

Supplementary Materials

Coagulation Behavior of Antimony Oxyanions in Water: Influence of pH, Inorganic and Organic Matter on the Physicochemical Characteristics of Iron Precipitates

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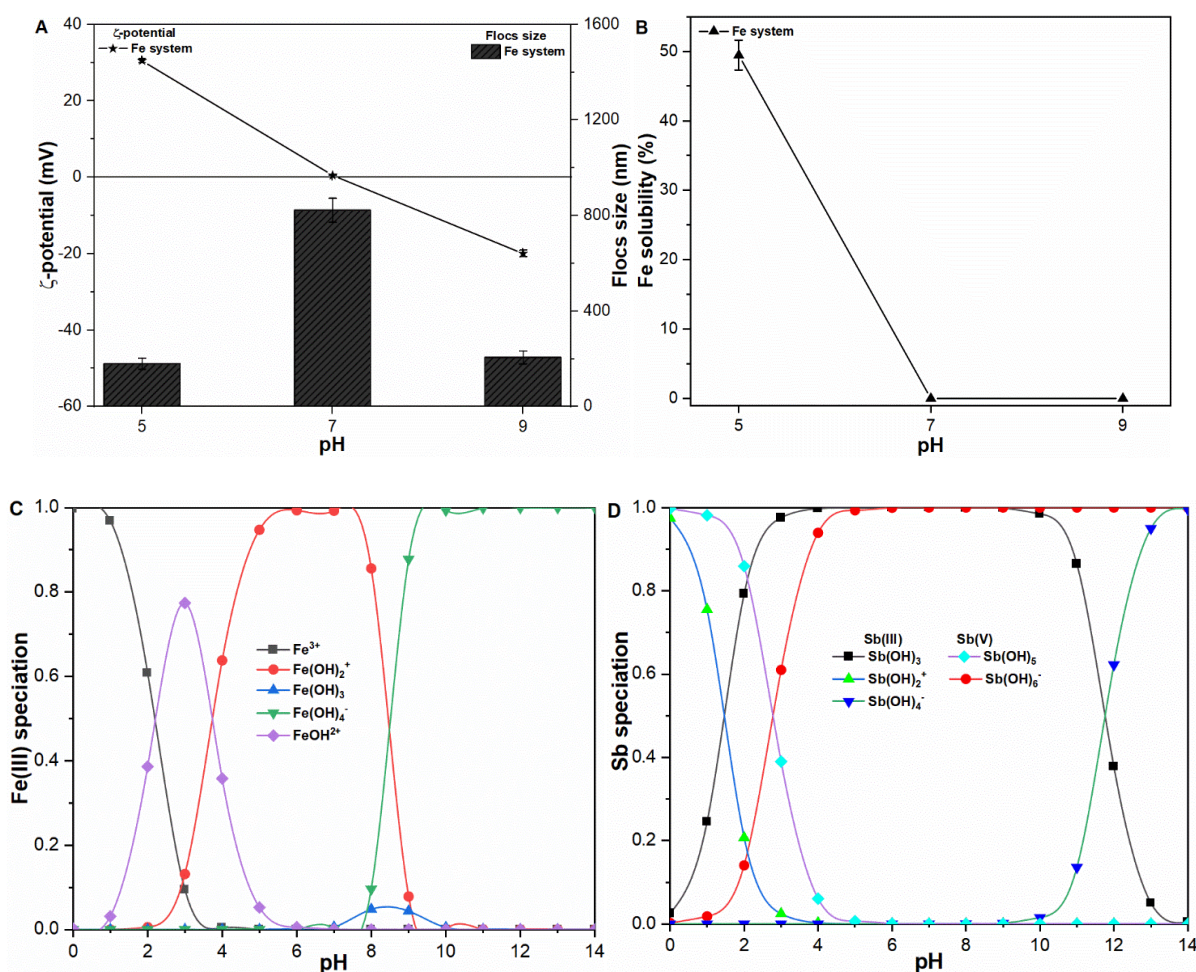


Figure S1: (A) Influence of pH on zeta potential (mV) and size (nm) of freshly formed Fe flocs; (B) Fe solubility (%) in pure water and; (C,D) Speciation diagrams of Fe(III) and Sb(III, V) drawn using Visual MINTEQ 3.1.

