

Supplementary data

for

Determination of phenol degradation in chloride ion rich water by ferrate using chromatographic method in combination with on-line mass spectrometry analysis

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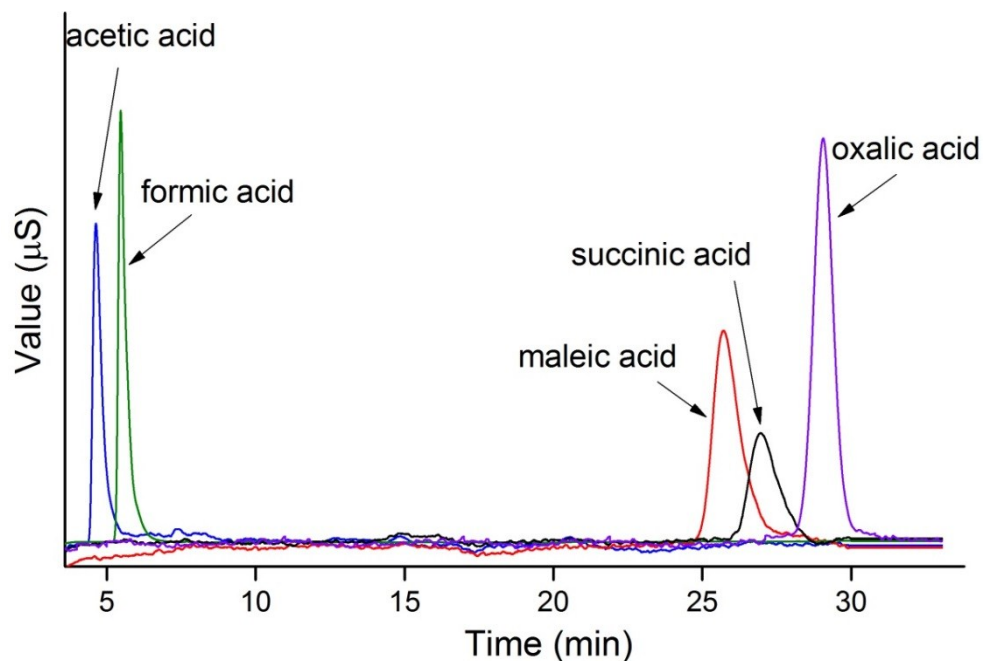


Fig. S1 Integrated IC chromatograms of standards of possible organic byproducts formed during phenol degradation by Fe(VI). Standard concentration: 1 ppm of formic acid and oxalic acid, and 10 ppm of acetic acid, maleic acid and succinic acid.

