



Journal Name

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## Supporting Information

### 1. Calculation methods

Before the single-point energy calculation, geometry optimization was done. The integration in reciprocal space was performed with a Monkhorst-Pack grid with a  $7 \times 2 \times 5$   $k$ -point used for the bulk boehmite of size  $2.90 \times 12.34 \times 3.74 \text{ \AA}^3$ . The self-consistent convergence accuracy was set at  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  eV/atom, the convergence criterion for the force between atoms was  $3 \times 10^{-2}$  eV/atom, and the maximum displacement was  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  Å.

**Table S1.** Optimized bulk lattice parameters of the  $\gamma$ -AlOOH crystal: our atomic orbital DFT calculations versus other DFT and experimental results.

Lattice parameter (Å)	GGA + PBE	GGA + PAW	Experimental result <sup>1</sup>	Experimental result <sup>2</sup>
a	2.90	2.90	2.87	2.85
b	12.18	11.97	12.23	12.24
c	3.73	3.71	3.69	3.69

**Table S2.** Parameters used for the calculation of the adsorption energy.

Crystal plane	100	010	001
Number of atoms	112 (+10) <sup>a</sup>	68 (+10) <sup>a</sup>	112 (+10) <sup>a</sup>
Slab thickness (Å)	15	15	15
Surface areas (Å <sup>2</sup> )	92.4	43.6	71.8
Surface periodicity	$1b \times 2c$	$2a \times 2c$	$2a \times 1b$
k-mesh	$1 \times 1 \times 1$	$1 \times 1 \times 1$	$1 \times 1 \times 1$

<sup>a</sup> Corresponding to three water molecules and one metal cation.

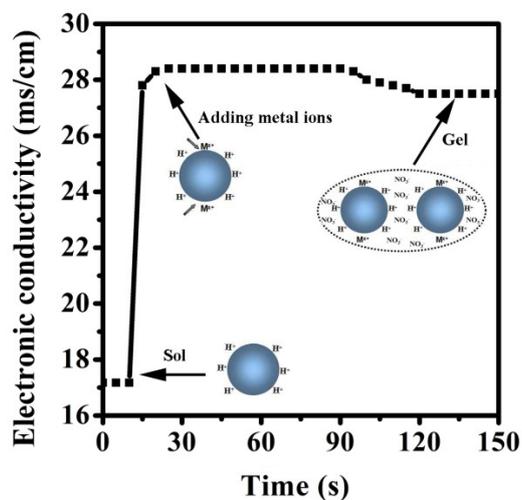


Fig. S1 The electrical conductivity change in  $\gamma$ -AlOOH sol-gel transformation.

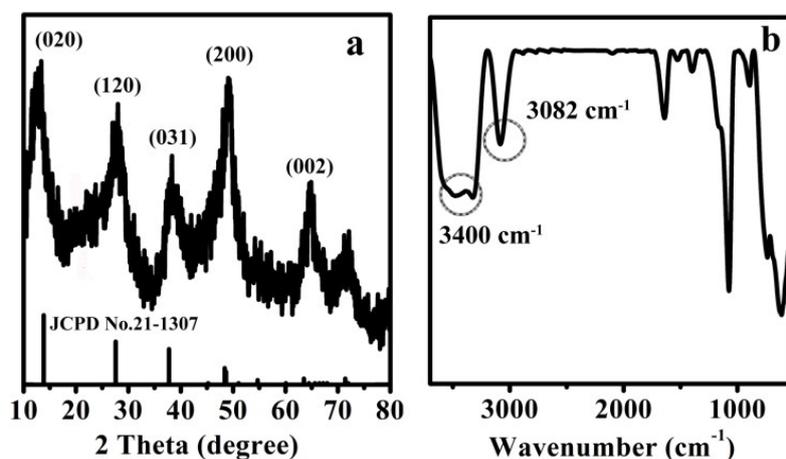


Fig. S2 The FTIR spectrum of as-prepared  $\gamma$ -AlOOH.

