

Supporting Information for

One-pot synthesis of highly porous anionic hypercrosslinked polymer for ultrafast adsorption of organic pollutants

Rui Shen,^a Xiaodong Yan,^a Ying-Jun Guan,^a Wei Zhu,^a Tao Li,^a Xun-Gao Liu,^c Yunxing Li,^a and Zhi-Guo Gu^{*a,b}

^a Key Laboratory of Synthetic and Biological Colloids, Ministry of Education, School of Chemical and Material Engineering, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China. Tel: +86-510-85917090, Fax: +86-510-85917763, E-mail: zhiguogu@jiangnan.edu.cn

^b International Joint Research Center for Photoresponsive Molecules and Materials, School of Chemical and Material Engineering, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China.

^c College of Material, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 310036, China

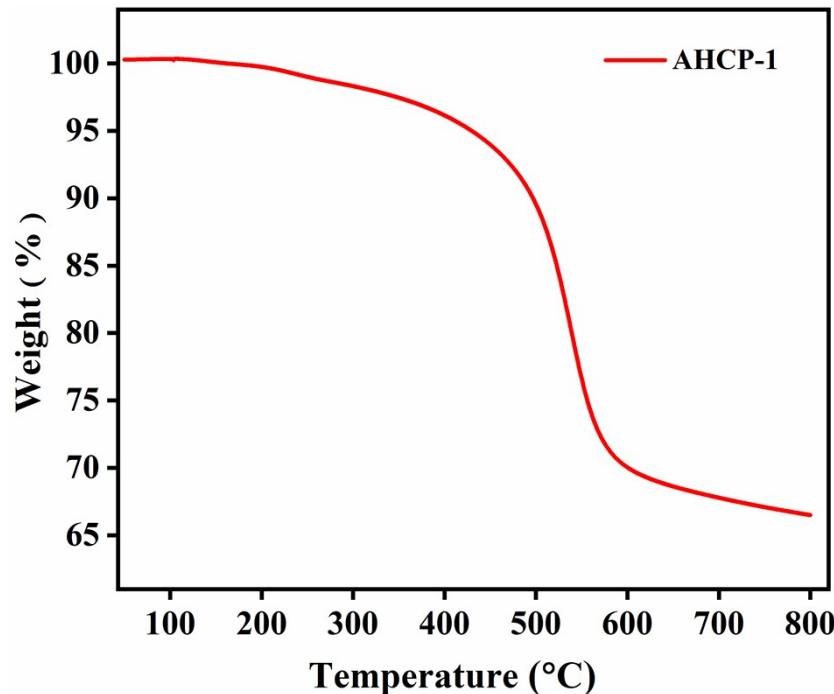


Fig. S1 TG curve of AHCP-1 under N₂ atmosphere.

