

REVIEW

[View Article Online](#)
[View Journal](#) | [View Issue](#)Cite this: *Mater. Adv.*, 2025,
6, 5391

Dyes and their toxicity: removal from wastewater using carbon dots/metal oxides as hybrid materials: a review

Kawan F. Kayani,^{id}*^a Sewara J. Mohammed,^{id}^{bc} Muhammad S. Mustafa^a and
Shujahadeen B. Aziz^{id}^c

Clean water and a hygienic living environment are fundamental necessities for a healthy life. However, both domestic and industrial carcinogenic dyes have significantly reduced drinkable water sources and caused severe ecological problems. This situation seriously threatens human civilization, sustainable global development, and the marine ecosystem. Researchers have focused on advanced techniques to remove or degrade toxic dyes more effectively than conventional wastewater treatment methods to address these challenges. This study explores an efficient, quick, and cost-effective approach for degrading and removing toxic dyes from wastewater using carbon dots (CDs) and metal oxides (MOs). The hybrid CD/MO system offers several advantages over traditional methods, including enhanced optical properties, improved catalytic efficiency, structural modification, enhanced adsorption capacity, superior charge transfer, and increased chemical stability. This review provides a detailed introduction to dyes and their classifications, as well as the environmental and health impacts of dyes. It then describes various dye removal methods and, for the first time, explores the application of hybrid carbon dot/metal oxide systems for removing toxic dyes from wastewater. Additionally, we discuss current challenges and future perspectives in dye removal, aiming to provide an overview of recent advancements in wastewater treatment, highlight the associated challenges, and suggest potential future directions.

Received 31st May 2025,
Accepted 29th June 2025

DOI: 10.1039/d5ma00572h

rsc.li/materials-advances

1. Introduction

Industrial wastewater is a major contributor to aquatic pollution, posing significant risks to ecological systems and human health.¹ Notably, printing and dyeing wastewater from the textile industry, characterized by high concentrations of chemical oxygen demand (COD), toxic substances, and colored pollutants,^{2–5} is considered one of the most heavily polluted types of industrial effluent.⁶ If released untreated, it can result in severe and unpredictable environmental consequences.^{7,8} Thus, treating this wastewater to a safe level is critically important. Various treatment methods have been developed to address this issue, including electrochemical,⁹ biodegradation,¹⁰ coagulation,¹¹ chemical precipitation,¹² membrane filtration,¹³ advanced oxidation processes,¹⁴ and adsorption.¹⁵ Among these, adsorption and

degradation are often preferred due to their cost-effectiveness, ease of reuse, low waste, straightforward operation, and environmental sustainability.^{16–20}

A wide range of materials has been developed for the effective removal of toxic dyes, including metal–organic frameworks (MOFs),²¹ organic materials,²² activated carbon,²³ covalent organic frameworks (COFs),²⁴ sulfur dots,²⁵ synthetic polymers,²⁶ and zeolites.²⁷ However, metallic materials often exhibit limited adsorption capacity due to their restricted number of accessible binding sites. Similarly, the dye adsorption efficiency of natural biopolymers like chitosan depends on pH levels. While materials such as MOFs, COFs, and synthetic polymers offer high adsorption capacity, their use is hindered by the high cost of raw materials and complex synthesis procedures.²⁸ Additionally, some materials, including activated carbon, zeolites, and organic materials, lack stability across a broad pH range, resulting in inconsistent and suboptimal performance under varying operating conditions.²⁹ Additional materials are still needed to meet the demand for dye removal.

Carbon dots (CDs), a new class of carbon-based nanomaterials, have become a major focus of research in recent years.^{30–32} These zero-dimensional, quasi-spherical nanoparticles were discovered serendipitously during the purification of

^a Department of Chemistry, College of Science, University of Sulaimani, Qiyasan Street, Kurdistan Regional Government, Sulaymaniyah, 46001, Iraq.
E-mail: kawan.nasraddin@univsul.edu.iq

^b Department of Anesthesia, College of Health Sciences, Cihan University Sulaimaniya, Sulaymaniyah City, Kurdistan, Iraq

^c Turning Trash to Treasure Laboratory (TTTL), Research and Development Center, University of Sulaimani, Kurdistan Regional Government, Qiyasan Street, Sulaymaniyah, 46001, Iraq

single-walled carbon nanotubes in 2004.³³ Since then, numerous CDs with varying sizes, structures, and photoluminescent properties have been synthesized. CDs are generally categorized into graphene quantum dots, carbon quantum dots, and polymer dots.³⁴

Compared to other carbon materials, CDs stand out due to their excellent photoluminescent properties, diverse functional groups, abundance of raw materials, ease of modification, and straightforward synthesis methods.³⁵ Additionally, CDs are regarded as superior alternatives to traditional semiconductor quantum dots because of their high water solubility, low toxicity, excellent biocompatibility, and exceptional resistance to photobleaching.^{35–41} These advantages make CDs highly attractive for a wide range of applications, including bioimaging,⁴² drug delivery,⁴³ sensing,⁴⁴ catalysis,⁴⁵ and energy storage.⁴⁶

Due to their shared characteristics, metal oxides, such as vanadium, chromium, titanium, zinc, tin, and cerium, exhibit similar primary photocatalytic processes. These processes include light absorption, which triggers charge separation and forms positive holes capable of oxidizing organic substrates.^{47,48} When a MO is illuminated by UV light, visible light, or a mix of both, the absorbed energy excites electrons, causing them to transition from the valence band to the conduction band, creating an electron-hole pair (e^-/h^+). This photogenerated e^-/h^+ pair can reduce and/or oxidize compounds adsorbed on the photocatalyst's surface. The photocatalytic activity of MOs is primarily attributed to two mechanisms: (i) the generation of hydroxyl (OH) radicals through the oxidation of hydroxide (OH^-) anions, and (ii) the formation of superoxide (O_2^-) radicals by the reduction of molecular oxygen (O_2). These reactive species interact with pollutants, facilitating their degradation or transformation into less harmful byproducts.⁴⁹ Consequently, to broaden their potential applications, incorporating CDs into metal oxides is an effective strategy to modify and enhance their unique electronic, catalytic, and optical properties. Adding CDs significantly improves metal oxides' versatility and functionality.⁵⁰

This review provides the first in-depth analysis of the fabrication of CDs hybridized with MOs and their applications in removing toxic dyes. It also covers the classification of dyes, their environmental and health impacts, methods of dye removal, and factors affecting dye degradation. Lastly, the review explores future opportunities and challenges in advancing CD/MO hybrid materials for efficient dye removal.

1.1. Motivation of this study

In the near future, fostering a sustainable ecosystem will ensure a healthier environment. Industrial discharges significantly contribute to environmental pollution, harming human health, aquatic organisms, terrestrial wildlife, and plant life. Among these pollutants, effluents from the dye industry stand out as major contributors to environmental degradation. This growing concern inspired and motivated us to undertake the task of authoring this review study. To promote environmental sustainability, this review highlights the potential of combining carbon

dots and metal oxides as innovative approaches for removing dyes from wastewater. The article primarily focuses on defining various dyes, understanding the toxicity caused by water pollution, and addressing this issue using carbon dot- and metal oxide-based photocatalysts and adsorbents. By exploring these modern solutions, this study aims to contribute to developing cleaner technologies for mitigating dye pollution and protecting the environment.

1.2. Scope of this study

Various nanomaterials have been applied to environmental applications, including COFs,^{51–53} MOFs,^{54–57} CDs,⁵⁸ and sulfur dots.⁵⁹ Among them, CDs have shown particular promise when combined with metal oxides such as TiO_2 , enhancing catalytic activity due to their unique properties, including an adjustable bandgap, efficient charge separation, and high carrier mobility. Integrating CDs with TiO_2 not only broadens the light absorption range but also creates additional active sites and enables better control over electron-hole recombination. This combination results in a material with excellent electrical conductivity, increased surface area, structural adaptability, superior thermal conductivity, chemical stability, and a reduced quantum-limited bandgap, all of which make it a strong candidate for environmental remediation.^{60,61} This review focuses on recent advancements in the application of CD/MO hybrids for dye removal. It covers the toxicity and classification of dyes, their impacts on the environment and human health, the mechanisms of dye removal based on hybrid materials, and their wide range of applications using various metal oxides, such as titanium oxide, zinc oxide, iron oxides, and others. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of the versatile role that CD/MO hybrids play as photocatalysts in wastewater treatment.

2. Dyes and classifications

Polluted water poses a significant threat to the environment, with widespread implications. Various pollutants, including insecticides, dyes, metal ions, chemicals, and inorganic substances, contribute to environmental contamination. The persistent and hazardous nature of dyes is primarily due to the stable aromatic rings in most dye structures. Even minimal amounts of dye can contaminate an ecosystem.⁶² Consequently, dye pollution is among the most harmful contaminants that must be addressed. Most dyes resist degradation under light, heat, and oxidative conditions, making them non-biodegradable. Furthermore, dyes negatively impact aquatic ecosystems by diminishing the aesthetic quality of natural habitats.⁶³ Humans have been using dyes for thousands of years, with the earliest recorded use of colorants traced back approximately 180 000 years to Neanderthals. However, the first documented use of an organic colorant occurred much later, around 4000 years ago, when the blue dye indigo was discovered in the wrappings of mummies in Egyptian tombs. Until the late 19th century, most dyes were derived from natural sources such as plants, insects, and mollusks and were typically produced on



a small scale. The large-scale production of synthetic dyes began after 1856, following Perkin's groundbreaking discovery of mauveine, the first synthetic dye.⁶⁴

Dyes are vibrant compounds that impart color to materials like fabrics, paper, and other suitable surfaces. Their ability to adhere to compatible substrates enables this coloration process.^{65,66} Humans have been using dyes for over a millennium in diverse applications. Historically, dyes were primarily produced on a small scale from naturally occurring sources such as plants and insects, referred to as natural dyes.⁶⁷ However, natural dyes had certain limitations, including a restricted range of colors and subdued shades that tended to fade with exposure to sunlight and repeated washing.⁶⁸ Dyes are a vital category of organic macromolecules that play a significant role in our daily lives and find extensive use across various industries. Industries such as textiles, paints, plastics, dye-sensitized solar cells, optics, metal extraction, and sensors rely heavily on dyes. Dyes are classified based on several characteristics, including their molecular structure, origin, color, and application methods, as outlined in the color index (CI).⁶⁹ Dye molecules consist of two main components: chromophores, which generate the color, and auxochromes, which not only support the chromophore but also enhance the molecule's water solubility and improve its ability to bind to fibers. Dyes have a wide range of structural variations and can be categorized in multiple ways.⁶⁴ Commercial dyes can be categorized in various ways, including structure, color, and application methods.⁷⁰ Due to the complexity of naming dyes based on their chemical structures, classification by application is often preferred. Synthetic dyes come in various types and are typically categorized based on their molecular structure; however, they can also be grouped by their application method or solubility. For instance, acid, direct, mordant, basic, and reactive dyes are soluble, whereas azo, disperse, sulfur, and vat dyes are classified as insoluble,⁷⁰ as depicted in Fig. 1.

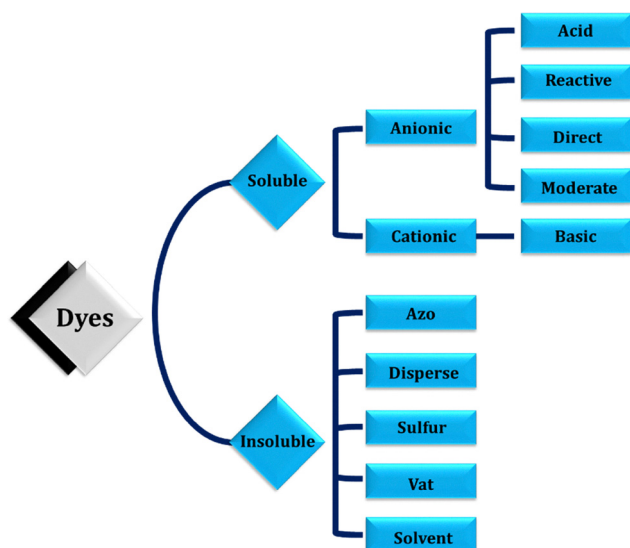


Fig. 1 Classification of dyes based on solubility.

3. Impacts of dyes on the environment and health

Colors are a part of our everyday lives, visible in the clothes we wear and the objects that surround us, whether from natural or artificial sources. Prior to the 19th century, natural resources were the sole source of colors. Plants, trees, and lichens were the primary contributors, with insects and mollusks playing a secondary role. Despite thousands of years of dye usage, only a few of these natural dye sources were used consistently, highlighting their instability. Today, the commercial market offers over 7000 colorants.⁷¹ Samsami *et al.* (2020) noted that the textile industry is the largest contributor to dye release into the environment, accounting for 54% of discharges. Other significant sources include dyeing factories (21%), paper and pulp factories (10%), paint and tannery facilities (8%), and dye manufacturing plants (7%) (Fig. 2). Many dye mixtures are released during the textile production process.⁷²

Basic dyes exhibit high color intensity and remain highly visible even at minimal concentrations.^{73,74} Complex chromium-based dyes are often classified as carcinogenic.^{75,76} Dyes can impair photosynthetic activity in aquatic organisms by reducing light penetration and may pose toxicity risks due to the presence of metals and aromatic compounds.^{77,78} Additionally, dyes are known to be carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic, affecting various microorganisms and fish species. In humans, exposure to dyes can lead to severe health issues, including dysfunction of the kidneys, reproductive system, liver, brain, and central nervous system.^{79,80} Azo dyes are particularly hazardous due to toxic amines in their effluents,⁸¹ while anthraquinone-based dyes are highly resistant to degradation, retaining their color for extended periods in wastewater.⁸² Reactive, water-soluble dyes result in 5–10% of their volume being discharged as highly colored effluent, causing significant environmental problems.⁸³ Their chemical stability and low biodegradability allow them to bypass conventional treatment processes, making their removal critically important.

