

Abatement of 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene by Wet Peroxide Oxidation Catalysed by Goethite and Enhanced by Visible LED Light at Neutral pH

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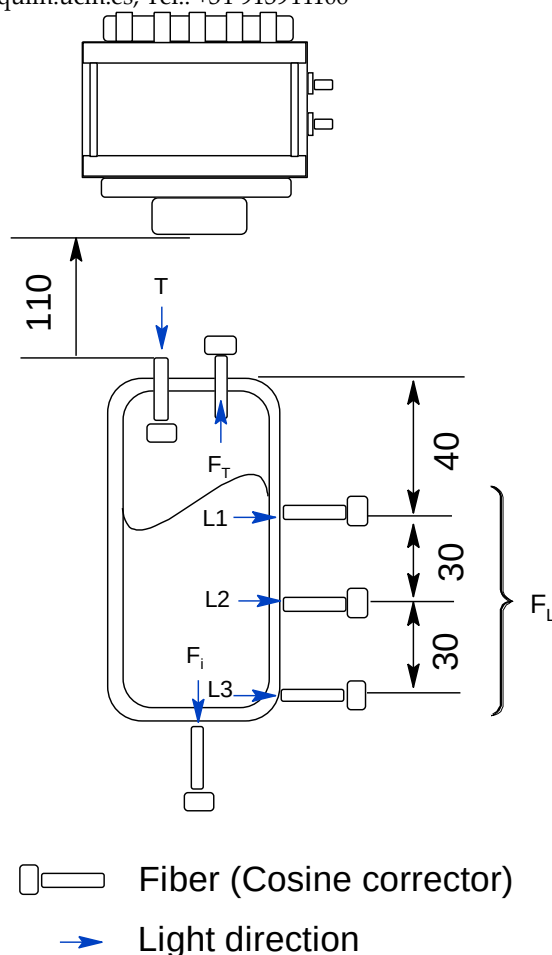


Figure S1. Measuring points (distances in mm) of the average absolute irradiance used to calculate the scattering out of photons by: the reactor window (FT), the reactor walls (L1, L2 and L3) and bottom (Fi). T represents the fiber position to measure the irradiance emitted by the lamp in the window of the reactor.