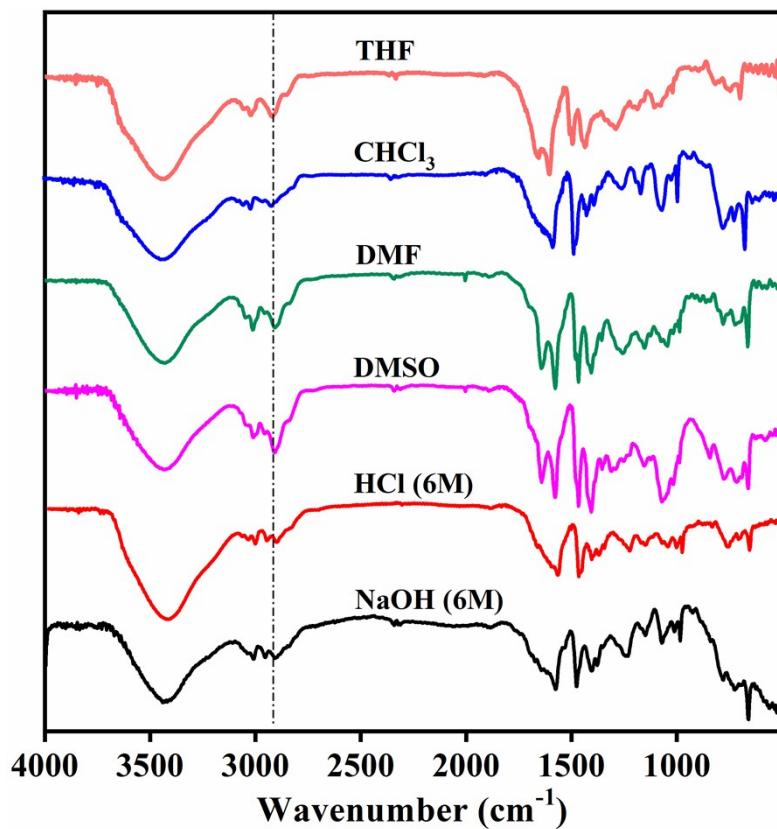


Fig. S2 FT-IR of AHCP-1 after treatment for one week in different solvents.

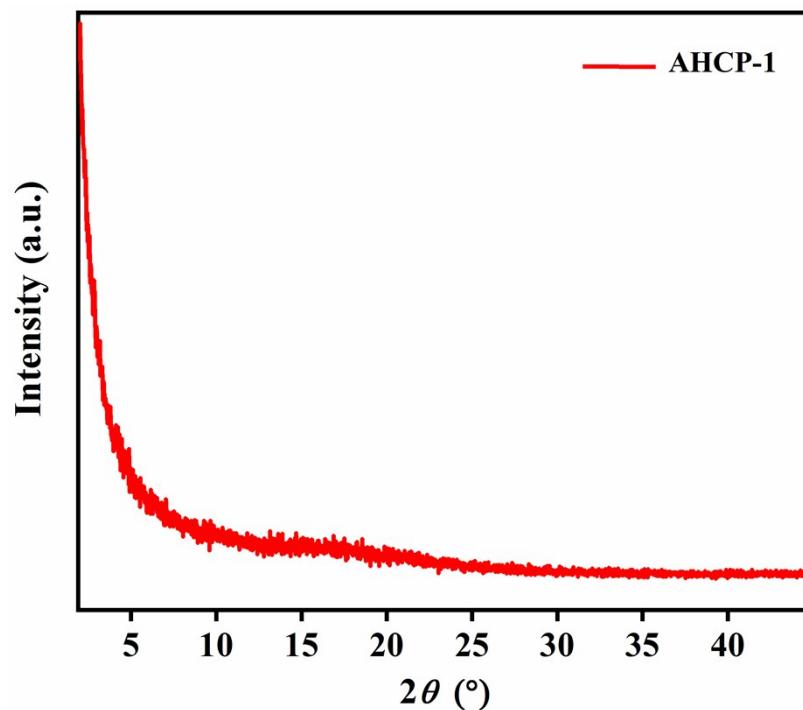


Fig. S3 The PXRD pattern of AHCP-1 at wide angel showing broad diffraction for thick amorphous pore wall.