Industrial dyes are widely used across various sectors but pose significant risks to human health and the environment. Below is a summary of the environmental impact of various toxic dyes.

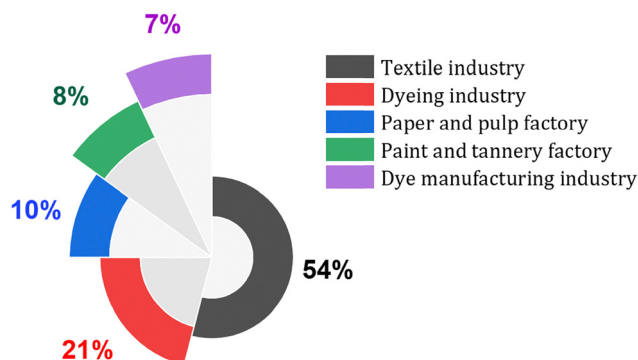


Fig. 2 Key industries responsible for releasing dyes into the environment.



Methylene blue, used in dyeing cotton, wood, and silk, can cause eye burns, nausea, vomiting, and mental confusion, sometimes leading to permanent damage.⁸⁴ Malachite green, prevalent in the textile industry and as an additive in paints and printing inks, negatively impacts the immune and reproductive systems and damages vital organs such as the spleen, liver, and kidneys.⁸⁵ Azo dyes, commonly found in food products like chili powders and palm oils, are highly mutagenic and carcinogenic, often leading to liver and bladder tumors in mammals.⁸⁶ Similarly, methyl orange, used in food, plastics, and textiles, is a hazardous water pollutant with mutagenic and carcinogenic properties.⁸⁷ Acid red 27, employed in the food and textile industries and color photography, is carcinogenic and toxic to marine life, flora, and fauna.^{88,89} Acid black 210, used in cotton, leather, and wool dyeing, causes skin and eye irritation, while acid yellow, applied to wool, silk, and leather, is environmentally harmful.^{90,91} Eriochrome black T, used in carpets and textiles, degrades water quality and causes eye and skin allergies.⁹² Crystal violet, applied in paper and textile industries and as a temporary hair colorant, contaminates groundwater and is linked to severe health issues, including heartbeat irregularities and tissue necrosis.⁹³ Congo red, found in leather and paper industries, damages DNA and ecosystems and is associated with neurodegenerative diseases.⁹⁴ Finally, reactive blue 19, used in textiles, impacts water solubility due to its high stability and intense coloration, making it persistent in the environment.⁹⁵ In most cases, dyes are used to enhance the appearance and quality of products. However, during production and after use, leftover dyes contribute to numerous health and environmental risks. Industries such as pharmaceuticals, wastewater treatment plants, food production, leather processing, households, textiles, and paints commonly utilize dyes in their processes.⁷⁷ Fig. 3 illustrates the direct and indirect impacts of dyes on human health and aquatic ecosystems.

4. Synthetic methods for preparing CD/MO hybrids

Several methods are commonly employed for synthesizing CD/MO hybrid materials, each offering unique advantages. Hydrothermal synthesis involves heating a mixture of precursors for both carbon dots and metal oxides in separate sealed autoclaves, followed by hydrothermal mixing. This process promotes the *in situ* growth of CDs on metal oxide surfaces or the simultaneous formation of both components, resulting in uniform dispersion and strong interfacial bonding.^{96,97} Physical mixing and ultrasonication involve blending pre-synthesized CDs and MOs, typically with ultrasonication or vigorous stirring to enhance dispersion, although this approach may result in weaker interfacial interactions.⁹⁸ In the sol-gel method, a metal oxide precursor is hydrolyzed and condensed in the presence of CDs, followed by drying and calcination to obtain the final hybrid material, allowing precise control over composition and particle size.⁹⁹ Co-precipitation entails the simultaneous precipitation of metal ions and CDs by adjusting the pH (using agents like NaOH or NH₄OH), leading to the deposition of MOs onto the CD surface or *vice versa*; this method is simple and scalable.¹⁰⁰

5. Dye removal methods

In the late 1990s, dye removal primarily relied on basic water purification techniques like equalization and sedimentation, as there were no established limits for dye effluent discharge.¹⁰¹ With the introduction of permissible discharge standards, more advanced dye removal methods were developed, including dye-degrading filter beds and activated sludge processes.²³ Currently, extensive research is being conducted to identify the optimal dye removal method, enabling the recovery and reuse

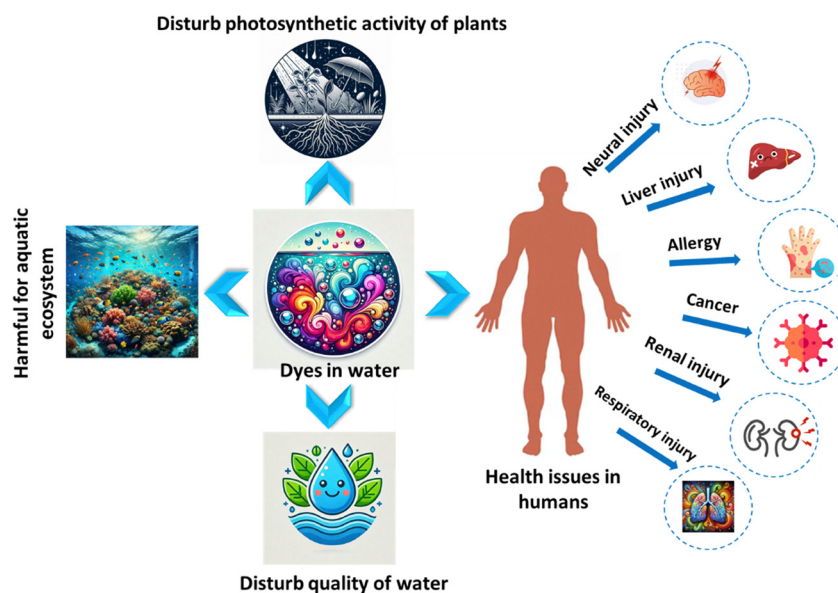


Fig. 3 Impacts of dyes on aquatic ecosystems and human health.



of dye wastewater.¹⁰² Existing dye removal techniques are broadly classified into biological, chemical, and physical treatments.¹⁰³ Despite significant advancements in dye removal methods over the past three decades, only a few are widely adopted by industries today due to the limitations associated with most approaches.¹⁰⁴

5.1. Biological dye removal methods

Bioremediation offers a cost-effective solution to address wastewater treatment challenges efficiently. This approach utilizes plants (phytoremediation), algae (phycoremediation), fungi (mycoremediation), and bacteria (biodegradation) to break down organic and inorganic pollutants into less toxic forms.¹⁰⁵ The bioremediation of organic compounds occurs directly at contaminated sites, often using indigenous or native microorganisms, or those isolated from other locations, a process known as bioaugmentation.¹⁰⁶ Using microalgae and bacterial consortia in treating textile wastewater is economical and environmentally friendly. This strategy promotes nutrient recovery and biomass production and supports the bioeconomy. Bacteria enhance microalgae growth in symbiotic consortia, and microalgae reciprocate this effect.¹⁰⁷ Microalgae, with their high surface area and binding affinity, exhibit excellent sorption efficiency and facilitate electrostatic attraction. They can thrive in harsh conditions such as elevated pH and high salinity.¹⁰⁸ Despite its advantages, bioremediation often requires additional nutritional supplements (e.g., carbon and nitrogen sources) or prior acclimatization to compensate for the nutrient-poor nature of dye effluents.¹⁰⁹ The core of this technique lies in the bio-transformation of hazardous waste into simpler, non-toxic compounds. Microorganisms play a crucial role due to their flexibility in degrading diverse compounds. Dye decolorization through bioremediation mainly involves adsorption and degradation occurring in aerobic or anaerobic conditions. Key factors influencing biological methods include the type and concentration of biological species, temperature, pH, and the initial dye concentration.¹¹⁰ Microorganisms like bacteria, filamentous fungi, algae, yeast, and their enzymes have garnered significant interest for their efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and availability in large quantities. They can degrade a wide range of dyes and convert dye molecules into non-toxic forms.

5.2. Chemical dye removal methods

Chemical dye removal methods rely on chemical principles and reactions to eliminate dyes. Common techniques include electrochemical destruction, Fenton reaction, oxidation, advanced oxidation processes, ozonation, photochemical methods, and ultraviolet (UV) irradiation. Various chemical dye removal methods offer advantages and disadvantages based on their processes and applications. Advanced oxidation processes effectively eliminate toxic materials and dyes under unusual conditions but are expensive, pH-dependent, and produce undesirable byproducts.¹⁴ Electrochemical destruction avoids chemical consumption and sludge buildup but incurs high electricity costs and produces hazardous materials with reduced efficiency at high flow rates.⁹ The Fenton reaction is

effective for soluble and insoluble dyes, removing toxins and accommodating solid content. However, it generates high iron sludge, requires low pH, and has a long reaction time.¹¹¹ Oxidation processes degrade dyes into carbon dioxide and water quickly and efficiently, but they are costly, pH-sensitive, and rely on catalysts for optimal results.¹¹² Ozonation efficiently removes dyes without increasing wastewater volume or generating sludge, yet its high cost, short ozone half-life, and production of toxic byproducts are drawbacks.¹¹³ Photochemical methods combining the Fenton reaction with UV light avoid sludge and foul odors but are expensive and yield numerous byproducts.¹¹⁴ Similarly, ultraviolet irradiation weakens foul odors and avoids sludge generation but requires hazardous chemicals, consumes significant energy, and has limited treatment capabilities.¹¹⁵

5.3. Physical dye removal methods

Physical dye removal methods are simple techniques based on mass transfer processes, including adsorption, coagulation or flocculation, irradiation, ion exchange, membrane filtration, and reverse osmosis.¹¹⁶ Adsorption uses high-capacity adsorbents to trap dye molecules effectively, but can be expensive. Coagulation and flocculation involve adding agents to dye wastewater to form clumps that are filtered out, making it cost-effective yet limited to certain dye types and generating significant sludge. Ion exchange swaps ions in the dye wastewater with those on a solid surface, producing high-quality water but with limited applicability. Irradiation, effective at a laboratory scale, is costly and requires substantial dissolved oxygen. Membrane filtration and its advanced forms, such as nanofiltration and ultrafiltration, effectively recover water but face high costs, frequent fouling, and concentrated sludge production. Reverse osmosis, a pressure-driven system, is widely used for decolorizing and desalting dyes, yielding pure water but at a high cost and requiring substantial pressure.^{70,117}

5.4. Nanotechnological approaches

Nanotechnology is regarded as an advanced approach for remediating organic pollutants, incorporating the design of safe nanomaterials that foster ecological development and provide environmental benefits.¹¹⁸ This technology involves manipulating matter on the nanoscale (1–100 nm) across disciplines such as chemistry, engineering, biology, and material science.^{119,120} Nanotechnological methods, including nano-adsorbents,¹²¹ carbon nanotubes (CNTs),¹²² MOFs,¹²³ and nanomaterials like titanium dioxide nanoparticles (TiO₂ NPs),¹²⁴ zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs),¹²⁵ nanozyme-based approaches,¹²⁶ and CDs,¹²⁷ demonstrate significant potential for efficient, cost-effective organic pollutant removal.¹²⁸ The adsorption capacity of these nanomaterials is largely attributed to their surface properties and porous structures. Nanotechnological approaches based on CDs and MO technologies are discussed in this review.

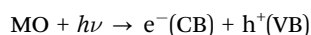
5.5. Photocatalytic degradation mechanism of CD/MO for dye removal

Photocatalytic degradation has emerged as a highly efficient and environmentally benign approach for the removal of



synthetic dyes from wastewater. Among various photocatalysts, CD/MO composites have attracted considerable interest due to their superior light-harvesting capability, efficient charge carrier separation, and enhanced photostability under irradiation. The incorporation of CDs into metal oxides such as titanium dioxide (TiO_2), zinc oxide (ZnO), and magnetite (Fe_3O_4) results in synergistic effects that significantly enhance photocatalytic performance under both UV and visible light. As depicted in Fig. 4.

