

Supplementary Materials:

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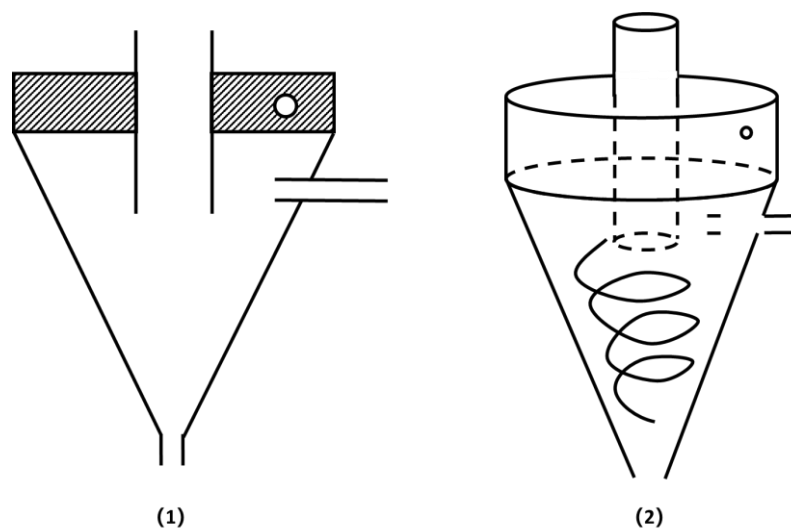


Figure S1. Structure of the cyclone collector: (1) sectional view of the cyclone collector, (2) three-dimensional view of the cyclone collector.

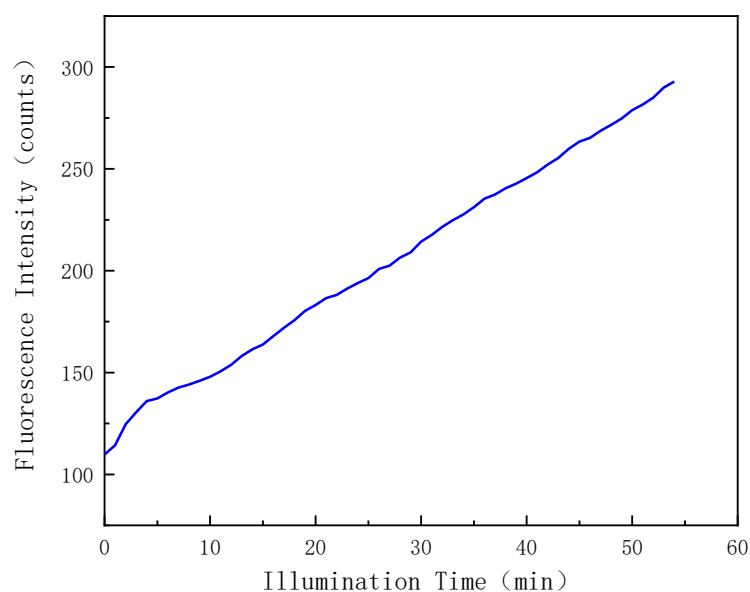


Figure S2. Relationship between fluorescence intensity and illumination time.

In the experiment, the hydrogen peroxide solution with the concentration of 1×10^{-7} M was reacted with DCFH-HRP reagent, and the intermittent shading device was closed to continuously detect the fluorescence signal. The experimental results are shown in Figure S2. The results show that the fluorescence signal of the tested agent will continuously increase under laser irradiation. This suggests that light can affect the results.