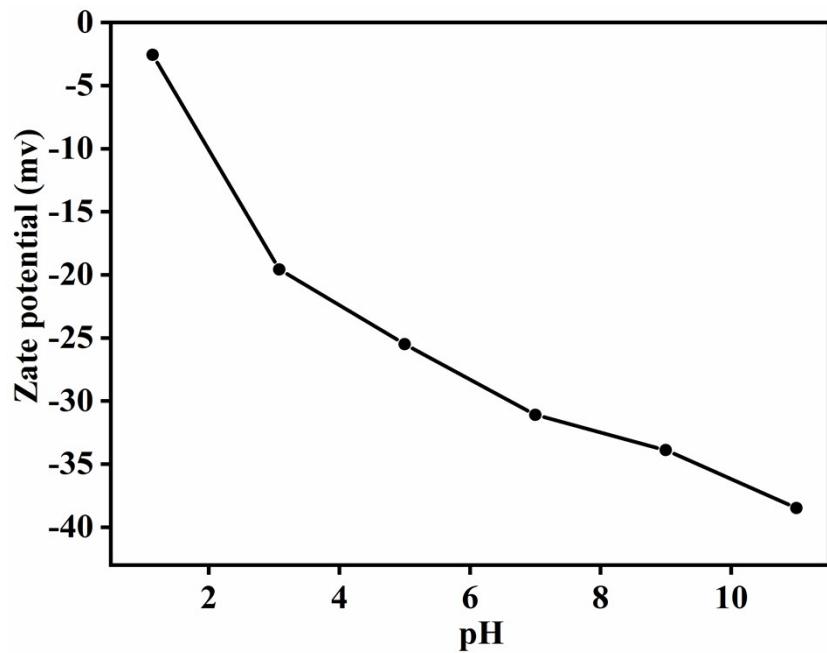


Fig. S4 Zeta potential vs. pH value of AHCP-1.

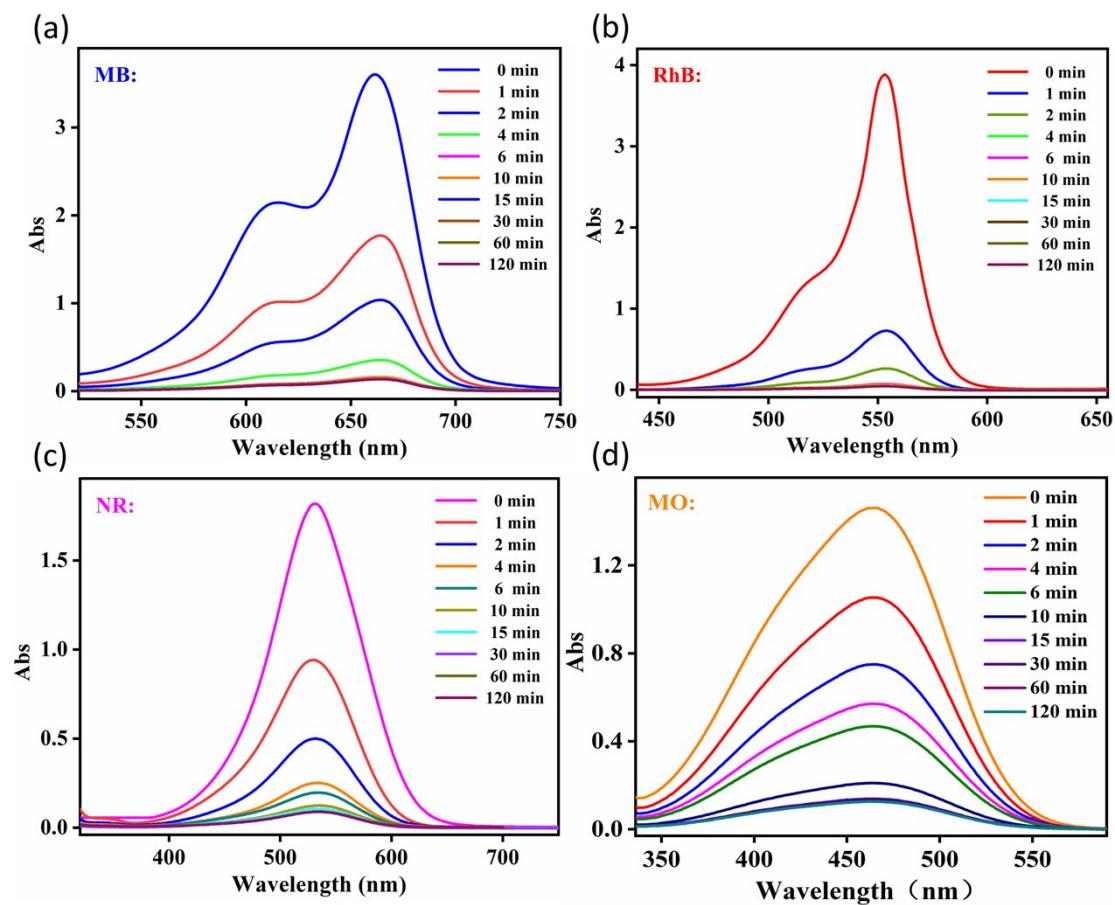


Fig. S5 Time-dependant electronic absorption spectral change (from 0 to 120 minutes) of the dyes at initial concentration of $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. (a) MB, (b) RhB, (c) NR, (d) MO.

