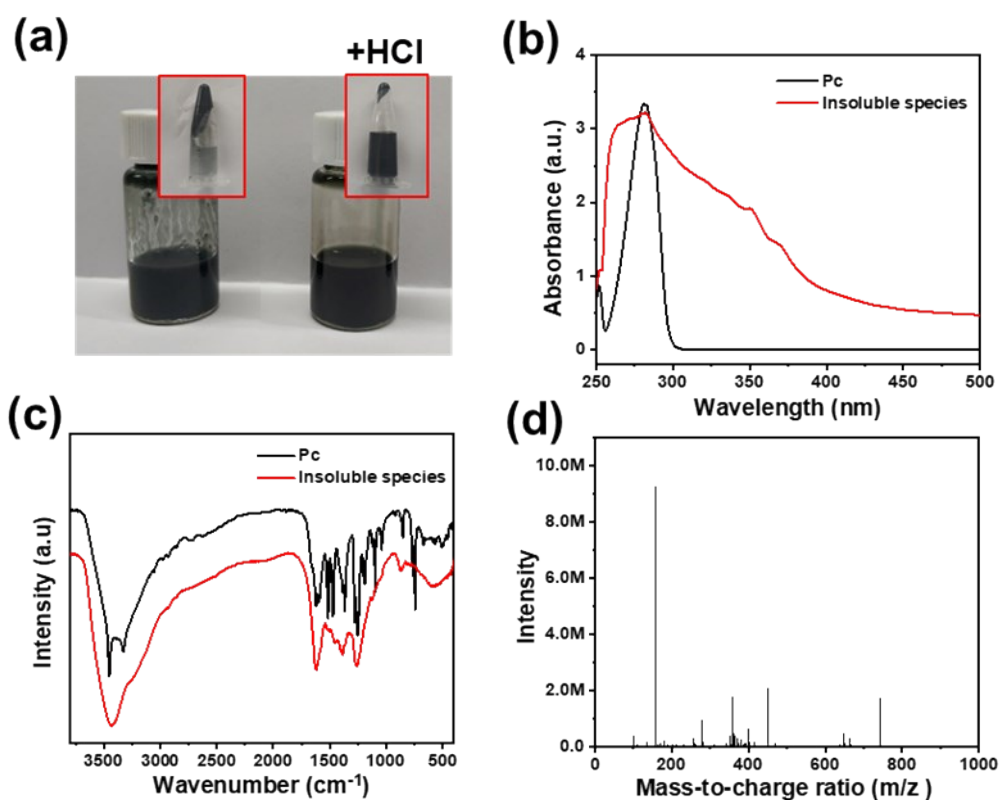


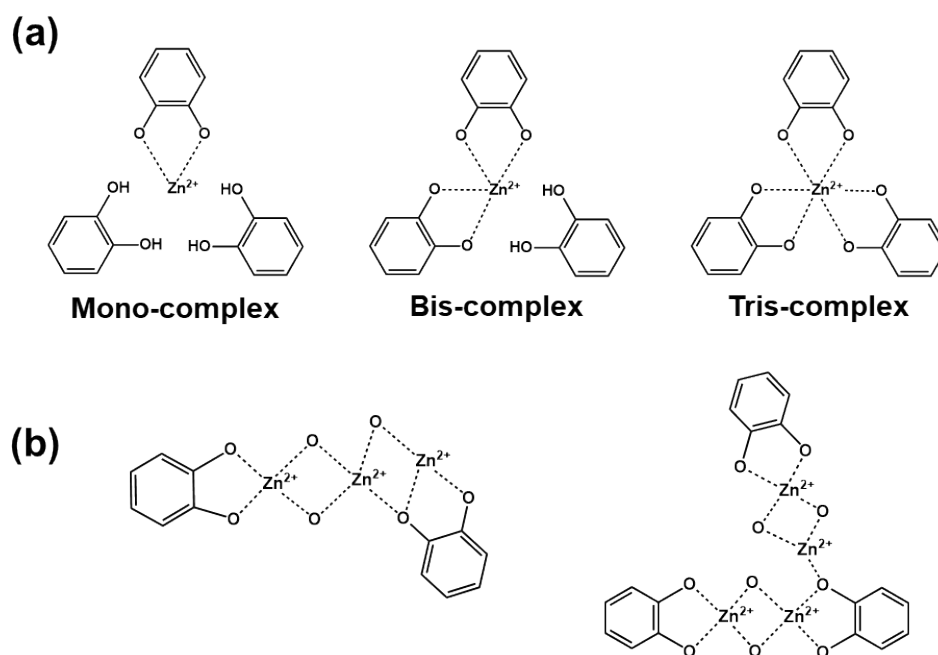
## Electronic Supplementary Information

# **“Cooking” Hierarchically Porous Carbons with Phenolic Molecules and Zinc Salts**

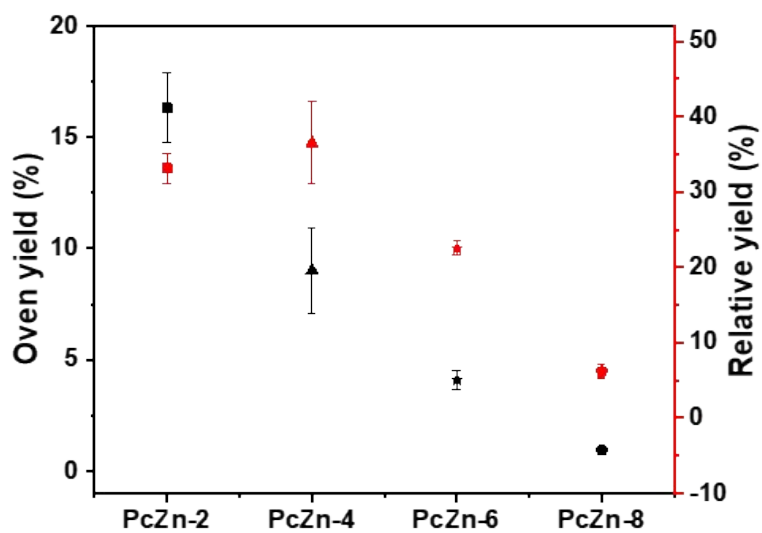
Le-Le Zhang,<sup>a‡</sup> Lei Tong,<sup>a‡</sup> Yan-Wei Ding,<sup>a</sup> Lin-Wei Chen,<sup>a</sup> Yu-Xia Bai,<sup>a</sup> Lv-Dan Liu,<sup>a</sup> and Hai-Wei Liang<sup>a\*</sup>



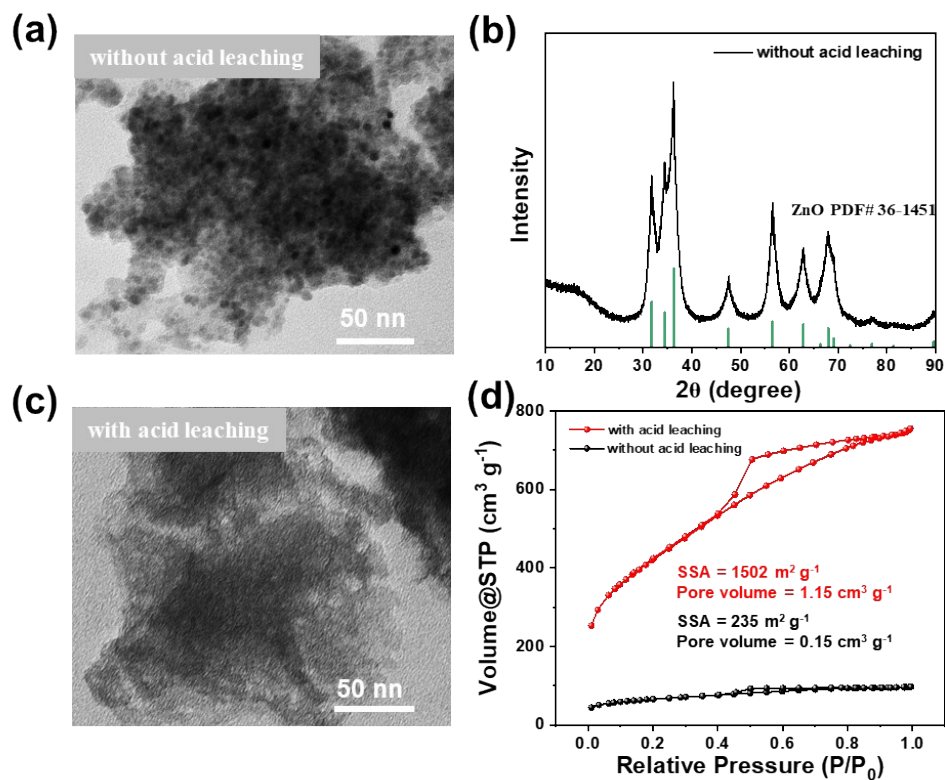
**Figure S1.** (a) UV-Vis and (b) FT-IR spectra of Pc and insoluble species. (c) ESI-MS spectra of insoluble species. The presence of a large, broad absorption tail for insoluble species spectrum from 300-500 nm, indicates an extended degree of conjugation of  $\pi$ -bonds in the polymer<sup>1-3</sup>. FT-IR spectra also manifested the presence of oligomer, as evidenced by the disappearance of four absorption peaks characteristic of the benzene ring when compared with Pc<sup>3-5</sup>. Further evidence in the mass spectrums showed the presence of oligomeric species.



