

# Synthesis of Carbon-coated, Porous and water-dispersive Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanocapsules and Their Excellent Performance for Heavy Metal Removal Applications

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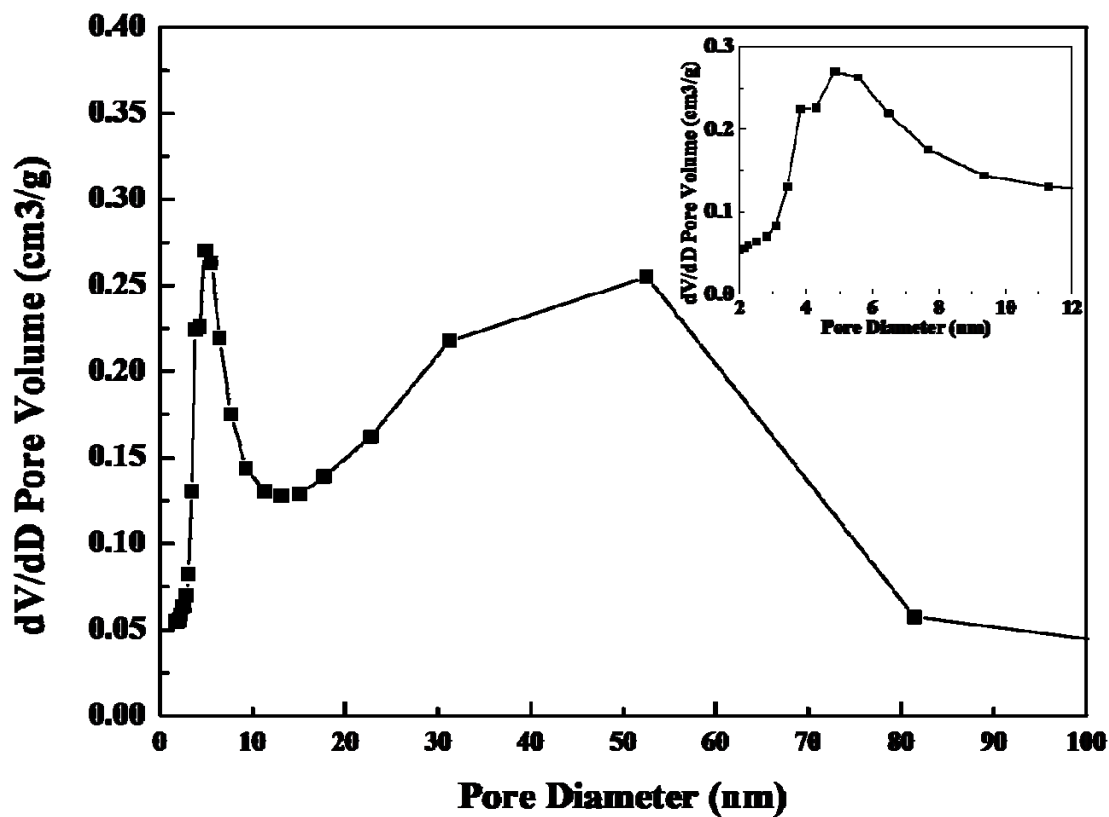
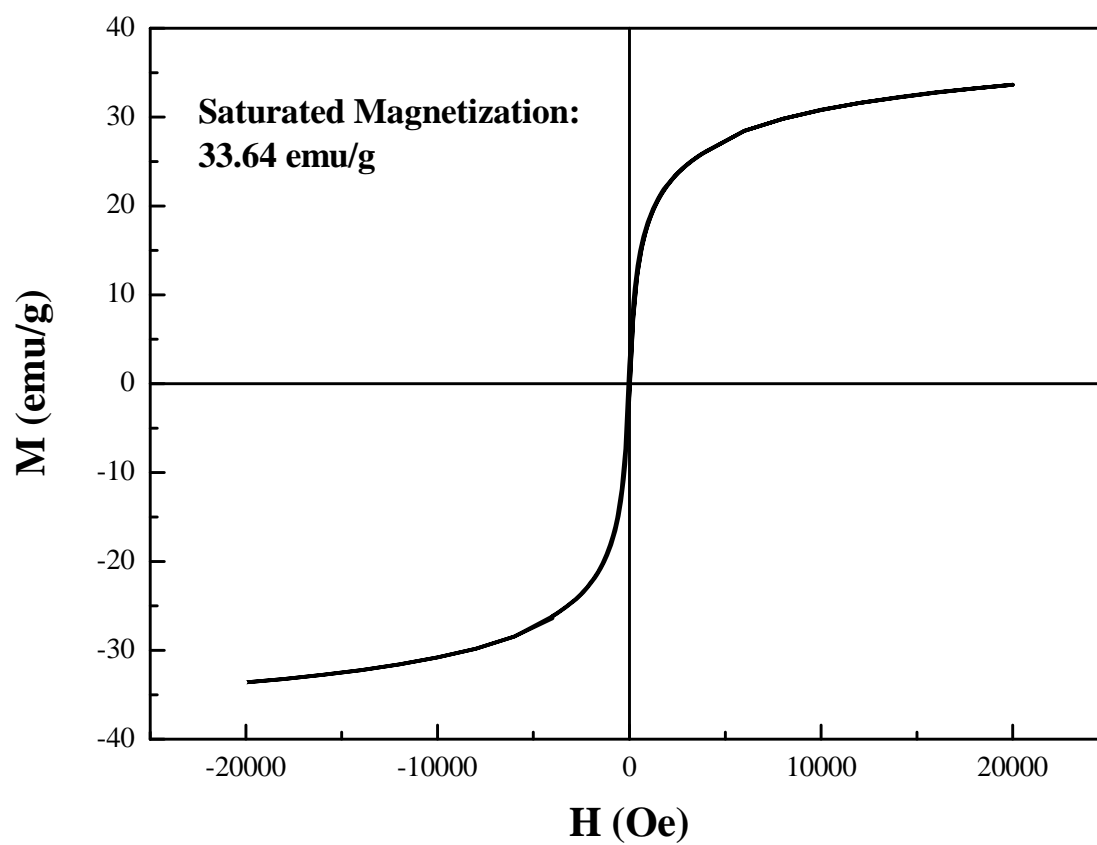


