Supporting Information

Title: The overlooked photochemistry of iodine in aqueous suspensions of fullerene derivatives

Authors: Madhusudan Kamat¹, Kyle Moor^{2,3}, Gabrielle Langlois¹, Moshan Chen⁴, Kimberly M. Parker⁴, Kristopher McNeill², Samuel D. Snow^{1*}

¹Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Louisiana State University, 3255 Patrick Taylor Hall, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, United States.

²Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Utah State University, 4110 Old Main Hill, Logan UT 84322-4110, United States.

³Department of Environmental Systems Science, ETH Zurich, Universitaetstrasse 16, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland.

⁴Department of Energy, Environmental, & Chemical Engineering, Washington University in St. Louis, 1 Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899, United States.

*Corresponding author: ssnow@lsu.edu;

Contents

Number of pages: 7

Figures: 8

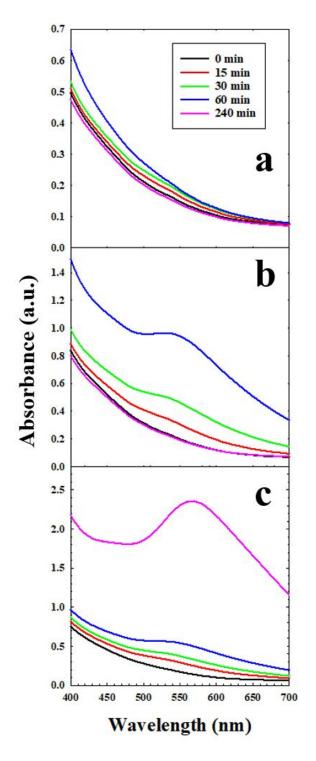


Figure S1. UV-Vis spectra of **a**) I_2 formation from irradiation of 50 μ M nC₆₀-FP-I by UV₃₉₅ in the presence of 10 mM starch; **b**) 100 μ M nC₆₀-FP-I over 4 h; **c**) for 100 μ M nC₆₀-FP-SO₄ in the presence of 75 μ M NaI and 10 mM starch under UV₃₉₅ irradiation over 4 h.

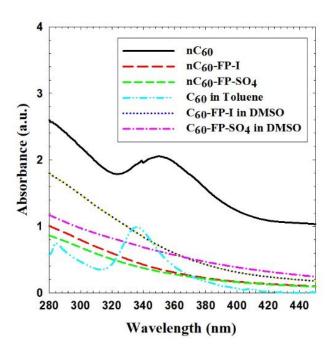


Figure S2. UV-Vis spectrum for 25 μ M fullerenes dispersed in organic solvents or as aggregates in water.

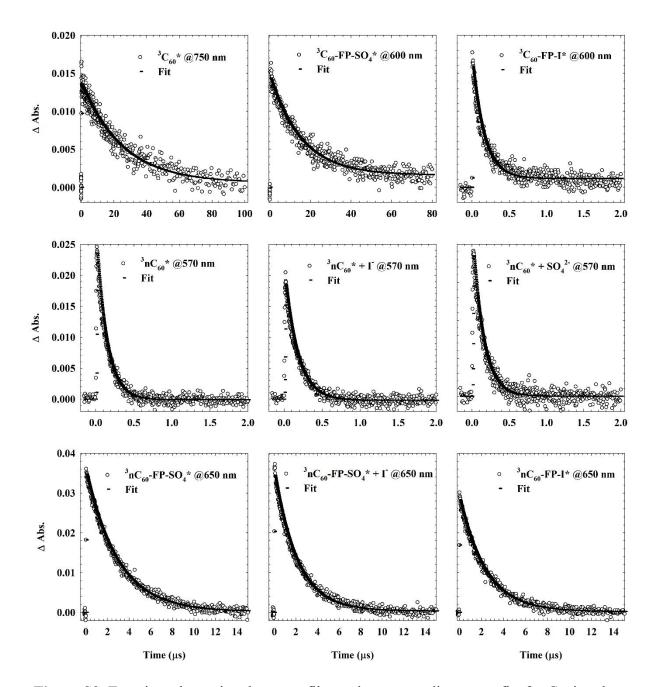


Figure S3. Transient absorption decay profiles and corresponding curve fits for C_{60} in toluene, C_{60} -FP- derivatives in DMSO, and aqueous aggregates of each with added cosolutes as shown. KI was added in excess to provide the added I-, at 4.76 mM. Absorbances were measured at optimal transient absorption wavelengths: 750 nm for C_{60} in toluene, 600 nm for the C_{60} derivatives in DMSO, 570 nm for aqueous C_{60} , and 650 for aqueous C_{60} derivatives

