

Highly fluorescent N, S-co-doped carbon dots: synthesis and multiple applications

Jie Shen^a, Ting Zhang^b, Yan Cai^c, Xiuying Chen^a, Shaoming Shang^{*a}, Juan Li^d

^a*School of Chemical and Material Engineering, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China*

^b*Institute of Cancer, Affiliated hospital of Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China*

^c*School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nantong University, Nantong 226019, China*

^d*National Engineering Laboratory for Cereal Fermentation Technology, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China*

*Corresponding author, E-mail: smshangpaper@163.com

Table S1 Quantitative comparison of chemical bonds in N, S-CDs

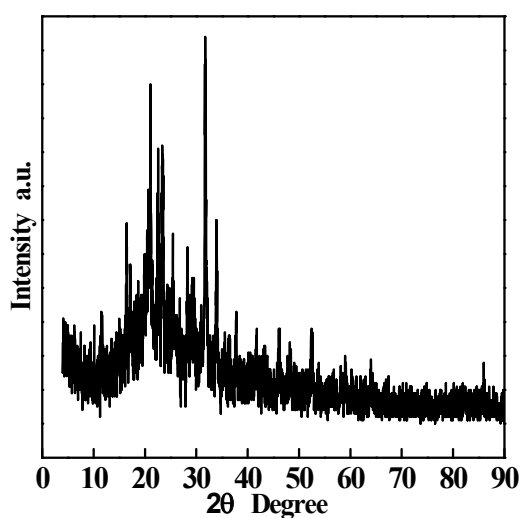
Composition	Chemical bond	Bond fraction (%)	Composition	Chemical bond	Bond fraction (%)
C 1s	C=N/O-C=O	4.88	N 1s	C-N-C	27.90
	C-O	9.59		N=C	9.80
	C-N/C-S	34.53		N-H	62.31
	C-C/C=C	50.99			
O1s	O=C-O	53.17	S 2p	C-S 2p _{1/2}	46.75
	C-O-C	28.44		C-S 2p _{3/2}	53.25
	C=O	18.39			

Table S2 The relationship between excitation wavelength and emission wavelength of N, S-CDs

Excitation wavelength (nm)	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390
Emission Wavelength (nm)	421	431	446	461	465	472	487	506	519

Table S3 The maximal emission wavelengths of N, S-CDs in different solvents under excitation wavelength at 360 nm

solvent	emission wavelength (nm)	solvent	emission wavelength (nm)
Water	450	Ethyl acetate	436
DMSO	432	Tetrahydrofuran	476
Methanol	457	Dichloromethane	428
Ethanol	462	Carbon tetrachloride	436
Acetic acid	420	Heptane	428
Acetone	422	Petroleum ether	408

