

## **Electrochemical synthesis of fluorescence-enhanced carbon dots with multicolor emission via surface nitrogen and sulfur modulation for information encryption applications**

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## Supporting information

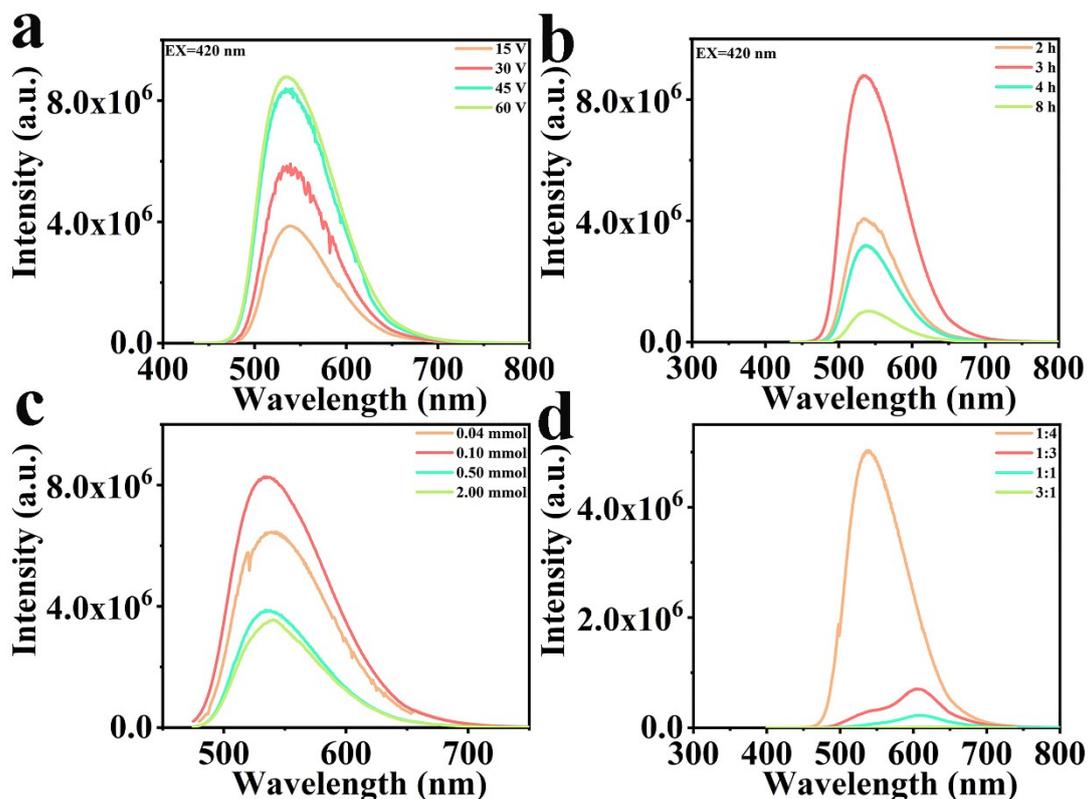


Fig. S1. Emission spectra of N-GCDs prepared with (a) different applied voltages, (b) various reaction times and (c) different contents of o-phenylenediamine under excitation of 460 nm, (d) emission spectra of N-RCDs synthesized with different ratios of p-phenylenediamine and o-phenylenediamine from 1:4 to 3:1 under excitation at 460 nm.

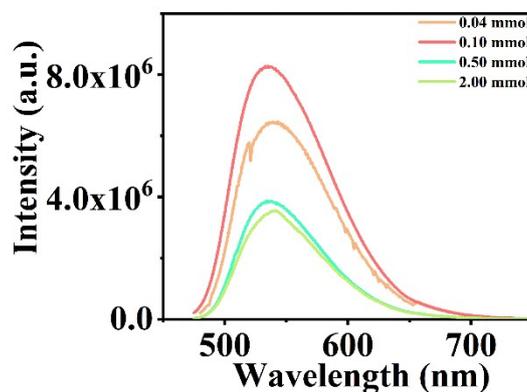


Fig. S2. Emission spectra of N,S-GCDs synthesized with different contents of thioacetamide under excitation at 420 nm.

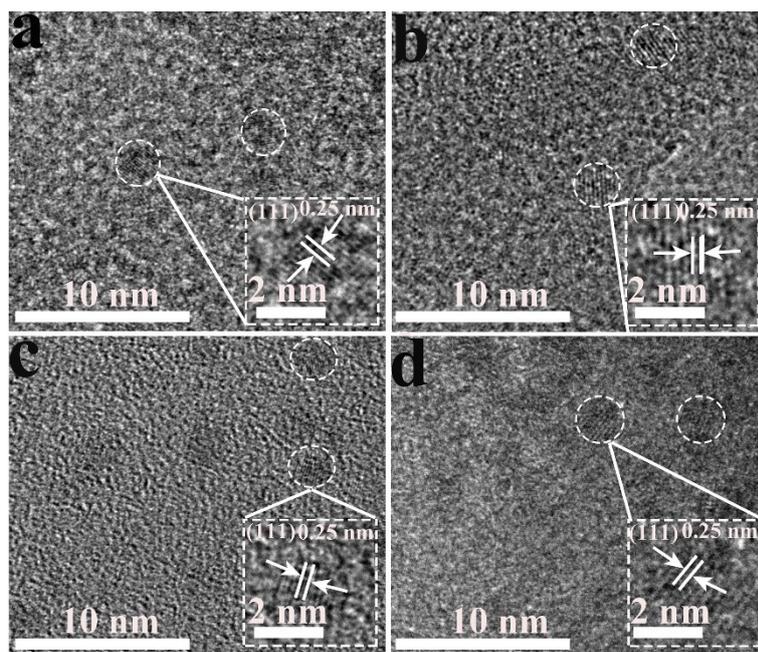


Fig. S3. HRTEM images of (a) OCDs, (b) N,S-BCDs, (c) N,S-GCDs, and (d) N,S-RCDs.

