Supporting information

Highly Photoluminescent And Stable N-Doped Carbon Dots As Nanoprobes For Hg^{2+} Detection

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Figure S1. Photographs of the N-CDs under the UV light and N-CDs powder.

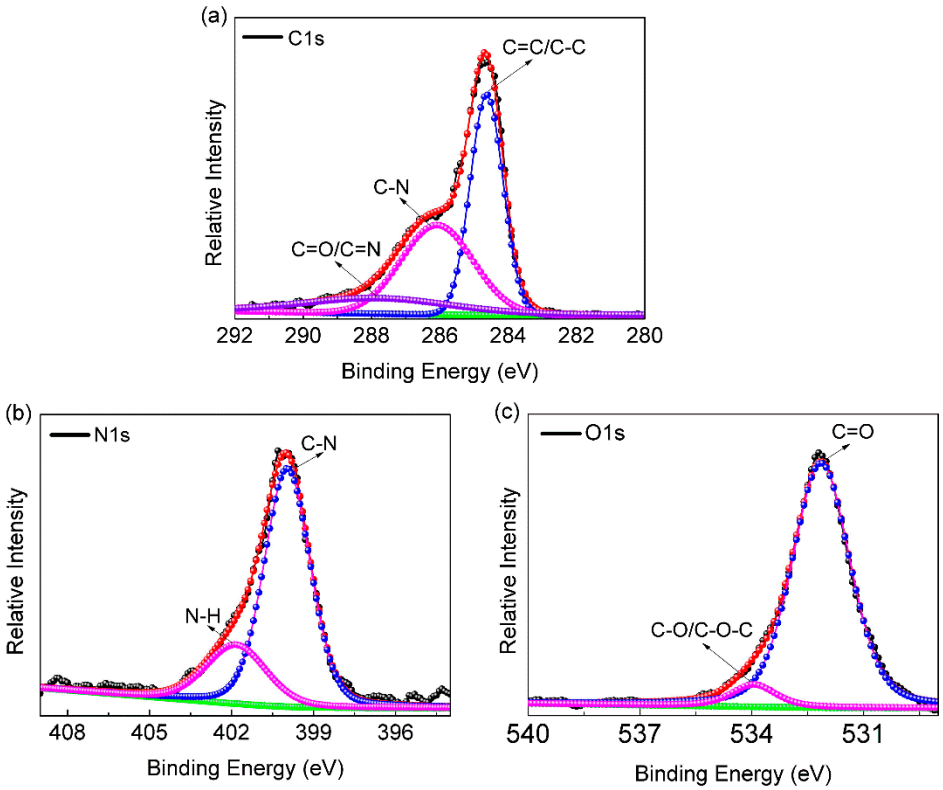

Figure S2. (a-c) XPS peak differentiation-imitating analysis of C, N, and O, respectively.

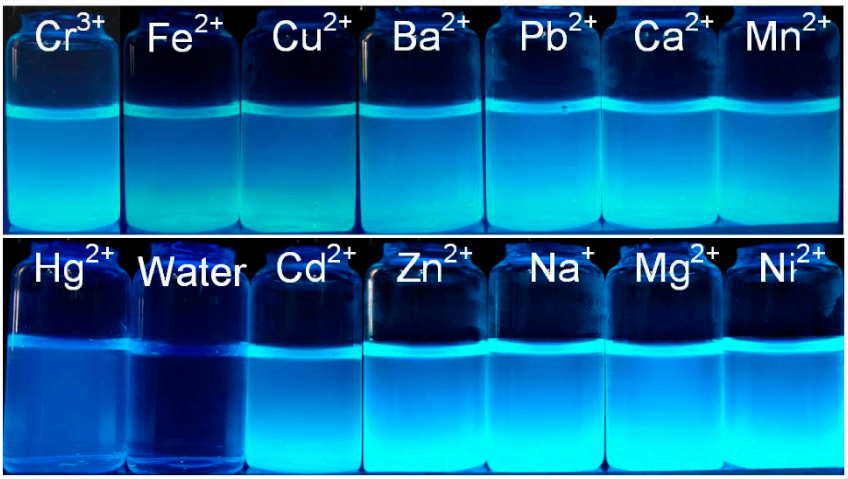

Figure S3. Photographs of N-CDs with the addition of different metal ions under 365 nm irradiation.

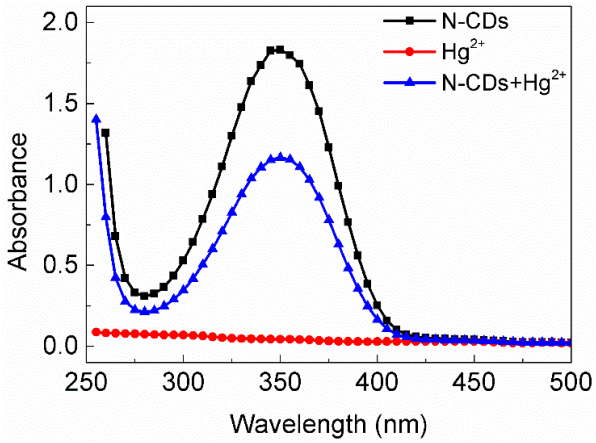

Figure S4. UV-vis absorption spectra of N-CDs in the absence and presence of Hg^{2+} and Hg^{2+}.

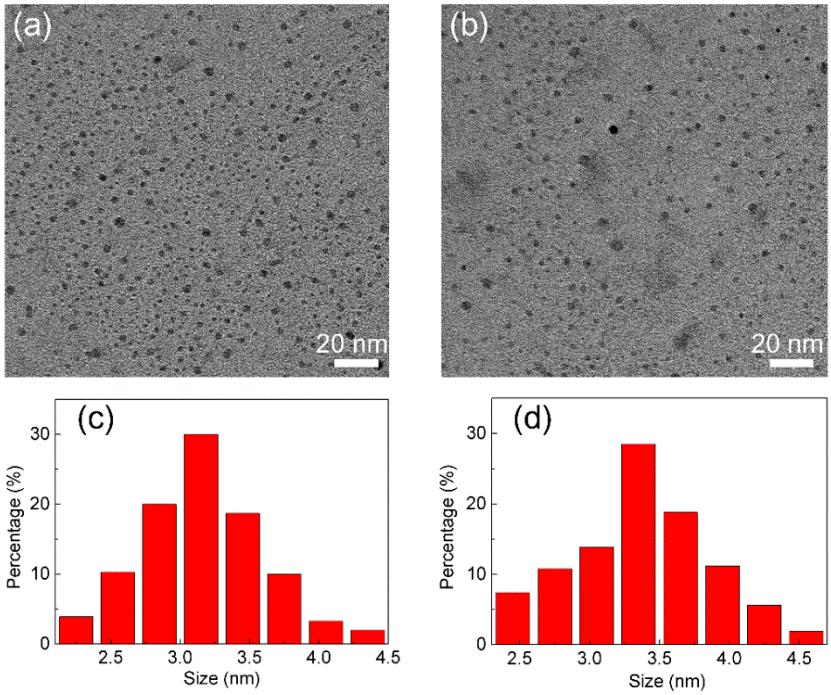

Figure S5. TEM images and size distribution of N-CDs in the absence and presence of Hg^{2+}.

Table S1. The atomic percentages corresponding to C1s, N1s, and O1s peaks of the centre binding energies of the N-CDs.

Sample	C (wt%)	N (wt%)	O (wt%)
98%	73.54	9.17	17.29
95%	78.42	8.64	12.94
90%	80.09	7.78	12.13
85%	83.78	5.35	10.87
80%	88.02	4.84	7.14