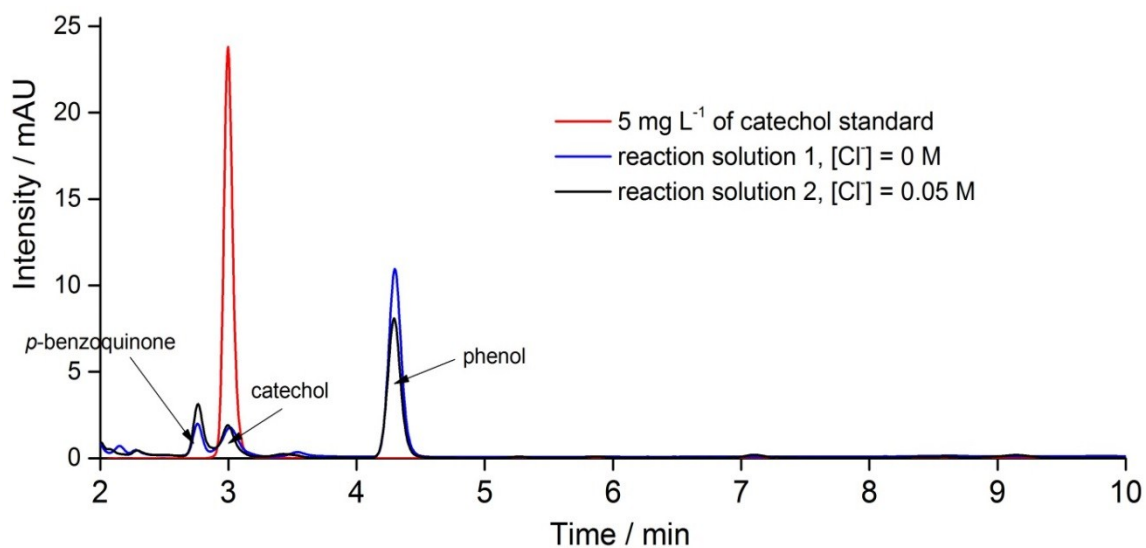


Fig. S2 HPLC chromatograms of catechol with comparison to 5 mg L⁻¹ standard during phenol degradation by Fe(VI). Experimental conditions: [phenol] = 0.1 mM, [Fe(VI)] = 0.5 mM, pH = 6.5.

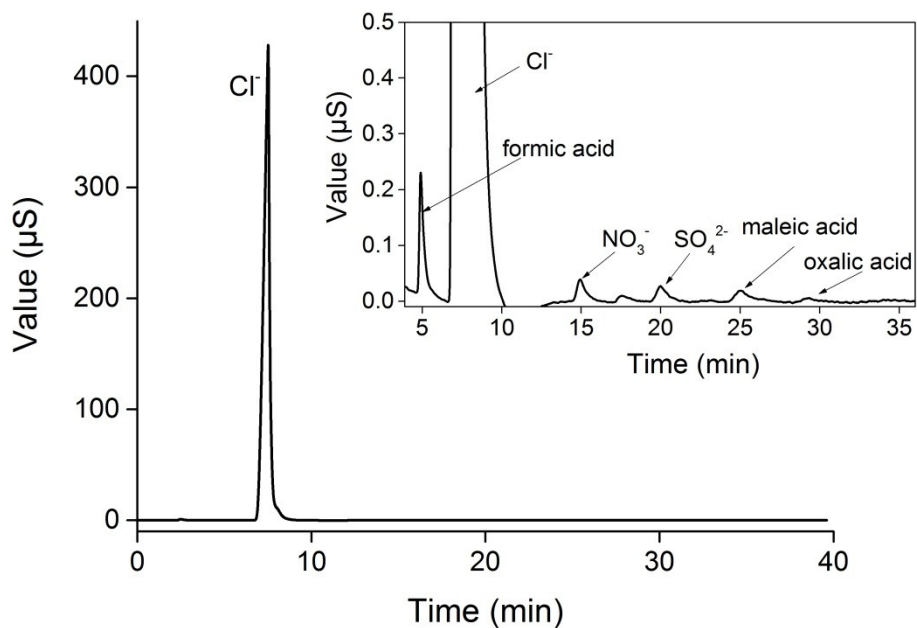


Fig. S3 IC chromatograms of various intermediates after phenol degradation by Fe(VI). Experimental conditions: [phenol] = 0.1 mM, $[\text{Cl}^-]_0 = 0.05$ M, $[\text{Fe(VI)}] = 0.5$ mM, reaction time = 45 min, pH = 9.