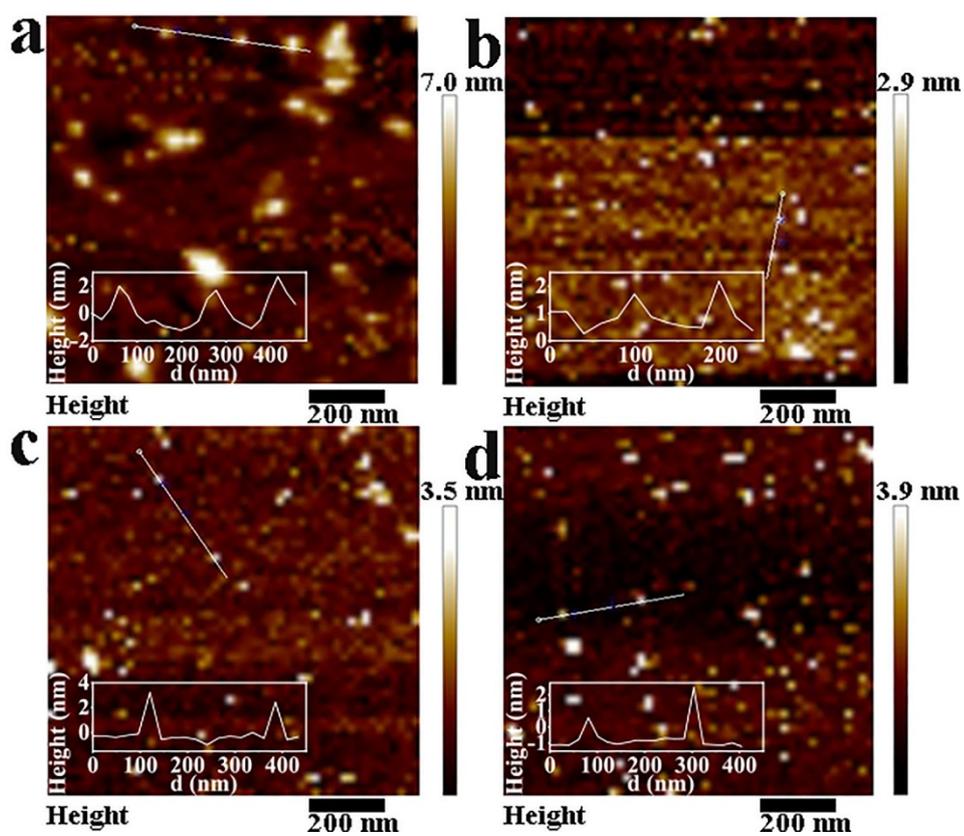


Fig. S4. AFM images of (a) OCDs, (b) N,S-BCDs, (c) N,S-GCDs, and (d) N,S-RCDs.

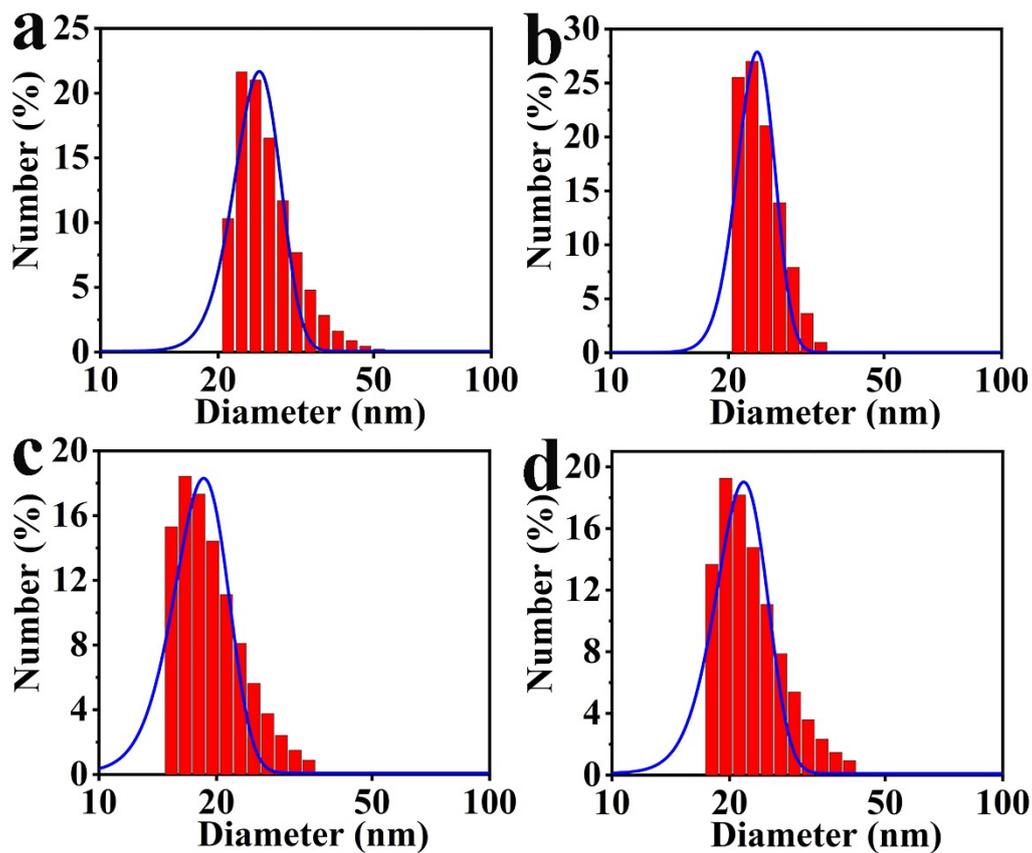


Fig. S5. Hydrodynamic diameter of (a) OCDs, (b) N,S-BCDs, (c) N,S-GCDs, and (d) N,S-RCDs in an aqueous medium from DLS measurement.

