

## Supporting Information

### **An efficient “off–on” carbon nanoparticle-based fluorescent sensor for recognition of chromium(VI) and ascorbic acid based on inner filter effect**

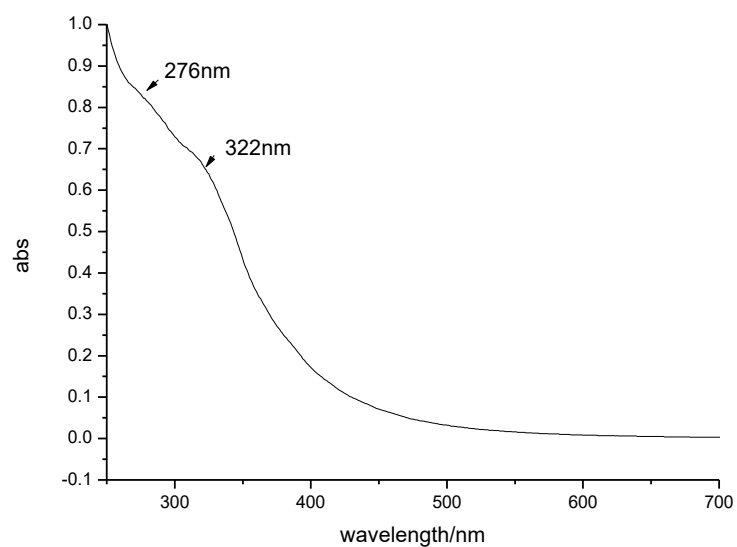
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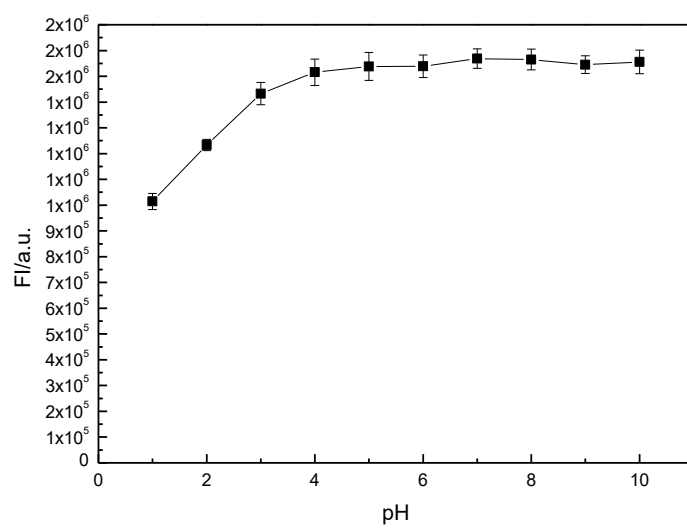
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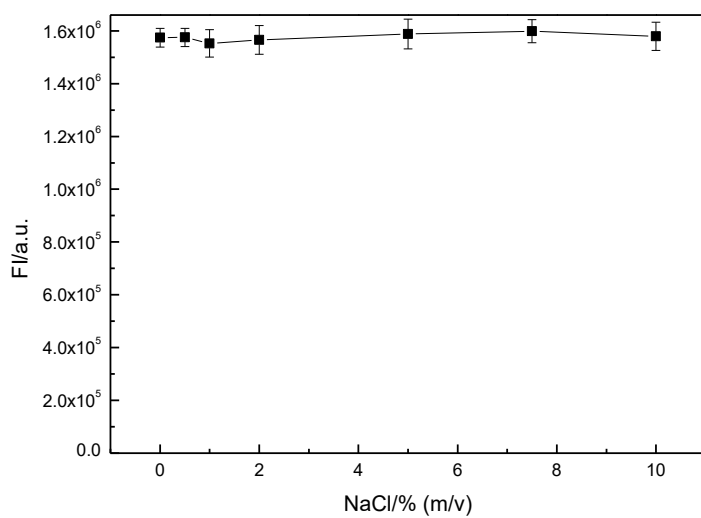
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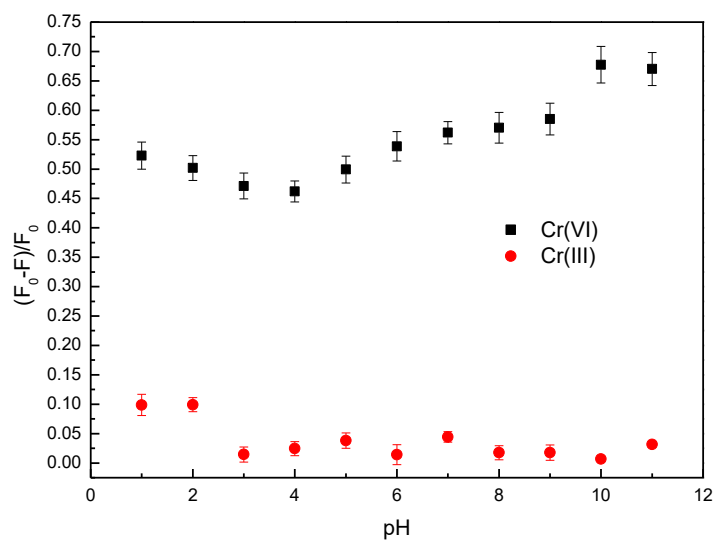
**Fig S1.** UV-vis absorption spectra (abs) of CDs.