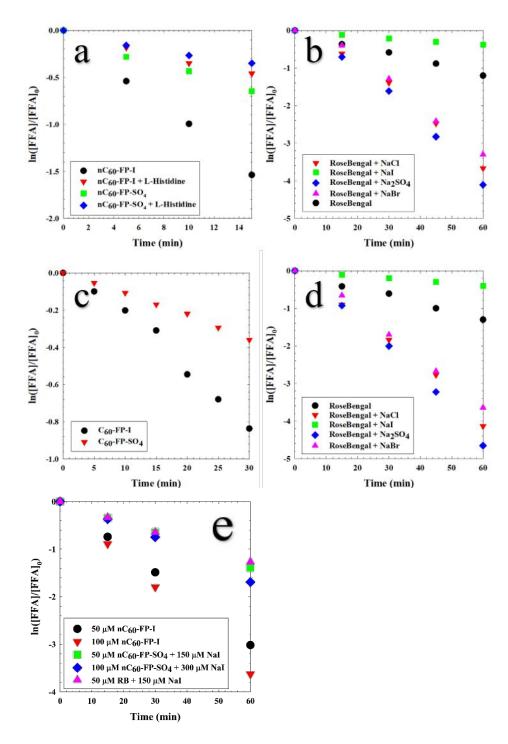


Figure S4. Photodegradation of 0.2 mM FFA under several conditions: a) in the presence of 5 μM of nC_{60} -FP-I or nC_{60} -FP-SO₄ sensitized by UV_{395} in water; b) under UV_{395} in the presence of 50 μM RB and 15 mM of various anions; c) in the presence of 5.0 μM C_{60} -FP-I or C_{60} -FP-SO₄ in DMSO; d) in the presence of 50 μM Rose Bengal and 15 mM of halide or sulfate salts under UV_{395} in DMSO; e) under UV_{395} in the presence of nC_{60} -FP-I or nC_{60} -FP-SO₄ and halide salts.

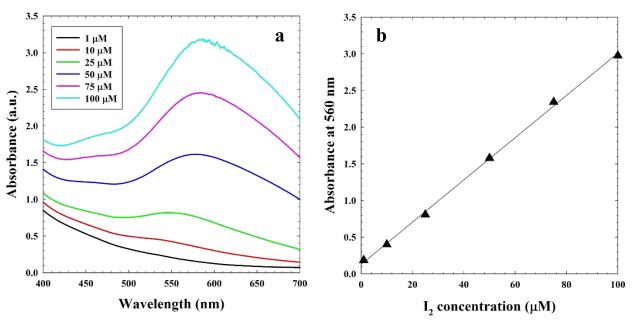


Figure S5. (a) UV-Vis spectrum for 50 μ M C_{60} -FP-I and 10 mM starch with variable concentration of I_2 , and (b) corresponding dose-response curve for the absorbance at 560 nm of the I_2 -starch complex observed in the presence of 50 μ M C_{60} -FP-I.

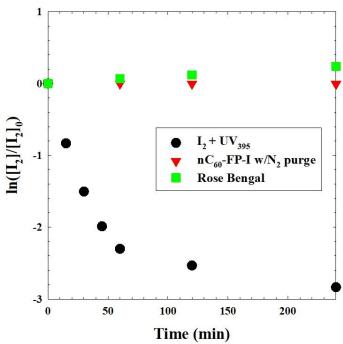


Figure S6. Photodecomposition of 300 μ M I $_2$ under UV $_{395}$ irradiation over 4 hours and I $_2$ production by 50 μ M nC $_{60}$ -FP-I in a N $_2$ -purged solution, 75 μ M NaI and 25 μ M RB with no purge, measured with 10 mM starch.

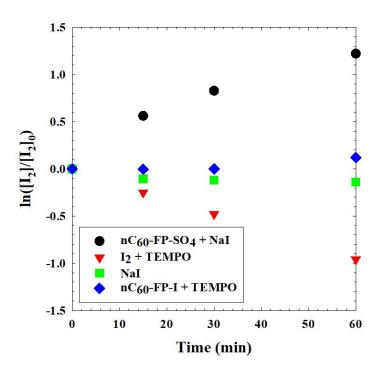


Figure S7. Formation or destruction of I_2 under UV_{395} with 100 μ M C_{60} -FP-SO₄ with 75 μ M NaI; 100 μ M n C_{60} -FP-I with 100 μ M TEMPO; 300 μ M I_2 with 100 μ M TEMPO; or 75 μ M NaI.

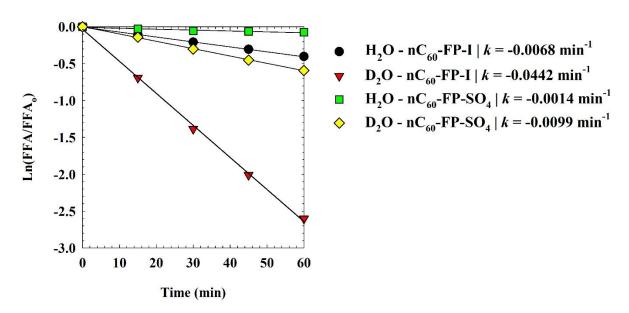


Figure S8. FFA photodegradation by 1.0 μM nC₆₀-FP-I or nC₆₀-FP-SO₄ in either DI water or 89% D₂O. Lines represent linear regressions for the experiments, with corresponding slopes provided in the figure legend.