

Supplementary materials

Synthesis of Multiple Emission Carbon Dots from Dihydroxybenzoic Acid via Decarboxylation Process

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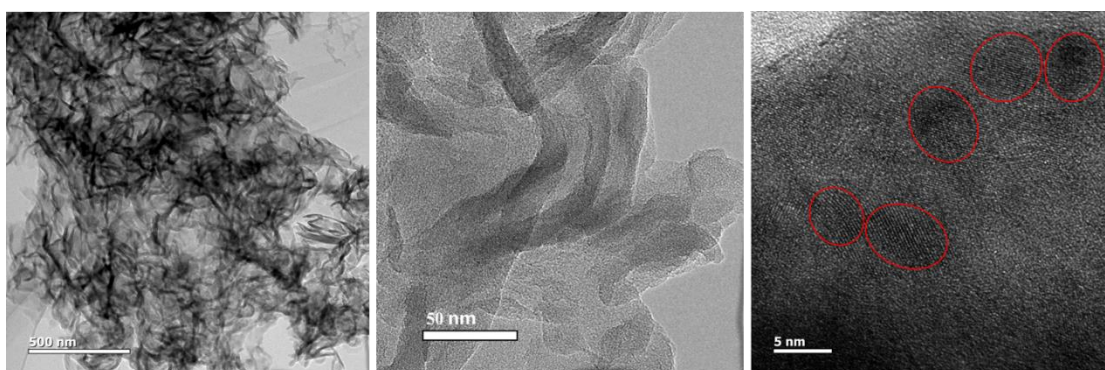


Figure S1. Representative TEM image of CDs@C₃N₄ composite photocatalyst under the different scales.

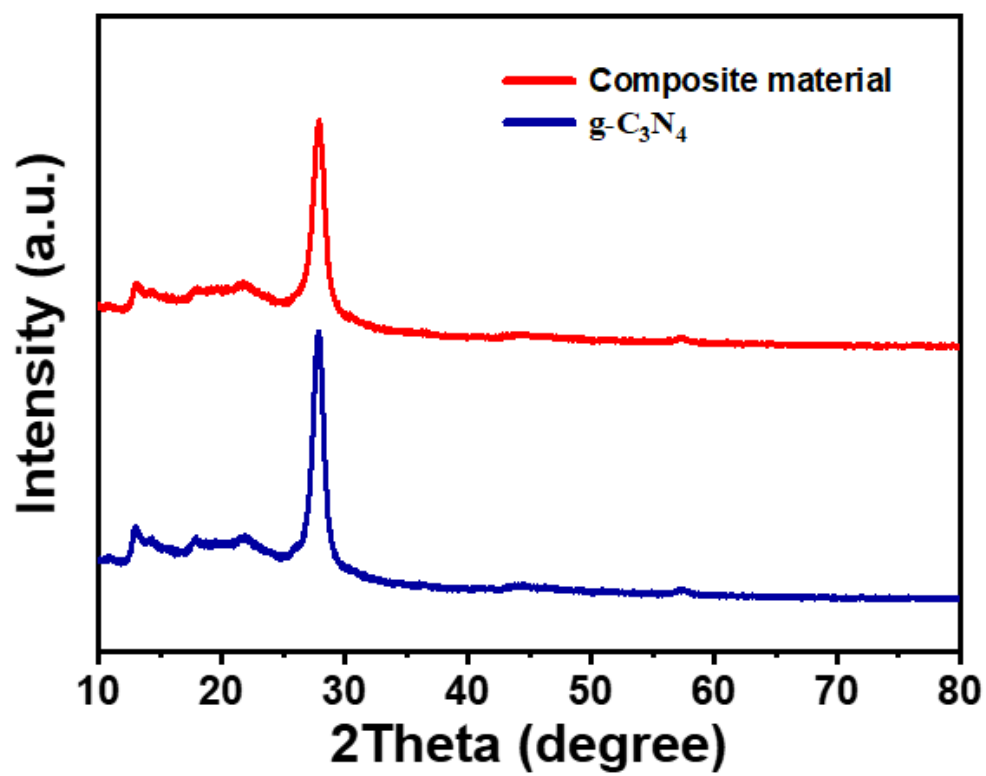


Figure S2. XRD pattern of pure C₃N₄ and CDs@C₃N₄ composite material.

