Supporting Information

# Mechanistic Investigation with Kinetic Parameters on Water Oxidation Catalyzed by Manganese Oxide Nanoparticles Film

Hongmin Seo<sup>†</sup>, Kyoungsuk Jin<sup>†</sup>, Sunghak Park<sup>†</sup>, Kang Hee Cho<sup>†</sup>, Heonjin Ha<sup>†</sup>, Kang-Gyu

Lee<sup>†</sup>, Yoon Ho Lee<sup>†</sup>, Dang Thanh Nguyen<sup>‡</sup>, Hyacinthe Randriamahazaka<sup>#</sup>, Jong-Sook Lee<sup>\*,‡</sup>,

and Ki Tae Nam\*,<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Department of Materials Science and Engineering, 1 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 08826, Korea

<sup>‡</sup>School of Materials Science and Engineering, Chonnam National University, 77 Yongbongro, Buk-gu, Gwangju, 61186, Korea

<sup>#</sup>Université Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, ITODYS, UMR 7086 CNRS, SIELE Group, 15 rue Jean Antoine de Baïf, 75013 Paris, France

## **Supporting Information Content**

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E-mail: jongsook@jnu.ac.kr, nkitae@snu.ac.kr

#### 1. Materials and basic characterization

#### 1. Materials

Mn(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>3</sub>-4H<sub>2</sub>O (99 %), 1-octadecene (90%), myristic acid (CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>12</sub>COOH) (99%), decanol (CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>OH), Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>-7H<sub>2</sub>O (ACS reagent, 98.0-102.0 %), and NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-2H<sub>2</sub>O (99.0 %) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and used as received without further purification. Fluorine-doped-tin-oxide-coated glass (FTO, TEC-8) with the surface resistivity of 15  $\Omega$  sq<sup>-1</sup> was manufactured by Pilington Company.

#### 2. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

The morphology of the p-MnO NPs films on the FTO substrates was characterized with a high resolution scanning electron microscope (Supra 55VP, Carl Zeiss, Germany). After deposition of the MnO NPs, the substrate was gently rinsed in deionized water at least 3 times and dried with nitrogen gas. Images were taken with an acceleration voltage of 2 kV, and EDX spectra with a 15 kV.

#### **3.** Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)

TEM images and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns were obtained using a high resolution transmission electron microscope (JEM-3000F, JEOL, Japan) with the acceleration voltage of 300 kV. To prepare TEM samples, the MnO NPs dispersed in hexane were dropped on the TEM grid and dried in air.

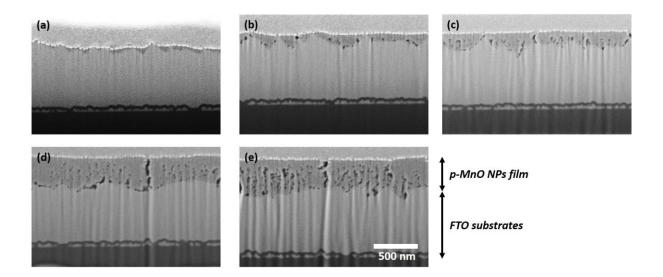
# 2. Estimation of turnover frequency (TOF) for 300 nm-thickness p-MnO NPs

The number of active sites for 300 nm-thickness p-MnO NPs film was calculated with the assumption that all Mn atoms on the surface of nanoparticles serve as the active sites. The number of active sites for 300 nm-thickness Mno NPs film was calculated by the following equation with assumption that the surface of p-MnO NPs was (100) facet. The crystal structure and lattice parameter for MnO were face-centered cubic structure and  $4.43 \times 10^{-8}$  cm.

