

### Supporting Information

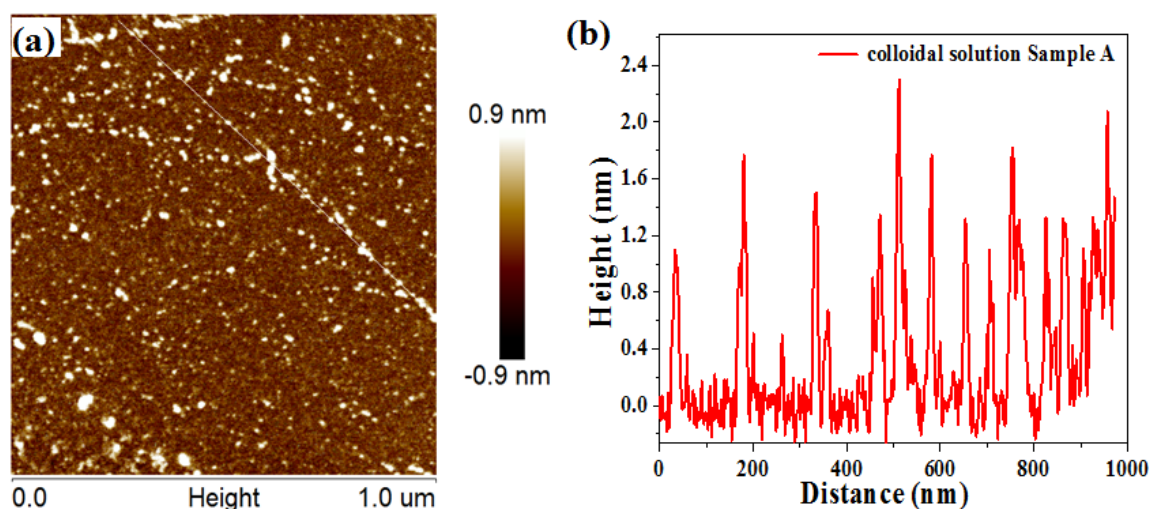
#### Comment on “Strongly luminescent monolayered MoS<sub>2</sub> prepared by effective ultrasound exfoliation” [*Nanoscale* 2013, 5, 3387]

Lianfu Jiang<sup>a</sup> and Haibo Zeng<sup>ab\*</sup>

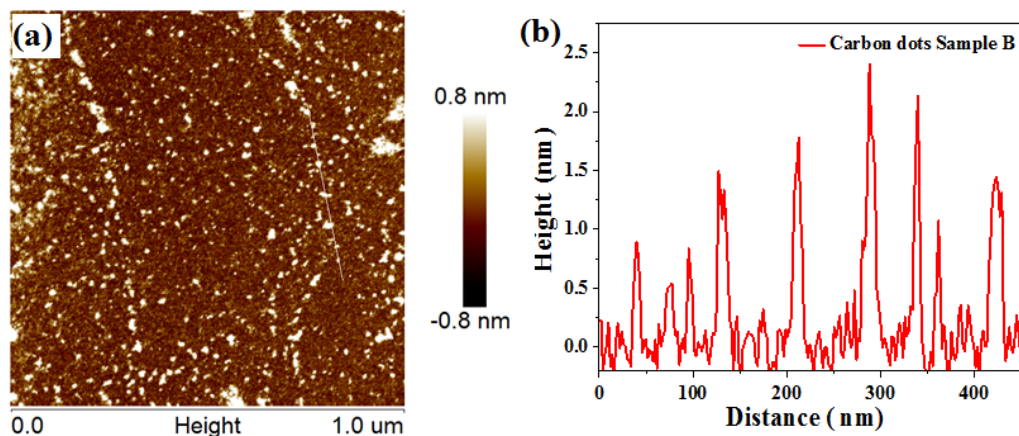
<sup>a</sup>State Key Laboratory of Mechanics and Control of Mechanical Structures and College of Materials Science and Technology, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, China