Fig. S1 BJH pore plot of the nanocapsules.



**Fig. S2** M-H hysteresis loops of the  $\text{SiO}_2@Fe_3O_4@C$  nanoparticles.

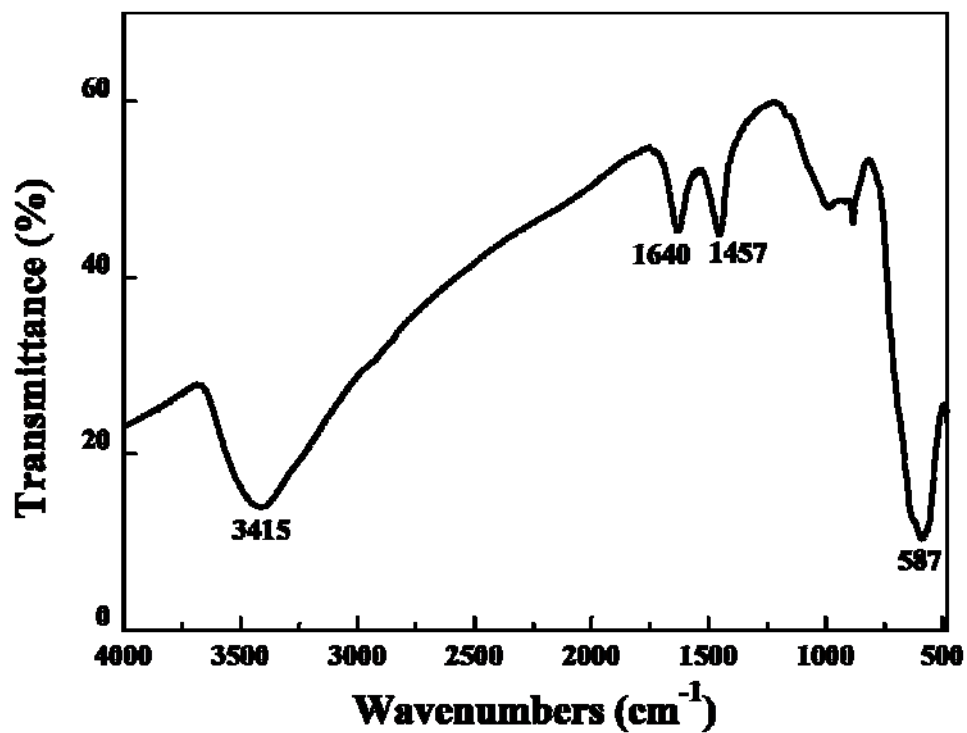
