SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

"Soluble" vs "Insoluble" Prussian blue based catalysts: Influence on Fenton-type treatment

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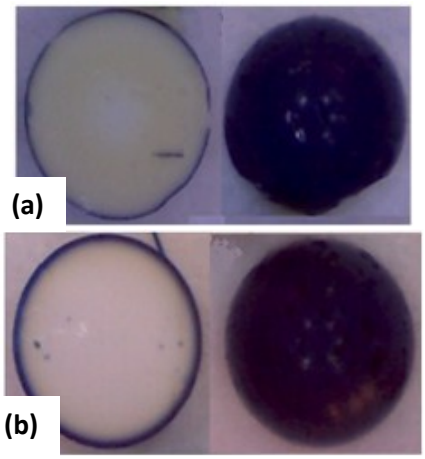

Fig. SM-1. Images of the internal and external aspect of the fresh catalysts: (a) B_2 ; (b) B_3

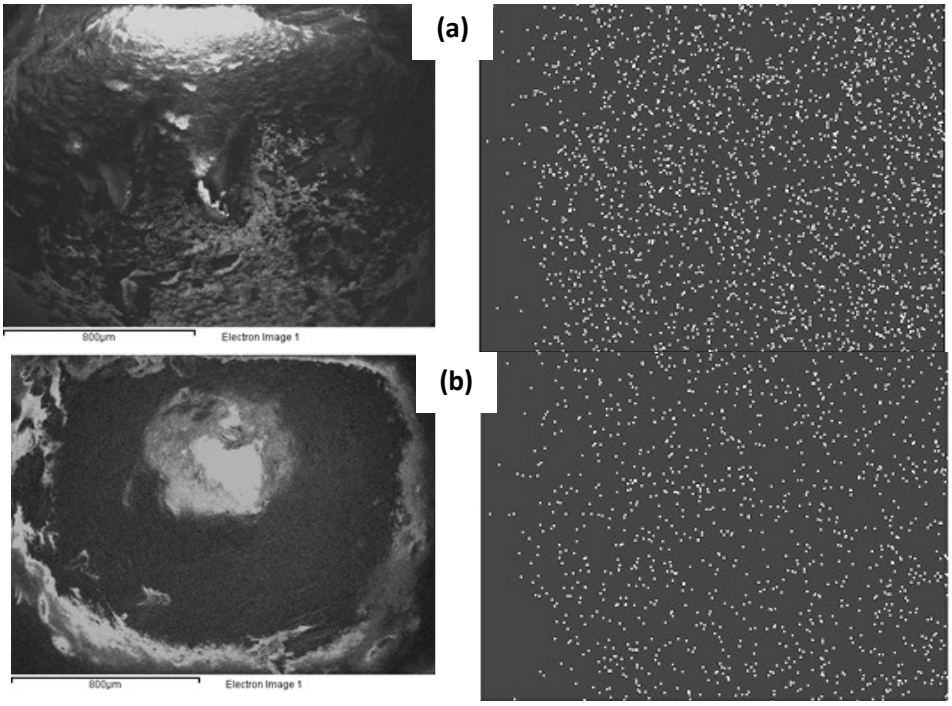

Fig. SM-2. Fe atoms maps distribution determined by EDS with their corresponding SEM images: (a) B_2 fresh catalyst; (b) B_3 fresh catalyst

