Environ. Eng. Res. 2024; 29(4): 230717
https://doi.org/10.4491/eer.2023.717

Supplementary Materials

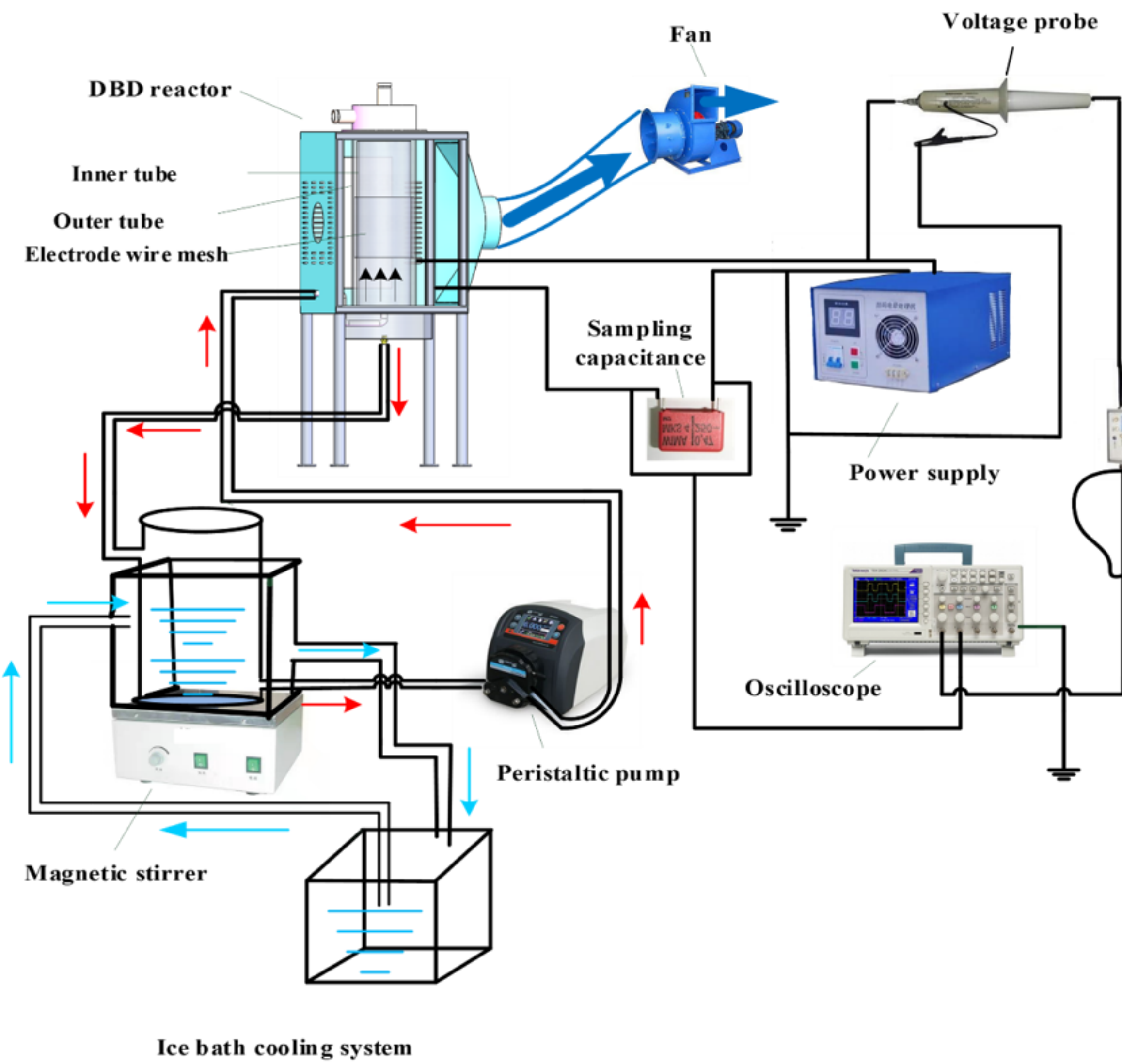

Fig. S1 Drawing of the experimental setup for ENR deterioration.

Table S1 The corresponding calculation methods of ENR degradation

Calculation methods	Formula
ENR degradation efficiency (%)	$\frac{C_0 + C_t}{C_0} \times 100\%$
Energy yield (G_{50}, mg (kWh)$^{-1}$)	$\frac{0.5 V C_0}{fcst_{50}}$
Synergetic Factor (SF)	$\frac{K_{DBDP/PDS}}{K_{DBDP} + K_{PDS}}$
Input Power	$1/T\int_0^t UIdt = \frac{C}{T}\int_0^t U\frac{dUc}{dt}dt = fc\oint UdUc = fcs$

where C_0 (mg·L^{-1}) ---initial concentration of ENR; C_t (mg L^{-1})---the ENR concentration obtained after t min reaction; V (L) ---the solution volume; f (Hz) ---the applied discharge frequency; C (F) --- the internal sampling capacitance of the power supply; S --- the area of Lissajous figure; t_{50} (h) --- the time taken when 50% ENR is degraded (obtained from the kinetic analysis results of ENR degradation). $k_{DBDP+PDS}$ --- the kinetic constant of ENR degradation in the DBDP/PDS system; k_{DBDP} --- the kinetic constant of ENR degradation in the DBDP-alone system; k_{PDS} is the kinetic constant of ENR removal by the effect of PDS alone addition.