When the composite material is exposed to a suitable light source specifically, one whose photon energy equals or exceeds the bandgap energy of the semiconductor photocatalyst two fundamental reactions occur concurrently: an oxidation process facilitated by photogenerated holes (h^+) and a reduction process driven by photogenerated electrons (e^-).⁵⁸ Upon irradiation, both CDs and metal oxide nanoparticles absorb photons. CDs, with their tunable bandgap and up-conversion photoluminescence properties, can convert low-energy visible or near-infrared photons into higher-energy emissions capable of exciting metal oxide semiconductors.^{129–131} This excitation promotes electrons from the valence band (VB) to the conduction band (CB) of the metal oxide, generating electron-hole pairs, as shown in the equation below:



Farjadfar *et al.* investigated this mechanism using the CD@C-mTiO₂ composite and identified the active species responsible for dye degradation by employing radical scavengers. Their findings confirmed that superoxide radicals ($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$), hydroxyl radicals ($\cdot\text{OH}$), and photogenerated holes (h^+) are the dominant reactive species contributing to the photocatalytic process. The embedded CDs not only enhanced visible-light absorption but also played a critical role in promoting charge carrier separation, as confirmed by photoluminescence spectra, which showed suppressed electron-hole recombination in the composite. The enhancement in photocatalytic activity can thus be attributed to two key effects: (i) the improved

absorption of visible light due to the sensitizing effect of CDs, and (ii) the facilitated separation and transfer of photogenerated charge carriers. The proposed mechanism, illustrated in Fig. 5, shows that upon visible light irradiation, carbonized mesocrystalline TiO_2 (C-mTiO₂) absorbs light energy, resulting in the excitation of electrons from the VB to the CB. The CDs immediately capture the excited electrons, effectively preventing recombination, while the remaining holes in the VB can oxidize water molecules or hydroxide ions to form hydroxyl radicals, which are highly reactive and responsible for the oxidative degradation of dye molecules.⁶¹

Furthermore, Zhang *et al.* demonstrated a similar mechanism in CDs/N-TiO₂ photocatalysts. Their study emphasized that nitrogen doping narrows the bandgap of TiO_2 , enabling it to respond more effectively to visible light. This modification facilitates electron transfer from TiO_2 to the CDs, thereby improving overall photocatalytic performance.¹³²

6. Applications

6.1. Dye removal using carbon dots with titanium oxide

Doping is a highly effective technique for modifying the optical and electrical properties of bulk semiconductor materials. Research has demonstrated that CDs possess a small bandgap and absorb light in the visible spectrum, making them potential candidates for photocatalytic applications.¹³³

Titanium dioxide (TiO_2) is extensively acknowledged as a significant photocatalyst due to its notable activity under ultraviolet (UV) light. To be deemed an efficient and practical photocatalyst, a material must exhibit the ability to undergo oxidation state changes without experiencing decomposition. TiO_2 is distinguished by its low cost compared to alternative materials for water treatment, ease of synthesis in laboratory conditions, exceptional physical and chemical stability, and non-toxic nature, making it a preferred candidate for photocatalytic applications.^{134,135} However, the practical application of TiO_2 in large-scale photocatalytic processes remains limited

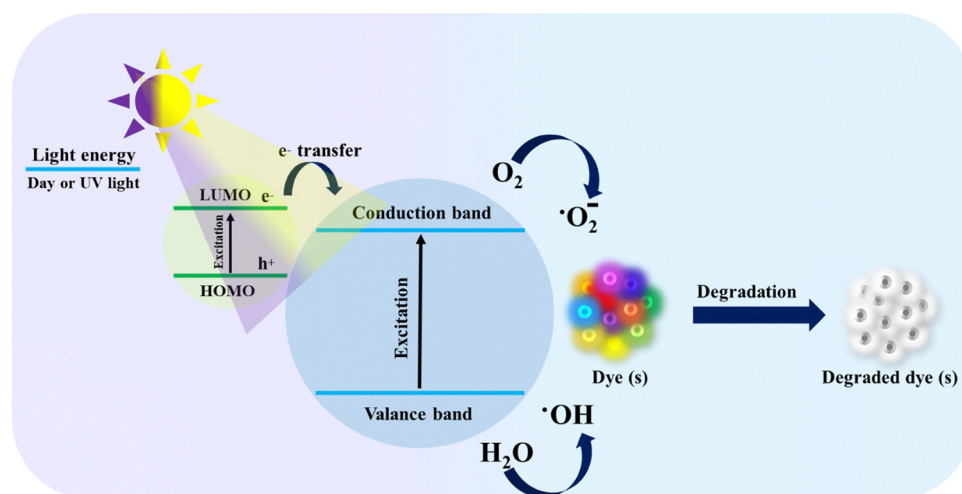


Fig. 4 Schematic representation of the photocatalytic dye removal process by CD/MO hybrid materials.



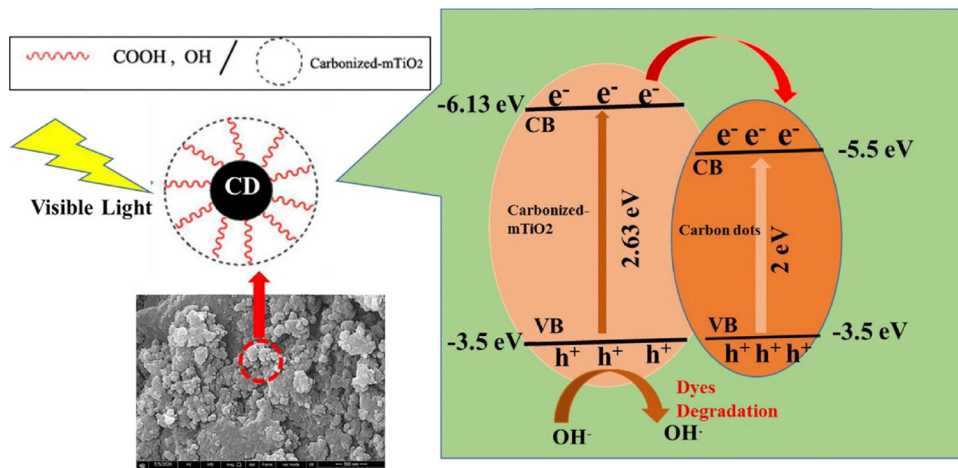


Fig. 5 A schematic illustrating the processes of charge transfer and free radical formation in CD@C-mTiO₂ composites that drive their photocatalytic activity. Reproduced with permission from ref. 61. Copyright 2022, Elsevier.

due to its wide band gap and the rapid recombination of photogenerated electron-hole (e^-/h^+) pairs, significantly reducing its efficiency. Various strategies, such as metal or non-metal doping and coupling with small band gap semiconductors, have been developed to address these limitations to enhance its photocatalytic performance.¹³⁶ Additionally, recent research has explored coating TiO₂ with CDs as an innovative approach to address the recombination of electron-hole pairs. This method has been shown to enhance energy absorption by TiO₂, facilitate electronic transitions, increase the generation of electron-hole pairs, and produce reactive oxygen species under light irradiation. As a result, highly efficient photocatalysts have been developed.^{137,138} Jin *et al.*¹³⁹ reported using N-doped carbon quantum dots (NCQDs) to decorate TiO₂ through a straightforward hydrothermal-calcination synthesis method. The NCQDs enhanced visible light absorption and promoted efficient electron transfer while improving the separation of photo-generated electron-hole pairs. With just 3 wt% NCQDs (3-NCQDs/TiO₂), the photodegradation rate of methylene blue

(MB) was accelerated by 2.25 times compared to pure TiO₂. The 3-NCQDs/TiO₂ catalyst demonstrated excellent and stable photocatalytic activity, achieving a 93.1% photodegradation rate of MB within 60 minutes and maintaining over 86% efficiency after four cycles. These results were obtained using a catalyst dose of 100 mg and an initial MB concentration of 10 ppm.

Nu *et al.*¹⁴⁰ synthesized carbon dots derived from microalgae (MCDs) and successfully integrated them onto the surface of TiO₂ nanoparticles. The resulting TiO₂-MCD composite demonstrated significantly enhanced photodegradation efficiency for MB under visible light irradiation at room temperature. Specifically, the composite achieved an 83% degradation rate compared to 27% for pristine TiO₂, with an initial MB concentration of 10 ppm. In this system, the MCDs act as electron reservoirs, trapping photoinduced electrons and as photosensitizers to enhance visible light absorption. These roles collectively contribute to the improved photocatalytic performance of the TiO₂-MCD composite, as illustrated in Fig. 6.

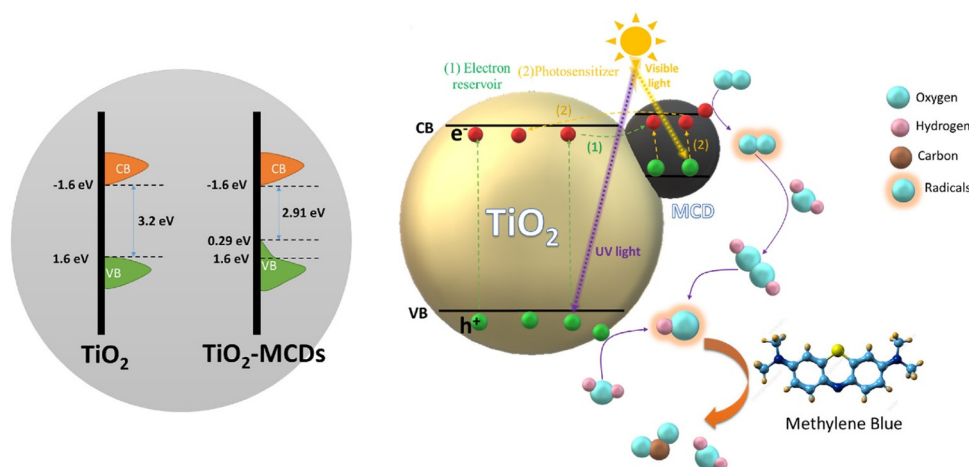


Fig. 6 A schematic depiction of the photocatalytic mechanism demonstrated by TiO₂-MCDs. Reproduced with permission from ref. 140. Copyright 2022, Elsevier.

Heng *et al.*¹⁴¹ proposed utilizing waste oil palm fronds as a sustainable precursor for NCQDs to synthesize NCQDs/TiO₂ nanocomposites. For the first time, NCQDs/TiO₂ derived from oil palm fronds were employed in the photodegradation of MB under visible light. The nanocomposite exhibited a photocatalytic efficiency of 86.16%, 2.85 times higher than that of TiO₂ alone (30.18%). This improved performance was attributed to NCQDs acting as an electron mediator and visible-light harvester. The optimal NCQD loading was 4 mL, with the highest removal efficiency achieved at a catalyst dosage of 1 g L⁻¹ under alkaline conditions. The initial dye concentration was 10 mg L⁻¹.

Table 1 summarizes studies that utilized CDs/TiO₂ hybrid material for the removal of multiple dyes.

6.2. Dye removal using carbon dots with zinc oxides

Zinc oxide (ZnO) is considered a promising photocatalyst due to its high catalytic activity, low cost, wide bandgap (3.37 eV), and environmental friendliness.¹⁶² However, its rapid recombination of charge carriers and its narrow absorption band significantly affect its photocatalytic efficiency. To address these challenges, appropriate modifications are necessary to develop advanced ZnO nanostructures. This can be achieved by incorporating either secondary semiconductor metals¹⁶³ or carbon nanoparticles.¹⁶⁴ CDs, for instance, act as electron reservoirs, enhancing the separation efficiency of photogenerated charge carriers and boosting photocatalytic performance.¹⁶⁵ Coating ZnO nanoparticles (NPs) onto CDs is also promising to improve charge separation, prevent photo-corrosion, and enhance overall photocatalytic efficiency.¹⁶⁶ Kumar *et al.*¹⁶⁷ investigated the formation of heterojunctions composed of GQDs decorated on ZnO and their application as efficient photocatalysts for environmental remediation. The study focused on the photocatalytic performance of these heterojunctions in degrading the colored pollutant MB dye. Among the tested

configurations, the heterojunction with 2 wt% GQD (ZGQD) exhibited the highest photocatalytic activity, achieving approximately 95% degradation of MB. The enhanced photocatalytic efficiency of the ZnO-GQD heterojunctions can be attributed to the efficient charge carrier separation, which suppresses the recombination rate at the photocatalyst interfaces. Additionally, the improved light absorption from the UV to the visible spectrum, combined with the high specific surface area (353.447 m² g⁻¹), contributes to its strong pollutant adsorption capacity on the catalyst surface, enhancing its photoactivity.

Sekar *et al.*¹⁶⁸ investigated using CZnO-dots, a visible-light-responsive photocatalyst, to decolorize MG dye efficiently. The optical bandgap was determined using a Tauc plot, revealing that combining ZnO with CDs reduces the bandgap compared to bare CDs and pure ZnO nanoparticles. CZnO-dots with 1 wt% ZnO exhibited the highest photocatalytic efficacy among the tested samples. Under optimized conditions, the CZnO-dots achieved a degradation efficiency of approximately 94.8% within 60 minutes of irradiation. The study also explored the mechanism behind MG dye's photocatalytic degradation, including identifying active species in the photodegraded products. Furthermore, an environmental assessment was conducted to evaluate the potential of treated dye water for developing mung bean plants. Experimental results showed effective performance using a catalyst dose of 1.5 mg of CZnO-dots with an initial dye concentration of 0.05 g L⁻¹, as depicted in Fig. 7.

Table 2 summarizes studies that utilized the CDs/ZnO hybrid material to remove multiple dyes.

