

# **Supporting Information for**

## **“Sea Anemone”-like CeFe Oxides for High-efficient Phosphate Removal**

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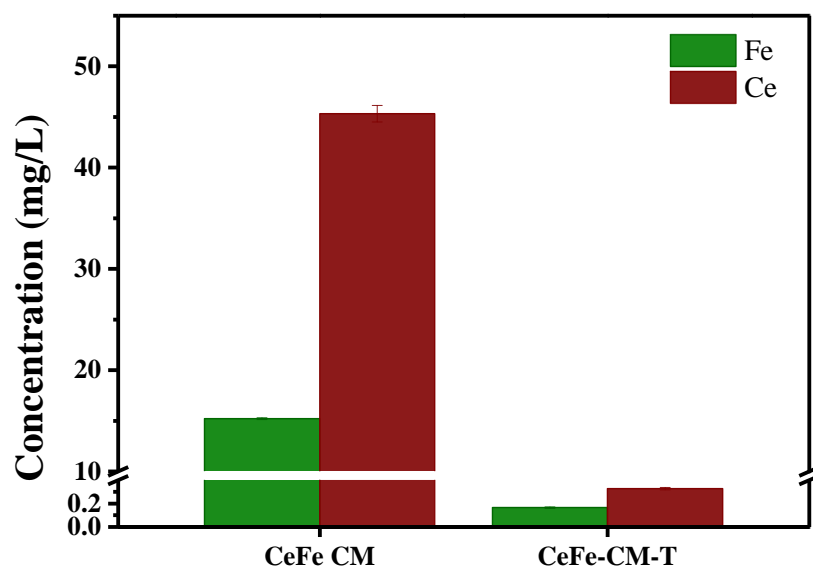


Figure S1. Ions releasing of the as-prepared CeFe based materials (CeFe-CM and CeFe-CM-T) at the same solid/aqueous rate with adsorption of 10 mg/60 mL.

**Table S1.** Langmuir and Freundlich model parameters

Samples	Langmuir			Freundlich		
	$Q^0$ (mg/g)	$b$ (L/mg)	$R^2$	$K_f$	$N$	$R^2$
CeFe-CM-T	$16.99 \pm 0.83$	$2.90 \pm 1.10$	0.73	$10.39 \pm 0.28$	$0.16 \pm 0.01$	0.97
CeO <sub>2</sub>	$3.99 \pm 0.15$	$25.32 \pm 7.47$	0.82	$2.88 \pm 0.14$	$0.14 \pm 0.02$	0.83
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	$0.99 \pm 0.02$	$0.31 \pm 0.03$	0.97	$0.36 \pm 0.03$	$0.26 \pm 0.02$	0.91

The Langmuir model:  $Q = Q^0 b C_e / (1 + b C_e)$ , The Freundlich model:  $Q = K_f C_e^N$ ,  $Q$  is the amount sorbed per unit weight of sorbent, mg/g;  $C_e$  is the equilibrium concentration, mg/L;  $K_f$  [(mg/kg)/(mg/L) <sup>$N$</sup> ] is the Freundlich capacity coefficient, and  $N$  is isotherm curvature;  $Q^0$  (mg/g) is the adsorption capacity coefficient, and  $b$  (L/mg) is the adsorption rate coefficient; and  $n$  and  $R^2$  are fitting parameter.

