	Temp. (K)	NAS			MDF			BCF			MRF		
		ΔG (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	ΔH (J mol ⁻¹)	ΔS (J mol ⁻¹)	ΔG (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	ΔH (J mol ⁻¹)	ΔS (k J mol ⁻¹)	ΔG (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	ΔH (J mol ⁻¹)	ΔS (J mol ⁻¹)	ΔG (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	ΔH (J mol ⁻¹)	ΔS (J mol ⁻¹)
NAPH	298	-37.7			-80.2			-45.9			-19.9		
	308	-86.2	1207.4	4.2	-125.2	1260.8	4.5	-99.1	1502.5	5.2	-57.9	1112.5	3.8
	318	-128.2			-170.2			-151.1			-95.9		
PHEN	298	56.9			5.2			40.5			20.9		
	308	-5.1	1904.5	6.2	-11.2	2298.8	7.5	6.6	1269.4	4.1	-10.4	925.9	3.0
	318	-67.1			-86.2			-34.4			-28.1		
PYR	298	-13.2			-15.4			-28.8			-25.1		
	308	14.4	-1186.8	-3.9	32.5	-1661.5	-5.5	2.2	-952.6	-3.1	14.9	-1217.1	-4.0
	318	53.3			87.5			33.2			54.9		
PERY	298	-41.8			-113.4			-34.1			-71.4		
	308	-33.8	-280.2	-0.8	-59.4	-1722.6	-5.4	-1.1	-1017.5	-3.3	-10.8	-2453.2	-8.0
	318	-25.8			-5.4			31.9			90.8		

References

- He, Y., Xu, J.M., Wang, H.Z., Ma, Z.H., Chen, J.Q., 2006. Detailed sorption isotherms of pentachlorophenol on soils and its correlation with soil properties. *Environ. Res.* 101, 362–372. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2006.01.002>
- Kalavathy, M.H., Karthikeyan, T., Rajgopal, S., Miranda, L.R., 2005. Kinetic and isotherm studies of Cu(II) adsorption onto H₃PO₄-activated rubber wood sawdust. *J. Colloid and Interface Sci.* 292, 354-362. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcis.2005.05.087>
- Kowanga, K.D., Gatebe, E., Mauti, G.O., Mauti, E.M., 2016. Kinetic, sorption isotherms, pseudo-first-order model and pseudo-second-order model studies of Cu(II) and Pb(II) using defatted *Moringa oleifera* seed powder. *J. Phytopharmacol.* 5, 71-78.
- Lagergren, S., 1898. About the theory of so-called adsorption of soluble substances. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar*, Band 24, 1-29.
- Ololade, I.A., Adeola, A.O., Oladoja, N.A., Ololade, O.O., Nwaolisa, S.U., Alabi, A.B., Ogungbe, I.V., 2018. In-situ modification of soil organic matter towards adsorption and desorption of phenol and its chlorinated derivatives. *J. Environ. Chem. Eng.* 6, 3485-3494. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2018.05.034>.
- Potin, O., Veignie, E., Rafin, C., 2004. Biodegradation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by *Cladosporium sphaerospermum* isolated from an aged PAH contaminated soil. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol.* 51, 71-78. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.femsec.2004.07.013>.
- Sun, Y., Yang, S., Zhao, G., Wang, Q., Wang, X., 2013. Adsorption of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on graphene oxides and reduced graphene oxides. *Chem. Asian J.* 8, 2755-2761. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asia.201300496>.
- Yakout, S.M., Daifullah, A.A.M., 2013. Removal of selected polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from aqueous solution onto various adsorbent materials. *Desalin. Water Treat.* 51, 6711-6718. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19443994.2013.769916>.