

Supplementary Materials

Ethanol-assisted mechanochemical synthesis of MOF-199-derived CuOx/carbon composites with tunable copper species for photo-enhanced Fenton-like dye degradation

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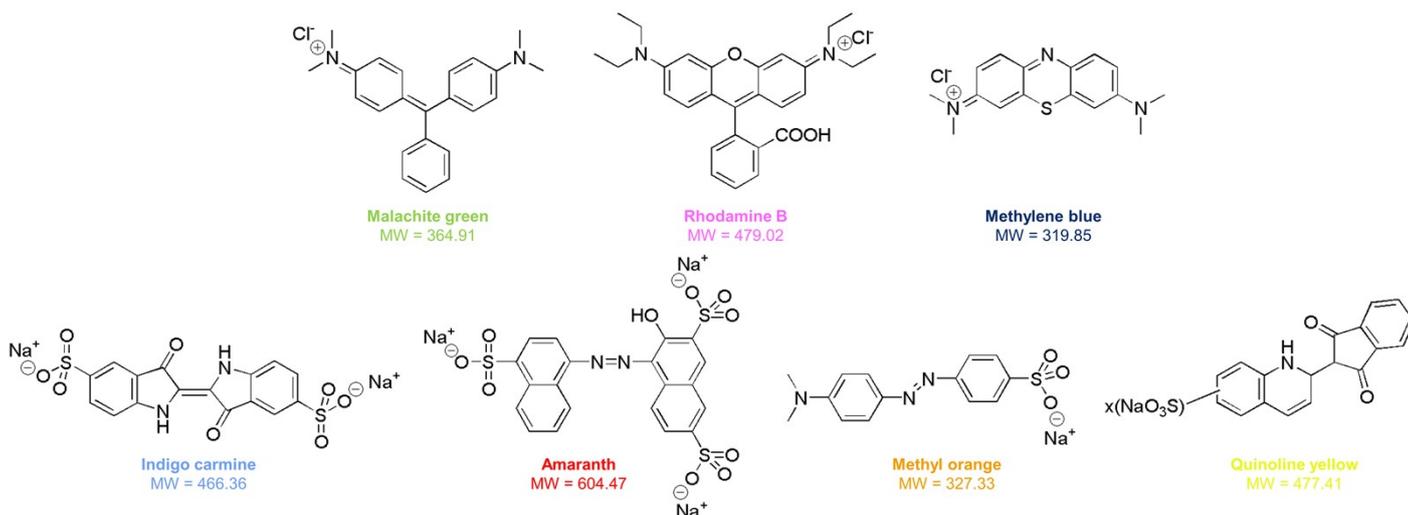


Figure S1. Different organic dyes used in this study and their chemical structures.

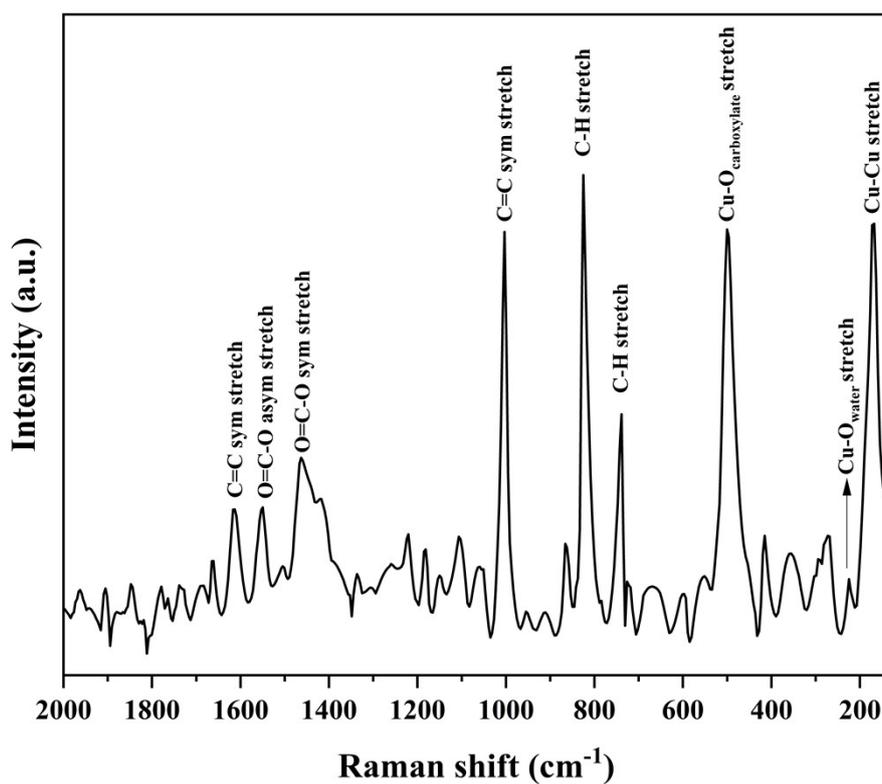


Figure S2. Raman spectrum of MOF-199.

