

## Supplementary information

# The characteristics and mechanism of electrochemical peroxymonosulfate activation by Co-N@CF anode for pollutant removal

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## Text S1

The electricity energy consumption was estimated by EE/O which was calculated according to following equation:

$$\frac{EE}{O} = \frac{1000Pt}{60V \lg \frac{C_0}{C_t}}$$

Where P is the actual power of current generator (kW), t is the reaction time (min), V is the volume of reaction liquid (L), C<sub>0</sub> is the initial concentration of TC, C<sub>t</sub> is the concentration of TC at selected reaction time.

## Text S2

The activation energy of EC/Co-N@CF and Co-N@CF processes were calculated according Arrhenius formula:

$$\ln k = -\frac{E_a}{RT} + A$$

Where  $k$  is kinetic constants at different temperature,  $E_a$  was activation energy,  $R$  is gas constant which was  $8.314 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}\text{k}^{-1}$ ,  $T$  was thermodynamic temperature,  $A$  is the temperature-independent factor.

**Table S1** Element content comparison between Co-N@CF and bare CF.

Anodes	C	N	O	Co
Bare CF	48.55%	0	51.45%	0
Co-N@CF	57.71%	15.76%	19.2%	7.33%

**Table S2** Comparison of electrochemical activation of PMS towards pollutants removal by different processes.

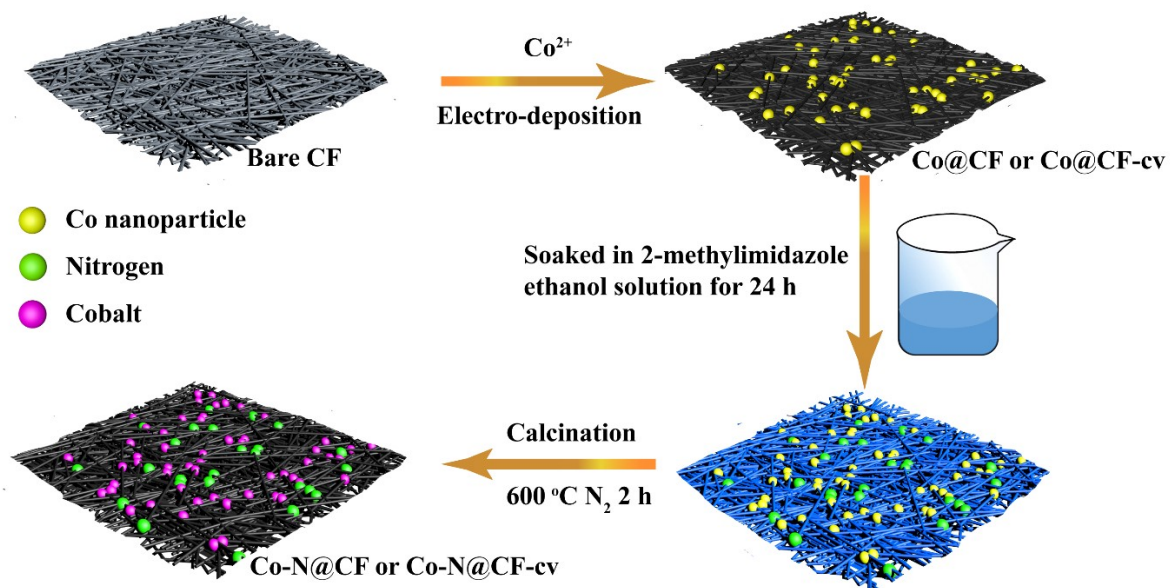
PMS activator	The pollutant and its initial concentration	Degradation efficiency	PMS (mM)	Current density/Voltage	EE/O (kWh.m <sup>-3</sup> )	Reaction Time	Reference
Cathode: ACF	0.042 mM CBZ	100%	50	28.6 mA.cm <sup>-2</sup>	1.89	40 min	1
Anode: BDD	0.005 mM SMX	84.67%	1	5.0 mA.cm <sup>-2</sup>	6.16	30 min	2
Anode: Ti/SnO <sub>2</sub> -Sb	50 mg/L PFDA	92.7%	5	10.0 mA.cm <sup>-2</sup>	37.46	90 min	3
Cathode: NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	100 mg/L RhB	99.7%	32.5	10.0 mA.cm <sup>-2</sup>	/	60 min	4
Anode: iron sheet	200 mg/L DNP	63.4%	5	4.0 mA.cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.0336	15 min	5
Anode: Co-N@CF	44.4 mg/L TC	92.2%	0.4	1.0 mA.cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.072	60 min	This work

