Supplementary Information

Synthesis of amphiphilic carbon quantum dots with phosphorescence properties and their multifunctional applications

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Experimental section

Materials

Isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI), polytetramethylene ether glycol (PTMEG, Mn ~ 1,000), 1,4-butanediol (1,4-BDO), dibutyltindilaurate (DBTDL), and PVA (1788) were purchased from Aladdin Chemistry Co. Ltd, China. 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC. DMEM high glucose medium and fetal bovine serum (FBS) were achieved from Solarbio Science &Technology Co., Ltd (Beijing, China). Other reagents were purchased from the Beijing Chemical Company, China. All the reagents and solvents of analytical reagent grade were used as received and without further purification. Deionized (DI) water (18.2 M Ω .cm at 25 °C) prepared by a Milli-Q (MQ) water system was used throughout all experiments

Synthesis of N-doped CQDs

IPDI (8 g, 36 mmol) was put into a polytetrafluoroethylene vessel that was sealed by an explosion-proof enclosure. Then, raw N-doped CQDs were prepared under 700 W microwave irradiation (CEM MARS6 microwave system, USA) at 250 °C for 10 min. During the irradiation, the colorless liquid became a dark brown solid, indicating the formation of raw CQDs. The obtained raw CQDs were dissolved in ethanol, centrifuged to remove the large particles, and then dialyzed with ethanol through a dialysis membrane (1000 Da) for 72 hours. The final product, over 6.66 g of CQDs, was obtained under reduced pressure.



Fig. S1 HRTEM images of the ACDs.



Fig. S2 Raman spectrum of ACDs.



Fig. S3 Fluorescence decay curves of ACDs in the absence and presence of Fe^{3+} measured with excitation and emission wavelengths of 320 and 375 nm, respectively.



Fig. S4 Fluorescence emission spectra of ACDs dispersed in (a) ethanol and (b) toluene recorded from 300 to 400 nm in 20 nm increments



Fig. S5 Digital images of 0.2 mg/mL ACDs dispersed in ethanol and toluene (left) and their fluorescent images (right) under UV light excitation (365 nm).



Fig. S6 UV–vis absorption spectra of Fe^{3+} and ACDs in the absence and presence of Fe^{3+} .



Fig. S7 Fluorescence excitation and emission spectra of ACDs and UV–vis absorption spectrum of Fe^{3+} .



Fig. S8 Cellular imaging of the ACDs. Washed cells imaged using (a) bright field, and (b) confocal photoluminescence microscopy, and (c) overlap of the corresponding bright field image and the fluorescence image at a single $\lambda = 405$ nm laser excitation.



Fig. S9 TEM image of ACDs/PU composites.



Fig. S10 Fluorescence emission spectra of ACDs/PU composites.



Fig. S11 The time-resolved fluorescence decay trace of ACDs/PU composites.



Fig. S12 TEM image of ACDs/PVA composites.



Fig. S13 Fluorescence emission spectra of ACDs/PVA composites.



Fig. S14 The time-resolved fluorescence decay trace of ACDs/PVA composites.

 $Table \ S1 \ {\rm Atom} \ percentages \ of \ ACDs \ and \ N-doped \ CQDs$

VDC	Composition percentage (%)					
762	ACDs	N-doped CQDs				
С	76.57	81.83				
Ν	13.71	11.47				
0	9.37	6.7				

Table S2 The time resolved phosphorescence and delayed fluorescence decay components ($\lambda_{ex} = 320 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_{em} = 375 \text{ and } 450 \text{ nm}$) of ACDs/PU and ACDs/PVA composites. Where α_i , τ_i are the amplitude and decay time (ms)^a.

Sample	Em	$\alpha_1(\%)$	τ_1 (ms)	α_2 (%)	τ_2 (ms)	α_3 (%)	τ_3 (ms)	$\tau_{ave}(ms)$
	(nm)							
ACDs/PU	450	57.69	0.0114	18.01	0.1825	24.3	0.9273	0.81
composite								
ACDs/PVA	375	10.39	7.221	41.64	66.14	47.97	266.7	230
composites								
ACDs/PVA	450	11.69	13.6	29.34	97.7	85.97	475.9	450
composites								

^a The average lifetimes were calculated using the equation