

## Supporting information

### Alteration of Birnessite Reactivity in Dynamic Anoxic/Oxic Environments

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**Table S1.** Atomic concentrations by XPS survey scans for pristine birnessite and samples after reacted with OFL and different Mn(II) concentrations. 345 µM acid birnessite; 10 µM OFL; 10 mM NaCl; 0, 50, 200 µM Mn(II); 48 h reaction time; pH 8 ( $\pm$  0.1).

	C (%)	O (%)	Mn (%)	K (%)	N (%)	Na (%)
Acid birnessite	27.3	44.9	20.9	6.9	BDL	BDL
N <sub>2</sub> _0µM Mn(II)	27.6	44.6	20.4	7.0	0.5	BDL
O <sub>2</sub> _0µM Mn(II)	24.3	43.3	17.5	6.1	BDL	8.7
N <sub>2</sub> _50µM Mn(II)	21.3	49.5	23.1	5.4	BDL	0.7
O <sub>2</sub> _50µM Mn(II)	24.6	44.6	24.6	6.2	BDL	BDL
N <sub>2</sub> _200µM Mn(II)	20.9	52.6	26.5	BDL	BDL	BDL
O <sub>2</sub> _200µM Mn(II)	21.2	50.5	28.3	BDL	BDL	BDL

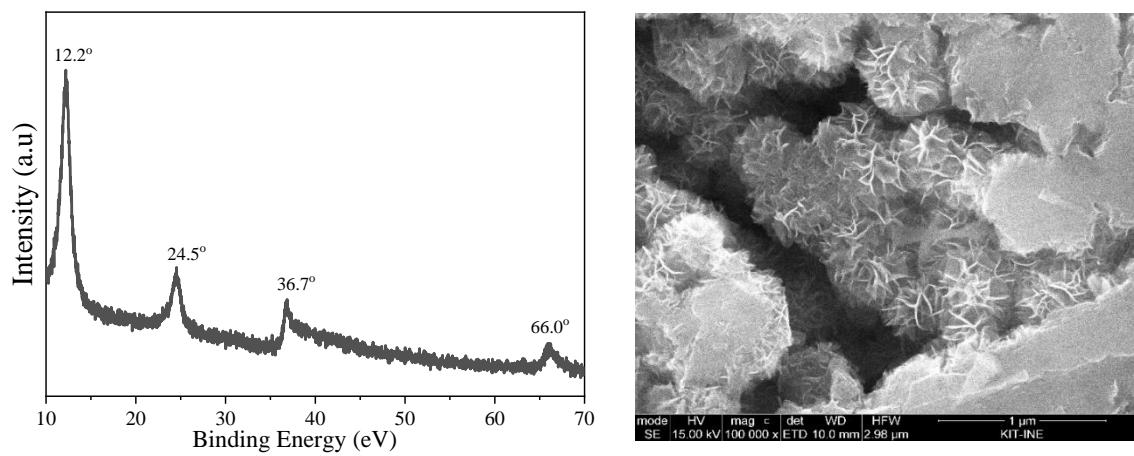
BDL: below the detection limit (0.1%).

**Table S2.** Mn 2p<sub>3/2</sub> XPS fitted parameters for pristine birnessite and samples after reacted with OFL and different Mn(II) concentrations. 345 µM acid birnessite; 10 µM OFL; 10 mM NaCl; 0, 50, 200 µM Mn(II); 48 h reaction time; pH 8 ( $\pm$  0.1).