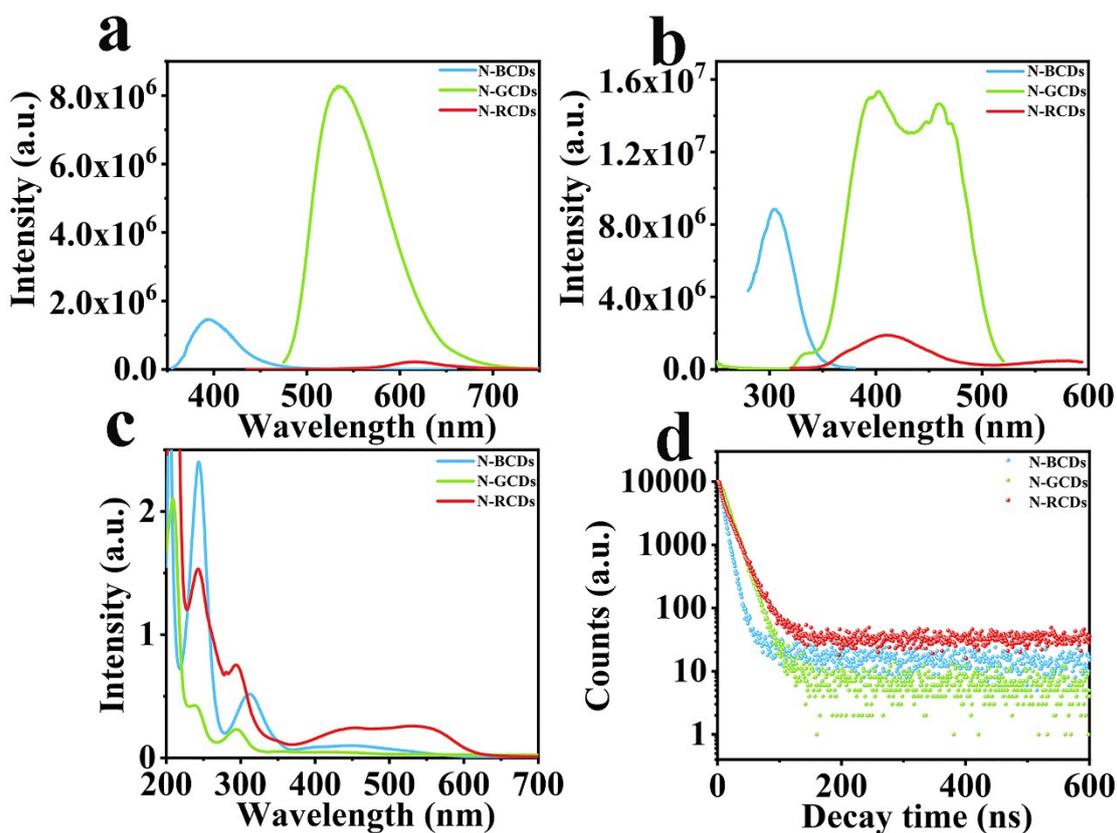


Fig. S6. (a) The optimal emission spectra of N-BCDs, N-GCDs and N-RCDs under excitation at 340 nm, 420 nm and 380 nm, respectively. (b) Excitation spectra with emission at 400 nm, 541 nm and 614 nm, respectively. (c) UV-vis absorption spectra and (d) fluorescence decay curves of N-BCDs, N-GCDs and N-RCDs.

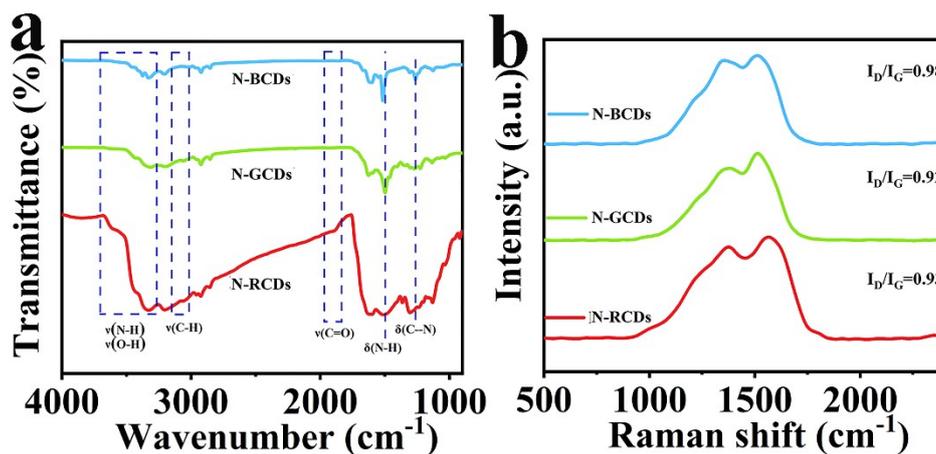


Fig. S7. (a) FTIR spectra and (b) Raman spectra of N-BCDs, N-GCDs and N-RCDs.

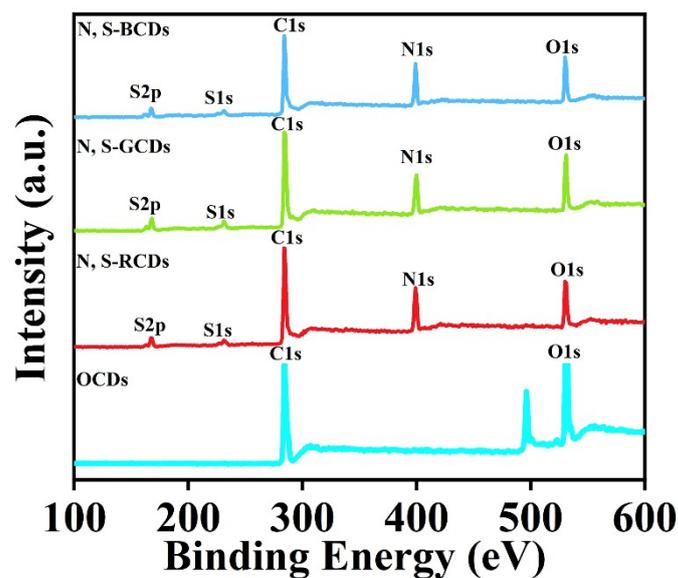


Fig. S8. XPS spectra of OCDs, N,S-BCDs, N,S-GCDs, and N,S-RCDs.

