Supporting Information

for

Facile Fabrication of TiO_2 Quantum Dots-Anchored g-C_3N_4 Nanosheets as 0D/2D Heterojunction Nanocomposite for Accelerating Solar-Driven Photocatalysis

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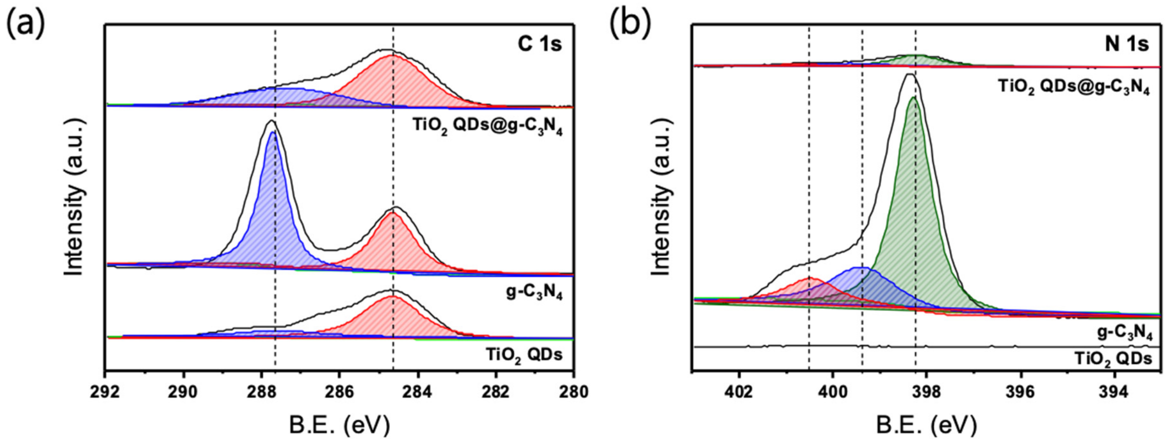

Figure S1. Core-level spectra of TiO_2 QDs, g-C_3N_4 and TiO_2 QDs@g-C_3N_4 by XPS (a) C 1s, (b) N 1s.

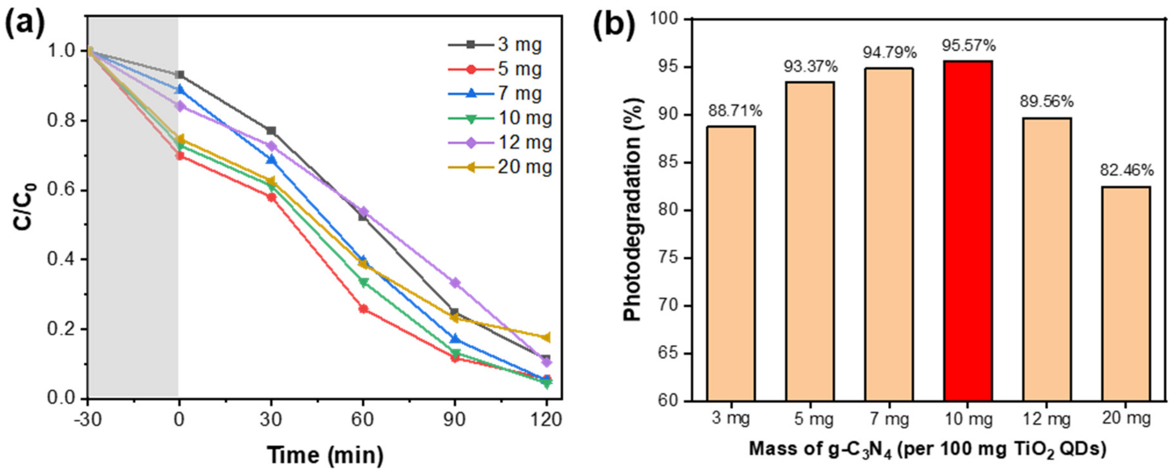

Figure S2. Photodegradation rate of MO dye over the TiO_2 QDs@g-C_3N_4 with different g-C_3N_4 contents under simulated solar light.