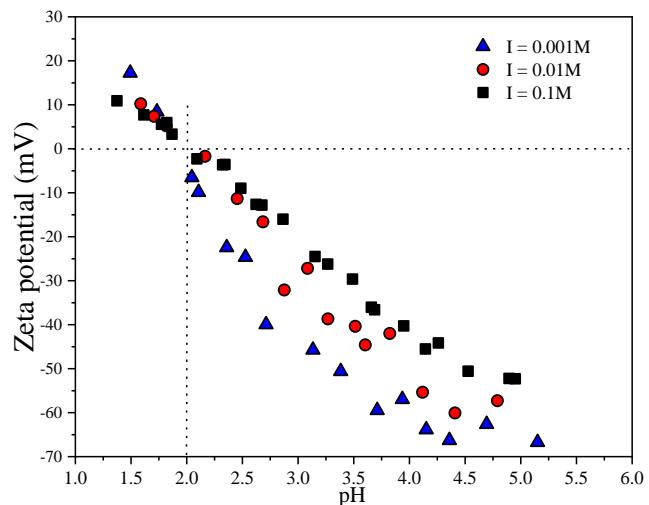
Sample	Acid birnessite	0µM Mn(II) N <sub>2</sub>	0µM Mn(II) O <sub>2</sub>	50µM Mn(II) N <sub>2</sub>	50µM Mn(II) O <sub>2</sub>	200µM Mn(II) N <sub>2</sub>	200µM Mn(II) O <sub>2</sub>
AOS	3.87	3.70	3.65	3.63	3.60	3.40	3.33
Mn(II)	Binding energy (eV)	640.1	640.3	640.4	640.7	640.9	641.1
	Area (%)	1.0	6.4	5.5	6.9	5.6	17.5
Mn(III)	Binding energy (eV)	642.4	642.3	642.3	642.4	642.4	642.1
	Area (%)	10.7	16.8	24.3	23.1	29.6	25.0
Mn(IV)	Binding energy (eV)	643.0	643.0	643.0	643.1	643.1	642.6
	Area (%)	88.3	76.8	70.2	70.0	64.8	57.5

**Table S3.** O 1s XPS fitted parameters for pristine birnessite and samples after reacted with OFL and different Mn(II) concentrations. 345  $\mu$ M acid birnessite; 10  $\mu$ M OFL; 10 mM NaCl; 0, 50, 200  $\mu$ M Mn(II); 48h reaction time; pH 8 ( $\pm$  0.1).

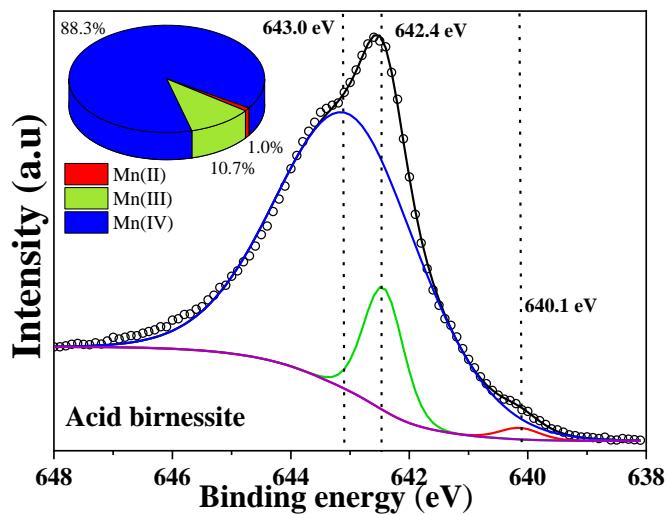
Sample		Acid	0µM Mn(II)	0µM Mn(II)	50µM Mn(II)	50µM Mn(II)	200µM Mn(II)	200µM Mn(II)
		birmessite	N <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>
O <sub>latt</sub>	Binding energy (eV)	530.2	530.1	530.0	530.1	530.1	529.8	530.0
	Area (%)	87.5	88.5	90.1	88.4	87.3	49.5	65.2
O <sub>ads</sub>	Binding energy (eV)	531.7	531.5	531.5	531.5	531.6	531.0	531.1
	Area (%)	10.0	8.3	7.0	8.7	9.0	37.8	26.9
O <sub>surf</sub>	Binding energy (eV)	532.7	532.6	532.7	532.6	532.6	531.9	532.2
	Area (%)	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.7	12.7	7.9



