

## **Supporting Information**

### **Amorphous High Surface Area Aluminum Hydroxide-Bicarbonates for Highly-Efficient Methyl Orange Removal from Water**

Yuki Kinoshita<sup>a</sup>, Yuto Shimoyama,<sup>a</sup> Yoichi Masui,<sup>a</sup> Yoshiteru Kawahara,<sup>b</sup> Kenji Arai,<sup>b</sup>  
Teruki Motohashi,<sup>b</sup> Yasuto Noda,<sup>c</sup> and Sayaka Uchida<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Basic Science, School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 3-8-1 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-8902 (Japan).

<sup>b</sup>Department of Materials and Life Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kanagawa University, 3-27-1 Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama 221-8686 (Japan).

<sup>c</sup>Division of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kitashirakawa-Oiwakecho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8502 (Japan).

Corresponding author e-mail: csayaka@mail.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Page S2: **Table S1.** Results of elemental analysis of aluminum hydroxide-bicarbonates.

Page S2: **Table S2.** MO adsorption on various adsorbents.

Page S3: **Figure S1.** IR spectra of (a) **I-NaOH** and (b) **I-NH<sub>3</sub>** synthesized at various pH levels.

Page S4: **Figure S2.** <sup>13</sup>C CPMAS NMR spectra of (a) **I-NaOH** and (b) **I-NH<sub>3</sub>** synthesized at various pH levels.

Page S5: **Figure S3.** PXRD patterns of (a) **I-NaOH** and (b) **I-NH<sub>3</sub>** synthesized at various pH levels.

Page S6: **Figure S4.** TG-GC data of **I-NaOH-7.8-216** and **I-NH<sub>3</sub>-7.8-165**.

Page S7: **Figure S5.** IR spectra, <sup>13</sup>C MAS NMR spectra, and SEM images of **I-NH<sub>3</sub>-8.6-90** before and after MO adsorption.

Page S8: **Figure S6.** UV-vis spectra and photo images of aqueous solutions of phosphoric acid before and after the addition of **I-NaOH-6.6-61** or **I-NH<sub>3</sub>-5.8-67**.

Page S9: **Figure S7.** Pore size distributions of **I-NaOH-6.6-61** and **I-NH<sub>3</sub>-5.8-67**.

Page S10: **Figure S8.** <sup>27</sup>Al NMR spectra of 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>aq, **Al<sub>13</sub>** solution prepared with NaOH or NH<sub>3</sub>.

Page S11: **Figure S9.** <sup>27</sup>Al MAS NMR spectra of aluminum hydroxide-bicarbonates synthesized with **Al<sub>13</sub>** or **Al<sub>30</sub>**.

Page S12: **Figure S10.** <sup>27</sup>Al MAS NMR spectra of **I-NH<sub>3</sub>-8.6-90** and **I-NaOH-7.4-206**.

**Table S1.** Results of elemental analysis (wt%) of aluminum hydroxide-bicarbonates

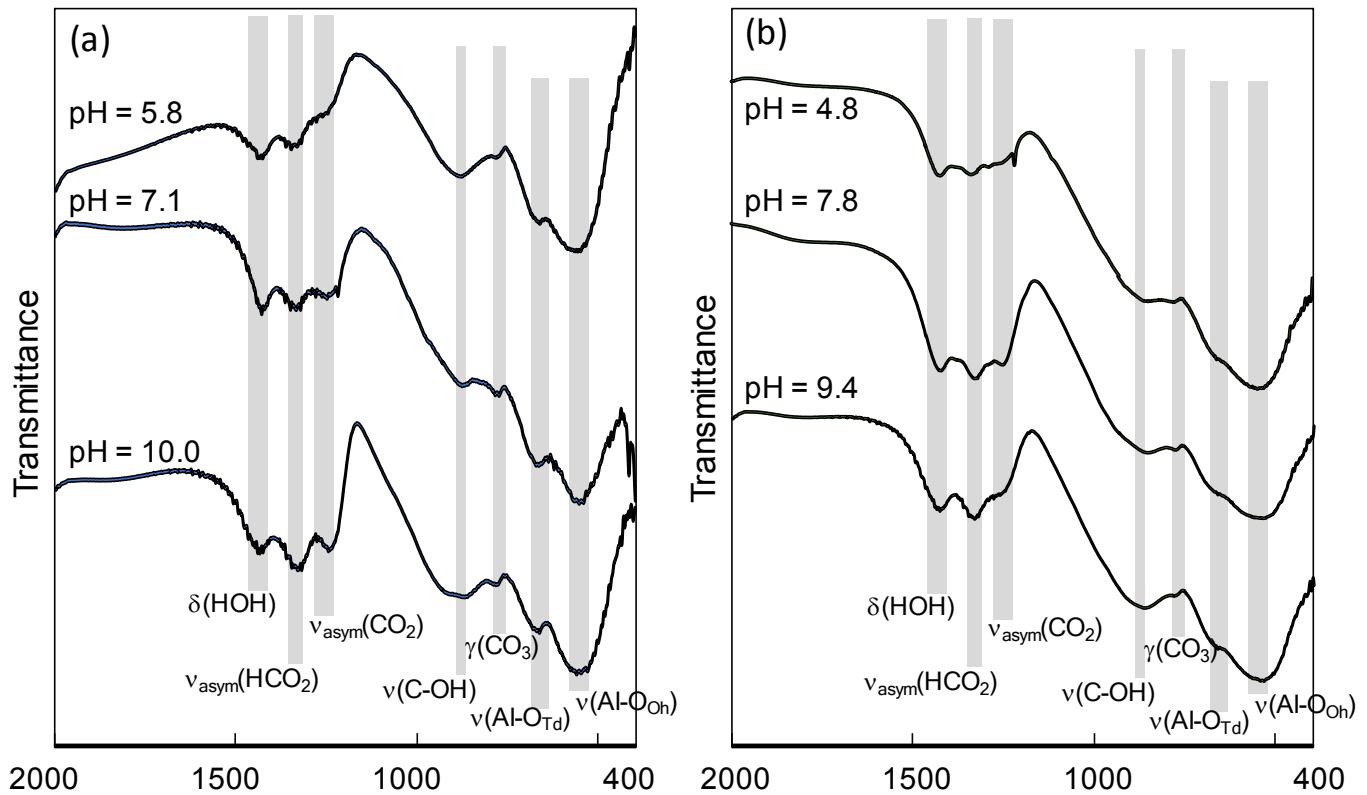
Compound	pH of synthetic solution <i>m</i>	Total BET surface area <i>n</i> [m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> ]	Al	C	H
<b>I-NH<sub>3</sub></b>	4.8	38	31.2	1.08	3.14
<b>I-NH<sub>3</sub></b>	7.8	165	31.3	1.01	3.04
<b>I-NH<sub>3</sub></b>	9.6	6.7	31.8	1.22	3.33
[Al <sub>13</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (μ-OH) <sub>24</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> (OH) <sub>6</sub> ](HCO <sub>3</sub> )			32.1	1.10	3.96

