

Supplementary Materials

The Effects of Acid and Water in the Formation of Anodic Alumina: DFT and Experiment Study

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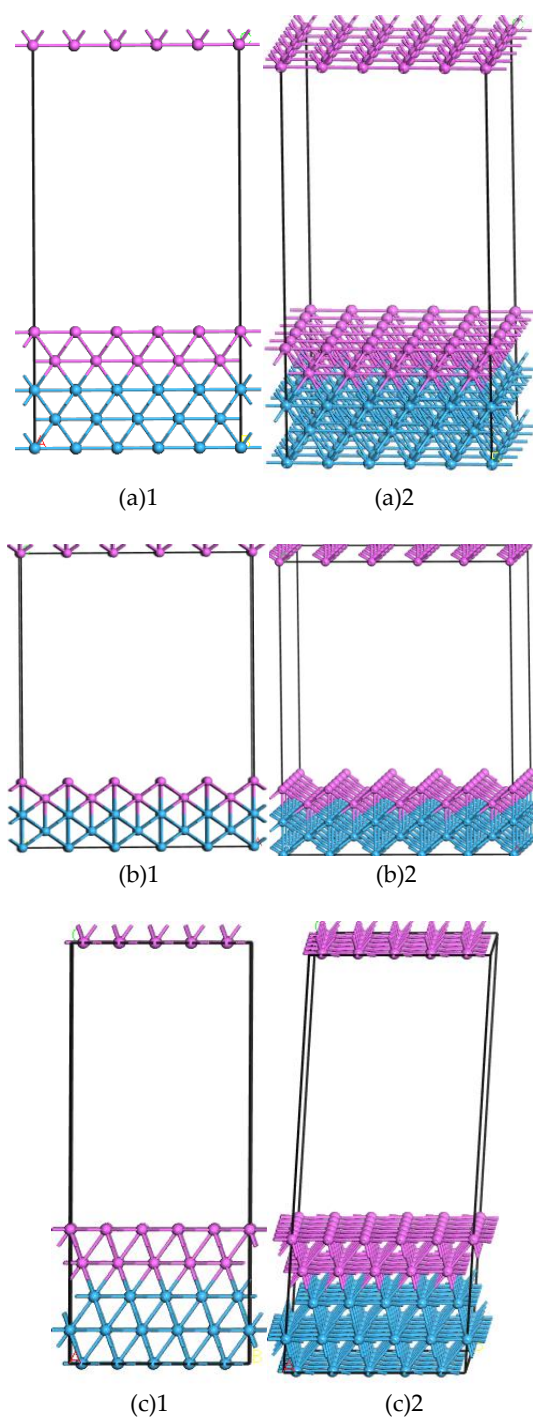
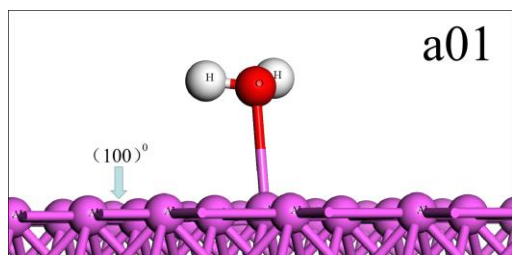
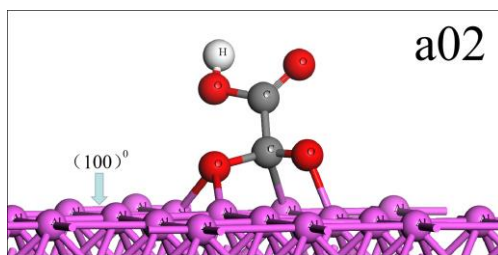


Figure S1. The aluminium slabs of three faces. The coordinates of the blue atoms are fixed, other atoms relax freely.

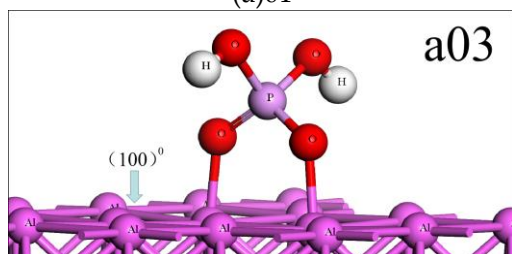
(a)1: the side view of (100) slab; (a)2: the oblique view of (100) slab;
 (b)1: the side view of (110) slab; (b)2: the oblique view of (110) slab;
 (c)1: the side view of (111) slab; (c)2: the oblique view of (111) slab.



