Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Environmental Science: Water Research & Technology. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

Supplementary Information

Effect of chemical structure on the sonochemical degradation of

perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

Nerea Abad Fernandez^{a,b}, Lucia Rodriguez-Freire^{a,c}, Manish Keswani^{c#},

Reyes Sierra-Alvarez^a

^a Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, The University of Arizona

P.O. Box 210011, Tucson, Arizona, USA

^b Department of Chemical Engineering and Environmental Technology. EII, sede Mergelina.

Valladolid University, Valladolid, Spain

^c Department of Materials Science and Engineering, The University of Arizona

P.O. Box 210012, Tucson, Arizona, USA

[#]Corresponding author:

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, The University of Arizona,

P.O. Box 210012, Tucson, Arizona, USA

Tel. 520-270-4361; Fax. 520-621-8059

E-mail: manishk@email.arizona.edu

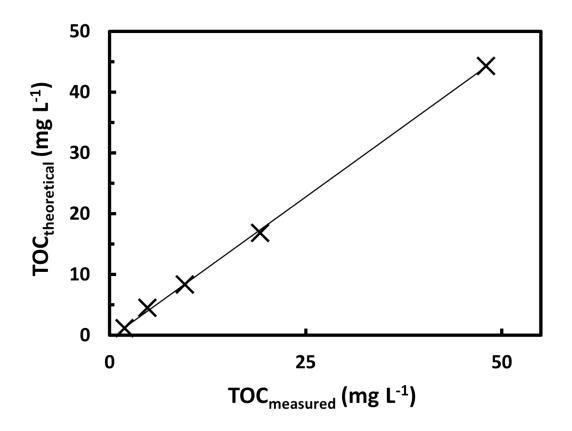


Fig. S1. Validation of the TOC recovery from PFOS solutions.

 $[TOC]_{theoretical} = 0.9299 \text{ x} [TOC]_{measured} - 0.5238; \text{ with R-squared} = 0.9995.$

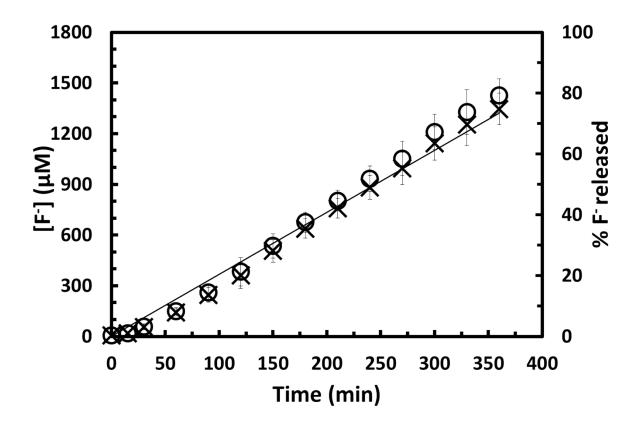


Figure S2. Extended degradation of 100 μ M PFOS under 500 kHz sound frequency over 360 min. Release of fluoride (x) and percentage fluoride released (\circ). The release of F- followed a zero-order reaction rate with the equation (fitted line shown in the figure): $[F^-]_t = [F^-]_0 + k \cdot t$, where $[F^-]_0 = 0 \ \mu$ M is the F⁻ concentration at time zero, $k = 3.6691 \ \mu$ M min⁻¹ is the reaction rate constant, with R-square = 0.9895.