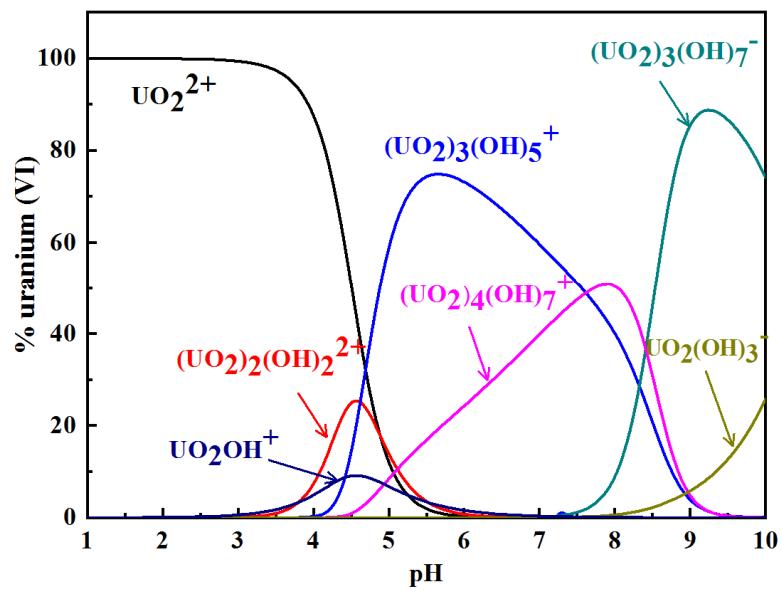


# **Highly Efficient Removal of Uranium from an Aqueous Solution by a Novel Phosphonic Acid-Functionalized Magnetic Microsphere Adsorbent**

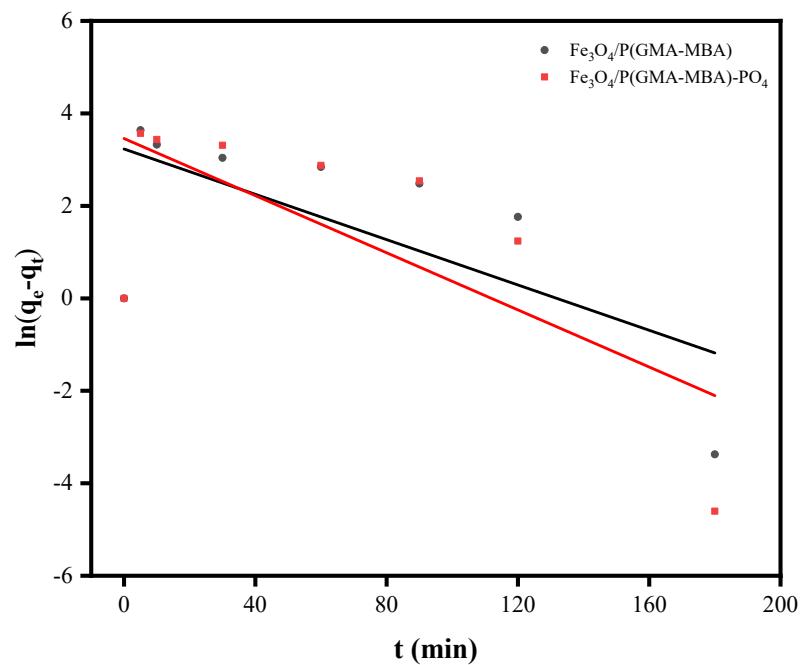
**Jizhou Zhao, Peng Lu, Tengteng He, Jing Huang, Shiao Zhang, Yan Liu, Yun Wang,  
Cheng Meng and Dingzhong Yuan \***

Jiangxi Province Key Laboratory of Polymer Micro/Nano Manufacturing and  
Devices, East China University of Technology, Nanchang 330013, China