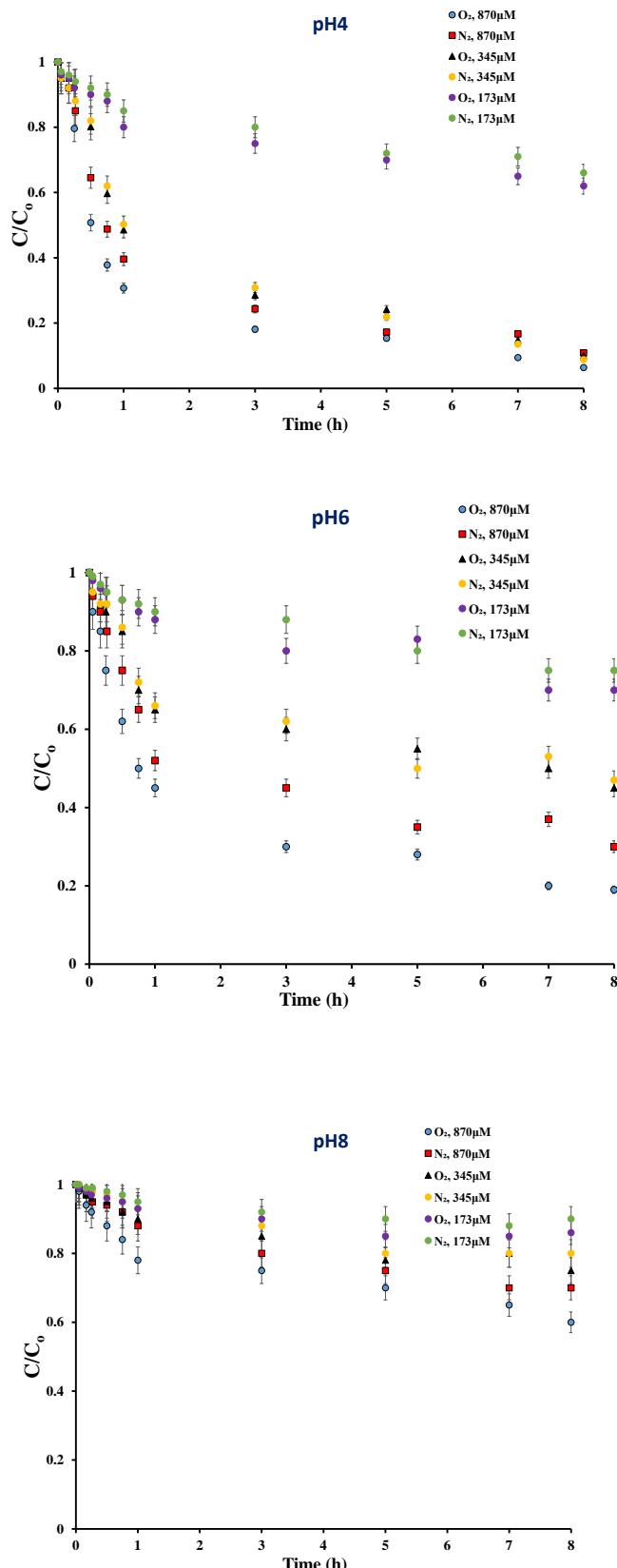
**Figure S1.** XRD and SEM images of the synthesized birnessite.