**Table S3** Scavenger reagents and reaction rate constants with various radicals.

	OH <sup>•</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>•-</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>•-</sup>	<sup>1</sup> O <sub>2</sub>
TBA	6×10 <sup>8</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> <sup>6</sup>	7.6×10 <sup>5</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> <sup>7</sup>	Not available	1.8×10 <sup>3</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> <sup>8</sup>
L-Histidine	Not available	Not available	Not available	3.2×10 <sup>8</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> <sup>9</sup>
p-BQ	Not available	Not available	9.0×10 <sup>8</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> <sup>10</sup>	Not available
MeOH	9.7×10 <sup>8</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> S <sup>-1</sup>	2.7×10 <sup>7</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> S <sup>-1</sup>	Not available	Not available

**Table S4** The kinetic constants and regression coefficients of TC degradation with various scavengers.

Quencher	Concentration(mM)	Kinetic constant (min <sup>-1</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>
TBA	0	0.11799	0.97593
	10	0.04799	0.96484
	50	0.02947	0.99194
	100	0.01533	0.99964
p-BQ	0	0.11799	0.97593
	0.1	0.03227	0.98850
	0.5	0.02184	0.99490
	1	0.01578	0.95264
	2	0.01993	0.96736
	0	0.11799	0.97593
L-Histidine	0.1	0.06721	0.95679
	0.5	0.05409	0.96546
	1	0.04264	0.93623
	5	0.04464	0.80583
	0	0.11799	0.97593
Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.05	0.05005	0.99575
	0.1	0.00961	0.99493
	0.5	0.00484	0.87008
	1	0.00331	0.98793
	2	0.00387	0.94419