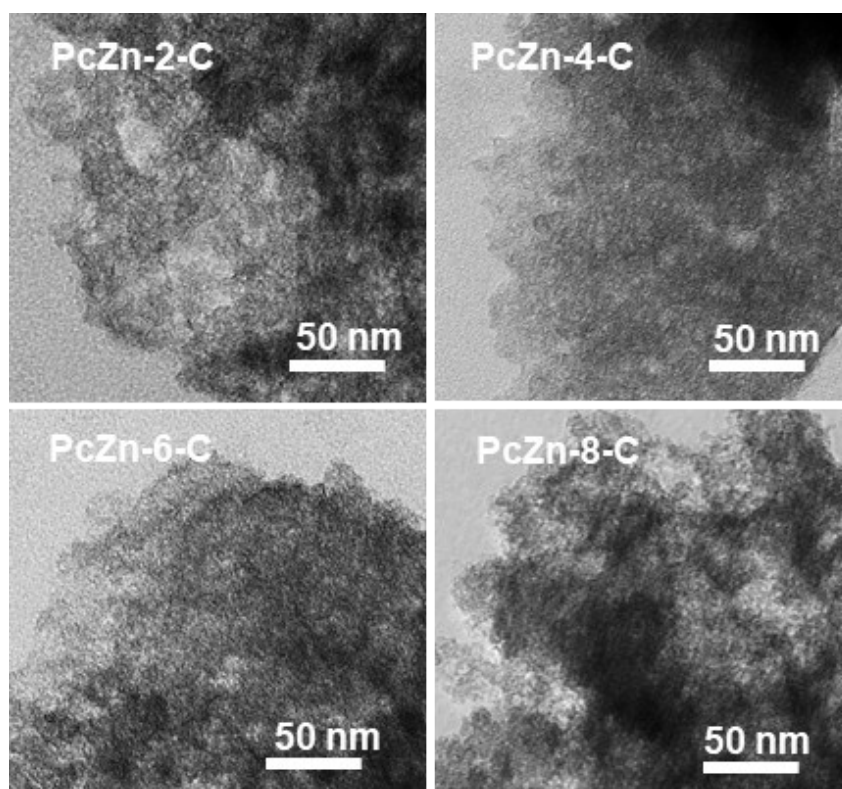
**Figure S2.** (a) Typical complexation states of Pc. (b) Hypothetical coordination mode for the vicinal di-hydroxyl group of Pc in the resulting PcZn complex.