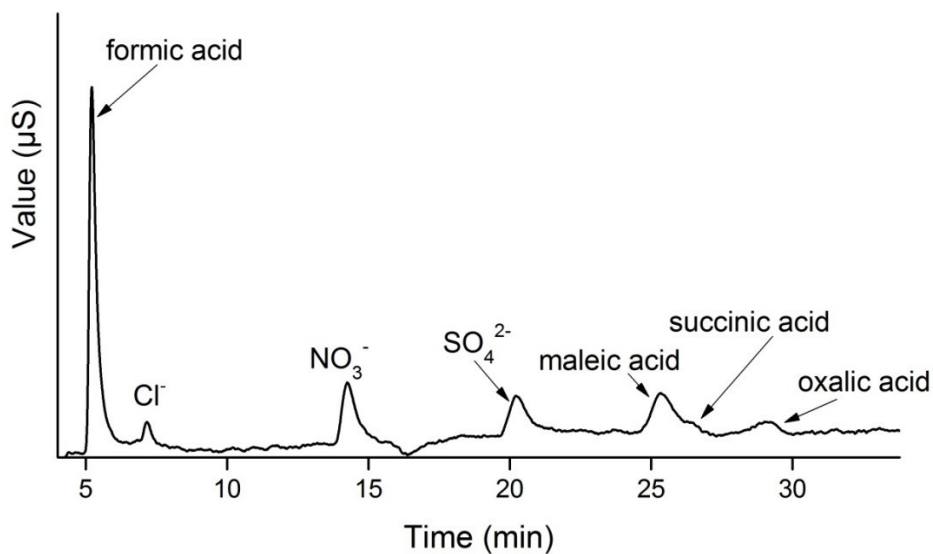


Fig. S4 IC chromatograms of various intermediates after phenol degradation by Fe(VI). Experimental conditions: [phenol] = 0.1 mM, $[\text{Cl}^-] = 0$ M, $[\text{Fe(VI)}] = 0.5$ mM, reaction time = 45 min, pH = 9.

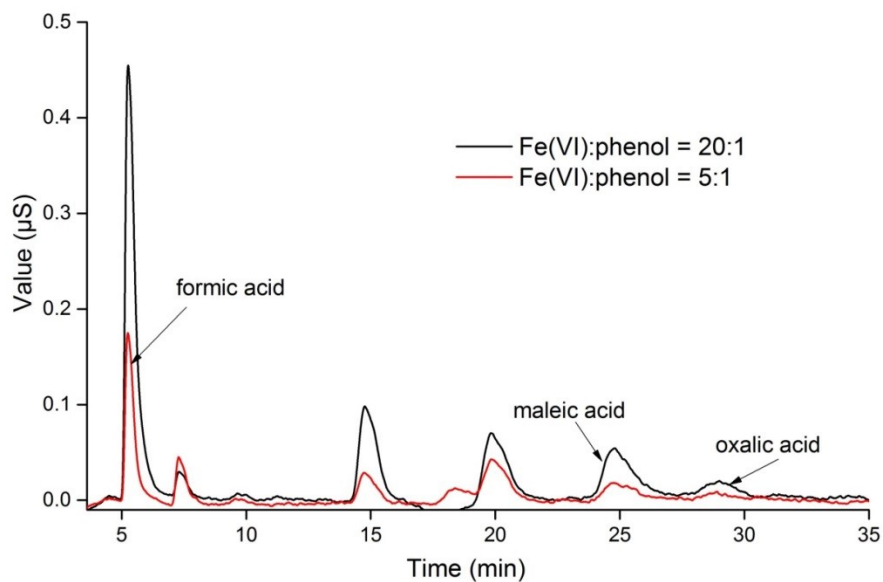


Fig. S5 IC chromatograms of various intermediates with different Fe(VI) dosage after phenol degradation by Fe(VI). Experimental conditions: [phenol] = 0.1 mM, [Cl⁻] = 0 M, reaction time = 45 min, pH = 9.