**Fig. S1** Schematic illustration of the synthesis of the Co-N@CF anode.



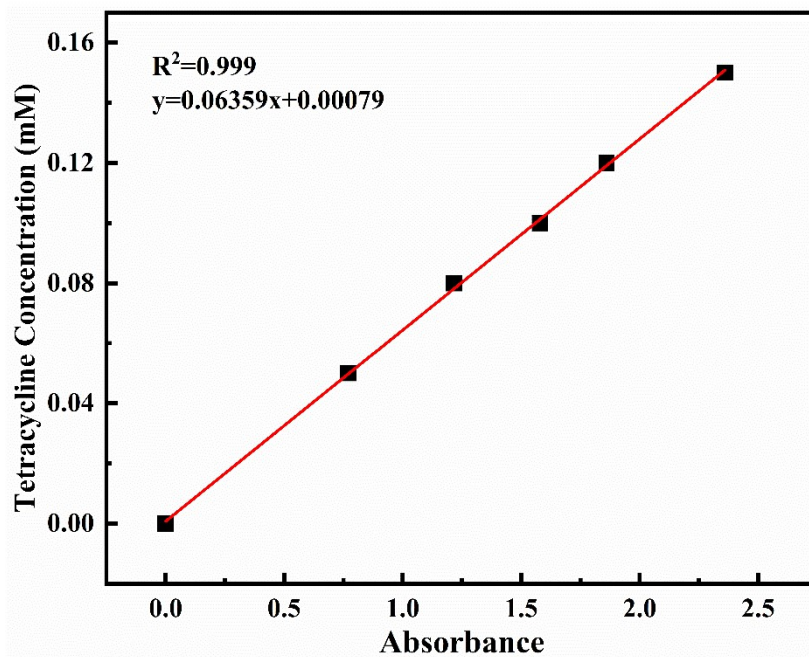
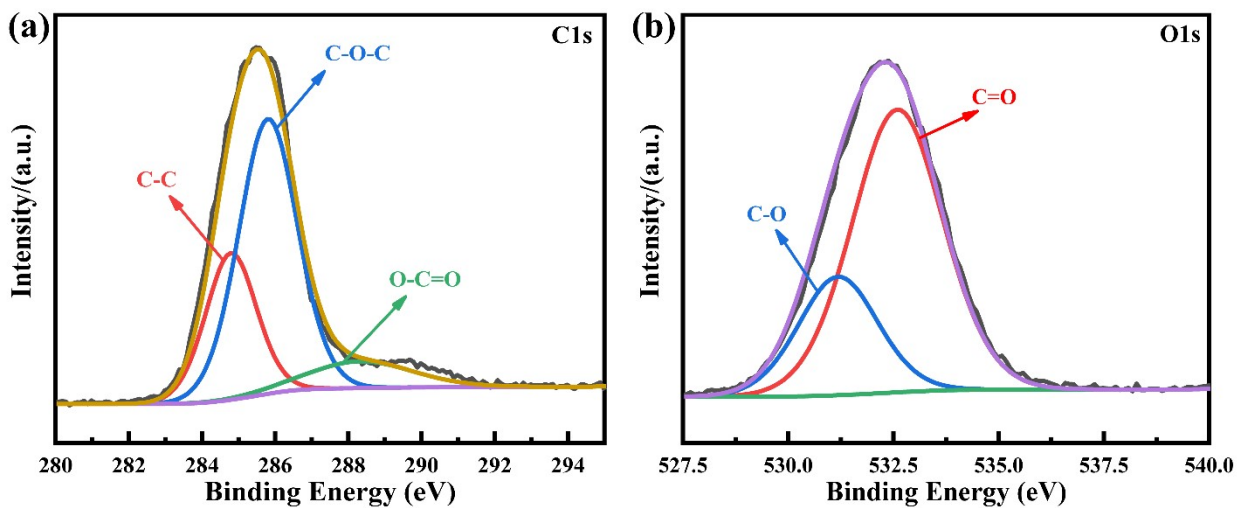
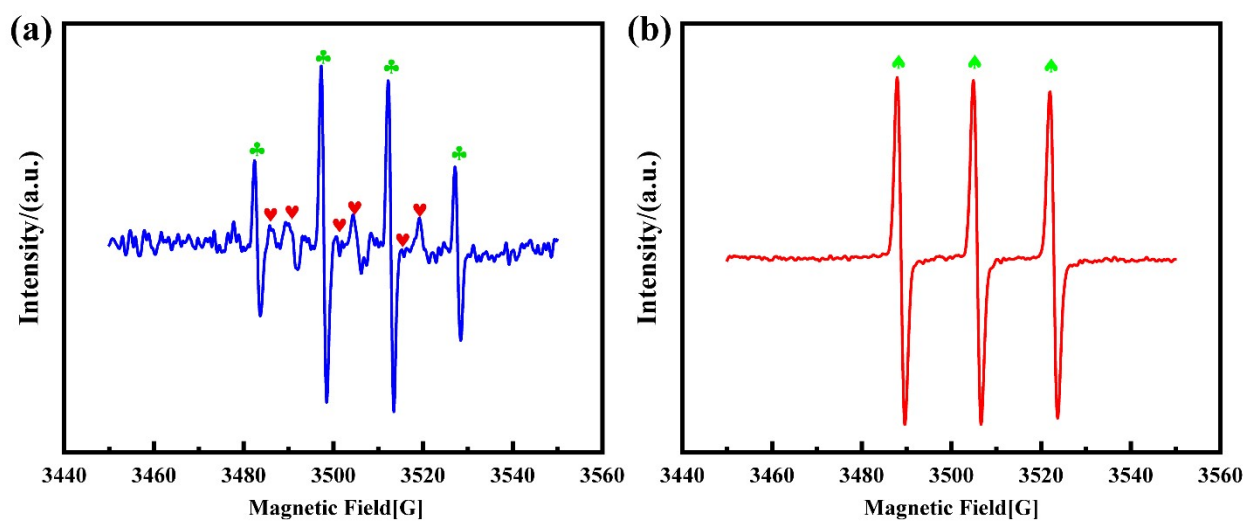


