1	Supporting Information for
2	
3	Carbonate Radical Oxidation of Cylindrospermopsin (Cyanotoxin): Kinetic
4	Studies and Mechanistic Consideration
5	
6	Zhenyu Hao ¹ , Jianzhong Ma ¹ , Chenyong Miao ¹ , Yue Song ² , Lushi Lian ¹ , Shuwen Yan ^{1,3*} , and Weihua
7	$Song^{1,3*}$
8	
9	1. Department of Environmental Science & Engineering, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, P. R.
10	China
11	2. Agilent Technologies, Inc., 1350 North Sichuan Road, Shanghai, 200080, P. R. China
12	3. Shanghai Institute of Pollution Control and Ecological Security, Shanghai, 200092, P. R. China
13	
14	
15	
16	*Corresponding authors' email: yanshuwen@fudan.edu.cn; wsong@fudan.edu.cn
17	Submitted to Environ. Sci. & Technol.

Table of contents

19	Table S1. List of abbreviation	S3
20	Text S1. Isolation of the algal organic matters (AOM)	S5
21	Text S2. The synthesis of Carbonatotetrammine cobaltic chloride (Co (NH3)4CO3Cl, CTC)	S6
22	Text S3. Determination of reaction rate constant of CO ₃ with CYN and Uracil	S7
23	Figure S1. The competition kinetics of isoproturon and CYN with CO ₃ -	S9
24	Figure S2. The competition kinetics of isoproturon (atrazine) and uracil with CO ₃ -	S10
25	Figure S3. Control experiments for CYN and IPU degradation	S11
26	Table S2. Parameters for HPLC analysis	S12
27	Figure S4. Bond dissociation energies	S13
28	Figure S5. Apparent second-order rate constants of CO ₃ and Uracil	S14
29	Table S3. General information regarding the identified products of CYN oxidized by CO_3 -	S15
30	Text S4. Structure elucidation based on the UHPLC-QTOF-MS/MS data	S16
31	Figure S6. The degradation kinetics of CYN and IPU in various DOM concentrations	S31
32	Figure S7. Inhibition factors measured at various DOM concentrations for SO ₄ .	S35
33	Table S4. The water parameters applied in simulated AOPs for CYN remove	S36
34	Table S5. Principle reactions of the water matrix with HO [•] or $SO_4^{}$ in the UV/H ₂ O ₂ or UV/K ₂ S ₂ O	8 AOPs
35	in the kinetic model.	S37
36	Figure S8. Calculated photodegradation of CYN in AOPs at pH 8 and 9	S40
37	References	S41

39 **Table S1. List of abbreviation.**

4.014	1 1
AOM	algal organic matters
AOPs	advanced oxidation processes
ATR	atrazine
BDE	bond dissociation energies
CO ₃ -	carbonate radical
CTC	carbonatotetrammine cobaltic chloride
CYN	cylindrospermospsin
DFT	density functional theory
DIC	dissolved inorganic carbonate
DOM	dissolved organic matter
³ DOM [*]	triplet dissolved organic matter
D _{RIs}	the relative reactivity of CYN with the DOM intermediates
ESI	electrospray ionization source
HO.	hydroxyl radical
HPLC-QTOF-MS	quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry
IF	inhibition factors
IPU	isoproturon
MPP	mass profiler professional
PLFA	Pony Lake fulvic acid
RIs _{DOM}	reactive intermediates
$SO_4^{\bullet-}$	sulfate radical
SRDOM	Suwannee River dissolved organic matter
SRHA	Suwannee River humic acid
TBA	t-butanol
$k_{CYN_{dep.}} - CO_3^{\bullet-}$	second-order rate constant of deprotonated CYN
$k_{CYN_{neu.}} - CO_3^{\bullet-}$	second-order rate constant of neutral CYN
$k_{CYN_{IPU.}} - co_3^{\bullet-}$	second-order rate constant of IPU
$k_{uracil_{dep.}-CO_3^{\bullet-}}$	second-order rate constant of deprotonated uracil

$k_{uracil_{neu}} - CO_3^{\bullet -}$	second-order rate constant of neutral uracil
k_{CYN}^{app}	apparent second-order rate constant for the CYN
k_{uracil}^{app}	apparent second-order rate constants of uracil
k' _{DOM + DIC}	the first-order decay rate of CYN with DOM and DIC
k' _{DOM}	the first-order decay rate of CYN with DOM
$k'_{ m CO_3^{*-}}$	the first-order decay rate of CYN with CO ₃
k ^{'3} _{DOM} *	the first-order decay rate of CYN with ³ DOM*
[CO ₃ ⊷] _{ss}	the steady state concentration of CO ₃
[DOM] _{1/2}	the concentration of DOM at IF=0.5

41 **Text S1**. Isolation of the algal organic matters (AOM).

