

Removal of Copper Corrosion Products by Using Green Deep Eutectic Solvent and Bio-Derivative Cellulose Membrane

Akiko Tsurumaki^{1,2,*}, Cristina Chiarucci¹, Shraddha Khaire¹, Chiara Dal Bosco¹, Alessandra Gentili^{1,2}, and Maria Assunta Navarra^{1,2,*}

¹ Department of Chemistry, Sapienza University of Rome, Piazzale Aldo Moro 5, Rome 00185, Italy;

² Centro di Ricerca Hydro-Eco, Department of Basic and Applied Sciences for Engineering (SBAI), Sapienza University of Rome, Via Antonio Scarpa 16, 00161 Roma, Italy.

* Correspondence: akiko.tsurumaki@uniroma1.it (A.T.); mariassunta.navarra@uniroma1.it (M.A.N.); Tel.: +39-06-4991-3664 (A.T.); +39-06-4991-3658 (M.A.N.)

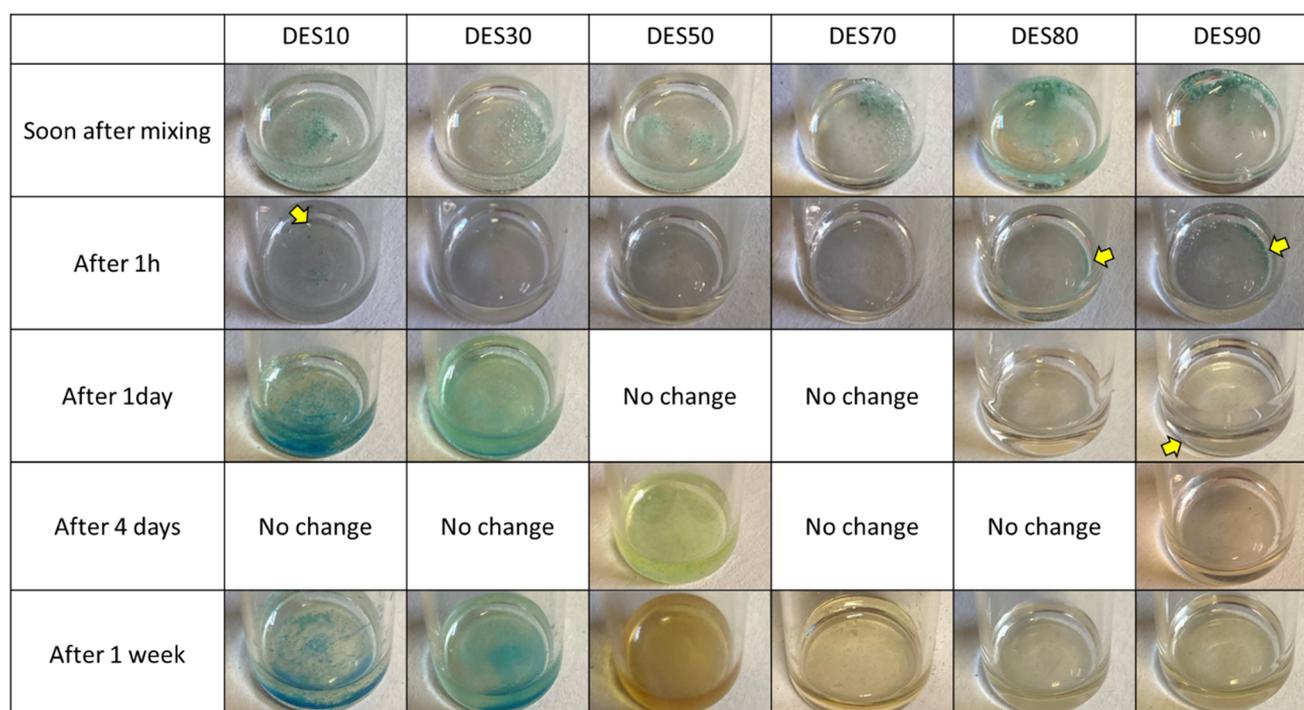


Figure S1. Photos taken during the course of dissolution test of patina powders. DES10: Formation of blue precipitation after partial dissolution of patina. DES30: Formation of blue precipitation after complete dissolution. DES50: Formation of greenish blue precipitation after complete dissolution, which was then turned into brown. DES70: Color change after complete dissolution but no formation of precipitation. DES80 & 90: Slow but complete dissolution. No change in the solution color after 1 week.

