

Porous TiO₂/Carbon dots Nanoflowers with Enhanced Surface Areas for Improving Photocatalytic Activity

Fengyan Song², Hao Sun^{1,3,4}, Hailong Ma^{1,3,4} and Hui Gao^{1,3,4*}

¹ Ningbo Institute of Technology, Beihang University, Ningbo 315100, P. R. China

² Center of Excellence for Environmental Safety and Biological Effects, Beijing Key Laboratory for Green Catalysis and Separation, Department of Chemistry and Biology, School of Life Science and Chemistry, Faculty of Environment and Life, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, 100124, China.

³ School of Aeronautic Science and Engineering, Beihang University, Beijing, 100191, China.

⁴ Hangzhou Innovation Institute (Yuhang)– Beihang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, 310052, China

* Correspondence: h.gao@buaa.edu.cn

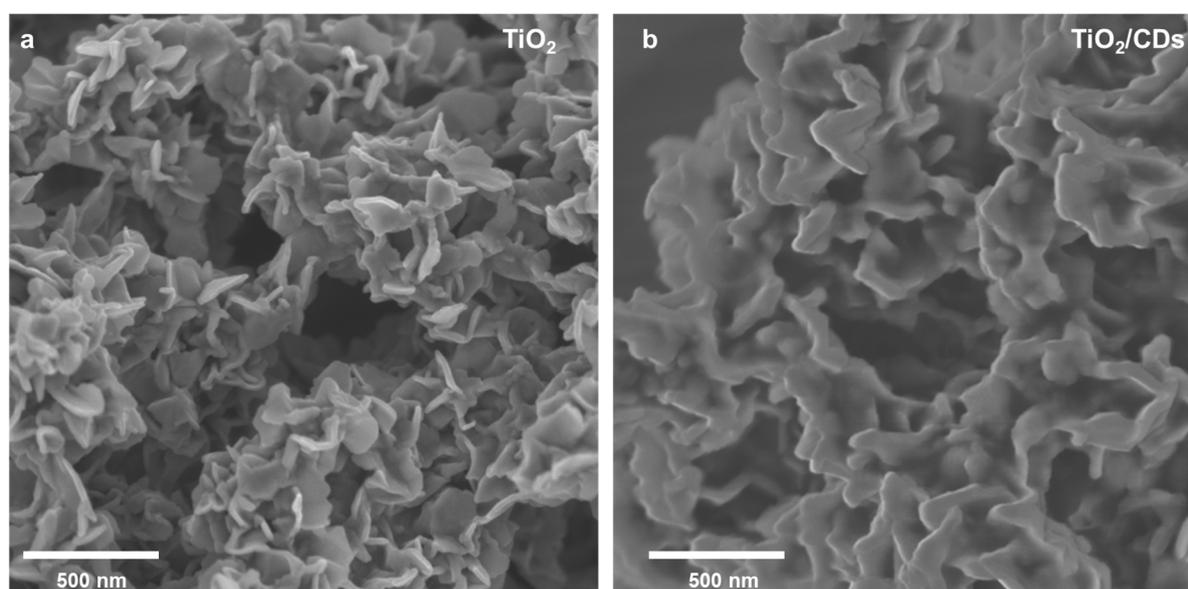


Figure S1. SEM image of (a) porous TiO₂ and (b) hybrid TiO₂/CDs.

