



Supplementary Materials

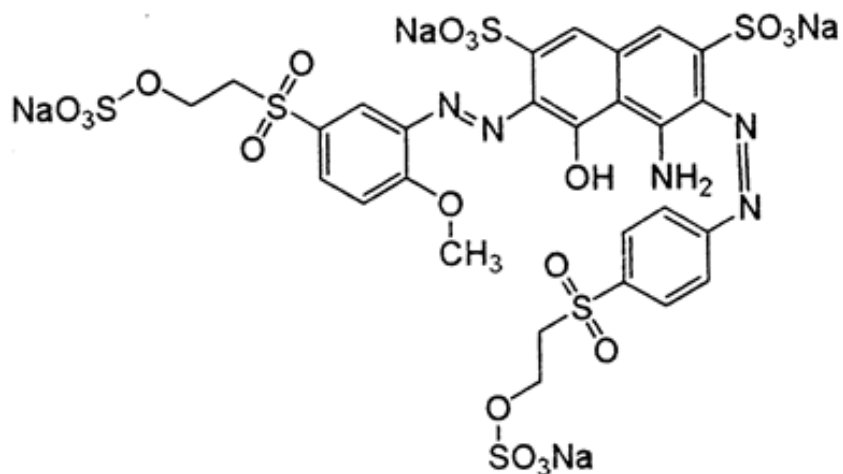


Fig. S1. Chemical structure of NB250

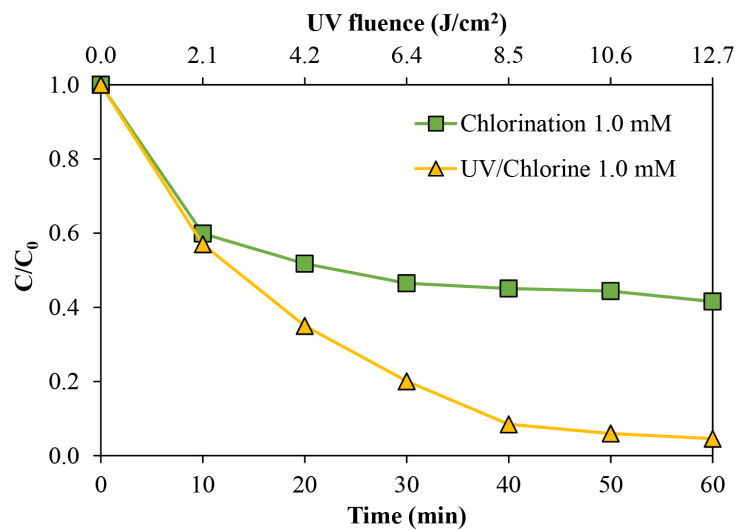


Fig. S2. Chlorine decay ($pH\ 7 \pm 0.2$)