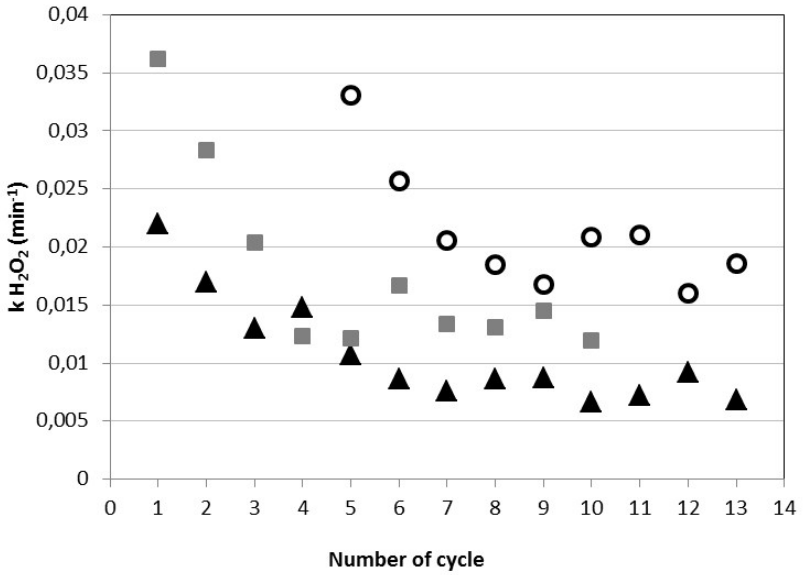

Fig. SM-3. Pseudo-first order apparent rate constants for H_2O_2 consumption in each cycle of use for (○) B_1; (□) B_2 and (🐟) B_3 catalysts. Operating conditions: pH_0= 3, T= 343K, $[H_2O_2]_0$= 9 mmol L^{-1}, [catalyst]= 6.5 g L^{-1}

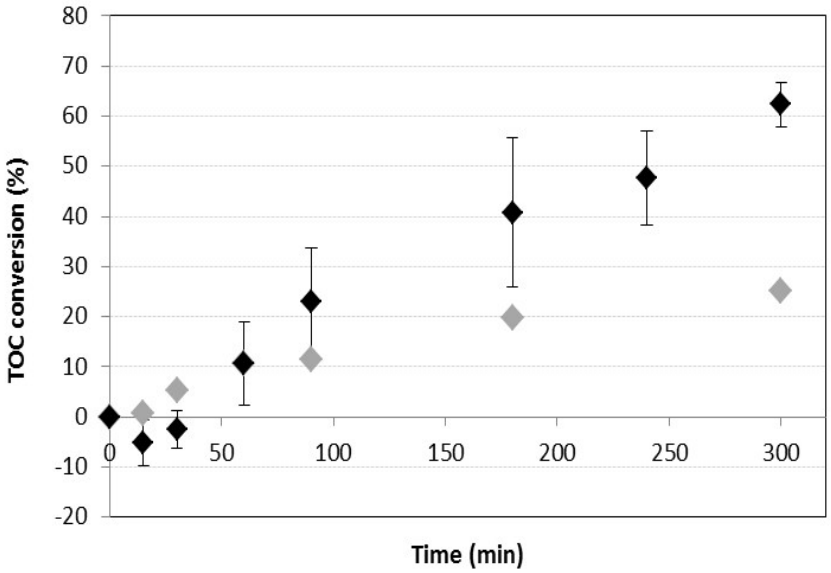

Fig. SM-4. TOC conversion profiles for reactions performed at pH_0= 3, T= 343K, in presence of ambient light and with $[H_2O_2]_0$= 9 mmol L^{-1}. (🕘) Heterogeneous oxidations using $[B_2]$= 6.5 g L^{-1} (13 cycles); (🕘) Fenton homogeneous reaction with $[Fe^{2+}]$= 0.2 mg L^{-1}

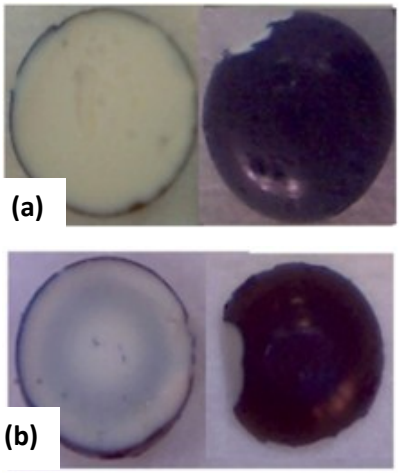

Fig. SM-5. Photographs of the internal and external appearance of the used catalysts: (a) B_2 and (b) B_3