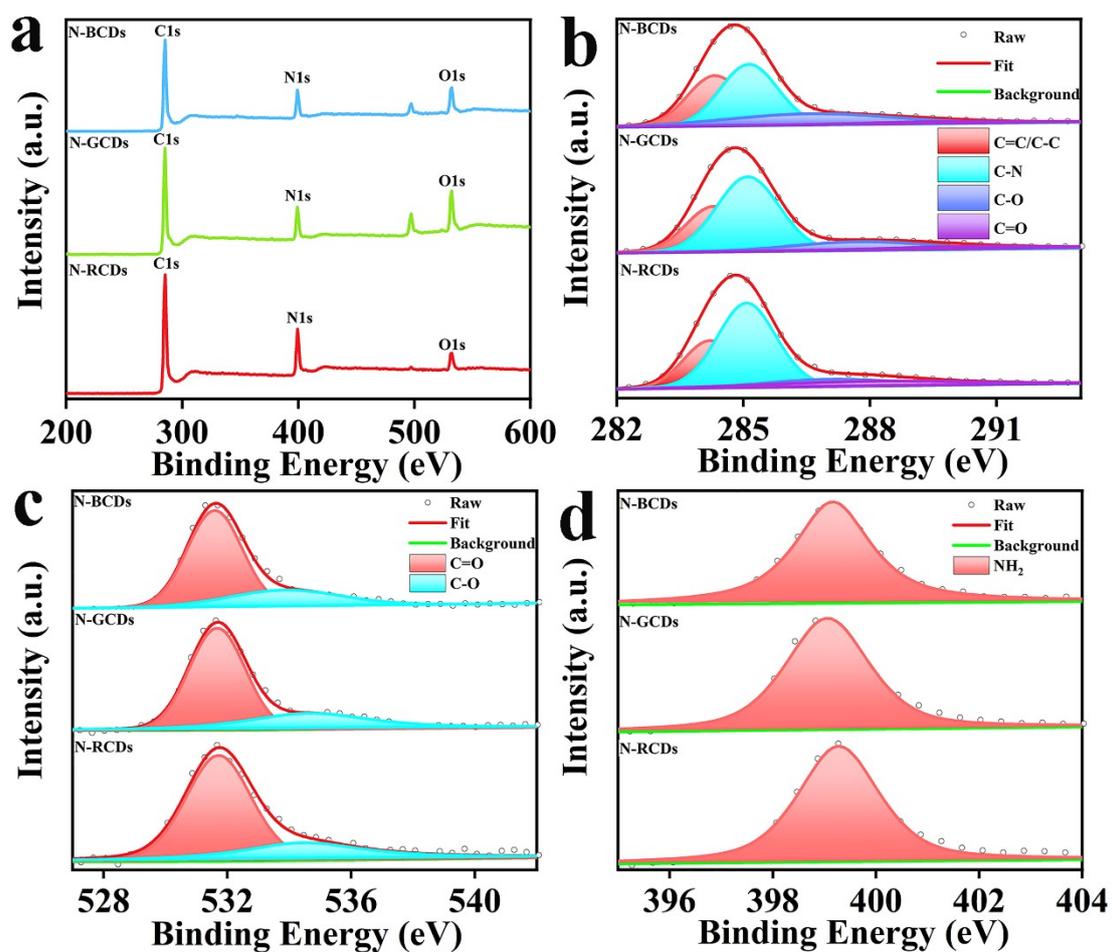


Fig. S9. (a) XPS survey scan and high-resolution XPS spectra of (b) C1s, (c) O1s, and (d) N1s for N-BCDs, N-GCDs and N-RCDs.

