Supporting Information

Experimental evaluation of turbidity impact on the fluence rate distribution in a UV reactor using a micro-fluorescent silica detector

Mengkai Li ^{†,‡}, Wentao Li [‡], Dong Wen [‡], Zhimin Qiang ^{‡,*},

Ernest R. Blatchley III ^{†,§,*}

[†] Lyles School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, United States;

[‡]Laboratory of Drinking Water Science and Technology, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 18 Shuang-qing Road, Beijing 100085, China;

§Division of Environmental & Ecological Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, United States.

*Corresponding author: ph. 1-765-494-0316; fax 1-765-494-0395; email blatch@purdue.edu; Lyles School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University, 550 Stadium Mall Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47907 USA.

Table S1. FR values at a distance of 70 cm from the sleeve surface in the central cross-section of the reactor.

Suspension	FR (mW cm ⁻²)			
	0	2 NTU	10 NTU	20 NTU
DI water	3.79			
SiO_2		3.86	4.23	4.89
MgO		3.86	4.11	4.25
TiO_2		4.01	2.66	1.95

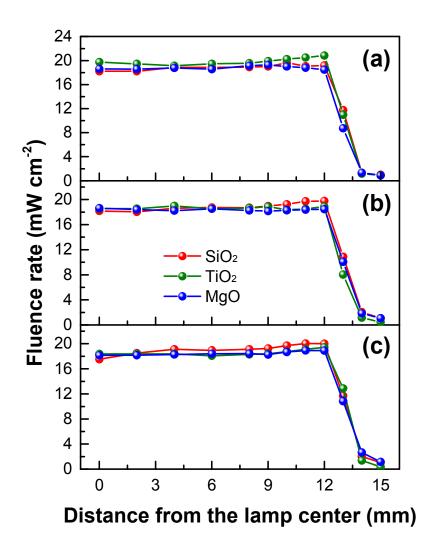


Figure S1. Axial FR distributions in the near-lamp region (5 mm from the sleeve surface) for various particle suspensions with turbidities of (a) 2.0 NTU, (b) 10.0 NTU, and (c) 20.0 NTU.

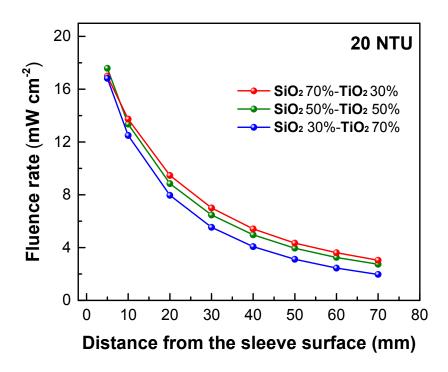


Figure S2. Radial FR distributions with mixed particle suspensions with turbidity of 20.0 NTU.