## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Carbon Dots with Induced Surface Oxidation Permits Imaging at Single-Particle Level for Intracellular Studies

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Figure S1. (A) Hydrodynamic diameter measurements of CD after 24h of hydrothermal treatment;(B) Corresponding zeta potential measurement of CD 24h demonstrating a negative potential.



**Figure S2.** Hydrodynamic diameter measurements of CD-NMMO after 1 h, 2 h and 8 h of hydrothermal treatment.



**Figure S3.** Hydrodynamic diameter measurement of CD-NMMO after 24 h hydrothermal synthesis.



**Figure S4.** Changes in UV-Vis absorption profiles of CD-NMMO after 1 h, 2 h, 8 h and 24 h of hydrothermal treatment.



**Figure S5.** Changes in  $\zeta$ -potential of CD-NMMO with an increase in hydrothermal treatment time.



**Figure S6.** Fourier Transform-Infra Red (FT-IR) spectroscopic features of CD 24 h (blue) and CD-NMMO 24 h (red).



**Figure S7.** Raman spectroscopic features of CD-NMMO 24 h, and CD 24 h (Top/Bottom), respectively. Characteristic D and G bands from carbon nanoparticles feature in both the samples.



**Figure S8.** (A) Fluorescence emission of CDs synthesized by hydrothermal treatment of sucrose for 24h (CD 24 h), respectively, excited at 360 nm. (B) Fluorescence emission of CD-NMMO synthesized by hydrothermal treatment of sucrose and NMMO for 24h (CD-NMMO 24 h), excited at 360 nm.



**Figure S9.** Chromatographic column separation of CD-NMMO particles in four fractions of CDs with different physicochemical and respective optical properties. Absorption efficiency for different fractions ranging from blue, green, yellow to red.



**Figure S10.** (A) Fluorescence imaging signals of CD-NMMO and CD *via* IVIS under excitation at 520 nm and getting the emission at 720 nm. (B) Corresponding radiant efficiency values were compared at each dilution.



**Figure S11.** Single-cell image analysis of C32 cells incubated with CD-NMMO. For each field of view, three channels (Red, Green, Phase Contrast) were used to capture cell image. The region of interest *(ROI) Manager* plugin from FIJI was used to analyse the correlation of fluorescence intensities for each channel.



**Figure S12.** Intracellular image analysis of C32 cells incubated with different fractions of CD-NMMO including CD-NMMO-B, CD-NMMO-G, CD-NMMO-Y, and CD-NMMO-R acquired under DAPI, GFP, TX2 and Y5 regions, respectively. For each field of view, two channels (Color and Phase Contrast) were used to capture cell image. The region of interest (ROI) Manager plugin from FIJI was used to analyze the correlation of fluorescence intensities for each channel. Scale bar is 30 μm.



**Spectra S1.** Molecular ion peak of NMMO (118.0875) in mass spectrum obtained by hydrothermal treatment of NMMO for 24 h.



**Spectra S2.** Molecular ion peak of NMMO (118.0875) in mass spectrum obtained by hydrothermal treatment of CD-NMMO for 1 h.



**Spectra S3.** Molecular ion peak of NMMO (118.0875) in mass spectrum obtained by hydrothermal treatment of CD-NMMO for 2 h.



**Spectra S4.** Molecular ion peak of NMMO (118.0875) in mass spectrum obtained by hydrothermal treatment of CD-NMMO for 8 h.

## **Table S1** Time-resolved photoluminescence value of CD-NMMO and CD-NMMO fractions obtained *via* column chromatography excited at different wavelengths

Samples	Excitation Wavelength (nm)	t <sub>1/2</sub>	Chi-square
CD-NMMO	390	3.072	13.1
CD-NMMO-B	390	2.718	6.92
CD-NMMO-G	390	2.689	1.74
CD-NMMO-Y	390	3.101	7.68
CD-NMMO-R	390	3.176	4.87
CD-NMMO-R	510	5.457	11.8

Samples	Integrated Emission Intensity (I)	Refractive Index α solvent (μ)	Quantum yield of (Ø)
Quinine sulfate	601322	1.33	0.54
CD	65934.4	1.33	0.16
CD-NMMO-B	99399.8	1.33	0.21
CD-NMMO-G	186585	1.33	0.26
FITC	354769.8	1.75	0.95
CD-NMMO-Y	202412.86	1.33	0.236
CD-NMMO-G	233478.19	1.33	0.244

**Table S2.** Quantum yields of CD fractions using quinine sulfate as reference.