# **Supplementary Information for**

## Reactive halogen radicals in saline water promote photochemically-

### assisted formation of manganese oxide nanosheets

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### Summary:

11 pages, including 8 figures and 1 table.

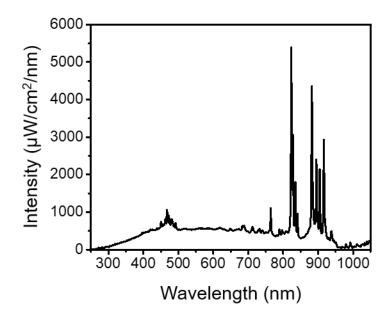
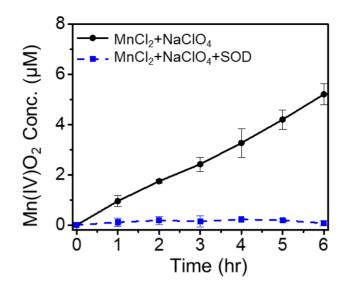
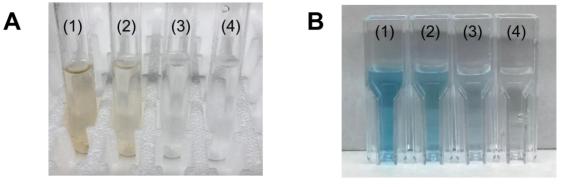


Figure S1. Light spectrum of xenon arc lamp over 250–1050 nm wavelengths.



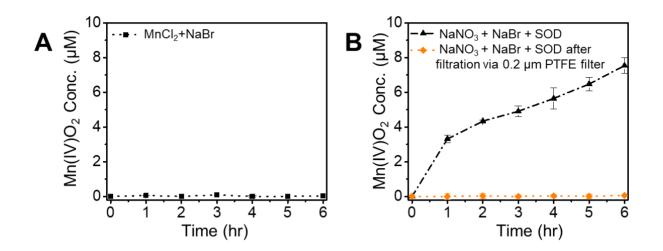
**Figure S2.** Mn(IV)O<sub>2</sub> concentrations during 6 hr of photolysis of two solutions, one containing 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub> and 500 mM NaClO<sub>4</sub> at an initial pH of 9, and another containing 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 500 mM NaClO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.5  $\mu$ M SOD at initial pH 9. Error bars represent standard errors of the data obtained from duplicate experiments. No Mn oxidation was observed in the presence of SOD, indicating that O<sub>2</sub><sup>--</sup> generated from photolysis of NaClO<sub>4</sub> can Mn<sup>2+</sup>(aq).



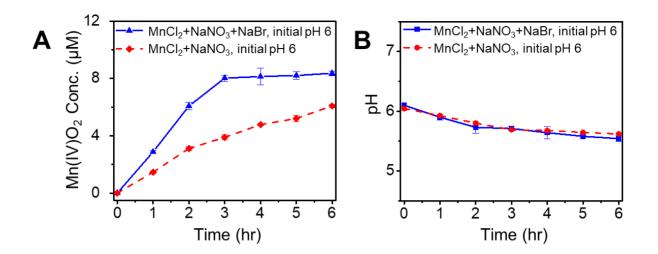
Mn oxide formation



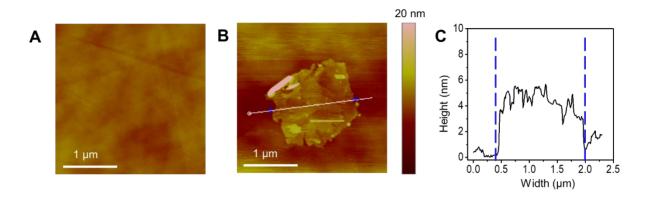
**Figure S3.**  $Mn^{2+}$  oxidation by O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> or/and Br radicals. (A) Higher concentration of Mn oxide solids displays a darker yellowish color. (B) Mn oxide samples were mixed with LBB solution to quantify Mn oxide generation amount. Darker blue corresponds to a higher concentration of Mn oxide solids. Conditions of (1)–(5) are (1) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, and 1 mM NaBr; (2) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub> and 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>; (3) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, 1 mM NaBr, and 0.5  $\mu$ M SOD; (4) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, 1 mM Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.5  $\mu$ M SOD; and (5) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, and 0.5  $\mu$ M SOD. MnO<sub>2</sub> solution color and LBB solution color of (5) are the same as (4) because of no Mn<sup>2+</sup> oxidation for (4) and (5). Error bars represent standard errors of the data obtained from duplicate experiments.



