Supporting Information to

"Impact of Salt Purity on Interfacial Water Organization Revealed by Conventional and Heterodyne-Detected Sum Frequency Generation Spectroscopy"

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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Figure S1. (a) Raman spectra of 0.4 M, 0.7 M, 1.0 M, 1.3 M, 1.6 M Na₂SO₄, as well as ACS and UP grade pretreated Na₂SO₄ stock solutions, (b) Calibration curve of Na₂SO₄ solutions using the height of the vibrational symmetric stretch ion mode of each individual Raman spectrum. The concentrations of other sulfate, carbonate, and nitrate stock solutions were determined in the same manner.



Figure S2. Conventional VSFG spectra in the CH stretching region (2800: 3000 cm⁻¹) of neat water and all stock salt solutions studied after filtering 2 to 4 times.



Figure S3. Stability of SFG system shown by the GaAs profile, conventional VSFG and HD-VSFG Im $\chi^{(2)}$ spectra of neat water in the OH stretching region (3000: 3800 cm⁻¹). (a) GaAs profile and (b) conventional VSFG spectra in the OH stretching region, and (c) Im $\chi^{(2)}$ spectra in the OH stretching region from 3000 to 3600 cm⁻¹.



Figure S4. Conventional VSFG spectra of neat water and ACS grade 2 M LiNO₃ solution in the OH stretching region (3000: 3800 cm⁻¹) before and after filtration.



Figure S5. Deduced power spectra $|\chi^{(2)}|^2$ from HD-VSFG results of ACS and UP grade salt solutions in the OH stretching region (3000: 3600 cm⁻¹). (a) 1 M Na₂CO₃, (b) 1 M Na₂SO₄, (c) 1 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, and (d) comparison of all 1 M salt solutions. Neat water spectra are shown as reference.