AOM was prepared by following an established procedure.¹⁻⁴ A culture of *Microcystis aeruginosa* 42 905 was purchased from the Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Wuhan, China). 43 The algae were cultivated for 15 days to allow algal cells to grow into the stationary growth phase. Algal 44 cells were then separated from the algal suspensions by following the procedure: centrifuged at 5000 rpm 45 (Backman Coulter, US), remove the supernatant, and added ultrapure water. After repeating three times, 46 the algal solution was then sonicated with an ultrasonic cell disrupter (JY 88-IIN, Scientz Instruments, 47 China) for ten minutes. After cell disruption, the solution was centrifuged at 5000 rpm to obtain the 48 supernatant. Finally, the supernatant was filtered through a 0.22 µm filter (Whatman) to get the AOM. 49 The TOC of AOM was measured as 19.8 mg_C L⁻¹ (Sievers M9, TOC Analyzers). 50

52 **Text S2.** The synthesis of Carbonatotetrammine cobaltic chloride (Co $(NH_3)_4CO_3Cl$, CTC).

53 The CTC salt was prepared according to the literature.⁵ The detailed procedure was described as 54 following:

(1) 40.0 g of CoCO₃ was dissolved in 115 mL of 1:1 HCl warming solution. Then diluted into 200
mL with DI water.

57 (2) 200.0 g of $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ was dissolved in Solution (1), then mixed with 500 mL of concentrated 58 NH_4OH (28%), finally diluted to 1600 mL with DI water.

(3) Solution (2) was transferred to a porcelain dish and evaporated on a water-bath, with the addition of 5-6.0 g lumps of $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ at 5-minute intervals, the solution was concentrated to a volume not greater than 500 mL, then filtered while warm. After filtration, the solution was cooled in an ice-bath and diluted into 600 mL with a solution containing 36.0 g of NH_4Cl in the required amount of DI water.

(4) Solution (3) was treated with 1500 mL of cold alcohol (95 %) with ice-bath, added in 100 mL
portions at 10-minute intervals. The product, separated in good crystalline form, was collected on a suction
filter, washed with cold alcohol (70 %), and dried in the open air. After two times of recrystallization, the
product was crystallized once from water without the addition of alcohol. The crystal was then dried in
desiccator for 48 hr.

The dried product was sent to analyze the content of cobalt and chlorine. The measured value is 26.31 % and 15.89 %, respectively. They are consistent with the calculated value for Co (NH₃)₄CO₃Cl: 26.49 % and 15.93 %. Based on the measured Co %, the calculated purity of CTC is > 99 %. The quantum yield of CO₃⁻⁻ generated by UV₂₅₄ irradiated of CTC in neutral solution was reported as 0.06.⁶

Text S3. Determination of reaction rate constant of CO_3 • with CYN and Uracil

The reaction rate constant of CYN with CO₃⁻⁻ was measured using competition kinetics method. 74 Firstly, IPU and CYN were mixed in phosphate buffer as the working solutions. Then, the CTC stock 75 solution (0.5 mM) was spiked into the working solution, and immediately send to UV irradiation. The 76 HPLC analysis should be finished in 15 mins to minimize CTC auto-oxidation (less than 0.5 % of IPU 77 loss). According to the pre-experiment data, the direct photodegradation of IPU can be ignored due to the 78 short irradiation time (the maxima irradiation time is 5 min for each sample). The equations for the 79 depletion of IPU or CYN induced by its reaction with CO_3 ⁻⁻ are given by the following expression (Eq. 80 S1-4). 81

82
$$CO_3^{\bullet-} + CYN \rightarrow CO_3^{2-} + Compound_{CYN}$$
 (S1)

83
$$CO_3^{\bullet-} + IPU \rightarrow CO_3^{2-} + Compound_{IPU}$$
 (S2)

84
$$\frac{d[CYN]}{dt} = -k_{CO_3^{-} - CYN} [CO_3^{\bullet -}] [CYN]$$
(S3)

85
$$\frac{d[IPU]}{dt} = -k_{CO_3^{\bullet-} - IPU} [CO_3^{\bullet-}] [IPU]$$
(S4)

where, $k_{CO_3^{-}-CYN}$ and $k_{CO_3^{-}-IPU}$ are the second-order rate constants for the reaction of CO₃⁻ with CYN and IPU. Rearrangement and integration of Eq. S3 and Eq. S4 can be transformed to Eq. S5 and Eq. S6, respectively.