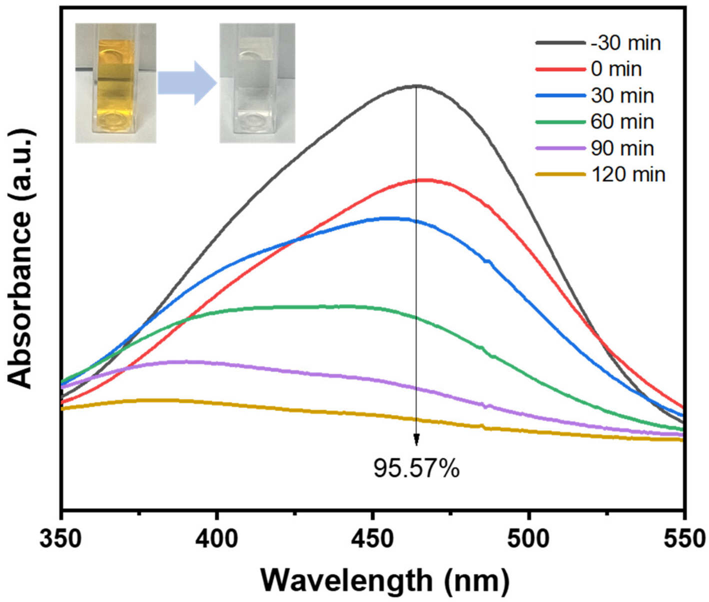

Figure S3. UV-absorbance of MO dye over TiO_2 QDs@g-C_3N_4 under simulated solar light.

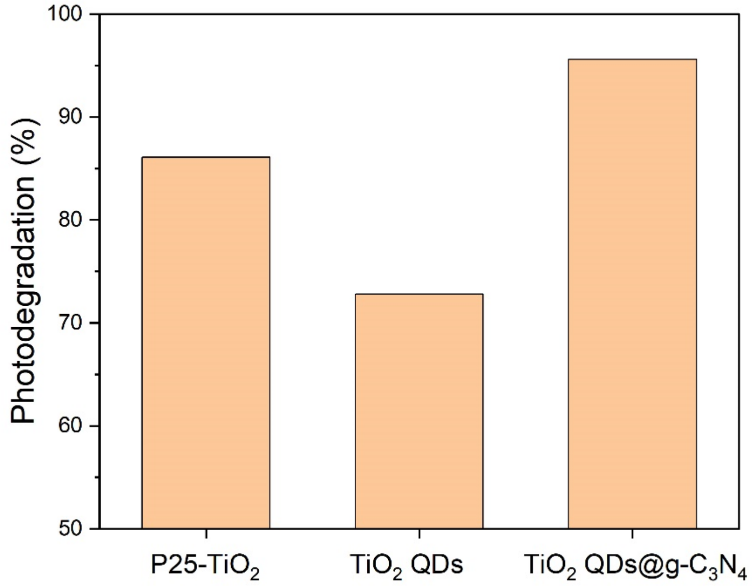

Figure S4. The comparison of photodegradation over as-prepared samples after 120 min irradiation.

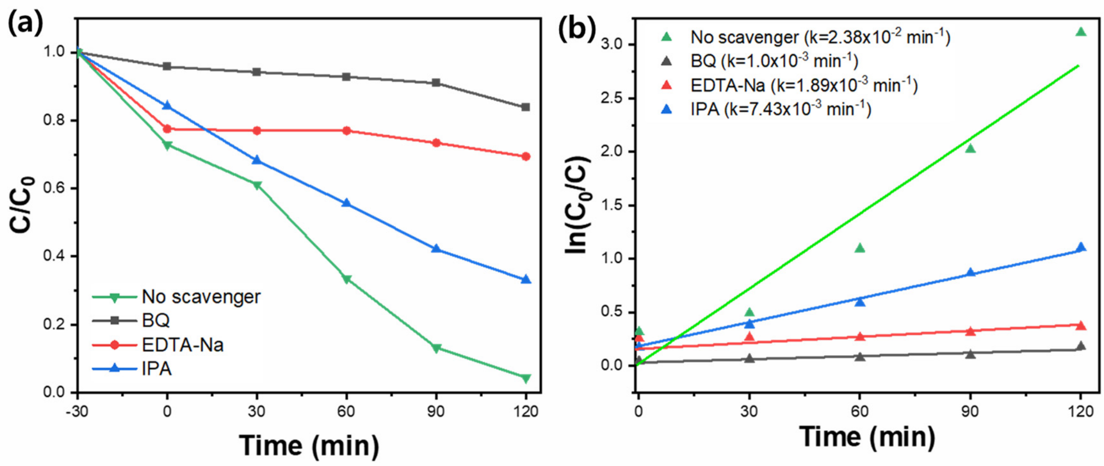

Figure S5. (a) Photodegradation rate of MO dye over the TiO_2 QDs@g-C_3N_4 in the presence of scavengers, (b) Kinetic plot for the photodegradation of MO in (a).

