

Supporting Information

Preparation of N-doped carbon nanosheets from sewage sludge for adsorption studies of Cr(VI) from aqueous solution

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This file includes supplementary Figures S1-S9.

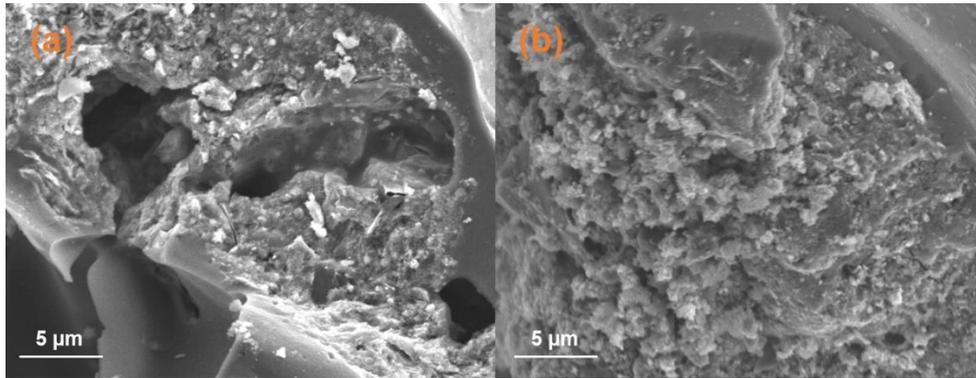


Figure S1. (a) and (b) The SEM images of raw materials of sewage sludge carbon (SS).

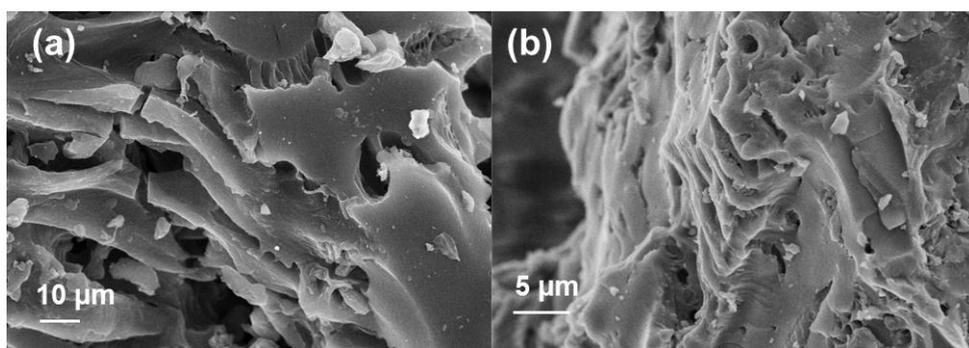


Figure S2. (a) and (b) The SEM image of sludge-based activated carbon (SAC).

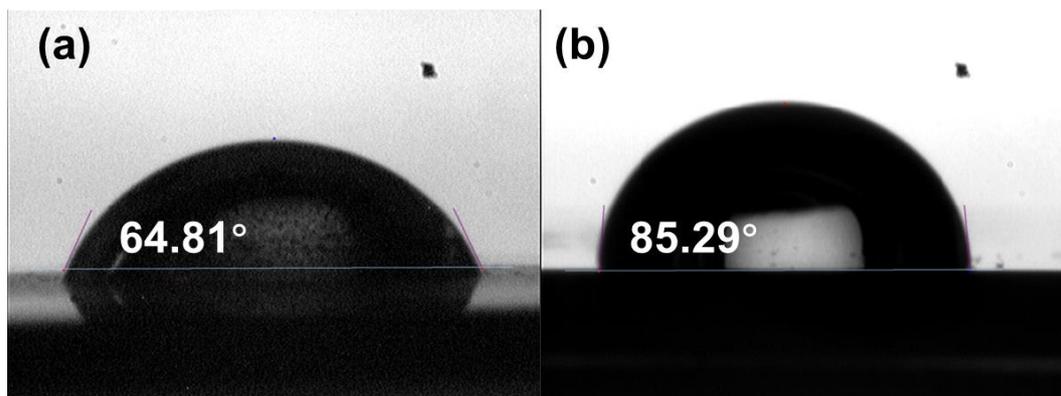


Figure S3. Water contact angle measurement for (a) N-SAC and (b) SAC.