89
$$ln \frac{[CYN]}{[CYN]_0} = -k_{CO_3^{-} - CYN} \int [CO_3^{\bullet}] dt$$
 (S5)

90
$$ln_{[IPU]_0}^{[IPU]} = -k_{CO_3^{\bullet^-} - IPU} \int [CO_3^{\bullet^-}] dt$$
(S6)

91 Eq. S6 divided by Eq. S5 could lead to Eq. S7. Finally, $k_{CO_3^{-}-CYN}$ values were calculated by the k 92 value got from the $ln \frac{[IPU]}{[IPU]_0}$ v.s. $ln \frac{[CYN]}{[CYN]_0}$ plots.

93
$$ln\frac{[IPU]}{[IPU]_0} = \frac{k_{CO_0^*} - IPU}{k_{CO_0^*} - CYN} ln\frac{[CYN]}{[CYN]_0}$$
(S7)

94 The reaction rate constant of uracil with $CO_3^{\bullet-}$ was also measured using competition kinetics method.

The HPLC analysis finished in 15 mins. According to the pre-experiment data, the direct photodegradation of uracil can be ignored due to the short irradiation time (the maxima irradiation time is 5 min for each sample). Otherwise, when pH is lower than 9, atrazine was chosen as the competitor. Other details were given as same as the IPU.





Figure S1. Competition kinetics of IPU and CYN with CO_3 ⁻ at pH 6.5, 7.0, 8.1, 9.0 and 10.8.



Figure S2. Competition kinetics of IPU (atrazine) and uracil with CO_3 ⁻⁻ at pH 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 9.5 and 11.0.





Figure S3. (a) Control experiments: the degradation of CYN under irradiation of UV_{254} with 5 mg_C L⁻¹ of 106 SRDOM and with pre-irradiated CTC solution (0.1 mM CTC was pre-irradiated 30 mins before CYN 107 spiking). The degradation curve of CYN under UV254 irradiation of CTC solution has been added for 108 comparison purpose. (b) Control experiments: the degradation of IPU under irradiation of UV_{254} with 5 109 mg_C L⁻¹ of SRDOM and with pre-irradiated CTC solution (0.1 mM CTC was pre-irradiated 30 mins before 110 IPU spiking). The degradation curve of IPU under UV₂₅₄ irradiation of CTC solution has been added for 111 comparison purpose. Note: within the time range of our experiment, no observed degradation of CYN and 112 IPU in CTC solution under dark condition. (data not shown) 113

	Organic compound -	Eluent composition (%)		Flow rate	Injection	Absorption wavelength
		water	methanol	(IIIL/IIIII)	volume (µL)	(1111)
_	CYN	95	5	1	100	262
	IPU	65	35	1	100	254
	Uracil	95	5	1	100	260
	Atrazine	65	35	1	100	230

Table S2. Parameters for HPLC analysis.



Figure S4. The calculated bond dissociation energies (BDEs, kcal mol⁻¹) for CYN by using Gaussian 09.



119

Figure S5. Apparent second-order rate constants for the reactions between CO_3^{-} and Uracil depend on pH. The model *k* is based on two species: Uacil_{neu}, a neutral amine, and Uracil_{dep}, a deprotonated amine. (solid black lines, model *k*; red lines, speciation; symbols, measured *k*)