6.3. Dye removal using carbon dots with iron oxides

Magnetite (Fe₃O₄) and maghemite (γ-Fe₂O₃) are the most common iron oxide phases, characterized by exceptional physico-chemical properties such as high surface area, environmental

Table 1 Removal of dyes using a CDs/TiO₂ hybrid

Method	Dye	Catalyst dosage	Initial concentration	Performance %	Ref.
Degradation	MB	15 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	90	142
Degradation	MB	0.1 g	10 mg L ⁻¹	86	143
Degradation	ST	—	—	—	144
Degradation	MB	25 mg	10 ppm	75	145
Degradation	MO	50 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	95.5	146
Degradation	MB	20 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	85	147
Degradation	MO	20 mg	10 ppm	79	148
Degradation	MB	20 mg	—	90	149
Degradation	RhB	30 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	99.8	132
Degradation	MB	0.2 g	10 ppm	85	133
Degradation	MB	0.1	10 mg L ⁻¹	86.9	150
Degradation	RhB	50 mg	5 ppm	100	151
Degradation	RhB	1 mg mL ⁻¹	—	99	136
Degradation	MB	50 mg	10 μg mL ⁻¹	90	152
Degradation	AO	50 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	—	153
Degradation	RhB	0.1 g	1 × 10 ⁻⁵ mol L ⁻¹	95	154
Degradation	Direct red 23, direct red 80	—	—	60, 50	60
Degradation	MO	0.02 g	10 mg L ⁻¹	60	155
Degradation	MO	50 mg	5 mg L ⁻¹	95	156
Degradation	RhB	15 mg	10.0 mg L ⁻¹	96	157
Degradation	MB	20 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	99.23	158
Degradation	MB	1 g	20 mg L ⁻¹	—	159
Degradation	RhB	10 mg	20.0 mg L ⁻¹	94, 37	160
Degradation	Reactive black 5	0.8 g L ⁻¹	50 ppm	100	161



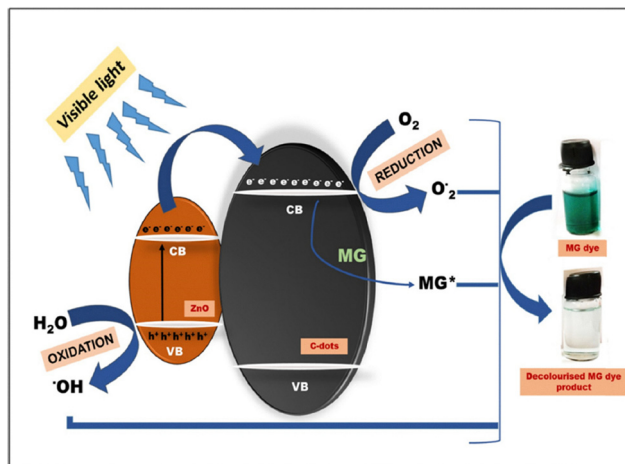


Fig. 7 Proposed mechanism for the photodegradation of MG using CZnO-dots. Reproduced with permission from ref. 168. Copyright 2021, Elsevier.

compatibility, superparamagnetic behavior, non-toxicity, and cost-effectiveness. Fe_2O_3 has garnered significant interest among transition metal oxides due to its remarkable attributes.¹⁸³ CDs, as a novel class of nanocarbon materials, have gained widespread attention for their strong fluorescence, superior conductivity, and rapid electron transfer capabilities. Notably, the abundant functional groups on the surface of CDs serve as effective sites for immobilizing metal nanoparticles, thereby enhancing the stability and catalytic activity of the parent materials.¹⁸⁴ In particular, incorporating CDs has emerged as a promising strategy for improving the photocatalytic performance of iron oxide-based materials.¹⁸⁵

Sajjadi *et al.*¹⁸⁶ synthesized Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles functionalized with nitrogen- and sulfur-co-doped graphene quantum dots (NS-GQDs) and evaluated their performance as a sonocatalyst. The NS-GQD-decorated Fe_3O_4 (NS-GQD/ Fe_3O_4) nanoparticles exhibited a significantly enhanced decolorization efficiency of 99.0%, compared to 43.7% achieved with pure Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles. The bandgap of the NS-GQD/ Fe_3O_4 nanostructures (1.923 eV) was notably lower than that of pure Fe_3O_4

Table 3 Removal of dyes using a CDs/iron oxide hybrid

Method	Dye	Catalyst dosage	Initial concentration	Performance %	Ref.
Degradation	MB	20 mg	20 mg L ⁻¹	84	188
Degradation	MB	0.05 g	20 mg L ⁻¹	85.6	188
Degradation	RhB	50 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	90	189
Degradation	CV	0.1 mg mL ⁻¹	0.05 mM	—	185
Degradation	RhB	0.03 g	10 ppm	92	190

nanoparticles (2.147 eV). Optimal catalytic performance was obtained with a dopant concentration of 3 wt%. The highest sonocatalytic decolorization efficiency of 99% was observed at an initial pH of 8. In this study, the initial MB concentration was 20 mg L⁻¹, and the catalyst dosage was maintained at 1 g L⁻¹. Similarly, Chen *et al.*¹⁸⁷ successfully synthesized a Fe_3O_4 @CQDs magnetic nanocatalyst by modifying $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ and demonstrated its efficacy in degrading rhodamine B (RhB) through the activation of peroxymonosulfate (PMS) under visible light. To investigate the superior activation performance of the Fe_3O_4 @CQDs compared to $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ at the microscopic level and elucidate the reaction mechanism, density functional theory (DFT) calculations were conducted. The results indicated that the RhB degradation efficiency reached 98% within 35 minutes. The experimental conditions included a catalyst dosage of 50 mg and an initial RhB concentration of 20 mg L⁻¹.

Table 3 summarizes studies that utilized the CDs/iron oxide hybrid material to remove multiple dyes.

Various metal oxide/carbon dot hybrids have been synthesized and employed to remove multiple dye contaminants. These hybrids incorporate metal oxides such as copper oxide (CuO), cerium oxide (CeO_2), manganese oxide (MnO_x), *etc.*, each selected for its unique properties that enhance the adsorption and degradation of dyes. Table 4 comprehensively summarizes these hybrid materials, detailing their synthesis methods, structural characteristics, and efficiencies in removing various dyes. The synergistic interactions between the metal oxides and carbon dots in these composites contribute to improved catalytic activity, increased surface area, and enhanced electron transfer capabilities, making them highly effective for wastewater treatment applications.

Table 2 Removal of dyes using a CDs/ZnO hybrid

Method	Dye	Catalyst dosage	Initial concentration	Performance %	Ref.
Degradation	MG	5 mg	1.0×10^{-4} M	82	169
Degradation	MO	40 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	91.25	170
Degradation	MO, MB, RhB	50 mg L ⁻¹	10 mg L ⁻¹	91, 99, 99	171
Degradation	MB	—	10 mM	81.13	172
Degradation	MG	0.05 g L ⁻¹	20 mg L ⁻¹	85	173
Degradation	MB	20 mg	—	95	174
Degradation	MB	100 mg L ⁻¹	10 mg L ⁻¹	96	175
Degradation	RO, RR, RB	20 mg	5×10^{-5} M	68, 34, 28	176
Degradation	MB	5 mg	10 ppm	83.4	177
Degradation	MB, MO, RhB	0.01 g	5 mg mL ⁻¹	90.87%, 57.95%, 86.70	178
Degradation	MB	20 mg	—	99	179
Degradation	RhB	50 mg	10 ppm	92	180
Degradation	RhB	30 mg	1×10^{-5} M	98.7	181
Degradation	MB	0.03 g	5 ppm	98.17	182



Table 4 Removal of dyes using a CDs/metal oxide hybrid

Method	Type of MOs	Dye	Catalyst dosage	Initial concentration	Performance %	Ref.
Degradation	SnO ₂	RhB	80 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	95	191
Degradation	CuO	MO	50 mg	20 ppm	92	192
Degradation	Ag ₃ PO ₄	MB, RhB	30 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	99	193
Degradation	MnO ₂	RhB		10 g L ⁻¹	96.39	194
Degradation	ZrO ₂ /CaO/MgO	MB		10 ppm	99.54	195
Degradation	CeO _x	MB	50 mg			196
Degradation	BiVO ₄	MB	50 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	90	197
Degradation	CeO ₂	RhB	25 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	96.9	198
Degradation	CeZrO ₂ @Bi ₂ MoO ₆	RhB	0.05 g	10 mg L ⁻¹	100	199
Degradation	Bi ₂ O ₄	MO	0.05 g	10 mg L ⁻¹	—	200
Degradation	Bi ₂ MoO ₆	RhB, MB	80 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	99.4, 75	201
Degradation	BiVO ₄	RhB	20 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	98	202
Degradation	CaO	RhB			77.83	203
Degradation	Ag ₃ PO ₄	Neutral red	50 mg	12 mg L ⁻¹	95.5	204
Degradation	KNbO ₃	CV	50 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	70	205
Degradation	MgO	MB	0.003 g	5 mg L ⁻¹	99.9	206
Degradation	WO ₃	RhB, MB	50 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹	97.1, 91.1	207
Degradation	CuCo ₂ O ₄	MB	5 mg	5 mg L ⁻¹	96.4	208
Degradation	Cu ₂ O	MB, RhB	50 mg	10 mg L ⁻¹ , 5 mg L ⁻¹	100	209
Degradation	La ₂ O ₃	RhB	—	—	94.57	210
Degradation	Cu ₂ O	MB	—	10 mg L ⁻¹	96.4	211
Degradation	MnCo ₂ O ₄	AB, CV, and MB	50 mg	20 ppm	94, 82.33, 67.5	212
Degradation	MnO ₂	MG, MV	1 mg	10 ppm	96.5, 96	213
Degradation	BiOI	MB	50 mg	1.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ mol L ⁻¹	76.2	214

7. Conclusions and future prospects

Since the discovery of CDs in 2004, their application in photocatalysis has garnered significant attention in the research community, primarily due to their ability to bind with various bulk metal oxides for effective dye removal. This review summarizes design strategies for CD-based metal oxide photocatalysts, evaluates recent advancements, and assesses their photocatalytic performance in degrading a range of dyes. It also discusses the types of dyes present in water and their associated toxicity, highlighting these pollutants' environmental and health impacts. Consequently, there is a pressing need to eliminate or reduce dye contamination in water sources. CDs combined with metal oxides are hybrid materials for dye removal, leveraging their robust properties. The synergistic effects arising from this combination often surpass the performance of the individual components. Previous studies indicate that several technical factors, including the tuning of the band structures and the composites' optical properties, largely influence the efficiency of photocatalytic systems. Key parameters that can be optimized include surface morphology, crystal structure and exposed facets, band gap, and the position of the band edges of the metal oxides, as well as surface doping and the composition of CDs in the nanocomposite.

Despite the intelligent design of CD-based photocatalysts and their enhanced catalytic performance, several challenges in this field warrant further exploration. Notably, while CDs have various roles in enhancing the photocatalytic activity of metal oxide systems, the direct application of bare CDs as photocatalysts is infrequently studied and underutilized. Recent research indicates that CDs possess significant potential as standalone photocatalysts due to their narrow band gap between the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO). Therefore, more

fundamental studies and in-depth analyses of the photocatalytic capabilities of bare CDs are necessary to realize their full potential in photocatalytic reactions.

The removal of toxic dyes from wastewater using CD/metal oxide hybrid materials presents both significant challenges and promising opportunities. Dyes are structurally complex, highly stable, and often toxic, posing serious risks to aquatic ecosystems and human health even at low concentrations. While CD/metal oxide hybrids offer enhanced photocatalytic and adsorptive properties, issues such as limited stability, poor reusability, interference from coexisting pollutants, and difficulties in achieving efficient synergy between components hinder their practical application. Additionally, the scalability and cost-effectiveness of current synthesis methods remain major barriers. Nevertheless, future prospects are encouraging, including the design of surface-functionalized and doped CDs to optimize charge transfer, the development of green and scalable synthesis routes, and the incorporation of multifunctionality (*e.g.*, magnetic recovery or membrane integration) to improve real-world applicability. A deeper mechanistic understanding and comprehensive environmental risk assessment are also essential to ensure the safe and effective deployment of these materials in wastewater treatment systems.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Data availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.



Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the University of Sulaimani for its support during this study.

