

Supporting information

Nanostructured Carbon Florets As Scavenger Of As^{3+} , Cr^{6+} , Cd^{2+} And Hg^{2+} For Water Remediation

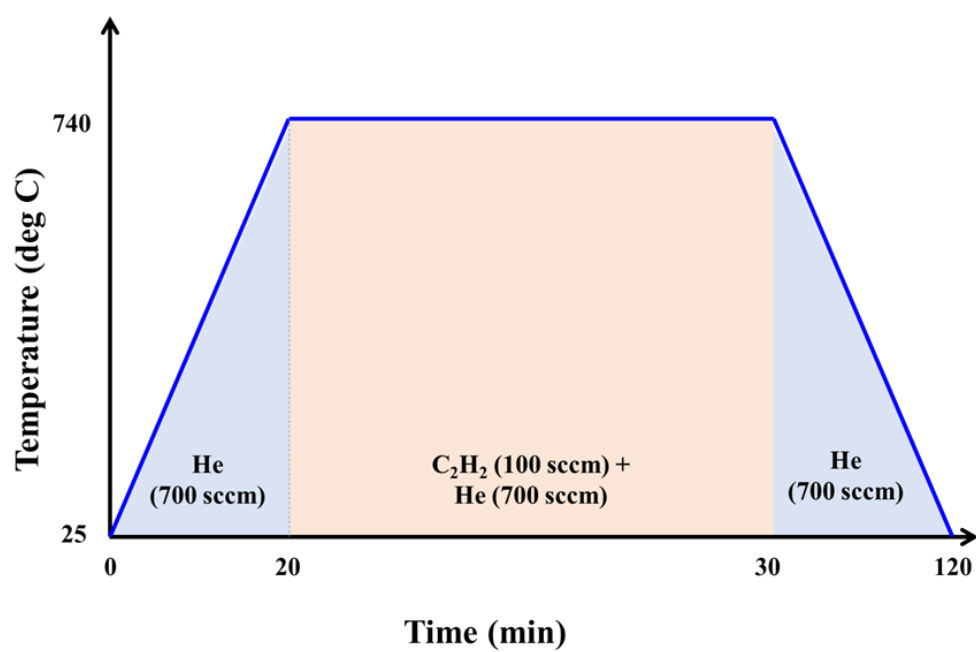
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Figure S1. Gas flow and temperature profile used for deposition of carbon on DFNS through atmospheric pressure chemical vapour deposition



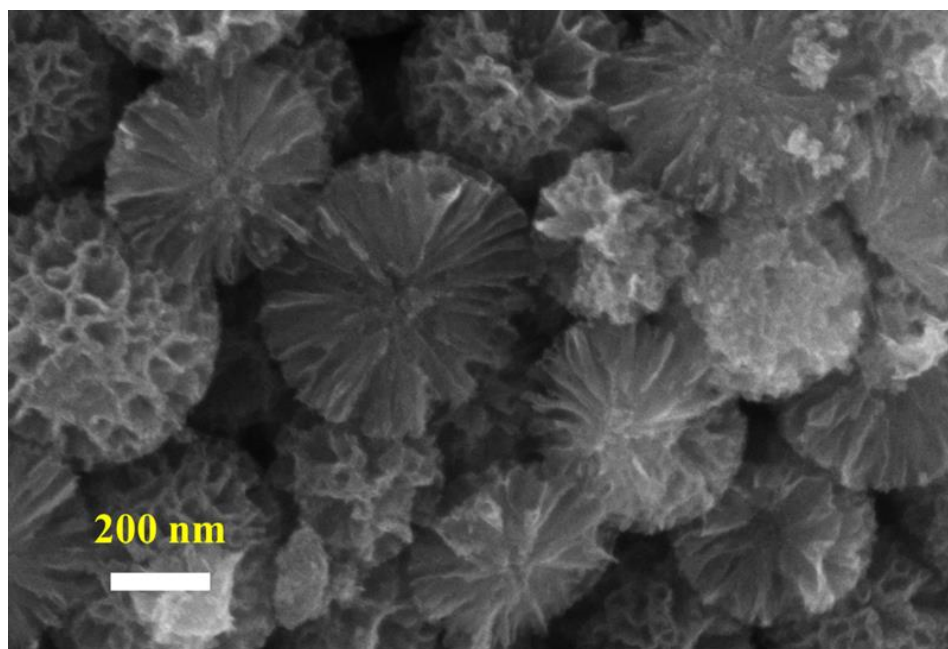


Figure S2. SEM image of NCF showing the interconnected core.