Amounts of N in **I-NH<sub>3</sub>** were negligible (< 0.2wt%). See ref. 11 for the elemental analysis of **I-NaOH** prepared under different pH.

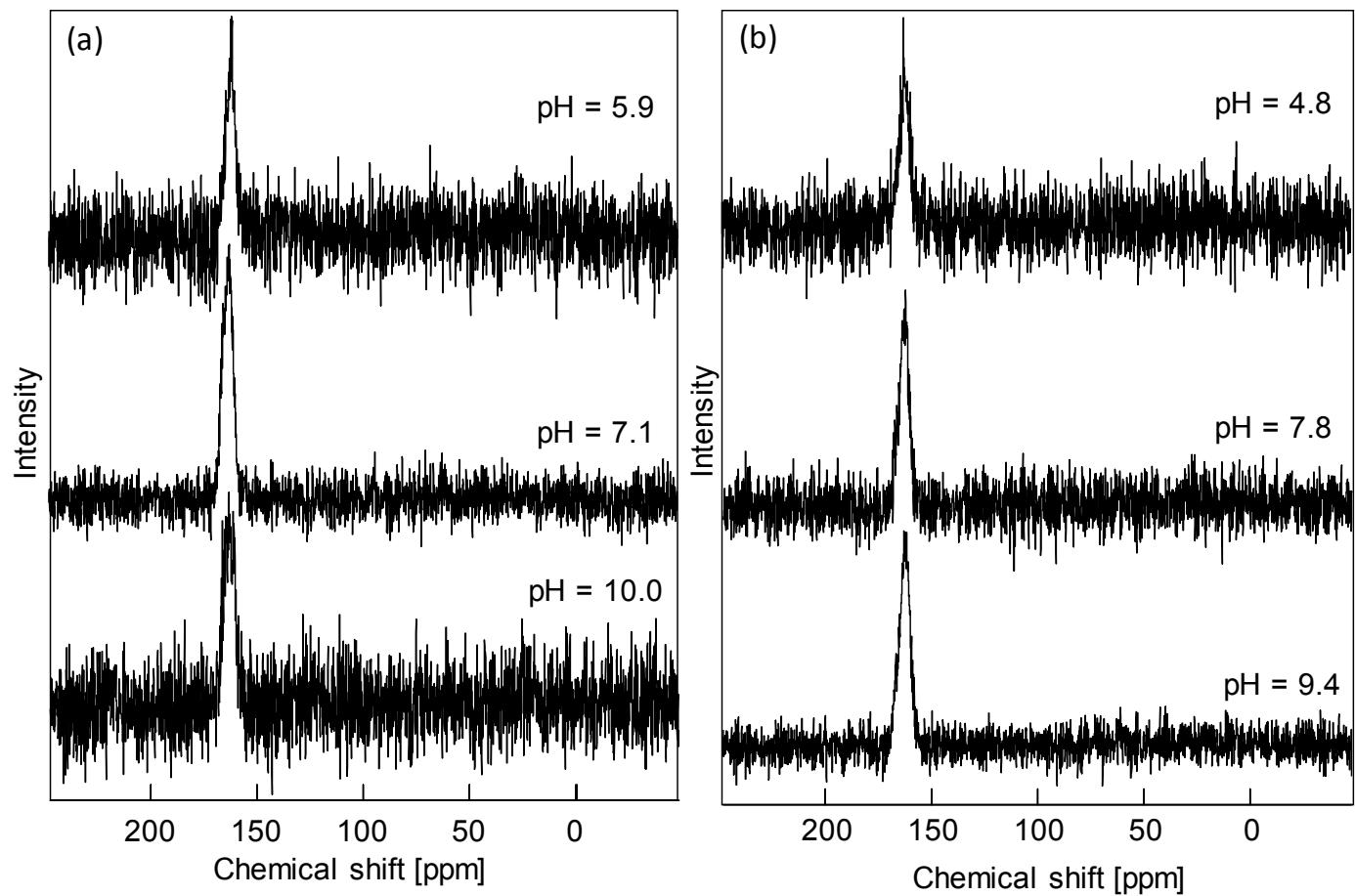
**Table S2.** MO adsorption on various adsorbents at r.t. (or 303 K)

