Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2018



Supplementary Information for

Towards reliable quantification of hydroxyl radicals in the Fenton reaction using chemical probes

Burgos Castillo Rutely C.a,c, Fontmorin Jean-M.a, Tang Walter Z.b, Dominguez-Benetton Xochitlc,d and Sillanpää Mikaa,b

^a Laboratory of Green Chemistry, School of Engineering Science, Lappeenranta University of

Technology - Sammonkatu 12, FI-50130 Mikkeli, Finland

^b Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Florida International University, Miami, FL-

33174, USA

^c Separation and Conversion Technologies, Flemish Institute for Technological Research (VITO), Boeretang
200, 2400, Mol, Belgium.

*Corresponding author: Phone: +358 50 527 7484, email: rutely.burgos.castillo@lut.fi (R. C.

Burgos Castillo)

In Fig. S1 is shown typical spectra of 7HC standard: the fluorescence intensity increased with the dosage of 7HC. The inset (A) in Fig. S1 depicts the calibration curve constructed using 7HC (concentration ranging from 2×10^{-7} M to 2×10^{-6} M), wherein the fluorescence intensity at 456 nm is linearly correlated ($R^2 = 0.9997$). The limit of detection (LOD = 3.3 * (SD/S)) was established at 3.4×10^{-8} M, where SD is the standard deviation of blanks and S is the slope of the linear fit equation



Fig. S1. Fluorescence spectra of umbelliferone (7HC) as a function of increasing the dosage. (A) Inset of the calibration curve ($R^2 = 0.9997$ with 95% confidence interval and 95% prediction band).



Fig. S2. Electron spin resonance (ESR) spectrum of (a) 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline-N-oxide (DMPO-OH) adduct and (b) 4-hydroxy-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-piperidine-1-oxyl (TEMPOL). Computer simulation of (a.1) DMPO-OH adduct ($a_H = 1.46 \ mT$; $a_N = 1.47 \ mT$) and (b.1) TEMPOL ($a_N = 1.68 \ mT$).



In Fig. S3 are depicted the EPR spectra of TEMPOL. The inset (A) describes the calibration curve constructed using the peak-to-peak intensity of the TEMPOL signal ($R^2 = 0.9879$) with the concentration ranging from 2.5 × 10⁻⁶ M to 12.5 × 10⁻⁶ M

Fig. S3. Simulated electron spin resonance (ESR) spectrum of 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6tetramethylpiperidin-1-oxyl (TEMPOL) radical as a function of increasing the dosage. (A) Inset of the calibration curve ($R^2 = 0.9879$ with 95% confidence interval and 95% prediction band).



Fig. S4. Effect of [Coumarin]: $[H_2O_2]$ ratio on molar formation of 'OH (using 1 mM coumarin concentration) at $[H_2O_2]$: $[Fe^{2+}]$ ratio = 10.



Fig. S5. Highlighted effect of [coumarin]: $[H_2O_2]$ ratio on molar formation of 'OH at constant 1 mM coumarin and different initial $[H_2O_2]$ of (I) 1 mM and (II) 10 mM. The *x*-axis is shown on a logarithm scale.



Fig. S6. Decomposition of coumarin (Fig. S6-a) and accumulation of 7HC (Fig.S6-b) using initial concentration of 1 mM coumarin; 1 mM H_2O_2 and 0.1 mM Fe^{2+} .