Evaluation of Dithiocarbamate-Modified Silica for Cisplatin Removal from Water

Rachel Lombana Fraguela [1], José Alejandro Ricardo Garcia [2], Margarita Edelia Villanueva Tagle [2], Mario Simeón Pomares Alfonso [1], Maria Cracchiolo [3], Anđela Kovačević [3], Marilena Tolazzi [3], Andrea Melchior [3,*] and Martina Sanadar [3,*]

[1] Institute of Materials Science and Technology (IMRE), University of Havana, Calle Zapata s/n e/Mazon y G, Havana CP 10400, Cuba
[2] Faculty of Chemistry, University of Havana, Havana CP 10400, Cuba
[3] Dipartimento Politecnico di Ingegneria e Architettura, Università di Udine, via del Cotonificio 108, 33100 Udine, Italy
* Correspondence: andrea.melchior@uniud.it (A.M.); martina.sanadar@uniud.it (M.S.)

Supplementary Material

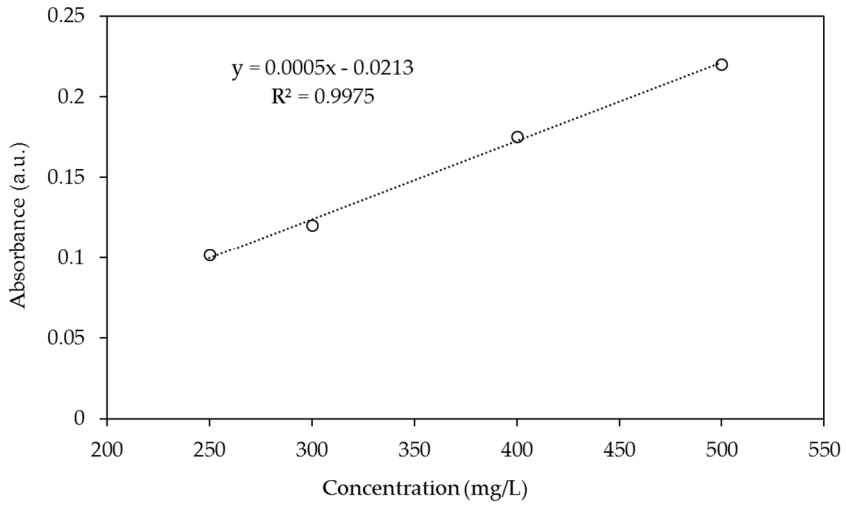

Figure S1. Calibration curve for the determination of cisplatin concentration in water (NaCl 0.9% w/v). Absorbance was measured at λ = 300 nm.

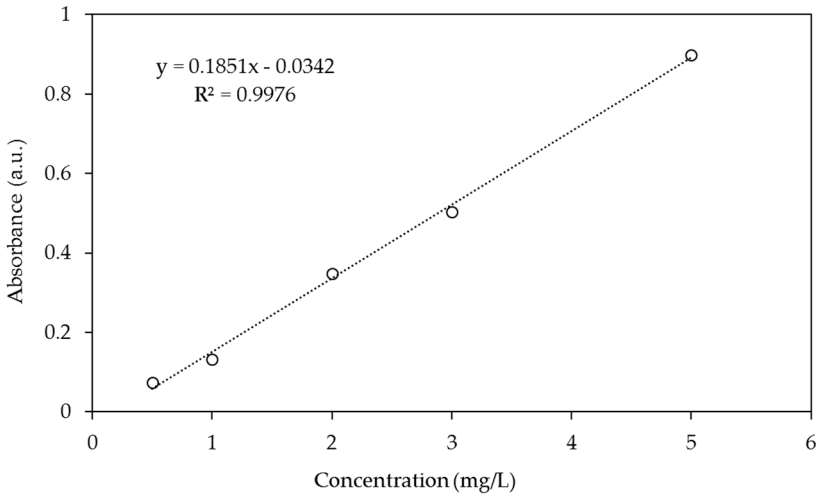

Figure S2. Calibration curve for the $Pt(DDTC)_2$ complex determined in dichloromethane. Absorbance was measured at λ = 347 nm.

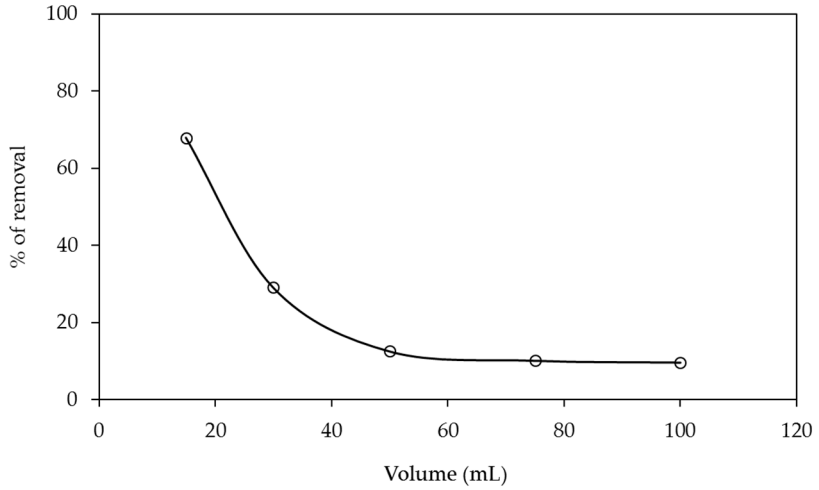

Figure S3. Effect of initial volume. Initial cisplatin concentration 5 mg mL^{-1}.

Table S1. Isotherms employed in this study. C_{eq} (mg L^{-1}) is the equilibrium cisplatin concentration in solution; q_e is the mass (mg) of adsorbed cisplatin per gram of adsorbent material.

Langmuir	$q_e = \frac{bK_L C_e}{1 + K_L C_e}$	C_e : liquid phase concentration of platinum (mg L^{-1}) q_e: solid phase concentration of platinum (mg g^{-1}) K_L : Langmuir constant (L/g) b: maximum loading (mg/g) K_F : Freundlich constant n: empirical factor
Freundlich	$q_e = K_F C_e^{1/n}$	