

Factors that influence degradation of 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium  
hexafluorophosphate by Fenton oxidation

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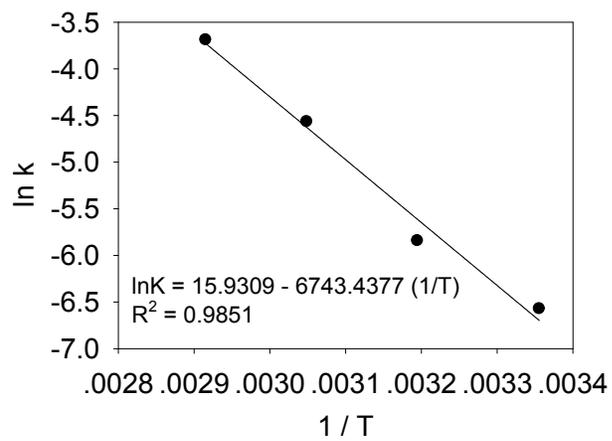
**Supplementary Data**

Number of pages: 6

Number of figures: 2

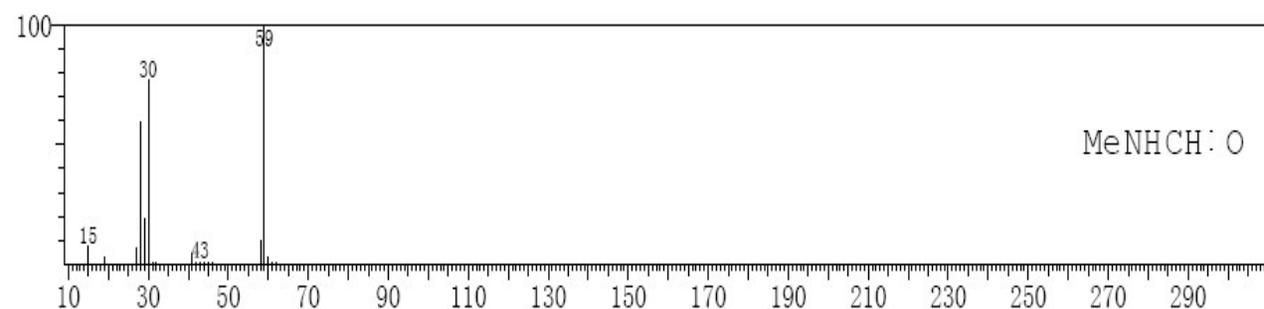
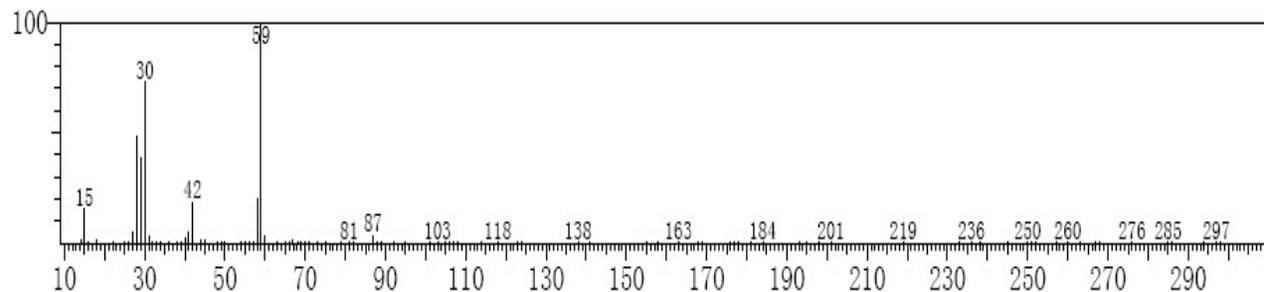
Number of tables: 1

**Fig. 1S.** The  $\ln k$  vs.  $1/T$  in Arrhenius expression. ( $[\text{Fe (II)}] = 2 \text{ mmol/L}$ ,  $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 20 \text{ mmol/L}$ ,  $[\text{IL}]_0 = 2 \text{ mmol/L}$ ,  $\text{pH} = 3$ )