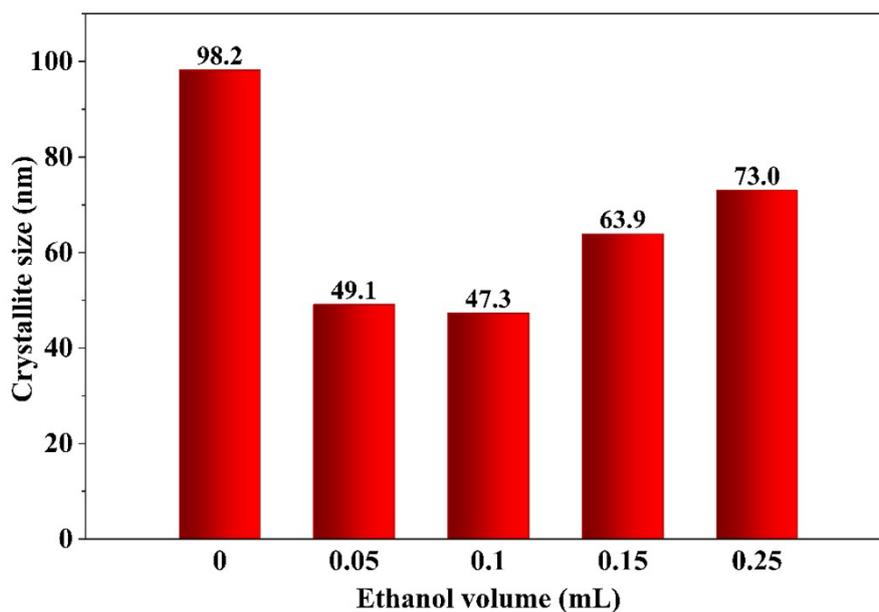


Figure S3. Crystallite size of ethanol volume-varied MOF-199 samples.

The ethanol-volume-varied MOF-199 samples were subsequently pyrolyzed at 700 °C to obtain $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C}-700\text{-V}$ (where V denotes the ethanol volume added during the grinding process) to investigate the influence of ethanol on copper phase evolution after carbonization. The relative contents of Cu, Cu_2O , and CuO were quantified from the XRD patterns (**Fig. S4**) using the Rietveld refinement method.