Compound	<sup>a</sup> <i>K</i> [g mg <sup>-1</sup> min]	<sup>b</sup> <i>q</i> <sub>m</sub> [mg g <sup>-1</sup> ]	Ref
<b>I-NH<sub>3</sub></b>	0.037	154	This work
activated carbon	1.6-9.6 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	217	S1
chitosan/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /magnetite	0.002-0.02	417	S2
MOF-235	7.7-9.1 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	477	S3
MIL-101	9.01×10 <sup>-4</sup>	114	S4
banana peel	-	21	S5
orange peel	-	21	S5

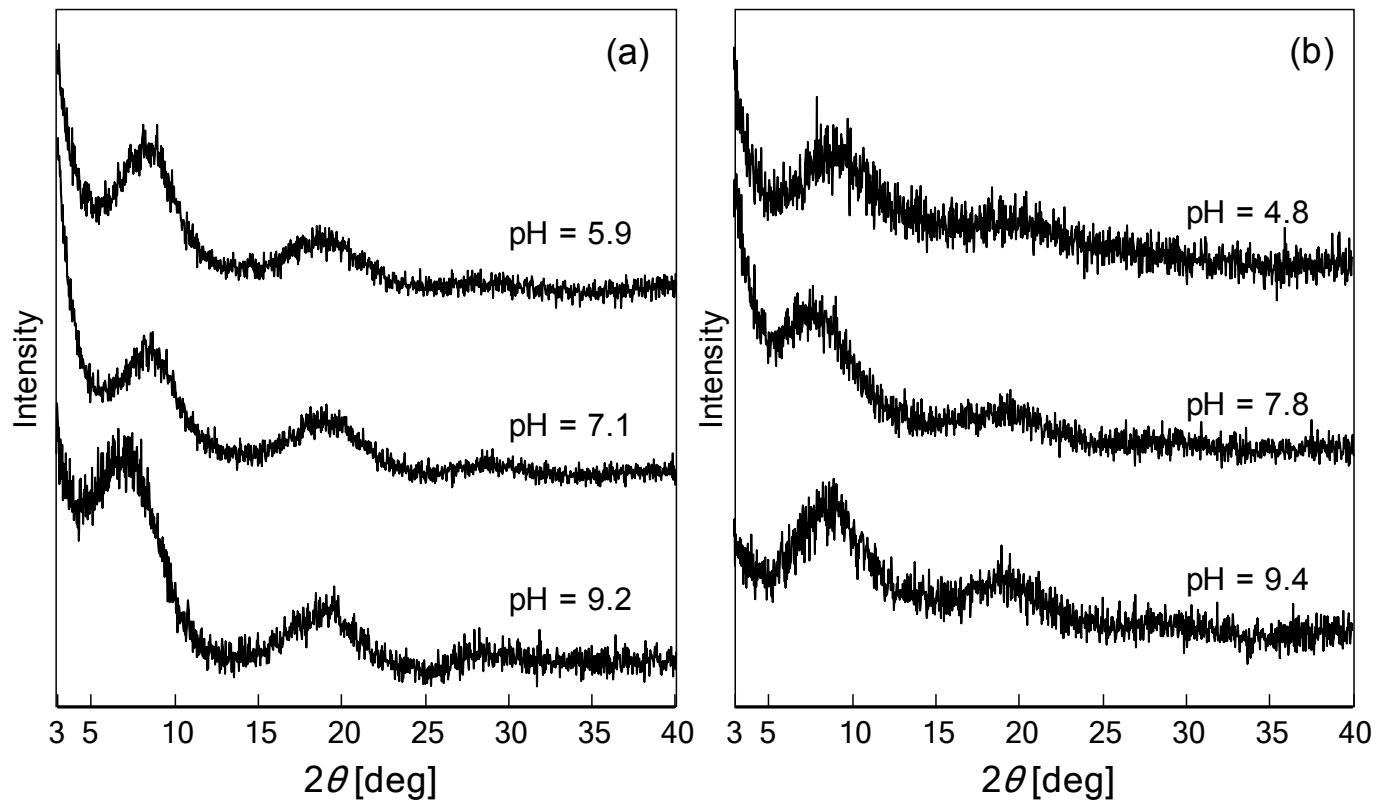
<sup>a</sup>Equilibrium rate constant calculated by the pseudo-second order model. <sup>b</sup>Maximum adsorption capacity calculated by the Langmuir model. [S1] S. Chen, J. Zhang, C. Zhang, Q. Yue, Y. Li, C. Li, Desalination 252 (2010) 149–156. [S2] B. Tanhaei, A. Ayati, M. Lahtinen, M. Sillanpää, Chem. Eng. J. 259 (2015) 1-10. [S3] E. Haque, J. W. Jun, S. H. Jhung, J. Hazardous. Mater. 185 (2011) 507-511. [S4] E. Haque, J. E. Lee, I. T. Jang, Y. K. Hwang, J. -S. Chang, J. Jegal, S. H. Jhung, J. Hazardous. Mater. 181 (2010) 535-542. [S5] G. Annadurai, R. -S. Juang, D. -J. Lee, J. Hazardous. Mater. B92 (2002) 263-274.



