Supporting Information

One-step facile preparation of carbon dots with high fluorescence

quantum yield and application in rapid latent fingerprint detection

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S1. The PLQY of GCDs-starch powder measured with 395 nm

excitation and an integrating sphere was approximately 41.25%, which is

much higher than the PLQYs of many other solid-state CDs and

fingerprint detection powders (Table S1).

Refs	Solution CDs-	State CDs-	State LPFs composites-	Feature
	PLQY (%)	PLQY (%)	PLQY (%)	points
This work	35.65	19.25	41.75	\checkmark
Ref1 ¹			21	\checkmark
Ref2 ²	19.6		19.6	\checkmark
Ref3 ³				×
Ref4 ⁴	27.1			×
Ref5 ⁵		24.4		\checkmark
Ref6 ⁶	34			\checkmark
Ref7 ⁷	4.81			\checkmark
Ref8 ⁸	14		11	\checkmark
Ref9 ⁹	6.9			×
Ref10 ¹⁰	6			\checkmark
Ref11 ¹¹	48.7	20.5	20.5	\checkmark
Ref12 ¹²	34			\checkmark

powders from the literature.

Note: "/" in Table 1 indicates that the result was not reported in the original article, " $\sqrt{}$ " indicates that the feature points can be observed, and "×" indicates that the feature points cannot be clearly observed.

S2. The relative quantum yields for different ratios of GCDs-starch

powder were obtained by the reference method, and the different ratios were calculated by comparing the integrated photoluminescence intensities and optical densities of GCDs and 0.1 M quinine sulfate (EX=380 nm, FLQY=0.54). Relative quantum yields of GCDs-starch: GCD-starch was dissolved in ethanol (refractive index 1.36), and its fluorescence emission spectrum (EX=380 nm) was recorded using an F97XP fluorescence spectrophotometer. The integrated area of the emission spectrum was determined between 400–750 nm, and the PLQY was calculated accordingly.

The formula is as follows:

$$QY_{x} = QY_{st} \times (\frac{F_{x}}{F_{st}}) \times (\frac{A_{st}}{A_{x}}) \times (\frac{\eta_{x}^{2}}{\eta_{st}^{2}})$$

where QY is the quantum yield, F is the integrated area of the emission spectrum between 400 and 750 nm, A is the absorbance, and η is the refractive index of the solvent. The subscript 'st' indicates the standard, and 'x' represents the sample to be tested.

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S3. Optimization of the GCDs and starch ratio.

S4. Different ratios of GCD-starch were used for LFPs and pictures of the results were taken with a camera. The fingerprint images were for various ratios, as follows: 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:60, 1:80, 1:100, and 1:120.



S4. (a): Under sunlight, different ratios of GCD-starch LFPs (from left to right: 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:60, 1:80, 1:100, 1:120); (b): LFPs with different ratios of GCD-starch under UV light (the first row from left to right is 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, the second row from left to right is 1:60, 1:80, 1:100, 1:120)

S5. We used the same fingerprint donor, washed the same finger of the fingerprint donor, and took fingerprint photographs ^[9] with the same camera used for benchmarking and comparisons.



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