

Article

Functional Chitosan Derivative and Chitin as Decolorization Materials for Methylene Blue and Methyl Orange from Aqueous Solution

Abdelkader Labidi ^{1,2}, **Asier M. Salaberria** ³, **Susana C. M. Fernandes** ⁴, **Jalel Labidi** ^{3,*} and **Manef Abderrabba** ¹

¹ Preparatory Institute of Scientific and Technical Studies of Tunis, University of Carthage, Sidi Bou Said road, B.P. 51 2070, La Marsa, Tunisia; abdelkaderlabidi0907@gmail.com(A.L.); abderrabbamanef@gmail.com(M.A.)

² Chemistry Department, University of Sciences of Tunis, El Manar University, B.P: 248, El Manar II, 2092, Tunis, Tunisia.

³ Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Plaza Europa1, 20018 Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain; asier.martinez@ehu.eus

⁴ CNRS/ Univ Pau & Pays Adour, Institut des Sciences Analytiques et de Physico-Chimie pour l'Environnement et les Matériaux, Umr 5254, 64000, Pau, France; susana.fernandes@univ-pau.fr

* Correspondence: jalel.labidi@ehu.es

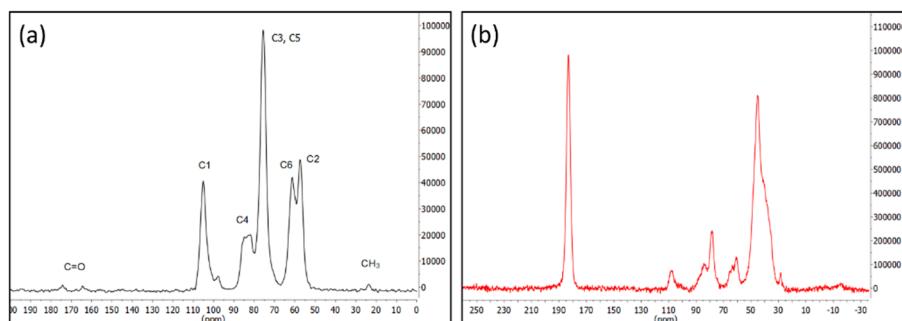


Figure S1. ^{13}C NMR spectra of chitosan (a) and chitosan-g-polyacrylamide (CS-g-PAM) (b).

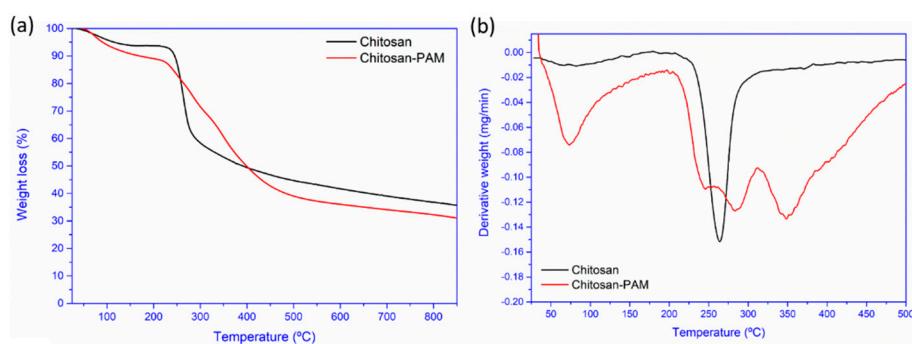


Figure S2. TGA (a) and DTG (b) spectra of chitosan and chitosan-g-polyacrylamide (CS-g-PAM).

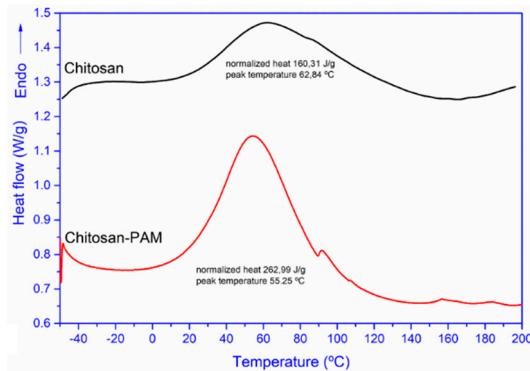


Figure S3. DSC spectra of chitosan and chitosan-g-polyacrylamide (CS-g-PAM).

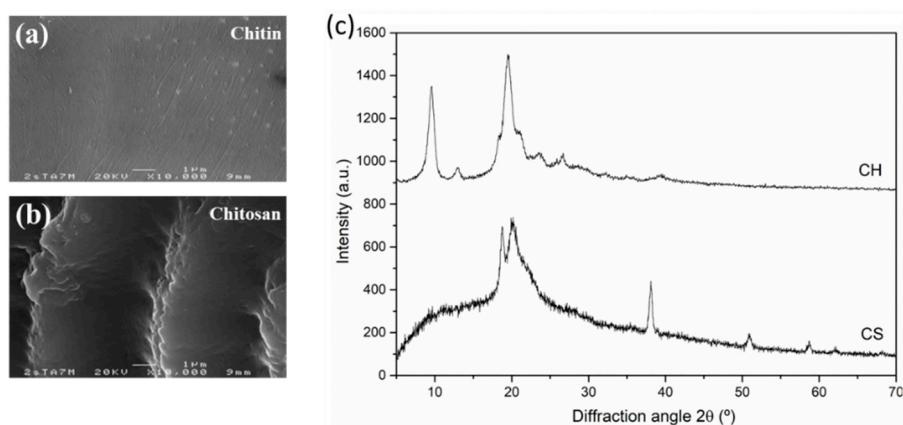


Figure S4. SEM micrographs of chitin (a) and chitosan (b); XRD of chitin and chitosan (c).

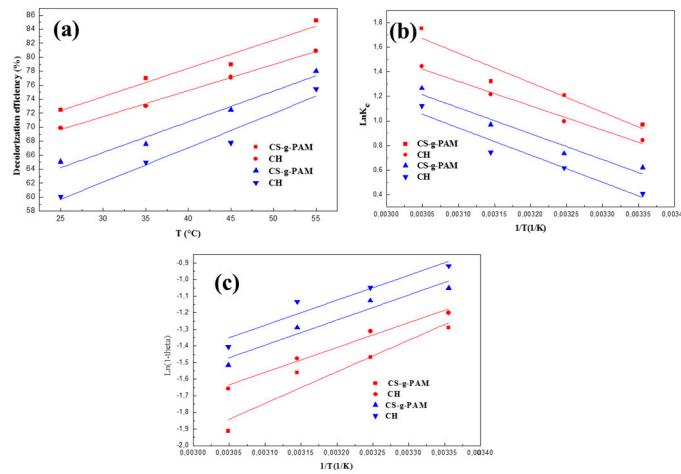


Figure S5. Arrhenius plot of $\ln K_c$ versus $\frac{1}{T}$ for the decolorization of MB and MO by CS-g-PAM and CH: initial MB and MO concentration: 5.0 mg/mL; CS-g-PAM and CH concentration: 0.3 g·10mL⁻¹ (a); plot of $\ln(1 - \theta)$ versus $\frac{1}{T}$ for the decolorization of dyes solution: initial MB, MO concentration: 10 mg/L; CS-g-PAM and CH concentration: 0.3 g·10mL⁻¹ at 25 °C (b).