No	Compound name	Formula	Retention time (min)	m/z (theoretical)	m/z (measured)	Mass error (ppm)	Level s
1	CYN	C ₁₅ H ₂₁ N ₅ O ₇ S	4.55	416.1235	416.1236	0.2	1
2	P ₁₅₆	$C_5H_4N_2O_4$	3.56	155.0098	155.0094	-2.6	2b
3	P ₂₈₉	$C_{10}H_{15}N_{3}O_{5}$ S	3.75	290.0805	290.0803	-0.7	2b
4	P ₂₉₁	$C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{5}$ S	4.96	292.0962	292.0961	-0.3	2b
5	P _{305a}	$C_{10}H_{15}N_{3}O_{6}$ S	3.75	306.0754	306.0753	-0.3	3
6	P _{305b}	$C_{10}H_{15}N_{3}O_{6}$ S	3.75	306.0754	306.0753	-0.3	3
7	P _{307a}	$C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{6}$ S	3.75	308.0911	308.0908	-1.0	3
8	P _{307b}	$C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{6}$ S	4.14	308.0911	308.0909	-0.6	3
9	P ₃₂₁	$C_{10}H_{15}N_{3}O_{7}$ S	3.75	322.0703	322.0712	2.8	3
10	P ₃₂₃	$C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{7}$ S	3.75	324.0860	324.0855	-1.5	3
11	P ₄₁₃	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ N ₅ O ₇ S	9.50	414.1083	414.1073	-2.4	2b
12	P _{429a}	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ N ₅ O ₈ S	3.80	430.1027	430.1030	0.7	3
13	P _{429b}	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ N ₅ O ₈ S	4.50	430.1027	430.1030	0.7	3
14	P _{431a}	$C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_8$ S	3.75	432.1184	432.1173	-2.5	2b
15	P _{431b}	$\begin{array}{c} C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_8\\ S\end{array}$	3.90	432.1184	432.1180	-0.9	2b
16	P ₄₄₅	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ N ₅ O ₉ S	3.77	446.0976	446.0979	0.7	3
17	P ₄₄₇	$c_{15}H_{21}N_5O_9$ S	3.76	448.1133	448.1129	-0.9	2b
18	P ₄₆₁	$C_{15}H_{19}N_5O_1$	3.75	462.0931	462.0921	-2.2	3
19	P ₄₆₃	$C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_1$	3.73	464.1087	464.1080	-1.5	3

Table S3. General information regarding the identified products of CYN oxidized by CO_3 .

Text S4. Structure elucidation based on the HPLC-qTOF-MS/MS data. 127

S4.1 Compound name: CYN, Formula: $C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_7S$, Theoretical m/z: 416.1235



MS/MS spectra

S4.2 Compound name: P_{291} , Formula: $C_{10}H_{17}N_3O_5S$, Theoretical m/z: 292.0962

MS/MS spectra



m/z



S4.3 Compound name: P_{289} , Formula: $C_{10}H_{15}N_3O_5S$, Theoretical m/z: 290.0805

Structure:

MS/MS spectra





S4.4 Compound name: $P_{431a/b}$, Formula: $C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_8S$, Theoretical m/z: 432.1184

Structure:

MS/MS spectra



S4.5 Compound name: P₄₄₇, Formula:C₁₅H₂₁N₅O₉S, Theoretical m/z: 448.1133

Structure:

MS/MS spectra





S4.6 Compound name: P_{463} , Formula: $C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_{10}S$, Theoretical m/z: 464.1087

Structure:



Confidence Level: Level 3 Proposed Structure



Reaction profile.



S4.7 Compound name: P_{413} , Formula: $C_{15}H_{19}N_5O_7S$, Theoretical m/z: 414.1078



MS/MS spectra













S4.9 Compound name: $P_{305a/b}$, Formula: $C_{10}H_{15}N_3O_6S$, Theoretical m/z: 306.0754





S4.11 Compound name: P_{321} , Formula: $C_{10}H_{15}N_3O_7S$, Theoretical m/z: 322.0703

Structure:



Confidence Level: Level 3 Proposed Structure



S4.12 Compound name: P_{323} , Formula: $C_{10}H_{17}N_3O_7S$, Theoretical m/z: 324.0860

Structure:



Confidence Level: Level 3 Proposed Structure





S4.13 Compound name: P_{429a/b}, Formula: C₁₅H₁₉N₅O₈S, Theoretical m/z: 430.1027

S4.14 Compound name: P_{445} , Formula: $C_{15}H_{19}N_5O_9S$, Theoretical m/z: 446.0976

Structure:



Confidence Level: Level 3 Proposed Structure



S4.15 Compound name: P_{461} , Formula: $C_{15}H_{19}N_5O_{10}S$, Theoretical m/z: 462.0931

Structure:



Confidence Level: Level 3 Proposed Structure











Figure S6. The degradation kinetics of CYN and IPU measured over time in various DOM

154 concentrations ([DOM] = $0.0-5.0 \text{ mg}_{\text{C}} \text{ L}^{-1}$, pH 8.0) under CO₃^{•-}-mediated oxidation processes. (a) 155 PLFA. (b) SRHA. (c) SRDOM (d) AOM.