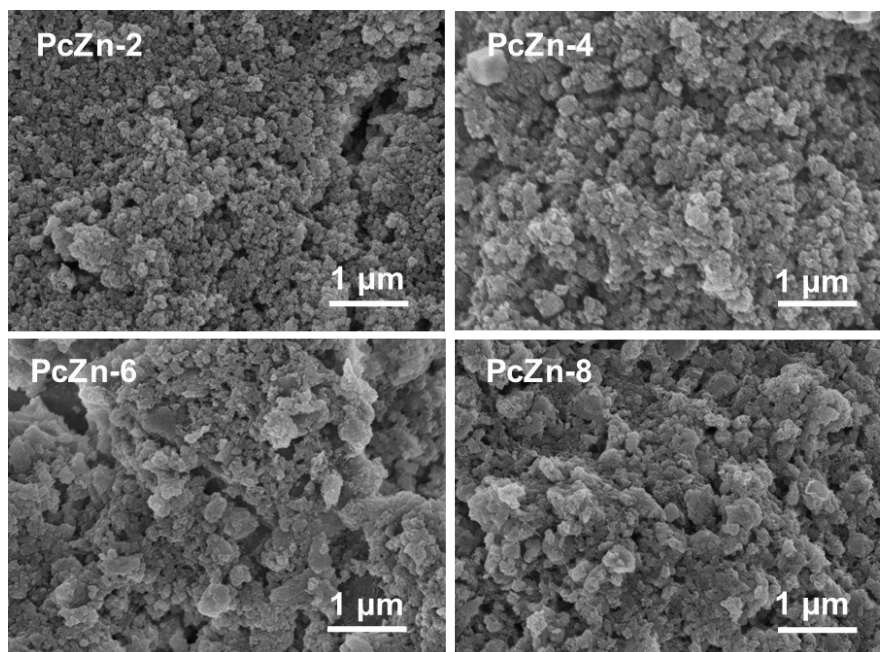
**Figure S3.** Oven yield and relative yield of PcZn. Note: Relative carbon yield refers to the ratio between oven yield and theoretical yield; theoretical yield was calculated based on the overall carbon contents in the molecule used.



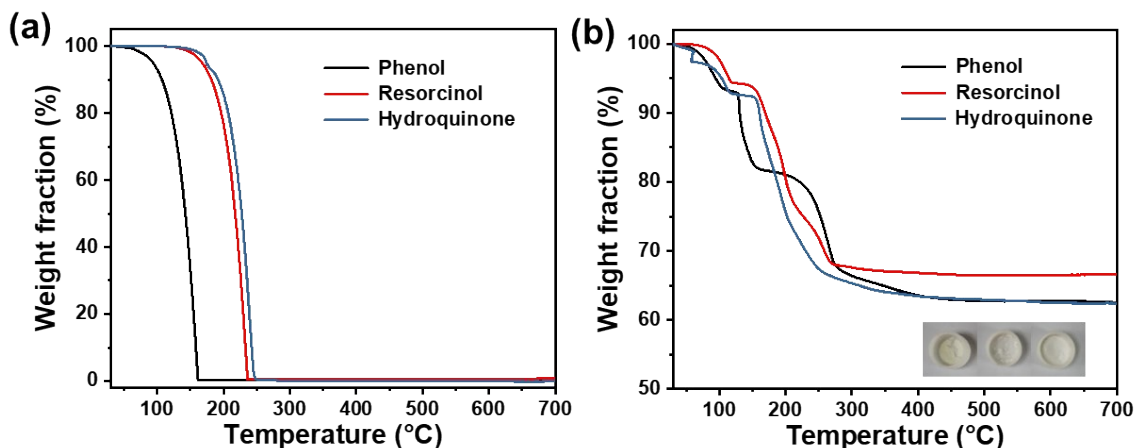
**Figure S4.** TEM images, XRD patterns and nitrogen sorption isotherms of sample obtained by pyrolysis of PcZn-4 at 600 °C with and without acid leaching.