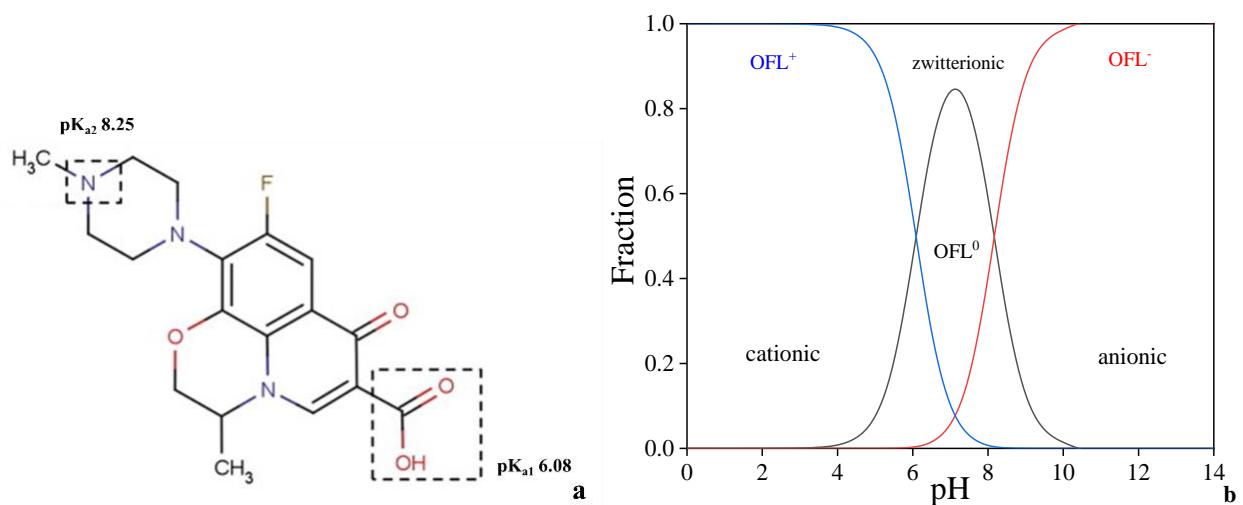
**Figure S2.** Zeta potential of acid birnessite samples.  $MnO_2 = 0.2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  (2.3 mM);  $I = 0.1, 0.01, 0.001 \text{ M NaCl}$ .



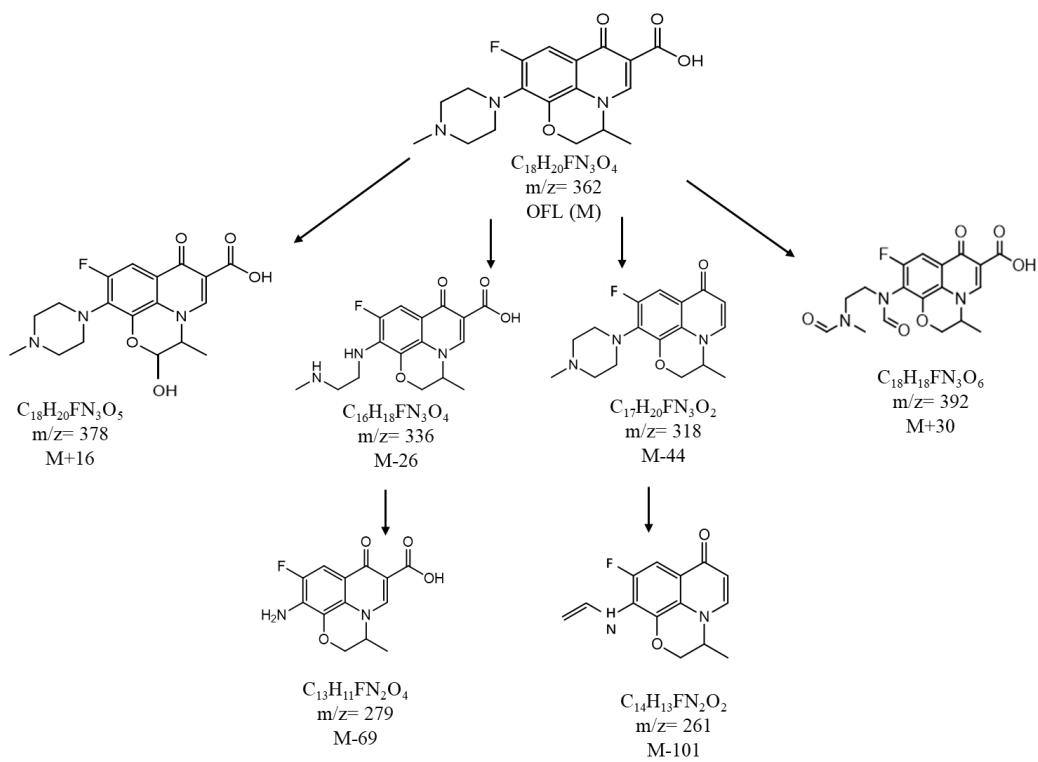
**Figure S3.** Fitting of Mn 2p<sub>3/2</sub> XPS high resolution spectra of the synthesized acid birnessite.



