AOP-Based Transformation of Abacavir in Different Environments: Evolution Profile of Descyclopropyl-Abacavir and In Silico Toxicity Assessment of the Main Transformation Products

Eleni Evgenidou [1,2], Konstantina Vasilopoulou [1], Lelouda-Athanasia Koronaiou [1,2], George Kyzas [3], Dimitrios Bikiaris [4] and Dimitra Lambropoulou [1,2,*]

[1] Laboratory of Environmental Pollution Control, Department of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 541 24 Thessaloniki, Greece

[2] Centre for Interdisciplinary Research and Innovation (CIRI-AUTH), Balkan Centre, 570 01 Thessaloniki, Greece

[3] Department of Chemistry, International Hellenic University, 654 04 Kavala, Greece

[4] Laboratory of Polymer Chemistry and Technology, Department of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 541 24 Thessaloniki, Greece

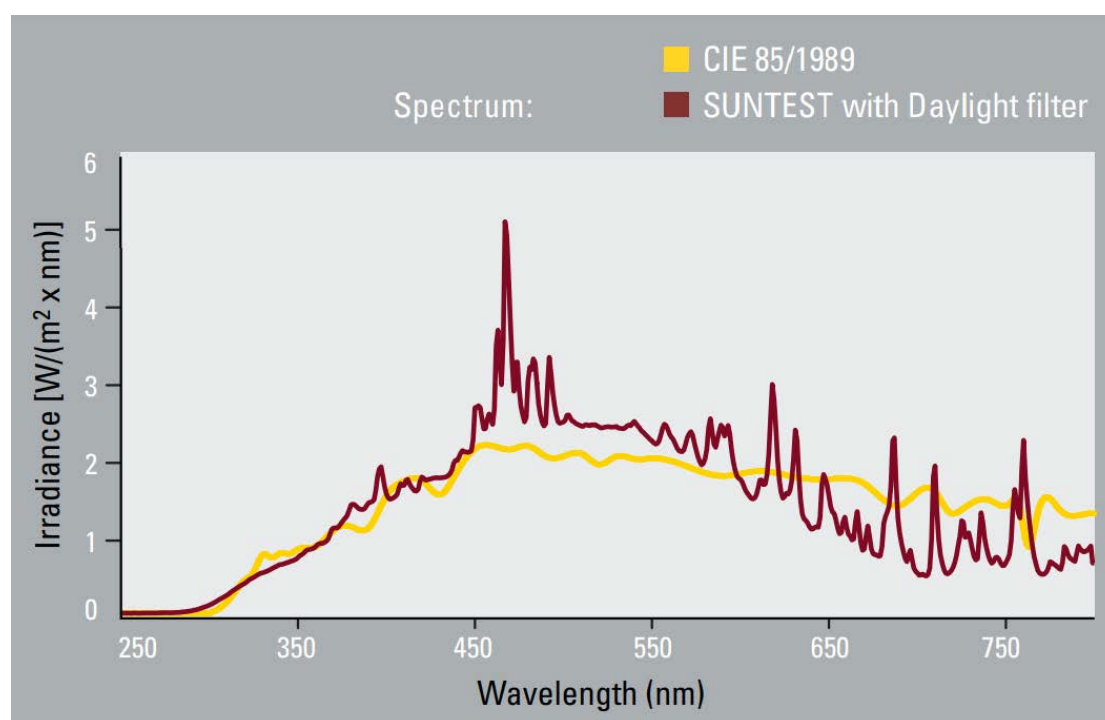[*] Correspondence: dlambro@chem.auth.gr

Figure S1. Emission spectrum of the lamp used at the Atlas Suntest CPS+ (Germany) photoreactor.

Table S1. Photocatalytic rate constants (k) and the inhibition percentage $\Delta k\%$ based on the addition of scavengers in the three optimum AOPs.

Scavengers	Photocatalysis TiO$_2$		Photocatalysis MOF-Persulfate		Photo-Fenton like Fe^{2+}persulfate	
	k (min^{-1})	Δk (%)	k (min^{-1})	Δk (%)	k (min^{-1})	Δk (%)
No scavenger	5.204	-	0.325	-	1.953	-
KI	0.258	95.04	0.015	95.38	-	-
C$_3$H$_8$O	0.159	96.95	0.022	93.23	0.035	98.21
NaN$_3$	2.256	56.65	0.160	50.77	1.118	42.76