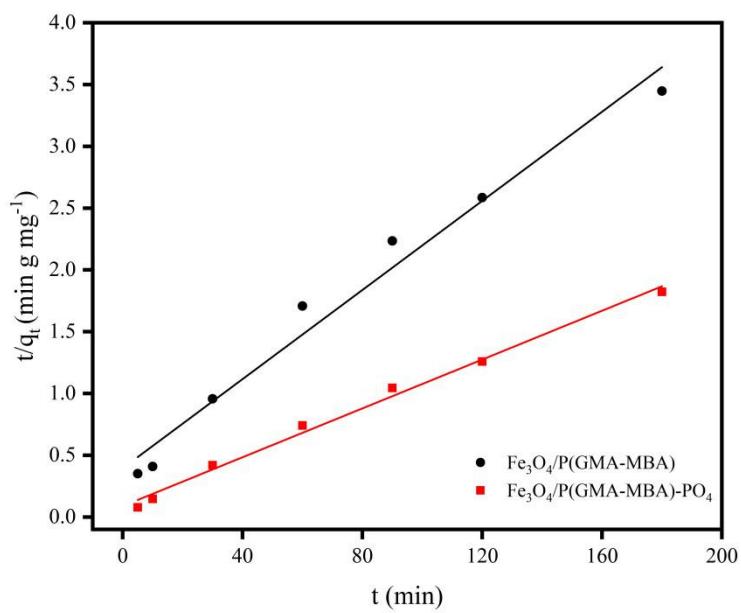
\* Correspondence: 201060026@ecut.edu.cn



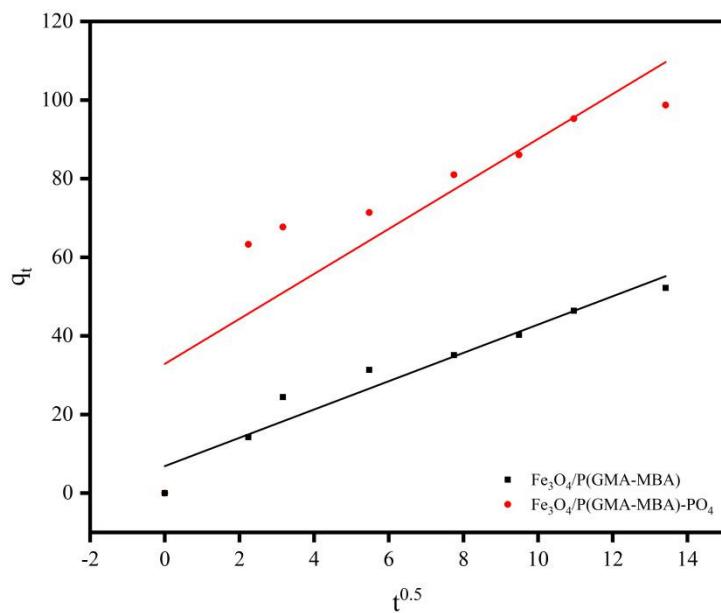
**Figure S1.** Distribution of uranium (VI) species in aqueous solution with a total concentration of 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> and pH values ranging from 1 to 10. Calculated by using a Medusa program.



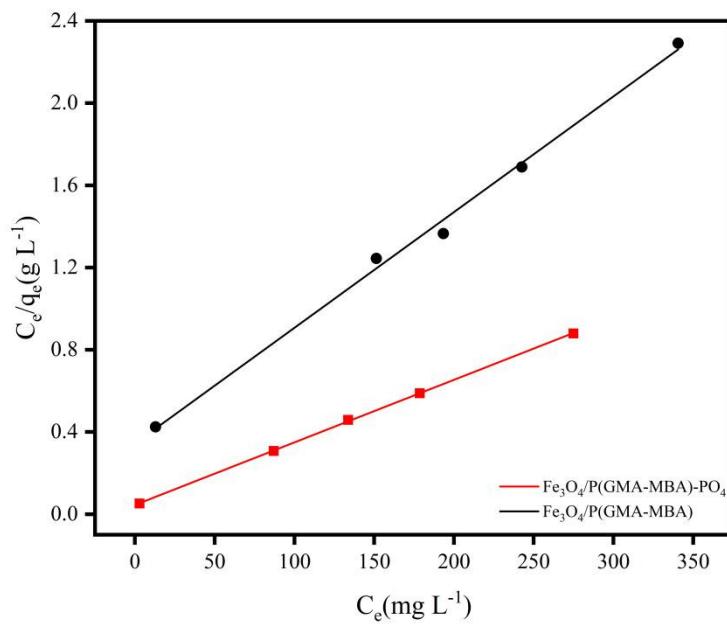
**Figure S2.** Pseudo-first-order model.