**Fig. S1** XRD pattern of N, S-CDs

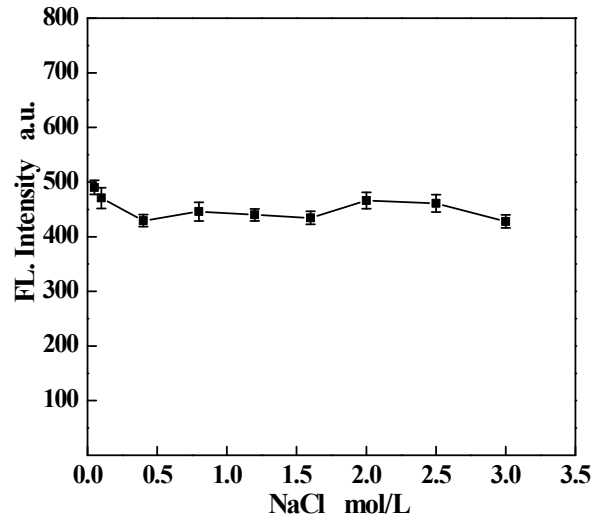


Fig. S2 Effect of NaCl concentration on fluorescent intensity of N, S-CDs

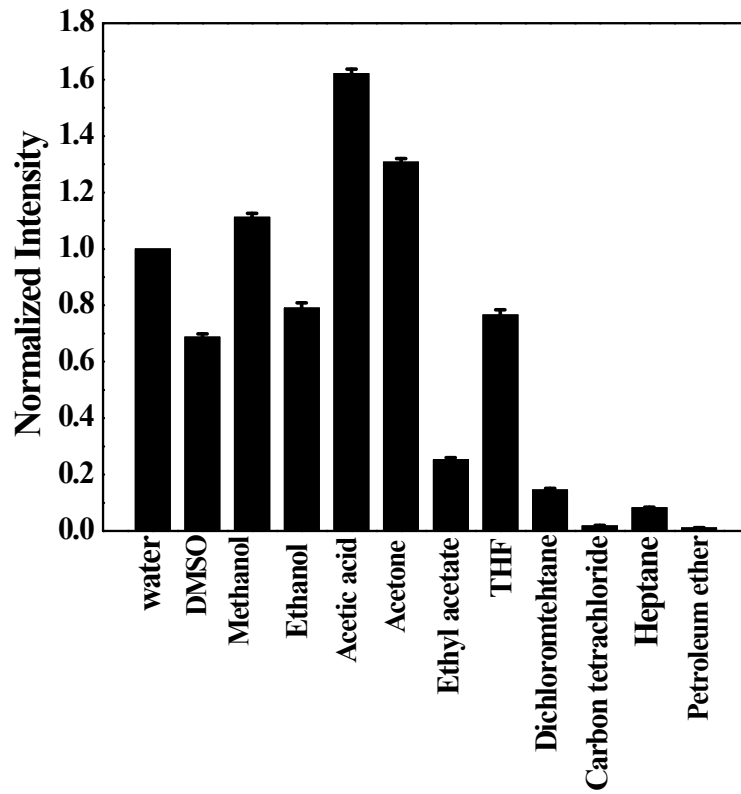


Fig. S3 Influence of different solvents on fluorescent intensity of N, S-CDs

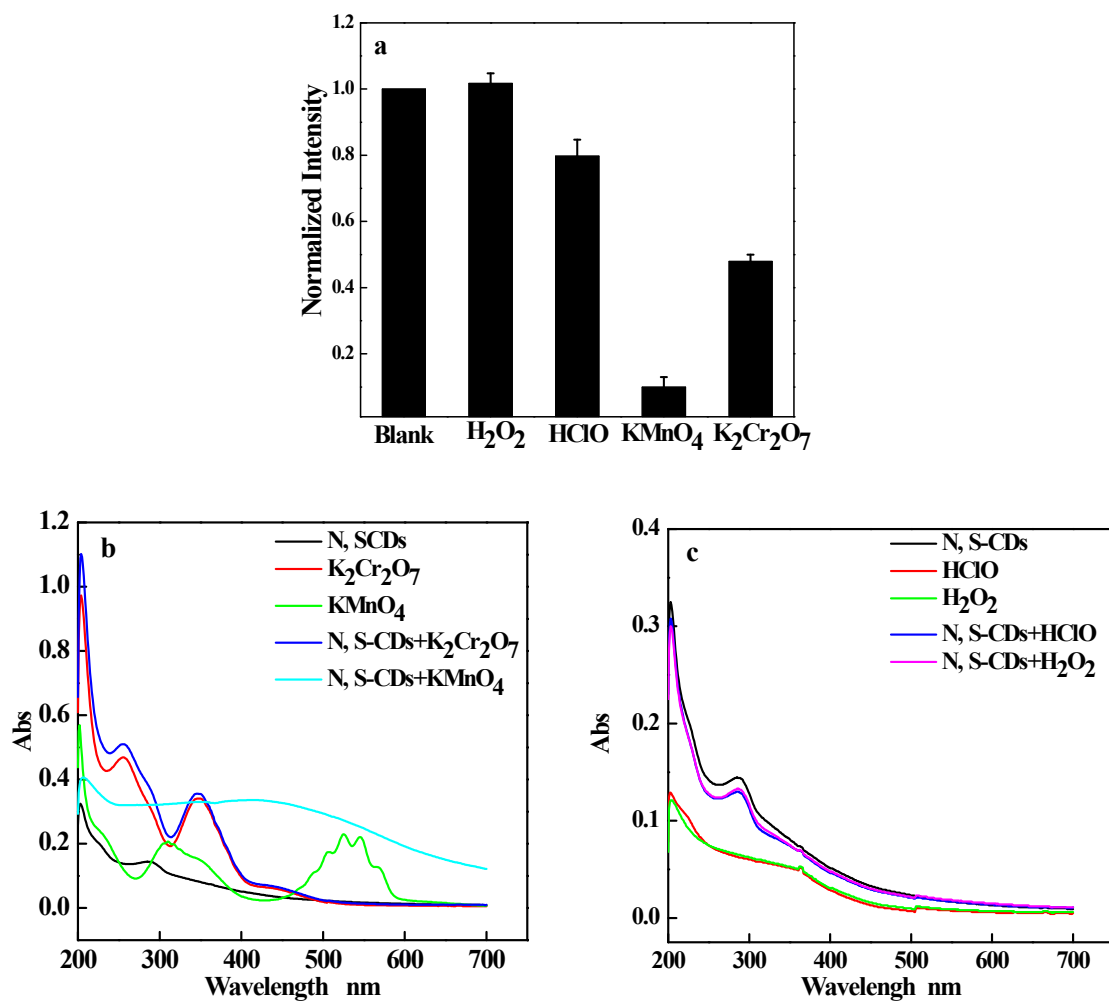


Fig. S4 (a) Normalized fluorescence intensity of N, S-CDs upon the addition of H₂O₂, HClO, K₂Cr₂O₇ and KMnO₄; (b) UV-vis