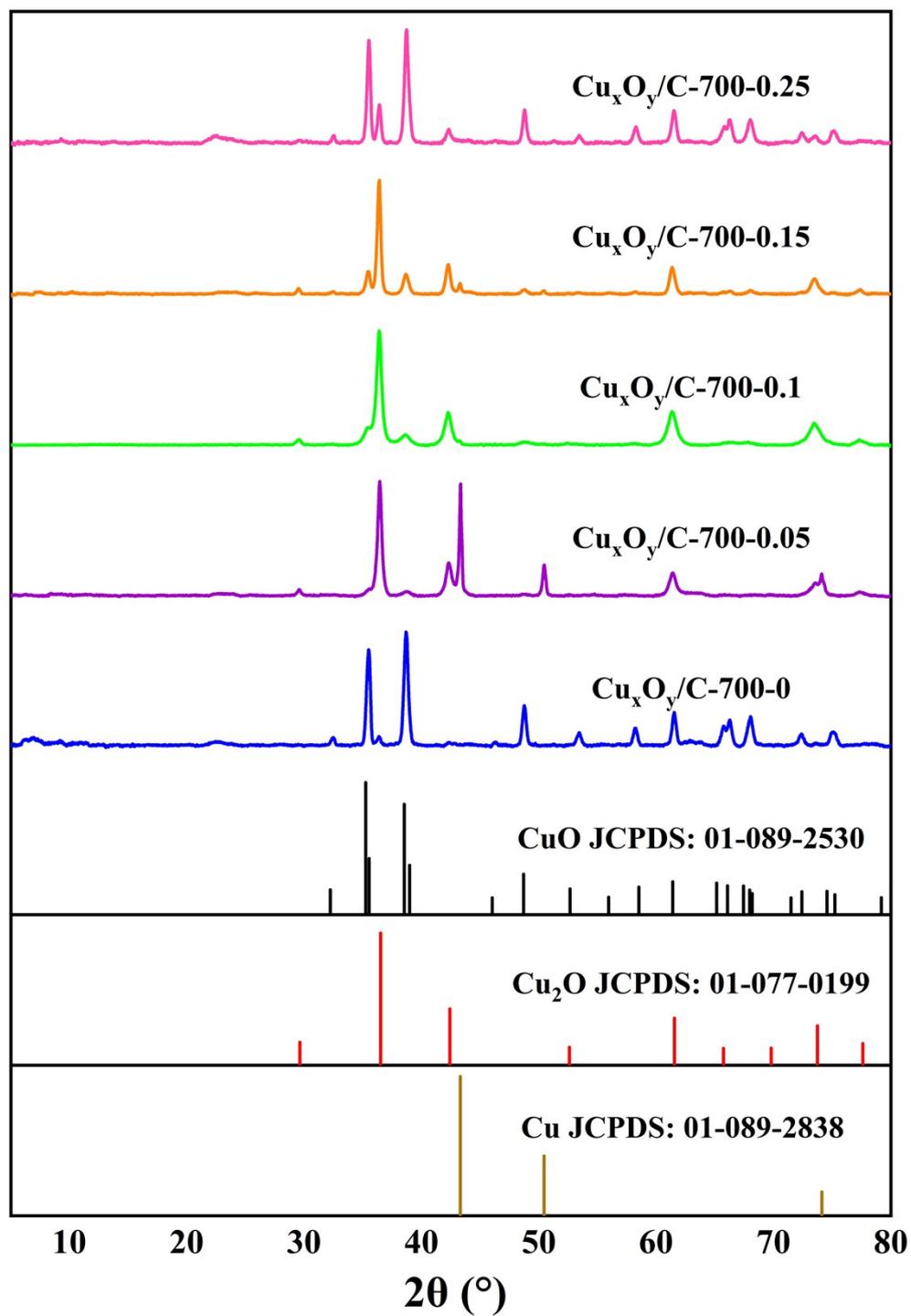


Figure S4. XRD patterns of $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C-700-V}$ samples.