References

- 1 T. E. Oladimeji, M. Oyedemi, M. E. Emetere, O. Agboola, J. B. Adeoye and O. A. Odunlami, Review on the impact of heavy metals from industrial wastewater effluent and removal technologies, *Heliyon*, 2024, **10**(23), e40370. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844024164018>.
- 2 K. F. Kayani, Bimetallic metal–organic frameworks (BMOFs) for dye removal: a review, *RSC Adv.*, 2024, **14**(43), 31777–31796, DOI: [10.1039/D4RA06626J](https://doi.org/10.1039/D4RA06626J).
- 3 Ö. Gökkuş, E. Brillas and I. Sirés, Sequential use of a continuous-flow electrocoagulation reactor and a (photo)-electro-Fenton recirculation system for the treatment of Acid Brown 14 diazo dye, *Sci. Total Environ.*, 2024, **912**, 169143. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969723077732>.
- 4 Ö. Gökkuş and M. Oğuz, Investigation of color and COD removal by Fenton reagent from aqueous solutions containing acid and reactive dyestuffs, *Desalin. Water Treat.*, 2011, **26**(1), 160–164. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1944398624176266>.
- 5 P. V. Nidheesh and Ö. Gökkuş, Aerated iron electrocoagulation process as an emerging treatment method for natural water and wastewater, *Sep. Sci. Technol.*, 2023, **58**(11), 2041–2063.
- 6 F. Uddin, Environmental hazard in textile dyeing wastewater from local textile industry, *Cellulose*, 2021, **28**(17), 10715–10739.
- 7 L. Pereira and M. Alves, Dyes—environmental impact and remediation, *Environ. Prot. Sustainable Dev.*, 2012, 111–162.
- 8 H. P. Wante, S. L. Yap, A. A. Khan, Z. Z. Chowdhury, C. H. Nee and S. S. Yap, Enhanced adsorption of malachite green (MG) dye using RF glow oxygen plasma-modified coconut carbon shell: A sustainable approach for effluent treatment, *Diamond Relat. Mater.*, 2024, **149**, 111650.
- 9 S. Singh, V. C. Srivastava and I. D. Mall, Mechanism of dye degradation during electrochemical treatment, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2013, **117**(29), 15229–15240.
- 10 C. Cui, D. Li, L. Wang and Y. Wang, Curdlan/sodium carboxymethylcellulose composite adsorbents: A biodegradable solution for organic dye removal from water, *Carbohydr. Polym.*, 2024, **328**, 121737.
- 11 F. Mcyotto, Q. Wei, D. K. Macharia, M. Huang, C. Shen and C. W. K. Chow, Effect of dye structure on color removal efficiency by coagulation, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2021, **405**, 126674.
- 12 P. L. Hariani, M. Faizal and D. Setiabudidaya, Synthesis and properties of Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles by co-precipitation method to removal procion dye, *Int. J. Environ. Sci. Dev.*, 2013, **4**(3), 336.
- 13 A. L. Ahmad, W. A. Harris and B. S. Ooi, Removal of dye from wastewater of textile industry using membrane technology, *J. Technol.*, 2002, 31–44.
- 14 S. S. Kalra, S. Mohan, A. Sinha and G. Singh, Advanced oxidation processes for treatment of textile and dye wastewater: a review, *2nd International conference on environmental science and development*, IACSIT Press Singapore, 2011, p. 271–275.
- 15 K. Y. Foo and B. H. Hameed, An overview of dye removal via activated carbon adsorption process, *Desalin. Water Treat.*, 2010, **19**(1–3), 255–274.
- 16 F. Zhang, X. Chen, F. Wu and Y. Ji, High adsorption capability and selectivity of ZnO nanoparticles for dye removal, *Colloids Surf.*, 2016, **509**, 474–483.
- 17 C. D. Raman and S. Kanmani, Textile dye degradation using nano zero valent iron: a review, *J. Environ. Manage.*, 2016, **177**, 341–355.
- 18 M. Harja, G. Buema and D. Bucur, Recent advances in removal of Congo Red dye by adsorption using an industrial waste, *Sci. Rep.*, 2022, **12**(1), 6087.
- 19 T. Sinha and M. Ahmaruzzaman, Green synthesis of copper nanoparticles for the efficient removal (degradation) of dye from aqueous phase, *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, 2015, **22**, 20092–20100.
- 20 A. M. A. Adam, H. A. Saad, A. A. Atta, M. Alsawat, M. S. Hegab and M. S. Refat, *et al.*, Preparation and characterization of new CrFeO₃-carbon composite using environmentally friendly methods to remove organic dye pollutants from aqueous solutions, *Crystals*, 2021, **11**(8), 960.
- 21 H. Li, X. Cao, C. Zhang, Q. Yu, Z. Zhao and X. Niu, *et al.*, Enhanced adsorptive removal of anionic and cationic dyes from single or mixed dye solutions using MOF PCN-222, *RSC Adv.*, 2017, **7**(27), 16273–16281.
- 22 H. M. Munjur, M. N. Hasan, M. R. Awual, M. M. Islam, M. A. Shenashen and J. Iqbal, Biodegradable natural carbohydrate polymeric sustainable adsorbents for efficient toxic dye removal from wastewater, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2020, **319**, 114356.
- 23 G. Mezohegyi, F. P. van der Zee, J. Font, A. Fortuny and A. Fabregat, Towards advanced aqueous dye removal processes: a short review on the versatile role of activated carbon, *J. Environ. Manage.*, 2012, **102**, 148–164.
- 24 Y.-C. Hsu, M. C. Sil, C.-H. Lin and C.-M. Chen, Modification of covalent organic framework by hydrolysis for efficient and selective removal of organic dye, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2023, **612**, 155890.
- 25 L. Shen, Y. Su, K. Zhao, C. Yu, J. Tang and Y. Li, *et al.*, Ligand-controlled photocatalysis of sulfur dots/MoS₂ nanocomposite for degradation of dye and antibiotic, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2024, **984**, 173975.
- 26 D. J. Joo, W. S. Shin, J.-H. Choi, S. J. Choi, M.-C. Kim and M. H. Han, *et al.*, Decolorization of reactive dyes using inorganic coagulants and synthetic polymer, *Dye Pigment*, 2007, **73**(1), 59–64.
- 27 D. Karadag, E. Akgul, S. Tok, F. Erturk, M. A. Kaya and M. Turan, Basic and reactive dye removal using natural



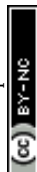
- and modified zeolites, *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 2007, **52**(6), 2436–2441.
- 28 J. Ge, L. Lian, X. Wang, X. Cao, W. Gao and D. Lou, Coating layered double hydroxides with carbon dots for highly efficient removal of multiple dyes, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2022, **424**, 127613.
 - 29 Q. Hu, L. Bin, P. Li, F. Fu, G. Guan and X. Hao, *et al.*, Highly efficient removal of dyes from wastewater over a wide range of pH value by a self-adaption adsorbent, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2021, **331**, 115719.
 - 30 K. F. Kayani, D. Ghafoor, S. J. Mohammed and O. B. A. Shatery, Carbon dots: synthesis, sensing mechanisms, and potential applications as promising materials for glucose sensors, *Nano-scale Adv.*, 2025, **7**(1), 42–59, DOI: [10.1039/D4NA00763H](https://doi.org/10.1039/D4NA00763H).
 - 31 K. F. Kayani, S. J. Mohammed, D. Ghafoor, M. K. Rahim and H. R. Ahmed, Carbon dot as fluorescence sensor for glutathione in human serum samples: a review, *Mater. Adv.*, 2024, **5**(11), 4618–4633, DOI: [10.1039/D4MA00185K](https://doi.org/10.1039/D4MA00185K).
 - 32 K. F. Kayani, M. K. Rahim, S. J. Mohammed, H. R. Ahmed, M. S. Mustafa and S. B. Aziz, Recent Progress in Folic Acid Detection Based on Fluorescent Carbon Dots as Sensors: A Review, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2025, **35**, 2481–2494, DOI: [10.1007/s10895-024-03728-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10895-024-03728-3).
 - 33 X. Xu, R. Ray, Y. Gu, H. J. Ploehn, L. Gearheart and K. Raker, *et al.*, Electrophoretic analysis and purification of fluorescent single-walled carbon nanotube fragments, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**(40), 12736–12737.
 - 34 M. Han, S. Zhu, S. Lu, Y. Song, T. Feng and S. Tao, *et al.*, Recent progress on the photocatalysis of carbon dots: Classification, mechanism and applications, *Nano Today*, 2018, **19**, 201–218, DOI: [10.1016/j.nantod.2018.02.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nantod.2018.02.008).
 - 35 L. Cui, X. Ren, M. Sun, H. Liu and L. Xia, Carbon dots: Synthesis, properties and applications, *Nanomaterials*, 2021, **11**(12), 1–38.
 - 36 K. F. Kayani, O. B. A. Shatery, M. S. Mustafa, A. H. Alshatteri, S. J. Mohammed and S. B. Aziz, Environmentally sustainable synthesis of whey-based carbon dots for ferric ion detection in human serum and water samples: evaluating the greenness of the method, *RSC Adv.*, 2024, **14**(8), 5012–5021.
 - 37 K. F. Kayani and C. N. Abdullah, A Dual-Mode Detection Sensor Based on Nitrogen-Doped Carbon Dots for Visual Detection of Fe(III) and Ascorbic Acid via a Smartphone, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2025, **35**(2), 1125–1137, DOI: [10.1007/s10895-024-03604-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10895-024-03604-0).
 - 38 K. F. Kayani, Carbon Dots: Synthesis, Characterization, and Applications in the Detection of Bilirubin – Recent Advances and Challenges, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2025, DOI: [10.1007/s10895-025-04366-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10895-025-04366-z).
 - 39 K. F. Kayani, S. J. Mohammed, N. N. Mohammad, M. K. Rahim, M. S. Mustafa and H. R. Ahmed, *et al.*, Exploring Green Practices: a Review of Carbon Dot-Based Sustainable Sensing Approaches, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2025, DOI: [10.1007/s10895-025-04254-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10895-025-04254-6).
 - 40 K. F. Kayani, Metal-doped carbon dots for sensing applications in food analysis: A critical review, *Microchem. J.*, 2025, **215**, 114296. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0026265X25016509>.
 - 41 R. B. González-González, A. Sharma, R. Parra-Saldivar, R. A. Ramirez-Mendoza, M. Bilal and H. M. N. Iqbal, Decontamination of emerging pharmaceutical pollutants using carbon-dots as robust materials, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2022, **423**(2021), 1–19.
 - 42 K. O. Boakye-Yiadom, S. Kesse, Y. Opoku-Damoah, M. S. Filli, M. Aquib and M. M. B. Joelle, *et al.*, Carbon dots: Applications in bioimaging and theranostics, *Int. J. Pharm.*, 2019, **564**, 308–317.
 - 43 A. R. Chowdhuri, T. Singh, S. K. Ghosh and S. K. Sahu, Carbon Dots Embedded Magnetic Nanoparticles @Chitosan @Metal Organic Framework as a Nanoprobe for pH Sensitive Targeted Anticancer Drug Delivery, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2016, **8**(26), 16573–16583.
 - 44 S. Karami, M. Shamsipur and A. Barati, Intrinsic dual-emissive carbon dots for efficient ratiometric detection of Cu²⁺ and aspartic acid, *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 2021, **1144**, 26–33, DOI: [10.1016/j.aca.2020.11.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2020.11.032).
 - 45 J. Shen, Y. Zhu, X. Yang and C. Li, Graphene quantum dots: Emergent nanolights for bioimaging, sensors, catalysis and photovoltaic devices, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**(31), 3686–3699.
 - 46 C. Hu, M. Li, J. Qiu and Y. P. Sun, Design and fabrication of carbon dots for energy conversion and storage, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2019, **48**(8), 2315–2337.
 - 47 T. Hisatomi, J. Kubota and K. Domen, Recent advances in semiconductors for photocatalytic and photoelectrochemical water splitting, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2014, **43**(22), 7520–7535.
 - 48 A. Hernández-Ramírez and I. Medina-Ramírez, *Photocatalytic semiconductors*, Cham Springer Int Publ, 2015.
 - 49 M. M. Khan, S. F. Adil and A. Al-Mayouf, *Metal oxides as photocatalysts*, Journal of Saudi Chemical Society, Elsevier, 2015, Vol. 19, p. 462–4.
 - 50 Y. Ngo, P. L. Nguyen, J. Jana, W. M. Choi, J. S. Chung and S. H. Hur, Simple paper-based colorimetric and fluorescent glucose sensor using N-doped carbon dots and metal oxide hybrid structures, *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 2021, **1147**, 187–198.
 - 51 B. Mohan, Virender, R. K. Gupta, V. Pandey, A. J. L. Pombeiro and P. Ren, Optimized cleansing techniques: Engineered covalent-organic frameworks (COF) adsorbents for mycotoxin removal from food products, *Trends Food Sci. Technol.*, 2025, **159**, 104936. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S092422442500072X>.
 - 52 K. F. Kayani and S. J. Mohammed, Mercury in aquatic environments: toxicity and advances in remediation using covalent organic frameworks, *Mater. Adv.*, 2025, **6**, 3371–3385, DOI: [10.1039/D5MA00208G](https://doi.org/10.1039/D5MA00208G).
 - 53 K. F. Kayani, Tetracycline in the environment: Toxicity, uses, occurrence, detection, and removal by covalent organic frameworks – Recent advances and challenges, *Sep. Purif. Technol.*, 2025, **6**, 132418. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1383586625010159>.



