



Supporting Information An Active Absorbent for Cleanup of High-Concentration Strong Acid and Base Solutions

Nara Han ¹, Sol Park ¹, Byung Kwon Kaang ¹, Wooree Jang ², Hye Young Koo ^{2,*} and Won San Choi ^{1,*}

- ¹ Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Hanbat National University, 125 Dongseodaero, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-719, Korea; xoc123@naver.com (N.H.); thf6363@naver.com (S.P.); rkdqudrnjs3@naver.com (B.K.K.)
- ² Functional Composite Materials Research Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) Jeonbuk Institute of Advanced Composite Materials, 92 Chudong-ro, Bongdong-eup, Wanju-gun, Jeollabuk-do55324, Korea; 215015@kist.re.kr
- * Correspondence: koohy@kist.re.kr (H.Y.K.); choiws@hanbat.ac.kr (W.S.C.)

Experimental section

Preparation of MFS/Fe₃O₄

FeCl₃6H₂O (0.9 g) and CH₃COONa (2.4 g) were dissolved in ethylene glycol (30 mL) under vigorous stirring for 5 min at room temperature. The resulting solution was transferred to a Teflonlined autoclave bomb and heated in an oven at 200 °C for 8 h. The final product was washed 3 times with ethanol and DI water. A mixture containing EtOH (100 mL) and MNPs (200 mg) was stirred for 1 min. Then, an MFS ($2 \times 2 \times 2$ cm³) was added to the mixture, followed by ultrasonication for 10 min. After 10 min, the resulting sponge was dried in an oven at 50 °C without washing. The resulting MFS/MNP was washed 3 times with DI water and dried in an oven at 50 °C.

Preparation of MFS/Au or Ag

Gold(III) chloride trihydrate or silver(I) nitrate (0.066 g) was dissolved in EtOH (17 mL) under vigorous stirring for 5 min at room temperature. Then, an MFS ($2 \times 2 \times 2$ cm³) was added to the resulting solution, followed by stirring for 4 h. After 4 h, the resulting sponge was washed 3 times with DI water. The resulting sponge was dipped in NaBH₄ (10 mM) solution for 30 min, washed 3 times with DI water, and dried in an oven at 50 °C.

Preparation of MFS/TiO₂

Titanium tertbutoxide (7.1 mL) was dissolved in EtOH (50 mL) under vigorous stirring for 1 min at room temperature. Then, 1 mL of DI water was added to the solution, which was stirred for 30 min, and 0.5 mL of HCl solution (pH=3) was added to the resulting solution. An MFS ($2 \times 2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^3$) was added to the resulting solution, followed by stirring for 4 h. After 4 h, the resulting sponge was washed 3 times with DI water and dried in an oven at 50 °C.

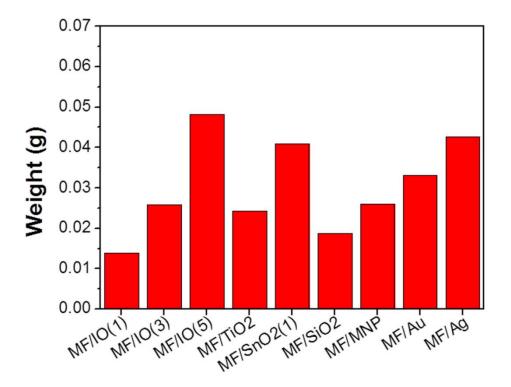


Figure S1. Weight data of various absorbents. All absorbents had a same dimensional size and volume. The measurements were repeated three times and average values were used.

