

Electronic Supplementary Information

Mechanistic analysis identifying reaction pathways for rapid reductive photodebromination of polybrominated diphenyl ethers using BiVO₄/BiOBr/Pd heterojunction nanocomposite photocatalyst

Edward B. Miller,^a Elsayed M. Zahran,^b Marc R. Knecht,^{a,c} and Leonidas G. Bachas^{a,c*}

^a Department of Chemistry, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida 33146, United States

^b Department of Chemistry, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306, United States

^c Dr. J. T. Macdonald Foundation Biomedical Nanotechnology Institute, University of Miami, UM Life Science Technology Building, 1951 NW 7th Ave, Suite 475, Miami, Florida 33136, United States

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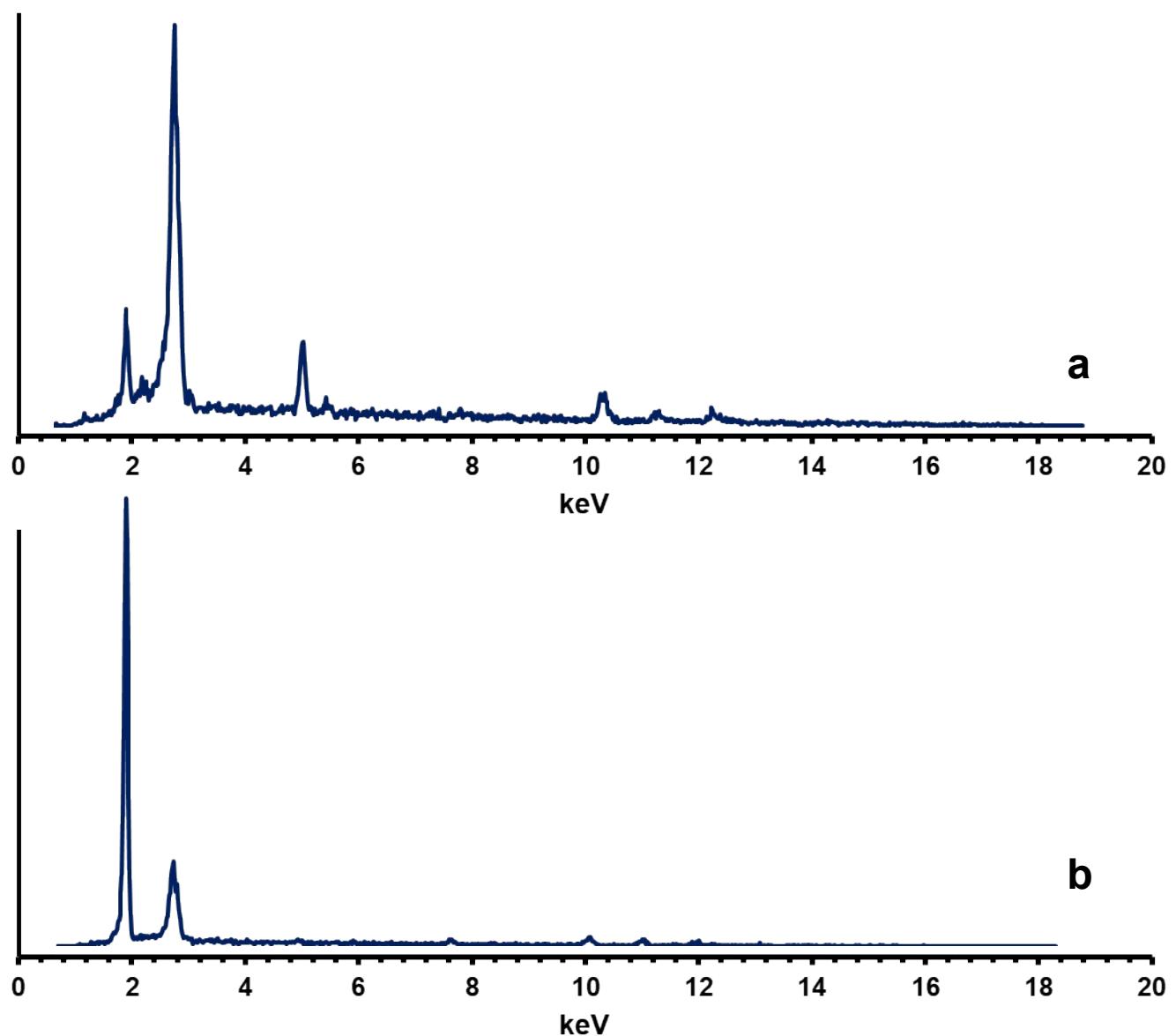


Figure S1. EDS spectra of (a) predominantly *m*-BiVO₄ region and (b) predominantly BiOBr region of the *m*-BiVO₄/BiOBr composite.

