

A COMPARISON OF ELECTRODEPOSITED Ti/ $\beta$ -PbO<sub>2</sub> AND Ti-Pt/ $\beta$ -PbO<sub>2</sub> ANODES IN THE ELECTROCHEMICAL DEGRADATION OF THE DIRECT YELLOW 86 DYE<sup>#</sup>

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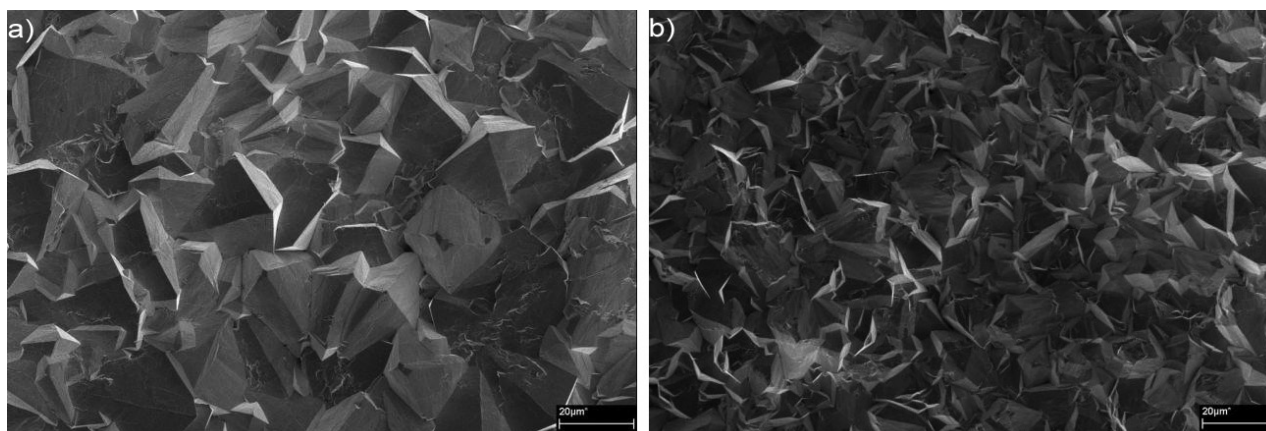


Figure 1S. SEM micrographs of the  $\beta$ -PbO<sub>2</sub> films: a) Ti substrate; b) Ti-Pt substrate

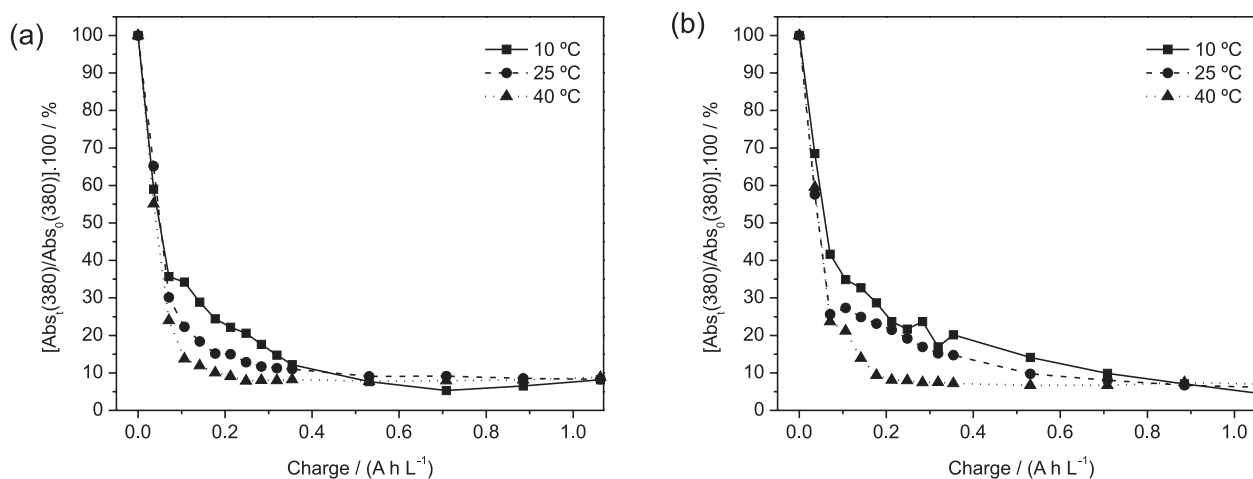
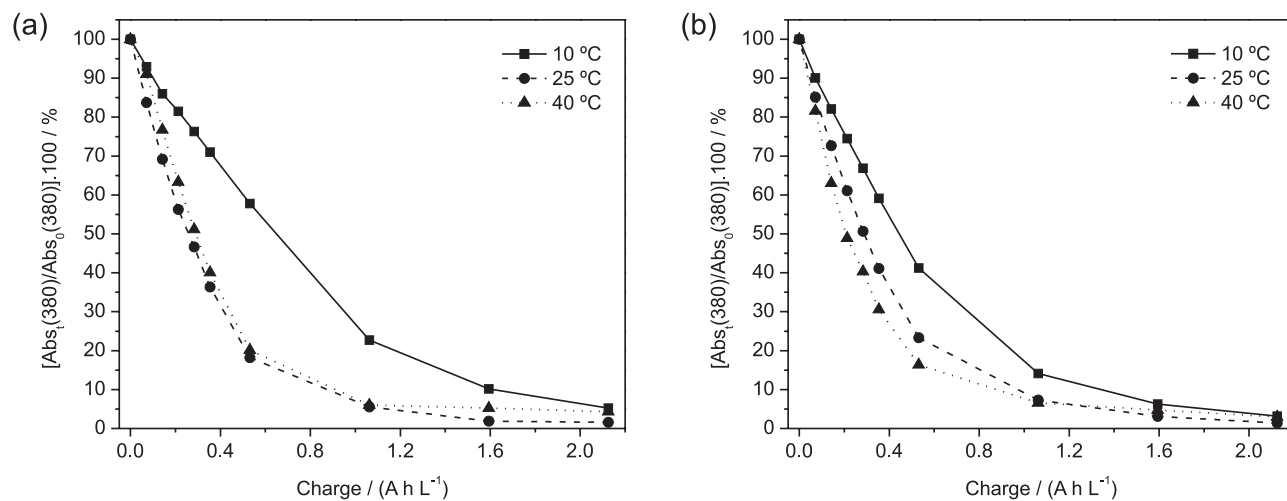


Figure 2S. Relative absorbance (at 380 nm) as a function of the applied electric charge for the decolorization of a 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> DY 86 solution (400 mL) at pH 3, at different temperatures (indicated in the figures): a) Ti/ $\beta$ -PbO<sub>2</sub> anode; b) Ti-Pt/ $\beta$ -PbO<sub>2</sub> anode.  $j = 50 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$

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<sup>#</sup> It is with great pleasure that we dedicate this article in honor of “brother Hans”, to whom SBQ owes much.



**Figure 3S.** Relative absorbance (at 380 nm) as a function of the applied electric charge for the decolorization of a 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> DY 86 solution (400 mL) at pH 11, at different temperatures (indicated in the figures): a) Ti/β-PbO<sub>2</sub> anode; b) Ti-Pt/β-PbO<sub>2</sub> anode.  $j = 50 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$