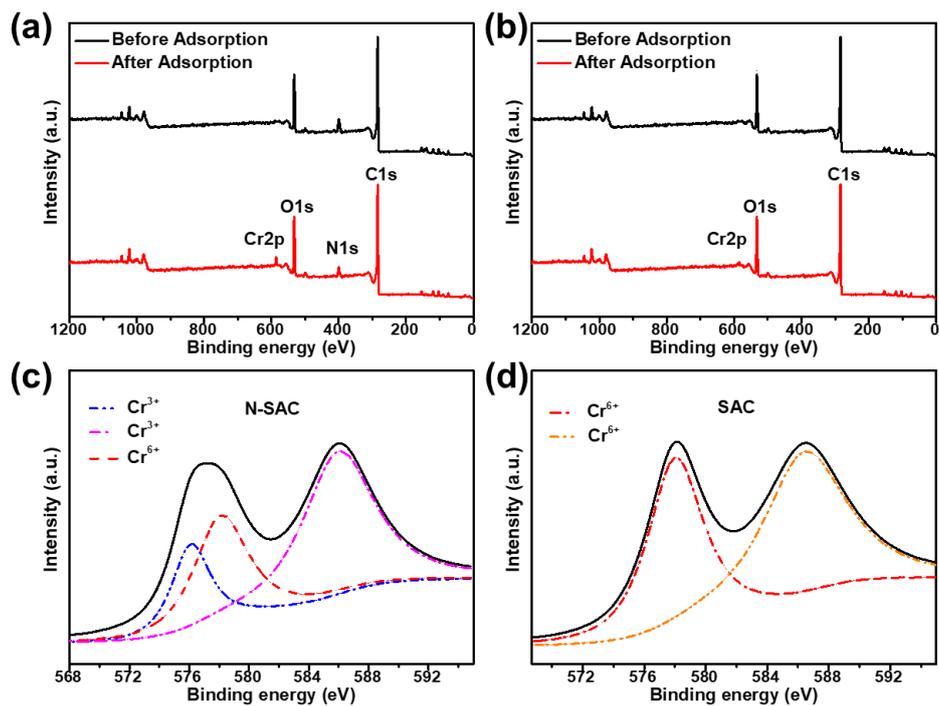


Figure S4. (a), (b) X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of N-SAC and SAC before and after Cr⁶⁺ adsorption, (c), (d) High resolution XPS of Cr⁶⁺ after adsorption in N-SAC and SAC, respectively.