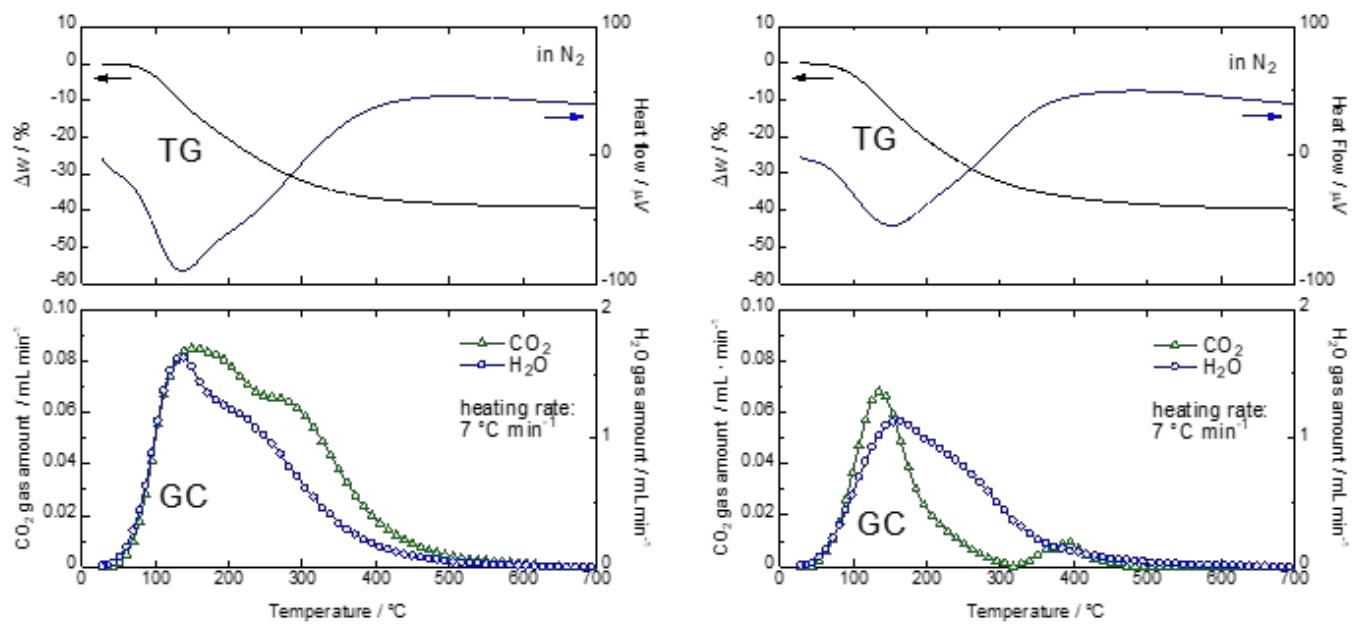
**Figure S1.** IR spectra of (a) **I-NaOH** and (b) **I-NH<sub>3</sub>** synthesized at various pH levels.



