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Supplementary Data

Hybrid carbon source for producing nitrogen-doped polymer nanodots: one-pot hydrothermal synthesis, fluorescence enhancement and highly selective detection of Fe (Ⅲ)

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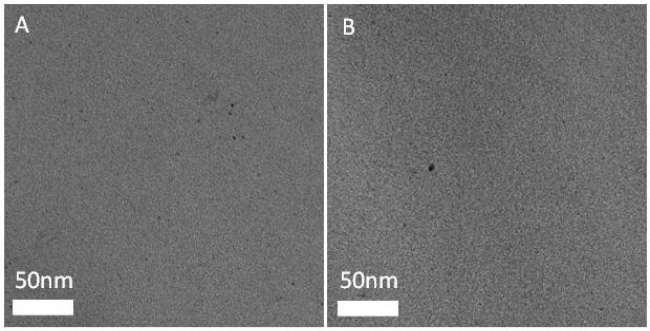

Fig.S1 TEM images of PNDs-Sa (A) and PNDs-Sb (B).

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Table S1. The QYs of PNDs from single sources (In (Teflon)-lined autoclave/150 ºC for 50 min).

Serial	PNDs from single carbon source		QY standarded by quinine sulfate (%)	Maximum excitation wavelength
1	Xylose, 0.6 g	Water, 30mL	0.55	330nm
2	Glucose, 0.6 g	Water, 30mL	0.14	330nm
3	Sucrose, 0.6 g	Water, 30mL	1.02	334nm
4	Glycine, 0.6 g	Water, 30mL	0.52	332nm
5	Alanine, 0.6 g	Water, 30mL	0.57	336nm
6	Phenylalanine, 0.6 g	Water, 30mL	1.65	338nm
7	Glycylglycine, 0.6 g	Water, 30mL	1.80	340nm
8	BSA, 0.6 g	Water, 30mL	0.77	332nm

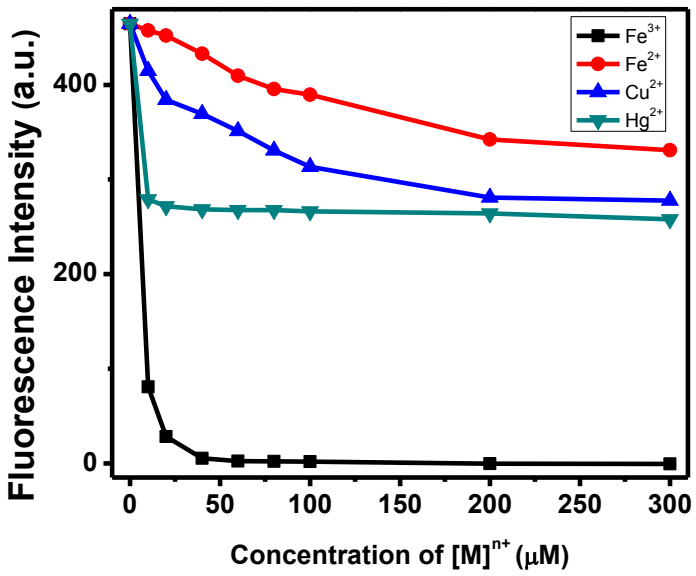

Fig.S2 The difference in fluorescence intensity at 425 nm of PNDs dispersion under various concentrations $[M]^{n+}$ (excitation at 340 nm).

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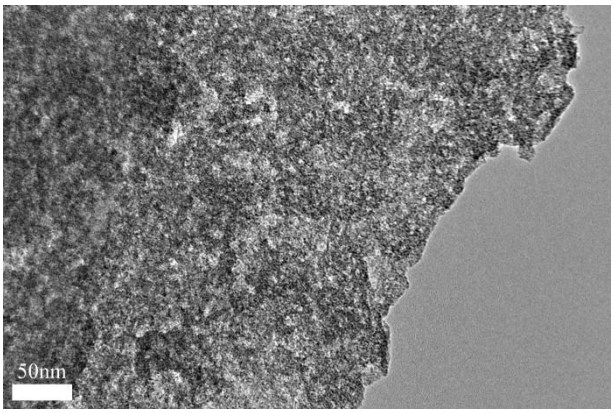

Fig. S3 TEM image of PNDs-Fe^{3+}.