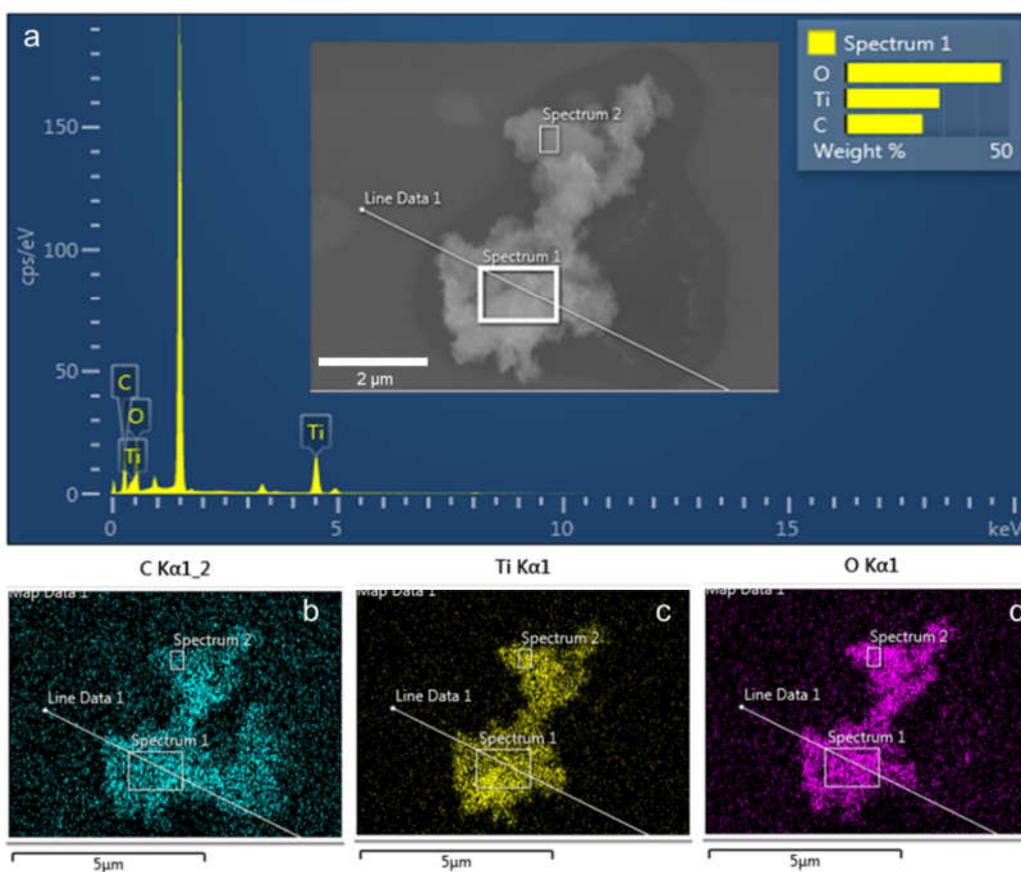


Figure S2. (a) EDX spectra of hybrid TiO_2/CDs after CDs incorporation. Inset: SEM image of hybrid TiO_2/CDs . (b-d) EDS mapping profiles of the rectangular area in panel (a) for (b) carbon, (c) titanium and (d) oxygen.

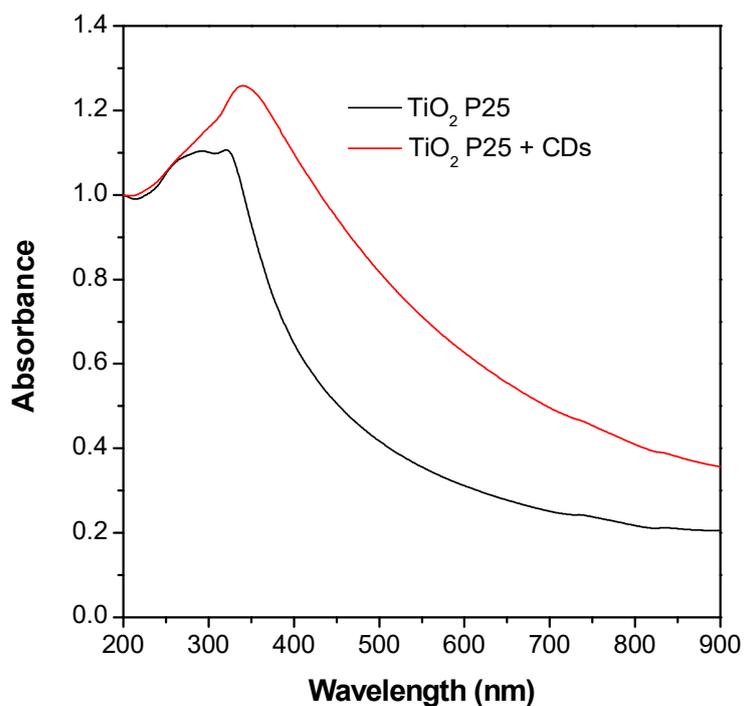


Figure S3. UV-Vis spectrums of pure P25 and P25 with CDs.

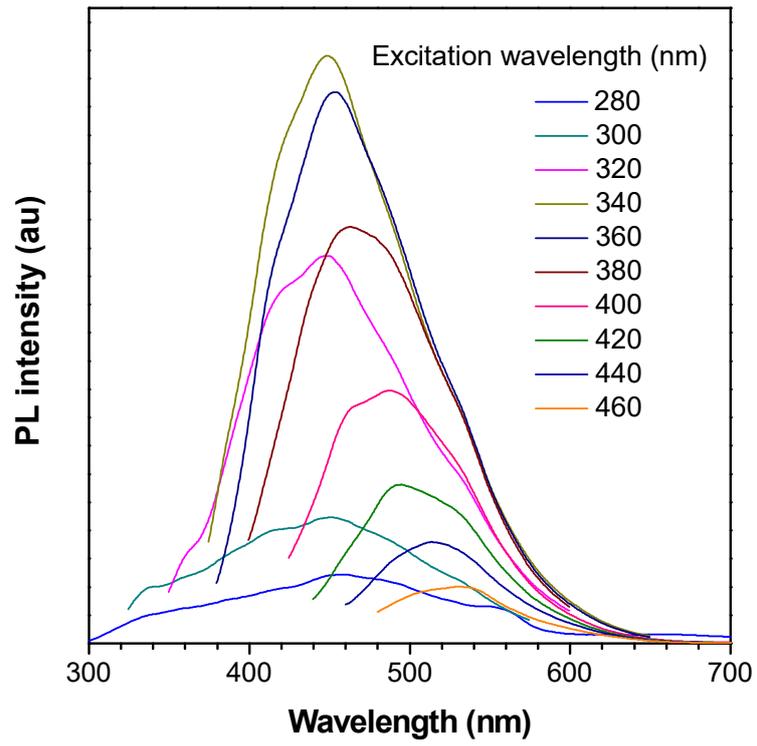


Figure S4. Photoluminescence spectrum of CDs with different excitation (add up-conversion).