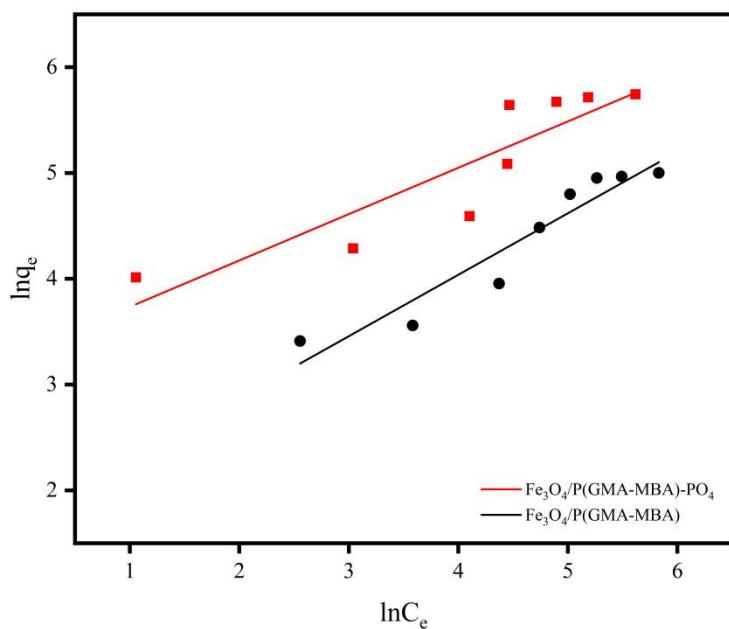
**Figure S3.** Pseudo-second-order model.



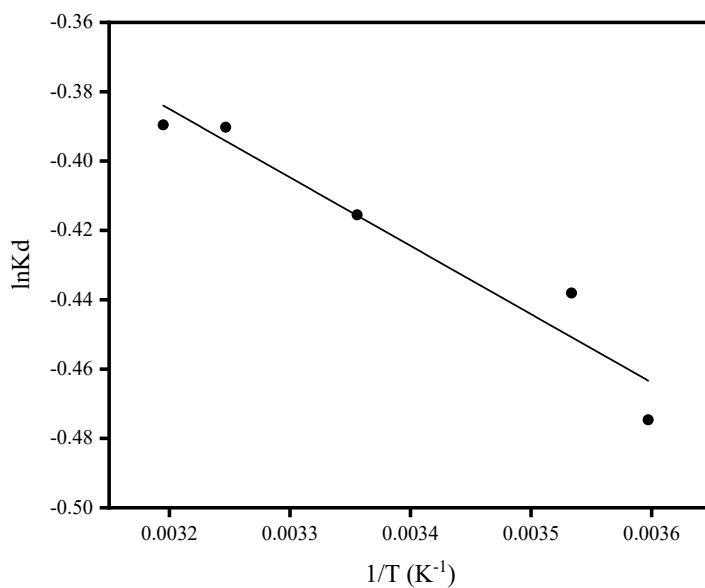
**Figure S4.** Intra-particle diffusion model.