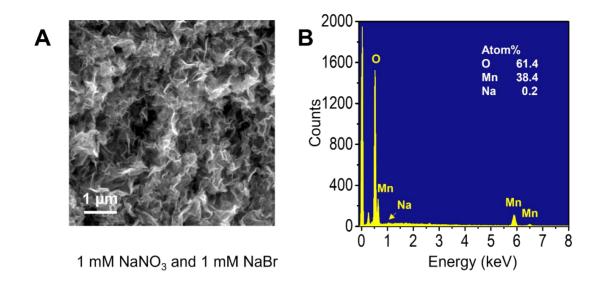
**Figure S4.** (A) No Mn oxide solids formed during photolysis of solution containing  $0.1 \text{ mM MnCl}_2$ and 1 mM NaBr. (B) Oxidized Mn concentrations during 6 hr photolysis of a solution containing 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, 1 mM NaBr, and 0.5  $\mu$ M SOD, before and after filtration by a 0.2  $\mu$ m PTFE membrane for three times. Error bars represent standard errors of the data obtained from duplicate experiments.



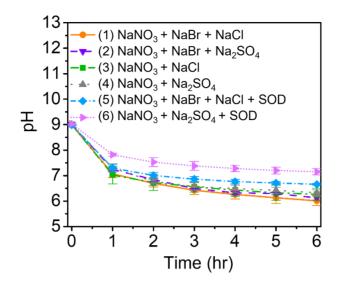
**Figure S5.** Mn<sup>2+</sup> oxidation by O<sub>2</sub><sup>--</sup> or/and Br radicals at initial pH 6. (A) Mn(IV)O<sub>2</sub> concentrations and (B) pH values of during 6 hr of photolysis of two solutions, one containing 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, and 1 mM NaBr at initial pH 6, and another containing 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub> and 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub> at initial pH 6. Error bars represent standard errors of the data obtained from duplicate experiments.



**Figure S6.** Thickness and lateral size of Mn oxide solids. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images of (A) a clean Si wafer and (B) formed MnO<sub>2</sub> solids on a clean Si wafer. MnO<sub>2</sub> solids were formed after 6 hr of photolysis of a solution containing 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, and 1 mM NaBr at initial pH 9. Then one droplet of the solution was dropped on a clean Si wafer and allowed to air-dry.



**Figure S7.** (A) Morphology and (B) elemental composition of Mn oxide solids formed under the condition of 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, and 1 mM NaBr. Image and spectrum by ESEM-EDX.



**Figure S8.** pH values during 6 hr photolysis of solutions containing (1) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, 1 mM NaBr, and 500 mM NaCl; (2) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, 1 mM NaBr, and 166.7 mM Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>; (3) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, and 500 mM NaCl; (4) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, and 166.7 mM Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>; (5) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, 1 mM NaBr, 500 mM NaCl, and 0.5  $\mu$ M SOD; and (6) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM NaNO<sub>3</sub>, 166.7 mM Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.5  $\mu$ M SOD. Error bars represent standard errors of the data obtained from duplicate experiments.

Oxidation state	Mn oxide sample	Mn 2p <sub>3/2</sub> Binding energy (eV)	References
Mn(II)	Mn(II) in δ-MnO <sub>2</sub>	640.8	Jung et al. (2017) <sup>1</sup>
	Mn(II) in MnO	640.8	Junta and Hochella (1994) <sup>2</sup>
	Mn(II) in MnO	641.0	Di Castro and Polzonetti (1989) <sup>3</sup>
Mn(III)	Mn(III) in γ-MnOOH	641.7	Junta and Hochella (1994) <sup>2</sup>
	Mn(III) in γ-MnOOH	641.7	Jung and Jun (2016) $^4$
	Mn(III) in Mn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	641.8	Ramesh et al. (2008) <sup>5</sup>
	Mn(III) in δ-MnO <sub>2</sub>	641.8	Jung et al. (2017) <sup>1</sup>
	Mn(III) in Mn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	641.9	Di Castro and Polzonetti (1989) <sup>3</sup>
Mn(IV)	Mn(IV) in MnO <sub>2</sub>	642.0	Junta and Hochella (1994) <sup>2</sup>
	Mn(IV) in MnO <sub>2</sub>	642.2	Oku et al. (1975) <sup>6</sup>
	Mn(IV) in $\delta$ -MnO <sub>2</sub>	642.2	Jung et al. (2017) <sup>1</sup>
	Mn(IV) in MnO <sub>2</sub>	642.3	Ramesh et al. $(2008)^5$

Table S1. Summary of XPS references for Mn(II), Mn(III), and Mn(IV).

### **Supplemental References**

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- 5. K. Ramesh, L. Chen, F. Chen, Y. Liu, Z. Wang and Y.-F. Han, Re-investigating the CO oxidation mechanism over unsupported MnO, Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and MnO<sub>2</sub> catalysts, *Catal. Today*, 2008, **131**, 477-482.
- 6. M. Oku, K. Hirokawa and S. Ikeda, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of manganese oxygen systems, *J. Electron Spectrosc. Relat. Phenom.*, 1975, **7**, 465-473.