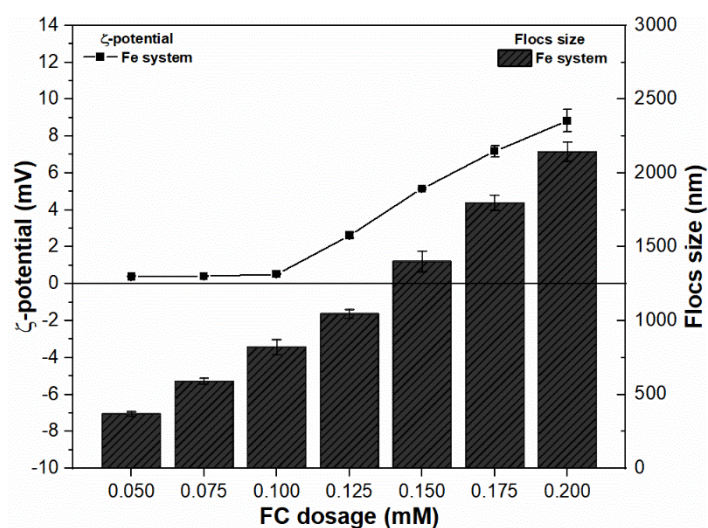


Figure S2: Influence of FC dosages on zeta potential (mV) and size (nm) of freshly formed Fe flocs in pure water.

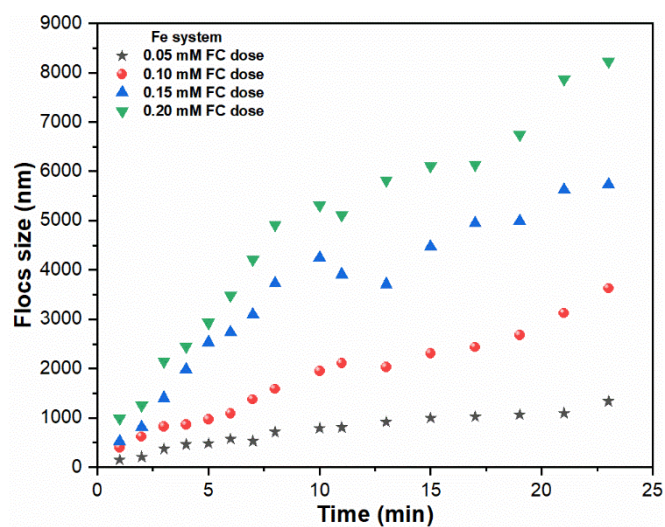


Figure S3: Aggregation of Fe precipitates in pure water as a function of time under various applied FC dosages.

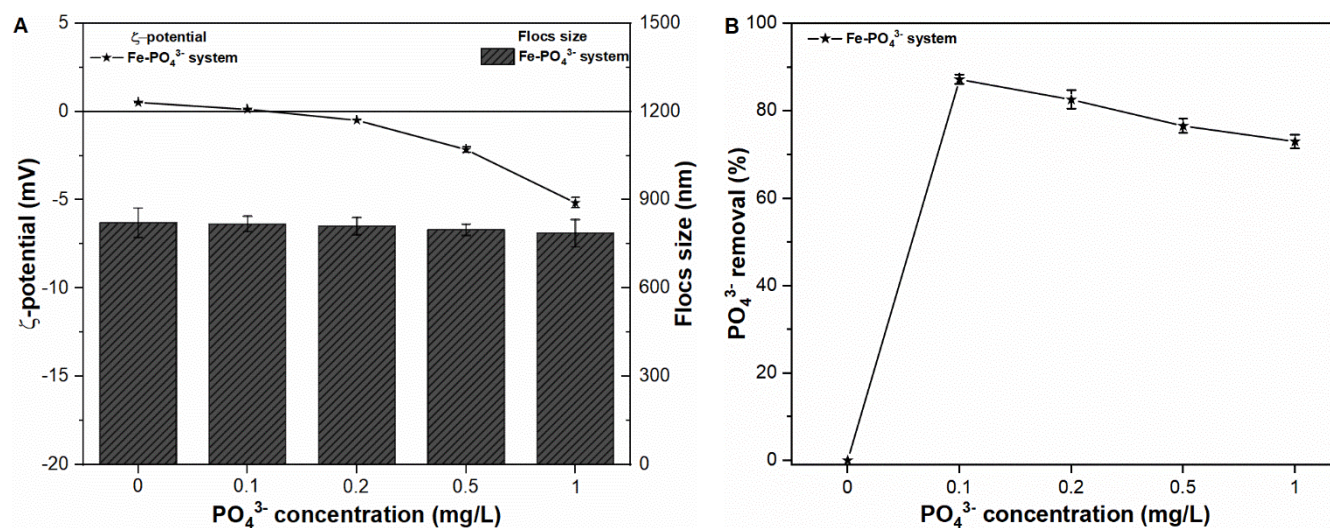


Figure S4: Influence of PO_4^{3-} concentration on (A) zeta potential (mV) and size (nm) of freshly formed Fe flocs and; (B) PO_4^{3-} removal (%) in pure water.