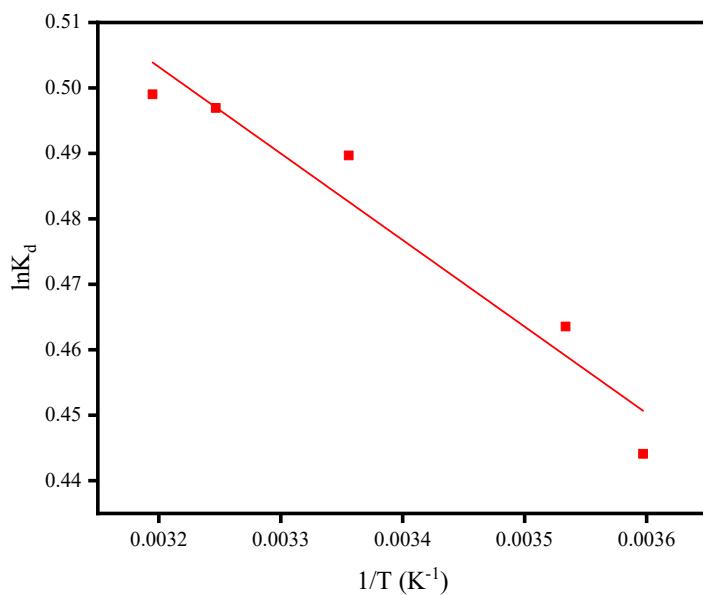
**Figure S5.** Langmuir modal.



**Figure S6.** Freundlich modal.



**Figure S7.** Thermodynamic image of U (VI) adsorbed by  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{P}$  (GMA-MBA).



**Figure S8.** Thermodynamic image of U (VI) adsorbed by

$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{P}(\text{GMA}-\text{MBA})-\text{PO}_4$

**Table S1.** Related kinetic parameters of uranium (VI) adsorption by  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{P}(\text{GMA-MBA})$  and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{P}(\text{GMA-MBA})\text{-PO}_4$ .

Kinetic model	Parameter	$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{P}(\text{GMA-MBA})$	$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{P}(\text{GMA-MBA})\text{-PO}_4$
	$k_1 (1 \text{ sec}^{-1})$	0.0245	0.0309
Pseudo-first-order	$q_{e, \text{cal}} (\text{mg g}^{-1})$	20.28	31.70
	$R^2$	0.4478	0.5121
	$k_2 [\text{g } (\text{mg}^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-1})]$	0.0012	0.0011
Pseudo-second-order	$q_{e, \text{cal}} (\text{mg g}^{-1})$	52.91	101.21
	$R^2$	0.9729	0.9931
	$K_{int} [\text{mg } (\text{g}^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-1/2})]$	3.6017	5.7234
Intraparticle diffusion	$c (\text{mg g}^{-1})$	6.8808	32.894
	$R^2$	0.9430	0.7266

**Table S2.** Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/P(GMA-MBA) and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/P(GMA-MBA)-PO<sub>4</sub> adsorption isotherm parameters for uranium.

Model	Parameter	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /P(GMA-MBA)	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /P (GMA-MBA)-PO <sub>4</sub>
	b (L mg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.016	0.066
Langmuir	q <sub>max</sub> (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	178.57	333.33
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.995	0.9982
	K <sub>F</sub> (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	5.77	27.042
Freundlich	n <sub>F</sub>	1.72	2.28
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.9125	0.8051

**Table S3.** Thermodynamic parameters of Uranium adsorption by Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/P(GMA-MBA) and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/P(GMA-MBA)-PO<sub>4</sub>

<b>Absorbent</b>	$\Delta H^\circ$	$\Delta S^\circ$	(J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta G^\circ$ (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )				
	(kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	(K <sup>-1</sup> )		278 K	283 K	298 K	308 K	313 K
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /P(GMA-MBA)	1.640	2.048		-0.57	-0.58	-0.61	-0.63	-0.64
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /P(GMA-MBA)-PO <sub>4</sub>	4.514	7.702		-1.04	-1.12	-1.20	-1.28	-1.35

$$\ln K^\circ = \frac{\Delta S^\circ}{R} - \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{RT} \quad \text{Equation (S1)}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ \quad \text{Equation (S2)}$$

where  $\Delta H^\circ$ ,  $\Delta S^\circ$ , and  $\Delta G^\circ$  stands for the enthalpy (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>), entropy (J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>) and Gibbs free energy (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>).  $K^\circ$  is the sorption equilibrium constant (mL g<sup>-1</sup>).