Efficient degradation of organic pollutants without any external assistance in wide pH range using carbon vacancymodified Fe–N–C catalyst

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Figure S1. Schematic illustration of the synthesis process of Cv-Fe–N–C SACs.



Figure S2. SEM images of ZIF-8 (a) and hollow ZIF-8 (b).



Figure S3. (a) SEM images of Fe–N–C and (b) TEM images of Fe–N–C.



Figure S4. (a) XRD patterns of ZIF-8 and hollow ZIF-8, and (b) XRD patterns of N–C, C_V -N–C, Fe–N–C and C_V -Fe–N–C.



Figure S5. The EPR spectra of Cv-Fe–N–C and Fe–N–C



Figure S6. The UV–vis absorbance spectra of RhB solution in the presence of C_V -Fe–N–C at different reaction time. Experimental conditions: [C_V -Fe–N–C] = 0.2 g/L, [RhB]₀ = 10 mg/L, and T = 298 K.



Figure S7. Degradation effects of RhB under room light or darkness. Experimental conditions: [Cv-Fe-N-C] = 0.2 g/L, $[RhB]_0 = 10 \text{ mg/L}$, and T = 298 K.



Figure S8. Degradation of RhB with C_V -Fe–N–C under N₂ or air saturated solution. Experimental conditions: $[C_V$ -Fe–N–C] = 0.2 g/L, $[RhB]_0 = 10$ mg/L, and T = 298 K.



Figure S9. Mass spectra of the main degradation products of RhB with C_{V} -Fe-N-C at the degradation time of 0, 2, 6, and 10 min.



Figure S10. The possible degradation pathway of RhB with C_V -Fe-N-C.



Figure S11. XRD pattern of C_V -Fe–N–C SACs before and after fifth cycle use.



Figure S12. XPS C 1s spectra of C_V -Fe–N–C SACs before and after fifth cycle use.