

Supporting information

Optimal Mn Doping for Enhanced Photothermal Conversion Performance in Prussian Blue@Layered Double Hydroxides

Weixin Mo^a, Liming Yang^b, Xinggui Gu^b, Huiyu Li^a, Yongjun Feng^{a,*}

^a State Key Laboratory of Chemical Resource Engineering, College of Chemistry,
Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing, 100029, China

^b Beijing Advanced Innovation Center for Soft Matter Science and Engineering, State
Key Laboratory of Chemical Resource Engineering, College of Materials Science and
Engineering, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing, 100029 China

*Corresponding Authors E-mail address: yjfeng@mail.buct.edu.cn (Y.J. Feng)

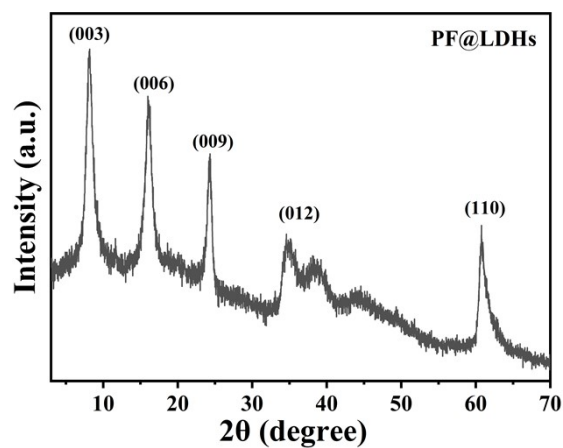


Figure. S1 The XRD spectrum of PF@LDHs.

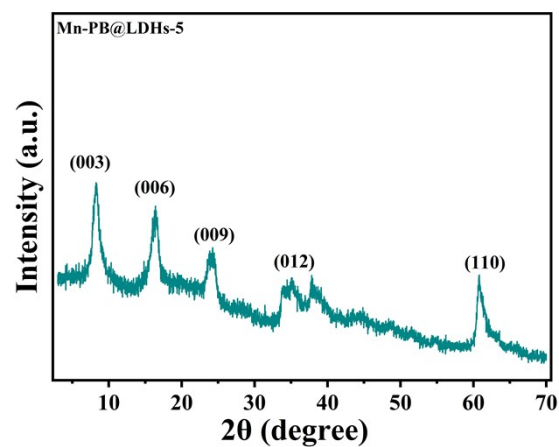


Figure. S2 X-ray diffraction of Mn-PB@LDHs-5.

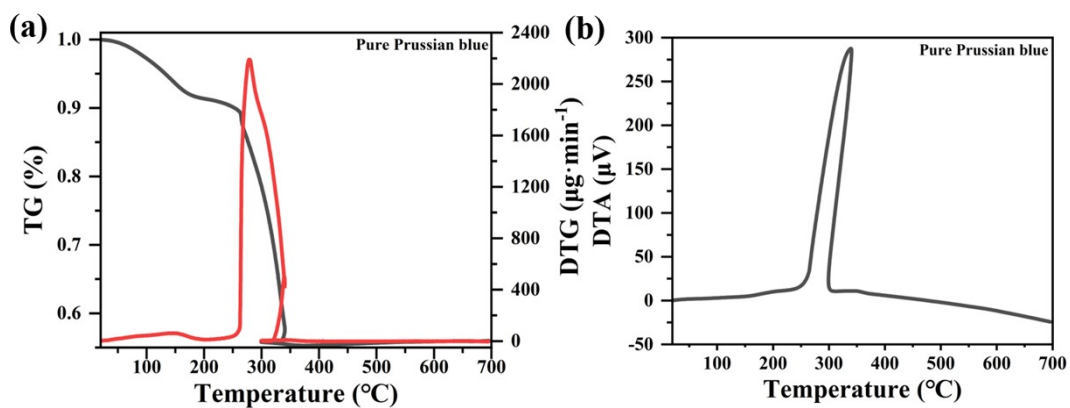


Figure. S3 (a) TG-DTG curves and (b) DTA curves of pure Prussian blue.