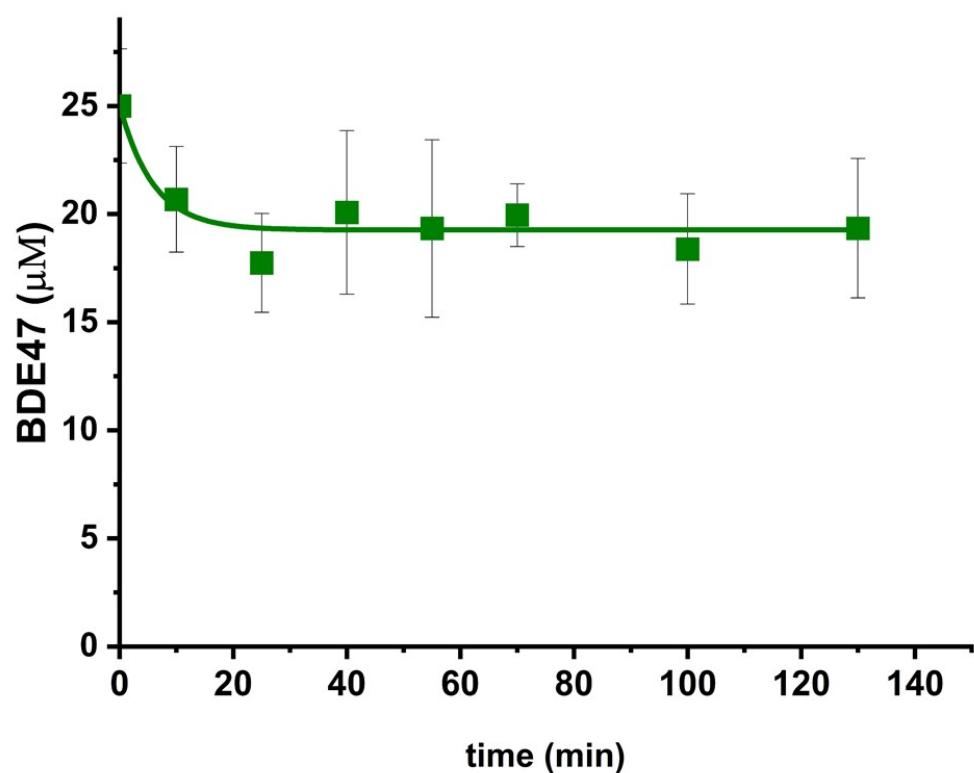


Figure S2. Adsorption of BDE-47 from 25 μM 1:1 EtOH/H₂O solution on BiVO₄/BiOBr/Pd particles stirring in darkness.