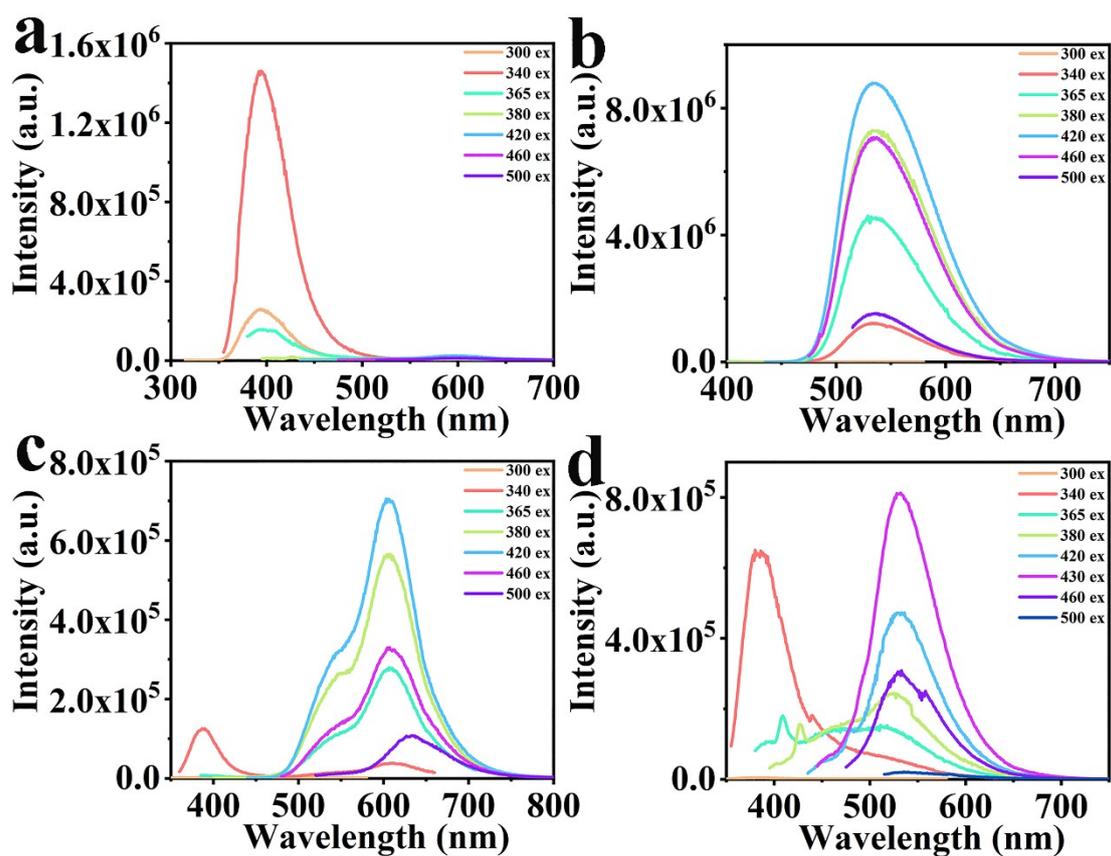


Fig. S10. Emission spectra of (a) N-BCDs, (b) N-GCDs, (c) N-RCDs and (d) S-CDs under different excitation wavelengths (300 -500 nm).

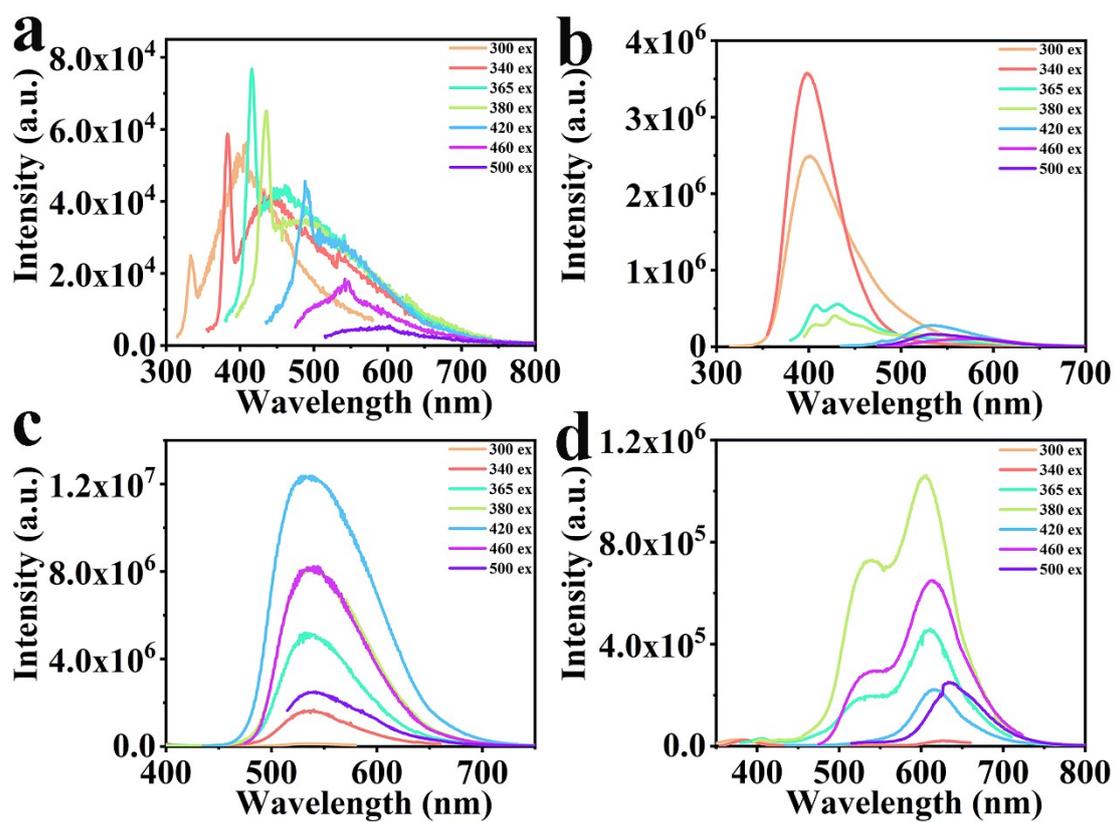


Fig. S11. Emission spectra of (a) OCDs, (b) N,S-BCDs, (c) N,S-GCDs and (d) N, S-RCDs under different excitation wavelengths (300 -500 nm).

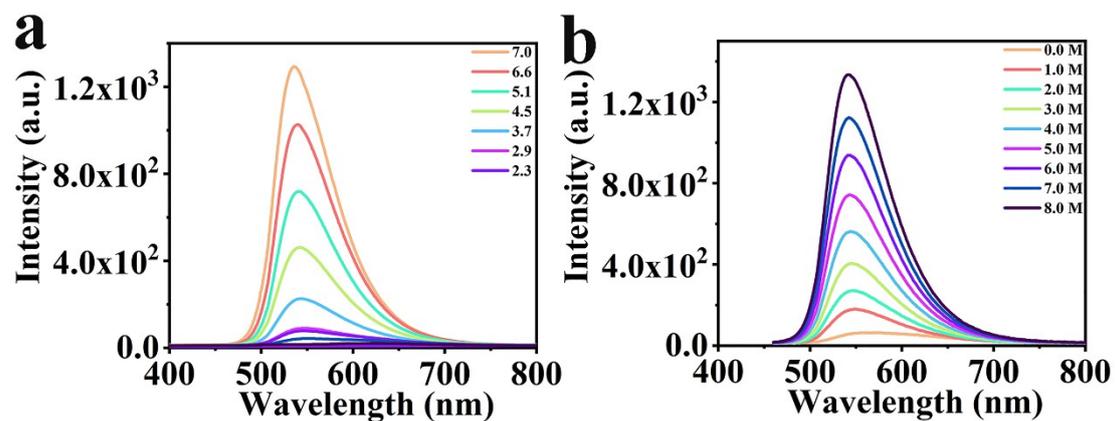


Fig. S12. Emission spectra excited under 435 nm with (a) different pH values (2.3-7.0) and (b) adding different concentrations of alkali (0-8.0 M).