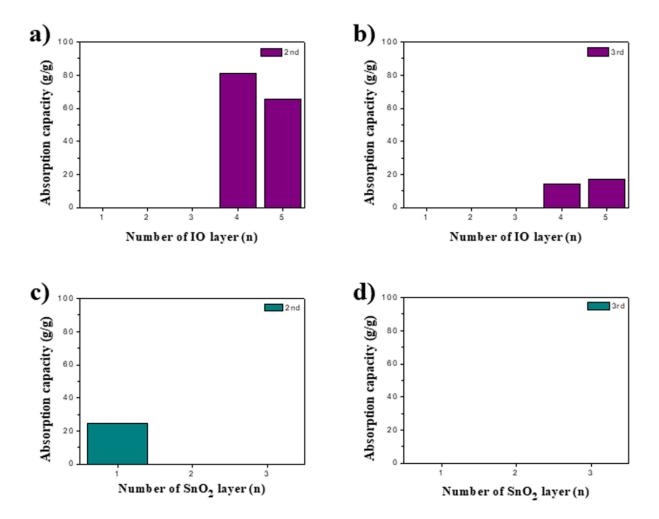


Figure S2. Recyclability test of (**a**,**b**) MFS/IO(1–5) and (**c**,**d**) MFS/SnO₂(1–3) for (**a**,**c**) 2nd and (**b**,**d**) 3rd use for the absorption of a NaOH solution (50%).

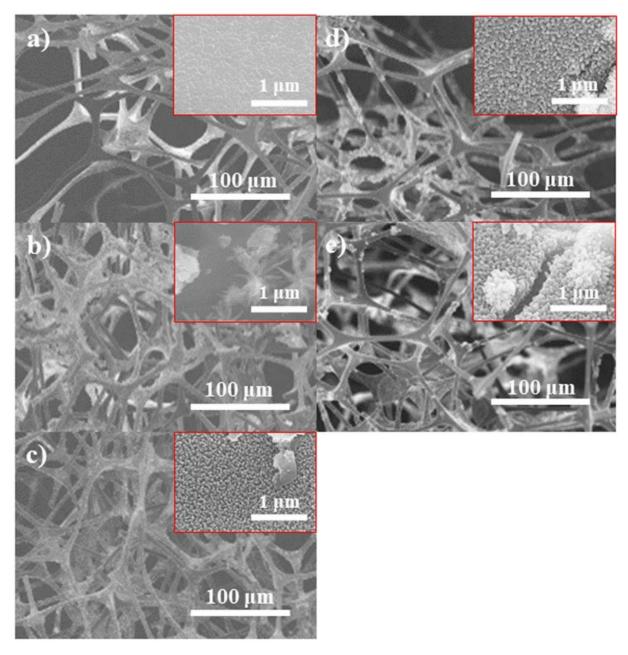


Figure S3. SEM images of MFS/IO(1–5) after the 1st absorption of a NaOH solution (50%). (a) MFS/IO(1), (b) MFS/IO(2), (c) MFS/IO(3), (d) MFS/IO(4), and (e) MFS/IO(5).

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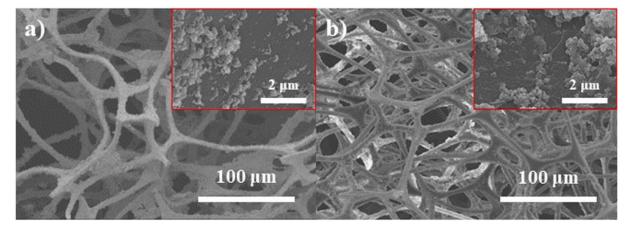


Figure S4. SEM images of MFS/Fe₃O₄ (**a**) before and (**b**) after dropping MFS/Fe₃O₄ on a NaOH solution (50%).

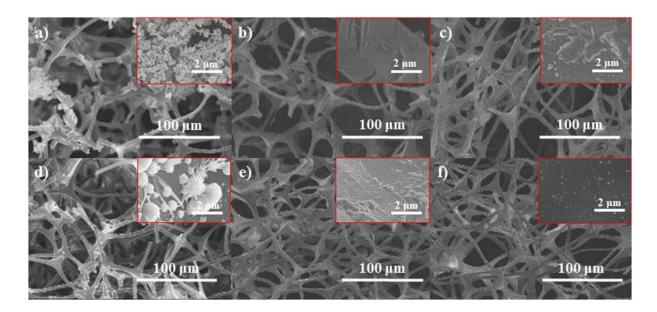


Figure S5. SEM images of MFS/SnO₂ (**a**–**c**) before and (**d**–**f**) after the 1st absorption cycle of a NaOH solution (50%). (**a**,**d**) MFS/SnO₂(1), (**b**,**e**) MFS/SnO₂(2), and (**c**,**f**) MFS/SnO₂(3).

