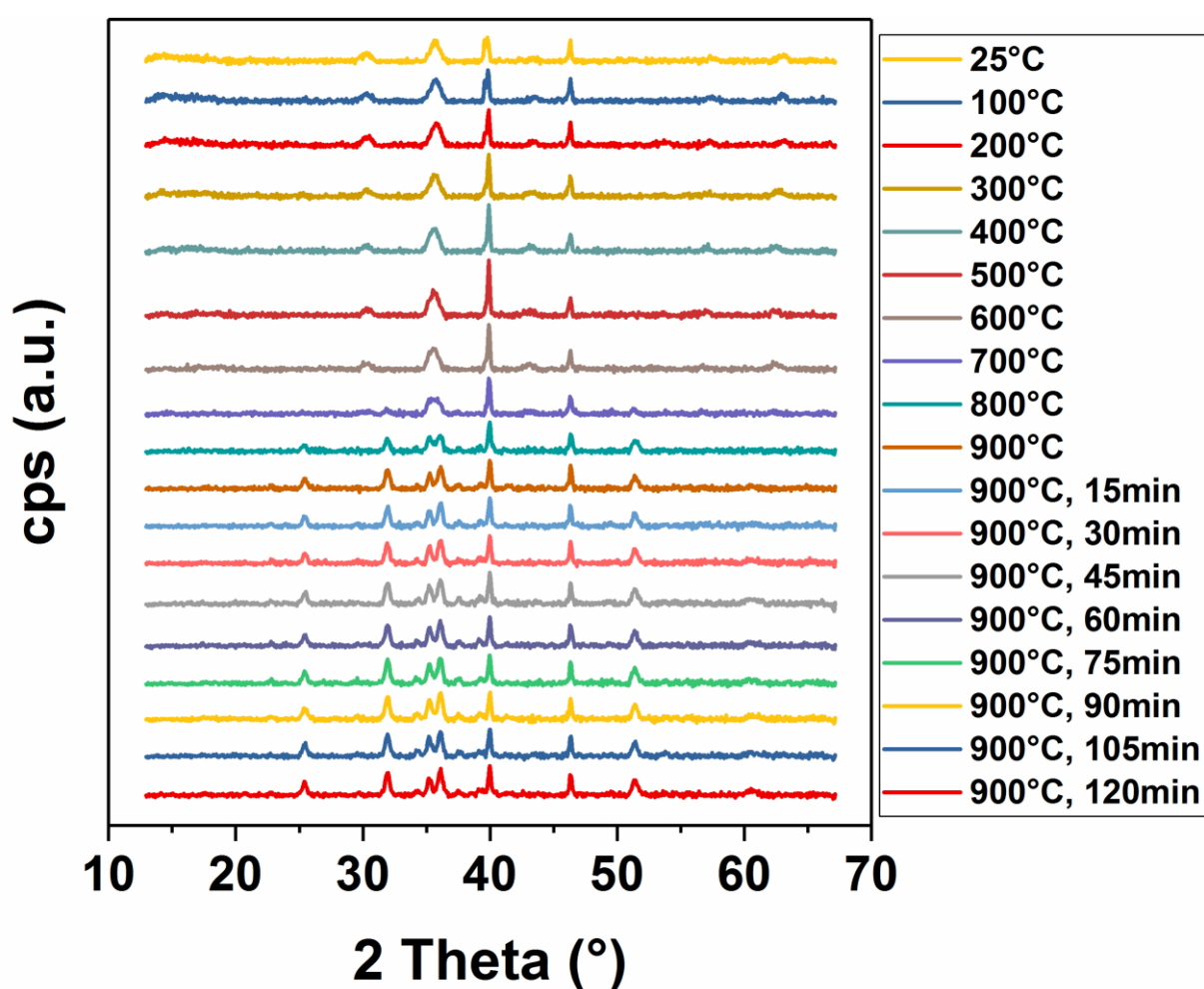


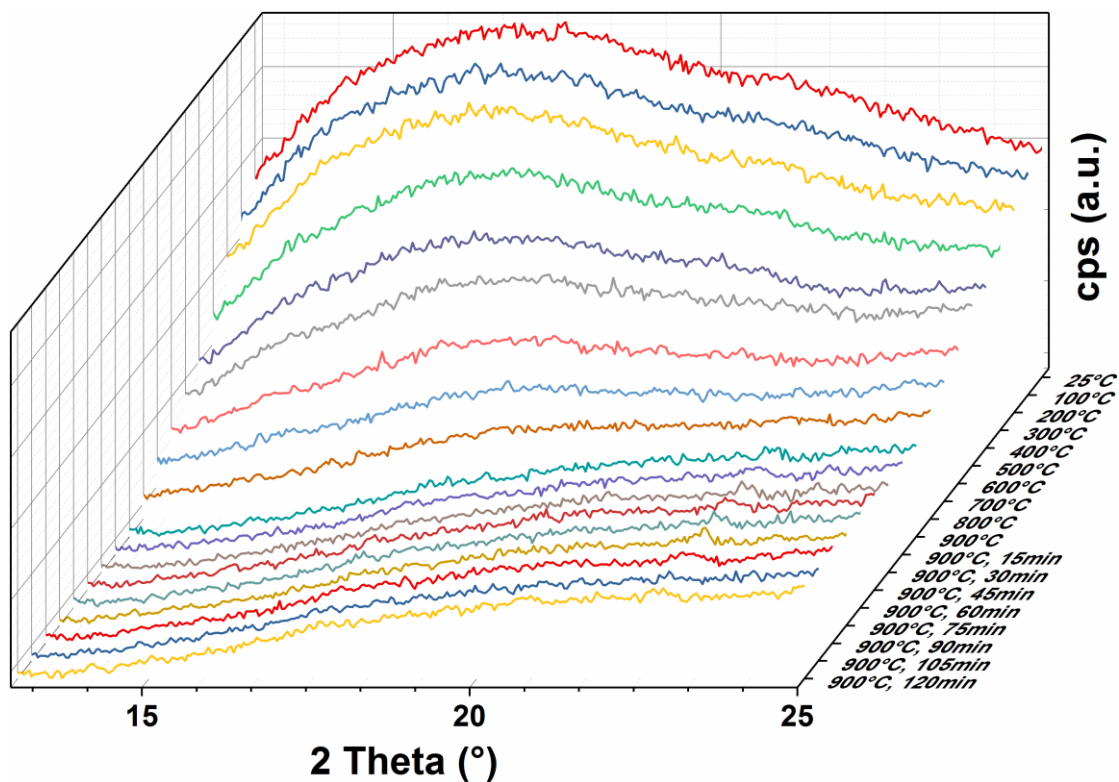
## Supporting Information

### Magnetic Carbon Composite Particles for Dye Adsorption from Water and their Electrochemical Regeneration

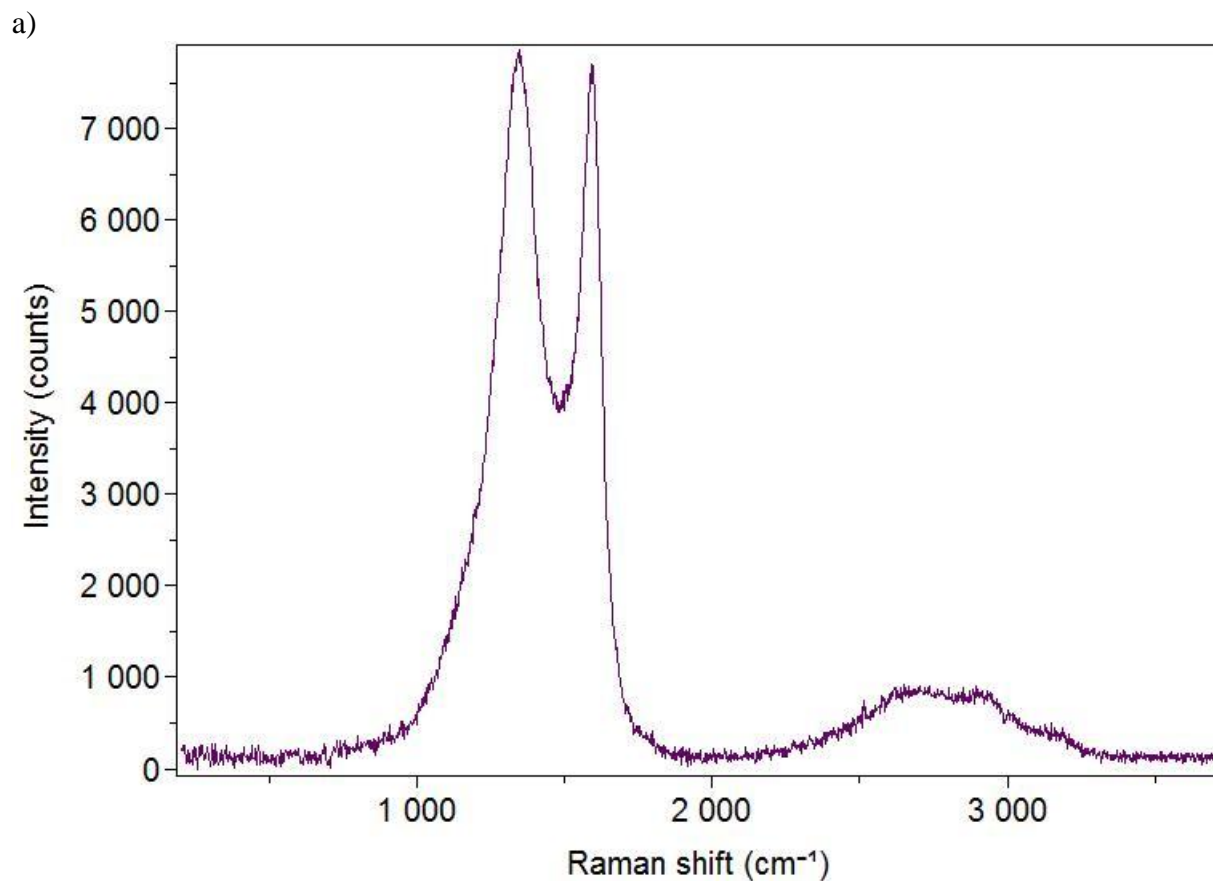