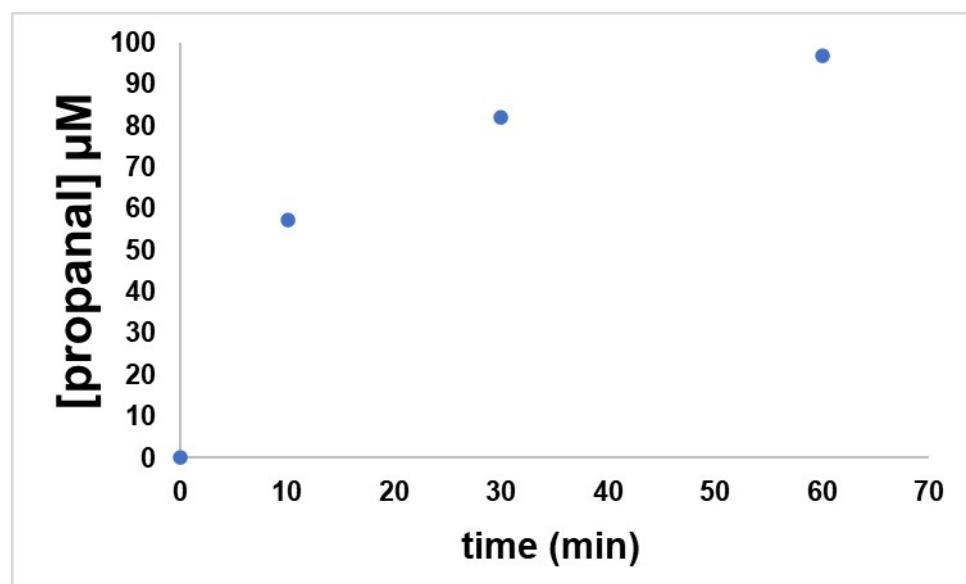


Figure S3. Propanal produced in the photodebromination of 100 μM BDE-3 with BiVO₄/BiOBr/Pd in 1:1 solution of 1-propanol / H₂O

Table S1. Reaction of BDE-3 with *m*-BiVO₄/BiOBr/Pd in different solvent systems
These reactions were done using a xenon lamp solar simulator as light source.

solvent system	reaction time		
	5 min	10 min	15 min
	Percent of initial BDE-3 concentration debrominated		
MeOH / H ₂ O (1:1)	80%	100%	100%
EtOH / H ₂ O (1:1)	80%	100%	100%
n-PrOH / H ₂ O (1:1)	45%	70%	75%
i-PrOH / H ₂ O (1:1)	NR	NR	NR *
t-BuOH / H ₂ O (1:1)	NR	NR	NR
ACN / H ₂ O (1:1)	NR	NR	NR
ACN / EtOH / H ₂ O (1:1:1)	25%	85%	100%

* Trace amount of product detected after 30 min irradiation.

Natural Bond Orbital (NBO)¹ analysis of selected alcohols

In a search for some measure of theoretical insight, simple Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations were performed for the C₁-C₃ alcohols in the gas phase, using the General Atomic and Molecular Electronic Structure System (GAMESS) package (US version),^{2, 3} at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)⁴⁻⁹ level of theory for geometry optimization, vibrational frequency, and single-point energy calculations. Initial (unoptimized) geometries, used for the input to GAMESS, were constructed using Avogadro (version 1.2.0).^{10, 11} Conformations yielding the lowest total energy after optimization were used. Calculated energy, vibrational frequencies, and thermodynamic quantities were compared against the NIST Computational Chemistry Comparison and Benchmark Database¹² for validation of results. NBO analysis was completed in conjunction with the single-point energy calculations using NBO 7.0,¹³ which was linked with the GAMESS package. Selected results are listed in Table S2. In addition, pK_a values¹⁴ for the hydroxyl H atoms are included for reference.

Table S2. Select computed Natural Bond Orbital (NBO) data for C1-C3 alcohols, from DFT calculations at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level.

Interactions greater than 20 kJ/mol for donor-acceptor pairs are listed. Dissociation constants (pK_a) for the alcohols included for reference.

alcohol	pK _a ¹⁴	natural charge on α-H			donor-acceptor orbital interactions (kJ/mol)				
		O _{I,p.}	σ* C-H _{α1}	26.6	O _{I,p.}	σ* C-H _{α2}	26.6	O _{I,p.}	σ* C-H _{α2}
methanol	15.09	0.19003	0.19003	0.21676	O _{I,p.}	σ* C-H _{α1}	26.6	O _{I,p.}	σ* C-H _{α2}
ethanol	15.93	0.19518	0.19531		O _{I,p.}	σ* C-H _{α1}	25.6	O _{I,p.}	σ* C-H _{α2}
1-propanol	16.1	0.19284	0.21869		O _{I,p.}	σ* C-H _{α1}	24.0	O _{I,p.}	σ* C ₁ -C ₂
2-propanol	17.1	0.23011			O _{I,p.}	σ* C ₁ -C ₂	25.3	O _{I,p.}	σ* C ₁ -C ₃

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