

Slaughterhouse wastewater properties assessment by modern and classic methods

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The CPMG and PGSE pulse sequences

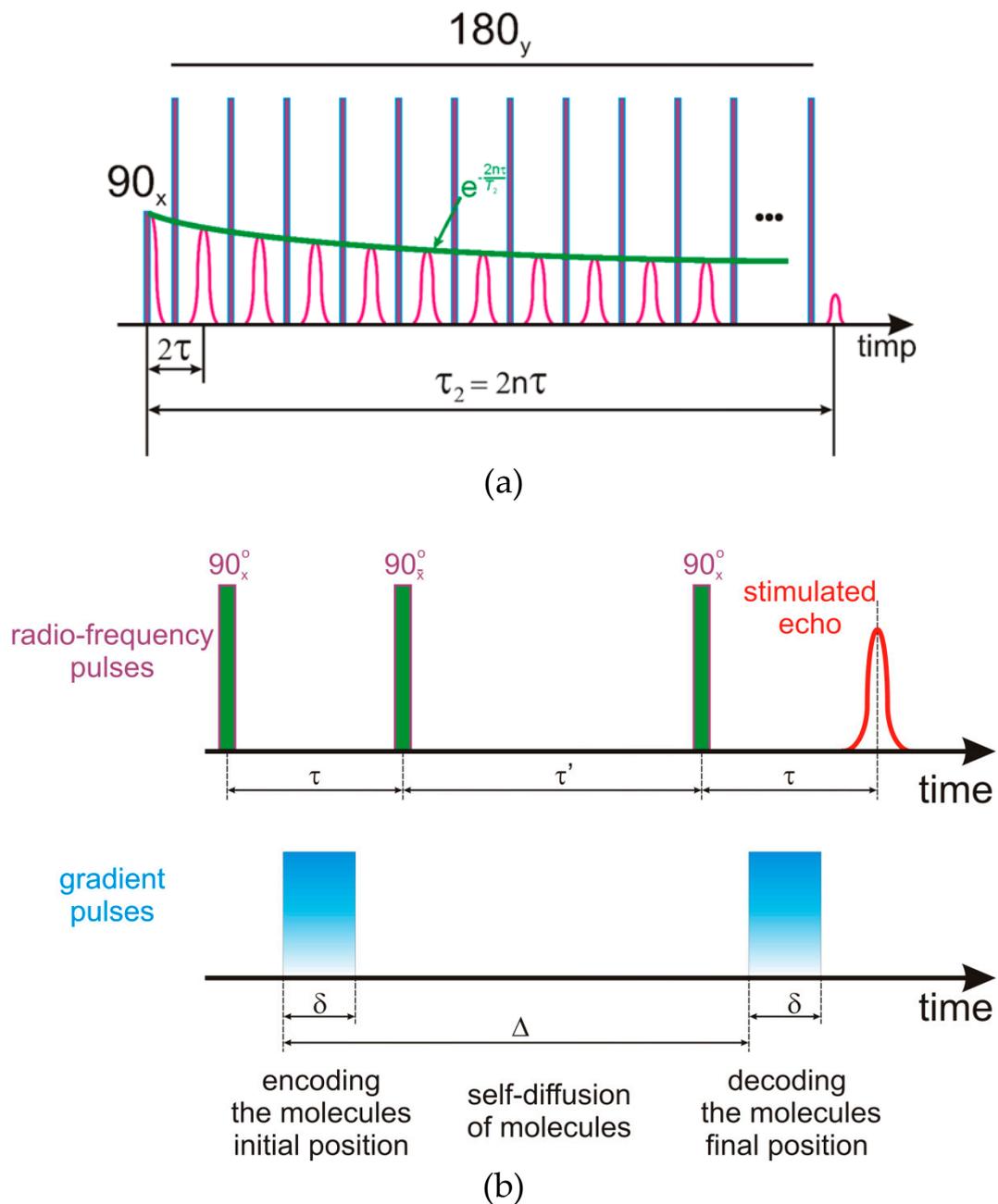


Figure S1. a) The CPMG (Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill) pulse sequence consisting of a tipping (excitation) radiofrequency pulse and a series of n refocusing pulses generating a series of multi-exponential decay echoes, with the echo time 2τ and a total duration of $2n\tau$ and b) The PGSE (pulsed gradient stimulated echo) pulse sequence with the echo time τ , duration of the coding/encoding gradient δ and the free diffusion period Δ .

The T_2 -distributions measured for sludge

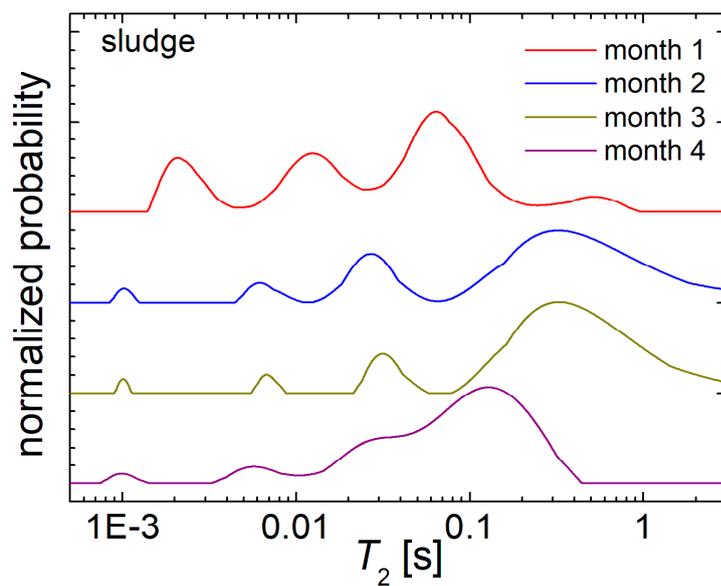


Figure S2. The normalized T_2 -distributions recorded for the sludge residue collected from a chicken slaughterhouse in the months 1, 2, 3 and 4 of monitoring.