*Michael Schneider, Thomas Ballweg, Lennart Groß, Carsten Gellermann, Angela Sánchez-Sánchez, Vanessa Fierro, Alain Celzard, Karl Mandel\**



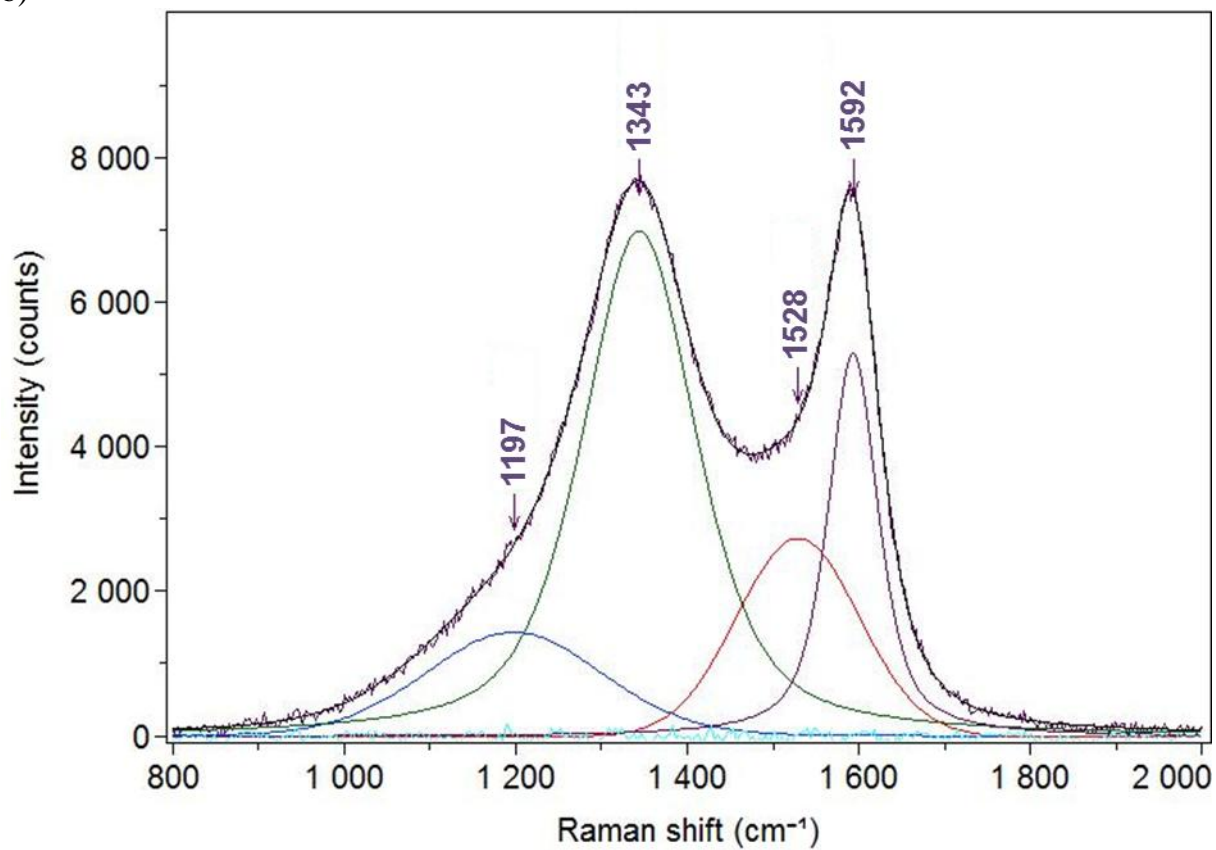
**Figure S1.** Same as Figure 3, but for additional pyrolysis temperatures and times.