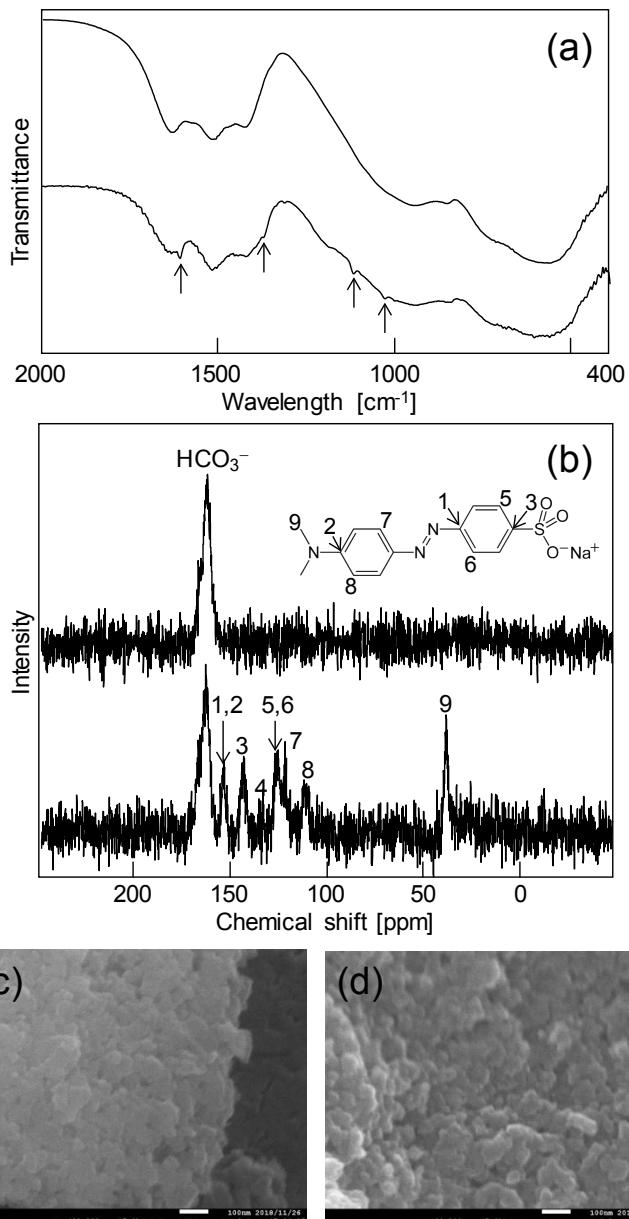
**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  CPMAS NMR spectra of (a) I-NaOH and (b) I-NH<sub>3</sub> synthesized at various pH levels.



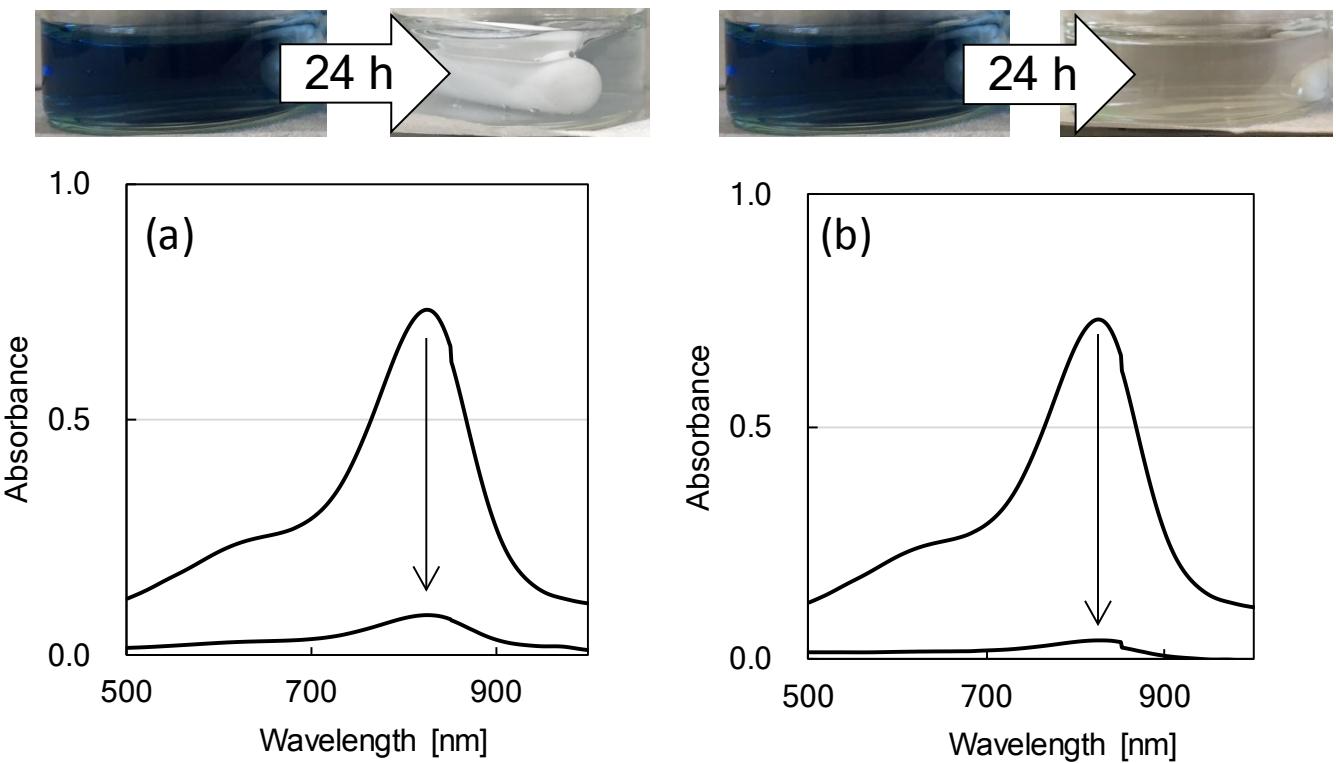
**Figure S3.** PXRD patterns of (a) **I-NaOH** and (b) **I-NH<sub>3</sub>** synthesized at various pH levels.



