

Fabrication of Orange Fluorescent Boron-Doped Graphene Quantum Dots for Al³⁺ Ion Detection

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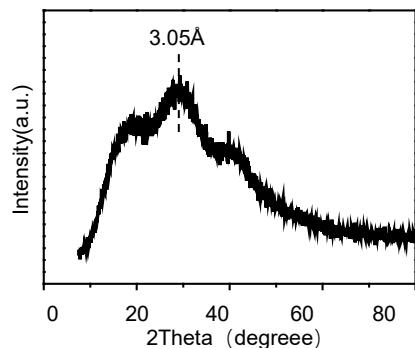


Figure S1. XRD patterns of c-GQDs.

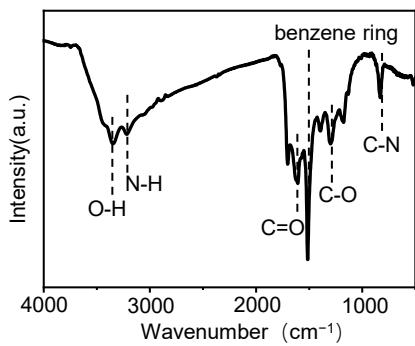


Figure S2. FT-IR spectra of c-GQDs.

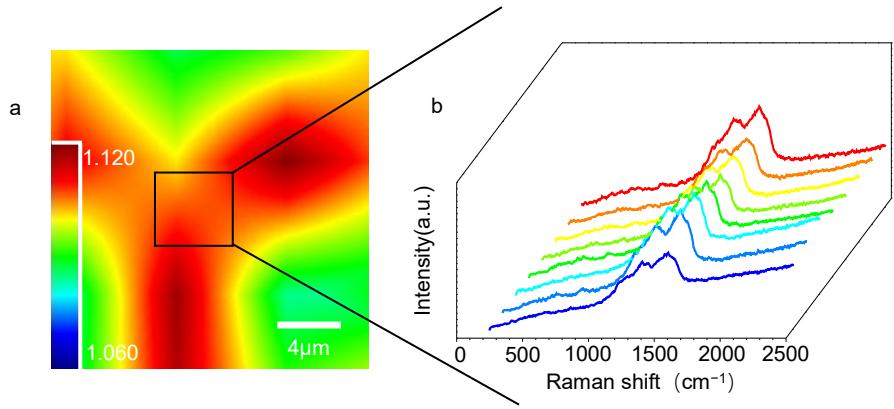


Figure S3. (a) High resolution microscope Raman image of c-GQDs (color indicates the ratio of peaks D to G). (b) Typical Raman spectra in the box region on the left.