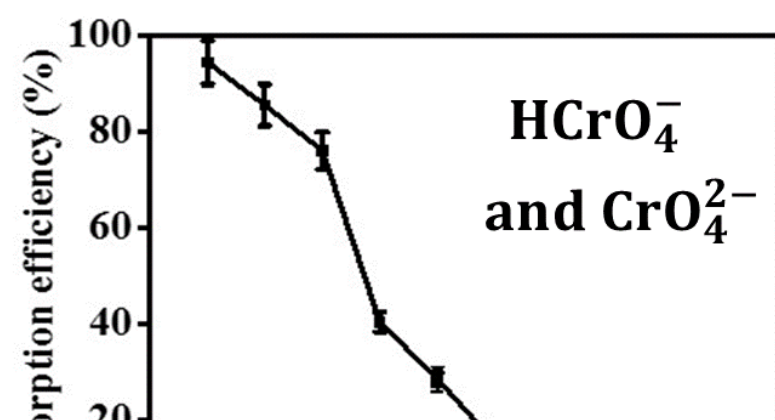
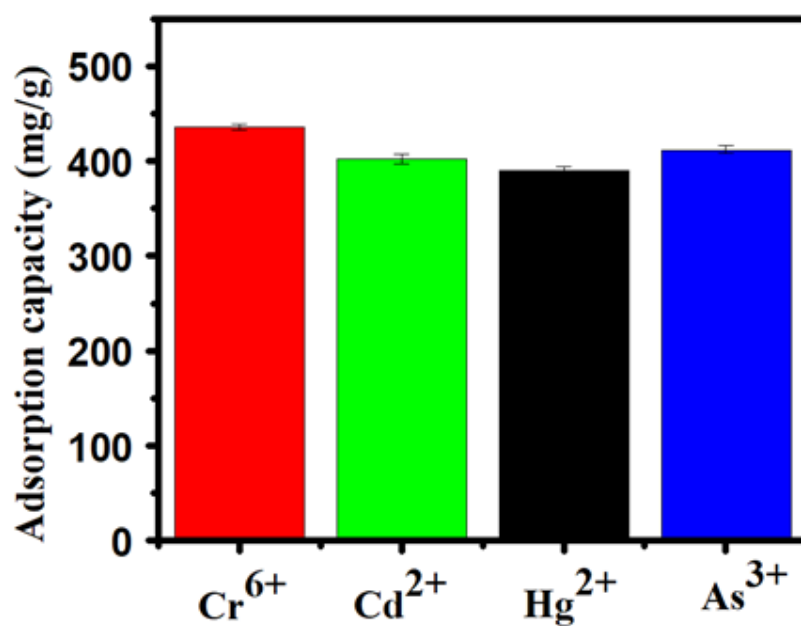


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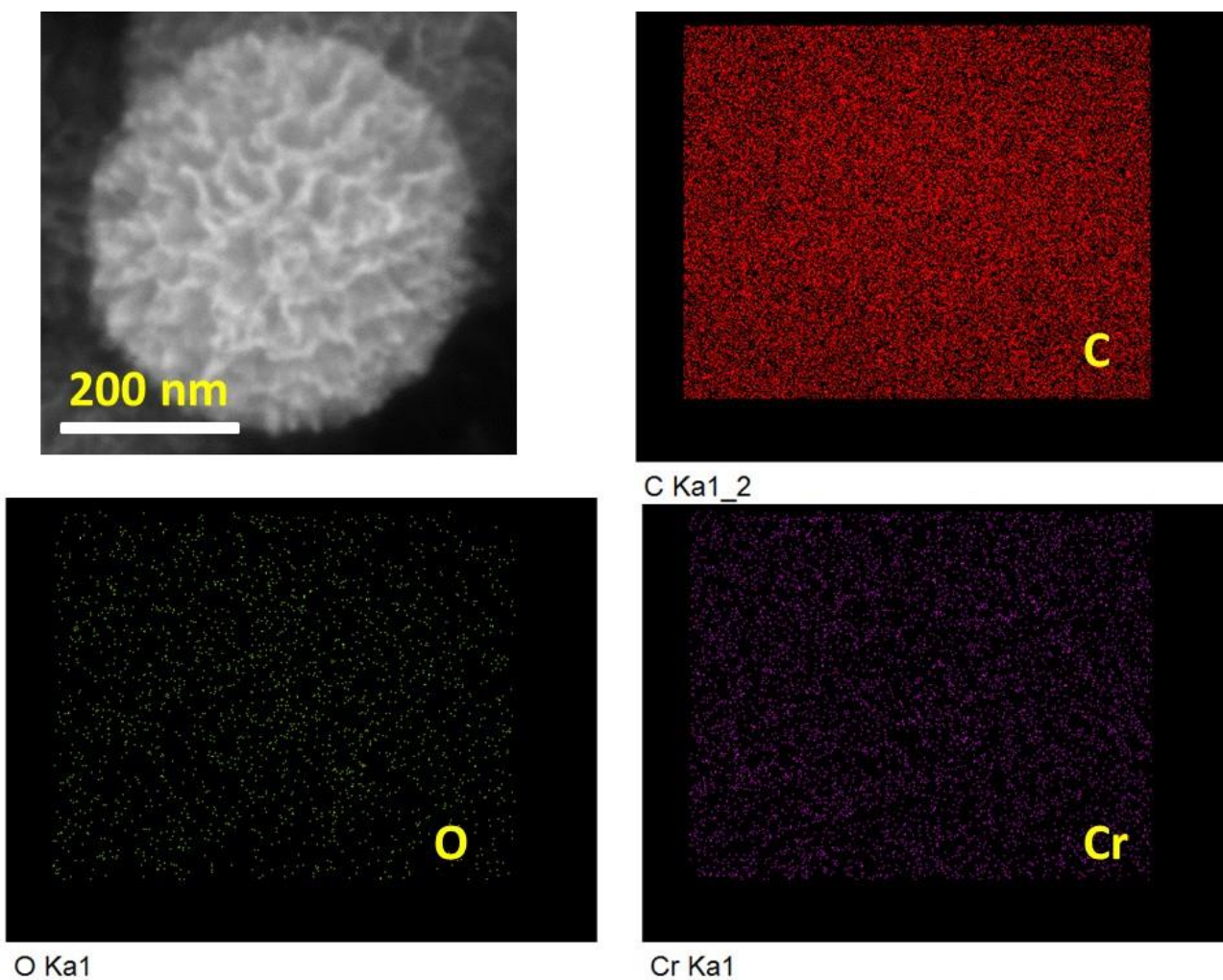


Figure S5. EDS analysis of NCF-Cr showing the adsorbed Cr^{3+} ions in NCF.