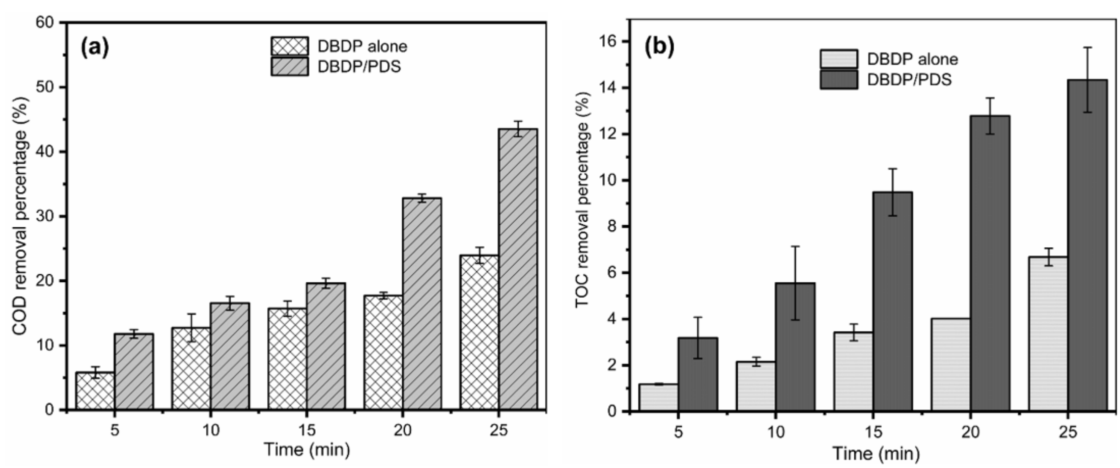

Fig. S2 COD and TOC removal (a) COD, (b) TOC. Experimental conditions: P=0.8 kW, PDS=3 mM, C_0=20 mg L^{-1}.

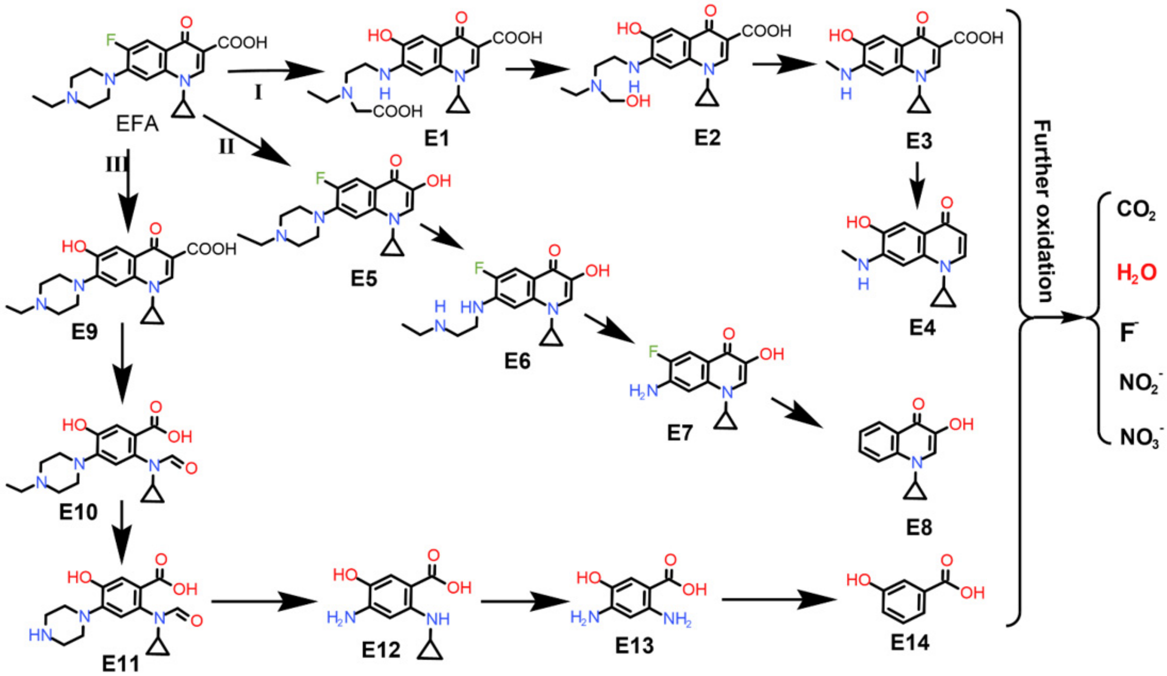

Fig. S3 The speculated degradation pathways of the ENR. Experimental conditions: P=0.8 kW, PDS=3 mM, C_0=20 mg L^{-1}.