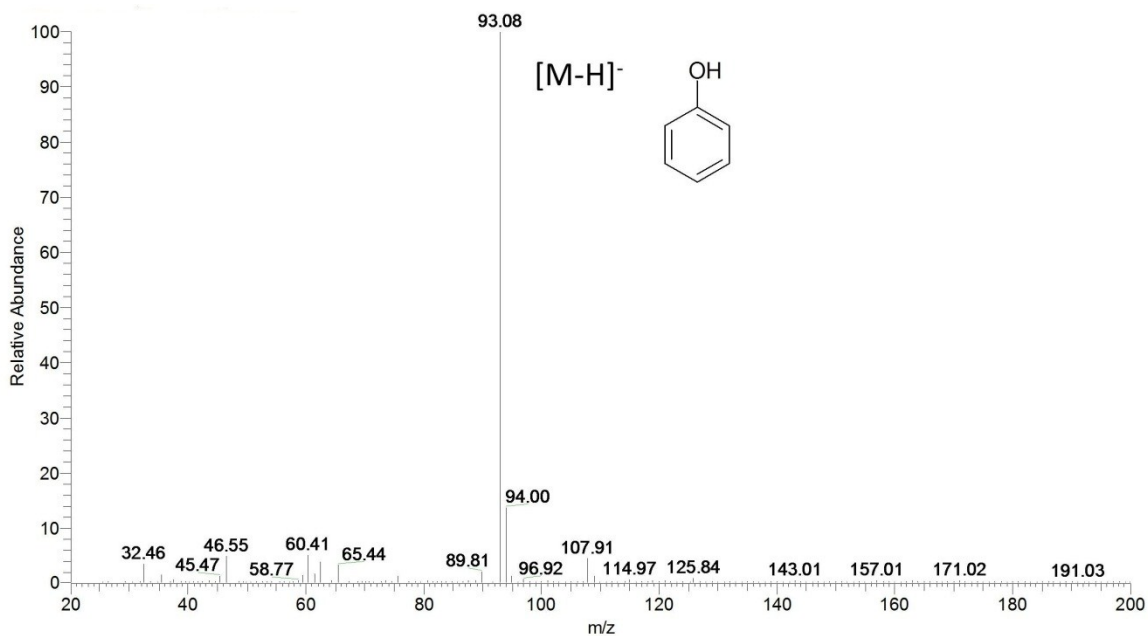


Fig. S6. MS spectrum of phenol ($m/z = 93$) obtained from online EESI-MS analysis before addition of Fe(VI)

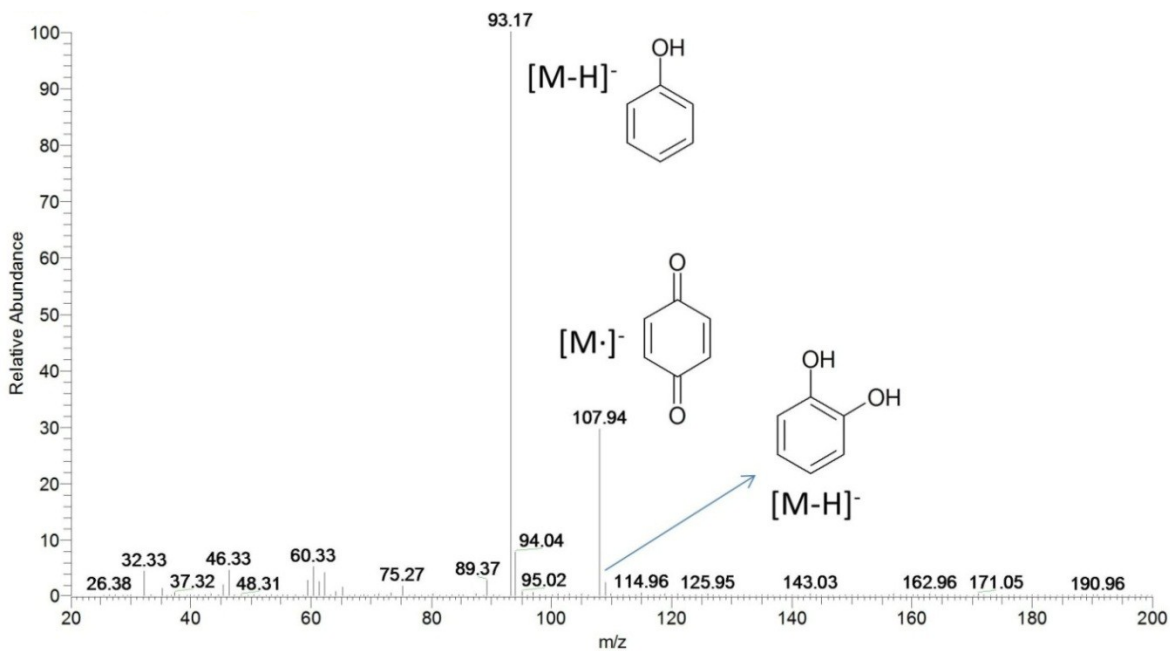


Fig. S7. MS spectrum of phenol ($m/z = 93$) obtained from online EESI-MS analysis at $t=1.5$ min after addition of Fe(VI)