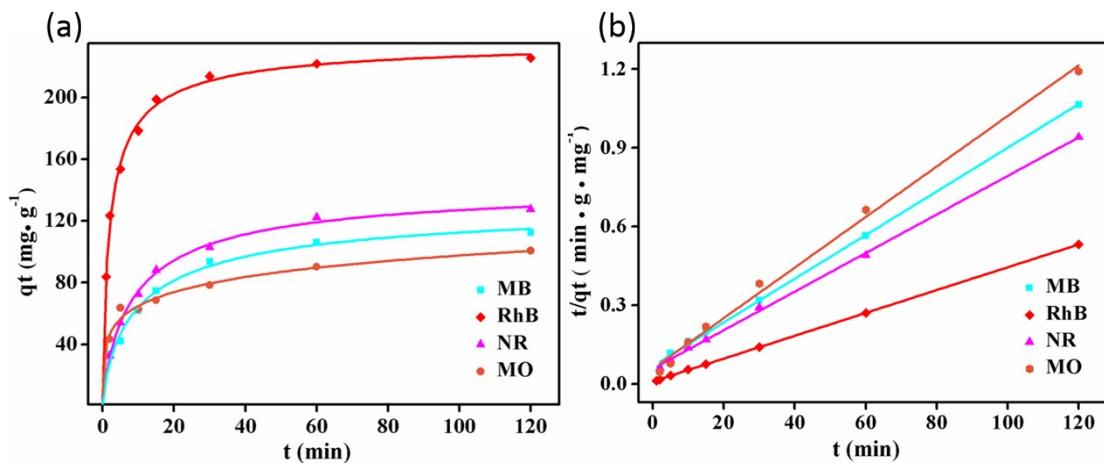


Fig. S6 (a) Effect of contact time on the dyes adsorption at initial concentration of 200 mg L^{-1} . (b) Pseudo-second-order kinetics of dyes adsorption.

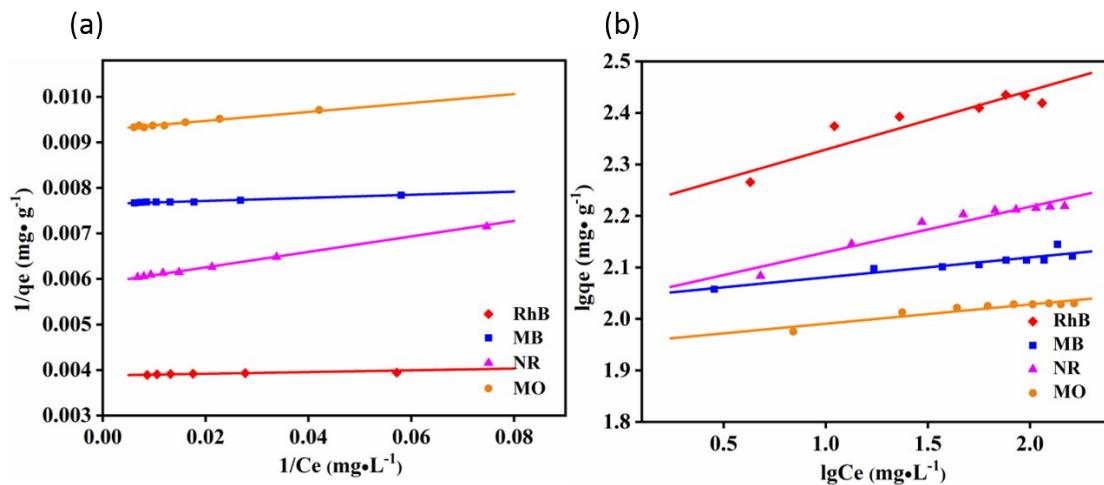


Fig. S7 Linear regression using Langmuir isotherm model (a) and Freundlich isotherm model (b) for RhB, MB, NR, and MO on **AHCP-1**.