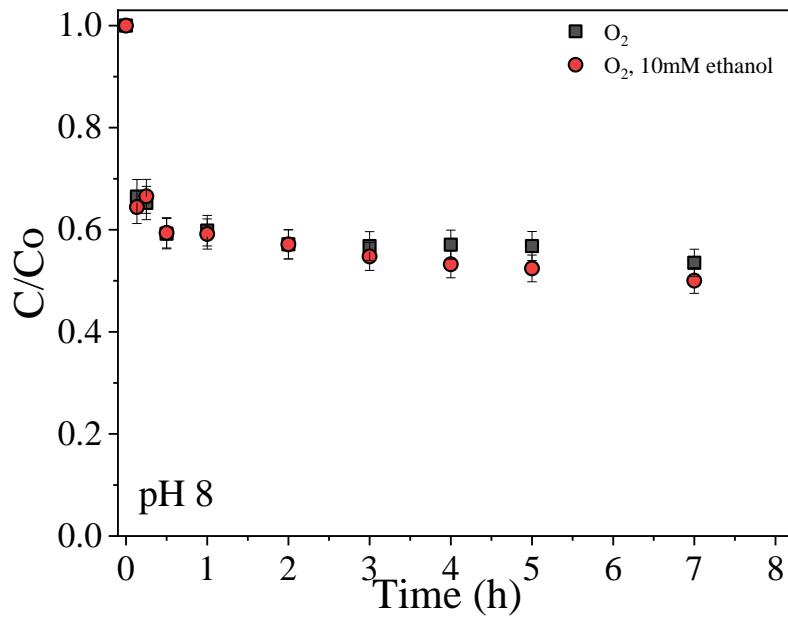
**Figure S4.** Removal kinetics of OFL at three pH values 4.0, 6.0, 8.0 ( $\pm 0.1$ ), and three  $\text{MnO}_2$  concentration: 173, 345, 870  $\mu\text{M}$  (or 15, 30, 75.6 mg/L); 10  $\mu\text{M}$  OFL; 10 mM NaCl; under anoxic ( $\text{N}_2$ ) and oxic ( $\text{O}_2$ ) conditions.



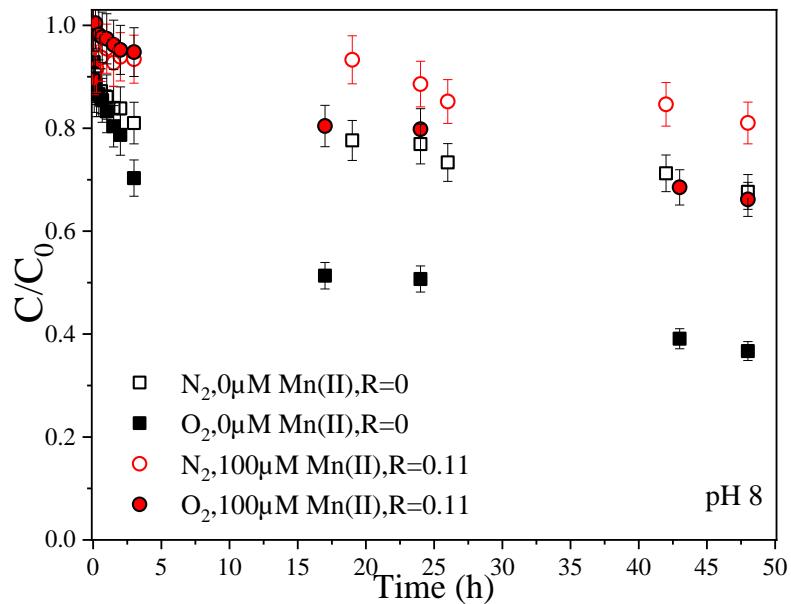
**Figure S5.** (a) Chemical speciation of OFL vs pH. (b) pK<sub>as</sub> of OFL ( $pK_{a,1} = 6.08$  and  $pK_{a,2} = 8.25$ ) at infinite dilution were obtained from conditional  $pK_a$  values and the Davies equation. 10 mM NaCl.



