

Supplementary Information

Continuous Electrochemical Water Splitting from Natural Water Sources via Forward Osmosis

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A. Literature Review

An exhaustive literature review was performed using Google Scholar and Web of Science, among other databases. Keywords for searches included osmosis, forward osmosis, electrolysis, water-splitting, and seawater; queries were searched with permutations of these words and others. Additionally, a third-party performed a review of the patent literature at our request. To our knowledge based on these literature and patent searches, the approach described herein has not previously been reported.

B. Analytical Methods

B.1 Phosphate Concentration Determination

Absorption spectra of a Malachite green assay were measured and compared to a seven-point standard curve (Fig. S1) to furnish phosphate concentration in the outer electrolyte solution. An aliquot of samples taken from the outer electrolyte solution were diluted 200-fold for these measurements.



Figure S1. Absorption spectra (left) and standard curve fitting (right) for Malachite green phosphate assay (maximum absorption at λ = 621 nm) at the following [PO₄^{3–}]: 0 µM, 1 µM, 2 µM, 3 µM, 4 µM, 5 µM, and 6 µM. Additionally, these standard samples contained 3 mM NaCl to correspond with experimental samples and dilution.

B.2 Chloride Concentration Determination

Fluorescence emission spectra of a Lucigenin assay were measured and compared to a seven-point standard curve (Fig. S2) to furnish Cl⁻ concentrations. An aliquot of samples taken from the inner electrolyte solution were diluted 16-fold for these measurements.



Figure S2. Emission spectra (left) and standard curve fitting (right) for Lucigenin assay (λ_{exc} = 455 nm) at the following [Cl⁻]: 0 mM, 1 mM, 2 mM, 5 mM, 10 mM, 25 mM, and 50 mM. Additionally, these standard samples contained 50 mM NaP_i to correspond with experimental samples and dilution

B.3 HClO/ClO- Concentration Determination

Absorption spectra of a DPD assay were measured and compared to a seven-point standard curve (Fig. S3) to furnish the total HClO/ClO⁻ concentration in the inner electrolyte solution. An aliquot of samples taken from the inner electrolyte solution were diluted 16-fold for these measurements.



Figure S3. Absorption spectra (left) and standard curve fitting (right) for DPD assay (maximum absorption at $\lambda_{max,abs}$ = 531 nm) at the following [HClO/ClO⁻]: 0 μ M, 1 μ M, 2 mM, 5 μ M, 10 μ M, 25 μ M, and 50 μ M. Additionally, these standard samples contained 50 mM NaP_i to correspond with experimental samples and dilution.

C. Experimental Set-up



Figure S4. Image of FOWS cell in outer electrolyte of 0.6 M NaCl.

D. Faradaic Efficiency for Direct Saltwater Splitting



Figure S5. Faradaic efficiency plots for (a) O₂ and (b) H₂ generation from water-splitting directly from 0.6 M NaCl. Electrochemical experiments were conducted on a CH Instruments 760D bipotentiostat, using Pt flag electrodes for the anode and cathode in a single-compartment electrochemical cell operated at 250 mA.