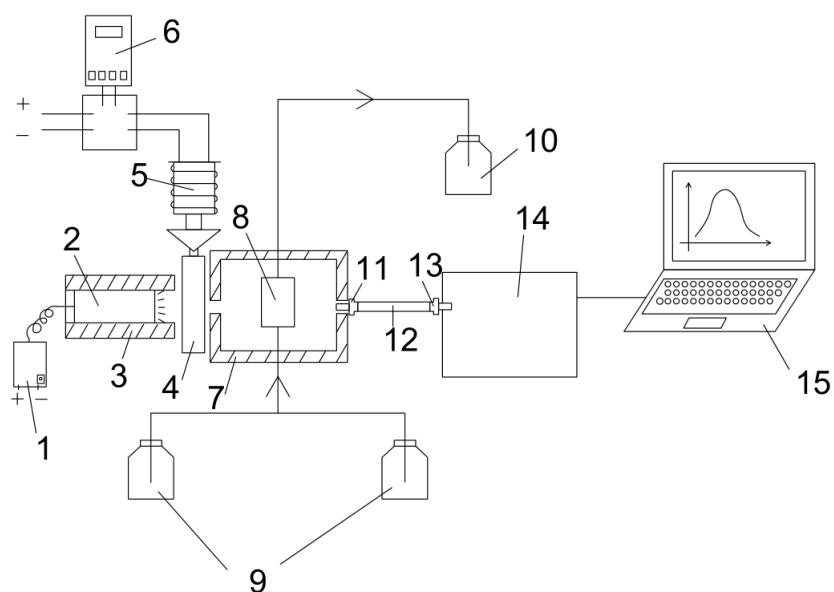


Figure S3. Structure diagram of Fluorescence Detector.

The components in the figure are as follows: 1 - power supply; 2 - 480nm laser; 3 - laser room; 4 - movable baffle; 5 - electromagnet; 6 - time relay; 7 - sample room; 8 - flow cell; 9 - DCFH solution and HRP solution; 10 - waste; 11 - optical fiber interface; 12 - optical fiber; 13 - optical fiber interface; 14 - spectrometer; 15 – computer.

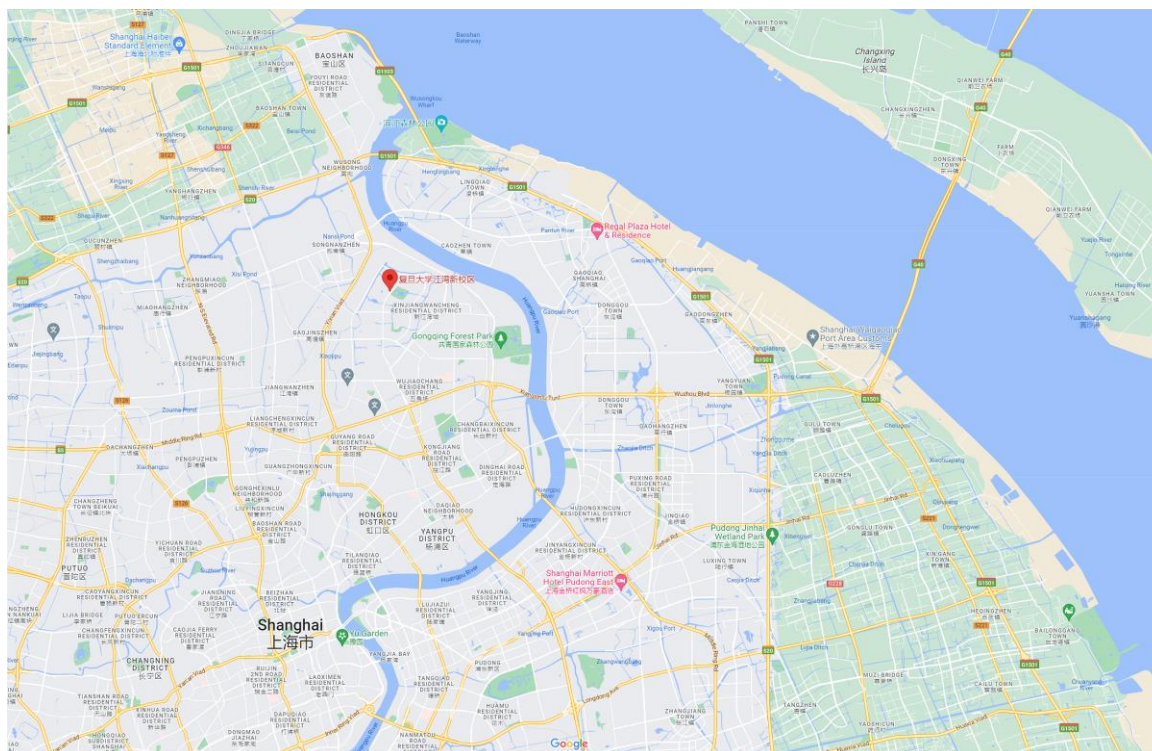


Figure S4. Map of the sampling site.

Table S1. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data ¹

¹ Tables may have a footer.