

Supporting Information

Ti-O-Cu nanotubular mixed oxide grown on TiCu alloy as an efficient material for simultaneous photoelectrocatalytic oxidation and PMS activation for pollutant degradation

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Experimental design for optimization of PEC MB degradation conditions

Table S1 shows the values identified for analysis of variance (ANOVA). It also shows whether there is a distinction between the levels (higher or lower) of the factors, that is, whether the levels influence the response. If this influence exists, then the factor is considered significant. This can be verified by observing the *p*-value in Table S1: the factor is significant for *p*-values smaller than alpha (0.05). In this scenario, the pH, potential, PMS concentration, and the interaction between pH and PMS concentration are significant.

Table S1. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of data obtained for the optimization of the PEC/aPMS system applied in the degradation of a 5 mg L⁻¹ solution of MB dye by a 2³ experimental design with a central point

| | sum of squares (SS) | Degrees of freedom (v) | mean square (MS) | F-value | p-value |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| Curvatr. | 0.001 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.0000 | 0.995329 |
| (1)pH | 5366.293 | 1 | 5366.293 | 274.1542 | 0.000000 |
| (2)Potential | 413.212 | 1 | 413.212 | 21.1103 | 0.000772 |
| (3)[PMS] | 815.542 | 1 | 815.542 | 41.6646 | 0.000047 |
| 1 by 2 | 216.948 | 1 | 216.948 | 11.0835 | 0.006721 |
| 1 by 3 | 45.839 | 1 | 45.839 | 2.3419 | 0.154176 |
| 2 by 3 | 4.218 | 1 | 4.218 | 0.2155 | 0.651531 |
| Error | 215.314 | 11 | 19.574 | | |
| Total SS | 7077.368 | 18 | | | |
| R² | 0.96958 | | | | |

Kinetic curves to calculate rate constants (k) of Table 3

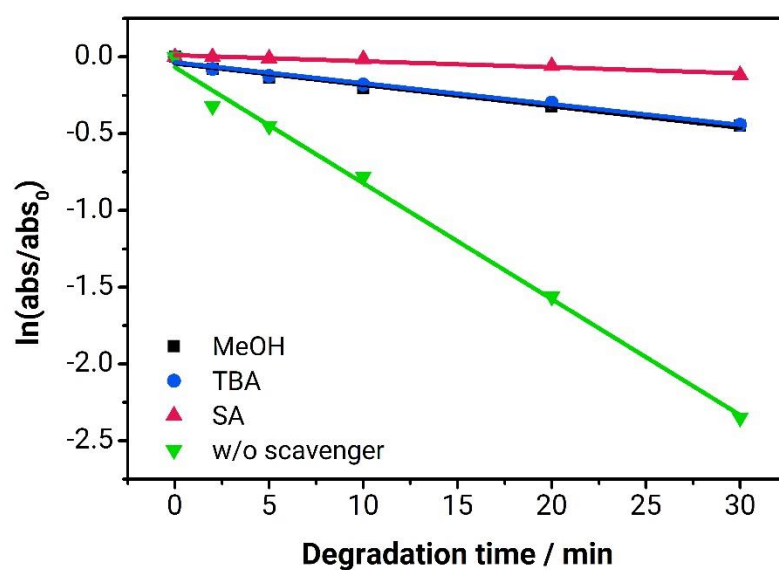


Figure S1. Curves of $\ln[\text{abs}/\text{abs}_0]$ vs. time, for the decolorization of 25 mL of a 5 mg L^{-1} MB in $0.1 \text{ M Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ by the PEC/aPMS system using Ti-O-CuNT electrode, with and without the addition of scavengers (MeOH and sodium azide, SA). Conditions: the photoanode was biased at 0.5 V vs Ag/AgCl and irradiated by a $10 \text{ W UV } 365 \text{ nm LED}$; $[\text{PMS}] = 0.780 \text{ mM}$; pH 4. The concentration of the scavengers was $50\times [\text{PMS}]$ (0.4 M).