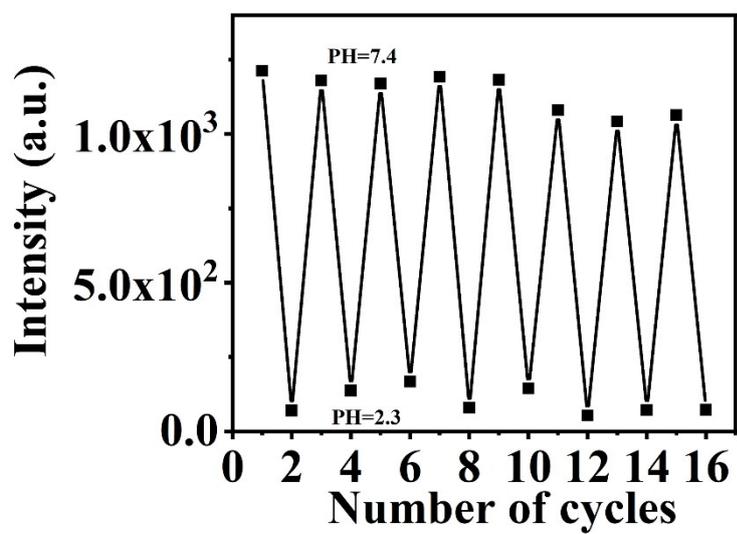


Fig. S13. Fluorescence reversibility against pH value change between 2.3 and 7.4 repeatedly.

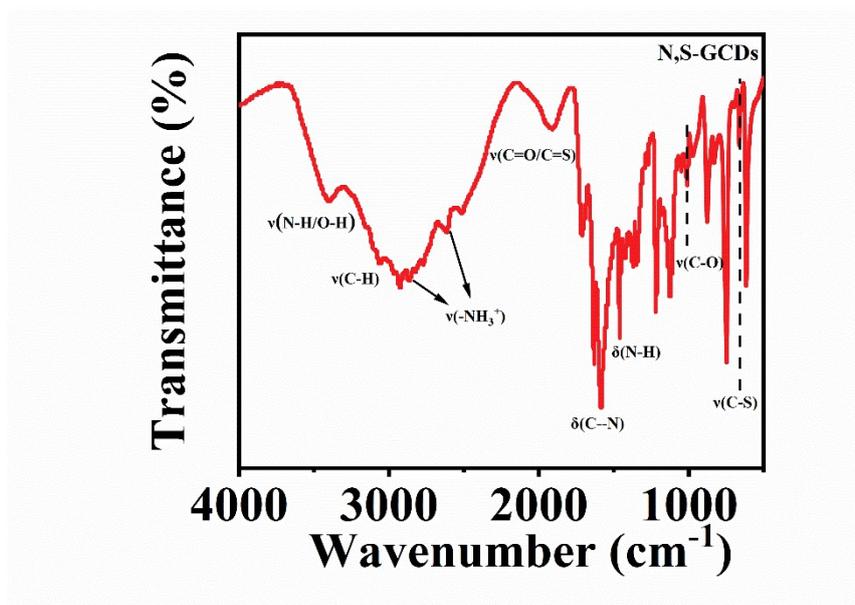


Fig. S14. FT-IR spectra of the prepared N,S-GCDs with adding acid.

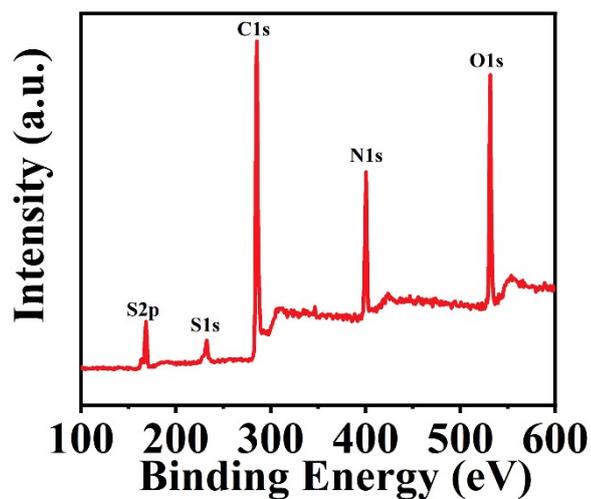


Fig. S15. Full scan XPS spectrum of N,S-GCDs with adding acid.

