

## Supplementary Information

# Novel Porous Organic Polymer for High Performance Pb(II) Adsorption from Water: Synthesis, Characterization, Kinetic, and Isotherm Studies

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#### Text S1. Kinetics isotherm

Three widely used nonlinear kinetic models namely; pseudo-first-order (PFO) Equation 1 [1], pseudo-second-order (PSO) Equation 2, and Elovich models Equation 3 [2] were applied to assessment of the kinetic mechanism for Pb(II) adsorption onto TPABPOP-1.

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

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

$$q_t = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(1 + \alpha \beta t) \quad (3)$$

where  $q_e$  and  $q_t$  are the adsorption capacities (mg/g) at equilibrium and at time  $t$  (min), respectively;  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  the constants for PFO and PSO models, respectively,  $\alpha$  (mg/g min) is the initial adsorption rate;  $\beta$  (mg/g) is the desorption constant during any one experiment.

#### Text S2. Isotherms isotherm

Three widely used nonlinear isotherm models namely, Freundlich Equation 4 [3], Langmuir Equation 5 [4], and Dubinin-Radushkevich (D-R) (Equation 6, 7, and 8) [5] was used to determine the maximum capacity of TPABPOP-1.

$$q_e = K_F C_e^{1/n} \quad (4)$$

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

$$q_e = q_m e^{-K_{D-R} \epsilon^2} \quad (6)$$

$$\varepsilon = RT \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{C_e} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2K_{D-R}}} \quad (8)$$

Here,  $K_{D-R}$  (mol<sup>2</sup>/kJ<sup>2</sup>) is the D-R constant relating to adsorption energy, while  $K_L$  (L/mg) is the Langmuir binding constant.  $K_F$  is the Freundlich constant (mg<sup>1-n</sup>·Ln/g);  $C_e$  is the concentration of Pb(II) (mg/L) at equilibrium;  $n$  is the heterogeneity factor;  $E$  (kJ/mol) is the activation energy, and  $\varepsilon$  is the Polanyi potential.

## References

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