

The mineralization ability of chloride-resistant γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$ Fenton catalyst: effects of cation type, salt concentration and organic pollutants

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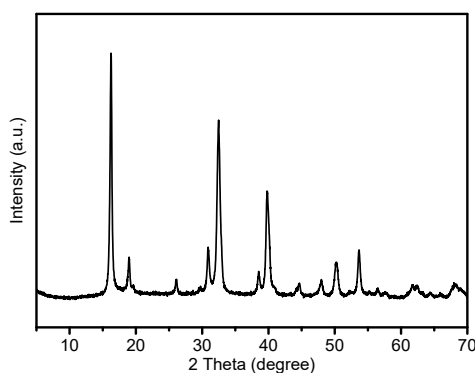


Figure S1. XRD pattern of γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$ after soaking with $15000 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl solution.

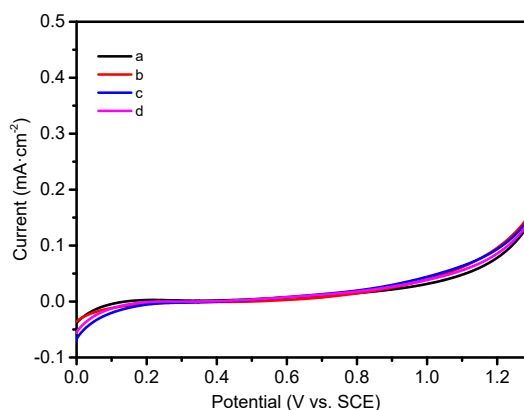


Figure S2. LSV curves in different systems, a: phenol+ γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$ +NaCl, b: phenol+ γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$ +KCl, c: phenol+ γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$ +MgCl₂, d: phenol+ γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$ +CaCl₂.

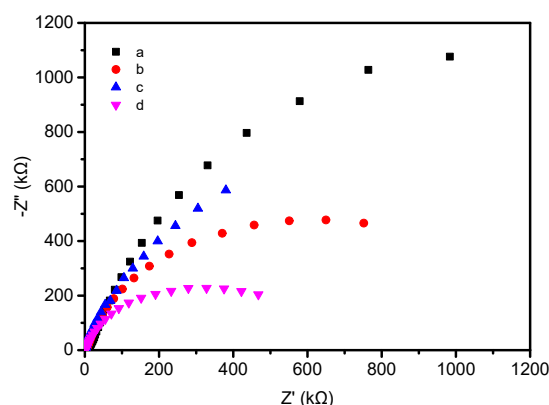


Figure S3. EIS diagrams of various systems, (a) phenol+ γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$, (b) phenol+ γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, (c) phenol+ γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{NaCl}$, and (d) phenol+ γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{NaCl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.

Table S1 Binding energies of Cu $2p_{3/2}$ and Cu^+ percentage of catalysts.

| Samples | Binding energy (eV) | | | | Percentage of Cu^+ (%) |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Cu^+ | Cu^{2+} | Cu^{2+} sat. | Cu^{2+} sat. | |
| γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$ | 934.1 | 935.5 | 942.3 | 944.3 | 34.0 |
| γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ +3000 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl | 934.4 | 935.8 | 942.2 | 944.2 | 39.7 |
| γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ +15000 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl | 934.2 | 935.5 | 942.1 | 944.2 | 39.8 |
| γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ +15000 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ KCl | 934.1 | 935.5 | 942.2 | 944.2 | 39.8 |
| γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ +15000 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ MgCl_2 | 934.0 | 935.5 | 942.3 | 944.3 | 39.9 |
| γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ +15000 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl_2 | 934.1 | 935.7 | 942.3 | 944.4 | 39.9 |

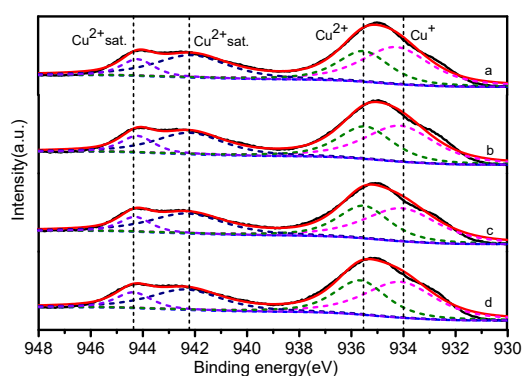


Figure S4. Cu $2p_{3/2}$ XPS spectra of (a) γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2+15000 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl, (b) γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2+15000 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ KCl, (c) γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2+15000 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ MgCl_2 , (d) γ - $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}+\text{H}_2\text{O}_2+15000 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl_2 .

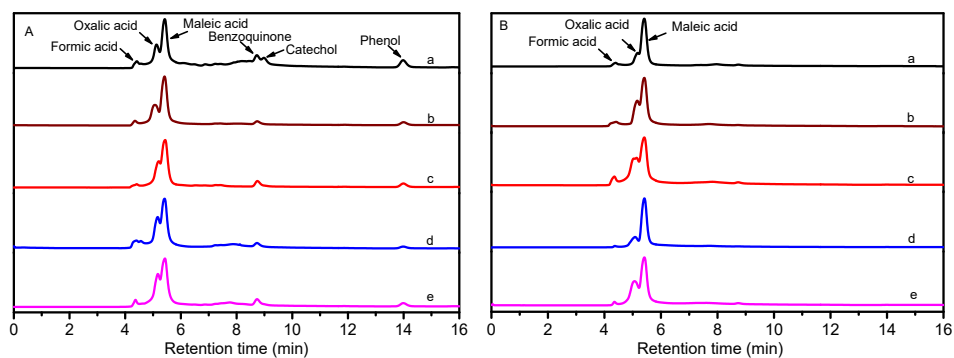


Figure S5. HPLC chromatograms of phenol mineralization at the reaction time of (A) 1 min and (B) 5 min in (a) saline-free and four saline solutions: (b) NaCl, (c) KCl, (d) MgCl₂ and (e) CaCl₂. Reaction conditions: H₂O₂ dosage 53 mmol·L⁻¹, phenol concentration 100 mg·L⁻¹, pH 6.4, 50 °C and catalyst dosage 0.4 g·L⁻¹.

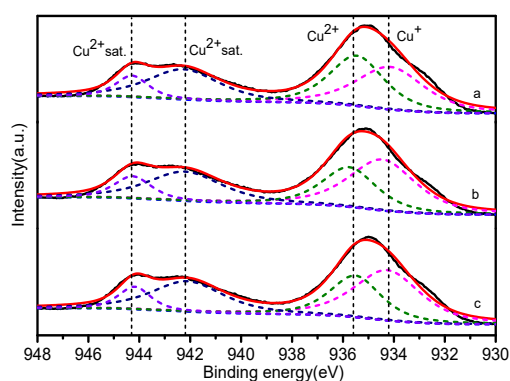


Figure S6. Cu 2p_{3/2} XPS spectra of (a) fresh γ -Cu₂(OH)₃Cl, (b) γ -Cu₂(OH)₃Cl+H₂O₂+3000 mg·L⁻¹ NaCl, (c) γ -Cu₂(OH)₃Cl+H₂O₂+15000 mg·L⁻¹ NaCl.