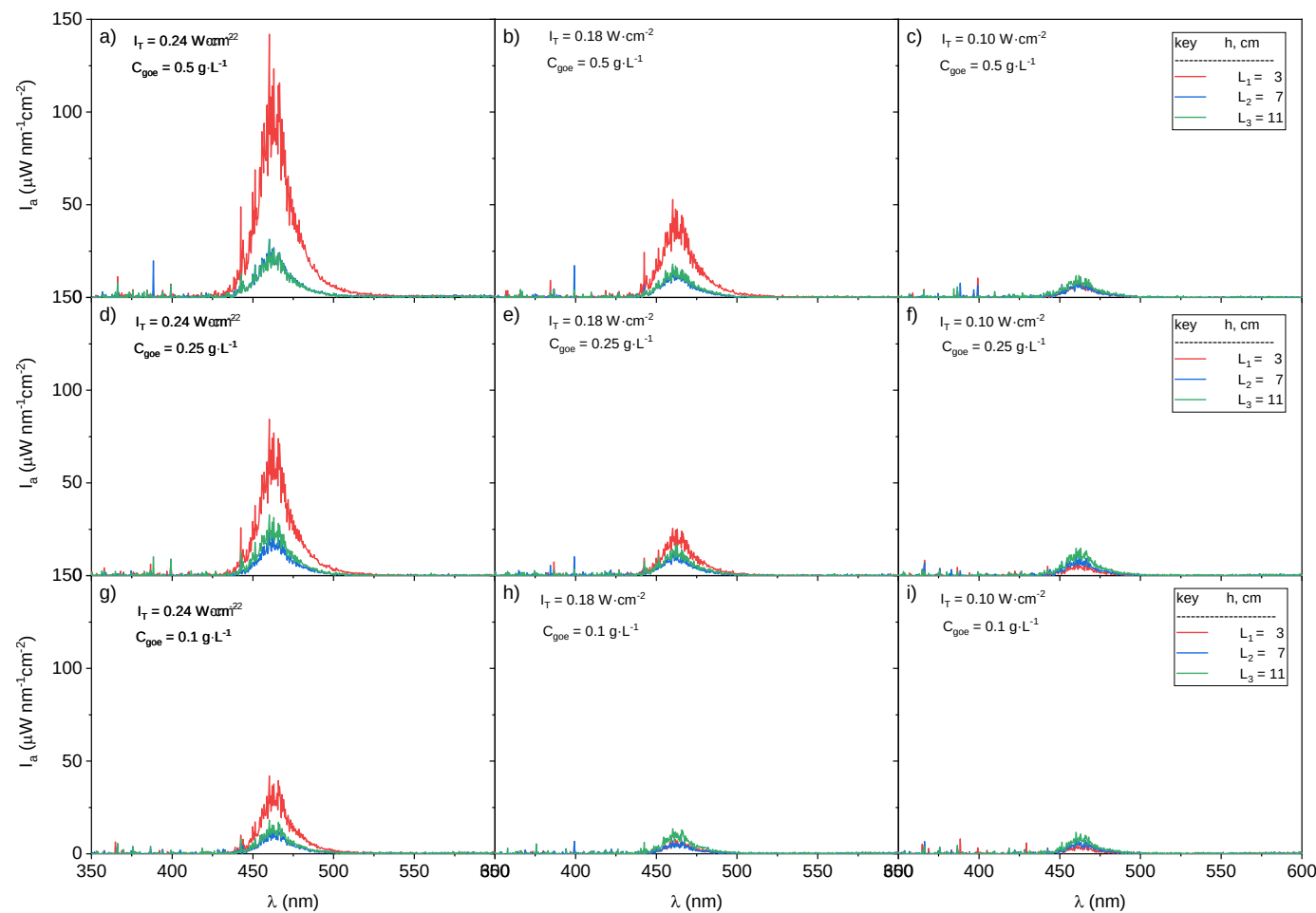


Figure S2. Average absolute irradiance vs. wavelength measured in the point marked in Figure S1, to study the scattering out of the light through the walls of the reactor, L1, L2 and, L3. At different values of the incident irradiance and catalyst concentration: (a) $I_T=0.24 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.5 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, (b) $I_T=0.18 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.5 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, (c) $I_T=0.10 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.5 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, (d) $I_T=0.24 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.25 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, (e) $I_T=0.18 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.25 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, (f) $I_T=0.10 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.25 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, (g) $I_T=0.24 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.1 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, (h) $I_T=0.18 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.1 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, (i) $I_T=0.10 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{\text{goe}}=0.1 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$.

