Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Nanoscale.

Supporting information for "Direct White Light Emission from Carbon Nanodots (C-dots) in solution processed Light Emitting Diodes"

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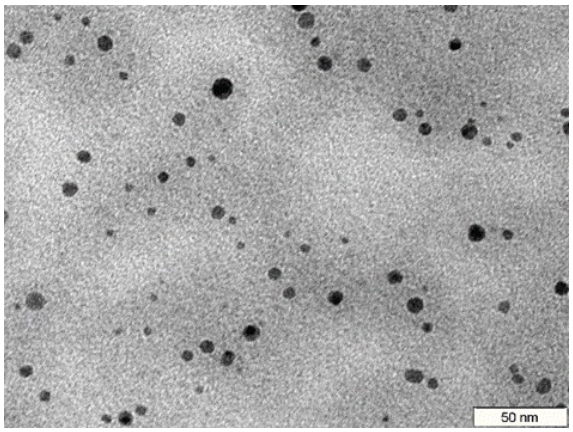
Characterization of C-Dots.



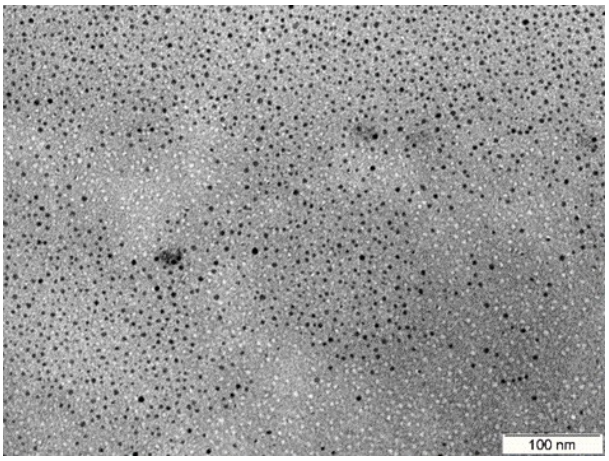


Figure S1. The TEM images of C-Dots at different magnifications.