Figure S7. (a). Inhibition factors measured at various DOM concentrations in the range of 0.0-5.0 mg_C L⁻¹ for aqueous solutions (pH 8.0). IF values measured for SRDOM at SO₄⁺⁻-mediated oxidation processes. (b). Inhibition factors measured at various DOM concentrations in the range of 0.0-5.0 mg_C L⁻¹ for aqueous solutions (pH 9.0). IF values measured for SRDOM at CO₃⁺⁻-mediated oxidation processes.

- 163
- 164

Components	Units
Cl-	0.2 mM ^a
HCO3-	1 mM ^a
SO4 ²⁻	0.1 mM ^a
NO ₃ -	0.02 mM ^a
pH	$6 \sim 9^{a}$

165 **Table S4. The concentrations of chemical components for simulated waters.**

^aRef.⁷.

Table S5. Principle reactions of the water matrix with HO[•] or SO_4^{-} in the UV/H₂O₂ or UV/K₂S₂O₈ AOPs in the kinetic model.

	_	_
1	6	9
_	_	_

No.	Reaction	Second-order reaction constants	Reference				
Photolysis of H ₂ O ₂ or K ₂ S ₂ O ₈							
1	$S_2O_8^{2-} \rightarrow 2SO_4^{-}$ $H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2HO^{-}$	formation rate = $2\phi I_0$ $f_{\text{parent}} (1-10^{-\text{Al}})$	8				
SO₄ rea	actions						
2	SO₄ ·-+OH-→SO₄²-+OH·	$7.00 \times 10^7 \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	1,9				
3	SO_4 + $H_2O \rightarrow HSO_4$ + OH	$6.60 \times 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
4	SO₄⁺+OH⁺→HSO₅⁻	$1.00 \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
5	SO_4 + SO_5^2 - SO_5 + SO_4^2	$1.00 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
6	SO₄⁺-+HSO₅-→SO₅⁺-+HSO₄-	$1.00 \times 10^{6} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
7	$SO_5^{\bullet} + SO_5^{\bullet} \rightarrow SO_4^{\bullet} + SO_4^{\bullet} + O_2$	$2.10 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
8	$SO_5 - SO_5 - S_2O_8^2 - O_2$	$2.20 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
9	SO_4 ·-+ SO_4 ·- \rightarrow $S_2O_8^{2-}$	$7.00 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
10	SO_4 ·-+ S_2O_8 \rightarrow S_2O_8 ·-+ SO_4^{2-}	6.50×10^5 M-1 s-1	9				
11	$S_2O_8^{2-}+CO_3^{-}\rightarrow CO_3^{2-}+S_2O_8^{-}$	$3.00 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
12	SO₄⁺-+HCO ₃ →CO ₃ ⁺-+HSO₄ ⁻	$2.60 \times 10^{6} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
13	SO_4 ·-+ CO_3^2 ·-+ SO_4^2 ·-	$6.10 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
14	SO_4 · + NO_3 · + SO_4^2 ·	$2.10 \times 10^{6} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
15	SO₄ -+DOM→product	$6.70 \times 10^3 \text{ Lmg}_{\text{C}}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	determined in our				
			study				
OH• rea	ctions						
16	$OH^{\bullet}+H_2O_2 \rightarrow HO_2^{\bullet}+H_2O$	$2.70 \times 10^7 \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	9				
17	$OH^{\bullet}+OH^{\bullet}\rightarrow H_2O_2$	$5.50 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
18	$OH^{+}O_{2}^{-} \rightarrow O_{2}^{+}OH^{-}$	$7.00 \times 10^9 \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	9				
19	$H_2O_2+O_2$ · $\rightarrow O_2+OH^2-+OH^{-1}$	0.13 s ⁻¹	9				
20	$OH^{+}+S_2O_8^{2-}\rightarrow S_2O_8^{+}+OH^{-}$	$< 1.00 \times 10^{6} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
21	OH•+DOM→product	$1.60 \times 10^4 \text{ L mg}_{\text{C}}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	determined in our				
			study				
22	OH•+CO ₃ ²⁻ →CO ₃ •-+OH-	$3.90 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				
23	$OH^{+}HCO_{3}^{-}\rightarrow CO_{3}^{+}H_{2}O$	$8.60 \times 10^{6} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9				