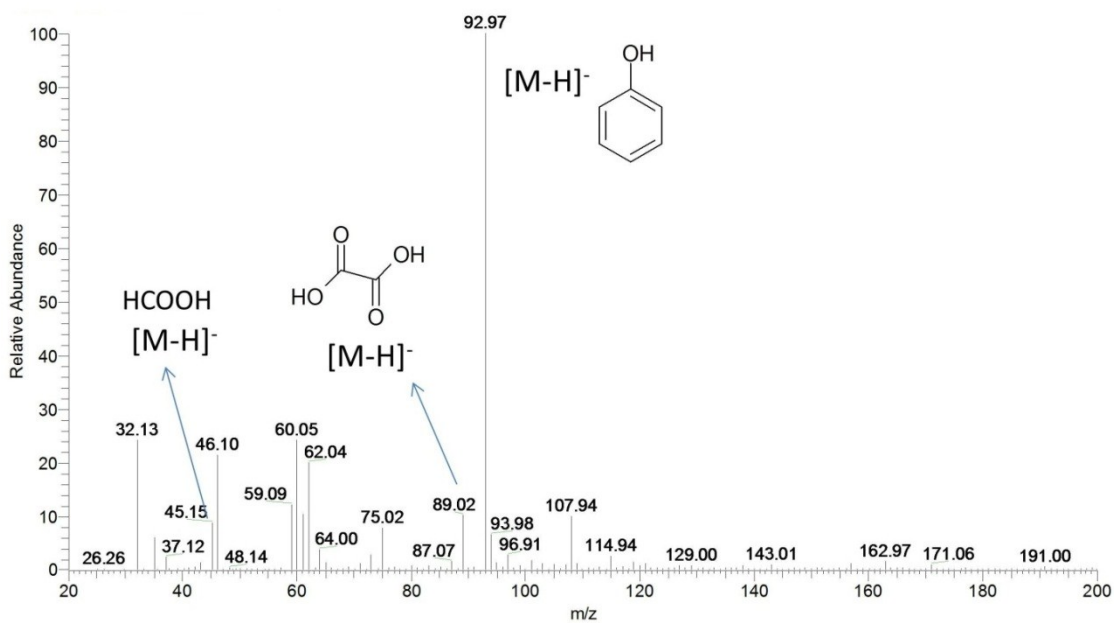


Fig. S8. MS spectrum of phenol ($m/z = 93$) obtained from online EESI-MS analysis at $t=5$ min after addition of Fe(VI)