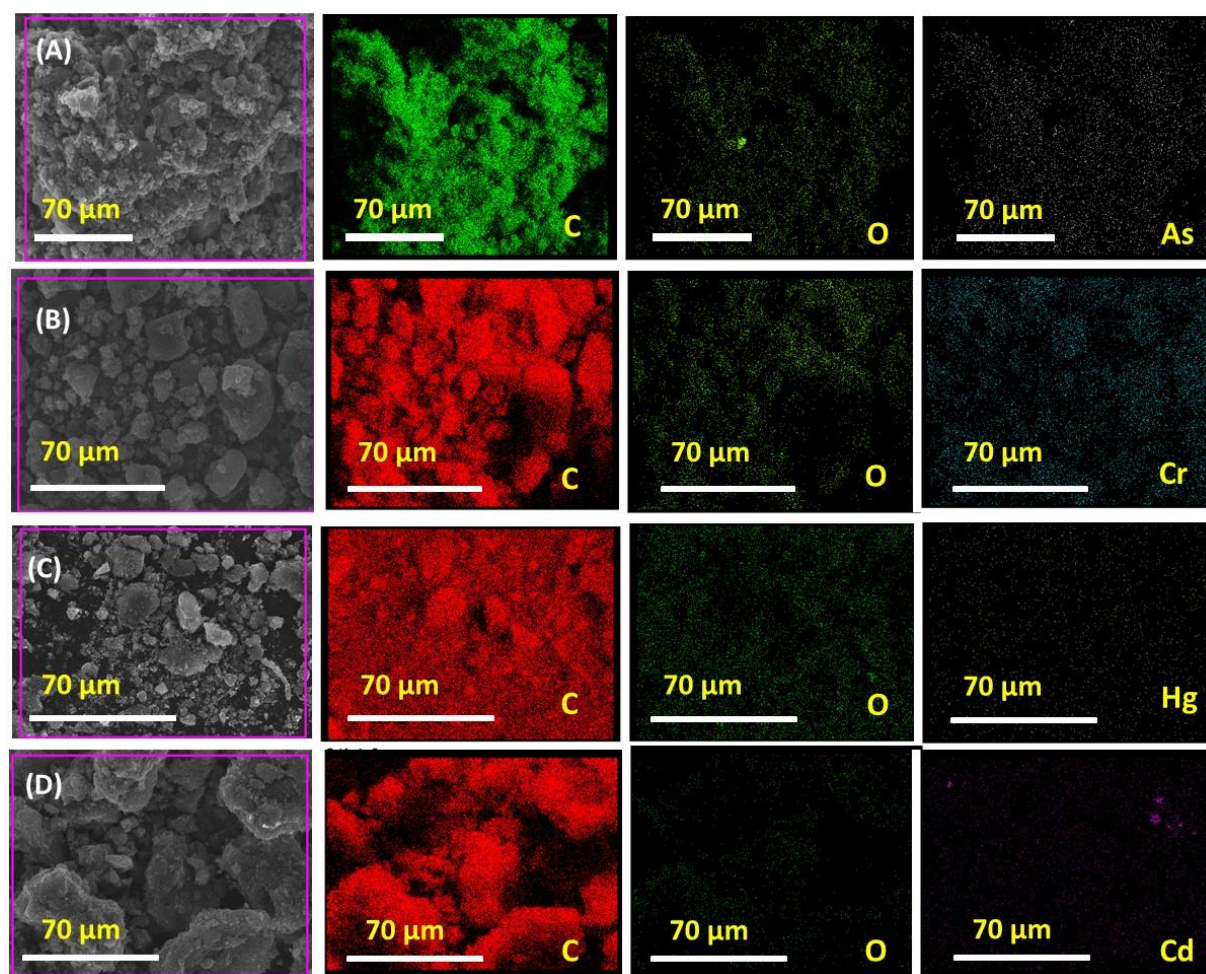


Figure S6. EDS analysis of NCF after adsorption of heavy metal ions (A) As^{3+} , (B) Cr^{3+} , (C) Hg^{2+} and (D) Cd^{2+}

