Nitrogen doping on fluorescent carbon dots synthesized from lychee exocarps for applications in UV tube down-conversion and pH-responsive curcumin delivery

Jingwei Gong ^{a b} Anyu Li^{1 c} Shuangwu Huang^{b*} Yern Chee Ching^{a*}, Ching Kuan Yong^d, Thennakoon M. Sampath Udeni Gunathilake^e, Nguyen Dai Hai^f, Chuah Cheng Hock^g

^a Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia

^b State Key Laboratory of Radio Frequency Heterogeneous Integration, College of Electronics and Information Engineering, Institute of Microelectronics (IME), Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China

^c College of Materials Science and Engineering, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, 518071

^d University of Reading Malaysia, Kota Ilmu, Persiaran Graduan, Educity, 79200 Nusajaya, Johor, Malaysia

^e Department of Polymer Science, Faculty of Applied Science, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Gangodawila, 10250, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka

^fInstitute of chemical technology, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, District 12, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

^gDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. *Corresponding author: Email: <u>chingyc@um.edu.my</u>



Fig. S1. CIE color coordinates of (A) free N-doped CDs (excitation wavelength from 340 to 410 nm); (B)CD1(excitation wavelength from 320 to 420 nm); (C) CD2 (excitation wavelength from 360 to 430 nm); and(D) CD3 (excitation wavelength from 300 to 430 nm).



Fig. S2. (A) XRD patterns of CD1, CD2, CD3, and free N-doped CDs; (B) XRD pattern of melamine.



Fig. S3. The pore size distribution curve of the CD1, CD2, CD3, and free N-doped CDs.

| Sample | Pore volume | Average pore size | Drug encapsulating |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | (cm^3g^{-1}) | (nm) | (%) |
| Free N-doped CDs | 0.03034 | 12.6841 | 42 |
| CD1 | 0.07289 | 13.4926 | 30 |
| CD2 | 0.02968 | 13.7147 | 60 |

Table S1. The results of pore volume, average pore size, and drug encapsulation efficiency of CDs .



Fig. S4. Time-resolved phosphorescence decay and fitting curve (red line) of free N-doped CDs (A); CD1 (B); and CD2 (C).



Fig. S5. Zeta potential of CDs-Cur and Cur.

| Sample | Zeta Potential (mV) | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Free N-doped CDs | -30 | |
| CD1 | -27 | |
| CD2 | -21 | |
| Free N-doped CDs-Cur | -4.44 | |
| CD1-Cur | -6.28 | |
| CD2-Cur | -5.72 | |
| Curcumin | -5.56 | |

Table S2. Zeta potential of CD1, CD2, and free N-doped CDs before and after loading curcumin.



Fig. S6. (A) Survival rate for *E.coli* at pH= 5.0 and 7.4; (B) survival rate for *S. aureus* at pH= 5.0 and 7.4.



Fig. S7. SEM images of *E. coli* treated with CDs-Cur.



Fig. S8. Relative viability of the HUVEC cells.

| Madala | CD1 | CD2 | Free N-doped CDs |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| wiodels | pH=5.0 pH=7.4 | pH=5.0 pH=7.4 | pH=5.0 pH=7.4 |
| Zero-order model | 0.86535 0.90076 | 0.7322 0.94678 | 0.64318 0.94678 |
| First-order model | 0.96921 0.96714 | 0.95465 0.9783 | 0.95064 0.90508 |
| Higuchi model | 0.93017 0.92808 | 0.87643 0.93651 | 0.82999 0.72384 |
| Korsmeyer-Peppas model | 0.92703 0.93661 | 0.86964 0.96431 | 0.84126 0.76382 |
| | n=0.67 n=0.74 | n=0.52 n=0.80 | n=0.43 n=0.36 |



Fig. S9. Color changes of the PVA and CDs@PVA films upon UV irradiation.



Fig. S10. Digital photographs of fabricated CDs@PVA films that was exposed to commercially available

UV tube (365 nm, 8 W) during OFF and ON condition.