<sup>b</sup>Institute of Optoelectronics & Nanomaterials (IONS), College of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China

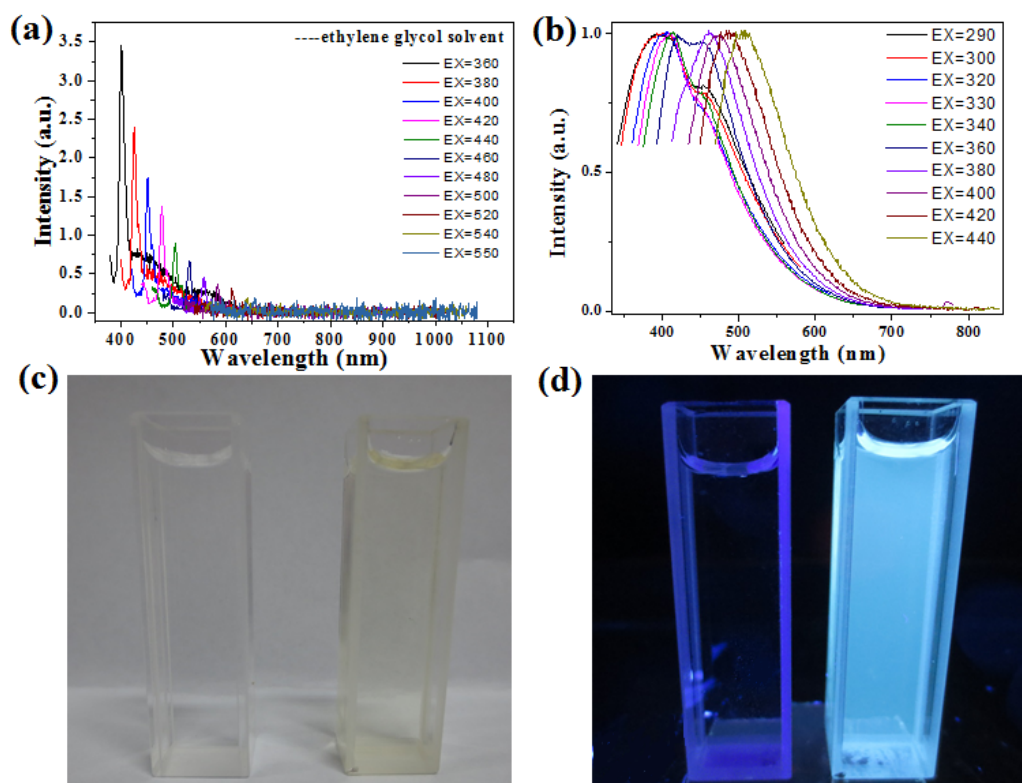
\*E-mail: zeng.haibo.nano@gmail.com



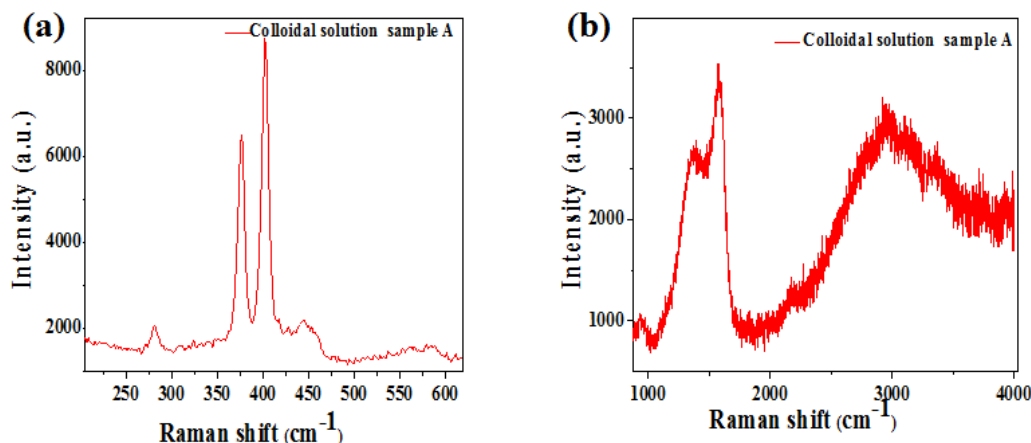
**Figure S1** (a) AFM image of the Sample A prepared by the same fabrication process as reported in ref.1. (b) the corresponding the height distribution. These results demonstrated that the morphology of the sample is the same as the reported, but the composition checking showing different results from them.