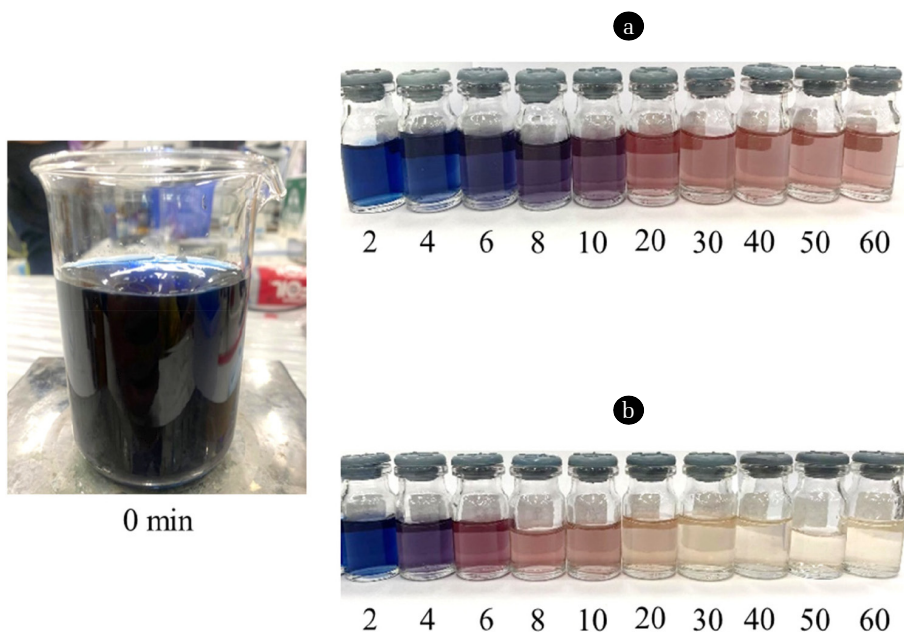


Fig. S3. Color change occurred during (a) chlorination and (b) UV/Chlorine process (Chlorine = 1 mM, pH 7 ± 0.2)

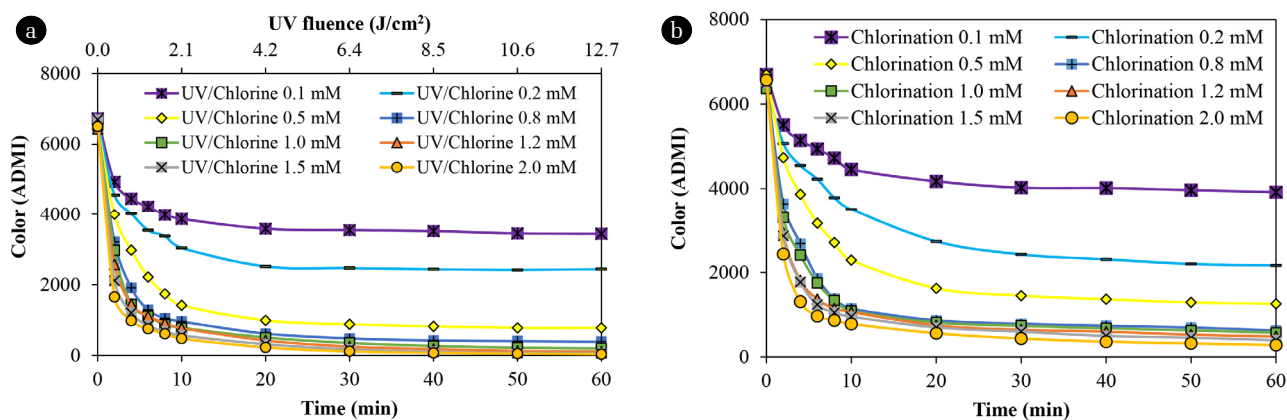


Fig. S4. Reduction of ADMI color at various chlorine doses in (a) UV/chlorine and (b) chlorination