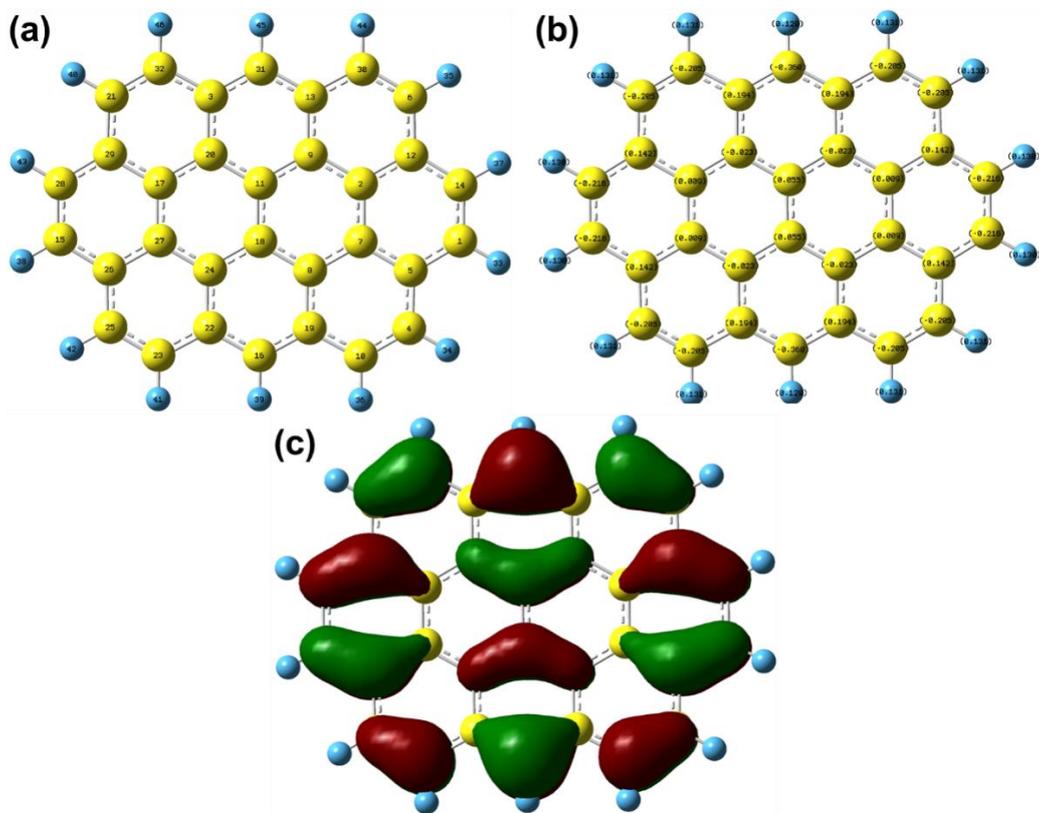


Figure S5. (a) Atom label and (b) Mulliken charge density and (c) HOMO energy of carbon atoms in Gra model.
Atom color code: yellow is carbon and blue is hydrogen.

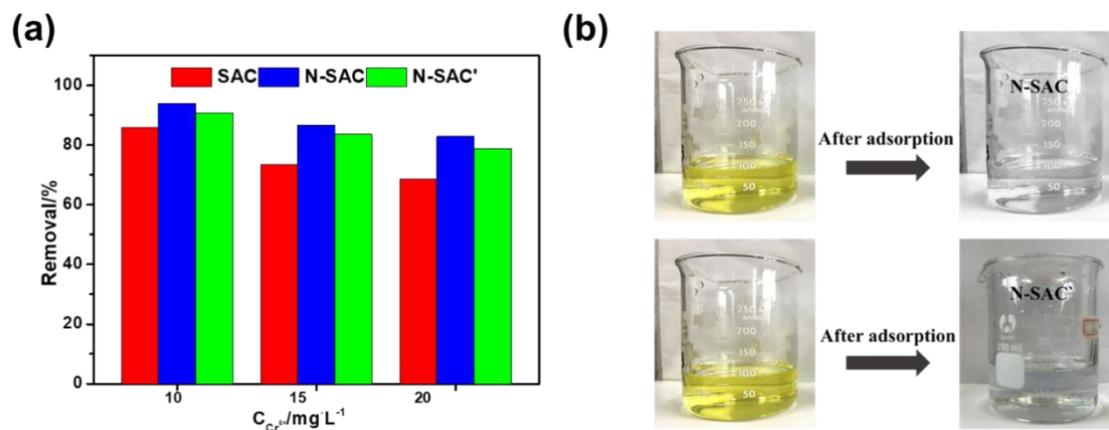


Figure S7. The adsorption effect of Cr⁶⁺ removing from wastewater by SAC, N-SAC and N-SAC', (a) removal rate, (b) color change of solution before and after adsorption