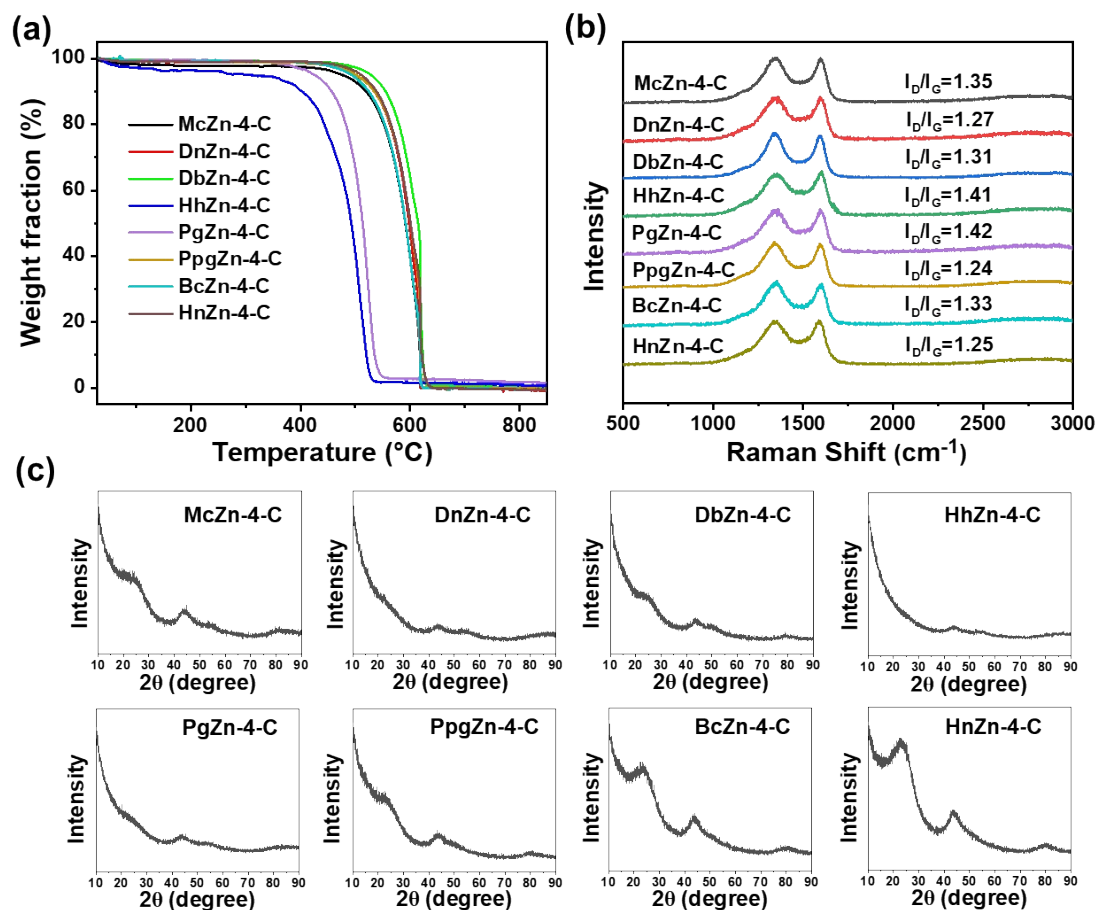
**Figure S5.** TEM images of the HPCs synthesized by different phenolic molecules