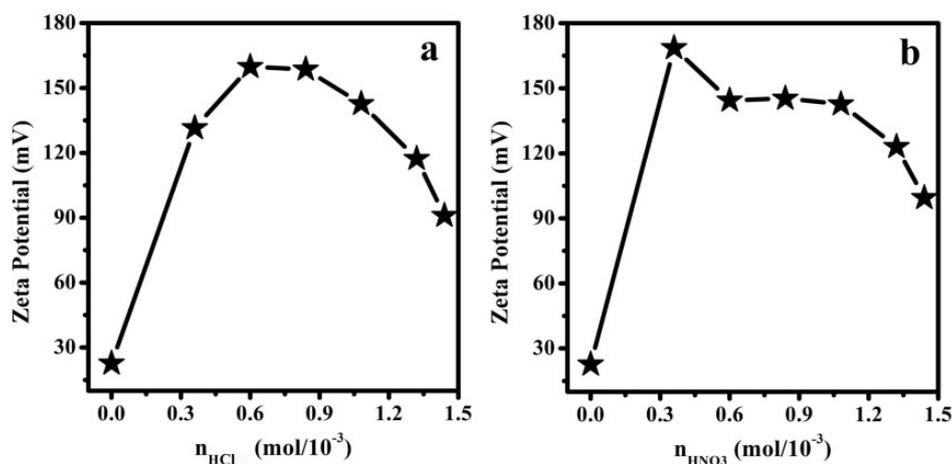


Fig. S3 Zeta potential of  $\gamma$ -AlOOH sol by adding (a) HCl and (b)  $\text{HNO}_3$ .

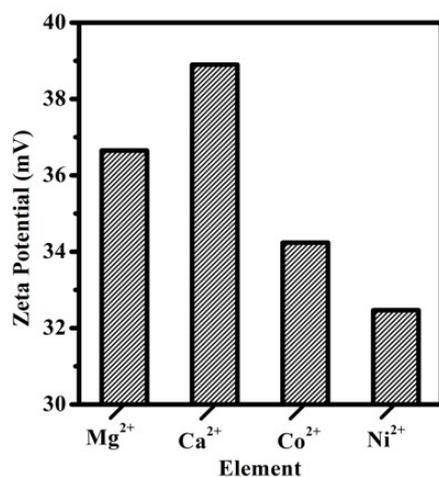


Fig. S4 Zeta potential of  $\gamma$ -AlOOH sol by adding different metal cations.

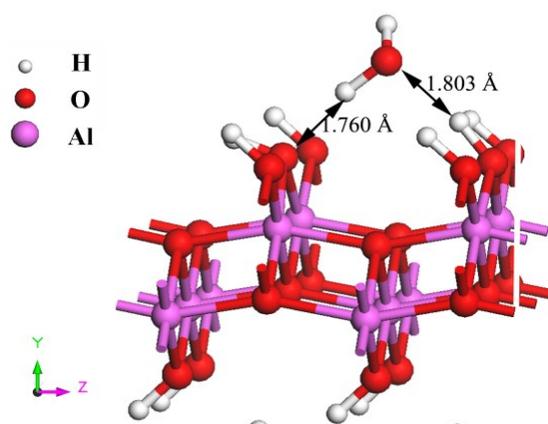


Fig.S5 Optimized structure of H<sub>2</sub>O on (010) crystal face.