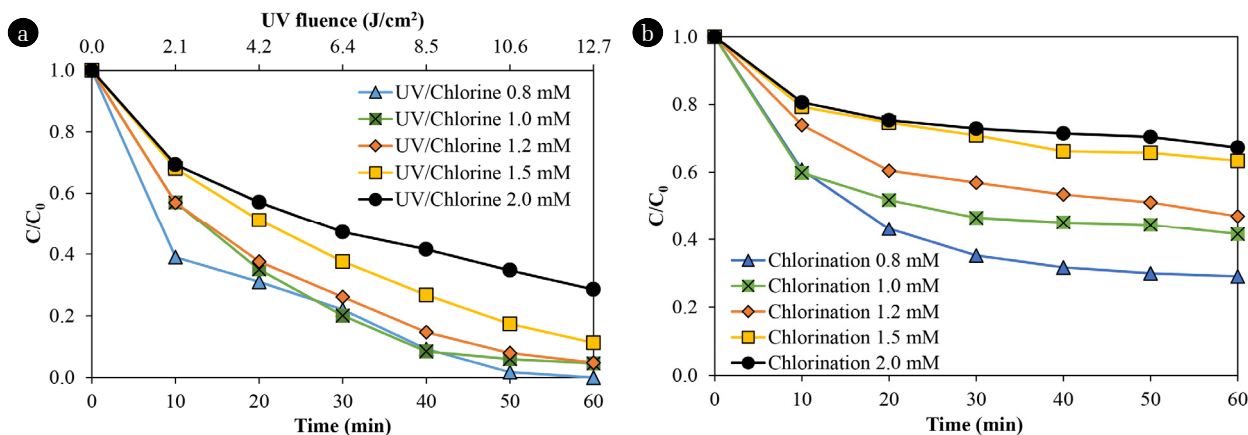


Fig. S5. Chlorine decay in (a) UV/Chlorine process and (b) chlorination

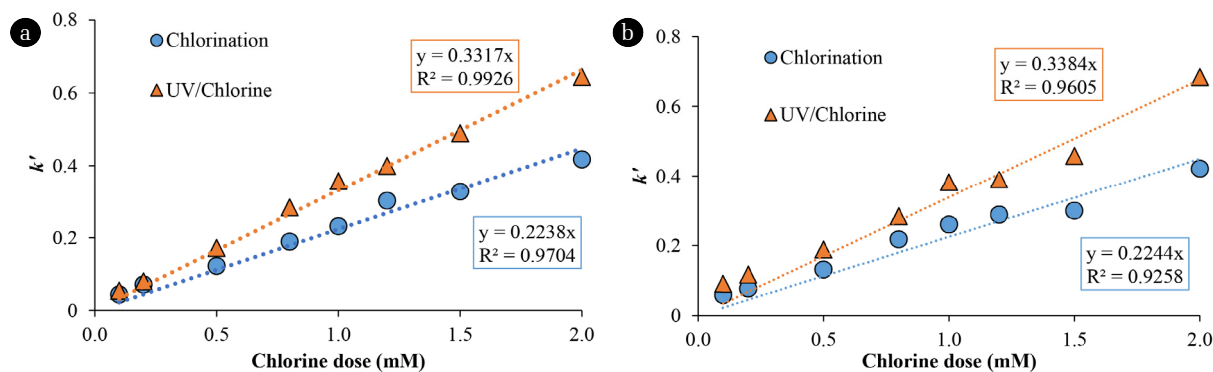


Fig. S6. The k' values for (a) NB250 and (b) ADMI color intensity under various chlorine doses

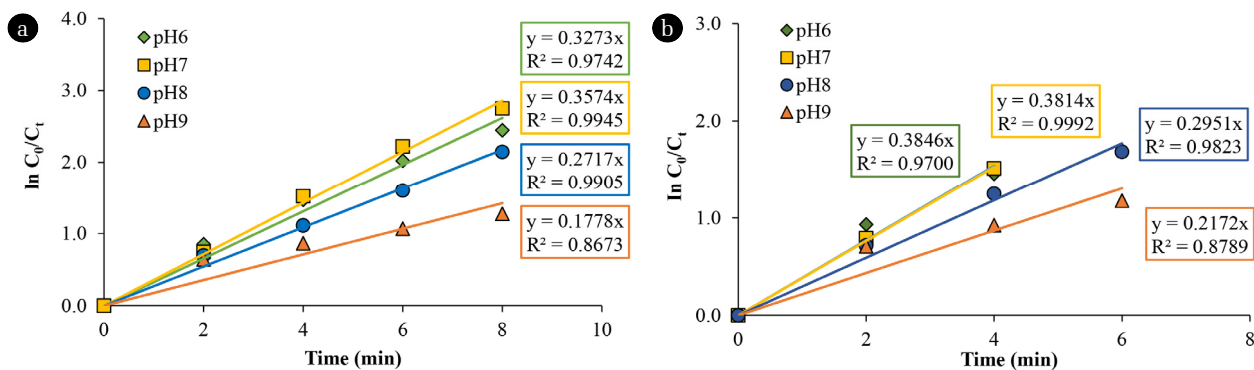


Fig. S7. The k' values for (a) NB250 and (b) ADMI color intensity in UV/Chlorine process under various pHs