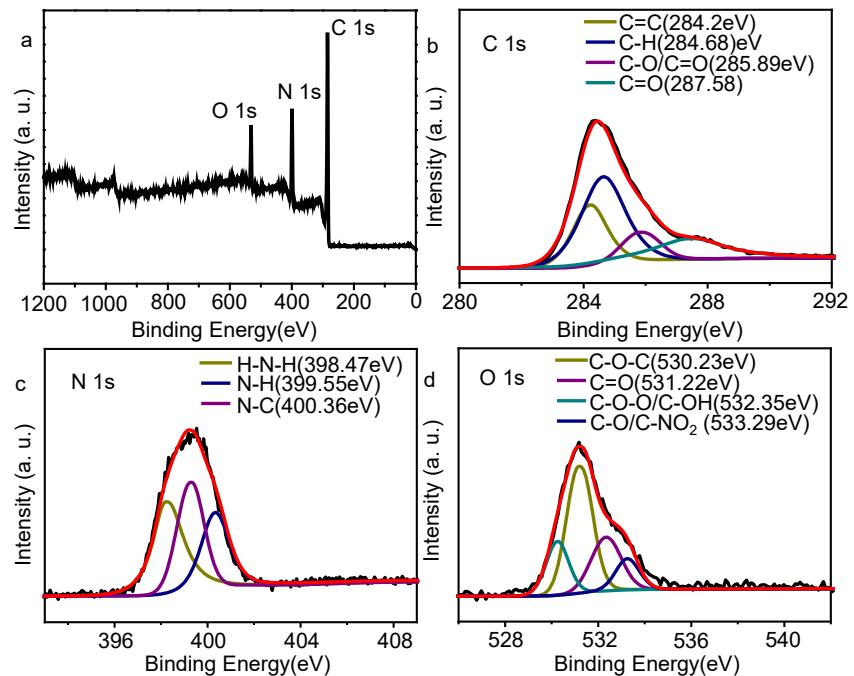


Figure S4. (a) Full X-ray photoelectron spectrum of c-GQDs, (b) C1S spectrum measured by X-ray photoelectron spectrum of c-GQDs, (c) N1s spectrum of c-GQDs, (d) O1s spectrum of c-GQDs.

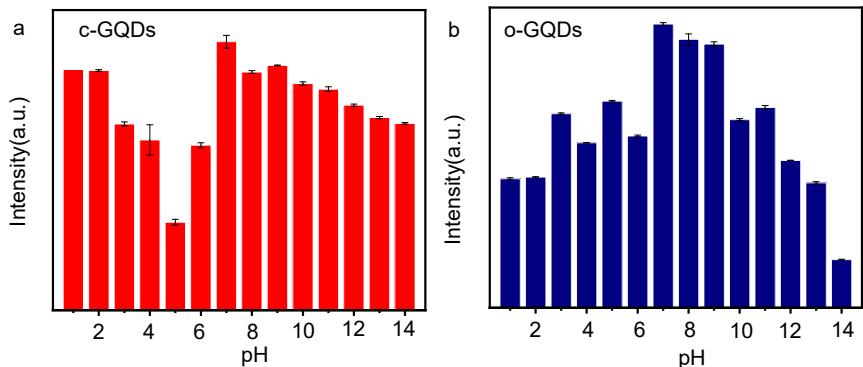


Figure S5. PH stability test of (a)c-GQDs, (b)o-GQDs.

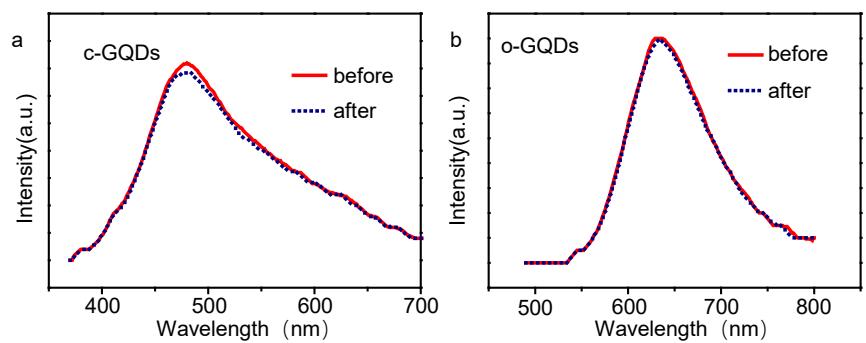


Figure S6. Dispersion stability of (a)c-GQDs, (b)o-GQDs.

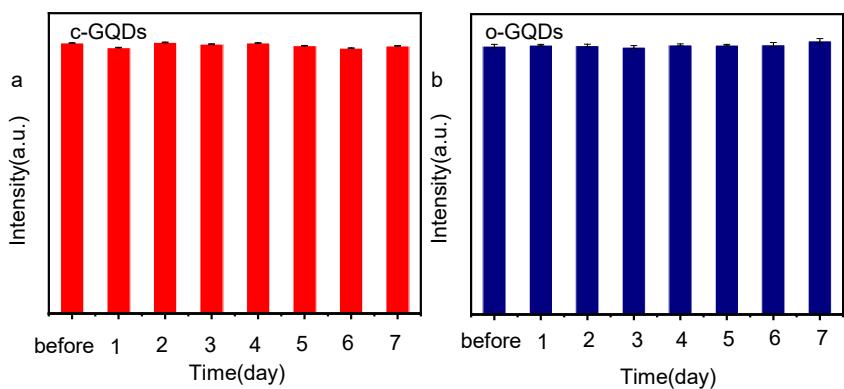


Figure S7. Temporal stability of (a)c-GQDs, (b)o-GQDs.