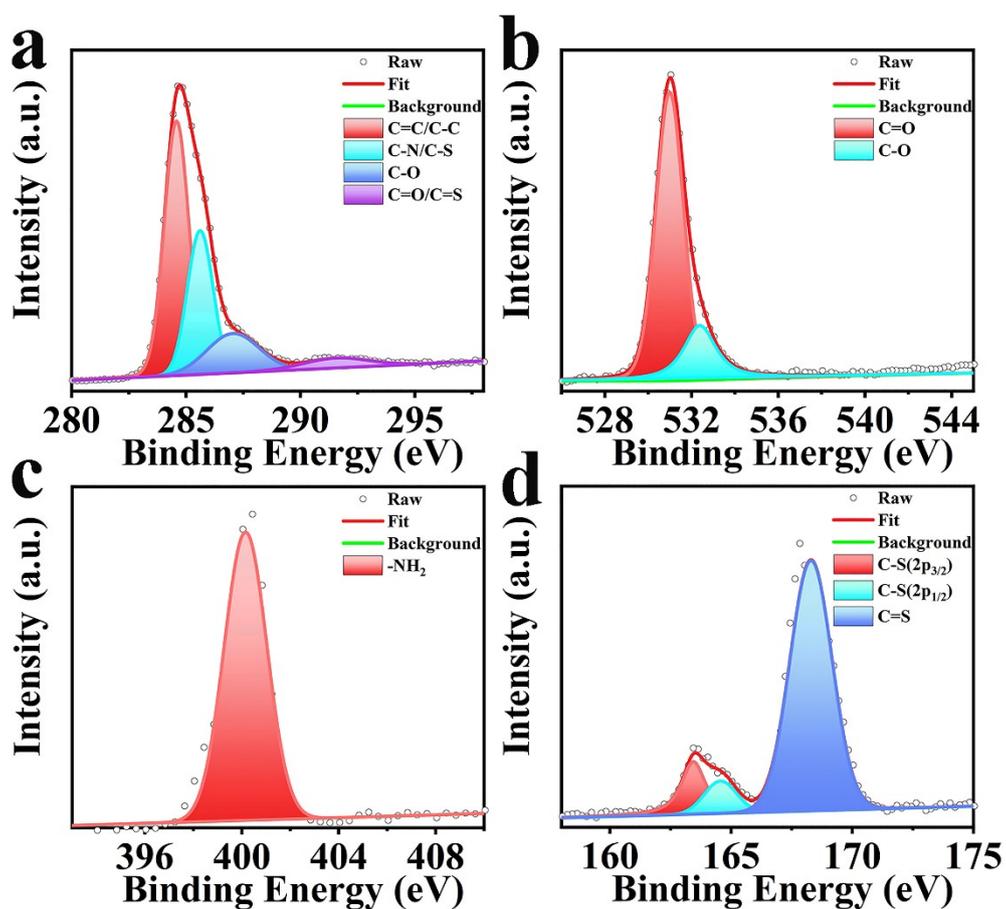


Fig. S16. High resolution XPS spectra of (a) C 1s, (b) O 1s, (c) N 1s and (d) S 2p of the prepared N,S-GCDs with adding acid.

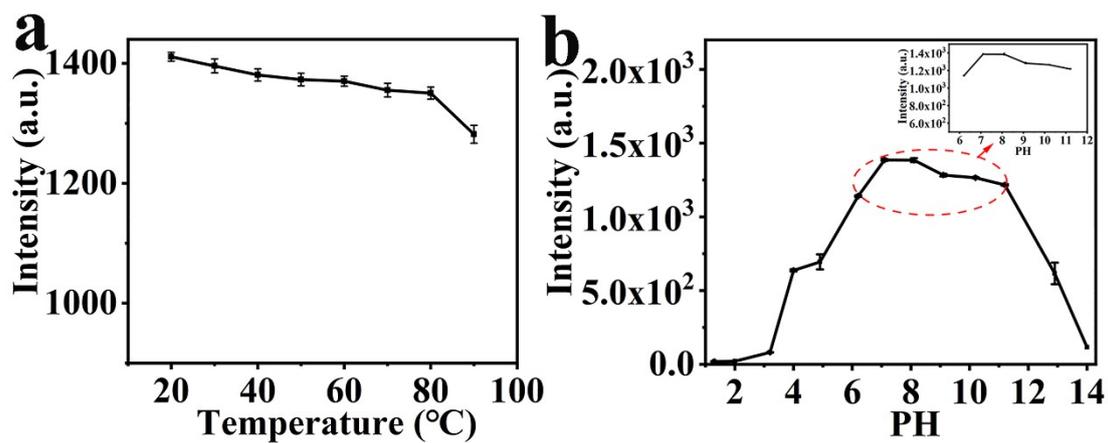


Fig. S17. The effect of (a) different temperatures (20-90 °C) and (b) various pH values (1-14) on the fluorescence intensities of the N,S-GCDs.

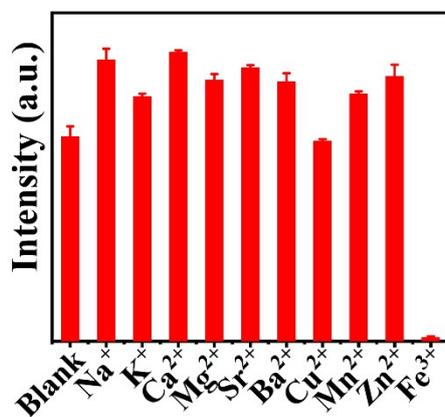


Fig. S18. The effect of different ion solutions (5000 μM) on the fluorescence intensity of the N,S-GCDs.

Table S1. Comparison of QY of CDs synthesized using electrochemical methods.

Precursors	Emission peak (nm)	QY (%)	Refs.
Carbon cloth	~ 450 nm	<sup>c</sup> 3.80	[1]
Graphite rods	~510 nm	<sup>c</sup> 7.90	[2]
<sup>a</sup> GO powder	~ 450 nm	<sup>c</sup> 7.80	[3]
<sup>b</sup> MWCNT	~ 430 nm	<sup>c</sup> 6.30	[4]
Carbon fibers	~ 450 nm	<sup>c</sup> 1.47	[5]
Graphene oxide nanosheets	~ 455 nm	<sup>c</sup> 6.60	[6]
Graphite rods	~ 450 nm	<sup>c</sup> 4.0~5.0	[7]
Carbon fibers	~ 500 nm	<sup>c</sup> 8.6	[8]
C60 film	~ 430 nm	<sup>c</sup> 5.0~6.0	[9]
Graphite rods	~ 541 nm	<sup>d</sup> 12.99	<b>This work</b>

<sup>a</sup>GO: graphene oxide, <sup>b</sup>MWCNT: multiwalled carbon nanotubes.

<sup>c</sup> Note: the QY is measured by using quinine sulfate as a reference.

<sup>d</sup> Note: the QY is absolute quantum yield.

Table S2. Fitted parameters of the fluorescence decay curves of OCDs, N,S-BCDs, N,S-GCDs, and N,S-RCDs.

Sample	$\tau_1$ /(ns) (percent)	$\tau_2$ /(ns) (percent)	$\tau_{ave}$ (ns)	$\chi^2$
<b>OCDs</b>	4.88 (76.25 %)	25.82 (23.75 %)	9.85	1.20
<b>N,S-BCDs</b>	5.24 (74.64 %)	0.83 (25.36 %)	4.12	1.05
<b>N,S-GCDs</b>	141.64 (0.74 %)	4.50 (99.26 %)	5.51	1.21
<b>N,S-RCDs</b>	230.38 (2.34 %)	4.21 (97.66%)	9.50	1.06

Table S3. Calculated radiative and non-radiative rate constants of OCDs, N,S-BCDs, N,S-GCDs, and N,S-RCDs. ( $k_R$ : radiative rate constants;  $k_{nR}$ : non-radiative rate constants).