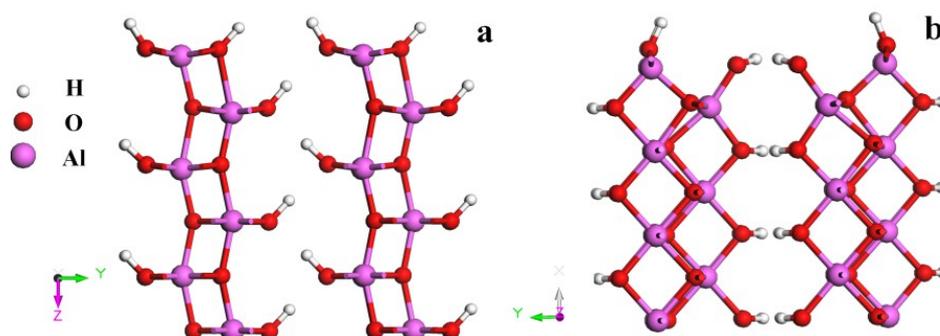
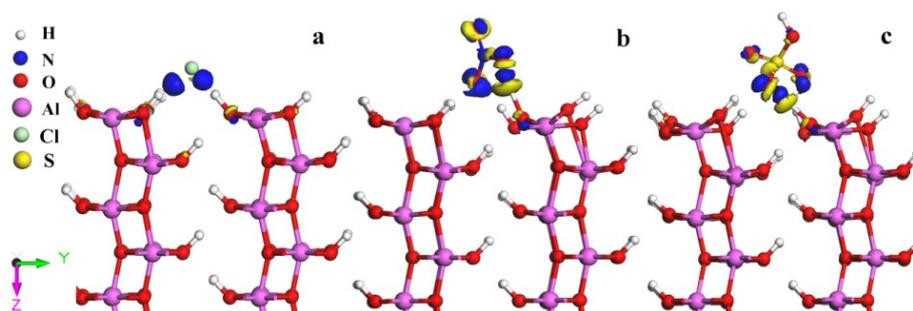
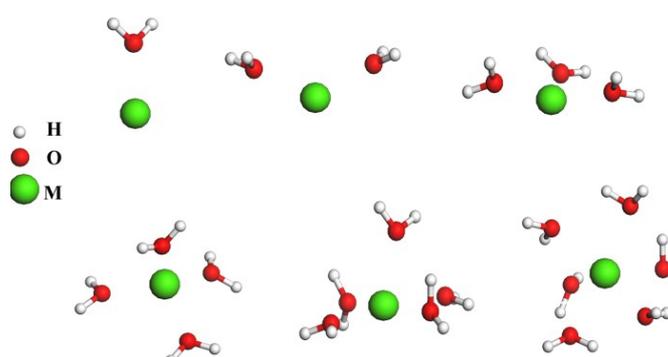


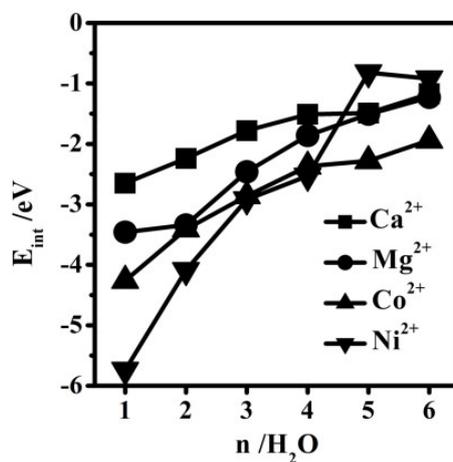
Fig. S6 Optimized structure of (a) hydroxylated (001) crystal face and (b) hydroxylated (100) crystal face.



**Fig. S7** Total charge density of (a)  $\text{Cl}^-$ , (b)  $\text{NO}_3^-$  and (c)  $\text{HSO}_4^-$  on hydroxylated (001) crystal face. The blue and yellow regions represent charge accumulation and depletion, respectively.



**Fig. S8** The optimized geometry of  $\text{M}^{2+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$  complex (M= Mg, Ca, Co, Ni).



**Fig. S9** Incremental binding energies for  $\text{M}^{2+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  complex, taking  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  as representative.

## References

1. C. E. Corbato, T. R. Tettenhorst and G. G. Christoph, *Clay. Clay. Miner.*, 1985, **33**, 71-75.
2. P. P. Reichertz and W. J. Yost, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1946, **14**, 495-501