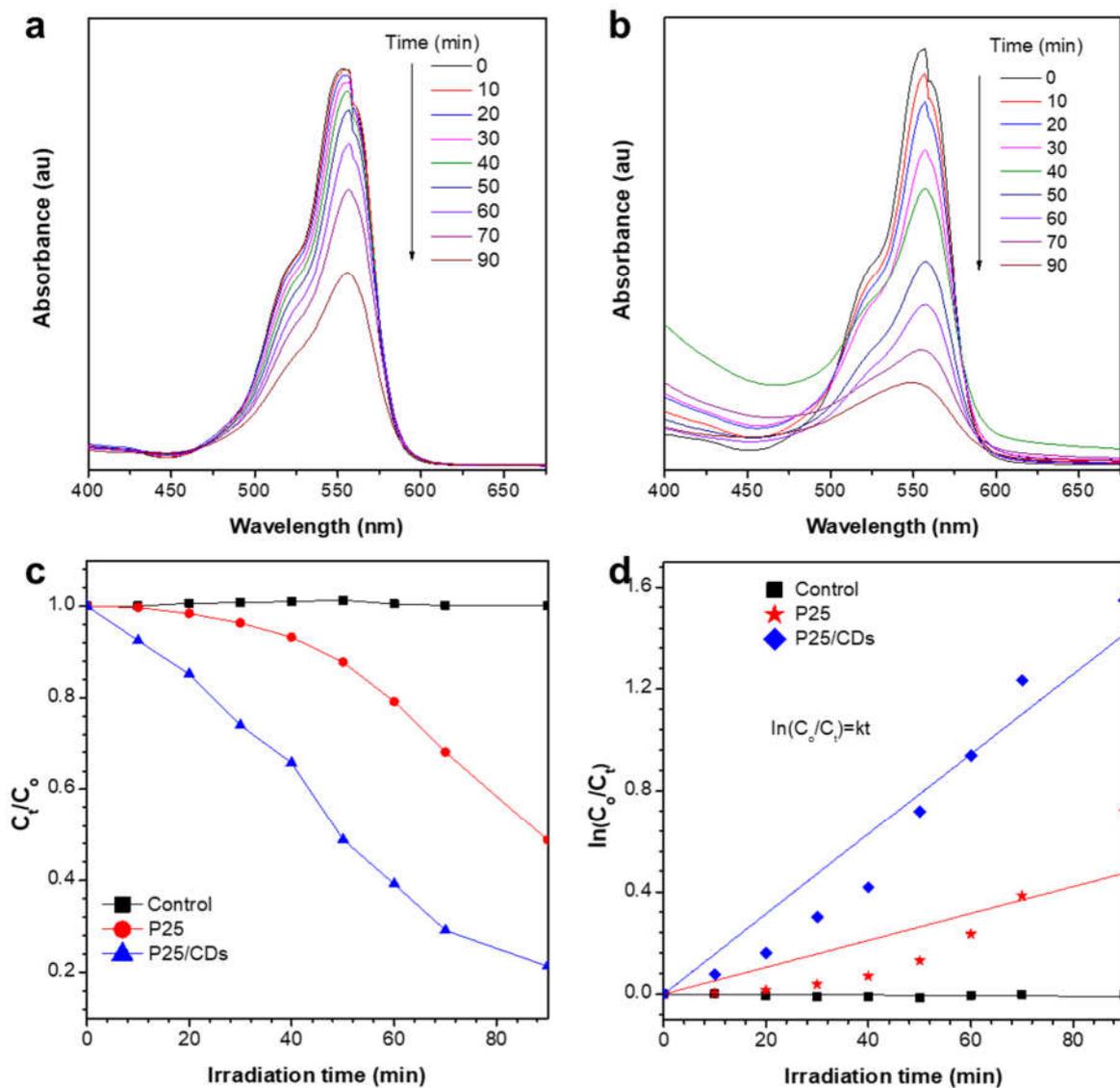


Figure S5. UV-Vis spectra of RhB-degradation with (a) P25 and (b) P25/CDs under UV light at different irradiation time. (c) Photocatalytic degradation curves of P25 and P25/CDs at different time under UV light irradiation. (d) Pseudo-first-order fitted degradation of RhB by P25 and P25/CDs.