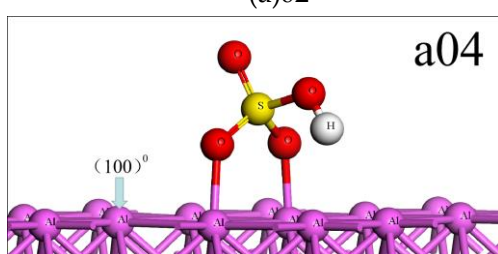
(a)01



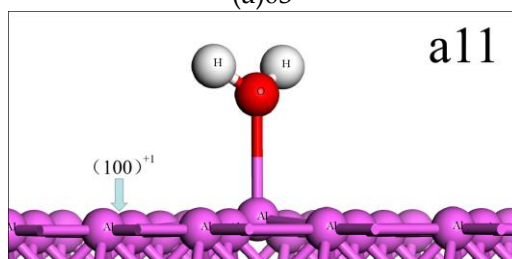
(a)02



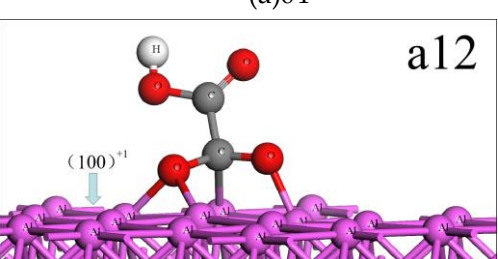
(a)03



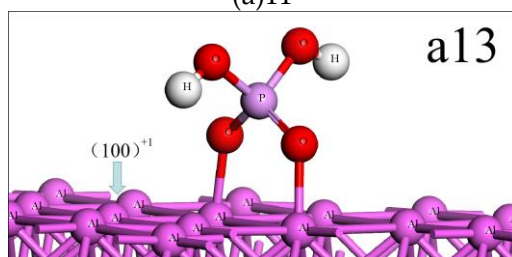
(a)04



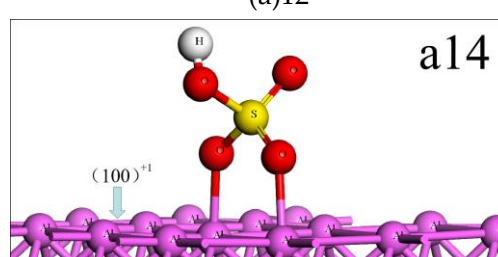
(a)11



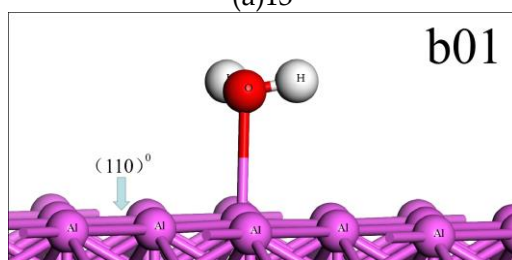