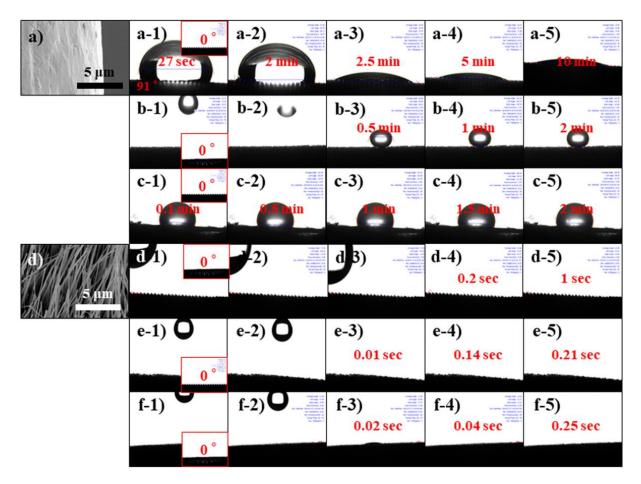


Figure S6. Contact angle and absorption time data of a droplet of 50% NaOH solution upon dropping a droplet on various absorbents or substrates. (**a1–a5**) Superhydrophilic Cu mesh with a smooth surface and (**a**) its SEM image, (**b1–b5**) MFS, (**c1–c5**) absorption pad, (**d1–d5**) superhydrophilic Cu mesh with a needlelike surface and (**d**) its SEM image, (**e1–e5**) MFS/IO(1), and (**f1–f5**) MFS/IO(5). Each inset shows the WCA of each absorbent or substrate.

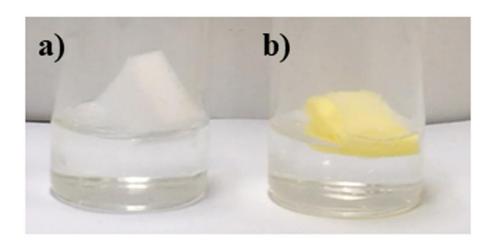


Figure S7. Drop tests of absorbents on a HCl solution (15%). (a) MFS and (b) absorption pad.

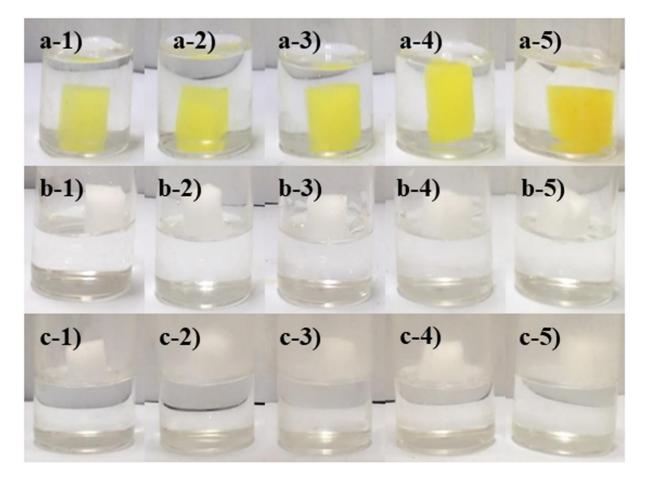


Figure S8. Recyclability test of MFS/IO(1–5) for absorption of a HCl solution (15%). (**a1–a5**) 1st absorption, (**b1–b5**) 2nd absorption, and (**c1–c5**) 3rd absorption cycle. (**a1,b1,c1**) MFS/IO(1), (**a2,b2,c2**) MFS/IO(2), (**a3,b3,c3**) MFS/IO(3), (**a4,b4,c4**) MFS/IO(4), and (**a5,b5,c5**) MFS/IO(5).