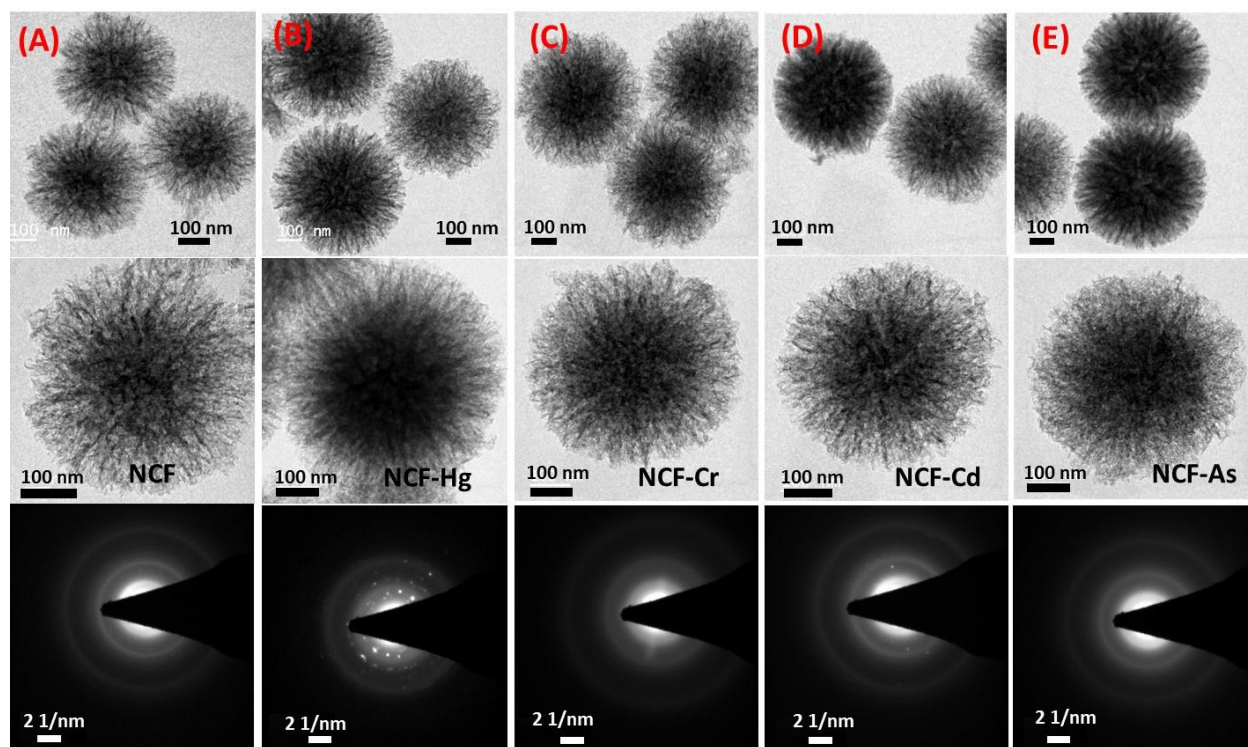


Figure S7. TEM and SAED analysis of (A) NCF and NCF after adsorption of (B) Hg^{2+} , (C) Cr^{3+} , (D) Cd^{2+} and (E) As^{3+} .

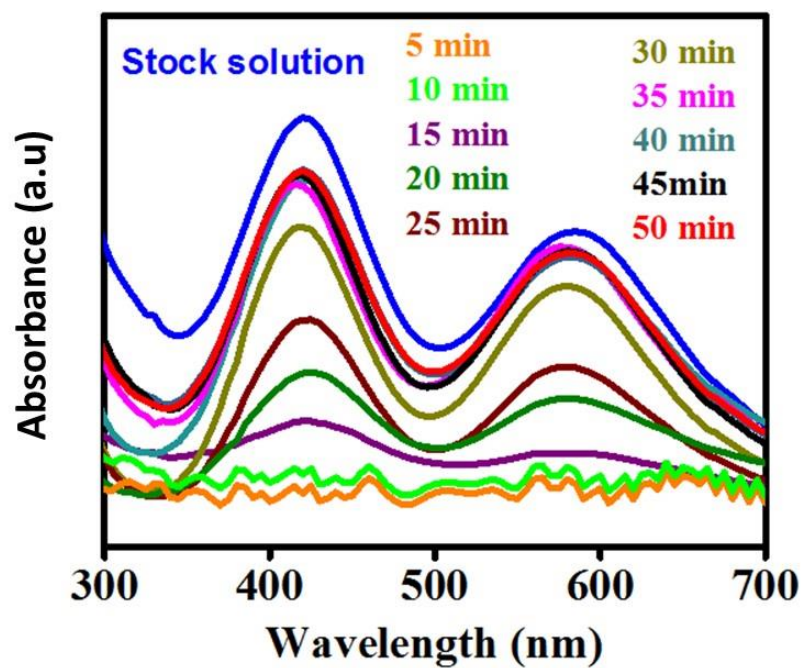


Figure S8. Absorbance spectra of eluate of CrCl_3 solution after passing through NCF in adsorption set up.

