

Electronic supplementary information

Microwave-Synthesized Narrow Emitting Carbon Dots and Their Tunable Fluorescence for Sensing Application

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Table S1. Previous reports of solvothermal (ST) preparation of narrow emissive CDs and microwave-assisted solvothermal (MST) preparation of CDs

Precursor ^a	Synthetic method (solvent)	Purification	FWHM (nm)	λ_{em} (nm)	Refs
CA, DAN.	ST (EtOH)	Col. chromat.	35	433	1
p-PDA	ST (EtOH)	Dialysis	48	603	2
APTMs, EB	ST (H ₂ O)	Dialysis	38	516	3
PG	ST (1,2-PeD)	Dialysis	30	481	4
PG	ST (EtOH)	Col. chromat.	30	507	5
ATA ^c , PEG	MST (80% H ₃ PO ₄)	Dialysis	132	410	6
o-PDA, urea	MST (H ₂ O)	Filtration	85	570	7
Ascorbic acid	MST (H ₂ O)	None	90	437	8
CA, urea	MST (H ₂ O)	None	88	521	9
PG	MST (EDA)	None	104	480	10
PG	MST (EG)	None	62	537	11
PG	MH (EG+H ₂ O)	Precipitation	35	485	This work

^a abbreviations of precursors: Citric acid (CA), Diaminonaphthalene (DAN), p-Phenylenediamine (p-PDA), (3-Aminopropyl) tri-Methoxysilane ethylenediamine (APTMs), Erythrosin B (EB), 2-Aminoterephthalic acid (ATA), o-Phenylenediamine (o-PDA), 1,2-Pentanediol (1,2-PeD)

Table S2. Proportions of various chemical bonding states in the two carbon dots

	C1s (CDs: 72.2%, S-CDs: 71.3%)			O1s (CDs: 27.8%, S-CDs: 25.5%)			S2p (S-CDs: 3.2%)	
	C=C/C-C	C-O/C-S	C=O	C-O	C=O	O-C=O	S2p1/2	S2p3/2
	S-free CDs	68.8%	18.9 %	12.3%	63.4%	36.6%	—	—
S-CDs	67.2%	22.6 %	10.2%	64.6 %	28.4%	7%	28.5%	71.5 %

Table S3. Spiked recovery experiments for the detection of water in organic solvent samples by S-CDs (n = 5)

Sample	Detected (%)	Added (%)	Found (%)	Recovery (%)	RSD (%)
EG	2.58	2	4.77	104.15	1.42
		4	6.46	98.17	0.85
		8	10.80	102.08	0.61
DMF	—	2	2.15	107.50	2.33
		4	4.13	103.25	1.51
		8	7.74	96.75	1.40
DMSO	—	2	1.94	97.00	0.97
		4	4.22	105.50	1.71
		8	8.69	108.63	1.39

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