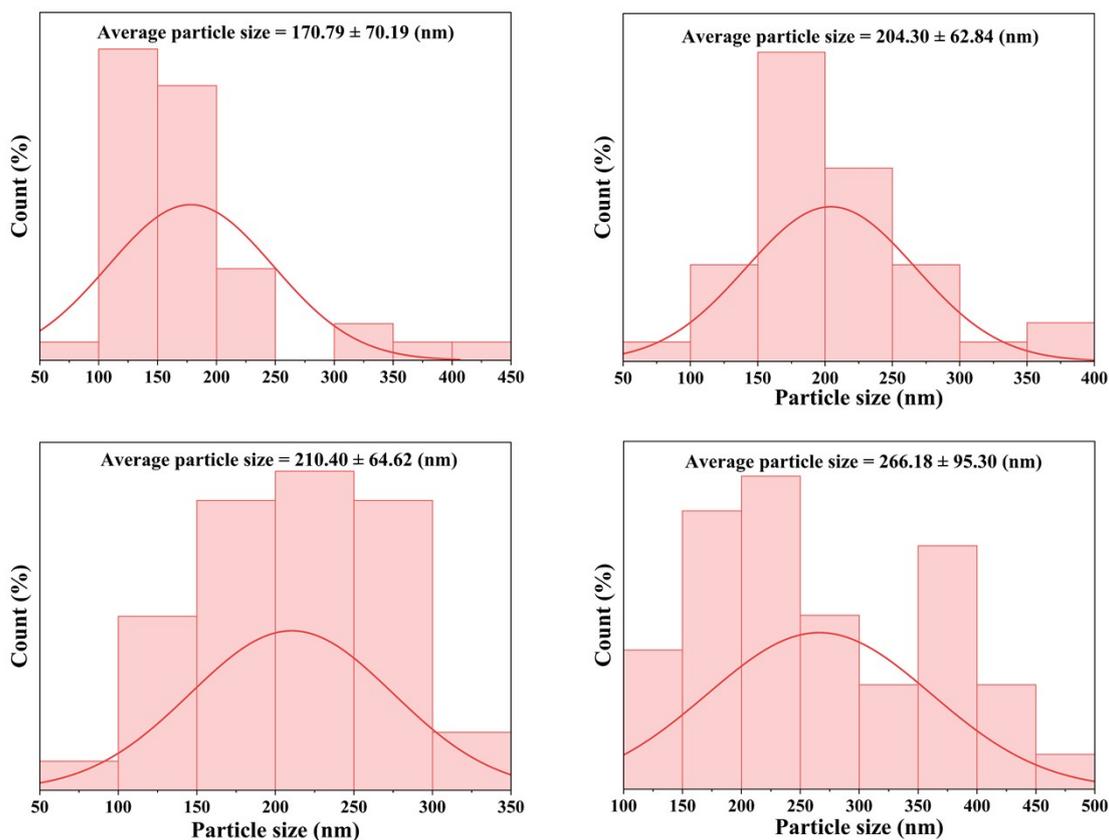


Figure S5. Average particle size of $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C}$ samples at varied pyrolysis temperatures: a) 500 °C, b) 600 °C, c) 700 °C, d) 800 °C.

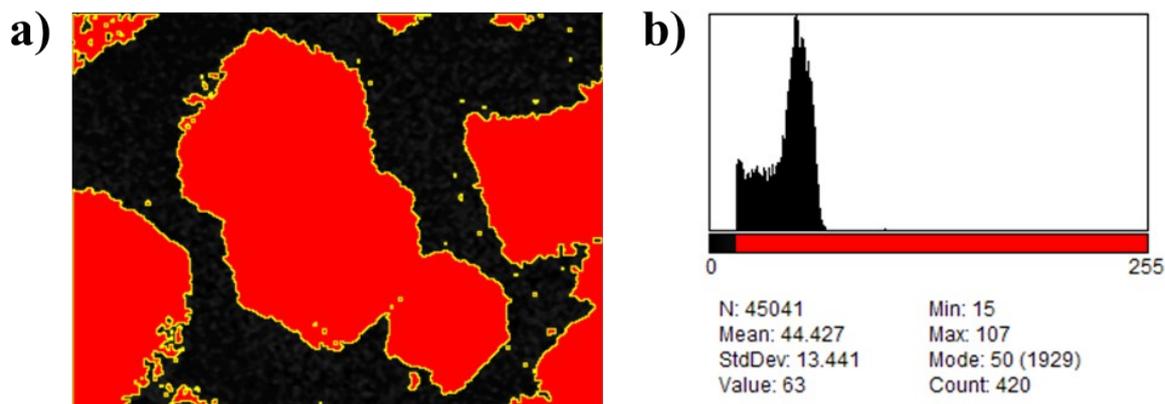


Figure S6. (a) EDS mapping and (b) intensity histogram after processing for statistical analysis.