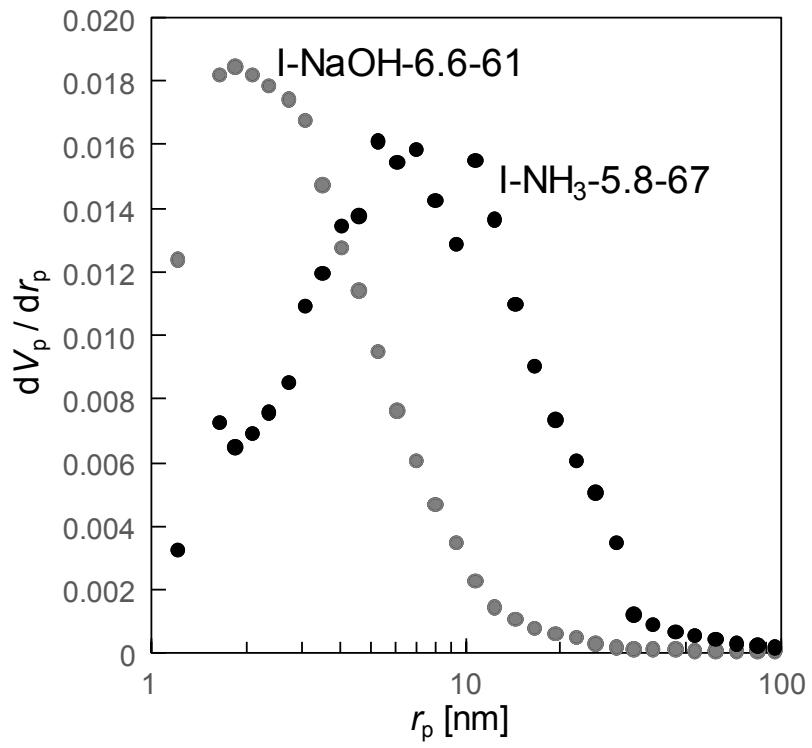
**Figure S4.** TG-GC data of (left) **I-NaOH-7.8-216** and (right) **I-NH<sub>3</sub>-7.8-165**.



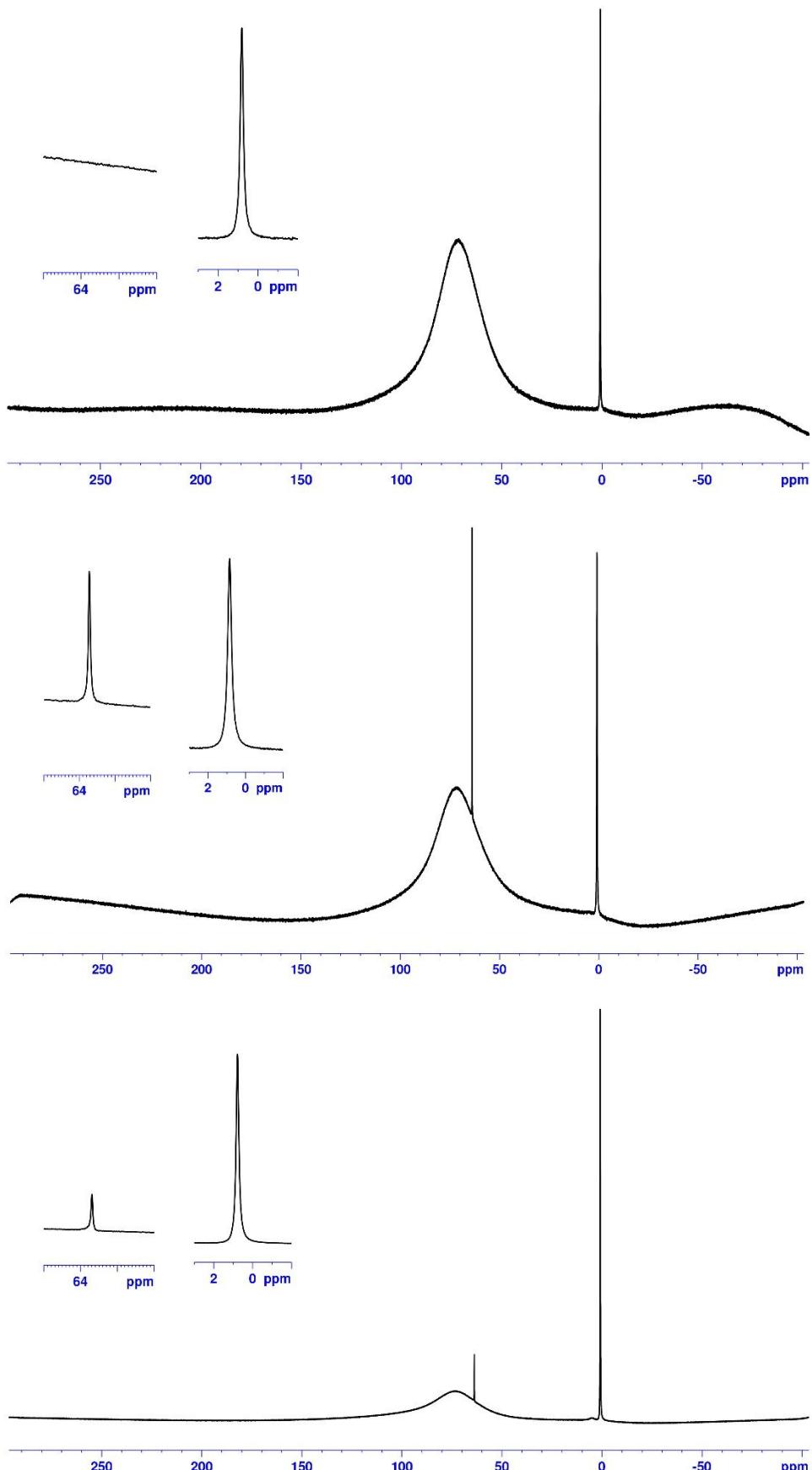
**Figure S5.** (a) IR and (b) <sup>13</sup>C MAS NMR of I-NH<sub>3</sub>-8.6-90 (top) before and (bottom) after MO adsorption. Arrows in (a) indicates the signals of MO. SEM images of I-NH<sub>3</sub>-8.6-90 (c) before and (d) after MO adsorption. White bars in (c) and (d) indicate 100 nm.



