Supporting Information:

A Dual Solvent Evaporation Route for Preserving Carbon Nanoparticle Fluorescence in Silica Gel and Producing White Light-Emitting Diode

Yan Cui,^a Xinyuan Bu,^b Haoyang Zou,^b Xiaowei Xu,^a Ding Zhou,^b Huiwen Liu,^b Xun

Zhang,^d Yi Liu,^b Hongchen Sun,*a Jinlan Jiang*c and Hao Zhang*b

^{*a*} School of Stomatology, Jilin University, Changchun 130041, P. R. China. E-mail: hcsun@mail.jlu.edu.cn.

^b State Key Laboratory of Supramolecular Structure and Materials, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, P. R. China. E-mail: hao_zhang@jlu.edu.cn.

^c Scientific Research Center, China-Japan Union Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130033, P. R. China. E-mail: jiangjl2003@hotmail.com.

^d Jilin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Changchun 130062 P. R. China.

solvents	quantum yields (%)
CH ₃ COOC ₂ H ₅	3.2
CHCl ₃	2.3
CCl ₄	2.2
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2.1
CH ₃ COCH ₃	2.7

Table S1. Comparison of the photoluminescence quantum yields of C-NPs solution.

Table S2. Comparison of the photoluminescence quantum yields of C-NPs/silica gel composites those are prepared with different ethyl acetate-to-CCl₄ volume ratio.

acetate-to-CCl ₄ volume	quantum
ratio	yields (%)
7:1	0.5
3:1	1.1
1:1	2.0
1:3	0.9
1:7	0.7

Table S3. Comparison of the photoluminescence quantum yields of C-NPs solutionwith different ethyl acetate-to- CCl_4 volume ratio.

acetate-to-CCl ₄ volume	quantum yields
ratio	(%)
3:1	3.1
1:1	3.2
1:3	3.1



Figure S1. TEM images of C-NPs/silica gel composites those are prepared using (a) pure $CH_3COOC_2H_5$, (b) 3:1 $CH_3COOC_2H_5$: CCl_4 , (c) 1:1 $CH_3COOC_2H_5$: CCl_4 , (d) 1:3 $CH_3COOC_2H_5$: CCl_4 , (e) 1:7 $CH_3COOC_2H_5$: CCl_4 , and (f) pure CCl_4 .



Figure S2. PL emission spectra of C-NPs in (a, b) CCl_4 , (c, d) $CH_3COOC_2H_5$, (e, f) $CHCl_3$, (g, h) C_2H_5OH , and (i, j) CH_3COCH_3 with different concentrations.