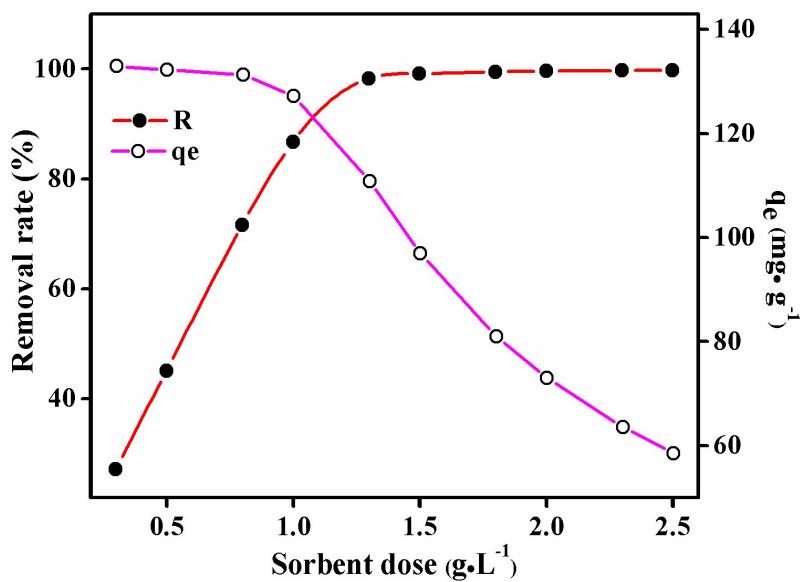


Fig. S8 The effect of AHCP-1 dose on the adsorption of MB.

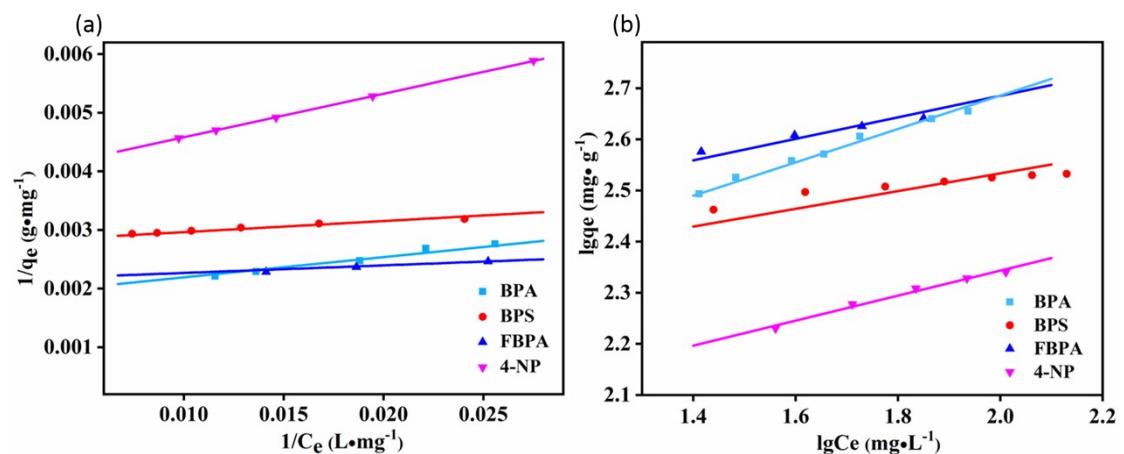


Fig. S9 Linear regression using Langmuir isotherm model (a) and Freundlich isotherm model (b) for BPA, BPS, FBPA, and 4-NP on AHCP-1.

Table S1. Additional six building blocks and yields of hypercrosslinking reactions.

