Supporting Information

Sensitive detection of dissolved oxygen in seawater by fluorometric sensing based on ZnO-NH_2@SiO_2 QDs

Mengmeng Cao[a], Hang Lv[a, b], Song Hu[a], Guohong Zhou[a, *]

[a] *Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, P.R. China.*

[b] *Center of Materials Science and Optoelectronics Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100049, China.*

[*]Corresponding author.

E-mail: sic_zhough@mail.sic.ac.cn (Prof. Guohong Zhou)

Tel.: +86 21 69906230

Address: 588 N. Heshuo Rd., Shanghai, China.

Table S1 Common elements and concentrations in seawater (S=35‰).

Ions	Concentrations (g/Kg)
Cl^-	19.354
SO	2.712
Br^-	0.0673
F^-	0.0013
B	0.0045
Na^+	10.77
Mg^{2+}	1.290
HCO	0.142
Ca^{2+}	0.4121
K^+	0.399
Sr^{2+}	0.0079

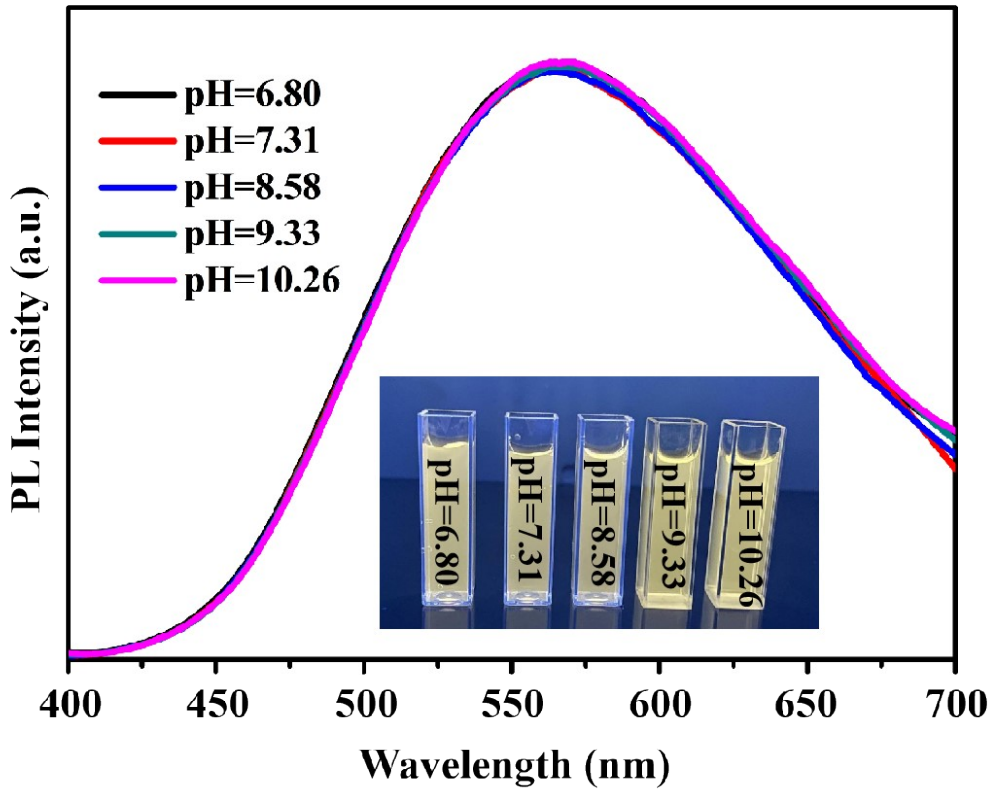

Figure S1. PL spectra and photographs (illustration) of as-prepared ZNS-1 QDs in the pH range of 6.80 to 10.26 under excitation of 365 nm.