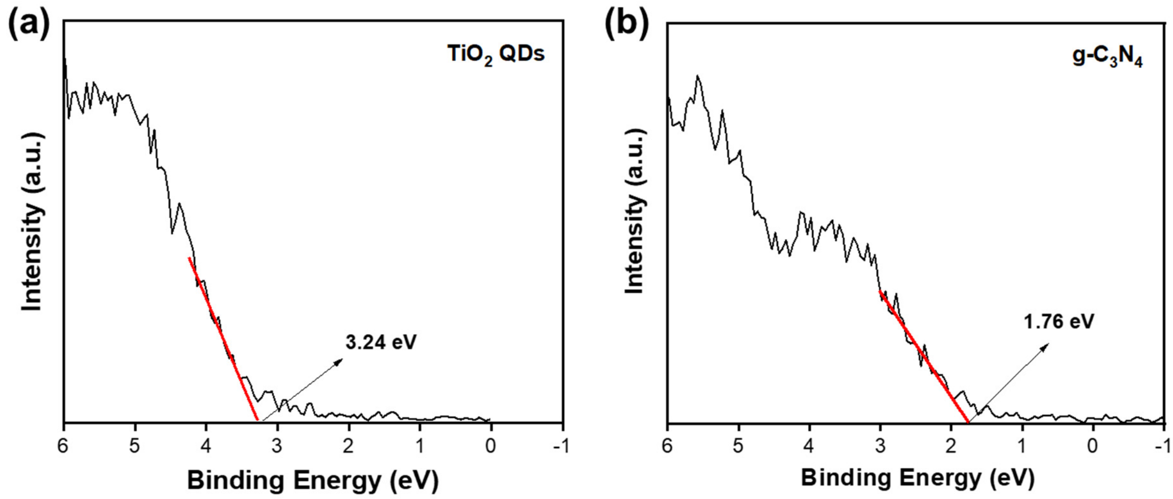

Figure S6. Low-energy XPS VB spectra of (a) TiO_2 QDs, (b) g-C_3N_4 samples.

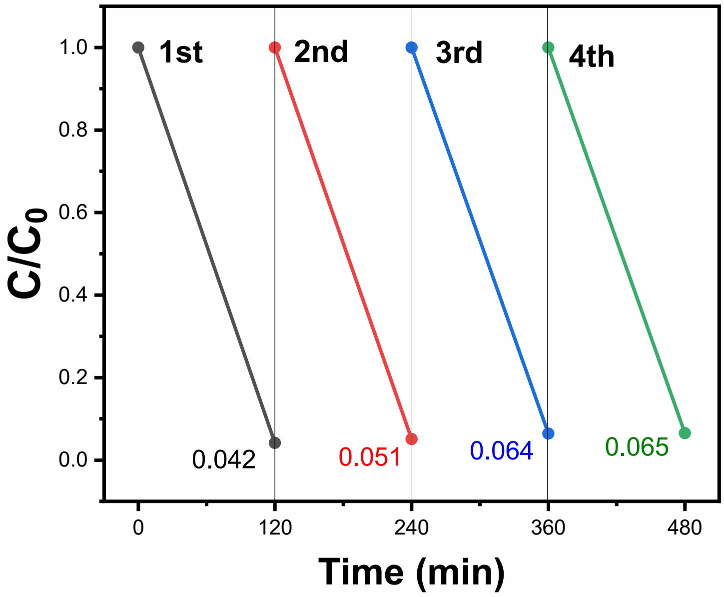

Figure S7. The degradation rate of MO dye after 120 min irradiation using the TiO_2 QDs@g-C_3N_4 photocatalyst that was recycled four times.

Table S1. Elemental composition of TiO_2 QDs@g-C_3N_4 by XPS analysis

Elemental	TiO_2 QDs@g-C_3N_4	
	at. %	wt. %
C	41.55	26.39
N	4.40	3.26
Ti	14.97	37.25
O	39.08	33.10

Table S2. Elemental composition of g-C_3N_4 by XPS analysis

Elemental	g-C_3N_4
	at %
C	51.39
N	42.52
O	6.08