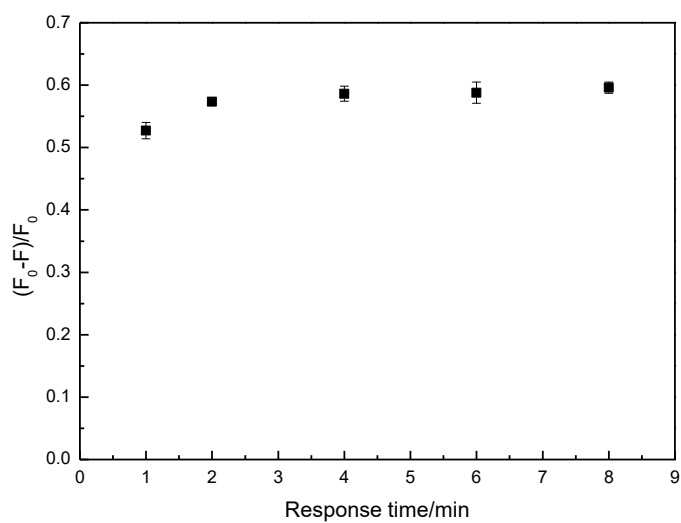
**Fig S2.** pH effect of N-CNPs.



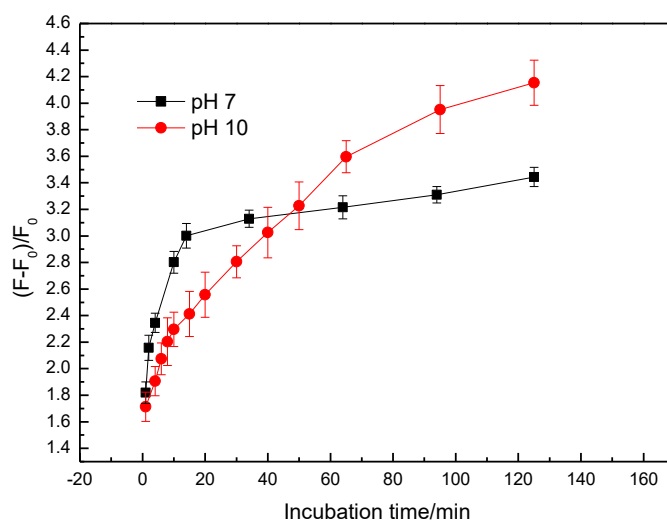
**Fig. S3** Effect of ionic strength on the fluorescence intensity of N-CNPs.