absorption spectra of N, S-CDs, K₂Cr₂O₇, KMnO₄, N, S-CDs+ K₂Cr₂O₇, N, S-CDs+ KMnO₄; (c) UV-vis absorption spectra of N, S-CDs, HClO, H₂O₂, N, S-CDs+ HClO, N, S-CDs+ H₂O₂. The concentration of N, S-CDs was 50 µg/mL. Except the KMnO₄ of which concentration was 30 µM, the concentrations of other oxidants were 100 µM.

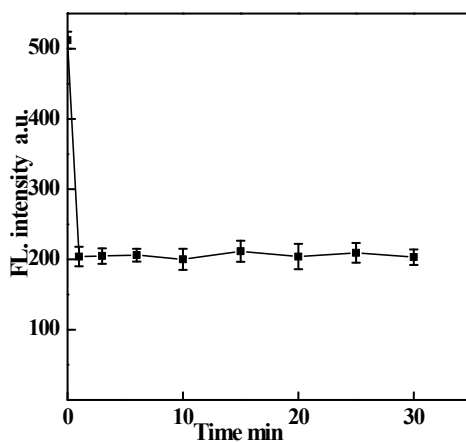


Fig. S5 The incubation time for Cr(VI) detection versus fluorescent intensity of N,S-CDs