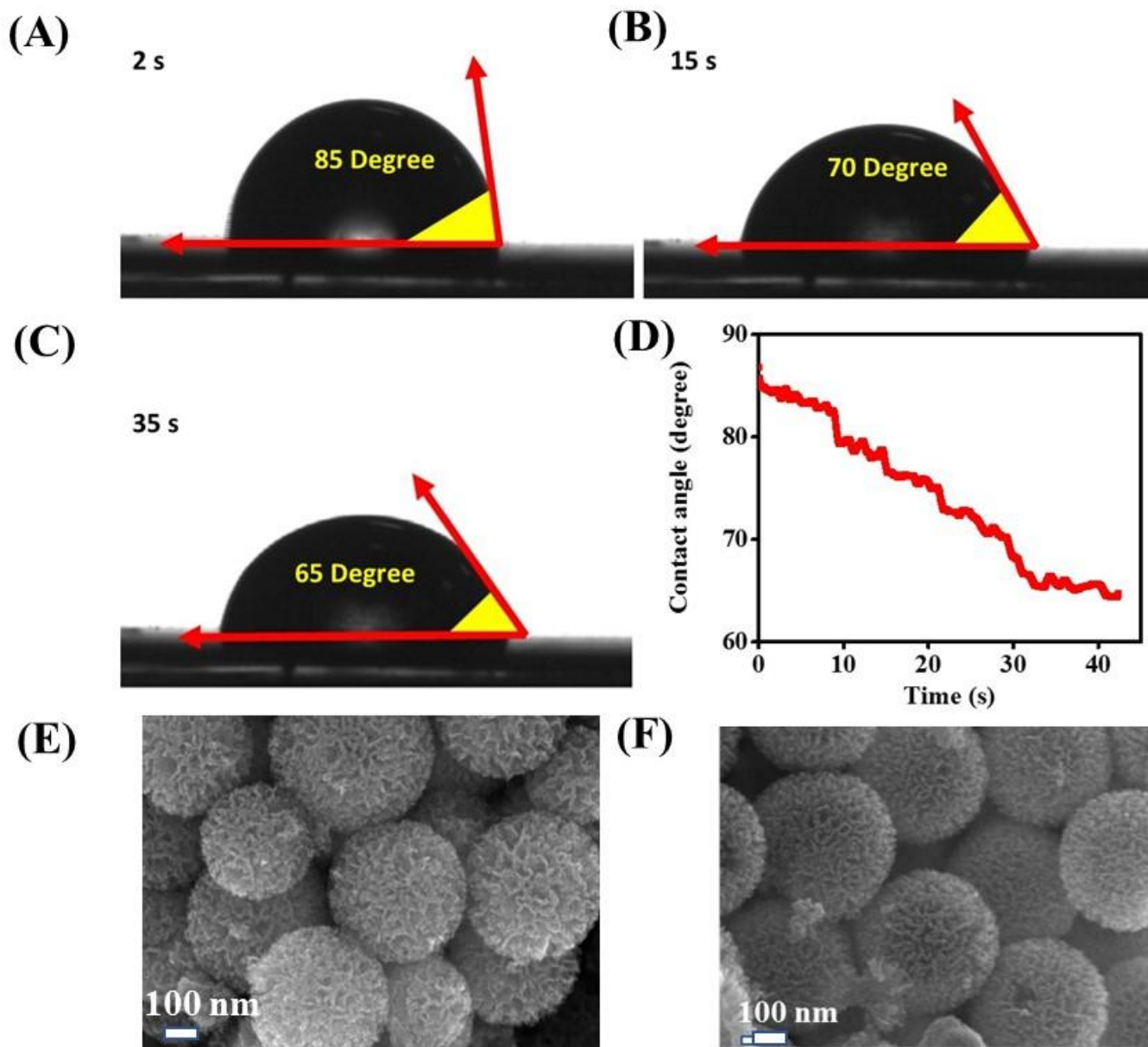


Figure S9. Water contact angle measurement of NCF etched with NaOH at time of (A) 2s, (B) 15s and (C) 35 s after placement of water drop. (D) the evolution of contact angle with time for NCF, shown in (A) to (C). SEM images of (E) NCF prepared by etching DFNS with NaOH and (F) NCF prepared by etching DFNS with HF, showing their morphological similarity.

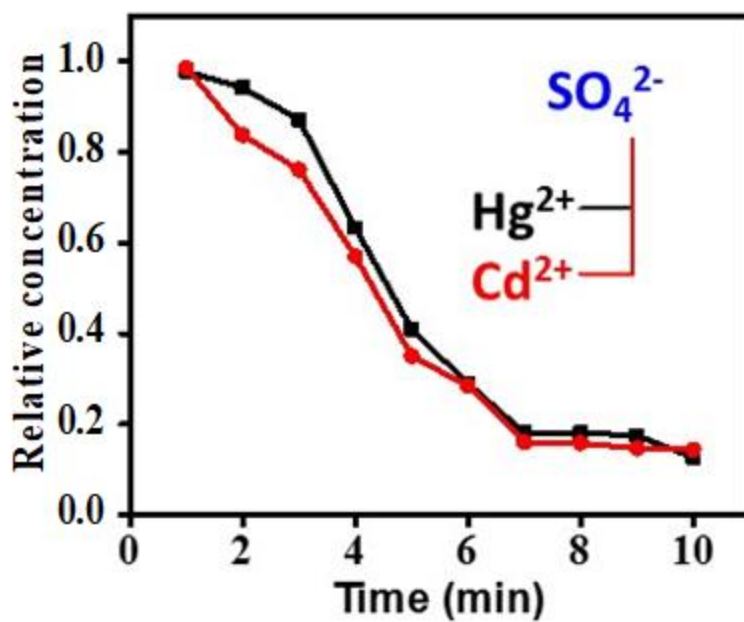


Figure S10. Variation in relative concentrations of Cd²⁺ and Hg²⁺ with Sulphate (SO₄²⁻) as counter ion.