S37

24	$H_2O_2+CO_3 \rightarrow HCO_3 \rightarrow HO_2 \rightarrow$	$4.30 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
25	OH•+CO ₃ •-→product	$3.00 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
26	$O_2^{\bullet} + CO_3^{\bullet} \rightarrow CO_3^{2-} + O_2$	$6.00 imes 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
27	CO_3 ·-+ CO_3 ·>product	$3.00 \times 10^7 \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	9
28	CO ₃ ·-+DOM→product	$1.04 \times 10^2 \text{ L mg}_{\text{C}}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	10
29	$HO^{+}H_2CO_3 \rightarrow CO_3^{+}H_2O^{+}H^{+}$	$1.00 \times 10^{6} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
Chloride	e reactions		
30	OH•+Cl-→ClOH•-	$4.30 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
31	ClOH•→OH•+Cl-	$6.10 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
32	SO_4 ··+ Cl · \rightarrow SO_4 + Cl ·	$3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
33	$SO_4^2 + Cl^{\bullet} \rightarrow SO_4^{\bullet} + Cl^{\bullet}$	$2.50 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
34	$ClOH^{\bullet-}+H^+\rightarrow Cl^{\bullet-}+H_2O$	$2.10 \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
35	$ClOH^{-+}Cl^{-}\rightarrow Cl_{2}^{-+}OH^{-}$	$1.00 \times 10^4 \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$	9
36	$Cl^{+}+H_2O \rightarrow ClOH^{+}+H^+$	$2.50 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
37	Cl⁺+OH⁻→ClOH⁺-	$1.80 \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
38	$Cl^{+}H_2O_2 \rightarrow HO_2^{+}H^++Cl^-$	$2.00 \times 10^9 \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	9
39	$Cl^++Cl^-\rightarrow Cl_2^{}$	$8.50 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
40	$Cl^++Cl^-\rightarrow Cl_2$	$8.80 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
41	Cl•-+HOCl→ClO•+H++Cl-	$3.00 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
42	Cl•-+OCl-→ClO•+Cl-	$8.30 \times 10^9 M^{-1} s^{-1}$	9
43	$Cl_2 \rightarrow Cl \rightarrow C$	$6.00 \times 10^4 M^{-1} s^{-1}$	9
44	Cl ₂ ·-+HO·→HOCl+Cl ⁻	$1.00 \times 10^9 \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	9
45	$Cl_2^{\bullet}+Cl_2^{\bullet}\rightarrow Cl_2+2Cl^{\bullet}$	$9.00 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
46	$Cl_2^{\bullet}+Cl^{\bullet}\rightarrow Cl_2+Cl^{\bullet}$	$2.10 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
47	Cl_2 · + $H_2O_2 \rightarrow HO_2$ · + $2Cl$ + H	$1.40 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
48	Cl_2 ··+ $O2$ ··- O_2 +2 Cl_2	$2.00 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
49	Cl₂⁺+H₂O→Cl⁻+HClOH	$1.30 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
50	Cl ₂ ·-+HO ⁻ →ClOH·-+Cl ⁻	$4.50 \times 10^7 \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	9
51	HClOH→ClOH•-+H+	$1.00 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
52	HClOH→Cl⁺-+H ₂ O	$1.00 \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
53	HClOH+Cl ⁻ →Cl ₂ ^{•-} +H ₂ O	$5.00 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
54	$Cl^-+Cl_2 \rightarrow Cl_3^-$	$2.00 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
55	$Cl_3 \rightarrow Cl_2 + Cl_2$	$1.10 \times 10^5 \mathrm{M}^{-1}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$	9