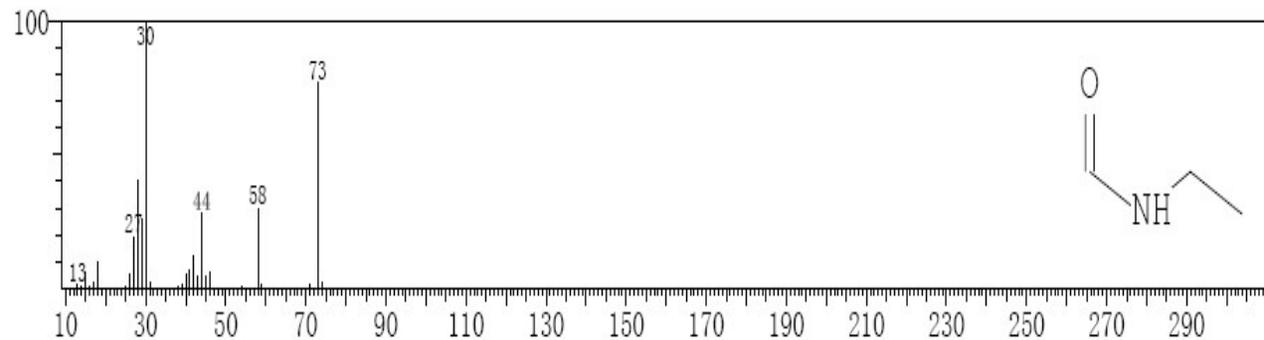
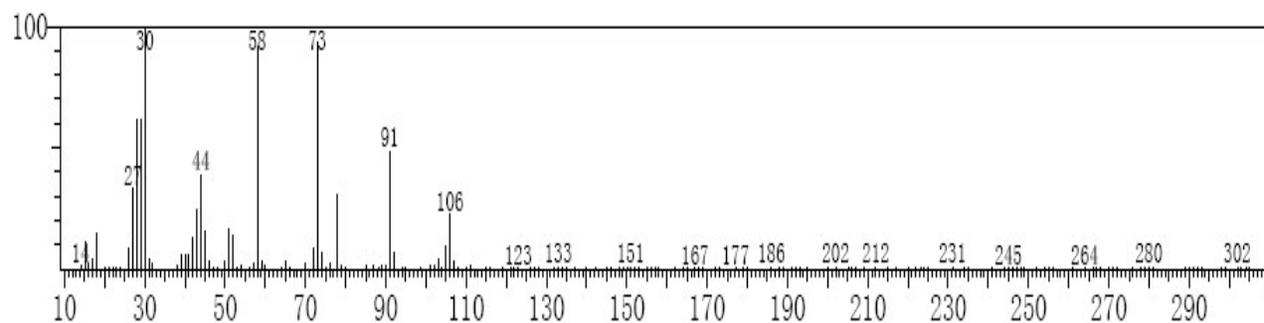


**Fig. 2S.** The degradation intermediates of [C<sub>2</sub>mim][PF<sub>6</sub>] at 120 min in the Fenton system and their structures identified by GC-MS.

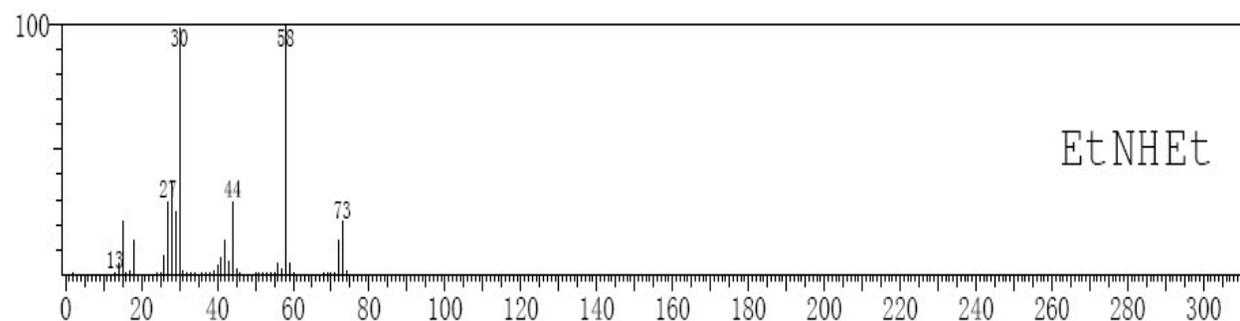
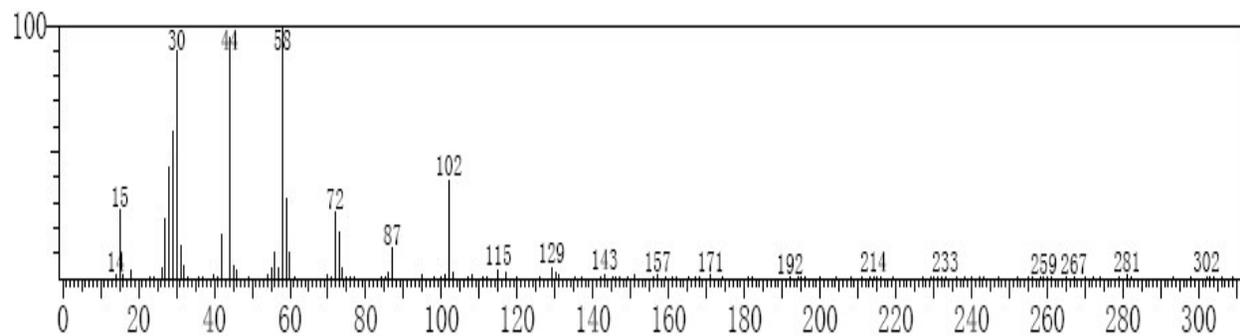
a : N-methylformamide      retention time: 5.610