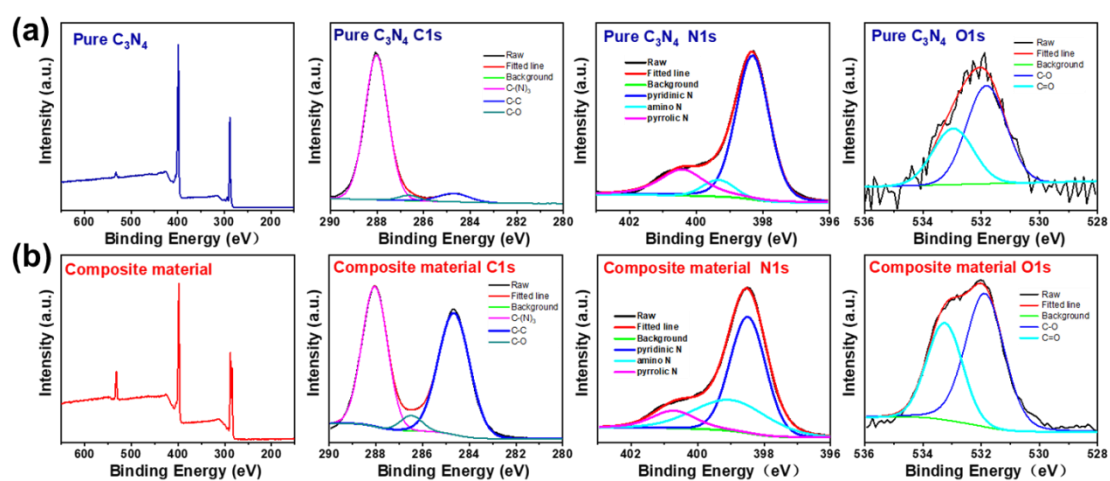


Figure S3. XPS survey spectrum of the (a) pure C_3N_4 , and (b) composite material

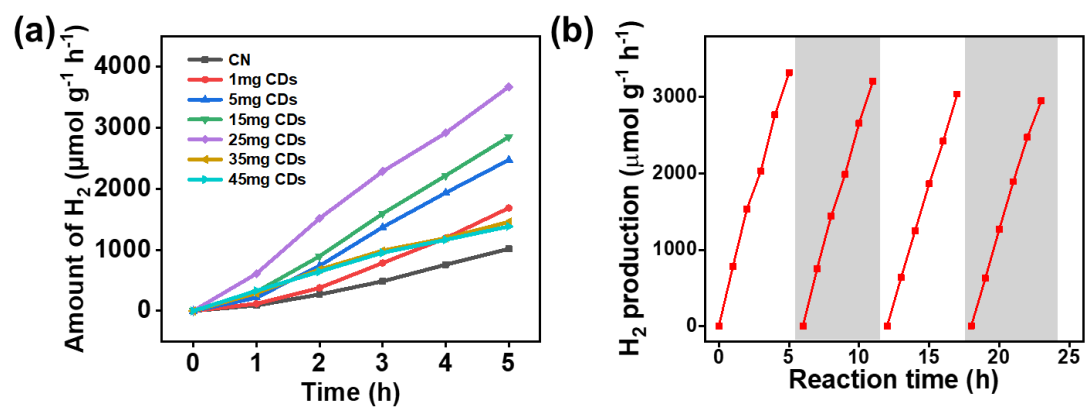


Figure S4. (a) Photocatalytic H₂ production of 2,4-CN with different content CDs, loading 1.0 wt% Pt in the 10 vol% triethanolamine (TEOA) under light irradiation ($\lambda > 420$ nm). **(b)** the stability experiment of the best composite material