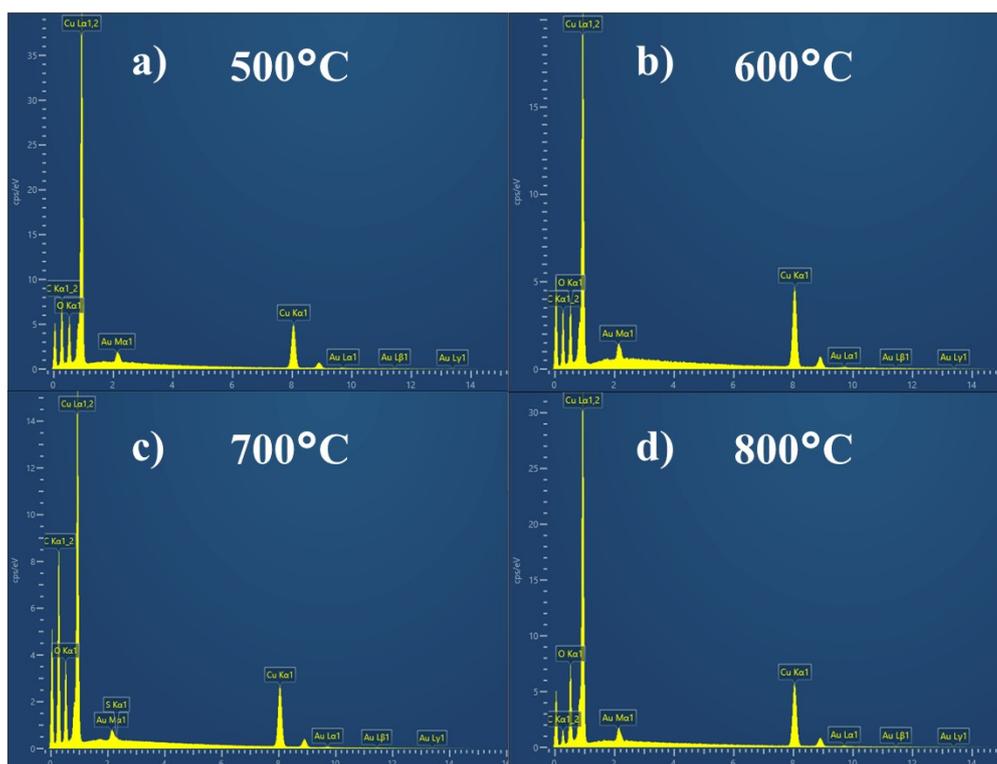


Figure S7. EDX spectrum of $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C}$ samples at varied pyrolysis temperatures: a) 500 °C, b) 600 °C, c) 700 °C, d) 800 °C.

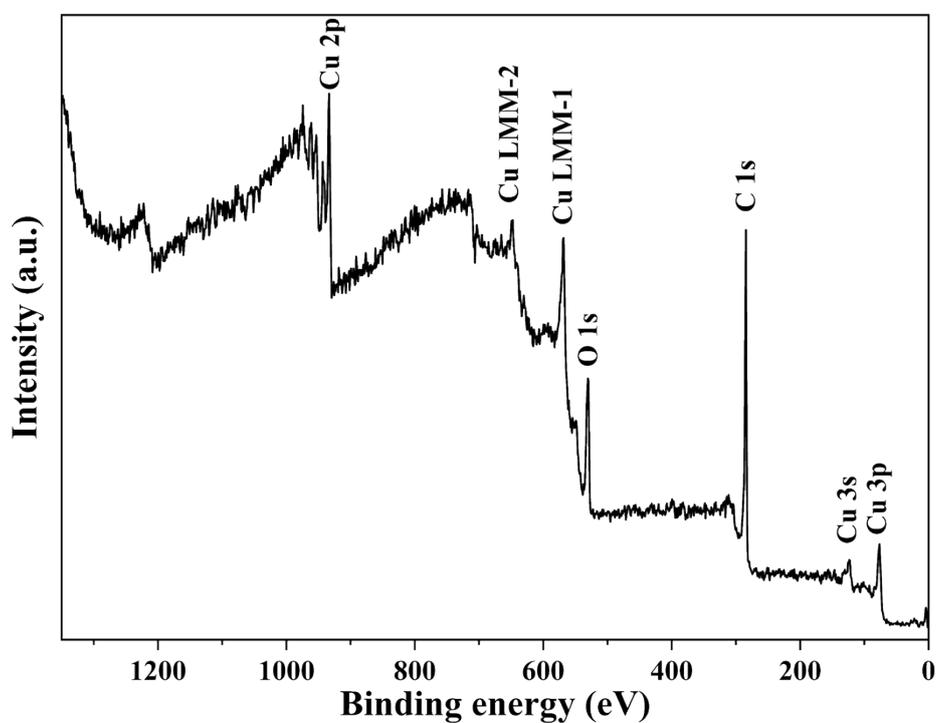


Figure S8. XPS survey spectrum of $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C}$ -700 sample.