The self-diffusion coefficient D distributions measured for sludge

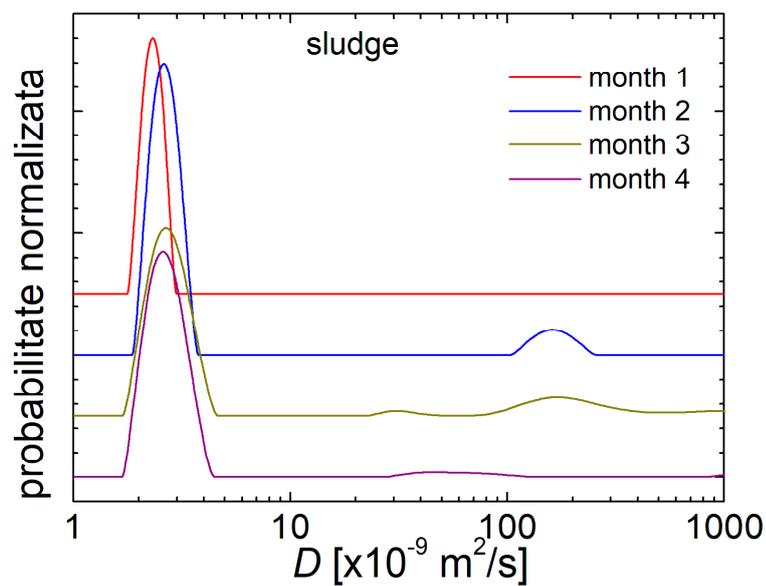


Figure S3. The normalized D -distributions recorded for the sludge residues collected from a chicken slaughterhouse in the months 1, 2, 3 and 4 of monitoring.

The relationship between the total absorbance in the VIS-NearIR spectra and turbidity

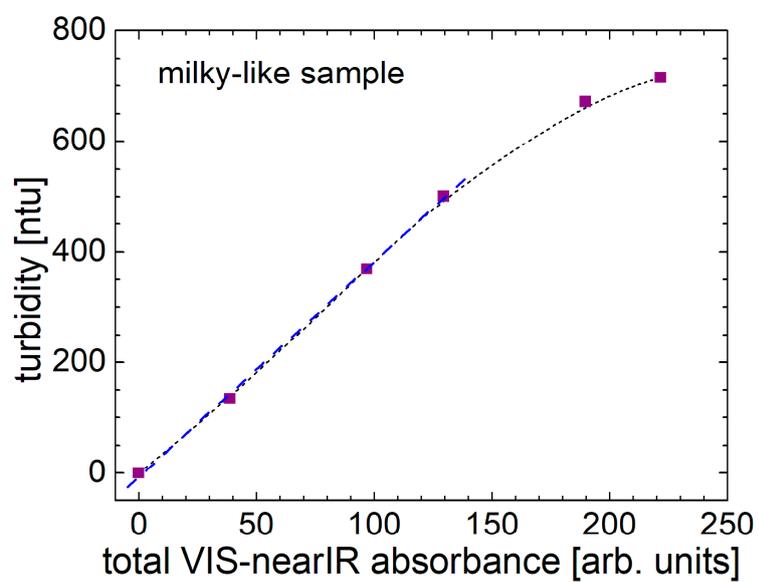


Figure S4. The relationship between the total absorbance in the VIS-NearIR spectra and turbidity measured for milky-like samples.

The proportions and eigenvalues resulted from PCA applied on the measured parameters of poultry slaughterhouse wastewater

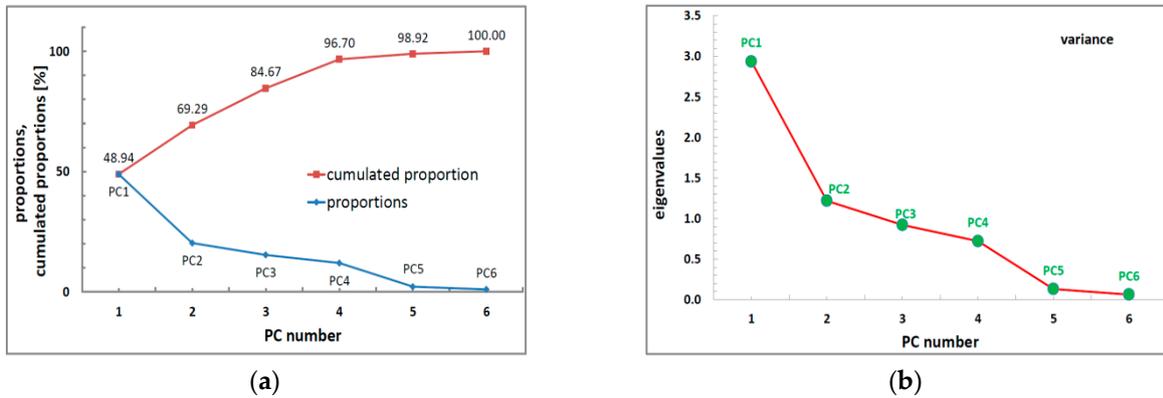


Figure S5. (a) The proportion and cumulated proportion function of principal component number as resulted from PCA – analysis using the input data presented in Table 1 for the wastewater and sludge collected from a chicken slaughterhouse; (b) The eigenvalues (variance) function of the principal component number PC1 – PC6.