- 54 B. Mohan, Tuned porous MOFs & COFs for arsenic removal- advanced water remediation approach, *Desalination*, 2024, **592**, 118075. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0011916424007860>.
- 55 B. Mohan, H. K. Sharma, S. Rućman, P. Singjai and A. J. L. Pombeiro, Contaminants removal and monitoring: the role of hybrid MOFs in agricultural advancement and soil amendment, *Adv. Sustainable Syst.*, 2025, **9**(2), 2400637.
- 56 K. F. Kayani, Nanozyme based on bimetallic metal-organic frameworks and their applications: A review, *Microchem. J.*, 2025, **208**, 112363. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0026265X24024767>.
- 57 K. F. Kayani, Removal of pharmaceutical residues from aquatic systems using bimetallic metal-organic frameworks (BMOFs): a critical review, *RSC Adv.*, 2025, **15**(25), 20168–20182, DOI: [10.1039/D5RA03056K](https://doi.org/10.1039/D5RA03056K).
- 58 P. Singh, N. Rani, S. Kumar, P. Kumar, B. Mohan and V. Bhankar, *et al.*, Assessing the biomass-based carbon dots and their composites for photocatalytic treatment of wastewater, *J. Clean Prod.*, 2023, **413**, 137474.
- 59 K. F. Kayani, O. B. A. Shatery, S. J. Mohammed, S. B. Aziz, N. N. Mohammad and G. H. Abdullah, *et al.*, Fluorescent sulfur quantum dots for environmental monitoring, *Nanotechnol. Rev.*, 2025, **14**(1), 20240138.
- 60 B. Rabeie and N. M. Mahmoodi, Hierarchical ternary titanium dioxide decorated with graphene quantum dot/ ZIF-8 nanocomposite for the photocatalytic degradation of doxycycline and dye using visible light, *J. Water Process Eng.*, 2023, **54**, 103976.
- 61 S. Farjadfar, M. Ghiaci, S. A. Kulinch and W. Wunderlich, Efficient photocatalyst for the degradation of cationic and anionic dyes prepared via modification of carbonized mesoporous TiO₂ by encapsulation of carbon dots, *Mater. Res. Bull.*, 2022, **155**, 111963. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025540822002355>.
- 62 R. T. Kapoor, M. Danish, R. S. Singh and M. Rafatullah, HPS AK. Exploiting microbial biomass in treating azo dyes contaminated wastewater: Mechanism of degradation and factors affecting microbial efficiency, *J. Water Proc. Eng.*, 2021, **43**, 102255.
- 63 H. Kumari, S. Sonia, R. Ranga, S. Chahal and S. Devi, *et al.*, A review on photocatalysis used for wastewater treatment: dye degradation, *Water, Air, Soil Pollut.*, 2023, **234**(6), 349.
- 64 V. K. Gupta, Application of low-cost adsorbents for dye removal—a review, *J. Environ. Manage.*, 2009, **90**(8), 2313–2342.
- 65 H. R. Ahmed, K. F. Kayani, A. M. Ealias and G. George, Eco-friendly biocatalysis: Innovative approaches for the sustainable removal of diverse dyes from aqueous solutions, *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, 2024, 113447. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1387700324014370>.
- 66 G. Zeng, Z. Ye, Y. He, X. Yang, J. Ma and H. Shi, *et al.*, Application of dopamine-modified halloysite nanotubes/ PVDF blend membranes for direct dyes removal from wastewater, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2017, **323**, 572–583.
- 67 R. Kant Textile dyeing industry an environmental hazard. 2011.
- 68 M. Solís, A. Solís, H. I. Pérez, N. Manjarrez and M. Flores, Microbial decolouration of azo dyes: a review, *Proc. Biochem.*, 2012, **47**(12), 1723–1748.
- 69 M. A. Rauf and S. S. Ashraf, Survey of recent trends in biochemically assisted degradation of dyes, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2012, **209**, 520–530.
- 70 M. T. Yagub, T. K. Sen, S. Afroze and H. M. Ang, Dye and its removal from aqueous solution by adsorption: A review, *Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2014, **209**, 172–184.
- 71 S. Samsami, M. Mohamadizani, M.-H. Sarrafzadeh, E. R. Rene and M. Firoozbahr, Recent advances in the treatment of dye-containing wastewater from textile industries: Overview and perspectives, *Process Saf. Environ. Prot.*, 2020, **143**, 138–163.
- 72 H. M. Solayman, M. A. Hossen, A. Abd Aziz, N. Y. Yahya, K. H. Leong and L. C. Sim, *et al.*, Performance evaluation of dye wastewater treatment technologies: A review, *J. Environ. Chem. Eng.*, 2023, **11**(3), 109610.
- 73 H. C. Chu and K. M. Chen, Reuse of activated sludge biomass: I. Removal of basic dyes from wastewater by biomass, *Proc. Biochem.*, 2002, **37**(6), 595–600.
- 74 Y. Fu and T. Viraraghavan, Removal of Congo Red from an aqueous solution by fungus *Aspergillus niger*, *Adv. Environ. Res.*, 2002, **7**(1), 239–247.
- 75 M. Costa and C. B. Klein, Toxicity and carcinogenicity of chromium compounds in humans, *Crit. Rev. Toxicol.*, 2006, **36**(2), 155–163.
- 76 M. Ismail, K. Akhtar, M. I. Khan, T. Kamal, M. A. Khan and A. Asiri, *et al.*, Pollution, toxicity and carcinogenicity of organic dyes and their catalytic bio-remediation, *Curr. Pharm. Des.*, 2019, **25**(34), 3645–3663.
- 77 A. Tkaczyk, K. Mitrowska and A. Posyniak, Synthetic organic dyes as contaminants of the aquatic environment and their implications for ecosystems: A review, *Sci. Total Environ.*, 2020, **717**, 137222.
- 78 T. Islam, M. R. Repon, T. Islam, Z. Sarwar and M. M. Rahman, Impact of textile dyes on health and ecosystem: A review of structure, causes, and potential solutions, *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, 2023, **30**(4), 9207–9242.
- 79 O. A. Yildirim, M. Bahadır and E. Pehlivan, Detrimental effects of commonly used textile dyes on the aquatic environment and human health—a review, *Fresenius Environ. Bull.*, 2022, **31**, 9329–9345.
- 80 K. Ramamurthy, P. S. Priya, R. Murugan and J. Arockiaraj, Hues of risk: investigating genotoxicity and environmental impacts of azo textile dyes, *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, 2024, 1–22.
- 81 F. M. D. Chequer, D. J. Dorta and D. P. de Oliveira, Azo dyes and their metabolites: does the discharge of the azo dye into water bodies represent human and ecological risks, *Adv. Treat. Text Effl.*, 2011, **48**, 28–48.
- 82 S. Mishra and A. Maiti, The efficacy of bacterial species to decolourise reactive azo, anthroquinone and triphenylmethane dyes from wastewater: a review, *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, 2018, **25**, 8286–8314.



- 83 M. Asgher and H. N. Bhatti, Evaluation of thermodynamics and effect of chemical treatments on sorption potential of Citrus waste biomass for removal of anionic dyes from aqueous solutions, *Ecol. Eng.*, 2012, **38**(1), 79–85.
- 84 M. Rafatullah, O. Sulaiman, R. Hashim and A. Ahmad, Adsorption of methylene blue on low-cost adsorbents: a review, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2010, **177**(1–3), 70–80.
- 85 M. A. Ahmad, N. S. Afandi and O. S. Bello, Optimization of process variables by response surface methodology for malachite green dye removal using lime peel activated carbon, *Appl. Water Sci.*, 2017, **7**, 717–727.
- 86 H. Pan, J. Feng, G.-X. He, C. E. Cerniglia and H. Chen, Evaluation of impact of exposure of Sudan azo dyes and their metabolites on human intestinal bacteria, *Anaerobe*, 2012, **18**(4), 445–453.
- 87 L. Rout, A. Kumar, R. S. Dhaka, G. N. Reddy, S. Giri and P. Dash, Bimetallic Au-Cu alloy nanoparticles on reduced graphene oxide support: Synthesis, catalytic activity and investigation of synergistic effect by DFT analysis, *Appl. Catal., A*, 2017, **538**, 107–122.
- 88 A. E. Ramírez-Rodríguez, L. Morales-Barrera and E. Cristiani-Urbina, Continuous biosorption of acid red 27 azo dye by *Eichhornia crassipes* leaves in a packed-bed column, *Sci. Rep.*, 2021, **11**(1), 18413.
- 89 M. A. Behnajady, N. Modirshahla, N. Daneshvar and M. Rabbani, Photocatalytic degradation of CI Acid Red 27 by immobilized ZnO on glass plates in continuous-mode, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2007, **140**(1–2), 257–263.
- 90 O. P. Rocha, C. A. Cesila, E. M. Christovam, S. B. de Moraes Barros, M. V. B. Zanoni and D. P. De Oliveira, Ecotoxicological risk assessment of the “Acid Black 210” dye, *Toxicology*, 2017, **376**, 113–119.
- 91 R. M. M. dos Santos, R. G. L. Gonçalves, V. R. L. Constantino, C. V. Santilli, P. D. Borges and J. Tronto, *et al.*, Adsorption of Acid Yellow 42 dye on calcined layered double hydroxide: Effect of time, concentration, pH and temperature, *Appl. Clay Sci.*, 2017, **140**, 132–139.
- 92 Y. Kaur, T. Jasrotia, R. Kumar, G. R. Chaudhary and S. Chaudhary, Adsorptive removal of eriochrome black T (EBT) dye by using surface active low cost zinc oxide nanoparticles: A comparative overview, *Chemosphere*, 2021, **278**, 130366.
- 93 X. Tan, Y. Liu, Y. Gu, S. Liu, G. Zeng and X. Cai, *et al.*, Biochar pyrolyzed from MgAl-layered double hydroxides pre-coated ramie biomass (*Boehmeria nivea* (L.) Gaud.): characterization and application for crystal violet removal, *J. Environ. Manage.*, 2016, **184**, 85–93.
- 94 W. A. Shaikh, S. Chakraborty and R. U. Islam, UV-assisted photo-catalytic degradation of anionic dye (Congo red) using biosynthesized silver nanoparticles: a green catalysis, *Desalin. Water Treat.*, 2018, **130**, 232–242.
- 95 N. K. Nga, N. T. T. Chau and P. H. Viet, Preparation and characterization of a chitosan/MgO composite for the effective removal of reactive blue 19 dye from aqueous solution, *J. Sci. Adv. Mater. Dev.*, 2020, **5**(1), 65–72.
- 96 D. Nugroho, K. Wannakan, S. Nanan and R. Benchawattananon, The Synthesis of carbon dots// zincoxide (CDs/ZnO-H400) by using hydrothermal methods for degradation of ofloxacin antibiotics and reactive red azo dye (RR141), *Sci. Rep.*, 2024, **14**(1), 2455.
- 97 Z. Yaqoob, S. A. Batool, M. Abdul Basit, K. Konain, R. A. Malik and S. U. Rehman, *et al.*, Hydrothermal synthesis of carbon dots incorporated in magnetite iron oxide nanoparticles for potential targeted brain cancer therapy: In-Vitro study, *Mater. Chem. Phys.*, 2024, **324**, 129698. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S025405842400823X>.
- 98 M. Wang, K. Zhang, F. Ji, Y. Guo, C. Wang and S. Wang, *et al.*, CDs/ZnO composite material with solid state fluorescence performance for quantitative determination of methyl red content and antibacterial properties, *J. Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 2021, **104**, 179–185. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1226086X2100469X>.
- 99 W. Zhao, L. Yan, H. Gu, Z. Li, Y. Wang and Q. Luo, *et al.*, Zinc oxide coated carbon dot nanoparticles as electron transport layer for inverted polymer solar cells, *ACS Appl. Energy Mater.*, 2020, **3**(11), 11388–11397.
- 100 R. Duarah and N. Karak, Hyperbranched polyurethane/reduced carbon dot-zinc oxide nanocomposite-mediated solar-assisted photocatalytic degradation of organic contaminant: An approach towards environmental remediation, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2019, **370**, 716–728. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1385894719307235>.
- 101 T. Robinson, G. McMullan, R. Marchant and P. Nigam, Remediation of dyes in textile effluent: a critical review on current treatment technologies with a proposed alternative, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2001, **77**(3), 247–255.
- 102 M. Sarro, N. P. Gule, E. Laurenti, R. Gamberini, M. C. Paganini and P. E. Mallon, *et al.*, ZnO-based materials and enzymes hybrid systems as highly efficient catalysts for recalcitrant pollutants abatement, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2018, **334**, 2530–2538.
- 103 S. F. Ahmed, M. Mofijur, S. Nuzhat, A. T. Chowdhury, N. Rafa and M. A. Uddin, *et al.*, Recent developments in physical, biological, chemical, and hybrid treatment techniques for removing emerging contaminants from wastewater, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2021, **416**, 125912.
- 104 A. Ahmad, S. H. Mohd-Setapar, C. S. Chuong, A. Khatoon, W. A. Wani and R. Kumar, *et al.*, Recent advances in new generation dye removal technologies: novel search for approaches to reprocess wastewater, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**(39), 30801–30818.
- 105 V. D. Gosavi and S. Sharma, A general review on various treatment methods for textile wastewater, *J. Environ. Sci. Comput. Sci. Eng. Technol.*, 2014, **3**(1), 29–39.
- 106 Y. K. Leong and J.-S. Chang, Bioremediation of heavy metals using microalgae: recent advances and mechanisms, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2020, **303**, 122886.
- 107 T. Fazal, A. Mushtaq, F. Rehman, A. U. Khan, N. Rashid and W. Farooq, *et al.*, Bioremediation of textile wastewater and successive biodiesel production using microalgae, *Renewable Sustainable Energy Rev.*, 2018, **82**, 3107–3126.
- 108 T. Fazal, M. S. U. Rehman, F. Javed, M. Akhtar, A. Mushtaq and A. Hafeez, *et al.*, Integrating bioremediation of textile