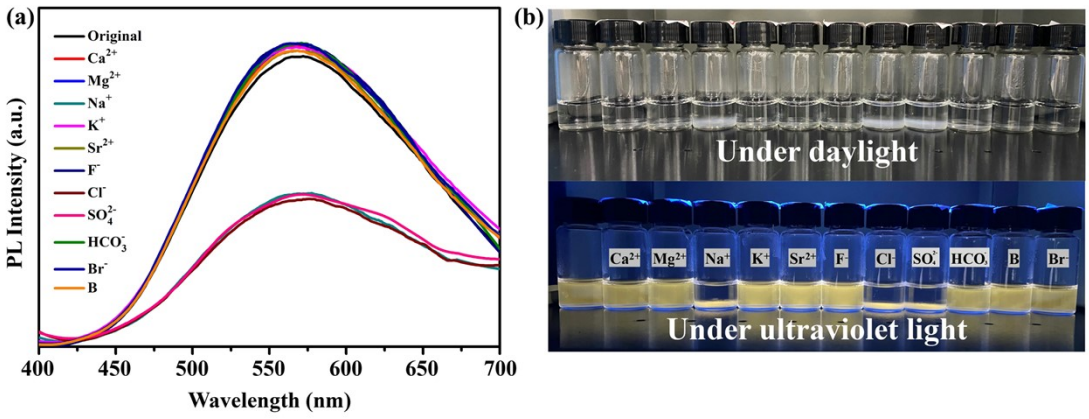

Figure S2. Photographs under daylight and ultraviolet light (a), and PL spectra (b) of as-prepared ZNS-1 QDs disperse in the different ion solutions under excitation of 365 nm.

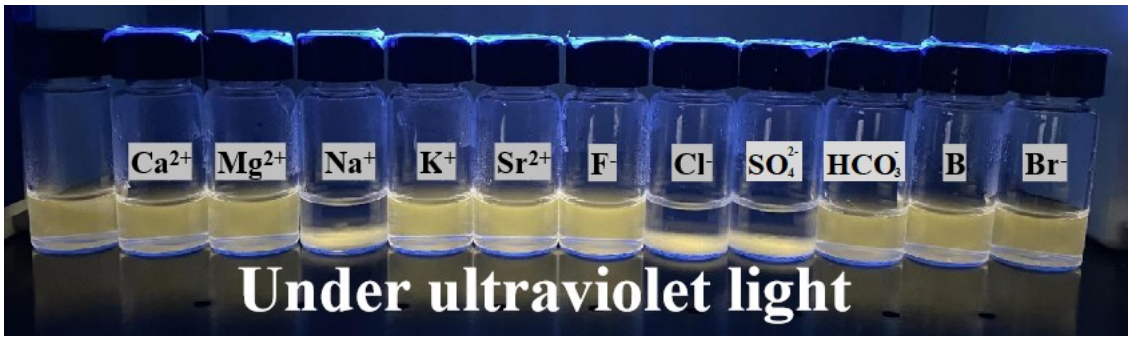

Figure S3. Photographs uner ultraviolet light of as-prepared ZnO QDs disperse in the different ion solutions.

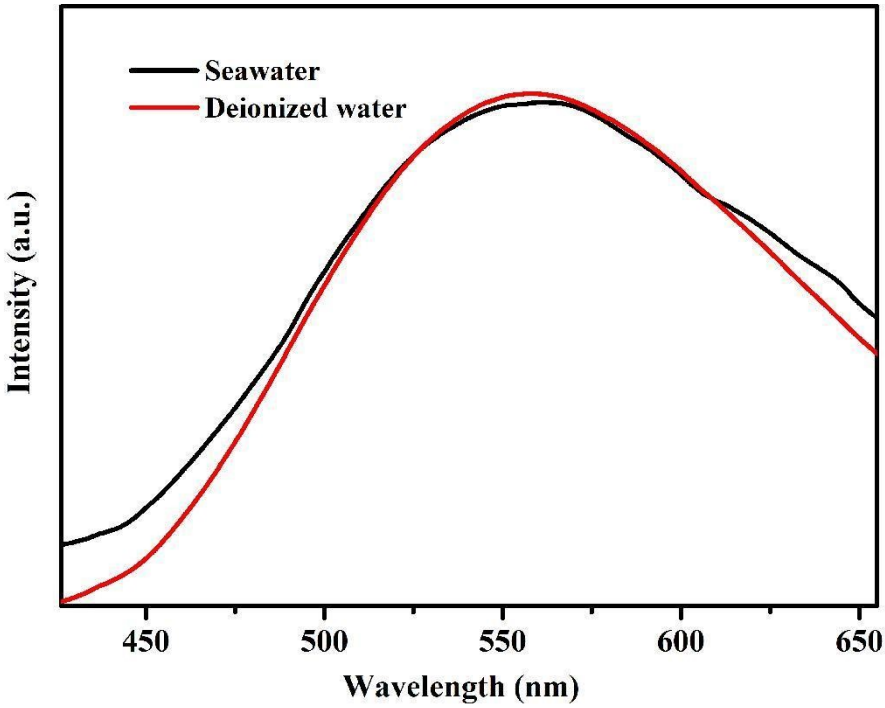

Figure S4. PL spectra of as-prepared ZNS-2 QDs respectively dispersed in 80 mL deionized water and seawater under 365 nm excitation.