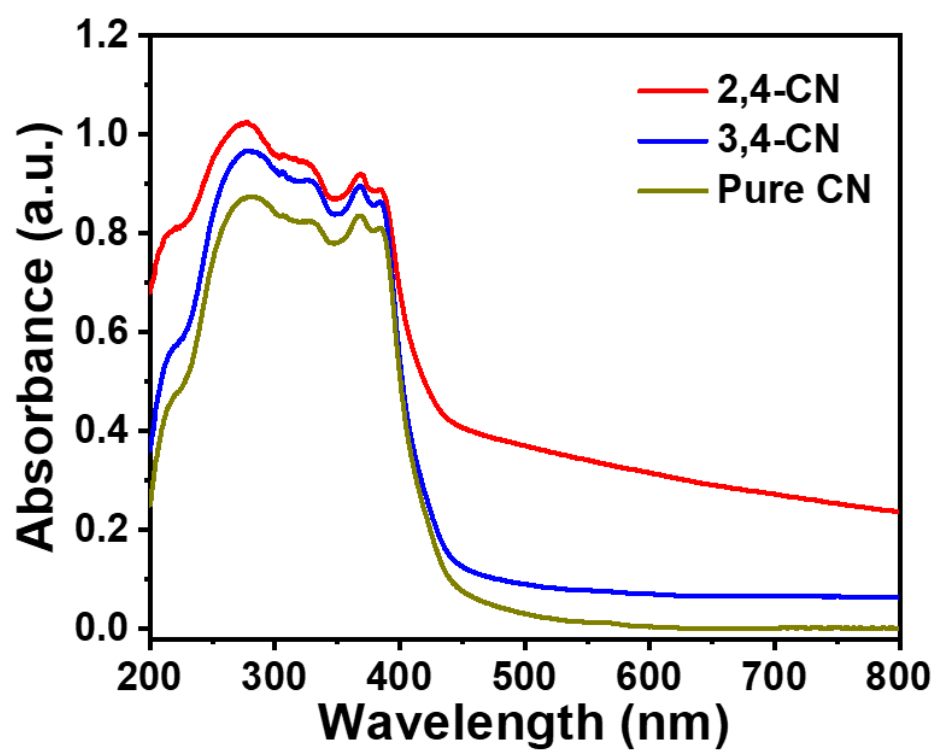


Figure S5. DRS UV-vis spectra of pure CN, 2,4- and 3,4-CN.

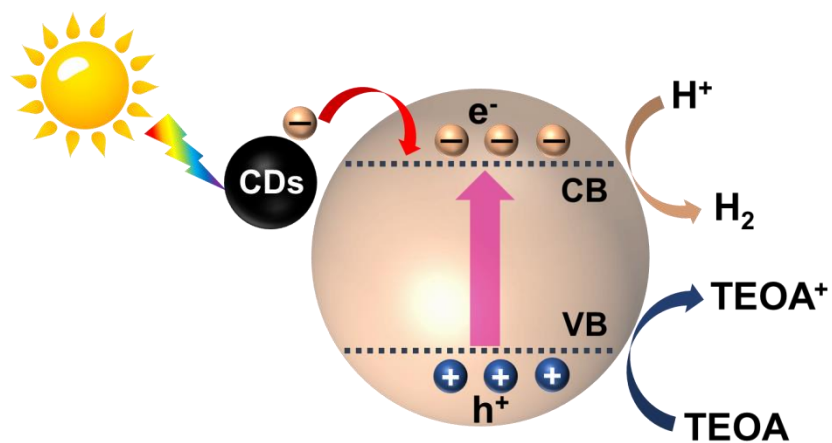


Figure S6. The schematic diagram of the composite photocatalytic hydrogen generation mechanism

Table S1. The photocatalysis hydrogen production efficiency comparative table of CDs composition

Composite /heterojunction	Method of synthesis	Hydrogen production efficiency	Light source	References
CNNS/CQDs	Solvothermal method	116.1 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$, 3 times higher than pure CNN	300 W Xe arc lamp	[1]
g-C ₃ N ₄ /TiO ₂ / CQDs/Au	Solvothermal method	5.69 mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹ , 6.2 times higher than pure g-C ₃ N ₄	500 W Xe lamp	[2]
ZnO/C ₃ N ₄ QDs	Dip-coating method	2.29 times higher than pure ZnO		[3]
OH-CQDs/CNF-X	Solvothermal approach	357.98 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$	300 W Xe lamp	[4]
CQD/CdS	hydrothermal and stirring	~309 mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹	visible light	[5]
CD-C ₃ N ₄ composite	electrochemical hydrothermal	~8.4 mmol h ⁻¹	300 W Xe lamp	[6]
CQD/HCN Nanocomposites	furnace (500 °C)	382 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$ h ⁻¹	500 W xenon arc lamp	[7]
S, N-CD/g-C ₃ N ₄ composite	Hydrothermal Solvothermal	832 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$ h ⁻¹	300 W Xe lamp	[8]
CQDs/2D g-C ₃ N ₄	Hydrothermal	183 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$; 48.1 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	UV: 365 nm; Vis: 420 nm 3 W	[9]
CQDs/2D TiO ₂	Hydrothermal	79.3 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$ h ⁻¹	500 W Hg lamp, λ not specified	[10]
CQDs/2D g-C ₃ N ₄ /2D TiO ₂	Oven drying	6.497 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$ h ⁻¹	Vis: >400, 300 W Xe lamp	[11]
2,4-CDs@C ₃ N ₄	homogeneous thermal pyrolysis	733.8 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$ h ⁻¹ , 3.6 times higher than pure CN	300 W Xe lamp	Our work

References

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