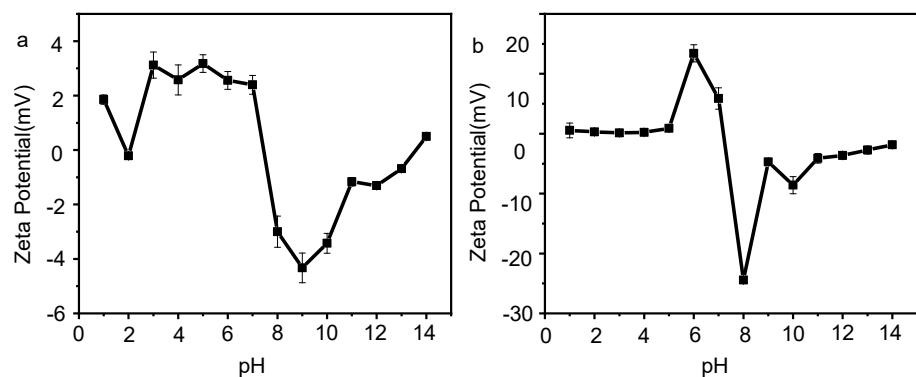


Figure S8. Zeta potential test of (a)c-GQDs, (b)o-GQDs at pH 1-14.

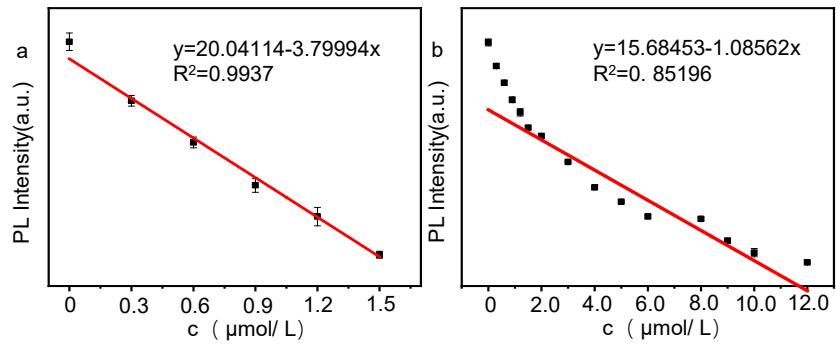


Figure S9. Linear plot between o-GQDs PL intensity and different concentrations of Al³⁺. (a)Al³⁺ concentration was 0–1.5 μM; (b)Al³⁺ concentration was 0–12 μM.

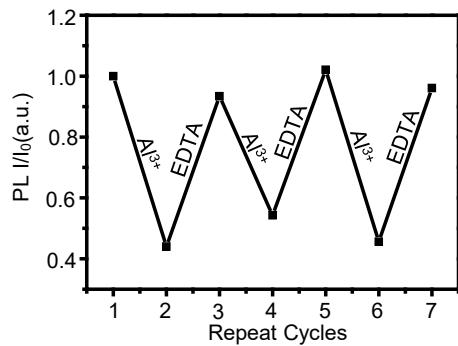


Figure S10. The reversible cycles of o-GQDs with Al³⁺ and EDTA were studied by PL intensity variation.

Table S1. XPS measures the element ratios of c-GQDs and o-GQDs in the spectrum.

Element	C 1s	N 1s	O 1s	B 1s	C 1s/O 1s	N 1s/O 1s
c-GQDs	3.5	3.58	3.63		0.96	0.98
o-GQDs	3.3	3.17	4.24	3.63	0.77	0.74