**Figure S2** (a) AFM image of the sample B fabrication in the comparative experiment. (b) corresponding the height distribution.



**Figure S3** (a) excitation-dependent PL spectra of the pure solvent without any treatment. (b) excitation-dependent PL spectra of the solvent (without ultrasonic) after refluxing for 24 h at the boiling point. (c) Photographs of the solvent without any treatment and only refluxing for 24 h at the boiling point without ultrasonic treatment irradiated with sunlight; (d) Photographs of the solvent without any treatment and only refluxing for 24 h at the boiling point without ultrasonic treatment with UV (365 nm) illumination,



**Figure S4** Raman spectrum of the colloidal solution sample A prepared process as reported in ref.1 (514 nm excitation). (a) magnified of the Raman spectrum of the sample A shows contributions of MoS<sub>2</sub> QDS, MoS<sub>2</sub> with a strong in-plane E<sub>12g</sub> vibrational mode 377.4 and out-of-plane A<sub>1g</sub> vibration at 401.6 cm<sup>-1</sup>; (b) magnified of the Raman spectrum of the sample A shows carbon dots G-band at 1,590 cm<sup>-1</sup> (contributions of sp<sup>2</sup>) and D-band at 1,320 cm<sup>-1</sup> (contributions of sp<sup>3</sup>).<sup>[1-4]</sup>

The purity of our starting materials can be guaranteed because they are bought from Sigma Aldich. The detailed information is as below:

293237-2L, assay  $\geq$  99%, spectrophotometric grade, boiling point 195~198 °C, impurities <0.050% water, refractive index:  $n_{20/D}$  1.431(lit.).

The silicon slices substrate was disposed by two steps was described as following, firstly, ultrasounding for 30 minutes in acetone to remove oil, secondly, to clean away the organic solvent washed with deionized water and dried at room temperature under vacuum.

Supplementary Reference:

- [7] Y.-P. Sun, B. Zhou, Y. Lin, W. Wang, K. A. S. Fernando, P. Pathak, M.J. Meziani, B. A. Harruff, X.W. H.-F. Wang, P.-J. Luo, H. Yang, M.E. Kose, B. Chen, L. M. Veca, and S.-Y. Xie, Quantum-Sized Carbon Dots for Bright and Colorful Photoluminescence, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 7756-7757
- [8] Y.-G. Li, H.-L. Wang, L.-M. Xie, Y.-Y. Liang, G.-G. Hong, and H.-J. Dai, MoS<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles Grown on Graphene: An Advanced Catalyst for the Hydrogen Evolution Reaction, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 7296-7299
- [3] C.-G. Lee, H.-G. Yan, L.-E. Brus, T.-F. Heinz, J. Hone, and S.M. Ryu, Anomalous Lattice Vibrations of Single and Few-Layer MoS<sub>2</sub>, *ACS Nano.*, 2010, **4**, 2695-2700
- [4] H.-L. Zeng, B.-R. Zhu, K. Liu, J.-H. Fan, X.-D. Cui, Q.-M. Zhang, Low-frequency Raman modes

and electronic excitations in atomically thin MoS<sub>2</sub> films, *PHYSICAL REVIEW B.*, 2012, **24**, 1098-0121