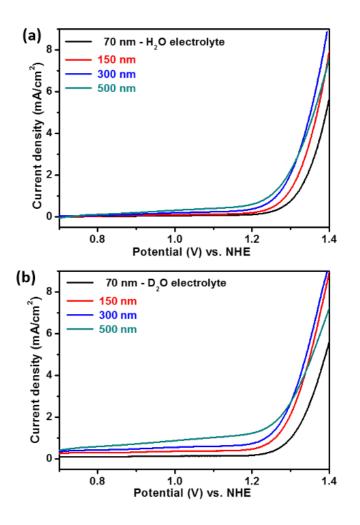
(The number of active sites) = 
$$(ECSA) \times (the moles of Mn atoms / cm^2)$$
  
=  $(147.8) \times \left(\frac{2}{(4.43 \times 10^{-8})^2 \times (6.02 \times 10^{23})}\right)$   
=  $2.502 \times 10^{-7} \text{ moles } / cm^2$  (S1)

TOF at 1.35 V vs. NHE can be calculated by calculated by the following equation based on the above values.

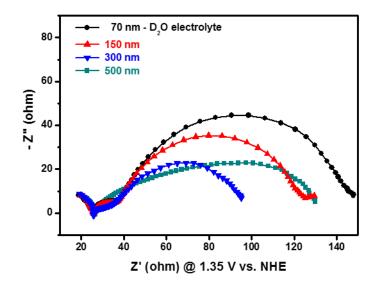
$$(\text{TOF}) = \frac{(current \ denistiy \ at \ 1.35 \ V \ vs. \ NHE)}{4 \cdot F \cdot (the \ number \ of \ active \ sites)}$$
$$= \frac{0.00496 \ A/cm^2}{4 \cdot (96485 \ A \cdot s \ /mol) \cdot (2.502 \times 10^{-7} \ \text{moles} \ / \ cm^2)} = 0.052 \ s^{-1}$$
(S2)



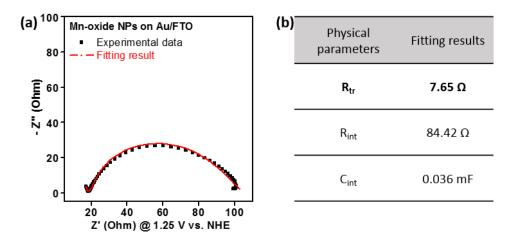
**Figure S1.** Cross-sectional scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images for p-MnO NPs films on FTO substrates for (a) 20 nm- (b) 70 nm- (c) 150 nm- (d) 300 nm- and (e) 500 nm-thickness



**Figure S2.** Polarization-corrected cyclic voltammetry curves from 0.7 V to 1.4 V vs. NHE for p-MnO NPs film of various thicknesses (70, 150, 300 and 500 nm) at 0.5M phosphate buffer solution under pH 7. (a)  $H_2O$  electrolyte (b)  $D_2O$  electrolyte



**Figure S3.** Nyquist plots for several thickness (70, 150, 300 and 500 nm) of p-MnO NPs film at 1.35 V vs. NHE in D<sub>2</sub>O electrolyte. The black, red, blue and dark cyan spectra were for 70, 150, 300 and 500 nm-thickness, respectively



**Figure S4.** (a) Nyquist plot for 150 nm-thickness Mn-oxide NPs film on Au/FTO substrates at 1.25 V vs. NHE in 0.5 M phosphate buffer solution. The black dots and red line indicated experimental data and fitting result using our proposed circuit model. (b) The values for physical parameters (R<sub>tr</sub>, R<sub>int</sub> and C<sub>int</sub>) from fitting with our circuit model.

Nature of Mn-oxide	Preparation method	Mass of electroactive materials (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Electrolyte	Capacitance (F/g)	Reference
p-MnO NPs	Spin-coating	0.24	0.5 M PBS	8.97	This work
Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> film	Electrostatic spray deposition	0.116	$0.1~\mathrm{M~Na_2SO_4}$	150	Ref. 1
Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> film	Chemical bath deposition	0.57	$1~{\rm M~Na_2SO_4}$	193	Ref. 2
MwCNT/Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> film	Dip-casting method	10.1	$0.5 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Na}_2 \mathrm{SO}_4$	143	Ref. 3
Graphene/Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> powder	Hydrothermal	2.0	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	114	Ref. 4
	Precipitation from MnO <sub>2</sub> organosol	0.75	$1~{\rm M~Na_2SO_4}$	175	Ref. 5

 Table S1. Summary for reported capacitance for several Mn-oxide electrodes.

### References

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