- wastewater with biodiesel production using microalgae (*Chlorella vulgaris*), *Chemosphere*, 2021, **281**, 130758.
- 109 M. B. Ceretta, D. Nercessian and E. A. Wolski, Current trends on role of biological treatment in integrated treatment technologies of textile wastewater, *Front. Microbiol.*, 2021, **12**, 651025.
 - 110 A. Singh, D. B. Pal, A. Mohammad, A. Alhazmi, S. Haque and T. Yoon, *et al.*, Biological remediation technologies for dyes and heavy metals in wastewater treatment: New insight, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2022, **343**, 126154.
 - 111 F. Torrades and J. García-Montaña, Using central composite experimental design to optimize the degradation of real dye wastewater by Fenton and photo-Fenton reactions, *Dye Pigment*, 2014, **100**, 184–189.
 - 112 R. Javaid and U. Y. Qazi, Catalytic oxidation process for the degradation of synthetic dyes: an overview, *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, 2019, **16**(11), 2066.
 - 113 A. R. Tehrani-Bagha, N. M. Mahmoodi and F. M. Menger, Degradation of a persistent organic dye from colored textile wastewater by ozonation, *Desalination*, 2010, **260**(1–3), 34–38.
 - 114 K. J. Heo, S. Bin Jeong, J. Shin, G. B. Hwang, H. S. Ko and Y. Kim, *et al.*, Water-repellent TiO₂-organic dye-based air filters for efficient visible-light-activated photochemical inactivation against bioaerosols, *Nano Lett.*, 2020, **21**(4), 1576–1583.
 - 115 A. S. M. Nur, M. Sultana, A. Mondal, S. Islam, F. N. Robel and A. Islam, *et al.*, A review on the development of elemental and codoped TiO₂ photocatalysts for enhanced dye degradation under UV-vis irradiation, *J. Water Proc. Eng.*, 2022, **47**, 102728.
 - 116 V. Katheresan, J. Kansedo and S. Y. Lau, Efficiency of various recent wastewater dye removal methods: A review, *J. Environ. Chem. Eng.*, 2018, **6**(4), 4676–4697.
 - 117 Z. Wang, M. Xue, K. Huang and Z. Liu, Textile dyeing wastewater treatment, *Adv. Treat Text Effl.*, 2011, **5**, 91–116.
 - 118 E. Semenzin, E. Giubilato, E. Badetti, M. Picone, A. Volpi Ghirardini and D. Hristozov, *et al.*, Guiding the development of sustainable nano-enabled products for the conservation of works of art: proposal for a framework implementing the Safe by Design concept, *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, 2019, **26**, 26146–26158.
 - 119 M. G. Jones, R. Blonder, G. E. Gardner, V. Albe, M. Falvo and J. Chevrier, Nanotechnology and nanoscale science: Educational challenges, *Int. J. Sci. Educ.*, 2013, **35**(9), 1490–1512.
 - 120 M. Nasrollahzadeh, S. M. Sajadi, M. Sajjadi and Z. Issaabadi, *An introduction to nanotechnology*, *Interface science and technology*, Elsevier, 2019, pp. 1–27.
 - 121 A. Naseer, Role of nanocomposites and nano adsorbents for heavy metals removal and dyes. An overview, *Desalin. Water Treat.*, 2024, 100662.
 - 122 M. Rajabi, K. Mahanpoor and O. Moradi, Removal of dye molecules from aqueous solution by carbon nanotubes and carbon nanotube functional groups: critical review, *RSC Adv.*, 2017, **7**(74), 47083–47090.
 - 123 Y. Liu, G. Qiu, A. Yan, Y. Liu, Y. Niu and R. Qu, *et al.*, Preparation of metal organic framework materials with defects via a mixed-metallic centers strategy for enhanced removal of organic dye, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2023, **370**, 121016.
 - 124 E. Dadvar, R. R. Kalantary, H. Ahmad Panahi and M. Peyravi, Efficiency of Polymeric Membrane Graphene Oxide-TiO₂ for Removal of Azo Dye, *J. Chem.*, 2017, **2017**(1), 6217987.
 - 125 A. F. Al Naim, Mesoporous and nanoflowers (ZnO₂) via a hydrothermal technique for dye removal and antibacterial applications, *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, 2023, **151**, 110575.
 - 126 Q. Liu, X. Zhu, L. Zhong, S. Zhang, X. Luo and Q. Liu, *et al.*, Recent advances in the applications of nanozymes for the efficient detection/removal of organic pollutants: a review, *Environ. Sci.: Nano*, 2022, **9**(4), 1212–1235.
 - 127 M. Zhang, Q. Yao, C. Lu, Z. Li and W. Wang, Layered double hydroxide-carbon dot composite: high-performance adsorbent for removal of anionic organic dye, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2014, **6**(22), 20225–20233.
 - 128 J. O. Tijani, O. O. Fatoba, G. Madzivire and L. F. Petrik, A review of combined advanced oxidation technologies for the removal of organic pollutants from water, *Water, Air, Soil Pollut.*, 2014, **225**, 1–30.
 - 129 X. Hu, H. Zhao, Y. Liang, F. Chen, J. Li and R. Chen, Broad-spectrum response NCQDs/Bi₂O₂CO₃ heterojunction nanosheets for ciprofloxacin photodegradation: Unraveling the unique roles of NCQDs upon different light irradiation, *Chemosphere*, 2021, **264**, 128434. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0045653520326291>.
 - 130 A. M. A. Saputra, A. F. R. Piliang, Dellyansyah, Marpongah-tun, Andriyani and R. Goei, *et al.*, Synthesis, properties, and utilization of carbon quantum dots as photocatalysts on degradation of organic dyes: A mini review, *Catal. Commun.*, 2024, **187**, 106914. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1566736724000748>.
 - 131 H. Li, Z. Kang, Y. Liu and S. T. Lee, Carbon nanodots: Synthesis, properties and applications, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2012, **22**(46), 24230–24253.
 - 132 J. Zhang, Y. Cao, P. Zhao, T. Xie, Y. Lin and Z. Mu, Visible-light-driven pollutants degradation with carbon quantum dots/N-TiO₂ under mild condition: Facile preparation, dramatic performance and deep mechanism insight, *Colloids Surf.*, 2020, **601**, 125019.
 - 133 H. Safardoust-Hojaghan and M. Salavati-Niasari, Degradation of methylene blue as a pollutant with N-doped graphene quantum dot/titanium dioxide nanocomposite, *J. Clean Prod.*, 2017, **148**, 31–36.
 - 134 K. P. Gopinath, N. V. Madhav, A. Krishnan, R. Malolan and G. Rangarajan, Present applications of titanium dioxide for the photocatalytic removal of pollutants from water: A review, *J. Environ. Manage.*, 2020, **270**, 110906.
 - 135 S. Limsakul, C. Thanachayanont, A. Siyasukh, M. Jaideekard, S. Yimklan and P. Kijjanapanich, *et al.*, High efficiency azo dye removal via a combination of adsorption and photocatalytic processes using heterojunction Titanium dioxide nanoparticles on hierarchical porous carbon, *Environ. Res.*, 2024, **260**, 119627.



- 136 S. Feizpoor, A. Habibi-Yangjeh and K. Yubuta, Integration of carbon dots and polyaniline with TiO₂ nanoparticles: substantially enhanced photocatalytic activity to removal various pollutants under visible light, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., A*, 2018, **367**, 94–104.
- 137 X. Jin, R. Che, J. Yang, Y. Liu, X. Chen and Y. Jiang, *et al.*, Activated carbon and carbon quantum dots/titanium dioxide composite based on waste rice noodles: simultaneous synthesis and application in water pollution control, *Nanomaterials*, 2022, **12**(3), 472.
- 138 J. Pan, Y. Sheng, J. Zhang, J. Wei, P. Huang and X. Zhang, *et al.*, Preparation of carbon quantum dots/TiO₂ nanotubes composites and their visible light catalytic applications, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**(42), 18082–18086.
- 139 Y. Jin, W. Tang, J. Wang, F. Ren, Z. Chen and Z. Sun, *et al.*, Construction of biomass derived carbon quantum dots modified TiO₂ photocatalysts with superior photocatalytic activity for methylene blue degradation, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2023, **932**, 167627.
- 140 T. T. V. Nu, N. H. T. Tran, P. L. Truong, B. T. Phan, M. T. N. Dinh and V.-P. Dinh, *et al.*, Green synthesis of microalgae-based carbon dots for decoration of TiO₂ nanoparticles in enhancement of organic dye photodegradation, *Environ. Res.*, 2022, **206**, 112631.
- 141 Z. W. Heng, W. C. Chong, Y. L. Pang, L. C. Sim and C. H. Koo, Photocatalytic degradation of organic pollutants using green oil palm frond-derived carbon quantum dots/titanium dioxide as multifunctional photocatalysts under visible light radiation, *Chin. J. Chem. Eng.*, 2022, **51**, 21–34.
- 142 Y. Hou, Q. Lu, H. Wang, H. Li, Y. Zhang and S. Zhang, One-pot electrochemical synthesis of carbon dots/TiO₂ nanocomposites with excellent visible light photocatalytic activity, *Mater. Lett.*, 2016, **173**, 13–17.
- 143 S. Mallakpour, V. Behranvand and F. Mallakpour, Synthesis of alginate/carbon nanotube/carbon dot/fluoroapatite/TiO₂ beads for dye photocatalytic degradation under ultraviolet light, *Carbohydr. Polym.*, 2019, **224**, 115138.
- 144 S. Kim, H. Chang, J.-Y. Choi, Y. Song and M. J. Heller, Ultrathin sub-3 nm nitrogen-doped graphene quantum dot layers coated TiO₂ nanocomposites as high-performance photocatalysts, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2019, **714**, 1–5.
- 145 P. S. Saud, B. Pant, A.-M. Alam, Z. K. Ghouri, M. Park and H.-Y. Kim, Carbon quantum dots anchored TiO₂ nanofibers: Effective photocatalyst for waste water treatment, *Ceram. Int.*, 2015, **41**(9), 11953–11959.
- 146 Z. Guo, H. Wu, M. Li, T. Tang, J. Wen and X. Li, Phosphorus-doped graphene quantum dots loaded on TiO₂ for enhanced photodegradation, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2020, **526**, 146724.
- 147 C. Wang, K. Yang, X. Wei, S. Ding, F. Tian and F. Li, One-pot solvothermal synthesis of carbon dots/Ag nanoparticles/TiO₂ nanocomposites with enhanced photocatalytic performance, *Ceram. Int.*, 2018, **44**(18), 22481–22488.
- 148 H. Tian, K. Shen, X. Hu, L. Qiao and W. N. Zheng, S co-doped graphene quantum dots-graphene-TiO₂ nanotubes composite with enhanced photocatalytic activity, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2017, **691**, 369–377.
- 149 R. Atchudan, Perumal S. Edison, R. Vinodh and Y. R. Lee, *In situ* green synthesis of nitrogen-doped carbon dots for bioimaging and TiO₂ nanoparticles@ nitrogen-doped carbon composite for photocatalytic degradation of organic pollutants, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2018, **766**, 12–24.
- 150 J. Zhang, X. Zhang, S. Dong, X. Zhou and S. Dong, N-doped carbon quantum dots/TiO₂ hybrid composites with enhanced visible light driven photocatalytic activity toward dye wastewater degradation and mechanism insight, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., A*, 2016, **325**, 104–110.
- 151 M. Shafae, E. K. Goharshadi, M. Mashreghi and M. Sadeghinia, TiO₂ nanoparticles and TiO₂@ graphene quantum dots nanocomposites as effective visible/solar light photocatalysts, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., A*, 2018, **357**, 90–102.
- 152 L.-S. Li and L. Xu, Highly fluorescent N, S, P tri-doped carbon dots for Cl[−] detection and their assistance of TiO₂ as the catalyst in the degradation of methylene blue, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., A*, 2020, **401**, 112772.
- 153 C. Cheng, D. Lu, B. Shen, Y. Liu, J. Lei and L. Wang, *et al.*, Mesoporous silica-based carbon dot/TiO₂ photocatalyst for efficient organic pollutant degradation, *Microporous Mesoporous Mater.*, 2016, **226**, 79–87.
- 154 Y.-Q. Zhang, D.-K. Ma, Y.-G. Zhang, W. Chen and S.-M. Huang, N-doped carbon quantum dots for TiO₂-based photocatalysts and dye-sensitized solar cells, *Nano Energy*, 2013, **2**(5), 545–552.
- 155 D. Pan, J. Jiao, Z. Li, Y. Guo, C. Feng and Y. Liu, *et al.*, Efficient separation of electron-hole pairs in graphene quantum dots by TiO₂ heterojunctions for dye degradation, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2015, **3**(10), 2405–2413.
- 156 F. Li, M. Li, Y. Luo, M. Li, X. Li and J. Zhang, *et al.*, The synergistic effect of pyridinic nitrogen and graphitic nitrogen of nitrogen-doped graphene quantum dots for enhanced TiO₂ nanocomposites' photocatalytic performance, *Catalysts*, 2018, **8**(10), 438.
- 157 N.-Q. Ou, H.-J. Li, B.-W. Lyu, B.-J. Gui, X. Sun and D.-J. Qian, *et al.*, Facet-dependent interfacial charge transfer in TiO₂/nitrogen-doped graphene quantum dots heterojunctions for visible-light driven photocatalysis, *Catalysts*, 2019, **9**(4), 345.
- 158 J. Rawal, U. Kamran, M. Park, B. Pant and S.-J. Park, Nitrogen and sulfur co-doped graphene quantum dots anchored TiO₂ nanocomposites for enhanced photocatalytic activity, *Catalysts*, 2022, **12**(5), 548.
- 159 K. H. Leong, S. Y. Fong, P. F. Lim, L. C. Sim and P. Saravanan, Physical mixing of N-doped graphene quantum dots functionalized TiO₂ for sustainable degradation of methylene blue, *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, IOP Publishing, 2018, p. 12009.
- 160 X. Sun, H.-J. Li, N. Ou, B. Lyu, B. Gui and S. Tian, *et al.*, Visible-light driven TiO₂ photocatalyst coated with graphene quantum dots of tunable nitrogen doping, *Molecules*, 2019, **24**(2), 344.
- 161 Z. Niazi, E. K. Goharshadi, M. Mashreghi and M. N. Jorabchi, Highly efficient solar photocatalytic degradation



