Supporting Information

Facile Synthesis of Tunable Plasmonic Silver Core/Magnetic Fe₃O₄

Shell Nanoparticles for Rapid Capture and Effective Photothermal

Ablation of Bacterial Pathogens

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Figure S1. TEM images of $Ag@Fe_3O_4$ nanoparticles prepared at different $AgNO_3/Fe(NO_3)_3$ ratios: a) 1.0, b) 0.8, c) 0.65, d) 0.4, e) 0.3, and f) 0.25, respectively.



Figure S2. Hysteresis loops of Ag@Fe₃O₄ and Ag@Fe₃O₄-PEI nanoparticles.



Figure S3. Zeta potential of E.coli. BL21 and S. aures in ultra-pure water.



Figure S4. The photothermal stability of $Ag@Fe_3O_4$ -PEI nanoparticles under 25-min irradiation with a 4 W/cm² 808 nm laser. a) TEM image of the $Ag@Fe_3O_4$ -PEI nanoparticles before the laser irradiation. b) TEM image of the $Ag@Fe_3O_4$ -PEI nanoparticles after the laser irradiation. c) UV-Vis-NIR spectra of $Ag@Fe_3O_4$ -PEI nanoparticles before and after the laser irradiation.



Figure S5. Growth curves of *E. coli* BL21 (a) and *B. subtilis* (b) in LB liquid medium inoculated with 10^7 CFU/mL (0.02 OD₆₀₀)of bacteria in the presence of different concentrations of Ag@Fe₃O₄-PEI nanoparticles.



Figure S6. Antibacterial efficiency of Ag@Fe₃O₄-PEI nanoparticles (50 ppm) against *E. coli* BL21 (10^7 CFU/mL, 0.02 OD₆₀₀) under NIR laser irradiation with 10 min for five cycles.