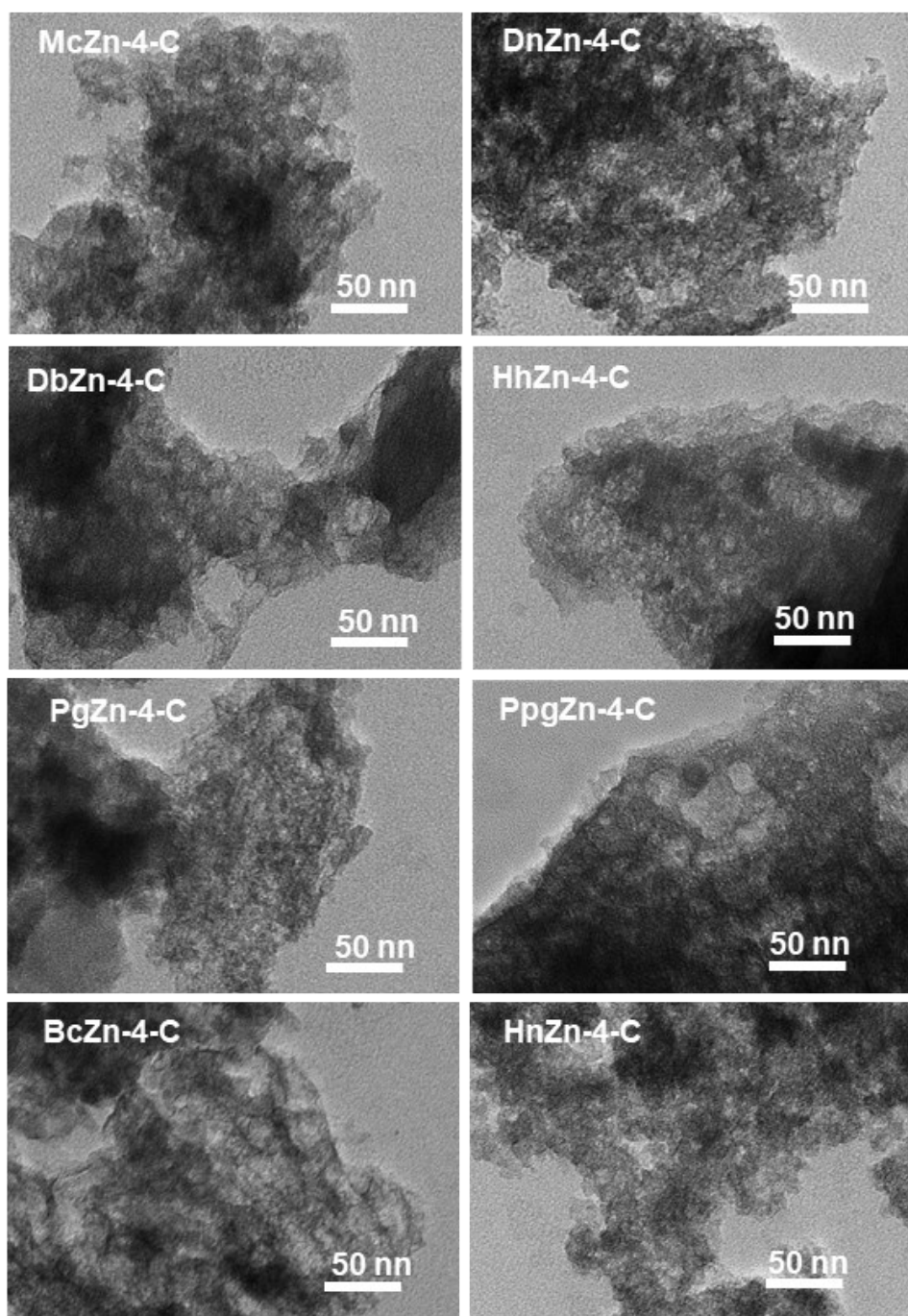
**Figure S6.** SEM images of metal complexing compounds.



