

Supporting Information

Manipulation of Morphology, Particle Size of Barium Sulfate and the Interacting Mechanism of Methyl Glycine Diacetic Acid

Jing Li^{1,2,3}, Yanan Zhou^{1,*}, Jingkang Wang², Na Wang^{2,*}, Jingtao Bi², Xin Li², Kui Chen² and Hongxun Hao²

¹ College of Chemical Engineering, North China University of Science and Technology,

Tangshan 063210, China; llllj@tju.edu.cn

² National Engineering Research Center of Industrial Crystallization Technology, School of Chemical

Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China;

jkwang@tju.edu.cn (J.W.);

jingtaob@gmail.com (J.B.); xinlll@tju.edu.cn (X.L.); chenkui@tju.edu.cn (K.C.);

hongxunhao@tju.edu.cn (H.H.)

³ Beijing Institute of Biological Products Co., Ltd., Beijing 100176, China

* Correspondence: zynzyn@tju.edu.cn (Y.Z.); wangna224@tju.edu.cn (N.W.)

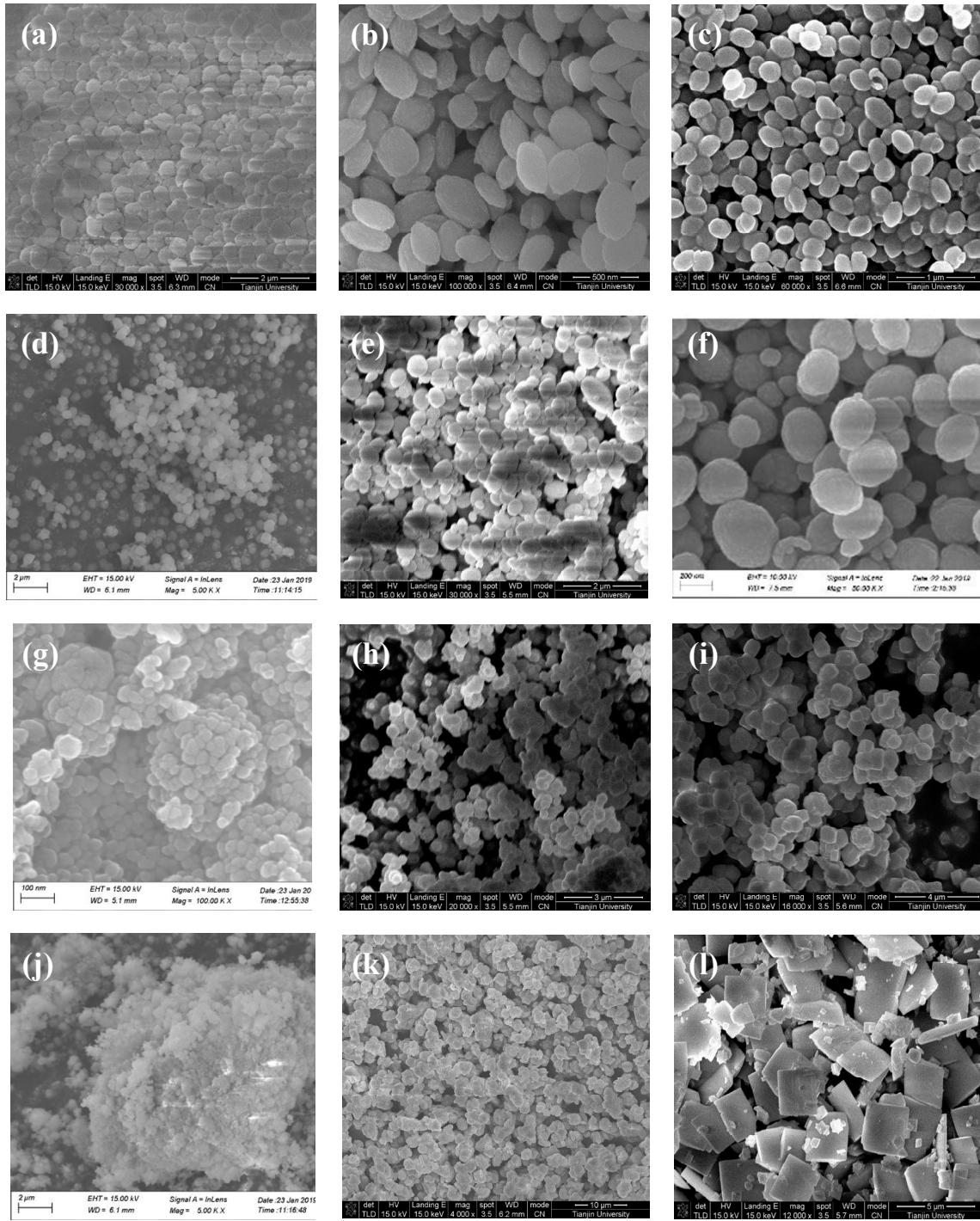


Figure S1. SEM of barium sulfate product obtained with different reactant concentrations at different pH values: (a) 0.1 M, natural pH(pH = 12.0); (b) 0.005 M, natural pH(pH =

10.9); (c) 0.001 M, natural pH(pH = 10.0); (d) 0.1 M, pH = 9.0; (e) 0.005 M, pH = 9.0; (f) 0.001M, pH = 9.0; (g) 0.1 M, pH = 7.0; (h) 0.005 M, pH = 7.0; (i) 0.001 M, pH = 7.0; (j) 0.1 M, pH = 3.0; (k) 0.005 M, pH = 3.0; (l) 0.001 M, pH = 3.0.

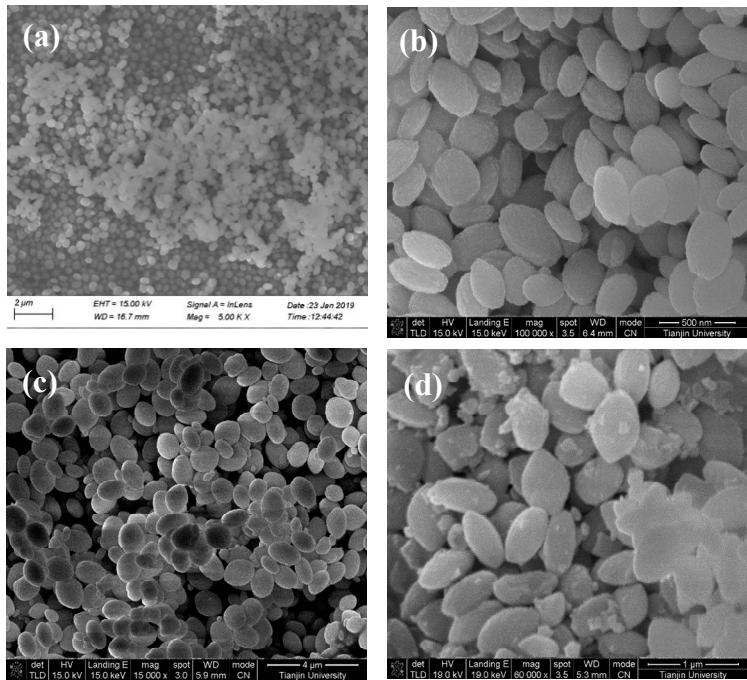


Figure S2. SEM of barium sulfate obtained at different reaction temperatures (reactant concentration 0.005 M): (a) 10 °C; (b) 25 °C; (c) 50 °C; (d) 80 °C.