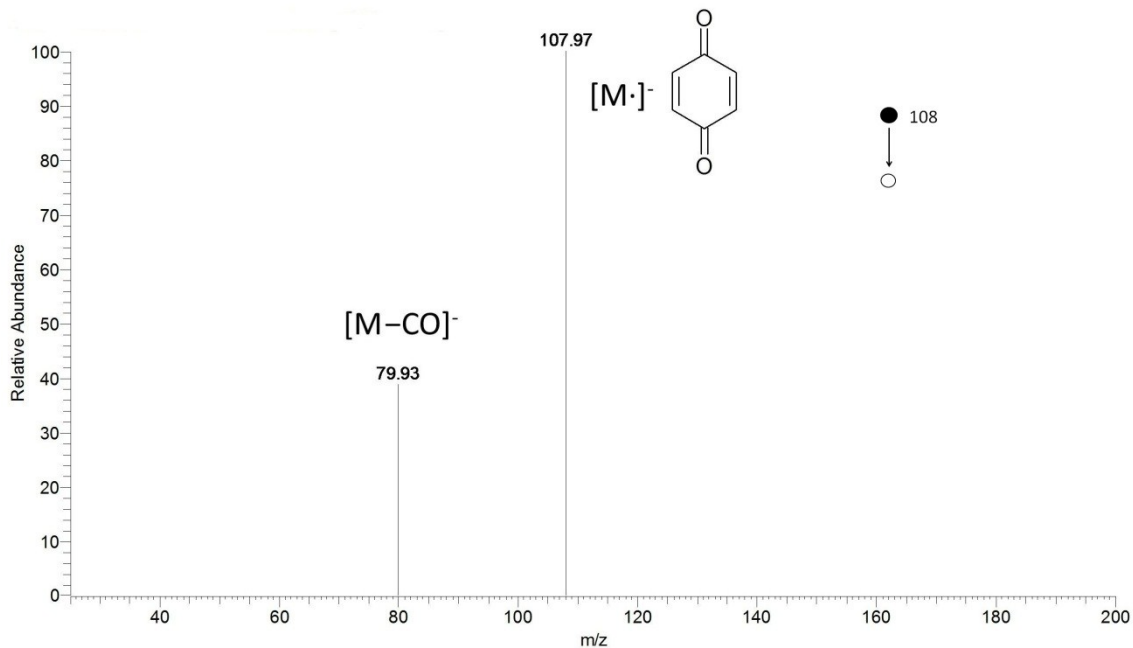


Fig. S9. MS² spectrum of *p*-benzoquinone (m/z = 108) obtained from online EESI-MS analysis. The m/z at 108.0 yielded the characteristic fragment of m/z at 80 by losing CO.

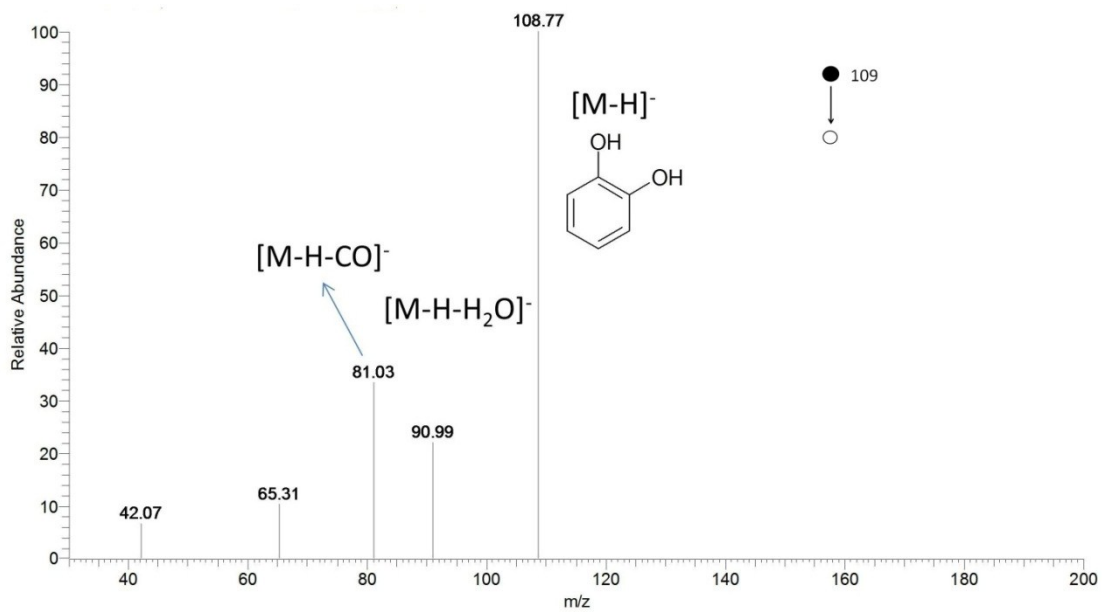


Fig. S10. MS² spectrum of catechol (m/z = 109.0) obtained from online EESI-MS analysis. The m/z at 109.0 yielded the characteristic fragment of m/z at 81 and 91 by losing CO and H₂O respectively.