

Supplementary material

Efficient inactivation and removal of a harmful marine algae— *Heterosigma akashiwo* by UV-assisted permanganate oxidation

Jianwei Zeng^{1,2}, Xuegang Chen¹, Shidi Jin¹, Jiajia Fan^{2*}

¹ Ocean College, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, Zhejiang, China

² School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Hangzhou Normal University,
Hangzhou 311121, Zhejiang, China

* Corresponding author: Jiajia Fan, E-mail address: fanjiajia@hznu.edu.cn

Table S1; Figure S1-S2

Table S1. Rate constants of KMnO₄ decay (k_{decay}) in the *H. akashiwo* samples treated with KMnO₄ and UV/KMnO₄ at dosages of 3, 5, and 7 mg L⁻¹.

Dosage (mg L ⁻¹)	Treatment	k_{decay}	SE	R^2
3	KMnO ₄	0.179	0.016	0.985
	UV/KMnO ₄	0.690	0.094	0.966
5	KMnO ₄	0.112	0.007	0.985
	UV/KMnO ₄	0.140	0.007	0.994
7	KMnO ₄	0.088	0.003	0.994
	UV/KMnO ₄	0.105	0.006	0.989

* SE : standard errors of k_{decay} ;

R^2 : correlation coefficients.

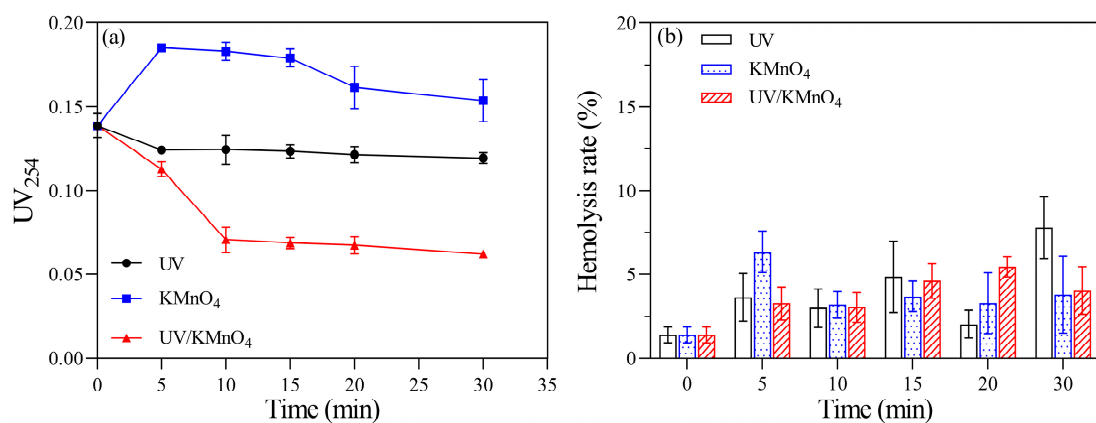


Figure S1. The water quality parameters of filtered algal culture treated with UV, KMnO_4 and UV/ KMnO_4 : (a) UV_{254} and (b) hemolysis rate. Conditions: $[\text{KMnO}_4]_0 = 5 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$, exposure time = 0–30 min.

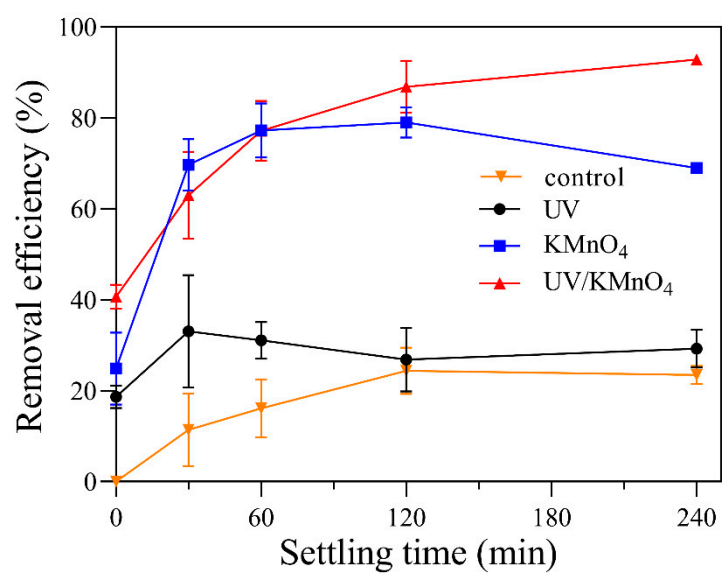


Figure S2. The R_s of *H. akashiwo* samples during self-settling process after various treatments. Conditions: $[KMnO_4]_0 = 5 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$, exposure time = 20 min.