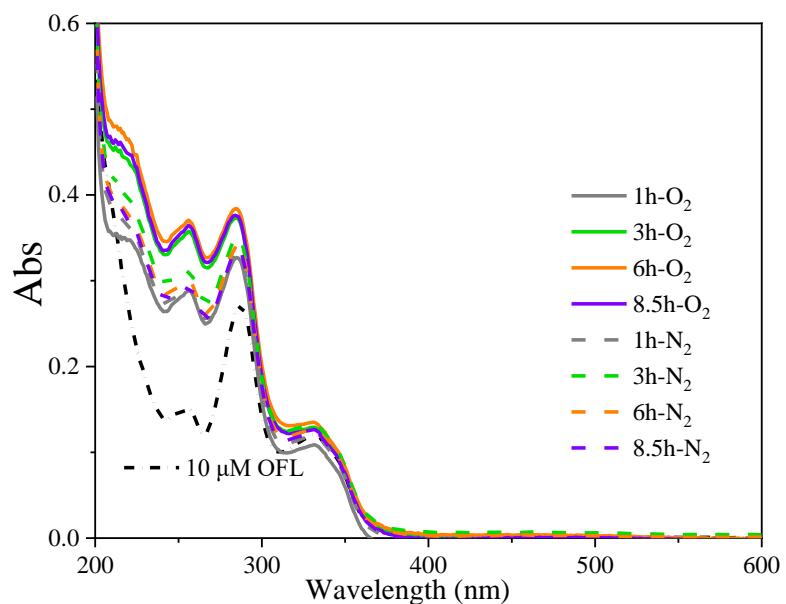
**Figure S6.** Proposed oxidation pathway of OFL as analyzed by LC/MS. Product of  $m/z = 279$  was classified as the M-69 because of its structural similarity to the M-69 product of CIP (Zhang and Huang, 2005).



