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Cannabis Sativa derived carbon dots with N-S co-doped: highly efficient nanosensors for temperature and vitamin B_{12}

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Fig. S1 Excitation and emission spectrum of N-S@CsCD.

Fig. S2 Deconvoluated XPS peak of N-S@CsCD (a) C1s (b) O1s (c) N1s (d) S2p.

Fig. S3 FTIR spectra of N-S@CsCD.

Fig. S4 Fluorescence stability of N-S@CsCD with (a) number of days (b) Salt concentration (c) pH (d) fluorescence intensity of N-S@CsCD in varying fluids (e) fluorescence life time decay of N-S@CsCD in varying fluid.

Fig. S5 Temperature dependent life time value of N-S@CsCD experimental data are shown in black solid lines and circles exhibit fitting data (a) Temperature= 15° C (b) Temperature= 20° C (c) Temperature= 25° C (d) Temperature= 30° C (e) Temperature= 40° C (f) Temperature= 50° C (g) Temperature= 60° C.

Fig. S6 Polynomial calibration curve for N-S@CsCD life time value with temperature.

Fig. S7 Effect of temperature (a) Quantum yield (b) Radiative and non radiative recombination rates .

Fig. S8 Temperature dependent fluorescence changes in N-S@CsCD with varying fluid (a) water (b) PBS (c) DMEM.

Fig. S9 Temperature dependent fluorescence changes in N-S@CsCD (a) emission wavelength (b) fwhm (c) relative integrated fluorescence intensity.

Fig. S10 Vitamin sensing with N-S@CsCD with varying fluid (a) water (b) PBS (c) DMEM.

Fig. S11 Sensing response time of N-S@CsCD with VB₁₂.

Fig. S12 Sensing response time of N-S@CsCD with T=15°C+ VB₁₂.

Fig. S13 Effect of interfering species.

Fig. S14 Real sample analysis (a) Fluorescence intensity of N-S@CsCD and with VB_{12} injection (b) Fluorescence intensity of N-S@CsCD and with VB_{12} injection at temperature=15°C.

Fig. S15 Phototoxicity of N-S@CsCD.

Fig. S16 Intracellular imaging of N-S@CsCD.

Fig. S17.(a) Plot of integrated Fluorescence intensity (excited at 360 nm) against absorbance values at 360 nm of N@VRCD. (b) Plot of integrated Fluorescence intensity (excited at 345 nm) against absorbance values at 345 nm of quinine sulfate(QS).

 Table S1. Deconvoluated fluorescence spectra with temperature increment.



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Sl no	Temp(°C)	FWHM	Peak1(nm)	Peak2(nm)
1	15	43.94	380.80	414.37
2	20	44.05	380.86	414.33
3	25	44.23	381.13	415.20
4	30	44.61	381.33	415.80
5	40	45.37	381.97	417.58
6	50	45.96	382.53	419.17
7	60	47.15	383.46	421.98
8	70	48.09	384.51	424.94
9	80	49.23	385.33	427.88

 TableS1. Deconvoluated fluorescence spectra with temperature increment.

Method: Quantum yield measurement

Quantum yield of N-S@CsCD was calculated using five-point method. The absorbance of N-S@CsCD and standard (Quinine sulphate) was fixed 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.1. Results were summarized in table S2. The average quantum yield was found to be \sim 14.38%.



Fig. S17.(a) Plot of integrated Fluorescence intensity (excited at 360 nm) against absorbance values at 360 nm of N@VRCD. (b) Plot of integrated Fluorescence intensity (excited at 345 nm) against absorbance values at 345 nm of quinine sulfate(QS).

S.No.	Absorbance	Quantum yield
1.	0.02	15.05%
2.	0.04	14.43%
3.	0.06	13.95%
4.	0.08	14.31%
5.	0.1	14.16%

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