**Table S2.** Regression parameters of the three kinetic models

Samples	Pseudo-first-kinetic <sup>1)</sup>			Pseudo-second-kinetic <sup>2)</sup>			Elovich model <sup>3)</sup>		
	$q_e$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$K_1$ (h <sup>-1</sup> )	$R^2$	$q_e$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$K_2$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	$R^2$	$\alpha$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	$\beta$ (g mg <sup>-1</sup> )	$R^2$
CeFe-CM-T	14.03 ± 0.36	2.55 × 10 <sup>-2</sup> ± 0.27 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	0.96	15.18 ± 0.28	2.24 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> ± 0.23 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.99	1.81 ± 0.62	0.42 ± 0.04	0.92
CeO <sub>2</sub>	3.65 ± 0.08	0.11 ± 0.01	0.75	3.82 ± 0.06	5.02 × 10 <sup>-2</sup> ± 0.63 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	0.89	37.54 ± 25.06	2.75 ± 0.24	0.85
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.65 ± 0.03	0.10 ± 0.02	0.48	0.70 ± 0.02	0.22 ± 0.05	0.77	3.12 ± 1.48	13.63 ± 0.90	0.93

<sup>1)</sup> The pseudo-first-order parameters ( $q_e$  and  $K_1$ ) were calculated using the logarithmic form of the equation  $q_t = q_e (1 - e^{(-K_1 t)})$ , where  $q_t$  is the amount sorbed per unit weight of sorbent at  $t$  time, mg g<sup>-1</sup>;  $t$  is the time, h;  $q_e$  (mg g<sup>-1</sup>) is the adsorption capacity coefficient at equilibrium time, and  $K_1$  (h<sup>-1</sup>) is the rate constant;  $R^2$  is the regression coefficient.

<sup>2)</sup> The pseudo-second-order parameters ( $q_e$  and  $K_2$ ) were calculated using the logarithmic form of the equation  $q_t = K_2 q_e^2 t / (1 + K_2 q_e t)$ , where  $q_t$  is the amount sorbed per unit weight of sorbent at  $t$  time, mg g<sup>-1</sup>;  $t$  is the time, h;  $q_e$  (mg g<sup>-1</sup>) is the adsorption capacity coefficient at equilibrium time, and  $K_2$  (mg g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>) is the rate constant;  $R^2$  is the regression coefficient.

<sup>3)</sup> The Elovich parameters ( $\beta$  and  $\alpha$ ) were calculated using the logarithmic form of the equation  $q_t = (1/\beta) \ln(\beta \alpha) + (1/\beta) \ln(t)$ , where  $q_t$  is the amount sorbed per unit weight of sorbent at  $t$  time, mg g<sup>-1</sup>;  $t$  is the time, h;  $\beta$  (g mg<sup>-1</sup>) is the desorption constant, and  $\alpha$  (mg g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>) is the initial adsorption rate.  $R^2$  is the regression coefficient.

**Table S3.** Regression Parameters of the Weber-Morris model

Samples	$K_{i1}$ (mg/(g min <sup>0.5</sup> ))	$R^2$	$K_{i2}$ (mg/(g min <sup>0.5</sup> ))	$R^2$	$K_{i3}$ (mg/(g min <sup>0.5</sup> ))	$R^2$
CeFe-CM-T	1.5194 ± 0.0953	0.99	0.3719 ± 0.0900	0.94	0.0251 ± 0.0247	0.26
CeO <sub>2</sub>	0.2853 ± 0.0501	0.84	0.1067 ± 0.0447	0.59	0.0146 ± 0.0451	0.72
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.0231 ± 0.0034	0.92	0.0194 ± 0.0019	0.96	0.0134 ± 0.0019	0.82

Weber Morris model:  $Q_t = k_i t^{0.5} + C$ ,  $Q_t$  is the amount sorbed per unit weight of sorbent at  $t$  time, mg/g;  $k_i$  is the diffusion rate constant during different stages, mg/g·min<sup>0.5</sup>;  $t$  is the time, min;  $C$  is a constant and  $R^2$  is the regression coefficient.

**Table S4.** Atomic rates of different states deconvoluted from O1s XPS spectrum of CeFe-CM-T before and after phosphate adsorption

Samples	O <sub>latt</sub> (%)	O <sub>surf</sub> (%)	Adsorbed H <sub>2</sub> O (%)
CeFe-CM-T	77.40	19.13	3.47
CeFe-CM-T-P	44.66	34.58	20.77