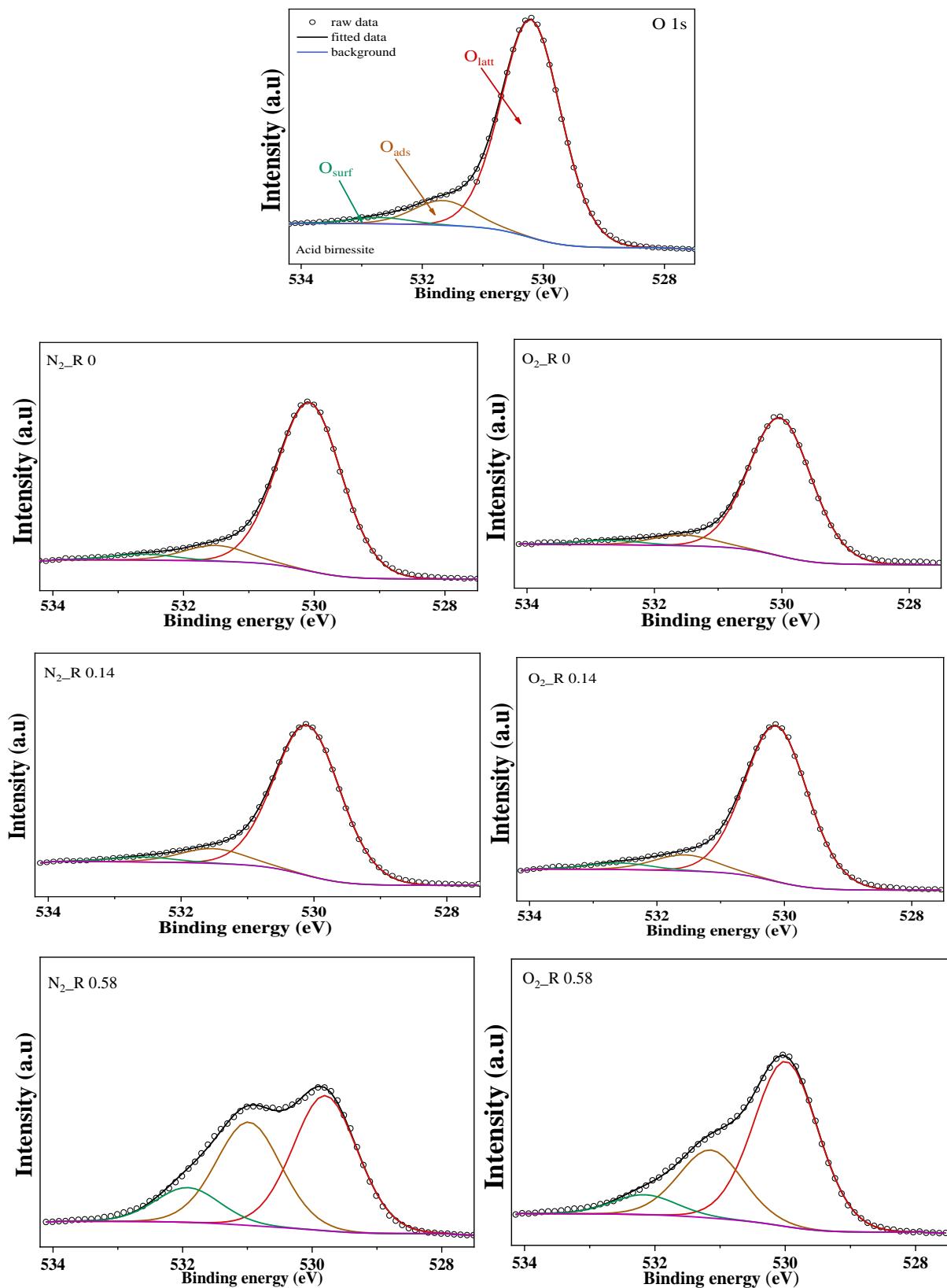
**Figure S7.** Removal kinetics of OFL in the presence of oxygen and ethanol at pH 8 ( $\pm 0.1$ ). 345  $\mu\text{M}$  acid birnessite; 10  $\mu\text{M}$  OFL; 10 mM NaCl; 10 mM ethanol.



