

Article

Ultrasound/Chlorine: A Novel Synergistic Sono-Hybrid Process for Allura Red AC Degradation

Oualid Hamdaoui ^{1,*}, Slimane Merouani ², Hadjer C. Benmahmoud ³, Meriem Ait Idir ³, Hamza Ferkous ³ and Abdulaziz Alghyamah ¹

¹ Chemical Engineering Department, College of Engineering, King Saud University, P.O. Box 800, 11421 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

² Laboratory of Environmental Process Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Process Engineering, University Salah Bounider Constantine 3, P.O. Box 72, Constantine 25000, Algeria

³ Process Engineering Department, Faculty of Technology, Badji Mokhtar Annaba University, P.O. Box 12, Annaba 23000, Algeria

* Correspondence: ohamdaoui@ksu.edu.sa or ohamdaoui@yahoo.fr

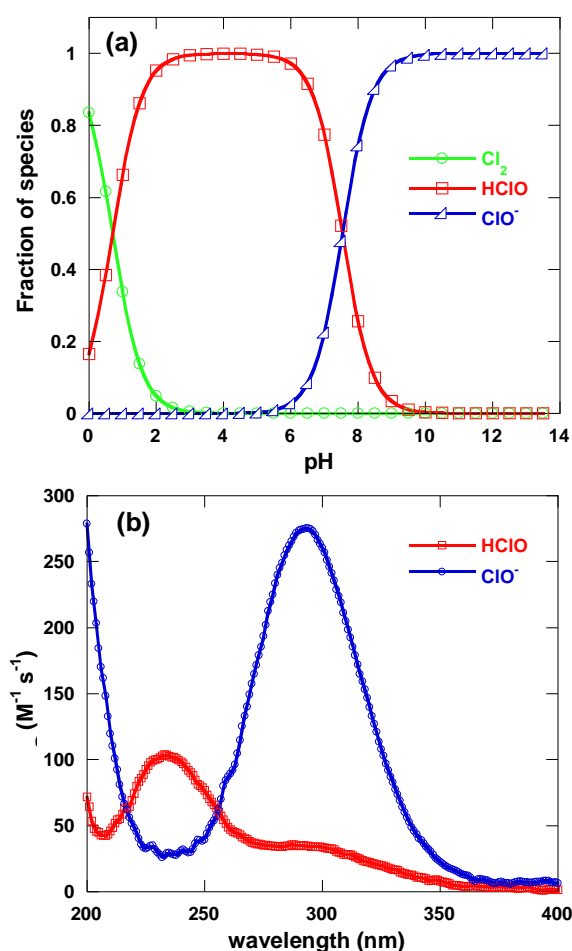


Figure S1. (a) Chlorine speciation in 0.5 mM total chlorine as function of pH and for a chloride concentration of 2 mM and (b) molar absorption coefficients (ϵ) of HOCl (pH 5) and OCl^- (pH 9) as a function of wavelength.

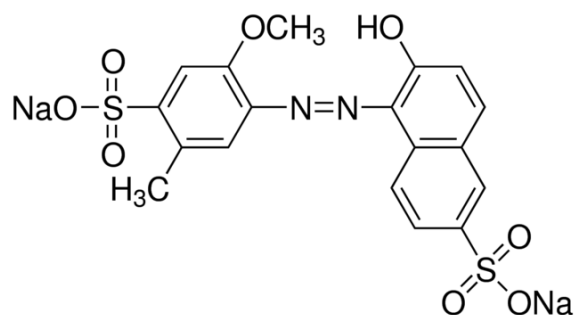


Figure S2. Molecular structure of Allura Red AC (ARAC). (From Sigma-Aldrich: <https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/catalog/sub-stance/alluraredac496422595617611?lang=en®ion=DZ>).

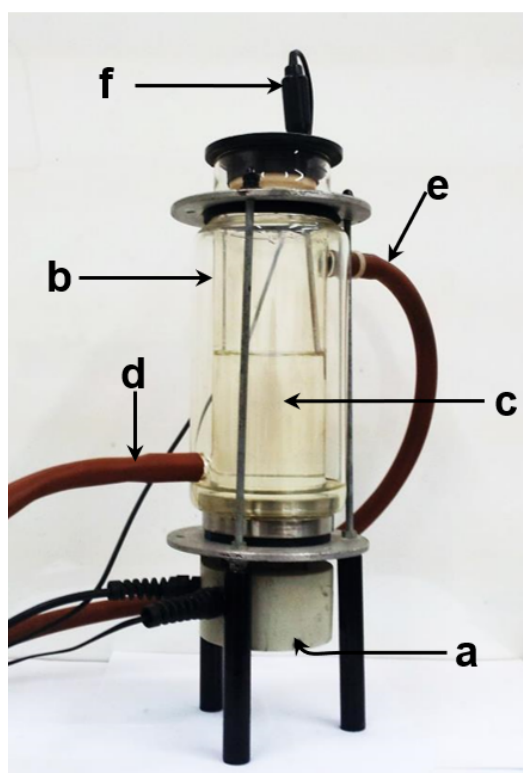


Figure S3. Photography of the sonochemical reactor used for the sonolytic experiments. (a) 600 kHz ultrasonic transducer, (b) cylindrical jacketed glass cell, (c) sonicated solution, (d) inlet cooling water, (e) outlet cooling water, (f) thermocouple.