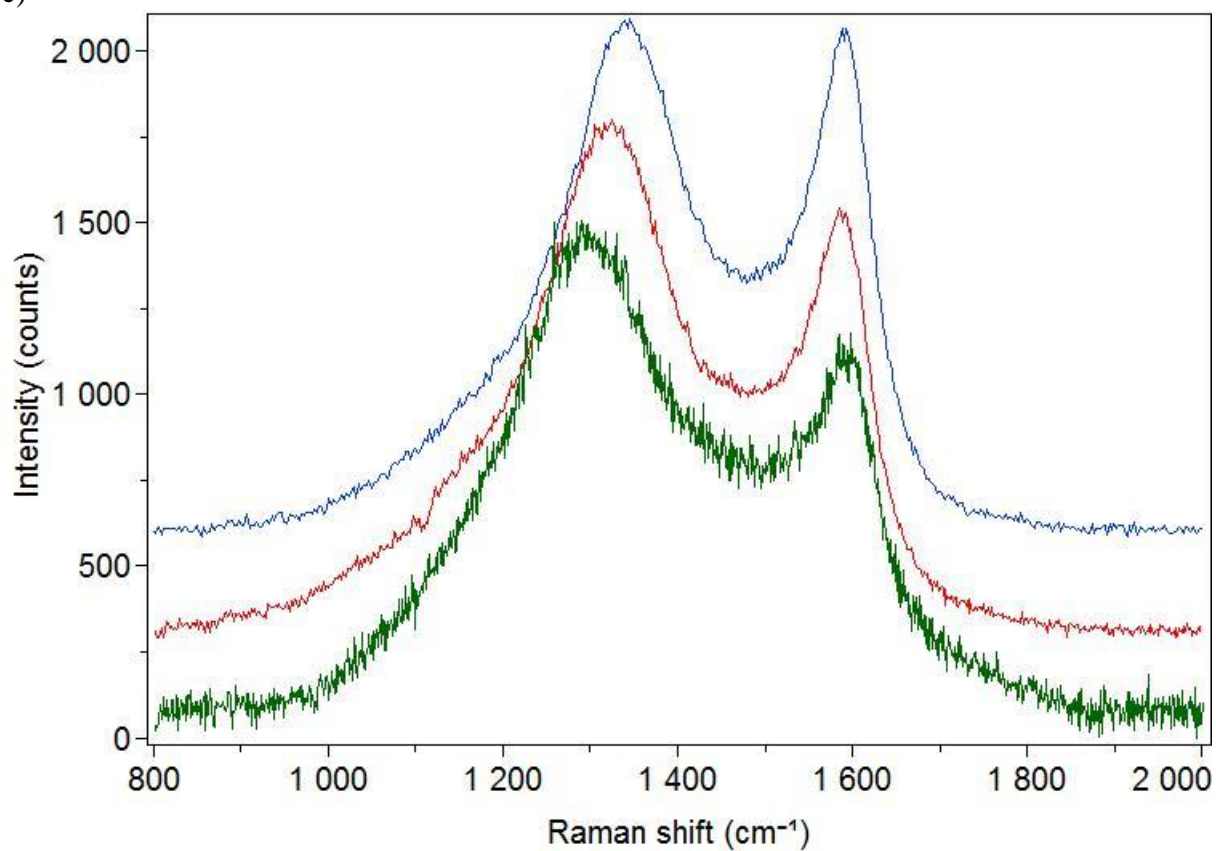
**Figure S2.** Same as Figure S1 but at low Bragg angle, showing the decay of the amorphous halo with increasing temperature.

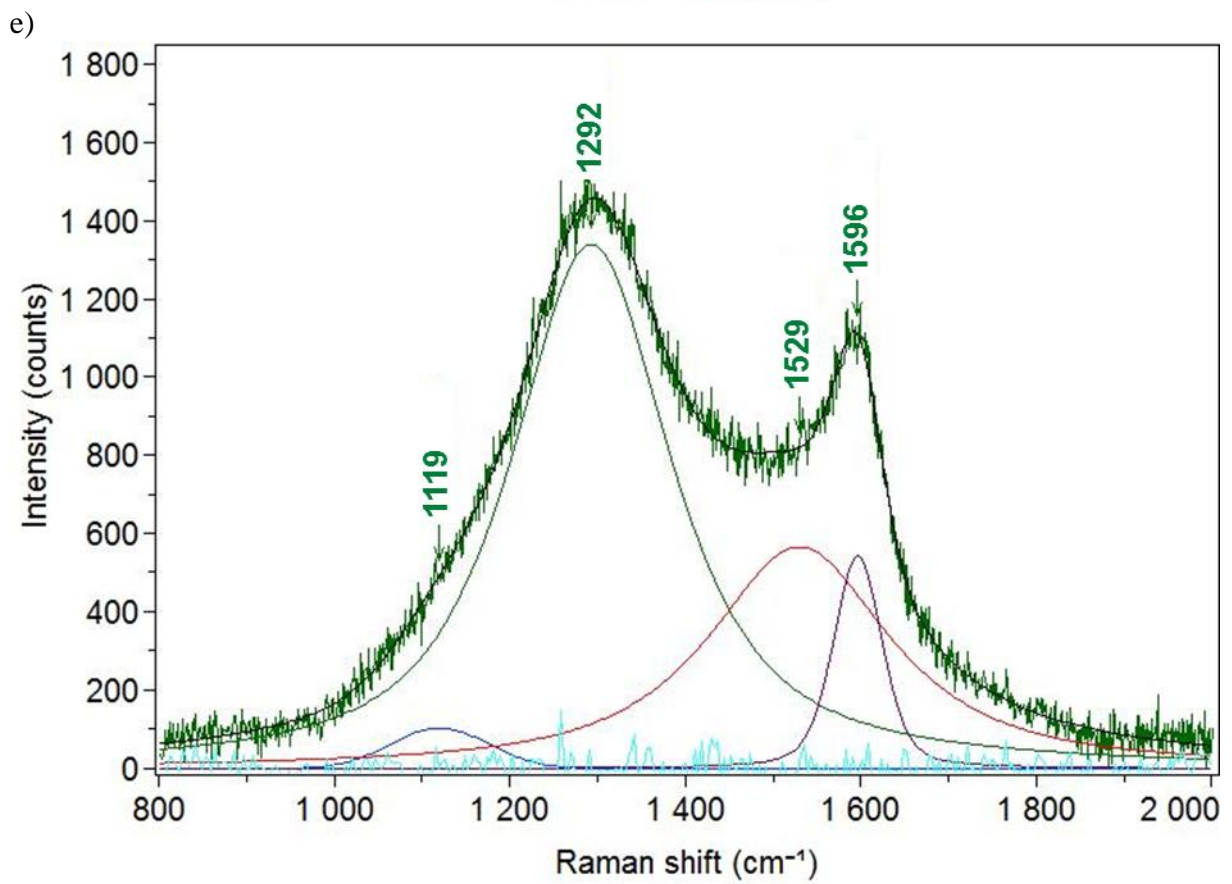
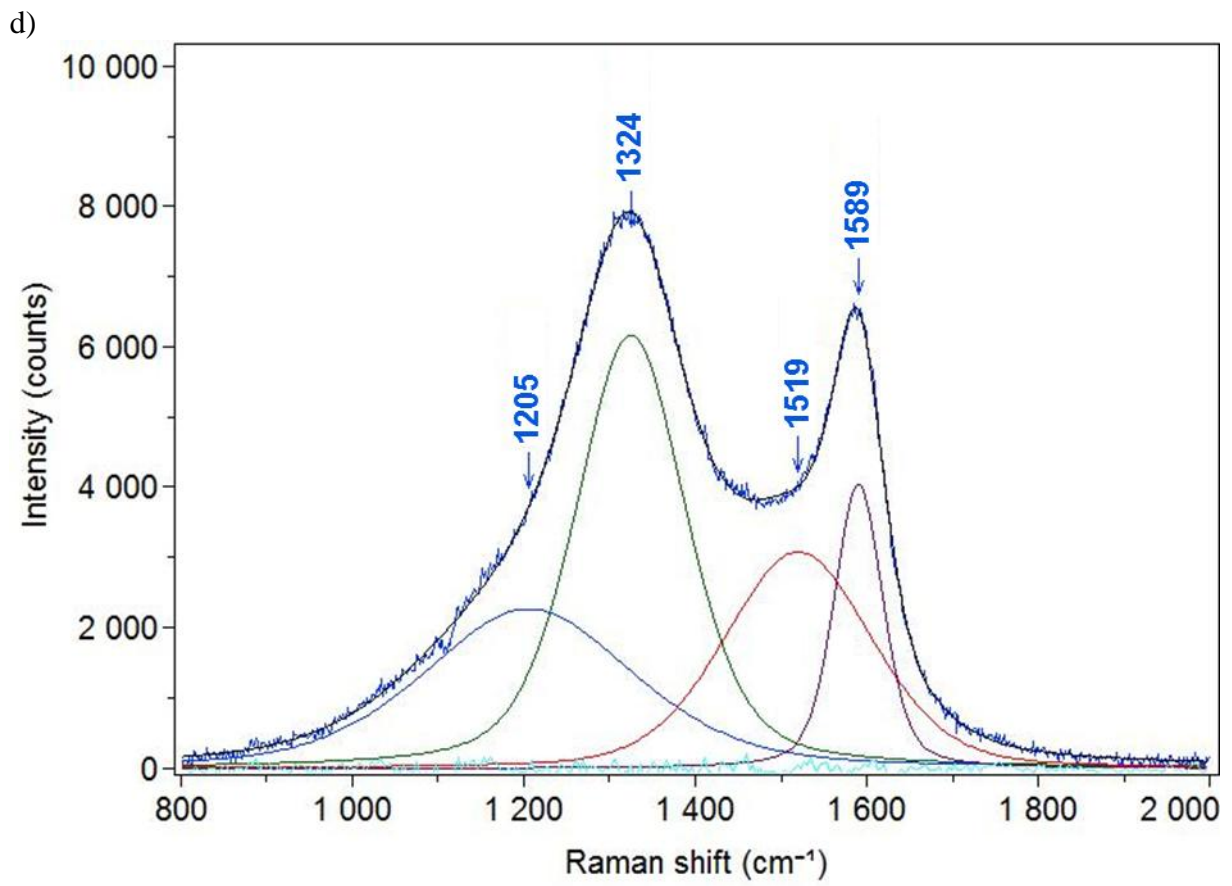