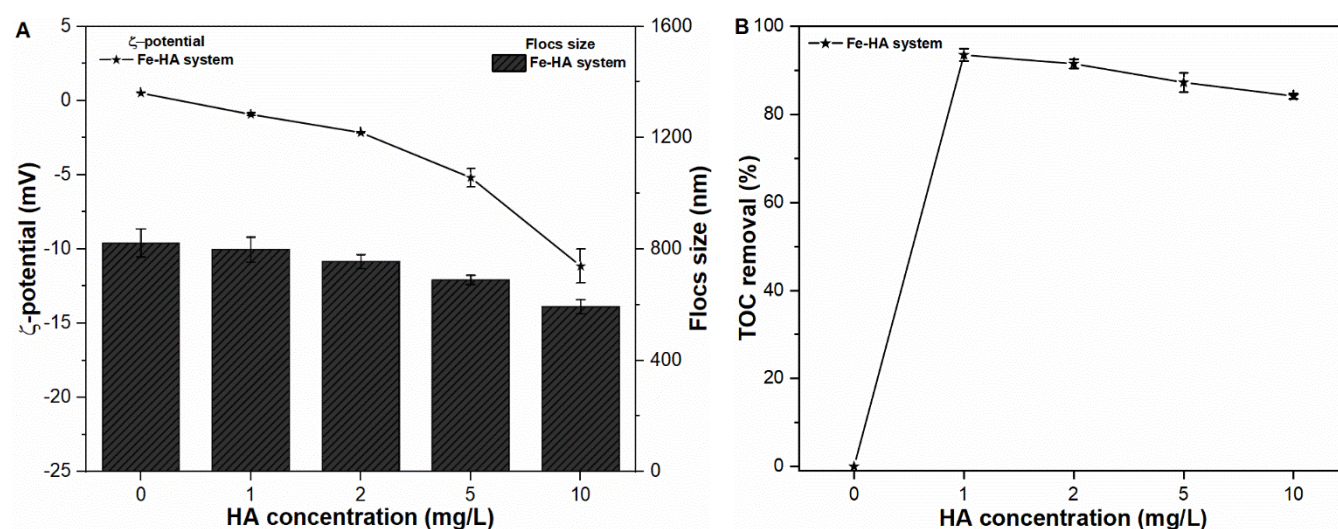


Figure S5: Influence of HA concentration on (A) zeta potential (mV) and size (nm) of freshly formed Fe flocs and; (B) TOC removal (%) in pure water.

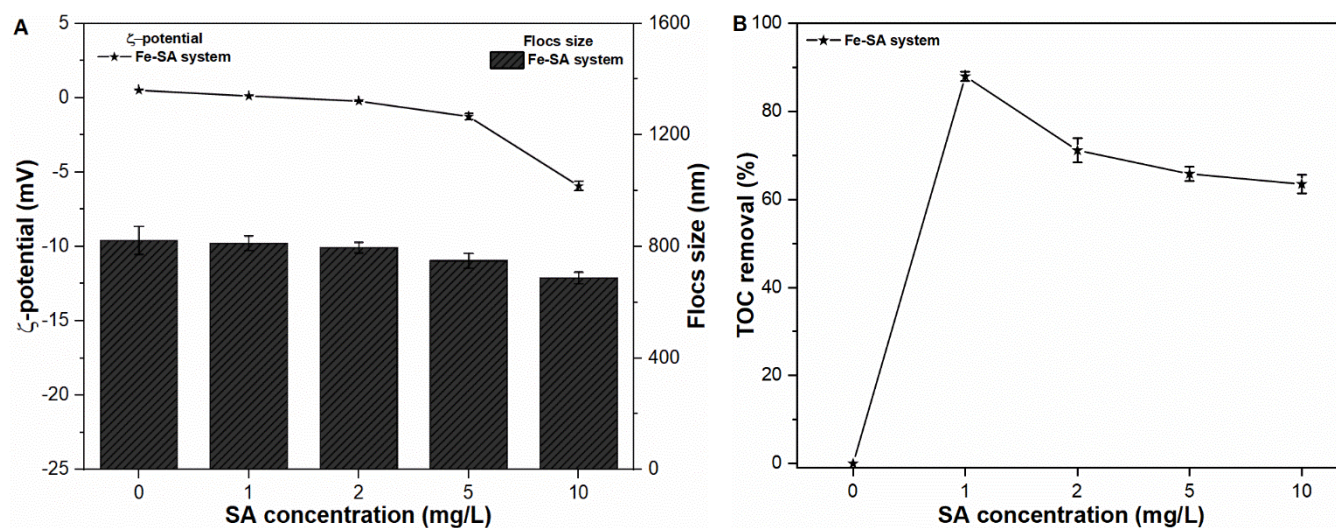


Figure S6: Influence of SA concentration on (A) zeta potential (mV) and size (nm) of freshly formed Fe flocs and; (B) TOC removal (%) in pure water.