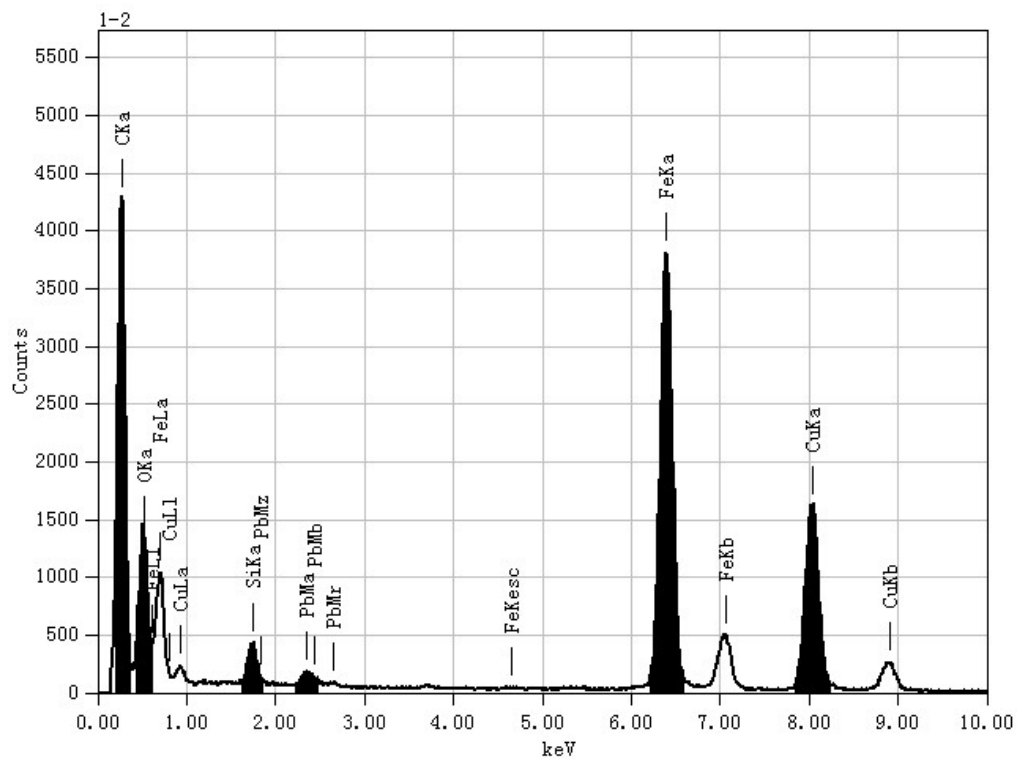


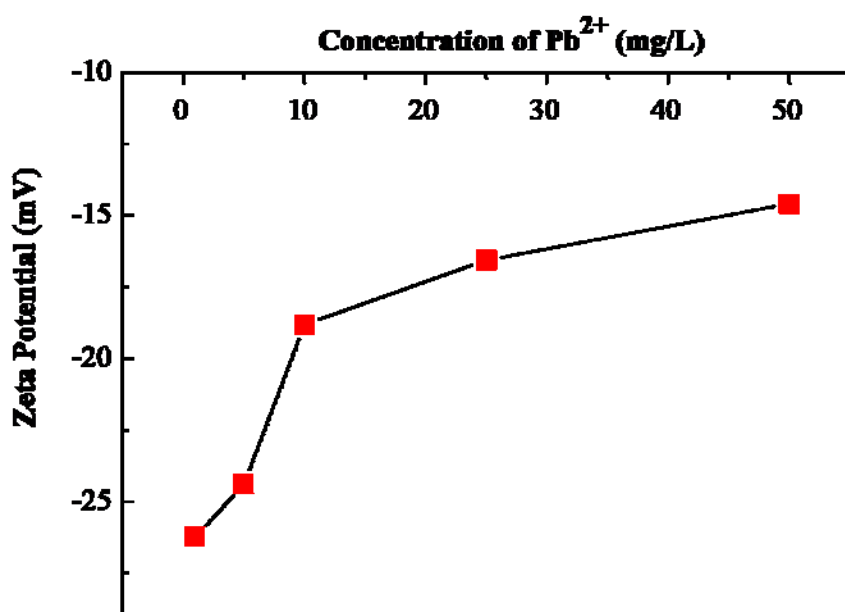
Fig. S3 FT-IR spectra of as prepared sample.