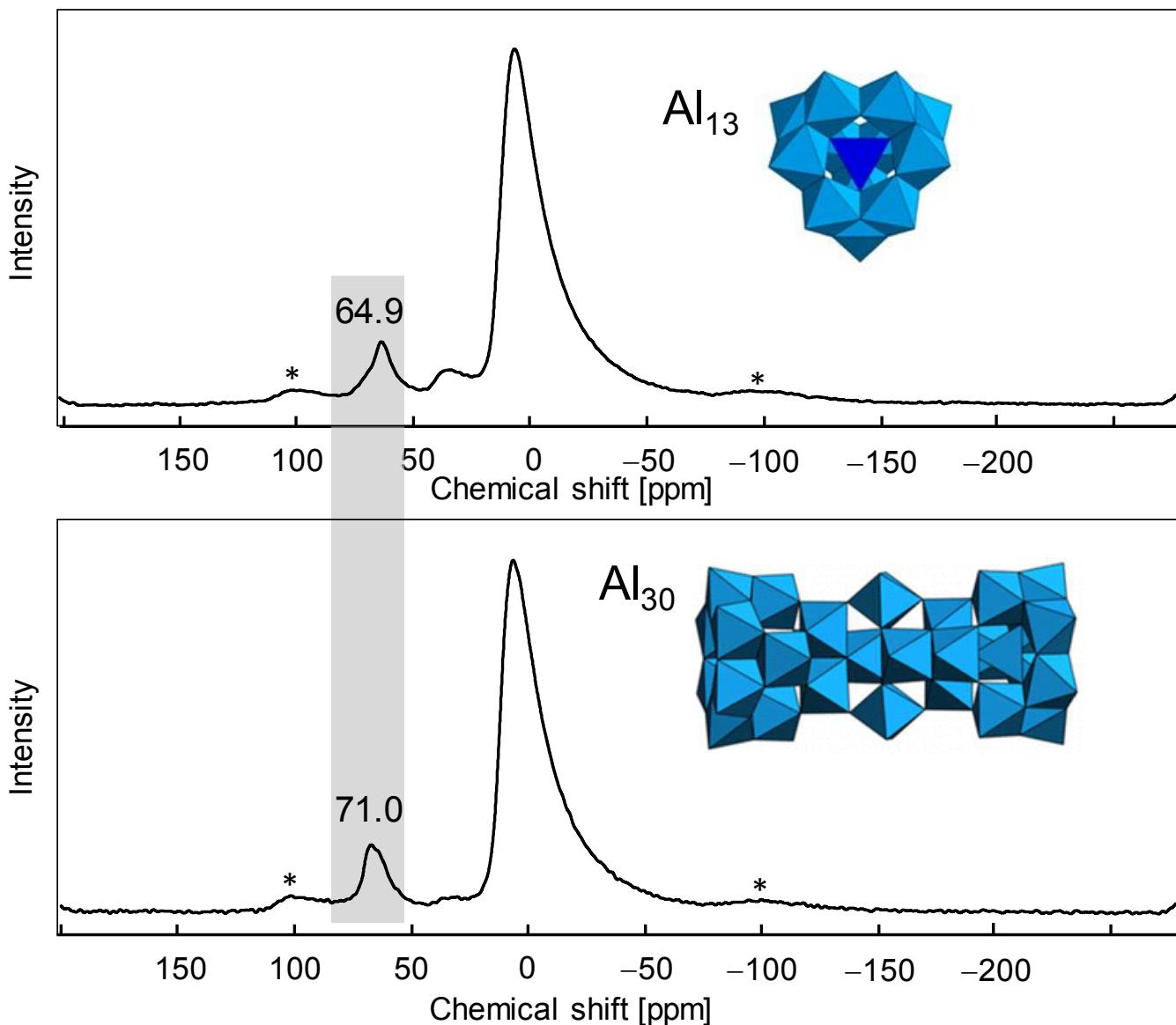
**Figure S6.** UV-vis spectra and photo images of aqueous solutions of phosphoric acid before (initial phosphate ion concentration  $362 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ ) and after the addition of  $150 \text{ mg}$  ( $1.4 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mmol}$ ) of (a) **I-NaOH-6.6-61** or (b) **I-NH<sub>3</sub>-5.8-67**. The amount of phosphate ions was analyzed by the molybdenum blue method (see the experimental section).