Sample	OCDs	N,S-BCDs	N,S-GCDs	N,S-RCDs
$k_R$ ( $s^{-1}$ )	$4.97 \times 10^7$	$4.25 \times 10^8$	$2.36 \times 10^9$	$1.54 \times 10^8$
$k_{nR}$ ( $s^{-1}$ )	$1.01 \times 10^8$	$2.38 \times 10^8$	$1.58 \times 10^8$	$1.04 \times 10^8$

Table S4. Fitted parameters of the fluorescence decay curves of N-BCDs, N-GCDs and N-RCDs.

Sample	$\tau_1$ /(ns) (percent)	$\tau_2$ /(ns) (percent)	$\tau_{ave}$	$\chi^2$
N-BCDs	0.03 (0.02 %)	4.02 (99.98 %)	4.02	1.05
N-GCDs	0.02 (0.01 %)	3.65 (99.99 %)	3.65	1.09
N-RCDs	179.43 (2.72 %)	2.42 (97.28%)	7.23	1.03

Table S5. Calculated radiative and non-radiative rate constants of B CDs-N, N-GCDs and N-RCDs. ( $k_R$ : radiative rate constants;  $k_{nR}$ : non-radiative rate constants).

Sample	N-BCDs	N-GCDs	N-RCDs
$k_R$ ( $s^{-1}$ )	$2.34 \times 10^8$	$9.45 \times 10^8$	$1.09 \times 10^8$
$k_{nR}$ ( $s^{-1}$ )	$2.46 \times 10^8$	$2.65 \times 10^8$	$1.37 \times 10^8$

Table S6. Atomic ratio of characteristic peaks of C1s spectra for OCDs, N,S- BCDs, N,S-GCDs, and N,S-RCDs.

Samples	C=C/C-C (%)	C-N/C-S (%)	C-O (%)	C=O/C=S (%)
OCDs	56.53	-	26.68	16.79
N,S-BCDs	38.15	19.61	17.76	24.48
N,S-GCDs	42.90	31.18	17.77	8.15
N,S-RCDs	48.33	30.01	12.92	8.74

Table S7. Atomic ratio of characteristic peaks of O1s spectra for OCDs, N,S-BCDs, N,S-GCDs, and N,S-RCDs.

Sample	C=O (%)	C-O (%)
<b>OCDs</b>	84.98	15.02
<b>N,S-BCDs</b>	80.69	19.31
<b>N,S-GCDs</b>	82.28	17.72
<b>N,S-RCDs</b>	70.01	29.99

Table S8. Atomic ratio of characteristic peaks of S2p spectra for OCDs, N,S-BCDs, N,S-GCDs, and N,S-RCDs.

Sample	C-S (2p <sub>3/2</sub> ) (%)	C-S (2p <sub>1/2</sub> ) (%)	C=S (%)
<b>OCDs</b>	-	-	-
<b>N,S-BCDs</b>	13.55	13.59	72.86
<b>N,S-GCDs</b>	14.18	16.72	69.10
<b>N,S-RCDs</b>	10.75	11.72	77.53

Table S9. Relative contents of C, O, N and S elements of the OCDs, N,S-BCDs, N,S-GCDs, and N,S-RCDs on the basis of the XPS spectra.

Samples	C1s (atomic%)	O1s (atomic%)	N1s (atomic%)	S2p (atomic%)
<b>OCDs</b>	66.88	33.12	-	-
<b>N,S-BCDs</b>	64.23	13.73	17.48	4.56
<b>N,S-GCDs</b>	60.90	13.43	20.93	4.74
<b>N,S-RCDs</b>	63.73	12.89	19.51	3.87

Table S10. Relative contents of C, O, and N elements of the N-BCDs, N-GCDs and N-RCDs on the basis of the XPS spectra.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>C1s (atomic %)</b>	<b>O1s (atomic %)</b>	<b>N1s (atomic %)</b>
<b>N-BCDs</b>	74.18	15.02	10.80
<b>N-GCDs</b>	71.80	14.32	13.88
<b>N-RCDs</b>	74.64	6.21	19.15

Table S11. Atomic ratio of characteristic peaks of C1s spectra for N-BCDs, N-GCDs and N-RCDs.

<b>Samples</b>	<b>C=C/C-C (%)</b>	<b>C-N (%)</b>	<b>C-O (%)</b>	<b>C=O (%)</b>
<b>N-BCDs</b>	32.45	41.01	21.60	4.94
<b>N-GCDs</b>	28.09	51.59	12.74	7.58
<b>N-RCDs</b>	26.01	54.10	9.55	10.34

Table S12. Atomic ratio of characteristic peaks of XPS O1s spectra for N-BCDs, N-GCDs and N-RCDs.

<b>Samples</b>	<b>C=O (%)</b>	<b>C-O (%)</b>
<b>N-BCDs</b>	57.46	42.54
<b>N-GCDs</b>	68.60	31.40
<b>N-RCDs</b>	74.22	25.78

Table S13. Relative contents of C, O, N and S elements of N,S-GCDs with adding acid on the basis of the XPS data.

Sample	C1s (atomic%)	O1s (atomic%)	N1s (atomic%)	S2p (atomic%)
N,S-GCDs	62.32	15.82	17.44	4.42

Table S14. Atomic ratio of characteristic peaks of XPS C1s, O1s and S2p spectra for N,S-GCDs with adding acid.

Sample	C1s				O1s		S2p		
	C=C/C-C (%)	C-N/C-S (%)	C-O (%)	C=O/C=S (%)	C=O (%)	C-O (%)	C-S (2p <sub>3/2</sub> ) (%)	C-S (2p <sub>1/2</sub> ) (%)	C=S (%)
N,S-GCDs	50.15	28.79	15.97	5.09	77.37	22.63	13.29	7.80	78.91

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