- of a textile dye by TiO₂/graphene quantum dots nanocomposite, *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.*, 2021, **20**(1), 87–99.
- 162 R. T. Hussain, M. S. Hossain and J. H. Shariffuddin, Green synthesis and photocatalytic insights: A review of zinc oxide nanoparticles in wastewater treatment, *Mater. Today Sustainable*, 2024, 100764.
 - 163 F. A. Jan, R. Ullah, N. Ullah and M. Usman, Exploring the environmental and potential therapeutic applications of Myrtus communis assisted synthesized zinc oxide (ZnO) and iron doped zinc oxide (Fe–ZnO) nanoparticles, *J. Saudi Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **25**(7), 101278.
 - 164 M. K. Barman, P. Mitra, R. Bera, S. Das, A. Pramanik and A. Parta, An efficient charge separation and photocurrent generation in the carbon dot–zinc oxide nanoparticle composite, *Nanoscale*, 2017, **9**(20), 6791–6799.
 - 165 Y. Su, M. Xie, X. Lu, H. Wei, H. Geng and Z. Yang, *et al.*, Facile synthesis and photoelectric properties of carbon dots with upconversion fluorescence using arc-synthesized carbon by-products, *RSC Adv.*, 2014, **4**(10), 4839–4842.
 - 166 S. Muthulingam, K. Bin Bae, R. Khan, I.-H. Lee and P. Uthirakumar, Improved daylight-induced photocatalytic performance and suppressed photocorrosion of N-doped ZnO decorated with carbon quantum dots, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**(57), 46247–46251.
 - 167 S. Kumar, A. Dhiman, P. Sudhagar and V. Krishnan, ZnO-graphene quantum dots heterojunctions for natural sunlight-driven photocatalytic environmental remediation, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2018, **447**, 802–815.
 - 168 A. Sekar and R. Yadav, Green fabrication of zinc oxide supported carbon dots for visible light-responsive photocatalytic decolourization of Malachite Green dye: Optimization and kinetic studies, *Optik*, 2021, **242**, 167311.
 - 169 S. Muthulingam, I.-H. Lee and P. Uthirakumar, Highly efficient degradation of dyes by carbon quantum dots/N-doped zinc oxide (CQD/N-ZnO) photocatalyst and its compatibility on three different commercial dyes under daylight, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2015, **455**, 101–109.
 - 170 L. Fu, Y. Guo, S. Pan, J. Huang and L. Wang, Core-shell type Tourmaline@ ZnO composites equipped with carbon dots for high efficiency photocatalyst, *Surf. Coat. Technol.*, 2019, **359**, 190–196.
 - 171 A. Gamal El-Shamy, New carbon quantum dots nanoparticles decorated zinc peroxide (Cdots/ZnO₂) nanocomposite with superior photocatalytic efficiency for removal of different dyes under UV-A light, *Synth. Met.*, 2020, **267**, 116472.
 - 172 L. Roza, V. Fauzia, M. Y. A. Rahman, I. Isnaeni and P. A. Putro, ZnO nanorods decorated with carbon nanodots and its metal doping as efficient photocatalyst for degradation of methyl blue solution, *Opt. Mater.*, 2020, **109**, 110360.
 - 173 S. Sharma, S. K. Mehta and S. K. Kansal, N doped ZnO/C-dots nanoflowers as visible light driven photocatalyst for the degradation of malachite green dye in aqueous phase, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2017, **699**, 323–333.
 - 174 R. Atchudan, S. Edison Perumal, N. Karthik, D. Karthikeyan and M. Shanmugam, *et al.*, Concurrent synthesis of nitrogen-doped carbon dots for cell imaging and ZnO@ nitrogen-doped carbon sheets for photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., A*, 2018, **350**, 75–85.
 - 175 A. Velumani, P. Sengodan, P. Arumugam, R. Rajendran, S. Santhanam and M. Palanisamy, Carbon quantum dots supported ZnO sphere based photocatalyst for dye degradation application, *Curr. Appl. Phys.*, 2020, **20**(10), 1176–1184.
 - 176 S. Kalaiarasan, P. Uthirakumar, D.-Y. Shin and I.-H. Lee, The degradation profile of high molecular weight textile reactive dyes: A daylight induced photocatalytic activity of ZnO/carbon quantum dot photocatalyst, *Environ. Nanotechnol., Monit. Manage.*, 2021, **15**, 100423.
 - 177 D. G. Ayu, S. Gea, Andriyani, D. J. Telaumbanua, A. F. R. Piliang and M. Harahap, *et al.*, Photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue using N-doped ZnO/carbon dot (N-ZnO/CD) nanocomposites derived from organic soybean, *ACS Omega*, 2023, **8**(17), 14965–14984.
 - 178 F. S. Bhavsar, M. G. Mapari, S. R. Tivalekar, E. G. Naz and D. G. Babar, A Nanocomposite of ZnO and N, P-Co-Doped Carbon Dots for the Photocatalytic Degradation of Various Dyes and their Kinetic Study, *ChemistrySelect*, 2023, **8**(43), e202301821.
 - 179 R. Atchudan, T. Edison, S. Mani, S. Perumal, R. Vinodh and S. Thirunavukkarasu, *et al.*, Facile synthesis of a novel nitrogen-doped carbon dot adorned zinc oxide composite for photodegradation of methylene blue, *Dalt. Trans.*, 2020, **49**(48), 17725–17736.
 - 180 A. Tadesse, M. Hagos, N. Belachew, H. C. A. Murthy and K. Basavaiah, Enhanced photocatalytic degradation of Rhodamine B, antibacterial and antioxidant activities of green synthesised ZnO/N doped carbon quantum dot nanocomposites, *New J. Chem.*, 2021, **45**(46), 21852–21862.
 - 181 H. Liu, H. Li, K. Du and H. Xu, Photocatalytic activity study of ZnO modified with nitrogen–sulfur co-doped carbon quantum dots under visible light, *New J. Chem.*, 2022, **46**(31), 14867–14878.
 - 182 N. Rani, S. Kumar and K. Kumar, Green synthesis of N-doped-carbon dots/ZnO for enhanced photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue dye: optimization of reaction parameters, *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, 2024, **31**(54), 63408–63425.
 - 183 D. D. Suppiah, N. M. Julkapli, S. Sagadevan and M. R. Johan, Eco-friendly green synthesis approach and evaluation of environmental and biological applications of Iron oxide nanoparticles, *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, 2023, **152**, 110700.
 - 184 Y. Guo, L. Zhang, X. Liu, B. Li, D. Tang and W. Liu, *et al.*, Synthesis of magnetic core-shell carbon dot@ MFe₂O₄ (M = Mn, Zn and Cu) hybrid materials and their catalytic properties, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2016, **4**(11), 4044–4055.
 - 185 Y. Guo, D. Tang, L. Zhang, B. Li, A. Iqbal and W. Liu, *et al.*, Synthesis of ultrathin carbon dots-coated iron oxide nanocubes decorated with silver nanoparticles and their excellent catalytic properties, *Ceram. Int.*, 2017, **43**(9), 7311–7320.



- 186 S. Sajjadi, A. Khataee, R. D. C. Soltani and A. N. Hasanazadeh, S co-doped graphene quantum dot-decorated Fe₃O₄ nanostructures: Preparation, characterization and catalytic activity, *J. Phys. Chem. Solids*, 2019, **127**, 140–150.
- 187 P. Chen, X. Zhang, Z. Cheng, Q. Xu, X. Zhang and Y. Liu, *et al.*, Peroxymonosulfate (PMS) activated by magnetic Fe₃O₄ doped carbon quantum dots (CQDs) for degradation of Rhodamine B (RhB) under visible light: DFT calculations and mechanism analysis, *J. Clean Prod.*, 2023, **426**, 139202.
- 188 J. Zhang, M. Kuang, J. Wang, R. Liu, S. Xie and Z. Ji, Fabrication of carbon quantum dots/TiO₂/Fe₂O₃ composites and enhancement of photocatalytic activity under visible light, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2019, **730**, 391–398.
- 189 Y. Lu, Y. Feng, F. Wang, X. Zou, Z.-F. Chen and P. Chen, *et al.*, Facile hydrothermal synthesis of carbon dots (CDs) doped ZnFe₂O₄/TiO₂ hybrid materials with high photocatalytic activity, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., A*, 2018, **353**, 10–18.
- 190 H. Khojasteh, M. Amiri, A. Sohrabi, S. Khanahmadzadeh, M. Salavati-Niasari and H. Moayedi, Synthesis of magnetically reusable Fe₃O₄/TiO₂-N, P co-doped graphene quantum dot nanocomposites using hexachlorocyclophosphazene; high photoluminance property and photocatalytic promoter, *J. Mater. Res. Technol.*, 2020, **9**(2), 1380–1388.
- 191 J. Pan, Y. Zhou, J. Cao, Y. Sheng, Y. Wu and C. Cui, *et al.*, Fabrication of carbon quantum dots modified granular SnO₂ nanotubes for visible light photocatalysis, *Mater. Lett.*, 2016, **170**, 187–191.
- 192 G. S. Jamila, S. Sajjad, S. A. K. Leghari and T. Mahmood, Role of nitrogen doped carbon quantum dots on CuO nano-leaves as solar induced photo catalyst, *J. Phys. Chem. Solids*, 2020, **138**, 109233.
- 193 X. Miao, X. Yue, Z. Ji, X. Shen, H. Zhou and M. Liu, *et al.*, Nitrogen-doped carbon dots decorated on g-C₃N₄/Ag₃PO₄ photocatalyst with improved visible light photocatalytic activity and mechanism insight, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2018, **227**, 459–469.
- 194 M. Ikram, A. Haider, A. Shahzadi, M. Mustajab, M. Fayyaz and A. Ul-Hamid, *et al.*, Efficient scalable co-precipitated carbon dots and silver bromide doped manganese dioxide for catalytic and antimicrobial activity with evidential in-silico analysis, *Surf. Interfaces*, 2024, **44**, 103677.
- 195 K. S. Sharma, A. Mudgal, M. Nair and D. Kumar, AND logic gate supported novel speckled phosphorus-doped carbon dots decorated ZrO₂/CaO/MgO sonocatalysts for efficient MB dye decolorization, *Mater. Chem. Phys.*, 2022, **290**, 126609.
- 196 R. Kannan, A. R. Kim, S. K. Eo, S. H. Kang and D. J. Yoo, Facile one-step synthesis of cerium oxide-carbon quantum dots/RGO nanohybrid catalyst and its enhanced photocatalytic activity, *Ceram. Int.*, 2017, **43**(3), 3072–3079.
- 197 C. Wu, R. Chen, C. Ma, R. Cheng, X. Gao and T. Wang, *et al.*, Construction of upconversion nitrogen doped graphene quantum dots modified BiVO₄ photocatalyst with enhanced visible-light photocatalytic activity, *Ceram. Int.*, 2019, **45**(2), 2088–2096.
- 198 H. Pei, H. Zhang, Z. Mo, R. Guo, N. Liu and Q. Jia, *et al.*, Highly efficient photocatalytic degradation of rhodamine B by conical graphene quantum dots/cerium oxide composite, *Ceram. Int.*, 2020, **46**(3), 3827–3836.
- 199 X. Gao, W. Du, X. Gong, T. T. Nguyen, X. Chen and Z. Song, *et al.*, Carbon quantum dots promote charge transfer of Ce_{0.7}Zr_{0.3}O₂@ Bi₂MoO₆ heterojunction for efficient photo-degradation of RhB in visible region, *Opt. Mater.*, 2020, **105**, 109828.
- 200 H. Yu, Y. Xue, S. Liang and X. Wang, Preparation of a Z-system photocatalyst (oxygen-doped carbon nitride/nitrogen-doped carbon dots/bismuth tetroxide) and its application in a photocatalytic fuel cell, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., A*, 2022, **432**, 114077.
- 201 W. Huang, S. Wang, Q. Zhou, X. Liu, X. Chen and K. Yang, *et al.*, Constructing novel ternary composites of carbon quantum dots/Bi₂MoO₆/graphitic nanofibers with tunable band structure and boosted photocatalytic activity, *Sep. Purif. Technol.*, 2019, **217**, 195–205.
- 202 X. Lin, C. Liu, J. Wang, S. Yang, J. Shi and Y. Hong, Graphitic carbon nitride quantum dots and nitrogen-doped carbon quantum dots co-decorated with BiVO₄ microspheres: a ternary heterostructure photocatalyst for water purification, *Sep. Purif. Technol.*, 2019, **226**, 117–127.
- 203 A. Rahman, M. Imran, A. Haider, A. Shahzadi, A. Ul-Hamid and A. M. Fouda, *et al.*, Surface effect of cesium and graphene quantum dots doped CaO to enhance catalytic dye degradation and bacterial inactivation with *in silico* analysis, *Surf. Interfaces*, 2024, 105510.
- 204 Z. Mu, J. Hua, S. K. Tammina and Y. Yang, Visible light photocatalytic activity of Cu, N co-doped carbon dots/Ag₃PO₄ nanocomposites for neutral red under green LED radiation, *Colloids Surf., A*, 2019, **578**, 123643.
- 205 Z. Qu, J. Wang, J. Tang, X. Shu, X. Liu and Z. Zhang, *et al.*, Carbon quantum dots/KNbO₃ hybrid composites with enhanced visible-light driven photocatalytic activity toward dye waste-water degradation and hydrogen production, *Mol. Catal.*, 2018, **445**, 1–11.
- 206 M. A. B. Siddique, M. Imran, A. Haider, A. Shahzadi, A. Ul-Hamid and W. Nabgan, *et al.*, Enhancing catalytic and antibacterial activity with size-controlled yttrium and graphene quantum dots doped MgO nanostructures: A molecular docking analysis, *Mater. Today Sustainable*, 2024, **25**, 100690.
- 207 T. Ni, Q. Li, Y. Yan, F. Wang, X. Cui and Z. Yang, *et al.*, N, Fe-doped carbon dot decorated gear-shaped WO₃ for highly efficient UV-Vis-NIR-driven photocatalytic performance, *Catalysts*, 2020, **10**(4), 416.
- 208 M. Nekoeinia, F. Salehriahi, O. Moradlou, H. Kazemi and S. Yousefinejad, Enhanced Fenton-like catalytic performance of N-doped graphene quantum dot incorporated CuCo₂O₄, *New J. Chem.*, 2018, **42**(11), 9209–9220.
- 209 Y. Ma, X. Li, Z. Yang, S. Xu, W. Zhang and Y. Su, *et al.*, Morphology control and photocatalysis enhancement by in situ hybridization of cuprous oxide with nitrogen-doped carbon quantum dots, *Langmuir*, 2016, **32**(37), 9418–9427.



- 210 S. Rasool, M. Imran, A. Haider, A. Shahzadi, W. Nabgan and I. Shahzadi, *et al.*, Efficient dye degradation and antibacterial activity of carbon dots/chitosan-doped La₂O₃ nanorods: in silico molecular docking analysis, *ACS Omega*, 2023, **8**(28), 25401–25409.
- 211 X. Liu, Q. Lin, L. Zhao, J. Fang, J. Qi and H. Fan, *et al.*, Wood-supported nitrogen-doped carbon quantum dot@Cu₂O composites for efficient photocatalytic degradation of dye wastewater, *Cellulose*, 2024, **31**(12), 7587–7600.
- 212 T. Selvakumar, M. Rajaram, A. Natarajan, L. Harikrishnan, S. Sasikumar and K. Alwar, *et al.*, Visible light-assisted photocatalytic degradation of organic contaminants using nitrogen-doped graphene quantum dots@ MnCo₂O₄ nano-composite, *J. Mater. Sci.: Mater. Electron.*, 2023, **34**(5), 417.
- 213 M. Shanti, S. Shylaja, G. H. Bindu and M. Areef, N-doped carbon dots/MnO₂ composite for the efficient catalytic reduction of malachite green and methyl violet, *React. Kinet., Mech. Catal.*, 2024, 1–13.
- 214 Y. Wang, J. Chen, Q. Xu, Y. Li, T. Fu and G. Jiang, *et al.*, Novel visible-light-driven S-doped carbon dots/BiOI nano-composites: improved photocatalytic activity and mechanism insight, *J. Mater. Sci.*, 2017, **52**, 7282–7293.