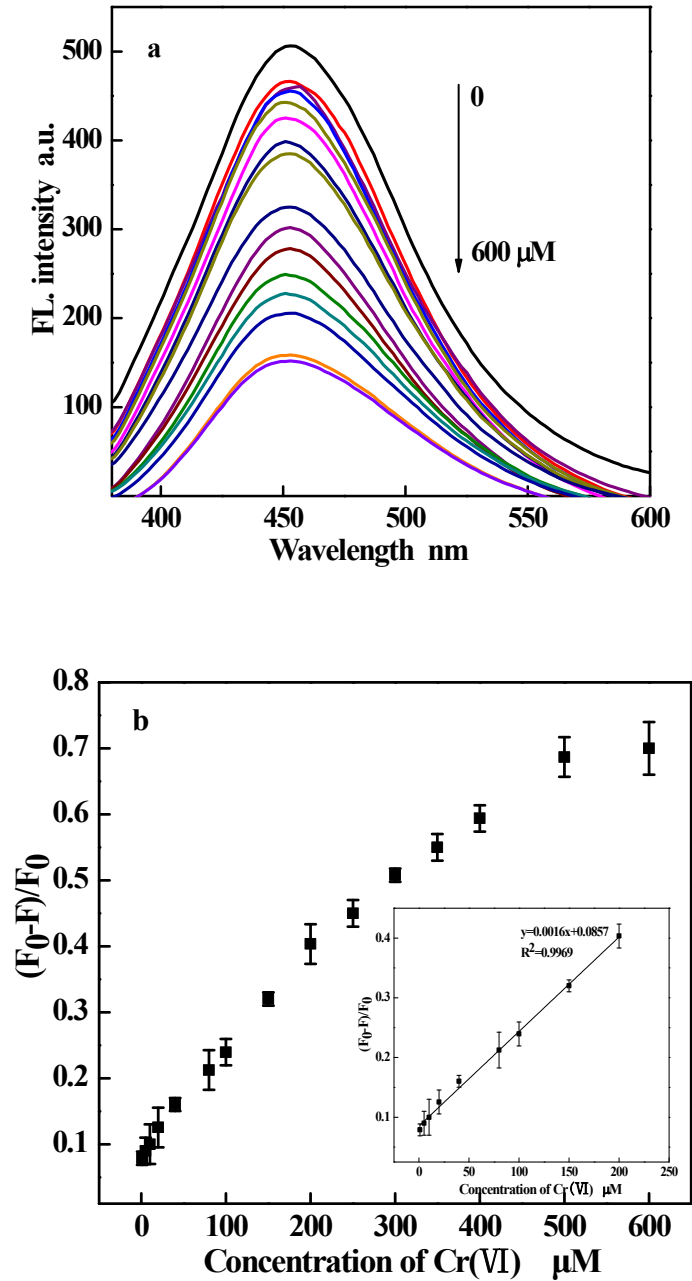


Fig. S6 The Cr (VI) detection in Taihu lake water: (a) Fluorescence spectra of N, S-CDs(50 μ g/mL) upon addition of different concentration of Cr (VI); (b) The relationship between $(F_0-F)/F_0$ and concentration of Cr (VI), inset: a linear relationship with the concentration of Cr (VI) ranged from 0.5-200 μ M.

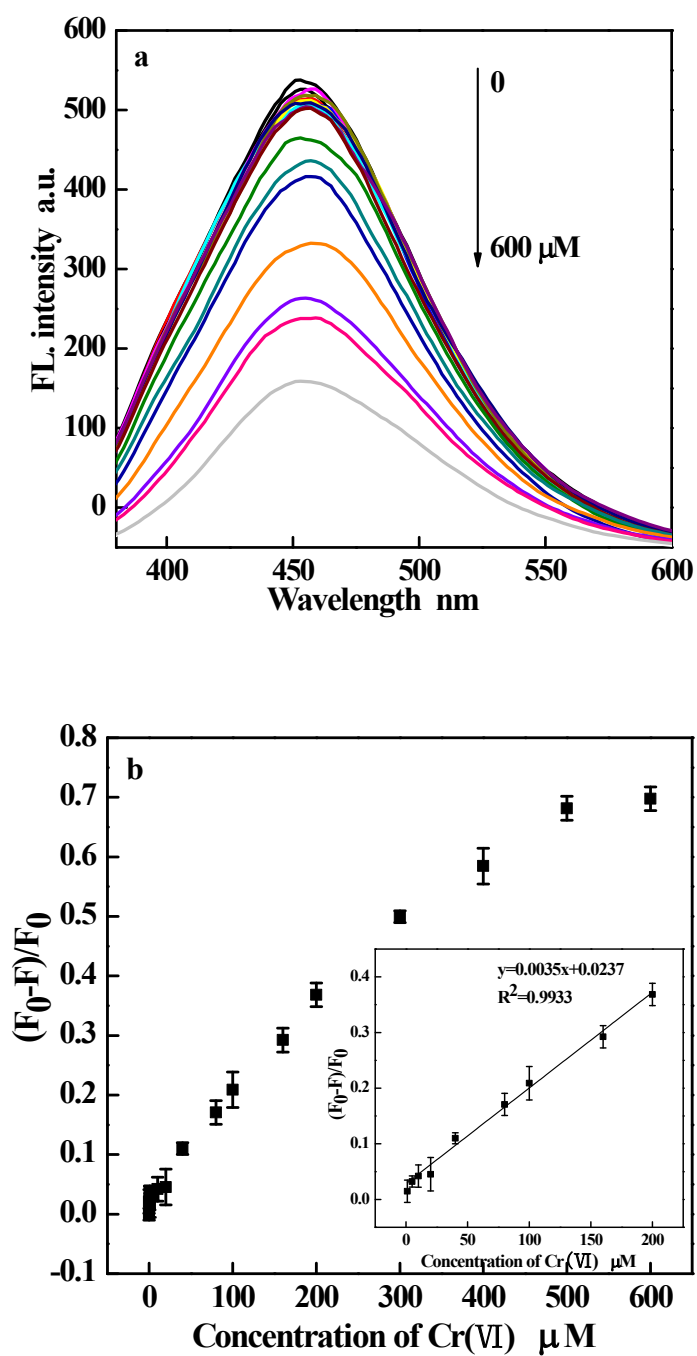


Fig. S7 The Cr (VI) detection in human serum: (a) Fluorescence spectra of N, S-CDs(50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) upon addition of different concentration of Cr(VI); (b) The relationship between $(F_0 - F)/F_0$ and concentration of Cr (VI), inset: a linear relationship with the concentration of Cr (VI) ranged from 0.5-200 μM .