Supplementary Information

Ag as Cocatalyst and Electron-Hole Medium in CeO₂ QDs/Ag/Ag₂Se Z-scheme Heterojunction Enhanced the Photo-Electrocatalytic Properties of the Photoelectrode

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Figure S1. (a) UV-visible absorption spectra of CeO₂ QDs, Ag₂Se, and CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se and (b) Plots of $(\alpha hv)^2$ versus bandgap (*hv*) of CeO₂ QDs, Ag₂Se, and CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se.Fig. S1 shows that CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se exhibits broad light absorption and as the concentration of CeO₂ QDs goes up, the absorption edge lengthens gradually indicating decreasing bandgaps.

Figure S1 shows that CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se exhibits broad light absorption and as the concentration of CeO₂ QDs goes up, the absorption edge lengthens gradually indicating decreasing bandgaps.

Samples	Bandgaps (eV)
CeO ₂ QDs	2.74
5% CeO ₂ QDs/Ag ₂ Se	2.66
10% CeO ₂ QDs/Ag ₂ Se	2.62
15% CeO ₂ QDs/Ag ₂ Se	2.64
20% CeO ₂ QDs/Ag ₂ Se	2.61
Ag ₂ Se	2.59

Table S1. Bandgaps of CeO2 QDs, Ag2Se, and CeO2 QDs/Ag2Se.

Figure S2 shows the photocatalytic properties of the CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se composites containing different amounts of CeO₂ QDs. Compared to Ag₂Se and CeO₂ QDs, degradation of TC is improved by the CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se Z-scheme heterojunctions. The photocatalytic activities follow the order of CeO₂ QDs < Ag₂Se < 5% CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se < 15% CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se < 20% CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se < 10% CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se and 10% CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se shows the largest reaction rate constant (0.0182 min⁻¹).



Figure S2. (a) Photocatalytic degradation rates of TC and (b) Pseudo-first-order reaction kinetics curves.

Samples	k values (min ⁻¹)
CeO ₂ QDs	0.0064
5% CeO ₂ QDs/Ag ₂ Se	0.0147
10% CeO ₂ QDs/Ag ₂ Se	0.0182
15% CeO ₂ QDs/Ag ₂ Se	0.0158
20% CeO ₂ QDs/Ag ₂ Se	0.0171
Ag2Se	0.0079

Table S2. k values of CeO₂ QDs, Ag₂Se, and CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se.

Figure S3 shows the nitrogen adsorption isotherms of 10% CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se. On the basis of the Brunauer-Deming-Deming-Teller (BDDT) classification, the isotherm belongs to the IV type. The characteristic of type IV isotherm is its hysteresis loop, which confirms the existence of mesopores on the surface of the samples. The initial part of the IV isotherm, that is, slightly deflecting the Y axis at the low pressure end, indicates that the material and the nitrogen have a strong force, which is attributed to the monolayer adsorption and the inflection point indicates the saturated adsorption of the single molecular layer. In the middle pressure section ($p/p_0 = 0.45-0.60$), the adsorption capacity increases slowly. At this point, nitrogen molecules are adsorbed on the inner surface of the mesoporous from monolayer to multilayer. The adsorption capacity of the high pressure section ($p/p_0 = 0.7-1$) increases abrupt and the starting point of the hysteresis loop indicates that the smallest fine hole begins to coacervation, and the end of the hysteresis loop indicates that the largest hole is filled with the condensed liquid. The specific surface area of 10% CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se is about 33.98 m²/g.



Figure S3. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of 10% CeO2 QDs/Ag2Se.



Figure S4. Transient photocurrent evolution of the CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se composites with different amounts of CeO₂ QDs in the CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se (0.5 V *vs.* CE).



Figure S5. Adsorption and photoelectrocatalytic (PEC) degradation efficiency of the TC solution (0.02 g/L, 50 mL) in the presence of CeO₂ QDs/Ag₂Se composites with different concentrations of CeO₂ QDs.



Figure S6. LC-MS spectra of possible intermediates of TC at different photocatalytic time.