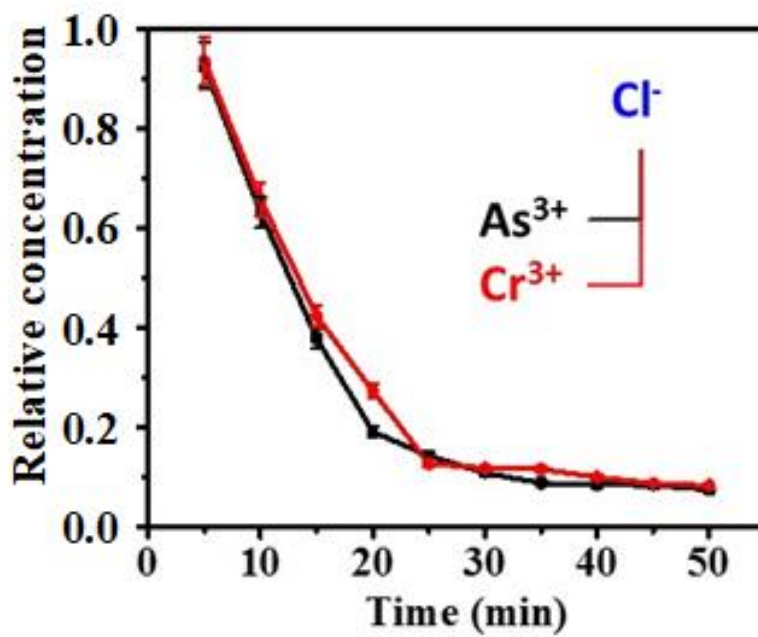


Figure S11. Variation in relative concentrations of As³⁺ and Cr³⁺ with Cl⁻ as counter ions.

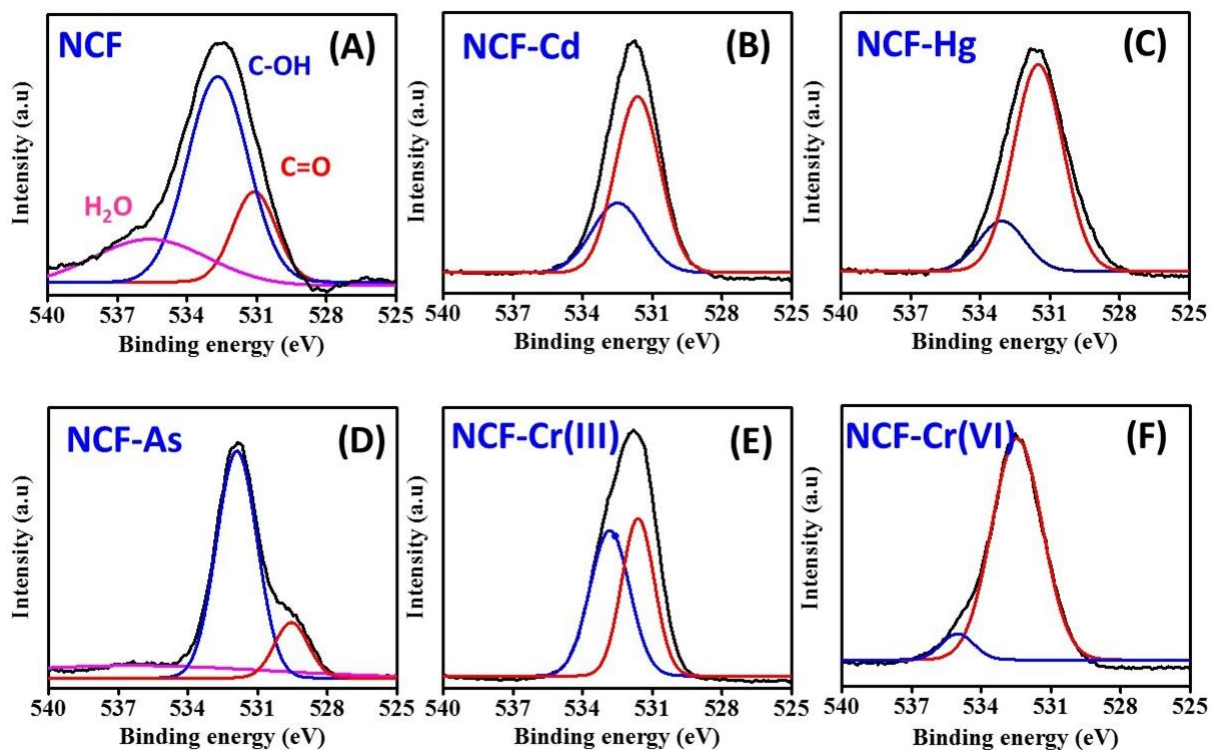


Figure S12. O1s spectra of (A) NCF and NCF after adsorption of (B) Cd^{2+} (C) Hg^{2+} (D) As^{3+} (E) Cr^{3+} and (F) Cr^{6+} .