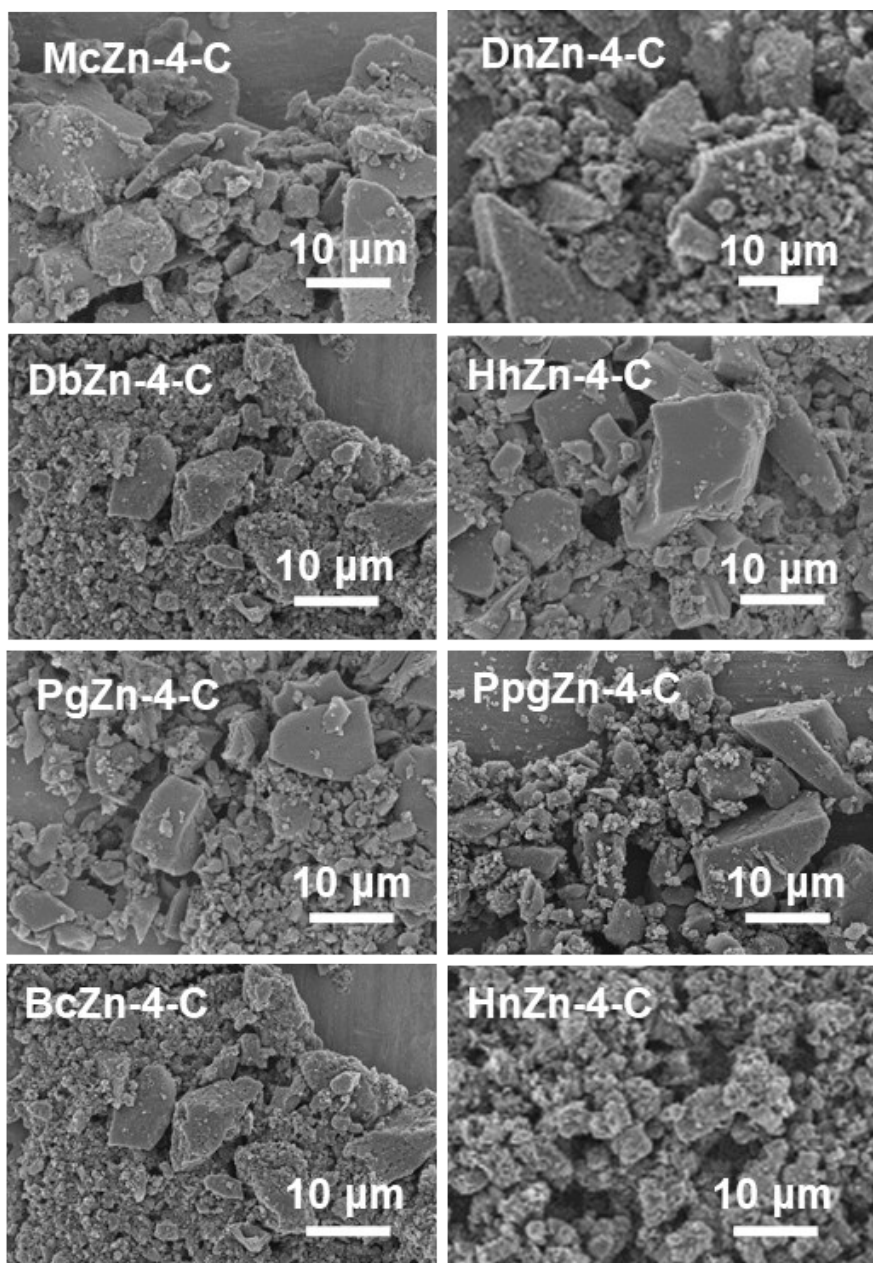
**Figure S7.** TGA curves of ligands (a) and molecule metal-ligand compounds (b) made by coordinating  $Zn^{2+}$  with phenol, resorcinol, and hydroquinone in  $N_2$  atmosphere.



**Figure S8.** TGA curves in air atmosphere (a), Raman spectra (b) and XRD patterns (c) of the HPCs synthesized from different phenolic molecules.