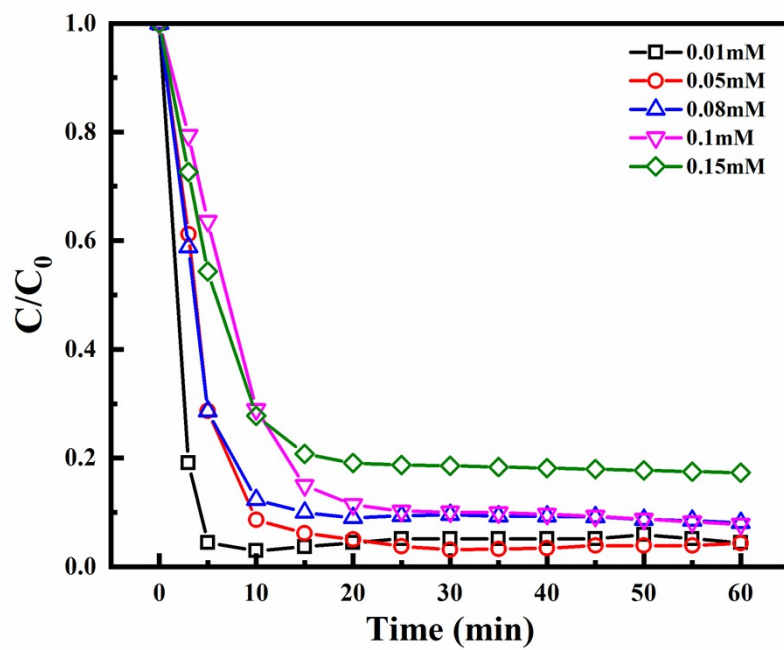
Fig. S2. The standard curve of concentration-absorbance of tetracycline.



**Fig. S3.** The high XPS resolution spectrum of C 1s (a) and O 1s (b) of bare CF.



**Fig. S4.** EPR spectra of DMPO-OH $\cdot$  (♣), DMPO-SO $_4^{\cdot-}$  (♥) (a) and TMP- $^1$ O $_2$  (♣) (b) generated in EC/Co-N@CF process.