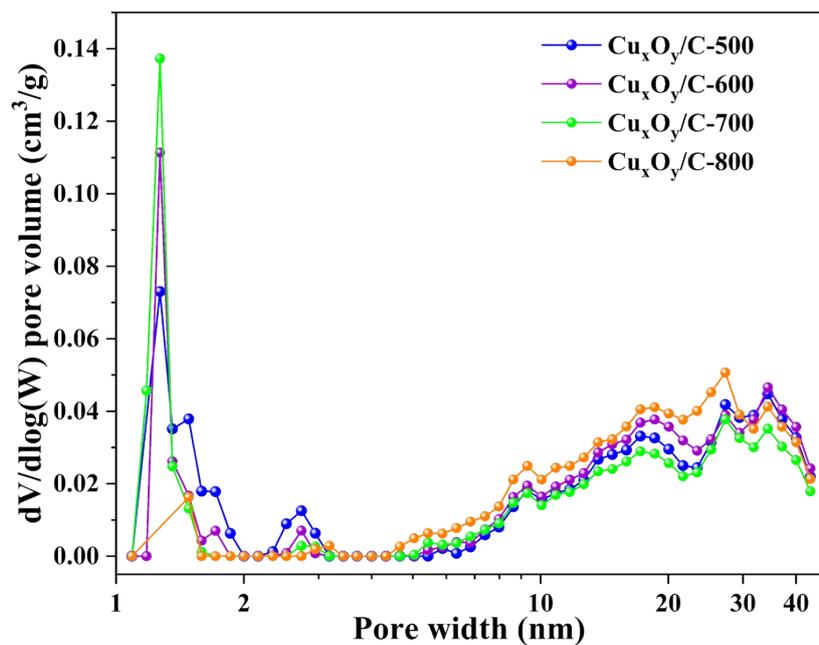


Figure S9. Pore size distribution of $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C}$ samples at varied pyrolysis temperatures.

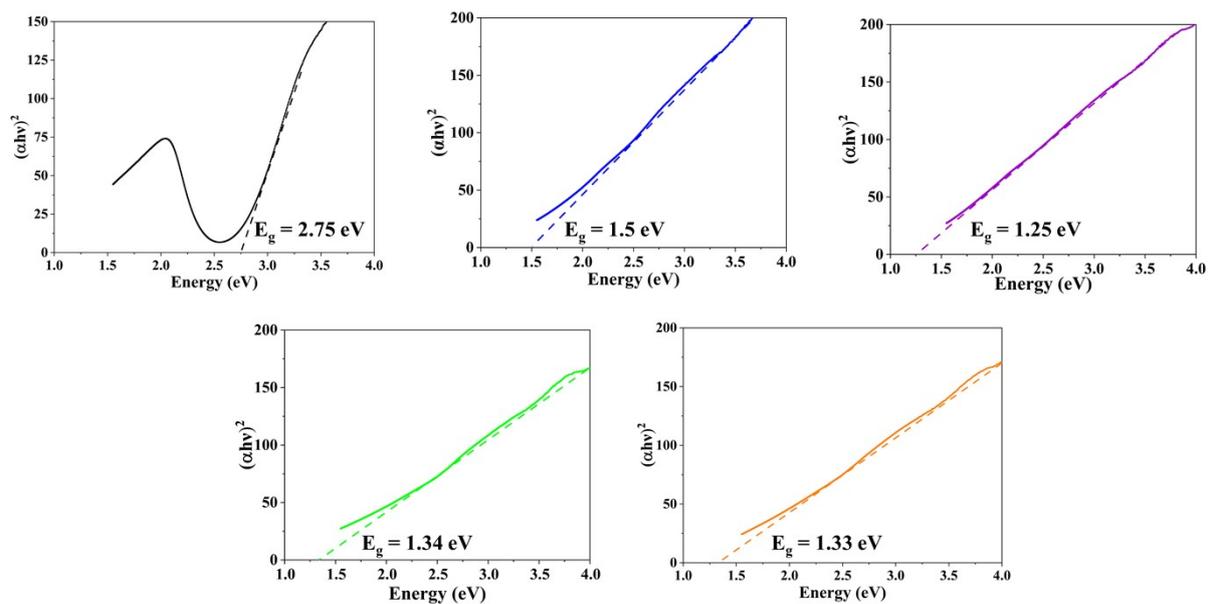


Figure S10. Tauc plots and extrapolated direct E_g data of a) MOF-199 and $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C}$ samples pyrolysis at varied temperatures: b) 500 °C, c) 600 °C, d) 700 °C, e) 800 °C.