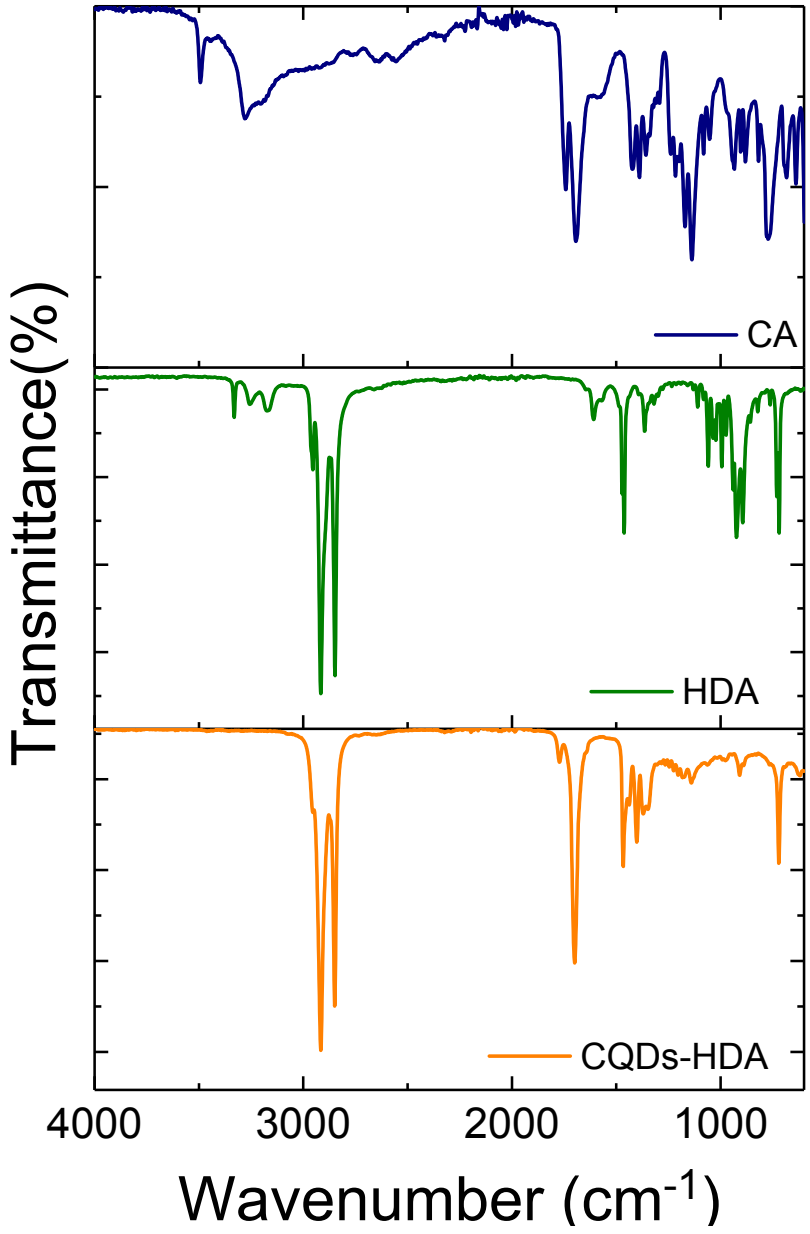


Figure S2. FT-IR spectrum of the precursor citric acid (CA), passivating ligand 1-hexadecylamine (HDA) and the resulting C-Dots prepared with HDA.

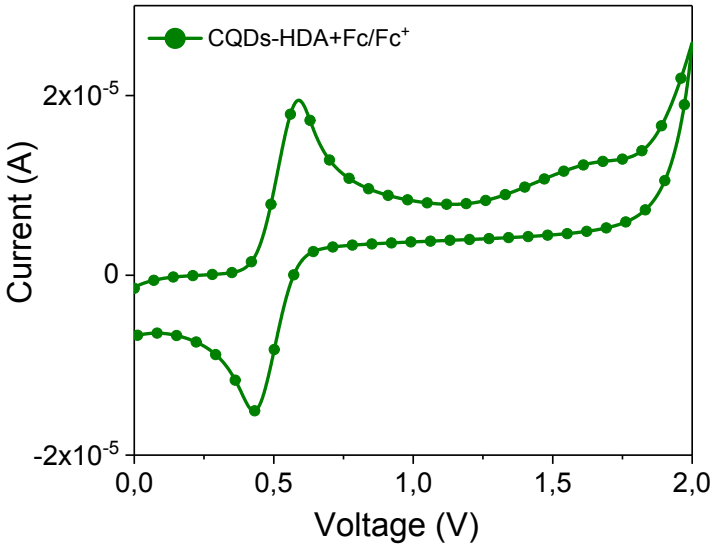


Figure S3. Cyclic voltammetry of C-Dots solved in dichloromethane recorded in 0.1M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate at room temperature.

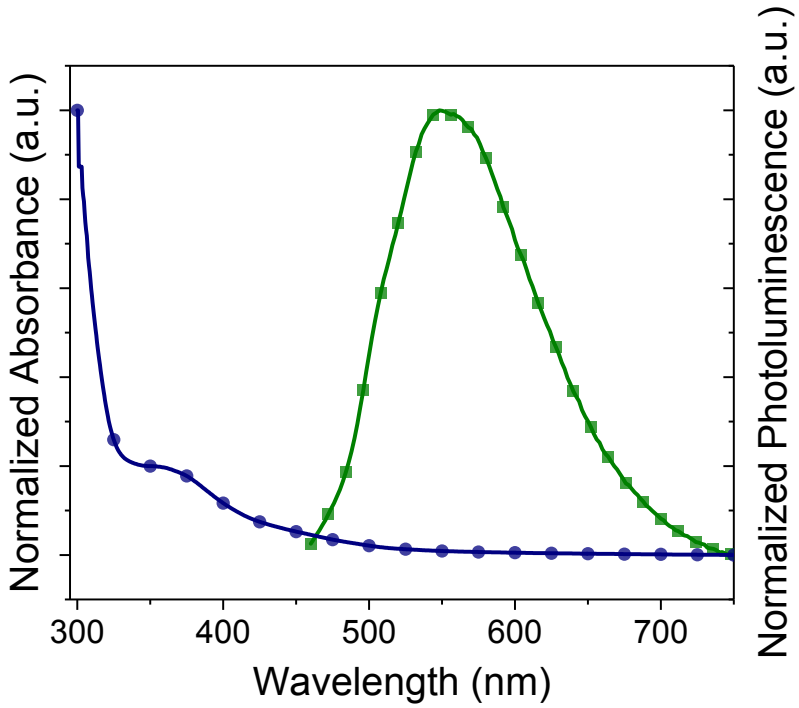


Figure S4. The normalized absorption and photoluminescence spectra of C-Dots in hexane. The intersection between the absorbance and photoluminescence spectra is at λ=480nm.