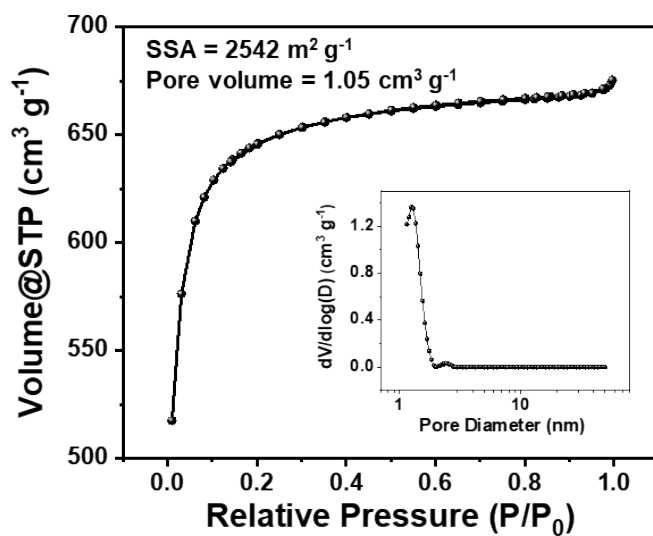


**Figure S9.** TEM images of the HPCs synthesized by different phenolic molecules.

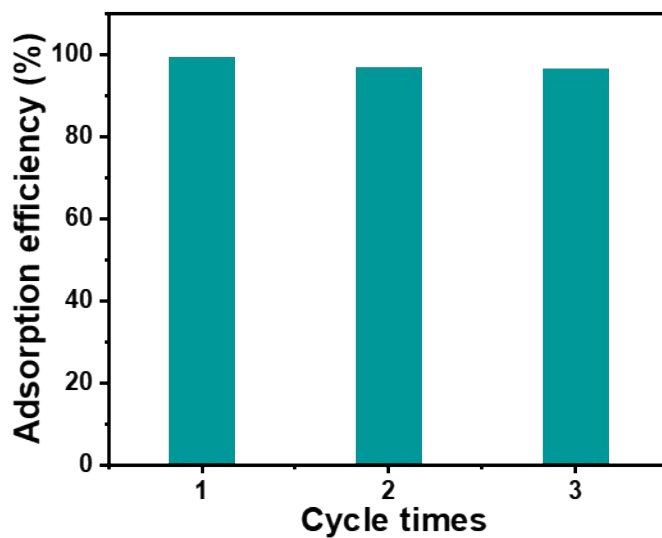


**Figure S10.** SEM images of the HPCs synthesized from different phenolic molecules.





**Figure S11.** Nitrogen sorption isotherm and pore size distribution of KOH-C.



**Figure S12.** Adsorption efficiency of RhB onto PcZn-8-C in three successive cycles.

**Table S1.** Textural characteristics of the as-prepared HPCs.

Molecules	SSAs (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Total pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Micropore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Mesopore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )
PcZn-2-C	1720	1.42	0.45	0.83
PcZn-4-C	2043	1.81	0.43	1.22
PcZn-6-C	2322	2.21	0.49	1.49
PcZn-8-C	2753	3.36	0.62	1.92
McZn-4-C	1392	1.11	0.38	0.62
DnZn-4-C	1655	1.48	0.43	0.93
DbZn-4-C	1355	1.00	0.45	1.24
HhZn-4-C	1460	1.18	0.40	0.70
PgZn-4-C	2180	1.80	0.61	0.96
PpgZn-4-C	1355	0.99	0.38	0.54
BcZn-4-C	1000	0.70	0.32	0.30
HnZn-4-C	1188	0.78	0.33	0.30
KOH-C	2542	1.05	0.95	0

**Table S2.** Pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order rate constants for RhB adsorption on PcZn-8-C and KOH-C.

Parameter	Pseudo-first-order			Pseudo-second-order		
	$k_1$ (min <sup>-1</sup> )	$q_e$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$R_1^2$	$k_2$ ( $\times 10^{-3}$ g mg <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )	$q_e$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$R_2^2$
PcZn-8-C	0.27	13.1	0.534	21.0	203	0.999
KOH-C	0.019	113	0.920	0.53	205	0.998

**Table S3.** Parameters of Langmuir and Freundlich isotherms for RhB adsorption on HPCs and KOH-C.

Adsorbent	Langmuir model			Freundlich model		
	$q_{\max}$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$K_L$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$R_1^2$	$K_F$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$n^{-1}$	$R_2^2$
PcZn-8-C	1251	7.27	0.997	1052	0.034	0.840
KOH-C	238	3.65	0.997	146	0.094	0.775

**Table S4.** Comparison of RhB adsorption capacities of different adsorbent materials.

Absorbent	SSAs (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Total pore volume (m <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Adsorption capacity (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	reference
Rice husk based porous carbon	1886	0.98	489	6
Porous carbon nanosphere	2902	1.49	1409	7
Mesoporous carbon fiber	2092	1.37	469	8
Ordered mesoporous carbon	1906	1.8	1028	9
Mesoporous activated carbon	1947	1.71	714	10
Boron nitride foam-like porous monolith	1406	0.89	554	11
Hollow porous organic polymer	869	0.46	460	12
Nickel and carbon hybrids	999	0.86	395	13
Nitrogen-doped porous carbon	3376	1.66	704	14
Porous anionic hyper cross linked polymer	939	1.12	230	15
Porous organic copolymer	848	0.78	422	16
Hyper-cross-linked resins	1066	0.77	394	17
ZIF-8	1285	0.61	25	18
Porous borocarbonitride nanosheet	861	2.5	301	19
N-doped mesoporous gyroid carbon	539	0.69	204	20
Ordered mesoporous carbons	2426	2.17	265	21
Covalent triazine framework	2071	1.33	484	22
<b>HPCs</b>	<b>2753</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1251</b>	<b>This work</b>

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