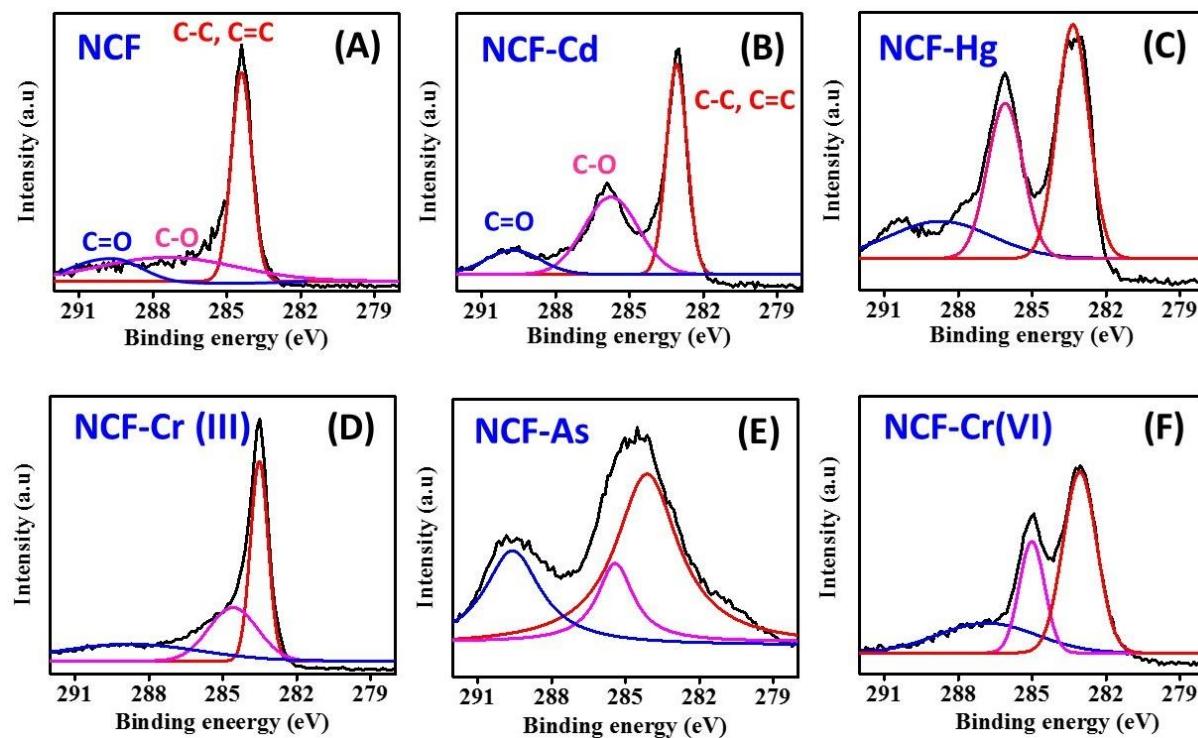


Figure S13. C1s spectra of (A) NCF and NCF after adsorption of (B) Cd^{2+} (C) Hg^{2+} (D) Cr^{3+} (E) As^{3+} and (F) Cr^{6+} .