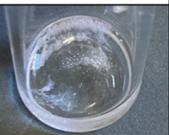
	DES10	DES30	DES50	DES70	DES80	DES90
Soon after mixing						
After 1h						
After 1day	No change	No change	No change	No change		
After 1 week						

Figure S2. Photos taken during the course of dissolution test of calcium carbonate. DES10: Trace amount of CaCO_3 remained in the bottom of vial. DES30, 50 & 70: Fast and complete dissolution. DES80 & 90: Incomplete dissolution even after 1 week.

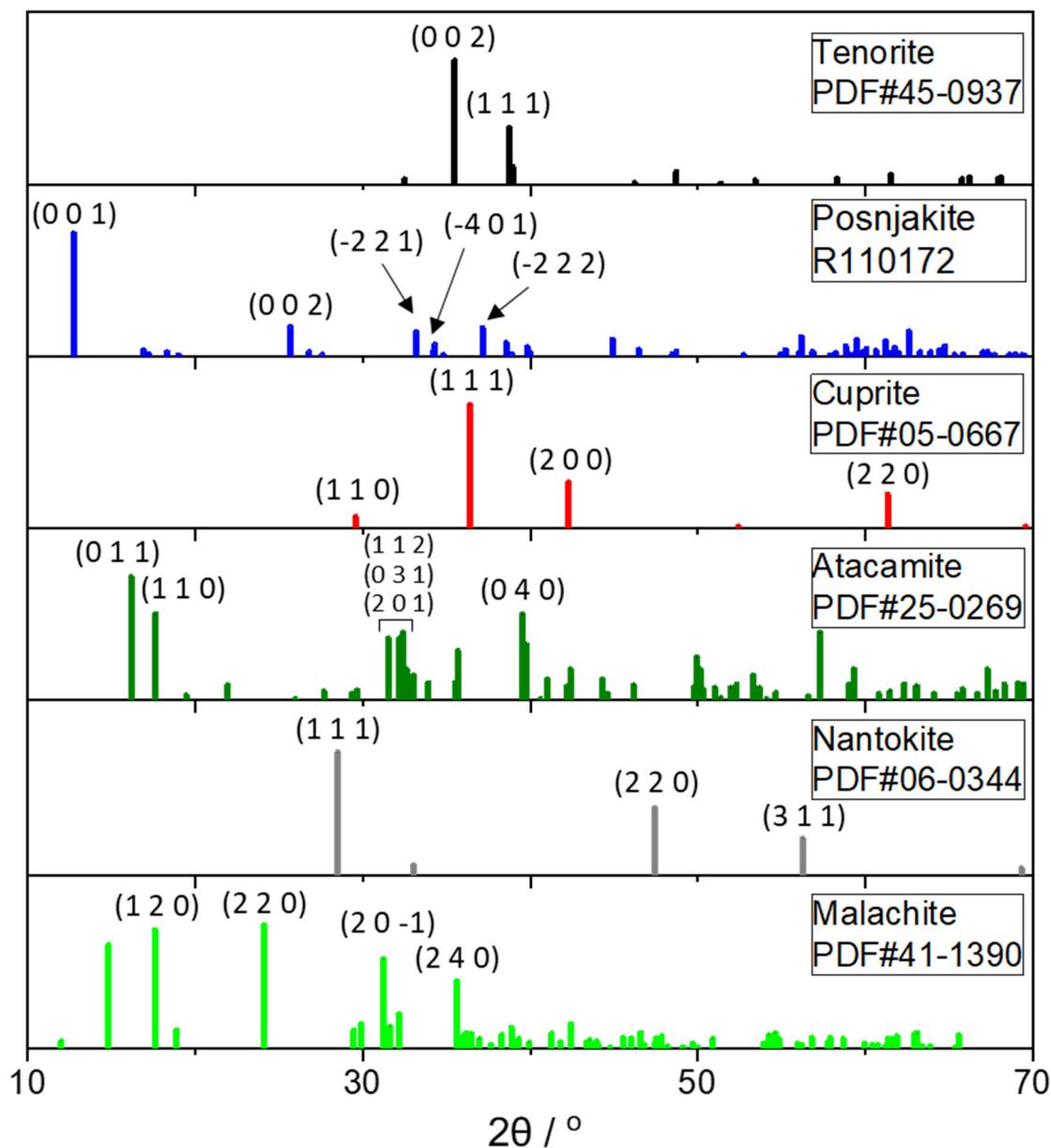


Figure S3. Reference spectra used for the assignment of Figure 4 (tenorite PDF#45-0937, cuprite PDF#05-0667, atacamite PDF#25-0269, nantokite PDF#06-0344, and malachite PDF#41-1390 taken from the International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD), as well as posnjakite R110172 taken from the RRUFF database).