Electronic Supplementary Information

Carbon-TiO_2 Hybrid Dots in Different Configurations – Optical Properties, Redox Characteristics, and Mechanistic Implications

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Table S1. Results from the Deconvolution of Observed Fluorescence Decays with a Bi-Exponential Function.

	A_1 (%)	τ_{F1} (ns)	A_2 (%)	τ_{F2} (ns)	$\langle\tau_F\rangle$ (ns) [a]
C/TiO_2-Dots (71% TiO_2)	41	1.8	59	6.1	5.4
C/TiO_2-Dots (31% TiO_2)	31	2.5	69	7.7	7.0
C_{TiO2}-Dots	5	2.3	95	8.7	8.6
PEG-CDots	36	2.2	64	7.5	6.7

[a] $\langle\tau_F\rangle = [A_1(\tau_{F1})^2+A_2(\tau_{F2})^2]/(A_1\tau_{F1}+A_2\tau_{F2})$.

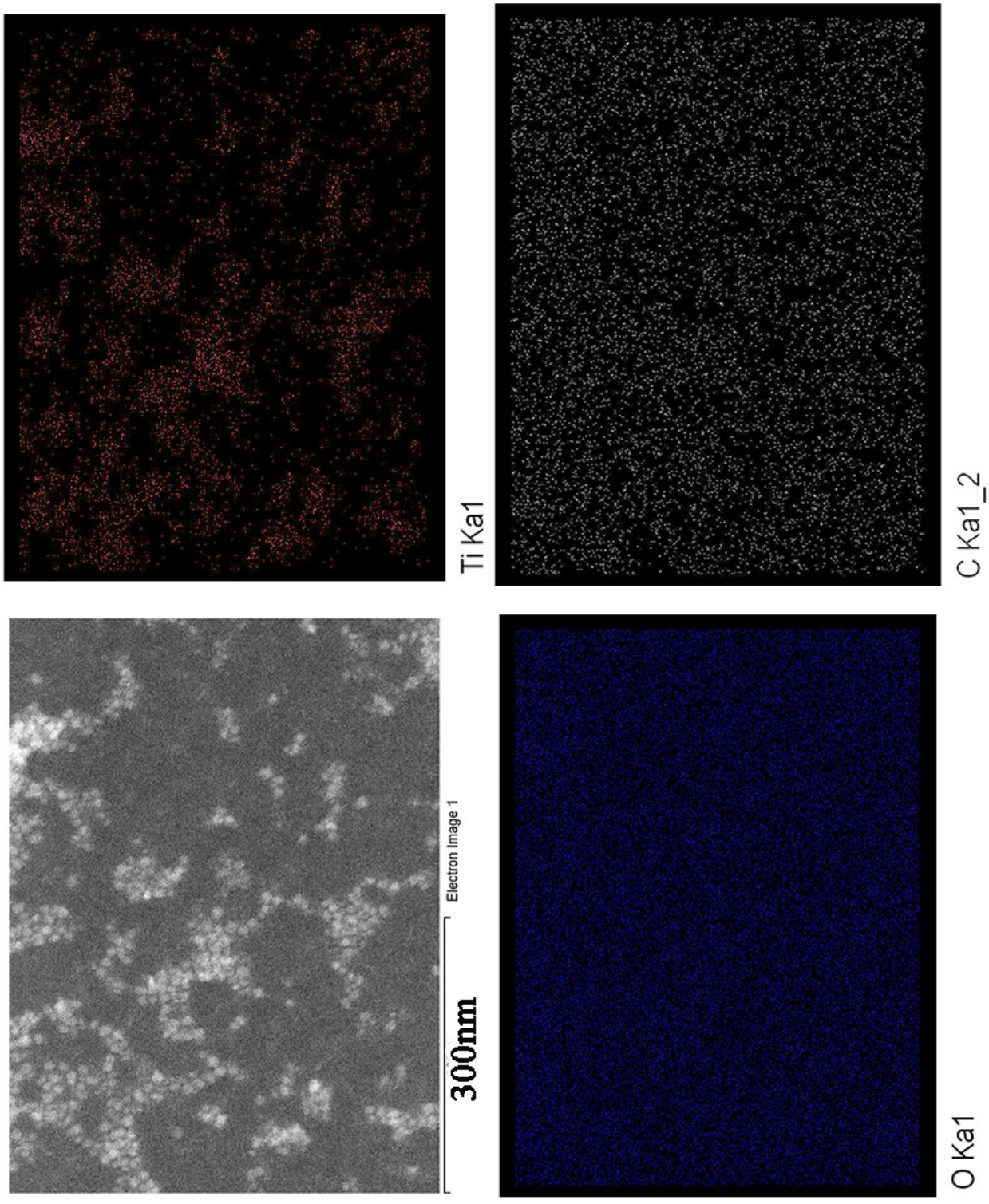

Figure S1. An enlarged version of Figure 5: A TEM image in the Z-contrast mode (lower left) and the EDS mapping results on titanium (upper left), oxygen (lower right), and carbon (upper right) for the C/TiO_2-Dots with 71 wt% TiO_2.