(a)12



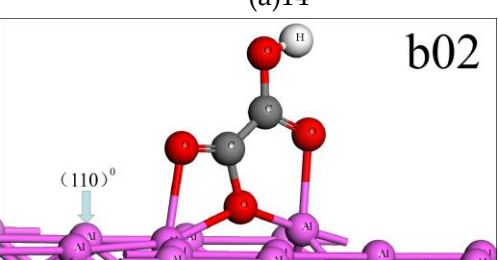
(a)13



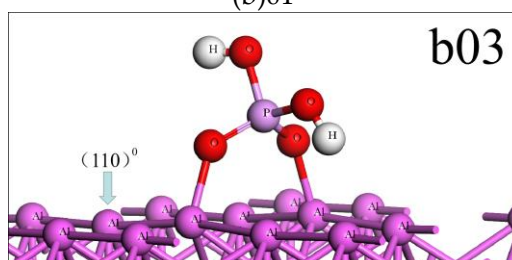
(a)14



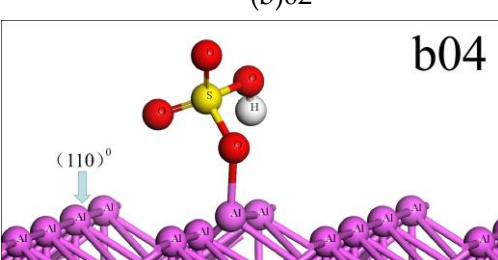
(b)01



(b)02



(b)03



(b)04

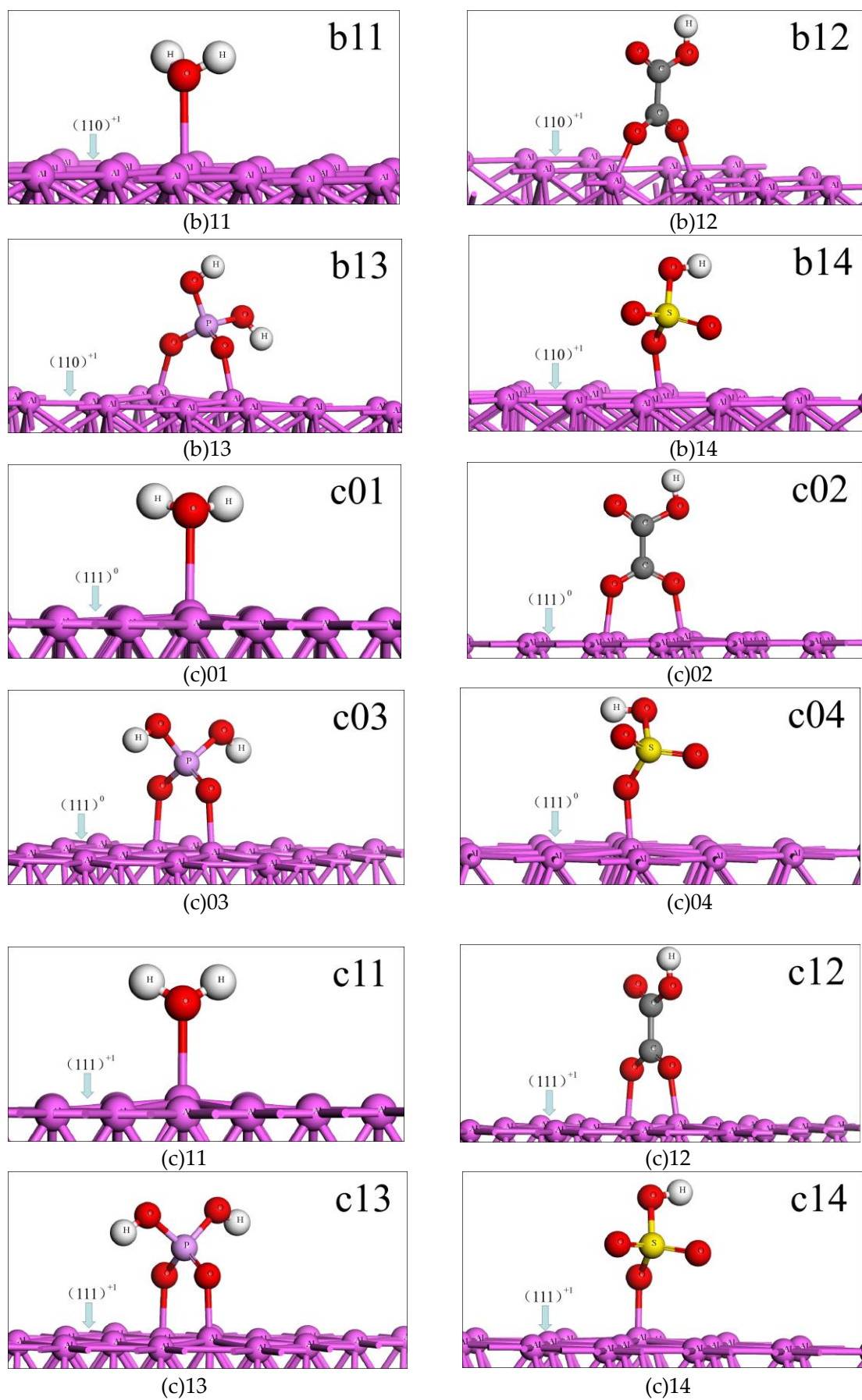
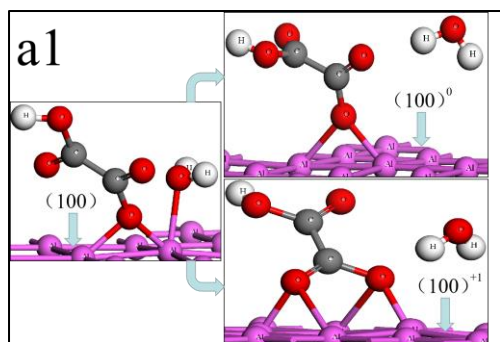