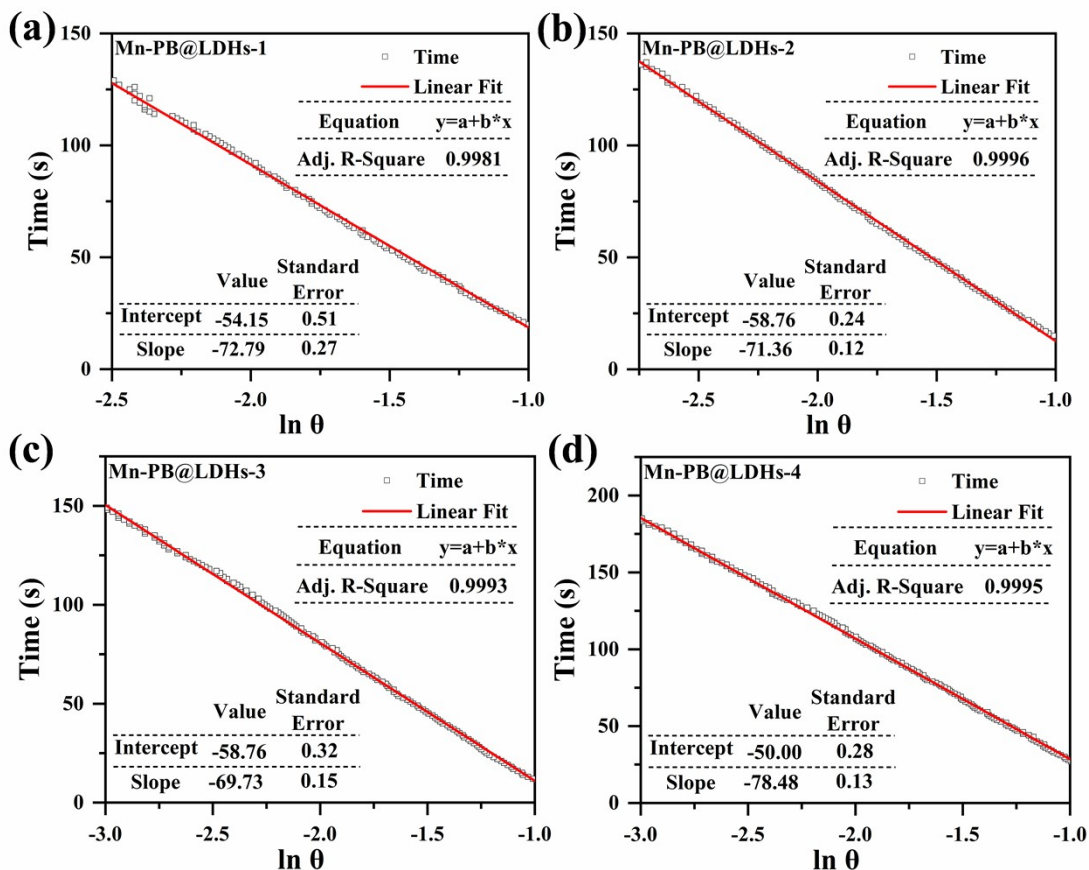


Figure. S4 The time- $\ln\theta$ linear curves at $500 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ of (a) Mn-PB@LDHs-1, (b) Mn-PB@LDHs-2, (c) Mn-PB@LDHs-3 and (d) Mn-PB@LDHs-4

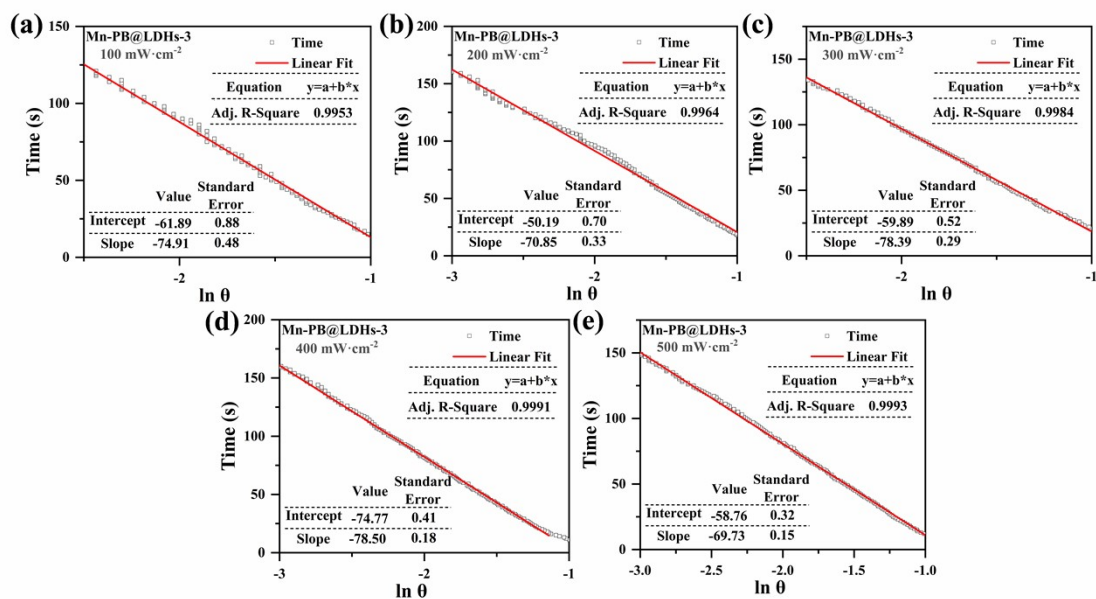


Figure. S5 The time- $\ln\theta$ linear curves of Mn-PB@LDHs-3 at (a) $100 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$, (b) $200 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$, (c) $300 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$, (d) $400 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and (e) $500 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$.