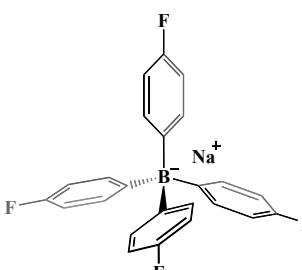
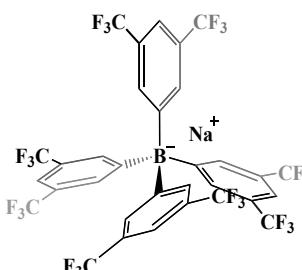
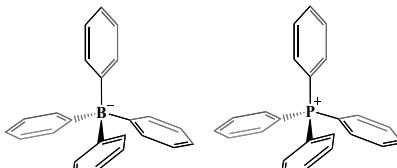
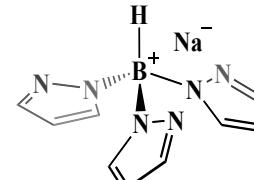
| No. | Chemical names | Building units | Yield |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| 1 | Sodium tetrakis(4-fluorophenyl)borate |  | 33.5% |
| 2 | Sodium tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] borate |  | 0.4% |
| 3 | Tetraphenylphosphonium tetraphenylborate |  | 74% |
| 4 | Sodium tris(1-pyrazolyl)borohydride |  | 0% |

Table S2. Average weight change before and after soaking in solvent for one week.

| Solvents | Original weight (mg) | Soaked weight (mg) | Weight retention rate |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| THF | 20.3 | 19.6 | 96.6% |
| CHCl ₃ | 20.1 | 20.0 | 98.0% |
| DMF | 20.7 | 20.0 | 96.6% |
| DMSO | 19.8 | 18.9 | 95.4% |
| aqueous HCl (6 M) | 19.5 | 19.1 | 97.9% |
| aqueous NaOH (6 M) | 20.2 | 19.8 | 98.0% |

Table S3. Isotherm Parameters for the Adsorption of dyes onto **AHCP-1**

| | Langmuir isotherm | | | Freundlich isotherm | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | b (L·mg ⁻¹) | q_{\max} (mg·g ⁻¹) | R^2 | K_f (L·mg ⁻¹) | n | R^2 |
| MB | 2.263 | 130.7 | 0.996 | 112.5 | 30.99 | 0.838 |
| RhB | 1.879 | 258.4 | 0.997 | 158.4 | 9.081 | 0.916 |
| NR | 0.348 | 169.2 | 0.975 | 96.36 | 54.17 | 0.918 |
| MO | 0.944 | 107.9 | 0.981 | 88.81 | 25.08 | 0.865 |

Table S4. Summary of the maximum adsorption capacity (q_{\max}) of Rhodamine B (RhB) on various adsorbents.

| Adsorbent | q_{\max} /mg g ⁻¹ | References |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------|
| C_carnauba_CaCl ₂ | 39.218 | S1 |
| Char AC | 189.8 | S2 |
| MoS ₂ | 49.2 | S3 |
| MWCNT-COOH | 42.68 | S4 |
| Carboxy-GO/zeolite | 34.13 | S5 |
| FGNC | 33.2 | S6 |
| Cd ₆ (L) ₂ (bib) ₂ (DMA) ₄ | 67 | S7 |
| AHCP-1 | 255 | This work |

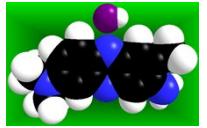
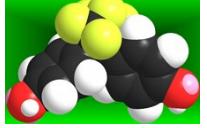
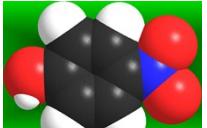
Table S5. Isotherm Parameters for the Adsorption of Phenolic derivatives micropollutants onto **AHCP-1**.

| | Langmuir isotherm | | | Freundlich isotherm | | |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | b (L · mg ⁻¹) | q_{\max} (mg · g ⁻¹) | R^2 | K_f (L · mg ⁻¹) | n | R^2 |
| BPA | 0.054 | 540.5 | 0.992 | 0.310 | 3.059 | 0.986 |
| BPS | 0.146 | 361.1 | 0.994 | 0.339 | 5.767 | 0.877 |
| FBPA | 0.165 | 467.2 | 0.993 | 0.354 | 4.751 | 0.987 |
| 4-NP | 0.052 | 260.4 | 0.998 | 0.268 | 4.088 | 0.980 |