**Fig. S5.** Degradation efficiency of TC with effect of initial TC concentration.

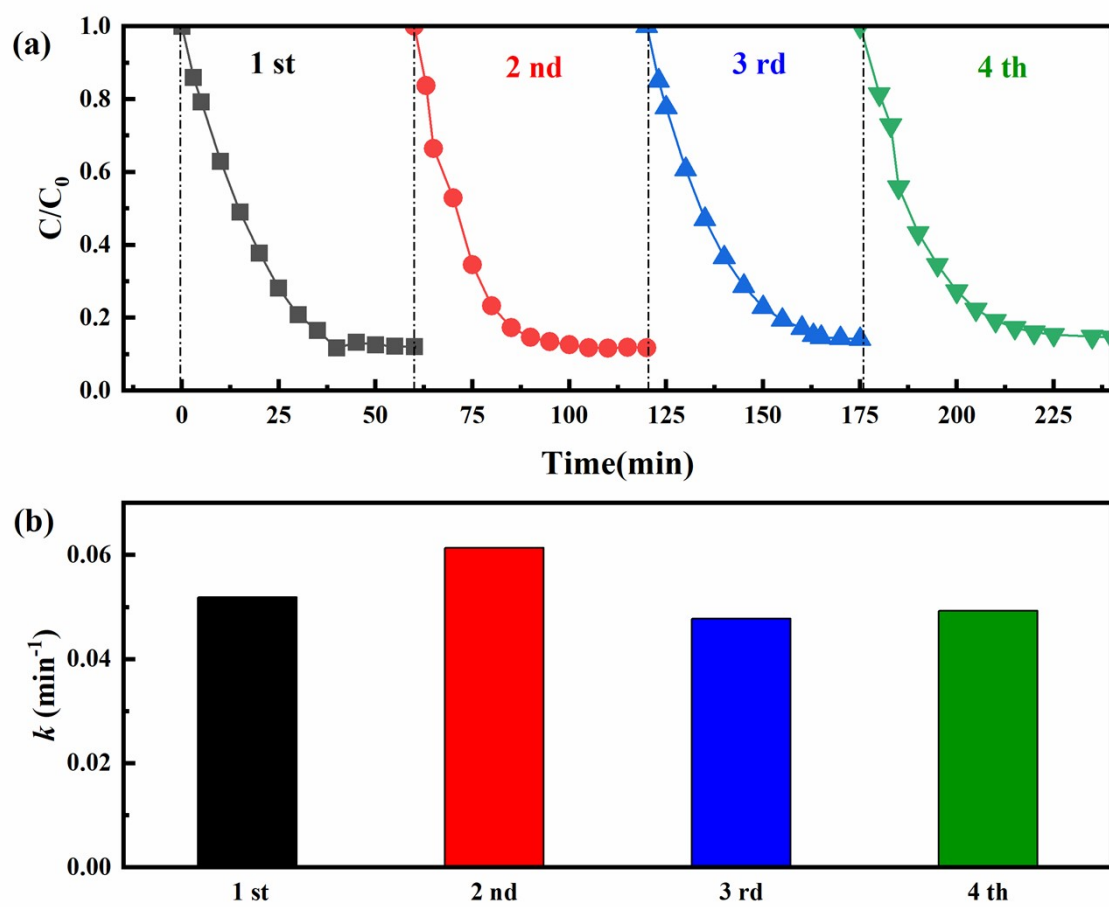
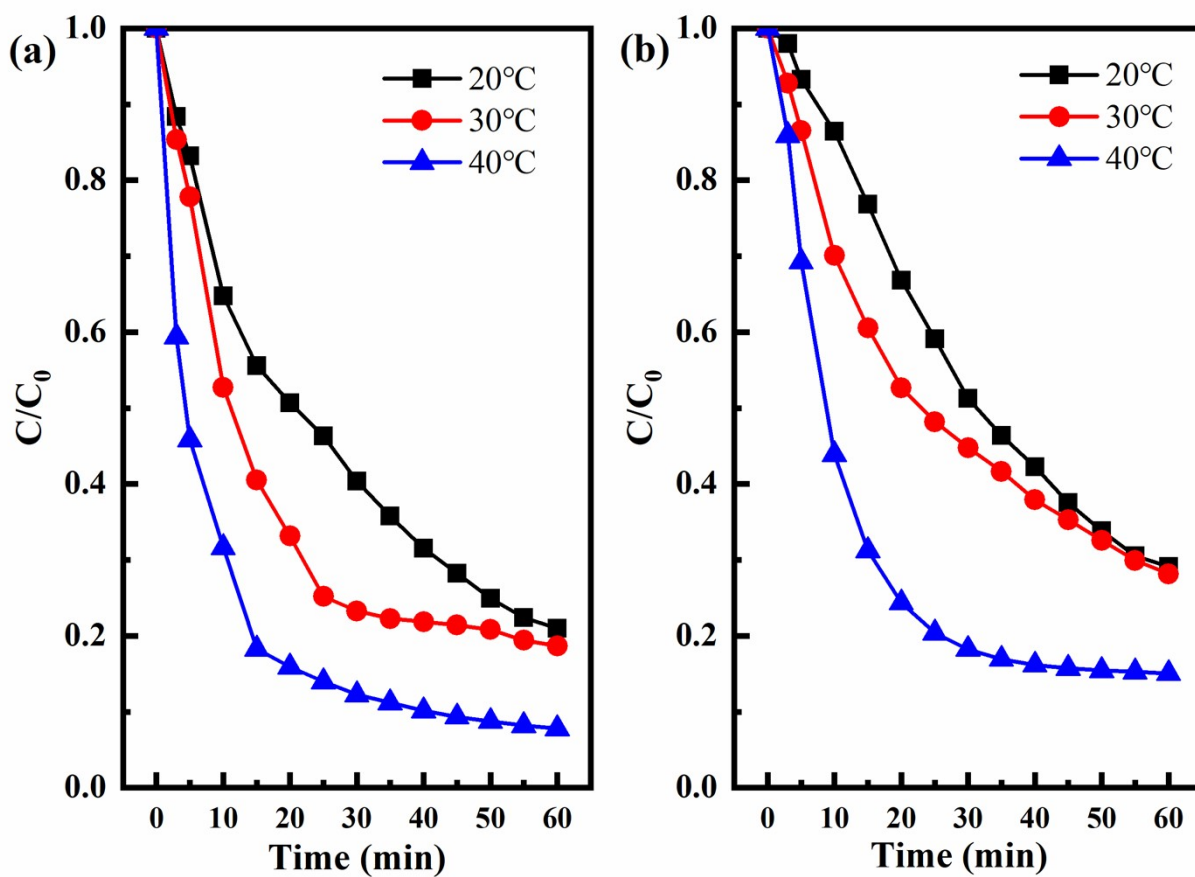


Fig. S6. The recyclability (a) and  $k$  (b) of Co-N@CF anode.



**Fig. S7** The linear fitted curve of the degradation results of EC/Co-N@CF (a) and Co-N@CF (b) processes at various temperature.

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