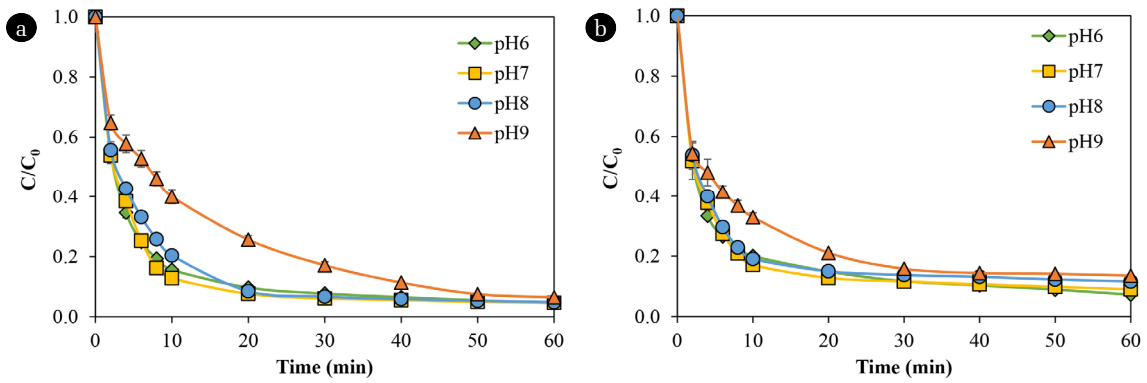


Fig. S8. The NB250 removal (a) and ADMI color intensity (b) in chlorination during various pHs

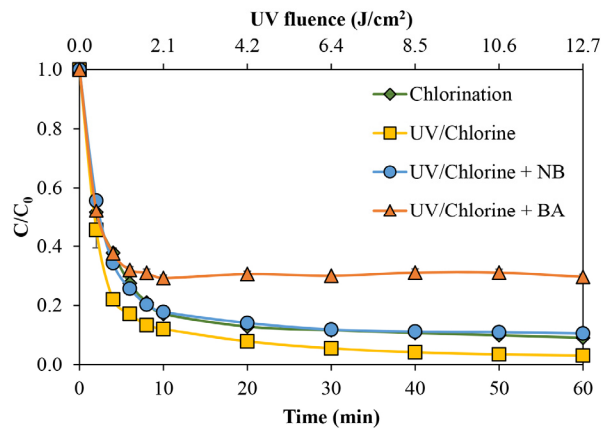


Fig. S9. The removals of ADMI color under presence of scavengers (pH = 7 ± 0.2, Chlorine = 1.0 mM, BA and NB = 5 mM)

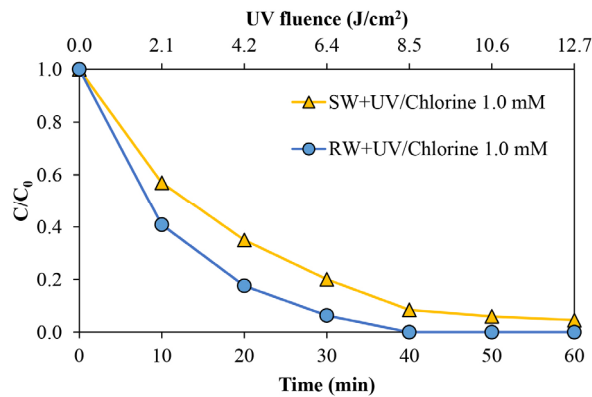


Fig. S10. Chlorine consumption in the UV/Chlorine process for treatment of raw wastewater (RW) and synthetic water (SW) (pH = 7 ± 0.2)