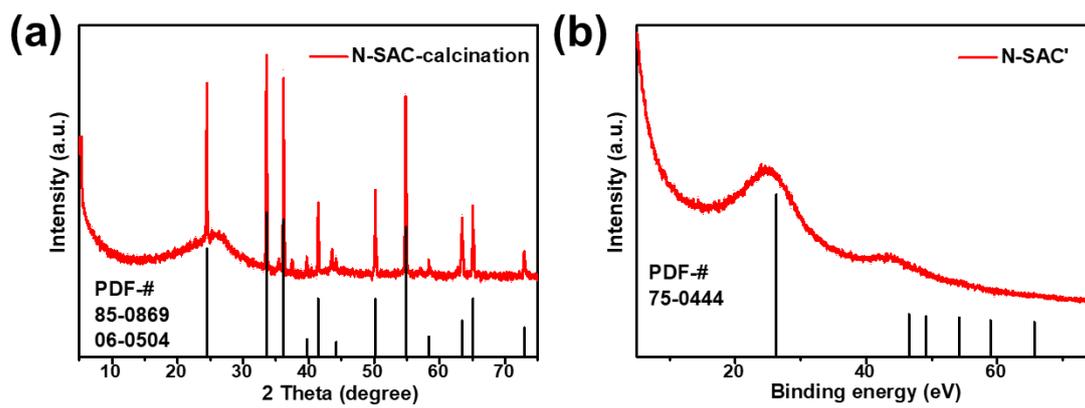


Figure S8. (a) XRD pattern of N-SAC after calcination, (b) XRD pattern of N-SAC' after regeneration.

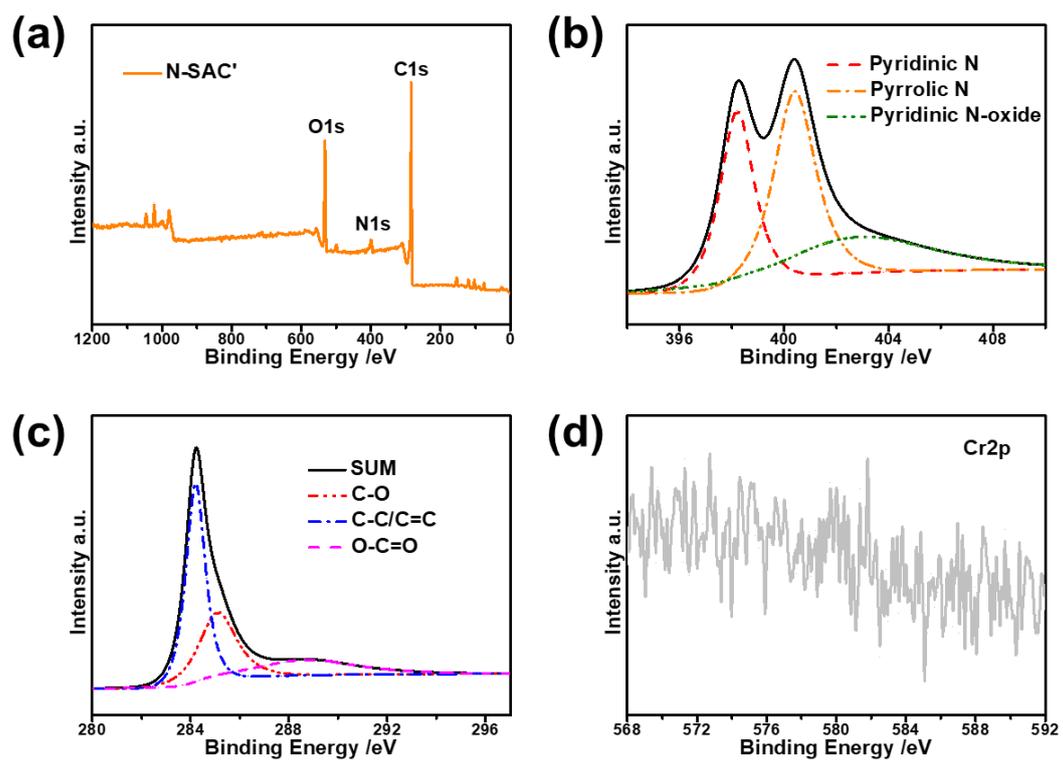


Figure S9. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of (a) N-SAC', and high resolution XPS of (b) (c) (d) N, C and Cr respectively.