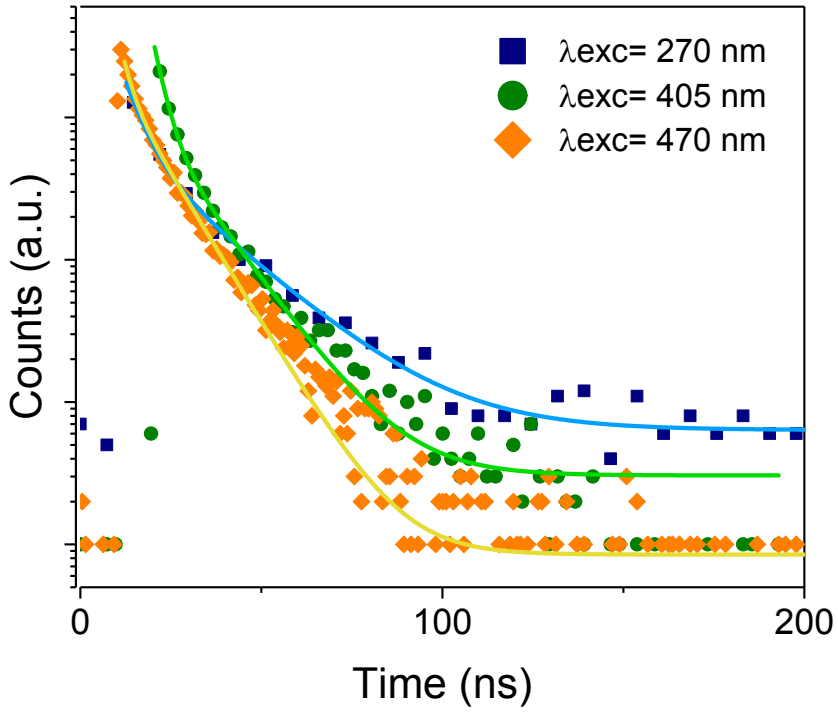
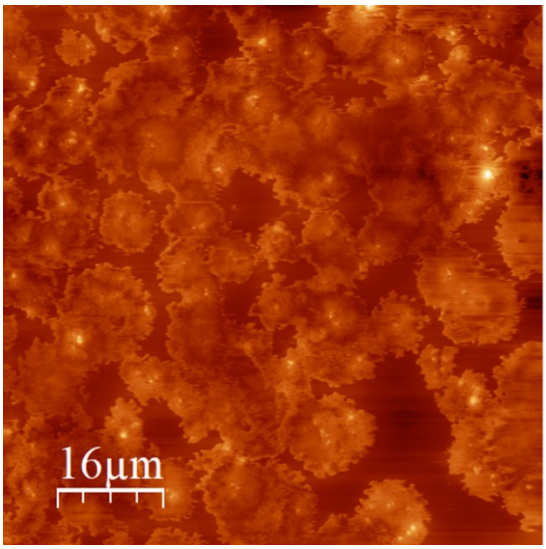
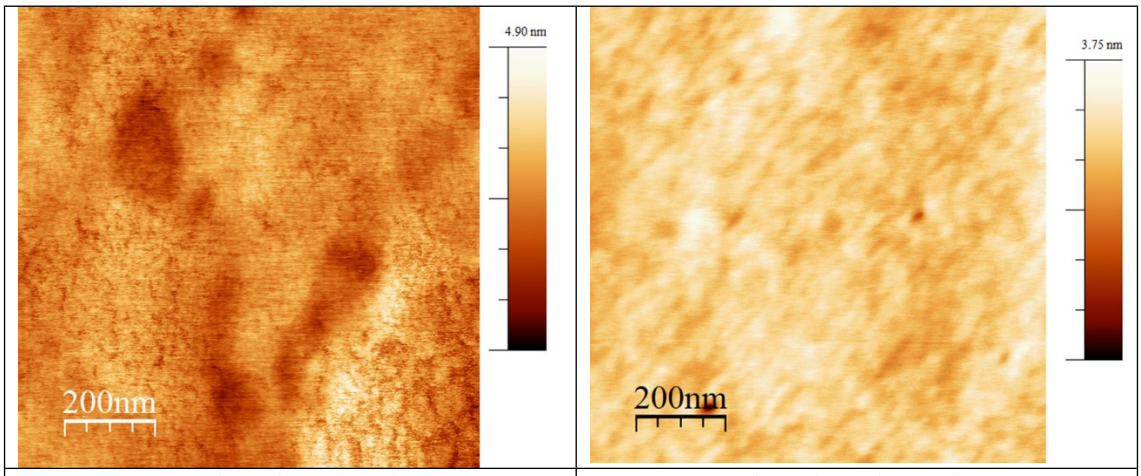


Figure S5. Experimental Fluorescence-decay curves of C-Dots measured in solution after excitation at 270 nm, 405 nm and 470 nm at room temperature. The colour solid line represents the exponential fitted decay.





ITO/ZnO/PEIE/C-Dot	ITO/ZnO/PEIE/C-Dot/PVK

Figure S6. AFM images of the layers formed by (up) C-Dots onto ITO/ZnO/PEIE (phase), and (down) comparison of the morphology of the ITO/ZnO/PEIE/C-Dot layer with the PVK onto ITO/ZnO/PEIE/C-Dots at the same magnification scale.