Table S6. Summary of the maximum adsorption capacity (q_{\max}) of Bisphenol A (BPA) on various adsorbents.

| Adsorbent | q_{\max} /mg g ⁻¹ | References |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| P-CDP | 88 | S8 |
| magnetic rGOs | 48.74 | S9 |
| GQ-02 | 313.5 | S10 |
| W20N | 432.34 | S11 |
| graphene | 181.82 | S12 |
| EPI-CDP | 84 | S13 |
| PP-g-GMA-OA | 45.59 | S14 |
| AHCP-1 | 540.5 | This work |

Table S7. Structural parameters for the eight organic pollutants.

| Organic Pollutants | Space-filling model | Chemical class | Molar mass (g·mol ⁻¹) | Molecular 3-D size (Å) |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Methylene blue (MB) |  | Cationic dye | 319.8 | 17.043×8.243×6.815 |
| Rhodamine B (RhB) |  | Cationic dye | 479.01 | 18.089×14.296×8.265 |
| Neutral red (NR) |  | Neutral dye | 288.77 | 14.628×7.966×4.640 |
| Methyl orange (MO) |  | Anionic dye | 327.33 | 19.803×7.084×6.346 |
| Bisphenol A (BPA) |  | Bisphenol A analogues | 228.29 | 12.215×7.701×6.697 |
| Bisphenol S (BPS) |  | Bisphenol A analogues | 250.27 | 10.813×7.907×6.501 |
| Hexafluorobisphenol A (FBPA) |  | Bisphenol A analogues | 336.23 | 12.393×8.494×7.445 |
| 4-Nitrophenol (4-NP) |  | Phenolics | 139.11 | 9.026×6.537×3.335 |

References

- S1 V. da Silva Lacerda, J. B. López-Sotelo, A. Correa-Guimarães, S. Hernández-Navarro, M. Sánchez-Báscones, L. M. NavasGracia, P. Martín-Ramos and J. Martín-Gil, *J. Environ. Manage.*, 2015, **155**, 67–76.
- S2 T. Maneerung, J. Liew, Y. Dai, S. Kawi, C. Chong and C. H. Wang, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2016, **200**, 350–359.
- S3 X. Wang, J. Ding, S. Yao, X. Wu, Q. Feng, Z. Wang and B. Geng, *J. Mater. Chem. A.*, 2014, **2**, 15958.
- S4 O. A. Oyetade, V. O. Nyamori, B. S. Martincigh and S. B. Jonnalagadda, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 22724–22739.
- S5 Y. Yu, B. N. Murthy, J. G. Shapter, K. T. Constantopoulos, N. H. Voelcker and A. V. Ellis, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2013, **260**, 330–338.
- S6 J. Ding, B. Li, Y. Liu, X. Yan, S. Zeng, X. Zhang and J. Zhang, *J. Mater. Chem. A.*, 2015, **3**, 832–839.
- S7 F. Y. Yi, J. P. Li, D. Wu and Z. M. Sun, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 11475–11482.
- S8 A. Alsbaiee, B. J. Smith, L. Xiao, Y. Ling, D. E. Helbling and W. R. Dichtel, *Nature.*, 2015, **529**, 190.
- S9 Z. X. Jin, X. X. Wang, Y. B. Sun, Y. J. Ai and X. K. Wang, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2015, **49**, 9168–9175.
- S10 G. Q. Xiao, L. C. Fu and A. M. Li, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2012, **191**, 171–176.
- S11 G. Liu, J. Ma, X. Li and Q. Qin, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2009, **164**, 1275–1280.
- S12 J. Xu, L. Wang and Y. F. Zhu, *Langmuir*, 2012, **28**, 8418–8425.
- S13 N. Morin-Crini and G. Crini, *Prog. Polym. Sci.*, 2013, **38**, 344–368.
- S14 X. Y Zhou, J. F Wei, K. Liu, N. N Liu and B. Zhou, *Langmuir*, 2014, **30**, 13861–13868.