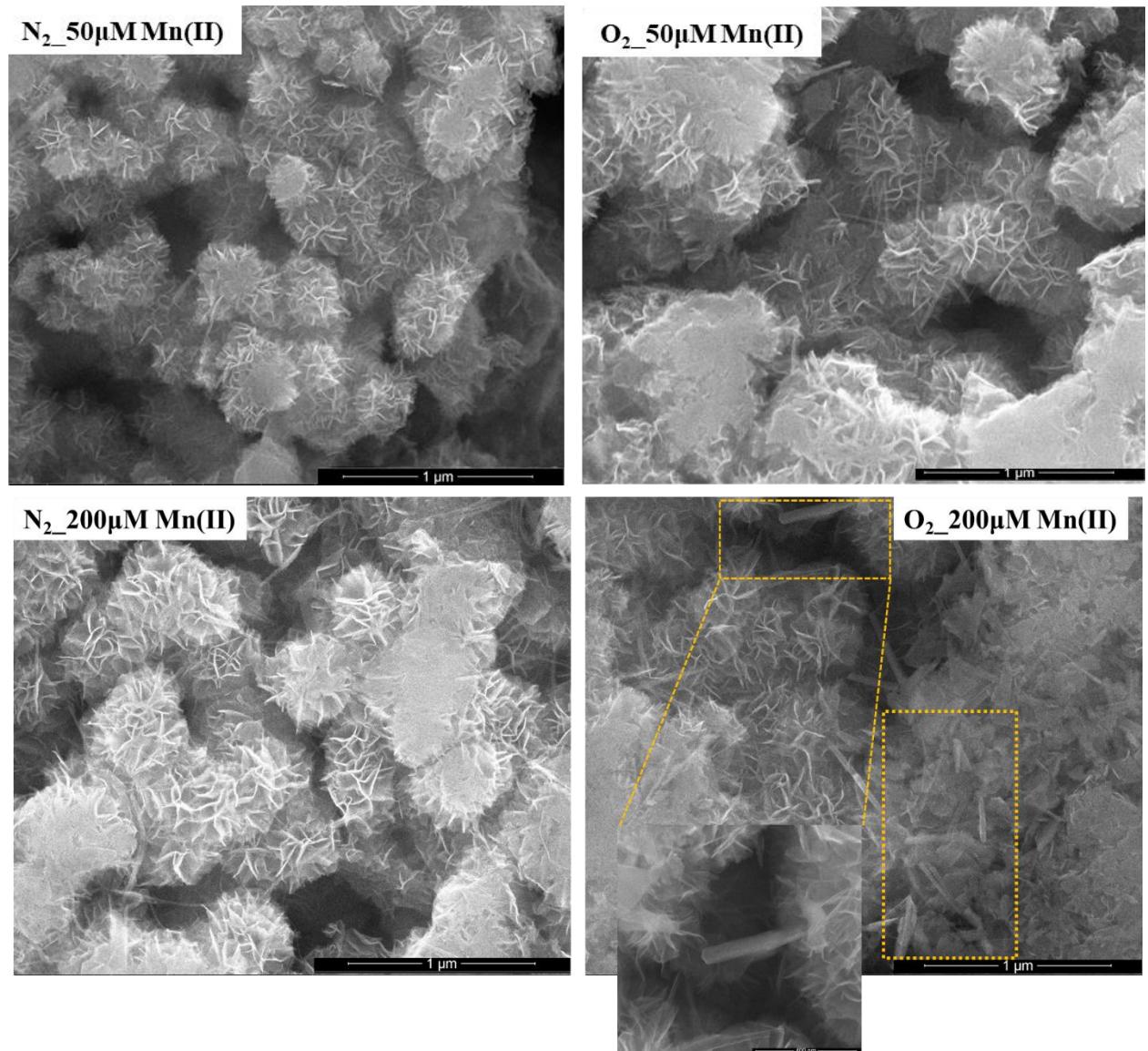
**Figure S8.** Removal kinetics of pipemidic acid (PIP) under oxic and anoxic conditions at pH 8 ( $\pm 0.1$ ). 20  $\mu\text{M}$  PIP; 870  $\mu\text{M}$  acid birnessite; 10 mM NaCl; 0,100  $\mu\text{M}$  Mn(II); 48 h. The R represents the Mn(II)/ $\text{MnO}_2$  molar ratio.



**Figure S9.** UV-Vis spectra during reaction under anoxic and oxic conditions at pH 8 ( $\pm 0.1$ ). 345  $\mu\text{M}$  acid birnessite; 10  $\mu\text{M}$  OFL; 10 mM NaCl; 200  $\mu\text{M}$  Mn(II); 1 mM sodium pyrophosphate.



**Figure S10.** Fitting of O 1s XPS high resolution spectra of pristine  $\text{MnO}_2$  and samples treated with Mn(II) and OFL under oxic and anoxic condition. The R represents the Mn(II)/ $\text{MnO}_2$  molar ratio. 345  $\mu\text{M}$  acid birnessite; 10  $\mu\text{M}$  OFL; 10 mM NaCl; 0, 50, 200  $\mu\text{M}$  Mn(II); 48 h reaction time; pH 8 ( $\pm 0.1$ ).



**Figure S11.** SEM images for samples after reaction with OFL and different Mn(II) concentrations. 345 μM acid birnessite; 10 μM OFL; 10 mM NaCl; 50, 200 μM Mn(II); 48 h reaction time; pH 8 ( $\pm 0.1$ ).

## **References**

- Zhang, H., Huang, C., 2005. Oxidative Transformation of Fluoroquinolone Antibacterial Agents and Structurally Related Amines by Manganese Oxide. Environ. Sci. Technol. 39, 4474-4483.