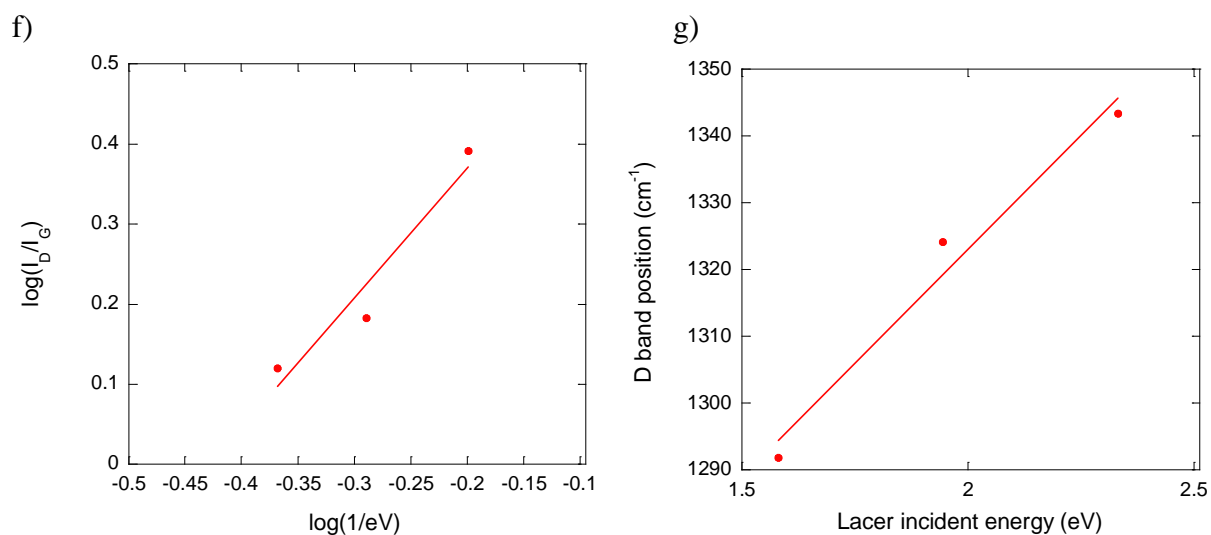
b)



c)







**Figure S3.** Representative Raman spectra of the surface of Fe-X @ SiO<sub>2</sub> @ C microparticles: a) Full-range spectrum obtained with a green laser ( $\lambda = 532$  nm), after baseline correction; b) Zoom of (a) on the 1<sup>st</sup>-order part, and deconvolution into 4 Gaussian-Lorentzian profiles: the residuals of the fits (in light blue color) are nearly zero and merge with the horizontal axis; c) 1<sup>st</sup>-order parts of the spectra obtained at laser wavelengths of 532 nm (top), 638 nm (middle) and 785 nm (bottom curve): for clarity, the spectra were shifted with each other by 300 (arbitrary) units of intensity; d) Same as (b), but for the 638 nm laser; e) Same as (d) but for the 785 nm laser; f) Relationship between D<sub>1</sub>/G intensity ratio, obtained from the data of (b), (d) and (e), and incident laser energy; g) Relationship between the position of D<sub>1</sub> band and the incident laser energy: in (f) and (g), the straight lines are linear fits.