<b>Metal</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>Cd</b>	<b>Zn</b>	<b>Cu</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Co</b>	<b>Mn</b>
<b>C<sub>o</sub> (mg/L)</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>C<sub>t</sub> (mg/L)</b>	<10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.052	<10 <sup>-3</sup>	<10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.089	0.020	0.066

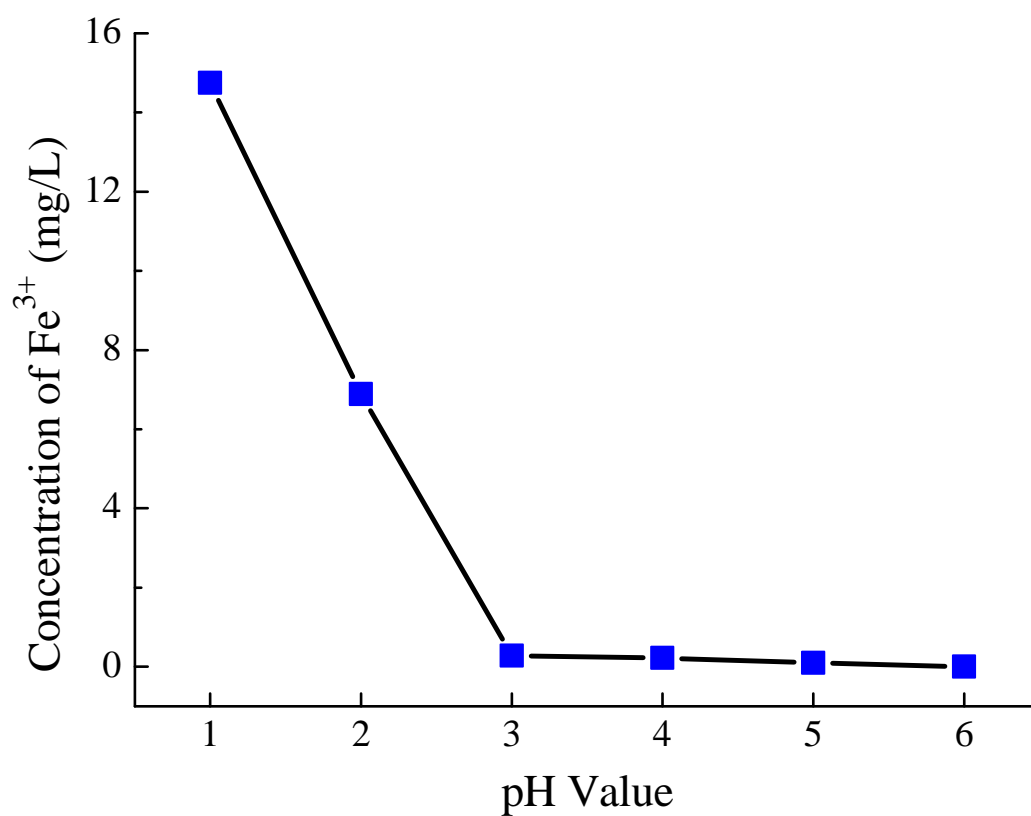
**Table S1** Detailed analysis of an adsorption experiment with different heavy metals (C<sub>o</sub>: original concentration; C<sub>t</sub>: concentration after treatment, detection limit by ICP-AES: 1 ppb).



**Fig. S4** EDS of single nanocapsules.



**Fig. S5** zeta potential of nanocapsules after uptake different volume of Pb<sup>2+</sup>.



**Fig. S6** The concentration of dissolved iron in different pH value solution.