Supporting information

Functionalized Nitrogen-doped Carbon Dots Modification of Yolk-Shell ZnFe₂O₄ Nanospheres with Highly Efficient Light Harvesting and Superior Catalytic Activity

Jianan Li^a, Xinyong Li^{*a,b}, Libin Zeng^a, Shiying Fan^a, Mingmei Zhang^a, Wenbo Sun

^{*a*}, Xin Chen ^{*a*}, Moses O. Tadé ^{*b*}, Shaomin Liu ^{*b*}

^a State Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals and Key Laboratory of Industrial Ecology

and Environmental Engineering, School of Environmental Science & Technology,

Dalian University of Technology, Dalian116024, China

^b Department of Chemical Engineering, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth,

WA 6845, Australia

*Corresponding author: Tel: +86 411 84707733; Fax: +86 411 84707733.

E-mail address: xyli@dlut.edu.cn



Fig. S1 (a) XRD patterns of ZnFe₂O₄ and CN-ZnFe₂O₄. Inset: high-resolution spectrum in range of 2θ from 25 to 40 °. (b) TGA profile of Zn-Fe glycerinate under air flow.



Fig. S2 HAADF-STEM image and element mapping images of ZnFe₂O₄ yolk-shell (a) and NCDs-ZnFe₂O₄ yolk-shell photocatalysts (b).



Fig. S3 FTIR spectra of NCDs, ZnFe₂O₄ and NCDs-ZnFe₂O₄.



Fig. S4 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms (a) and pore-size distribution (b) of ZnFe₂O₄ yolk-shell and NCDs-ZnFe₂O₄ yolk-shell structure.



Fig. S5 (a) UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra (inset: estimated band gap of pure ZnFe₂O₄) (b) photoluminescence emission spectra (excitation wavelength: 325 nm) (c) Photocurrent response under visible light and (d) EIS Nyquist plot of NCDs-ZnFe₂O₄ and ZnFe₂O₄.



Fig. S6 Up-conversion PL properties of the prepared NCDs at different excitation wavelength length.



Fig. S7 *In situ* FTIR spectra of gaseous *o*-DCB during photocatalytic process (a) and corresponding time-domain IR spectra (b) in the wavenumber region of 3500-3700 cm⁻¹.

Table S1 Resistance and capacitance according to the simulated circuit.

Sample	R1 (Ω)	R2 (10^5 Ω)	C (10^-5 F)
ZnFe ₂ O ₄	81.0	3.6	2.4
NCDs-ZnFe ₂ O ₄	50.4	1.2	2.2

Table S2 Comparison with different photocatalysts reported in literatures for o-DCB degradation.

Materials	Conditions	Degradation efficienty	Reference
TiO ₂	UV light &	77% in 3.5 h	1
	Ozone		
Porous photonic TiO ₂	UV light	50% in 6 h	2
SnO_2	Visible light	45% in 4 h	3
TiO ₂ /SnO ₂ /WO ₃	Visible light	94.5% in 6 h	4
Flower-like BiPO ₄ /BiOBr	Visible light	53.6% in 8 h	5
ZnFe ₂ O ₄ /In ₂ O ₃	Visible light	68.7% in 8 h	6
V ₂ O ₅ hollow sphere	Visible light	45% in 7 h	7
β-Bi ₂ O ₃ /BiVO ₄	Visible light	70% in 6 h	8
nanocomposite			
NCDs-ZnFe ₂ O ₄ yolk-	Visible light	74% in 7 h	This work
shell nanospheres			

References:

- 1. S. Y. Lu, Q. L. Wang, A. G. Buekens, J. H. Yan, X. D. Li and K. F. Cen, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2012, **195**, 233-240.
- 2. M. M. Ren, R. Ravikrishna and K. T. Valsaraj, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2006, **40**, 7029-7033.
- 3. R. Nadarajan, W. A. W. Abu Bakar, S. Toemen, M. A. Habib and N. A. Eleburuike, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2018, **351**, 708-720.
- R. Nadarajan, W. A. W. Abu Bakar, R. Ali and R. Ismail, *J. Taiwan. Inst. Chem. E*, 2016, 64, 106-115.
- X. J. Zou, Y. Y. Dong, X. D. Zhang, Y. B. Cui, X. X. Ou and X. H. Qi, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2017, **391**, 525-534.
- F. Zhang, X. Y. Li, Q. D. Zhao and D. K. Zhang, ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng., 2016, 4, 4554-4562.
- B. J. Liu, X. Y. Li, Q. D. Zhao, J. Liu, S. M. Liu, S. B. Wang and M. Tade, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, 3, 15163-15170.
- J. Sun, X. Li, Q. Zhao, M. O. Tadé and S. Liu, *Appl. Catal. B-Environ.*, 2017, 219, 259-268.