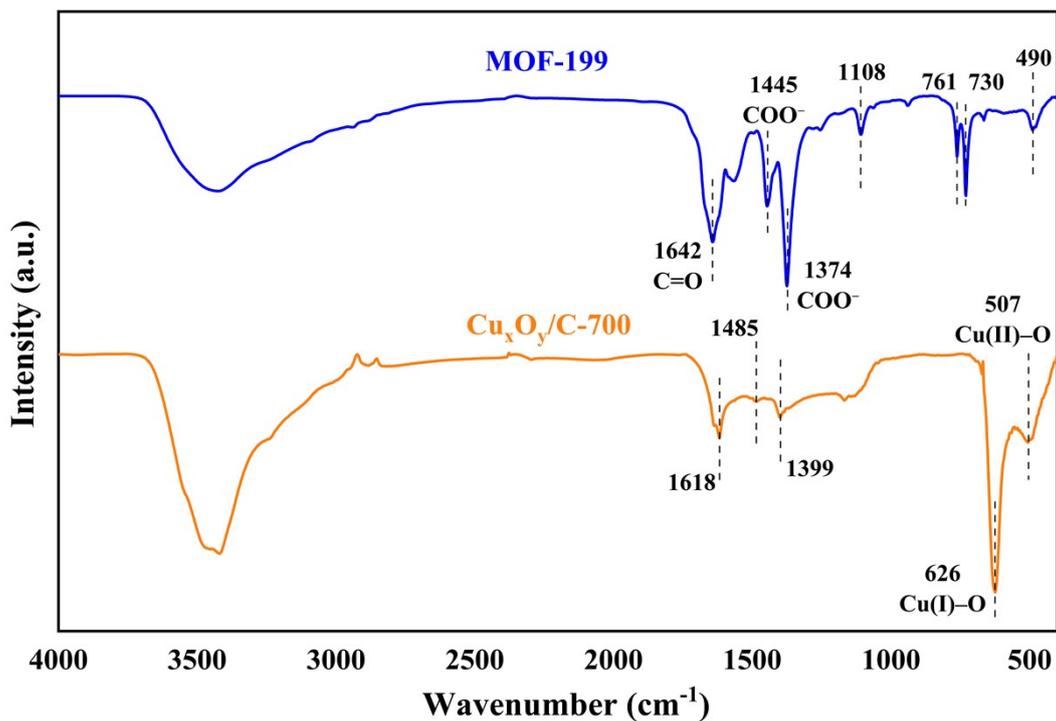


Figure S11. FTIR spectra of MOF-199 and $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C-700}$.

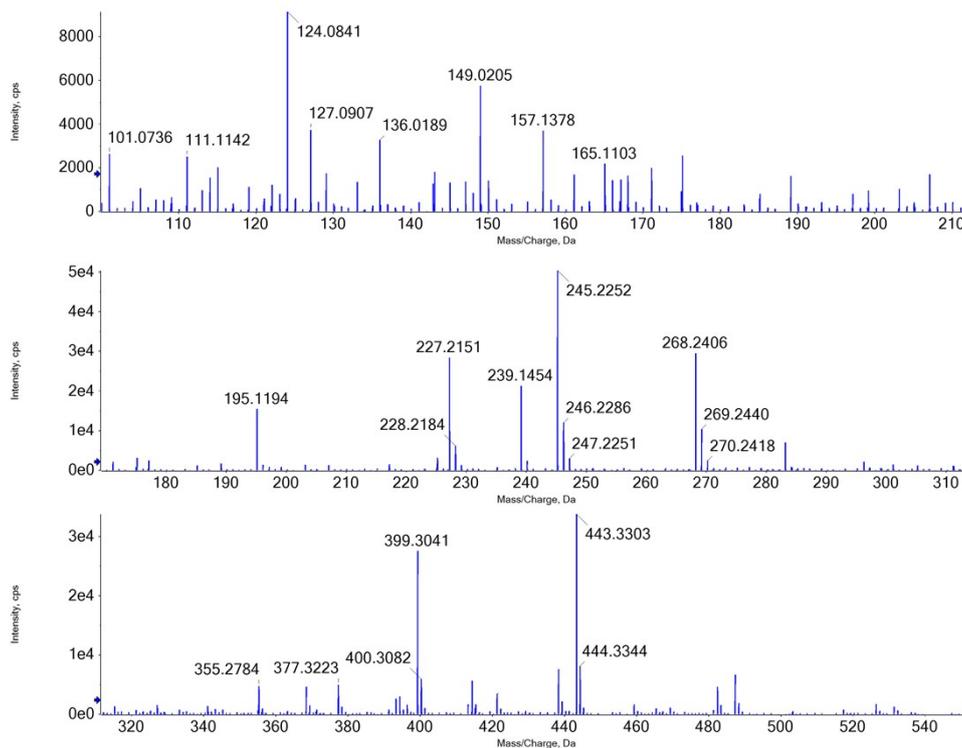


Figure S12. Mass spectra of intermediates in the solution after 60 min of degradation by $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C-700}$. Reaction conditions: $[\text{dye}]_0 = 10 \text{ mg/L}$, $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ 30\%}] = 6 \text{ mL/L}$, $[\text{catalyst}] = 0.04 \text{ g/L}$, and room temperature.