Figure S2. The acid radicals and water adsorb on the natural and positively charged slabs.
(a)01: the H₂O adsorbs on the natural (100) slab; (a)02: the HCO₃⁻ adsorbs on the natural (100)

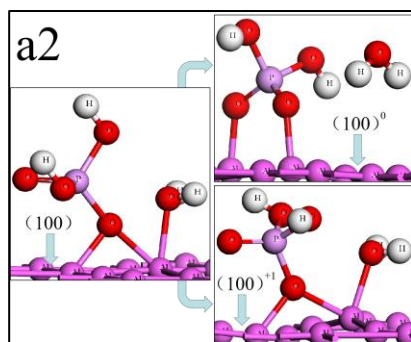
salb; (a)03: the H_2PO_4^- adsorbs on the natural (100) salb; (a)04: the HSO_4^- adsorbs on the natural (100) salb; (a)11: the H_2O adsorbs on the positively charged (100) salb; (a)12: the HC_2O_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (100) salb; (a)13: the H_2PO_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (100) salb; (a)14: the HSO_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (100) salb.

(b)01: the H_2O adsorbs on the natural (110) salb; (b)02: the HC_2O_4^- adsorbs on the natural (110) salb; (b)03: the H_2PO_4^- adsorbs on the natural (110) salb; (b)04: the HSO_4^- adsorbs on the natural (110) salb; (b)11: the H_2O adsorbs on the positively charged (110) salb; (b)12: the HC_2O_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (110) salb; (b)13: the H_2PO_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (110) salb; (b)14: the HSO_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (110) salb.

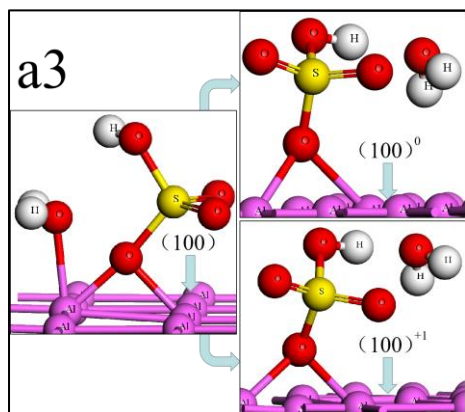
(c)01: the H_2O adsorbs on the natural (111) salb; (c)02: the HC_2O_4^- adsorbs on the natural (111) salb; (c)03: the H_2PO_4^- adsorbs on the natural (111) salb; (c)04: the HSO_4^- adsorbs on the natural (111) salb; (c)11: the H_2O adsorbs on the positively charged (111) salb; (c)12: the HC_2O_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (111) salb; (c)13: the H_2PO_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (111) salb; (c)14: the HSO_4^- adsorbs on the positively charged (111) salb.



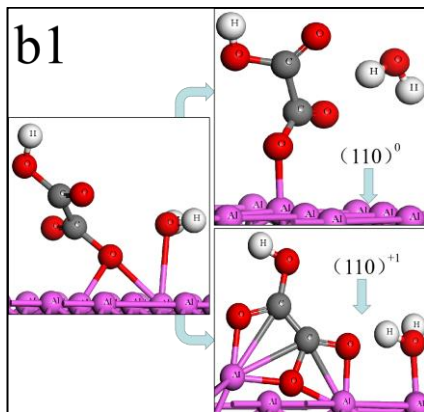
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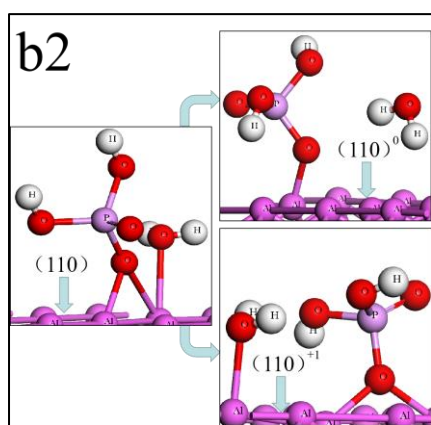
(a)2