56	$Cl_3+O_2 \rightarrow Cl_2 + Cl_2 + O_2$	$3.80 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
57	$Cl_2+H_2O\rightarrow Cl^-+HOCl+H^+$	15 M ⁻¹ s ⁻¹	9
58	$Cl_2+H_2O_2\rightarrow O_2+HCl$	$1.30 \times 10^4 \text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	9
59	$Cl_2+O_2^{\bullet} \rightarrow O_2+Cl_2^{\bullet}$	$1.00 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
60	$OCl^+H_2O_2 \rightarrow O_2+Cl^+H_2O_2$	$1.70 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
61	OCl⁻+HO • →ClO•+OH⁻	$8.80 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
62	$OCl^+O_2^{\bullet}+H_2O \rightarrow Cl^{\bullet}+2HO^+O_2$	$2.00 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
63	$OCl^-+CO_3^{\bullet} \rightarrow CO_3^{2-}+ClO^{\bullet}$	$5.70 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
64	$Cl^{+}+CO_3^{2-}\rightarrow CO_3^{-}+Cl^{-}$	$5.00 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
65	$Cl^{\bullet-}+HCO_{3}^{\bullet-}\rightarrow CO_{3}^{\bullet-}+Cl^{-}+H^{+}$	$2.20 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
66	Cl_2 ·-+ HCO_3 ·-+ $2Cl$ ·+ H^+	$8.00 \times 10^7 M^{-1} s^{-1}$	9
67	$Cl_2 - +CO_3^2 - \rightarrow CO_3 - +2Cl$	$1.60 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
68	Cl•-+DOM→product	$1.30 \times 10^4 \ L \ mg_C^{-1} \ s^{-1}$	9
Other re	actions		
69	$NO_3 - NO_3 - N_2O_6$	$7.9 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
70	NO_3 + Cl + Cl + OO_3 + Cl	$7.1 \times 10^7 \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$	9
71	SO_4 ·-+ HPO_4^2 ·-> HPO_4 ·-+ SO_4^2 ·-	$1.20 \times 10^{6} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
72	SO_4 ·-+ H_2PO_4 · HPO_4 ·-+ HSO_4 ·-	$5.0 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9
73	$HO^{\bullet} + HPO_4^{2-} \rightarrow HPO_4^{\bullet} + OH^{-}$	$1.50 \times 10^5 \mathrm{M}^{-1}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$	9
74	$HO^{\bullet-}+H_2PO_4^{\bullet-}\rightarrow HPO_4^{\bullet-}+H_2O$	$2.0 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	9



Figure S8. Photodegradation of CYN in AOPs at pH 8 (left) and pH 9 (right). The black bars stand for the calculated contributions for HO⁻⁻ or SO₄⁻⁻ in two synthetic matrices. (1 mg_C L⁻¹ SRDOM, 1 mM DIC,

174 2 mM phosphate buffer). The blue bars stand for the calculated CO_3^{-} contributions.

176 Literature Cited

- Fang, J.; Yang, X.; Ma, J.; Shang, C.; Zhao, Q., Characterization of algal organic matter and formation of DBPs from chlor(am)ination. *Water Res.* 2010, *44*, (20), 5897-5906.
- Zhou, S.; Shao, Y.; Gao, N.; Deng, Y.; Li, L.; Deng, J.; Tan, C., Characterization of algal organic matters of Microcystis
 aeruginosa: biodegradability, DBP formation and membrane fouling potential. *Water Res.* 2014, *52*, 199-207.
- Yang, X.; Guo, W.; Shen, Q., Formation of disinfection byproducts from chlor(am)ination of algal organic matter. J.
 Hazard. Mater. 2011, 197, 378-88.
- Liu, C.; Ersan, M. S.; Plewa, M. J.; Amy, G.; Karanfil, T., Formation of regulated and unregulated disinfection byproducts
 during chlorination of algal organic matter extracted from freshwater and marine algae. *Water Res.* 2018, *142*, 313-324.
- 185 5. Lamb, A. B.; Damon, E. B., The Dissociation Constants of Diaquotetrammine Cobaltic Cation as an Acid. J. Am. Chem.
 186 Soc. 1937, 59, (2), 383-390.
- Cope, V. W.; Chen, S. N.; Hoffman, M. Z., Intermediates in the photochemistry of of carbonato-amine complexes of
 cobalt(III). Carbonate(-) radicals and the aquocarbonato complex. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1973, 95, (10), 3116-3121.
- 189 7. Schwarzenbach, R. P.; Gschwend, P. M.; Imboden, D. M., Environmental organic chemistry. John Wiley & Sons: 2016.
- 190 8. Zepp, R. G., Quantum yields for reaction of pollutants in dilute aqueous solution. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 1978, *12*, (3),
 191 327-329.
- Lian, L.; Yao, B.; Hou, S.; Fang, J.; Yan, S.; Song, W., Kinetic study of hydroxyl and sulfate radical-mediated oxidation
 of pharmaceuticals in wastewater effluents. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2017, *51*, (5), 2954-2962.
- 10. Yan, S.; Liu, Y.; Lian, L.; Li, R.; Ma, J.; Zhou, H.; Song, W., Photochemical formation of carbonate radical and its reaction
- 195 with dissolved organic matters. *Water Res.* 2019, 161, 288-296.