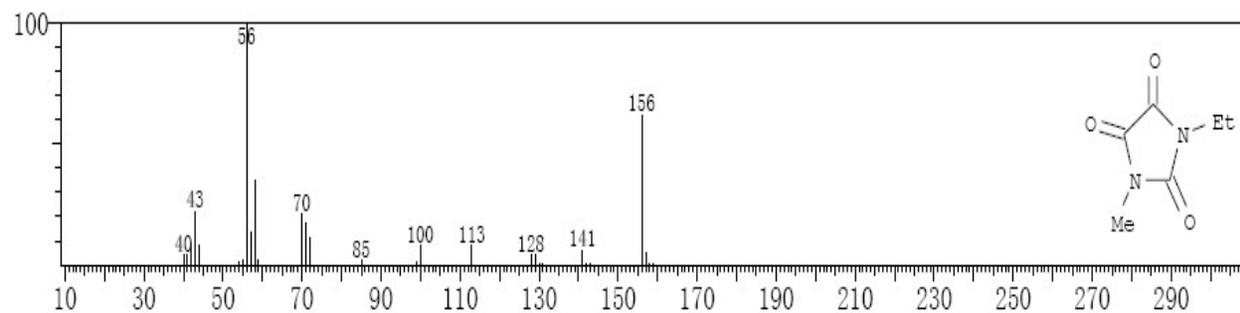
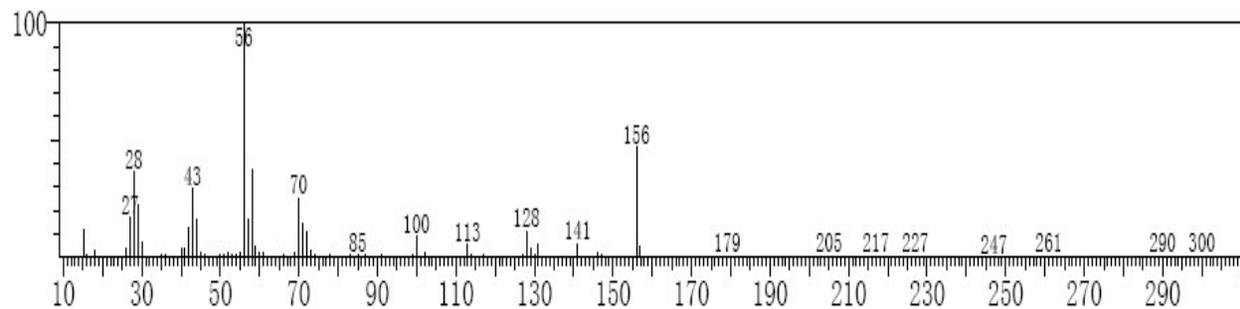
b: N-ethylformamide      retention time: 6.525



c: Diethylamine retention time: 12.475



d: 1-ethyl-3-methyl-2,4,5-trioximidazolidine retention time: 12.815



**Table 1S.** The optimum molar ratio for different types of target substrates

Target substrates	Concentration	Optimum [H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ] / [Fe(II)]	Reference
Formic acid	100 nM	1	(a)
Municipal landfill leachate	COD = 2320-2480 mg/L	3	(b)
Humic acid	1000 mg/L	4	(c)
[C <sub>2</sub> mim][PF <sub>6</sub> ]	2 mM	4	*
Steroid estrogens	200 mg/L	6	(d)
Reactive Blue 19	100 mg/L	10~20	(e)
4-chlorophenol	40 mg/L	20	(f)
C. I. Acid	40 mg/L	59	(g)
Direct Blue 71	100 mg/L	68.6	(h)
p-nitroaniline	0.181 mM	200	(i)
Carpet dyeing wastewater	TOC = 2000 mg/L	156~470	(j)

\*the present study

## References

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