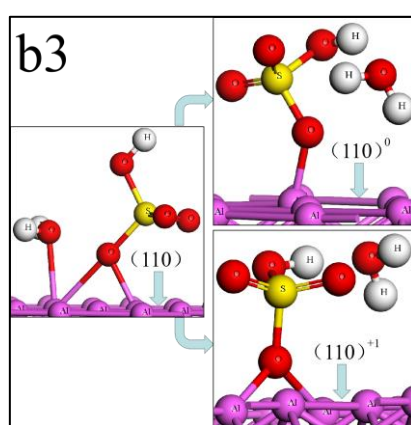
(a)3



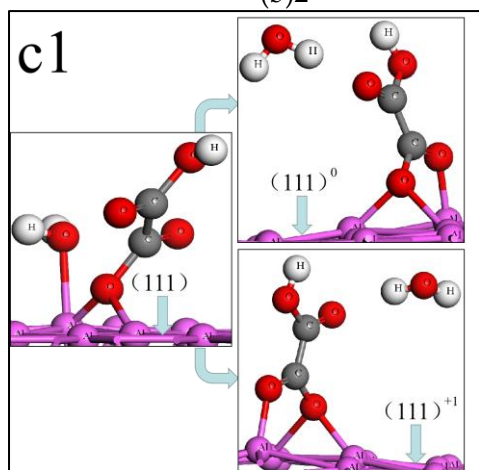
(b)1



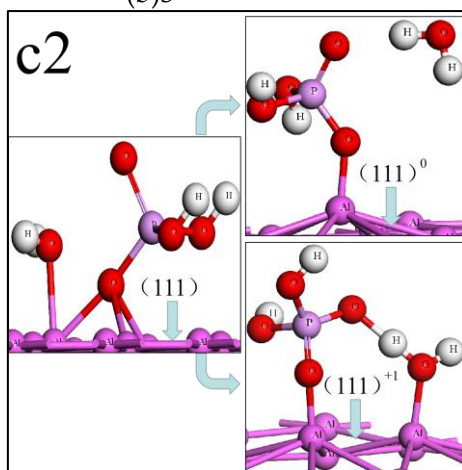
(b)2



(b)3



(c)1



(c)2

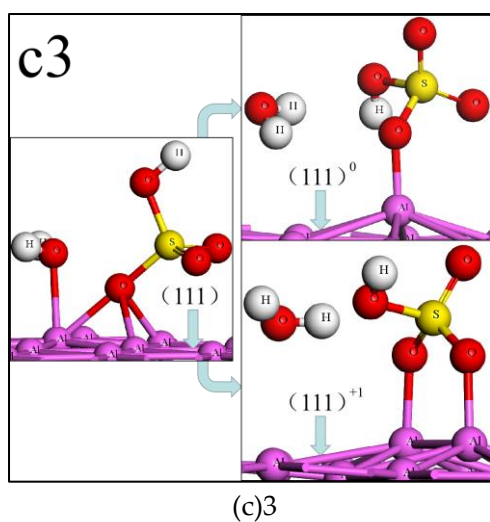


Figure S3. The acid radicals substitute water on the natural and positively charged slabs.

- (a)1: the HC_2O_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (100);
- (a)2: the H_2PO_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (100);
- (a)3: the HSO_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (100);
- (b)1: the HC_2O_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (110);
- (b)2: the H_2PO_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (110);
- (b)3: the HSO_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (110);
- (c)1: the HC_2O_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (111);
- (c)2: the H_2PO_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (111);
- (c)3: the HSO_4^- substitute H_2O on the natural and positively charged slab of (111);