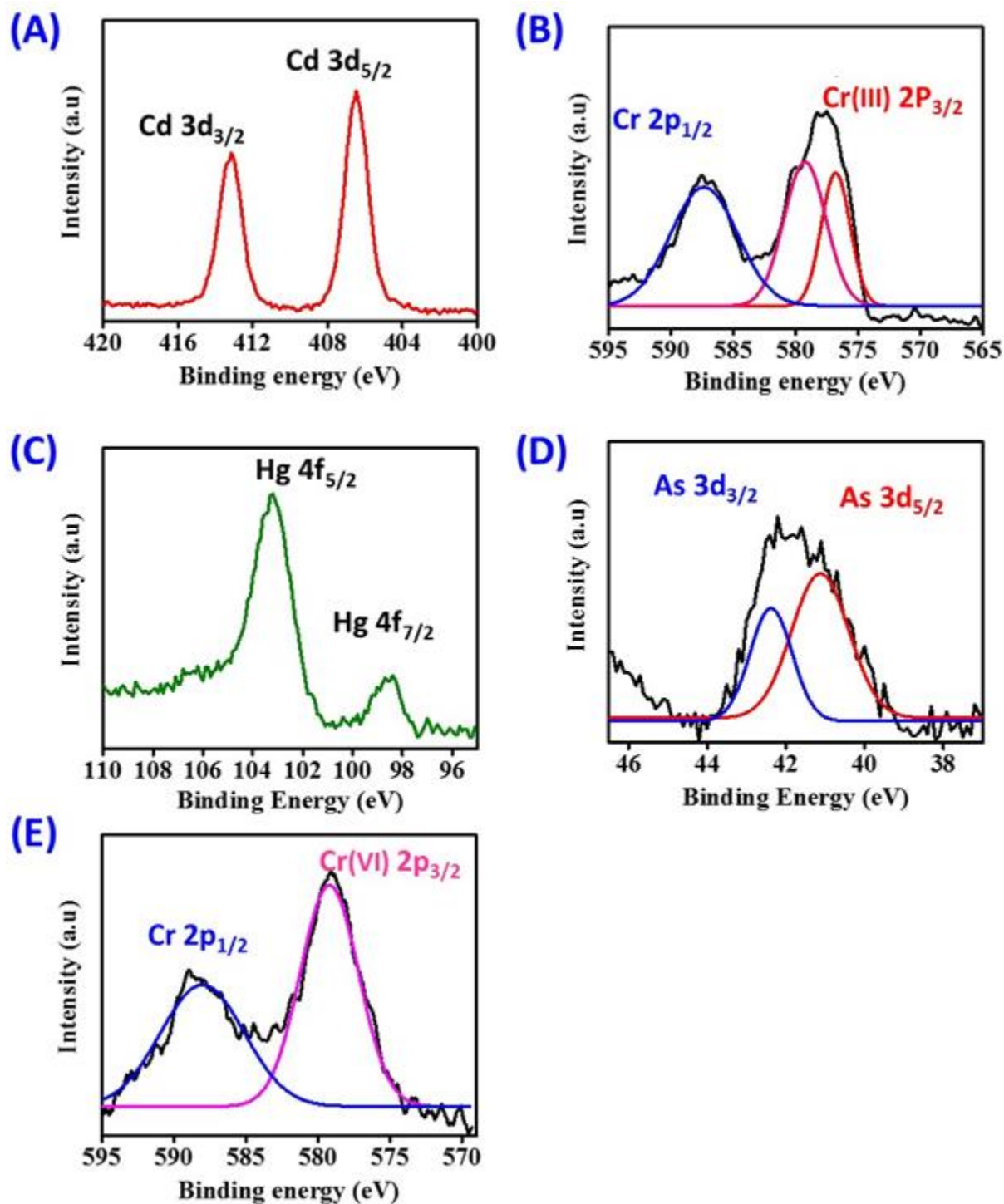


Figure S14. XPS peaks of (A) Cd²⁺ (B) Cr³⁺, (C) Hg²⁺ (D) As³⁺ and (E) Cr⁶⁺ showing the characteristic peaks associated with them after adsorption on NCF.

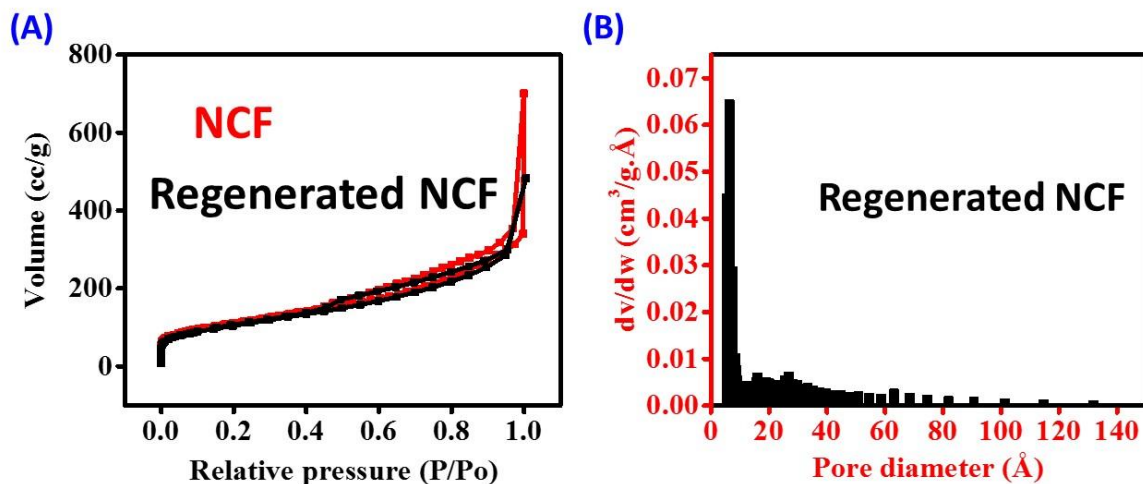


Figure S15. (A) N_2 adsorption isotherm of NCF and regenerated NCF and (B) pore diameter distribution of regenerated NCF.

Table S1. Calculation of relative diffusion flux of different counter ions.¹⁻²

Ions	Ionic radii (pm)	R_H (nm)	Diffusion coefficient (D) ($\times 10^{-5}$) (m^2/s)	# of ions (N)	Diffusion flux ($mol\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$)	Diffusion flux ratio (D')	$\frac{D'_2}{D'_1} = \frac{D_2^2}{D_1^2}$
Hg^{2+}	102	0.422	0.913	x	0.23×10^{-7}	1	w.r.t. Hg^{2+}
Cd^{2+}	95	0.426	0.719	x	0.143×10^{-7}	0.62	
As^{3+}	58	0.385	0.905	$2/3\ x$	0.151×10^{-7}	0.655	
Cr^{3+}	62	0.461	0.595	$2/3\ x$	0.065×10^{-7}	0.283	
Cl^-	184	0.332	2.032	2x	2.278×10^{-7}	1	w.r.t. Cl^-
CH_3COO^-	162	0.375	1.089	2x	0.654×10^{-7}	0.287	
SO_4^{2-}	258	0.379	1.06	x	0.31×10^{-7}	0.136	

Table S2. Calculation of AE for various heavy metal ions

Heavy metal ion	Initial feedstock concentration (ppm)	Final filtrate concentration (ppm)	Adsorption efficiency (AE, %)
Hg^{2+}	200	14.6	92.7
Cd^{2+}	200	28	86
As^{3+}	200	14	93
Cr^{3+}	200	16	92

References

1. Jenkins, H. D. B.; Thakur, K. P., Reappraisal of thermochemical radii for complex ions. *Journal of Chemical Education* **1979**, 56 (9), 576.
2. Shannon, R. D., Revised effective ionic radii and systematic studies of interatomic distances in halides and chalcogenides. *Acta Crystallographica Section A* **1976**, 32 (5), 751-767.