Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique 2019

## A Facile Synthesis of Label-Free Carbon Dots with Unique Selectivity-Tunable Characteristics for Ferric Ion Detection and Cellular Imaging Application

Kok Ken Chan<sup>1</sup>, Chengbin Yang<sup>2</sup>, Yi-Hsin Chien<sup>1,3</sup>, Nishtha Panwar<sup>1</sup>, Ken-Tye Yong<sup>1, #</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 639798, Singapore

#Email: <u>ktyong@ntu.edu.sg</u>

<sup>2</sup>Guangdong Key Laboratory for Biomedical Measurements and Ultrasound Imaging, School of Biomedical Engineering, Health Science Center, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China

<sup>3</sup>Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Feng Chia University, Taiwan 40724, R.O.C

## **Supplementary Information**



Figure S1: The EDX spectrum of the NS-CDs. Inset shows the content of elements in percentage.



Figure S2: The PL emission of the citric acid and thiourea as compared to NS-CDs at 360nm excitation.



Figure S3: The effect of ionic strength on normalized PL intensity of NS-CDs.



Figure S4: The effect of repetitive drying and dispersing on normalized PL intensity of NS-CDs.



Figure S5: The effect of UV irradiation time on normalized PL intensity of NS-CDs



Figure S6: FTIR spectra of NS-CDs before and after the addition of Fe<sup>3+</sup>.



Figure S7: Microscopy images of MiaPaCa-2 pancreatic cancer cells incubated with 0.1mg/ml of NS-CDs for 6 hours. (a) bright field image; (b) merged image (a), (c) and (d); (c) fluorescence image of cancer cells with  $\lambda_{ex}/\lambda_{em}$  of 405nm/450nm±50nm; (d) fluorescence image of cancer cells with  $\lambda_{ex}/\lambda_{em}$  of 488nm/525nm±50nm.



Figure S8: The average fluorescence intensity of the cancer cells before and after addition of Fe<sup>3+</sup>, analyzed using ImageJ.

Elements	Concentration Unit	Tap Water
Zn	ppb	23.367
Zn	ppm	0.023
Cd	ppb	<1.00
Cd	ppm	< 0.001
Ca	ppm	22.804
K	ppm	4.222
Mg	ppm	1.135
Na	ppm	17.124
S	ppm	10.898
Si	ppm	1.727
В	ppb	99.447
Al	ppb	4.493
Mn	ppb	<1.00
Cu	ppb	15.819

Sr	ppb	29.749
Ba	ppb	7.573
Pb	ppb	<1.00
Li	ppb	<1.00
Be	ppb	<1.00
Ti	ppb	<1.00
V	ppb	<1.00
Cr	ppb	<1.00
Fe	ppb	<1.00
Co	ppb	<1.00
Ni	ppb	<1.00
As	ppb	<1.00
Se	ppb	<1.00
Zr	ppb	<1.00
Мо	ppb	<1.00
Ag	ppb	<1.00
Sn	ppb	<1.00
Sb	ppb	<1.00
Hg	ppb	<1.00
T1	ppb	<1.00

Tippb<1.00</th>Table S1: Elements in tap water as analyzed using ICPMS. The suffix ppm and ppb denote parts permillion and parts per billion respectively.

Sample	Spiked with Fe <sup>3+</sup> (µM)	Spiked with Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> (µM)	Measured Fe <sup>3+</sup> (µM)	Recovery (%)
1	100	50	98.06	98.06
2	100	100	98.29	98.29
3	100	200	98.19	98.19

Table S2 Recoveries of Fe<sup>3+</sup> ions in tap water spiked with different concentration of Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Cd<sup>2+</sup> and Mn<sup>2+</sup>.