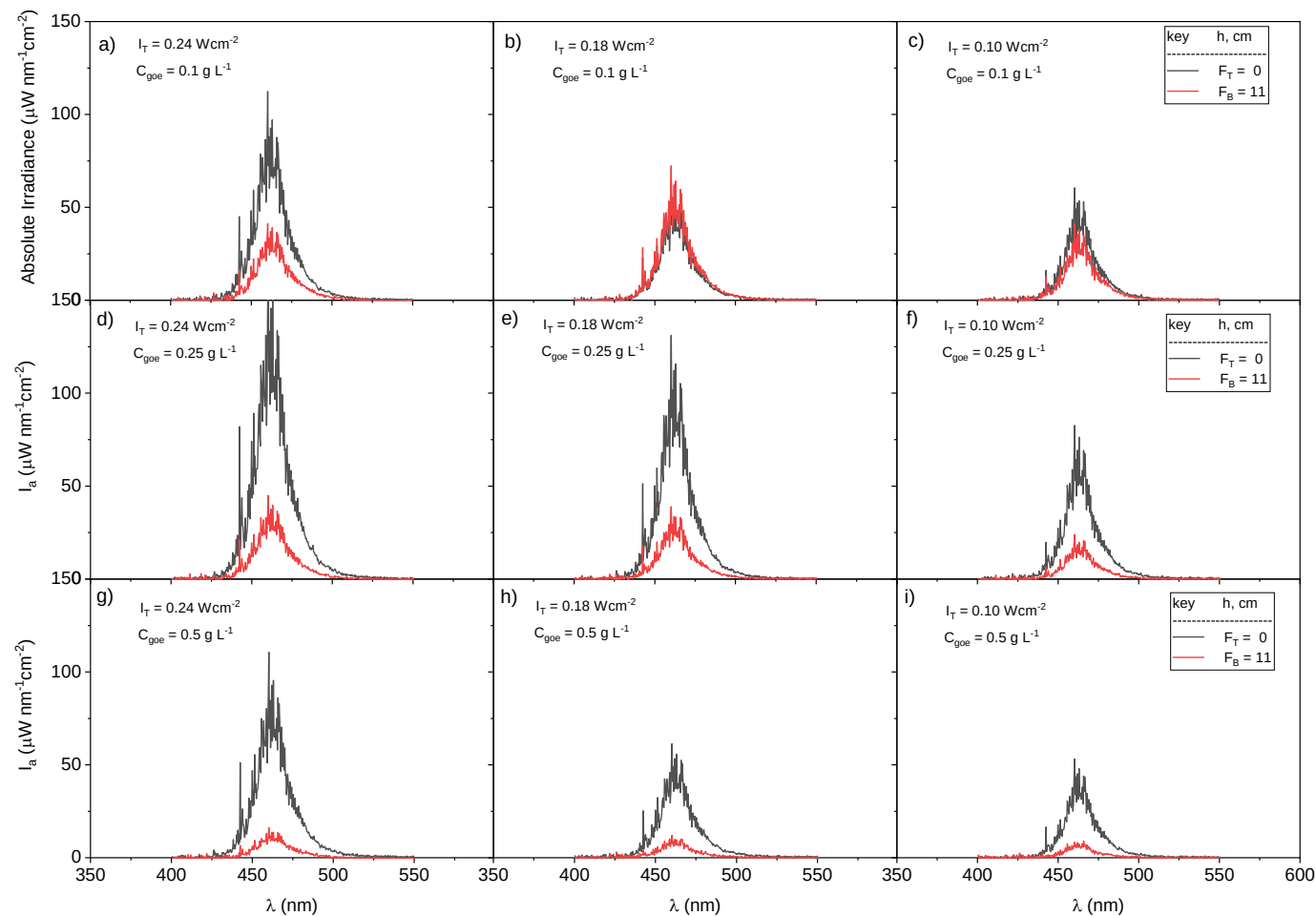


Figure S3. Average of absolute irradiance vs. wavelength measured in the point marked in Figure S1, to study the scattering out of the light through the bottom of the reactor (Fb) and the surface of the reaction mixture (Ft). At different values of the incident irradiance and catalyst concentration: (a) $I_T = 0.24 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, (b) $I_T = 0.18 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, (c) $I_T = 0.10 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, (d) $I_T = 0.24 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.25 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, (e) $I_T = 0.18 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.25 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, (f) $I_T = 0.10 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.25 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, (g) $I_T = 0.24 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, (h) $I_T = 0.18 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, (i) $I_T = 0.10 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and $C_{goe} = 0.1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.

Table S1. Experimental conditions of runs carried out to study the effect of the variables on 124-TCB abatement at 25 °C and neutral pH (the reactor being schematized in Figure 9).

RUN	C _{124-TCB} mg·L ⁻¹	C _{H2O2,0} mM	C _{goet} g·L ⁻¹	Power W	I W·cm ²	RC _{H2O2} :C _{H2O2,steq} -
B1	28	0	0	3.13	0.24	0
B2	0	1.89	0.5	3.13	0.24	-
R1	28	18.1	0.10	3.13	0.24	10
R2	28	9.1	0.10	3.13	0.24	5
R3	28	1.8	0.10	3.13	0.24	1
B3	28	0	0.5	3.13	0.24	0
R4	28	18.1	1.00	3.13	0.24	10
R5	28	18.5	0.50	3.13	0.24	10
R6	28	18.1	0.25	3.13	0.24	10
B4	28	18.1	0	3.13	0.24	10
R7	28	18.3	0.10	2.09	0.18	10
R8	28	18.3	0.10	1.04	0.10	10
B5	28	18.5	0.10	0	0	10
R9	28	18.3	0.51	1.04	0.10	10
R10	28	17.6	0.25	1.04	0.10	10
R11	28	18.4	1.02	2.09	0.18	10
R12	28	18.3	1.01	1.04	0.10	10

Table S2. Photonic efficiency calculated using the photons flow irradiated through the reactor window.

I, Wcm ⁻²	C _{goethita} , gL ⁻¹	Fe ·10 ⁶ , Einstein s ⁻¹	C _{TCB,0} ·10 ⁵ , molL ⁻¹	X _{124-TCB}	η _p ·10 ⁴ , mol Einstein ⁻¹
0.24	0.1	9.09	1.54	0.66	1.56
	0.25	9.09	1.54	0.59	1.39
	0.5	9.09	1.54	0.54	1.27
0.18	0.1	6.78	1.54	0.55	1.74
	0.25	6.78	1.54	0.59	1.86
	0.5	6.78	1.54	0.54	1.71
0.10	0.1	3.82	1.54	0.31	1.74
	0.25	3.82	1.54	0.52	2.91
	0.5	3.82	1.54	0.54	3.03