

**Photoluminescent hydrogel/carbon quantum dots nanocomposite for  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions sensing: selectivity and recovery**

**Anastasia M. Borodina, Sergei V. Kostromin and Sergei V. Bronnikov**

**Evaluation of the limit of the  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions detection (LOD)**

For evaluation of the PL quenching, we used the Stern–Volmer equation:

$$\frac{F_0}{F} = 1 + K_{\text{SV}}[\text{Fe}^{3+}] = 1 + k_q \tau_0 [\text{Fe}^{3+}] \quad (\text{S1})$$

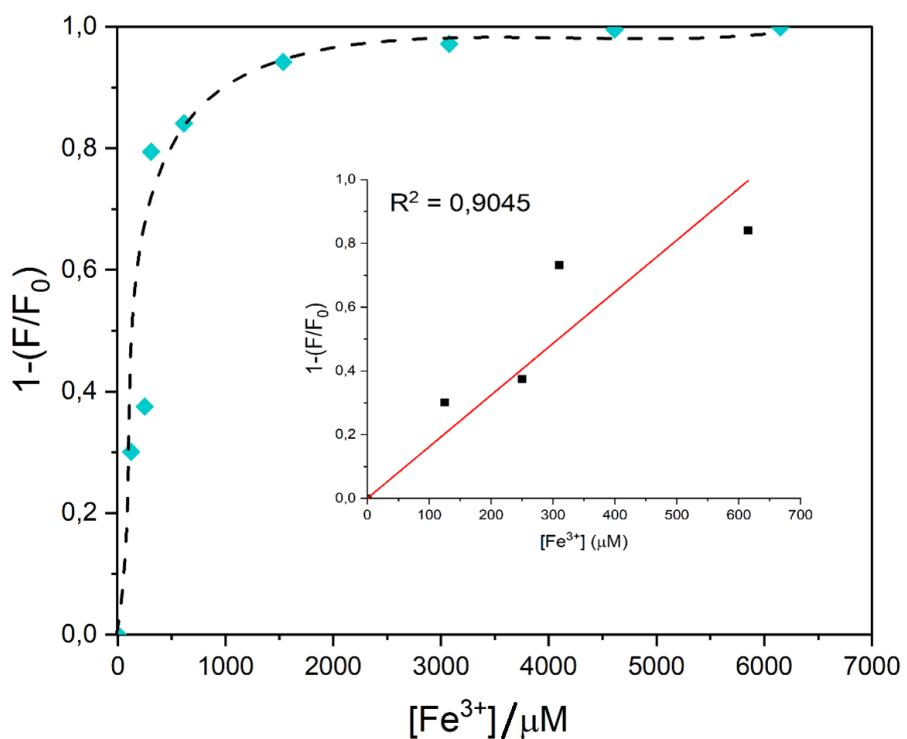
where  $F_0$  and  $F$  are the PL intensity of PAA@CQDs in the absence and in the presence of the  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  quencher, respectively,

$K_{\text{SV}}$  is the Stern–Volmer quenching constant,

$[\text{Fe}^{3+}]$  is the  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions (quencher) concentration in water solutions ( $\mu\text{M}$ ),

$k_q$  is the rate constant of the bimolecular quenching process, and  $\tau_0$  is the fluorescence lifetime in the absence of the  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions.

Following Equation (S1), we plotted the PL quenching parameter,  $1 - (F/F_0)$ , against  $[\text{Fe}^{3+}]$  (see Figure S1) and concluded that the PL quenching of PAA@CQDs increased with increasing  $[\text{Fe}^{3+}]$ . Furthermore, as follows from the inset, linearity between  $1 - (F/F_0)$  and  $[\text{Fe}^{3+}]$  could be clearly recognized when  $[\text{Fe}^{3+}]$  varies from 0 to 600  $\mu\text{M}$ , thus confirming validation of the Stern–Volmer equation. The limit of the  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions detection (LOD) was estimated as  $3\sigma/k = 0.763 \text{ nM}$ , where  $\sigma = 2.3 \times 10^{-4}$  is the standard deviation of 6 blank experiments and  $k = 1.62 \times 10^{-3} \text{ l } \mu\text{mol}^{-1}$  is the slope of the calibration relationship.



**Figure S1** Quenching parameter,  $1-(F/F_0)$ , as a function of  $[Fe^{3+}]$  for PAA@CQDs. The inset shows its linearity when  $[Fe^{3+}]$  varies from 0 to 600  $\mu M$  according to Equation (S1).

**Table S1** Comparison of the fluorescence probes for the detection of  $Fe^{3+}$ .

Sensors	Linear range ( $\mu M$ )	Limit of detection ( $\mu M$ )	Reference
N-doped CQDs	100–1000	0.3	[S1]
N-doped CQDs	0–110	0.177	[S2]
Hydrogel@CQDs	10–100	0.065	[S3]
Hydrogel@CQDs	1–1000	0.27	[S4]
Boron-dipyrromethene-based probe	0–22.4	0.16	[S5]
Metal doped GO	0.1–1	0.0345	[S6]
Hydrogel@CQDs	0–250	0.115	[S7]
Functionalized AA HG	0–50	1.1	[S8]
$Eu^{3+}$ doped nanoparticles	10–90	0.0632	[S9]
PAA@CQDs	0–600	0.124	This work

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