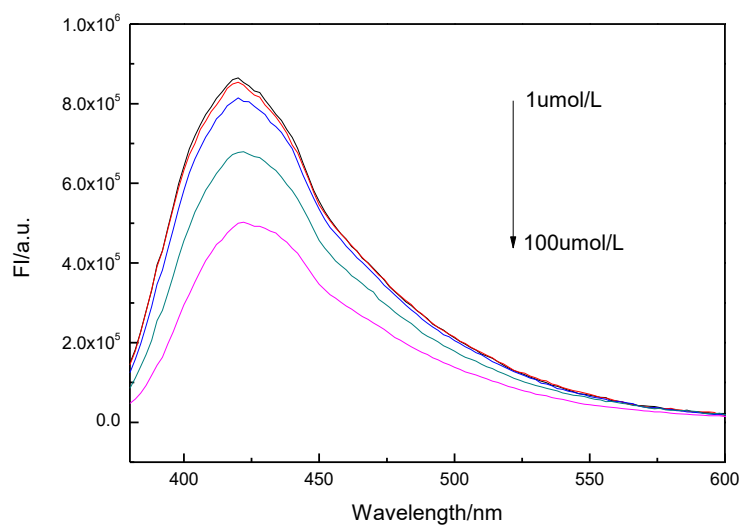
**Fig S4.** pH effect on quenching efficiency of N-CDs by Cr(VI). Cr(VI) concentration: 80  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ; response time: 5 min.



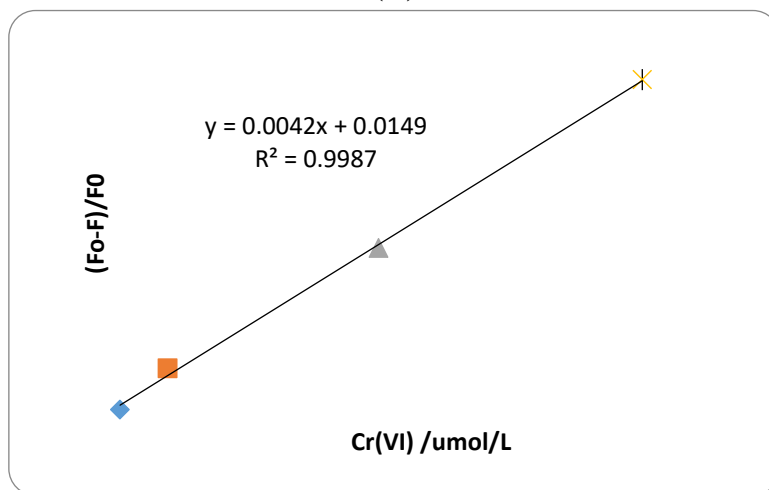
**Fig. S5.** Response time on quenching efficiency of N-CDs by Cr(VI). Cr(VI) concentration: 80  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ; pH 7.0.



**Fig. S6.** Incubation time on recovery efficiency of N-CDs by Cr(VI) at pH 7 and pH 10.0. Cr(VI) concentration: 200  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ .



(A)



(B)

**Fig. S7.** (A) Fluorescence spectra of N-CDs dispersion in the presence of different concentrations of Cr(VI) (from top to bottom: 1-100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) in reservoir water. (B) Dependence of  $(F_0-F)/F_0$  on the concentrations of Cr(VI) within the range of 1-100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . ( $F_0$  and  $F$  are the fluorescence intensities of N-CDs aqueous solution at 420 nm in the absence and presence of Cr(VI)).

**Table S1.** Quantum yield (QY) calculation of the CDs at 370 nm

Sample	Integrated fluorescence intensity(F)	UV Absorbance	Quantum yield ( $\Phi$ )
Quinine sulfate	7566666	0.069	0.54
CDs	3158158	0.029	0.537

**Table S2** Determination of Cr(VI) in water samples and AA in healthy human serum samples.

Sample	Cr(VI) / $\mu\text{mol/L}$	RSD/% (n=3)	Sample	AA / $\mu\text{mol/L}$	RSD/% (n=3)
Reservoir water	N.D.	2.45	Serum 1	1.23 $\pm$ 0.03	3.24
Tap water	N.D.	3.64	Serum 2	0.87 $\pm$ 0.12	3.11
Rain water	N.D.	2.15	Serum 3	1.92 $\pm$ 0.14	4.12