

Supplementary Information

On the Myth of “Red/Near-IR Carbon Quantum Dots” from Thermal Processing of Specific Colorless Organic Precursors

Weixiong Liang,[†] Ping Wang,[†] Mohammed J. Meziani,^{‡,*} Lin Ge,[†] Liju Yang,^{§,*} Amankumar K. Patel,^{†,‡} Sabina O. Morgan,[§] Ya-Ping Sun^{†,*}

[†]*Department of Chemistry and Laboratory for Emerging Materials and Technology, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina 29634, USA,* [‡]*Department of Natural Sciences, Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville, Missouri 64468, USA,* and [§]*Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Biomanufacturing Research Institute and Technology Enterprise, North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC 27707, USA.*

*Corresponding Authors: meziani@nwmissouri.edu, lyang@nccu.edu, and syaping@clemson.edu.

Fluorescence emission properties of the sample from the citric acid – urea mixture processed at 160 °C for 6 h. The fluorescence spectra were acquired on a Jobin-Yvon emission spectrometer equipped with a 450 W xenon source, Gemini-180 excitation and Triax-550 emission monochromators, and a photon counting detector (Hamamatsu R928P PMT at 950 V). The reported spectra were corrected for the nonlinear instrument response by using separately determined correction factors.

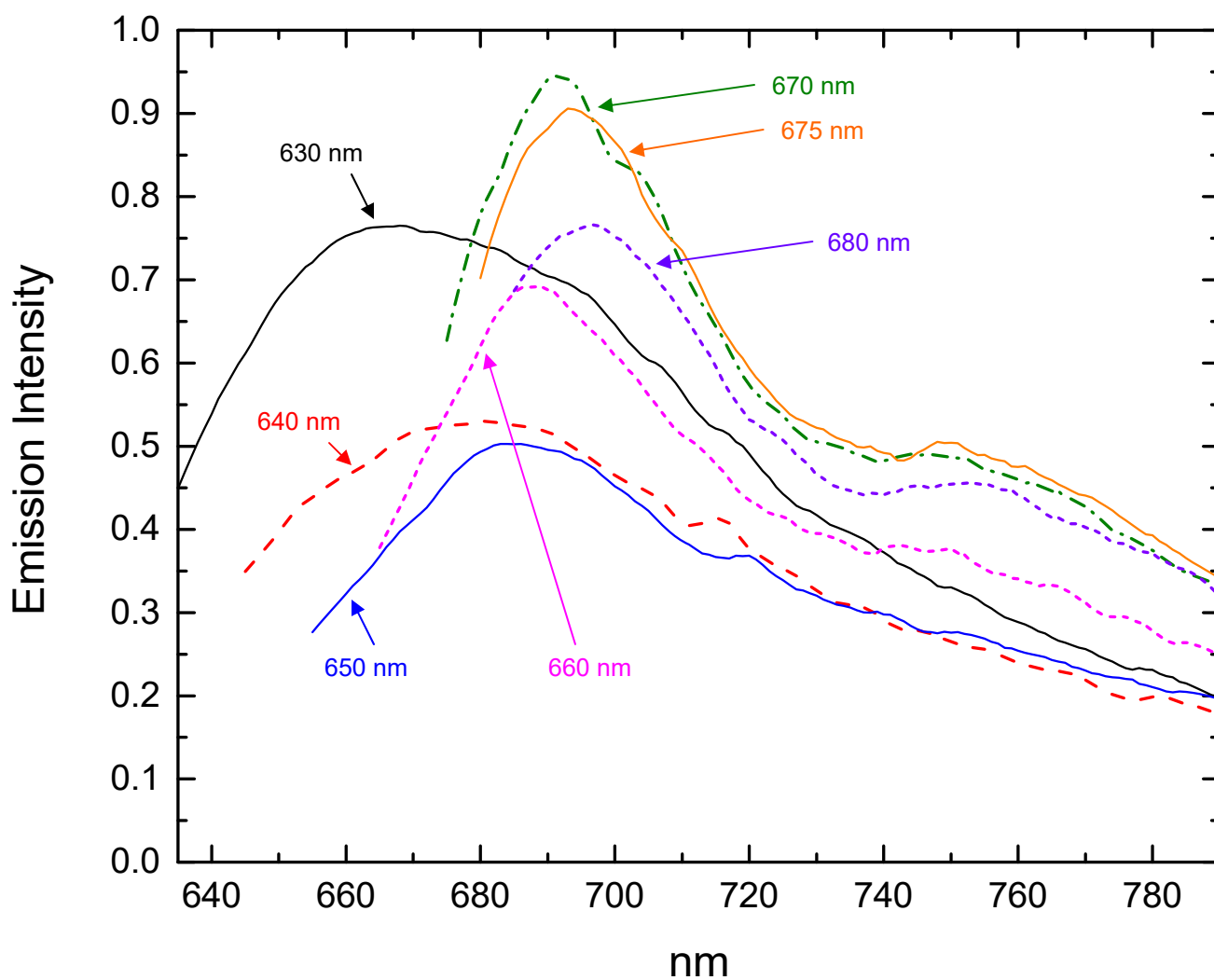


Figure S1. Fluorescence spectra of the citric acid – urea sample (160 °C for 6 h processing) in DMF solution for the red/near-IR spectral region. The excitation wavelengths are as marked. The spectra have been corrected for nonlinear instrument response by using separately determined instrument specific correction factors. The spectra have also been normalized against the absorbances at the corresponding excitation wavelengths, so that the areas under the different spectra represent relative fluorescence quantum yields.