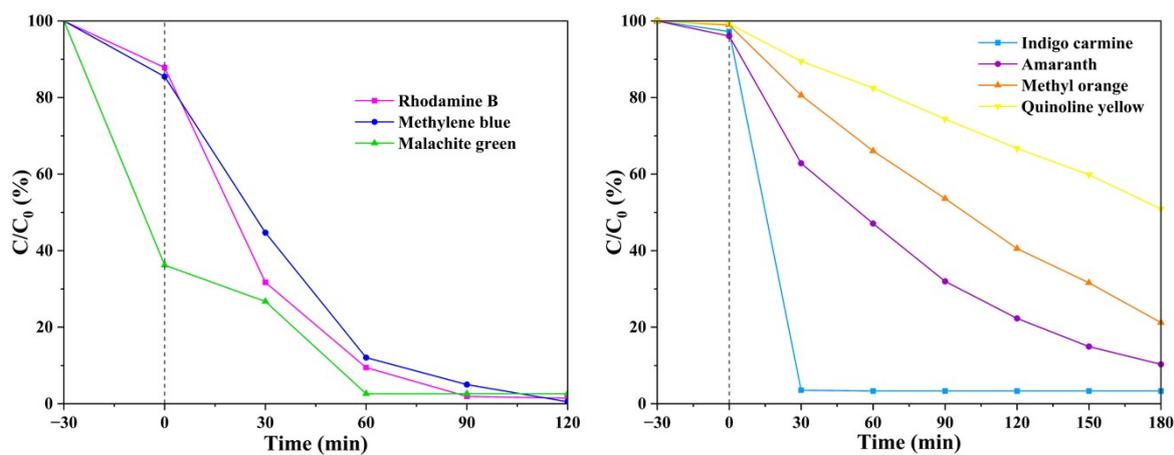


Figure S13. Photo-Fenton catalytic activity of $\text{Cu}_x\text{O}_y/\text{C-700}$ on the degradation of a) cationic dyes and b) anionic dyes. Reaction conditions: $[\text{dye}]_0 = 10 \text{ mg/L}$, $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ 30\%}] = 6 \text{ mL/L}$, $[\text{catalyst}] = 0.04 \text{ g/L}$, and room temperature.

Table S1. Copper species composition, total copper content, and textural properties of Cu_xO_y/C samples at varied pyrolysis temperatures.

	Copper species composition ^a (%)			BET surface area (m ² /g)	total pore volume ^b (cm ³ /g)	V _{micro} ^b (cm ³ /g)	V _{meso} ^b (cm ³ /g)	copper content ^c (%)
	Cu	Cu ₂ O	CuO					
Cu _x O _y /C-500	31.5	51.8	16.6	123.02	0.059	0.030	0.029	55.1
Cu _x O _y /C-600	47.6	40.7	11.6	123.25	0.061	0.030	0.031	58.2
Cu _x O _y /C-700	0.5	82.2	17.3	116.19	0.053	0.026	0.027	68.8
Cu _x O _y /C-800	0.4	25.0	74.6	56.43	0.040	0.013	0.027	70.6

^afrom Rietveld refinement of the XRD patterns.

^bfrom DFT analysis of N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms.

^cfrom TGA curves.

Table S2. Comparison of the solvothermal method and ethanol-assisted grinding method.

	Solvothermal method	Ethanol-assisted grinding method
Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O	0.438 g	1.533 g
H₃BTC	0.236 g	0.826 g
Synthesis time	24 h	0.5 h
Synthesis temperature	85 °C	Room temperature
Solvent	3 mL DMF : 4 mL ethanol : 2 mL H ₂ O	0.1 mL ethanol
Washing solvent	3×8 mL DMF and 3×8 mL ethanol	3×3 mL ethanol
Yield (based on H₃BTC)	84%	82%
Solvent per gram of MOF-199	277.4 mL g ⁻¹	13.3 mL g ⁻¹