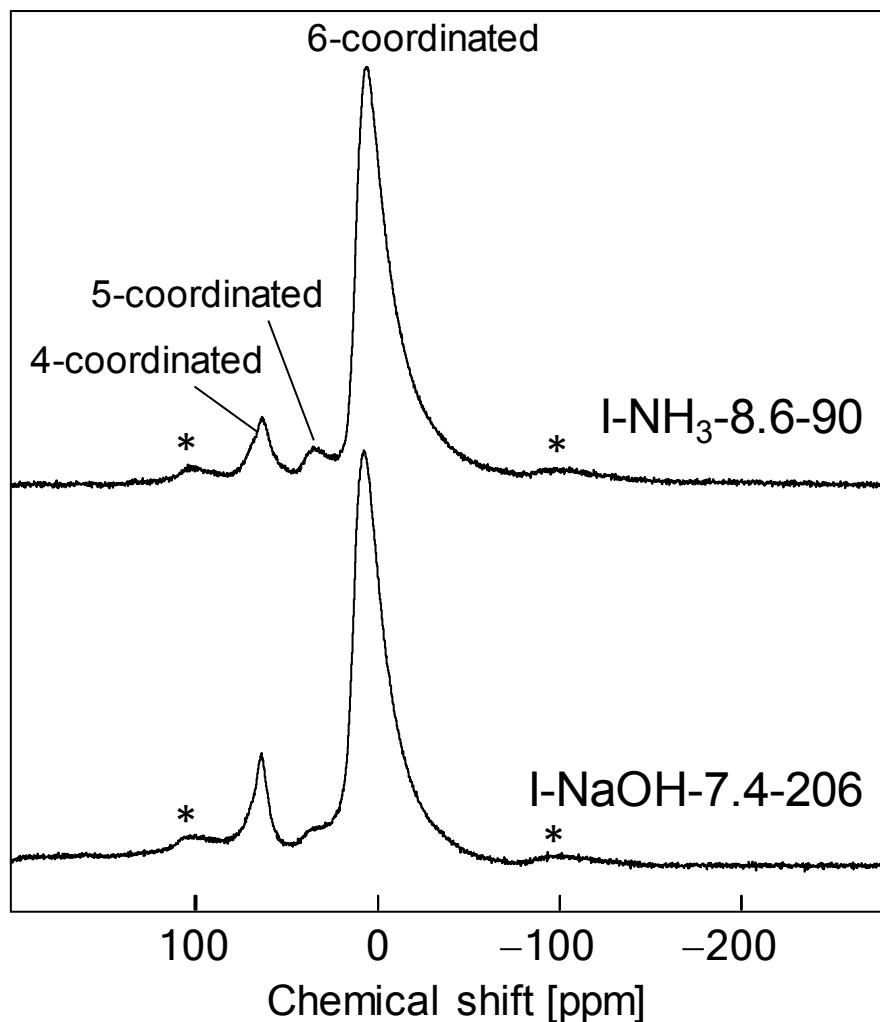
**Figure S7.** Pore size distributions of I-NaOH-6.6-61 and I-NH<sub>3</sub>-5.8-67.



**Figure S8.**  $^{27}\text{Al}$ -NMR spectra of (top)  $1 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{aq}$ ,  $\text{Al}_{13}$  solution prepared with (middle)  $\text{NaOH}$  or (bottom)  $\text{NH}_3$ . Note that  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{aq}$  contains only 6-coordinated aluminum species ( $[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ ). Broad signals are due to an NMR tube.



**Figure S9.**  $^{27}\text{Al}$  MAS NMR spectra ( $^{27}\text{Al} = 104.27$  MHz, MAS = 10 kHz) of aluminum hydroxide-bicarbonates synthesized with (top)  $\text{Al}_{13}$  or (bottom)  $\text{Al}_{30}$ . Asterisks denote spinning side bands.



**Figure S10.**  $^{27}\text{Al}$  MAS NMR spectra ( $^{27}\text{Al} = 104.27$  MHz, MAS = 10 kHz) of **I-NH<sub>3</sub>-8.6-90** and **I-NaOH-7.4-206**. Asterisks denote spinning side bands.