Supplementary Material

Green, hydrothermal synthesis of fluorescent carbon nanodots from gardenia enabling detection of metronidazole in pharmaceuticals and rabbit plasma

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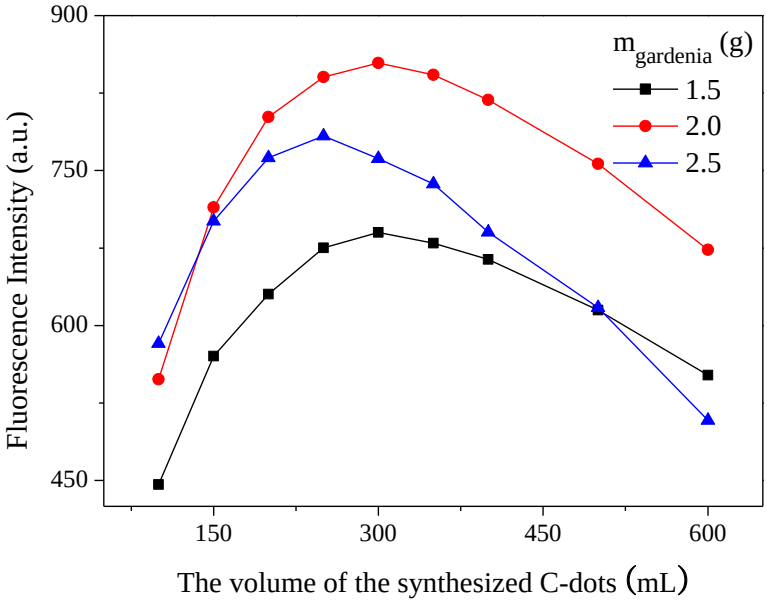

Figure S1. Effect of various quantity of gardenia for synthesis FCNs and differential dilution ratio on the fluorescence intensity of FCNs solution at 220 ℃ for 10 h.

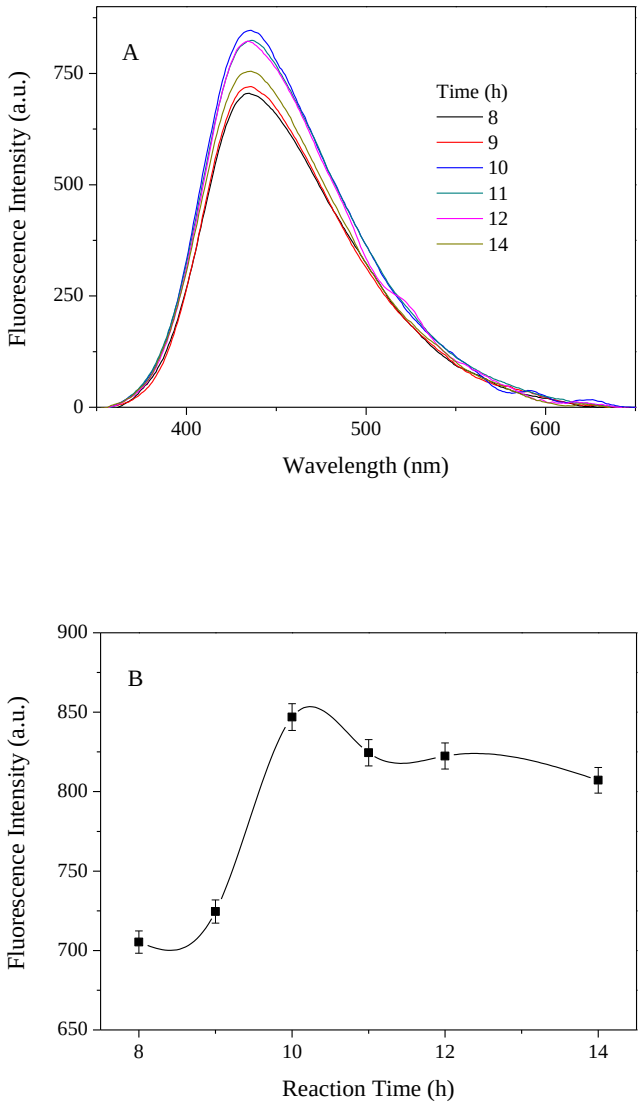

Figure S2. Fluorescence spectra (A) and fluorescence intensity (B) of C-dots preprared under various reaction times.

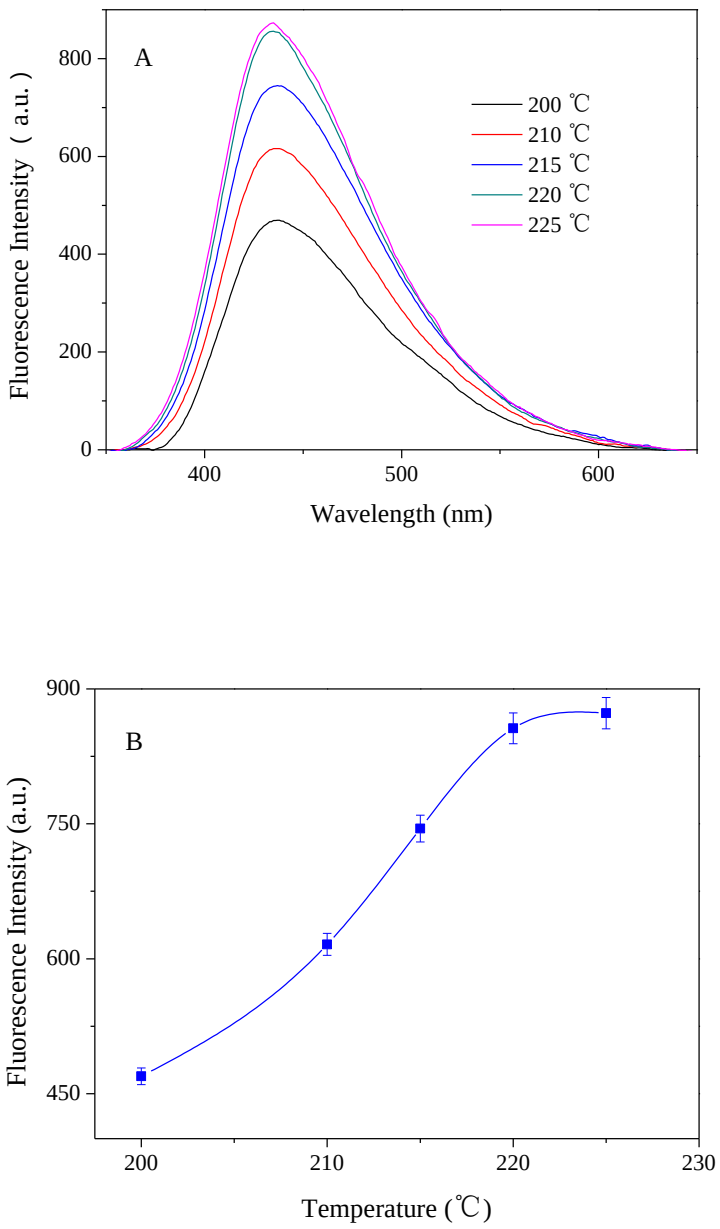

Figure S3. Fluorescence spectra (A) and fluorescence intensity (B) of C-dots preprared under various temperature.

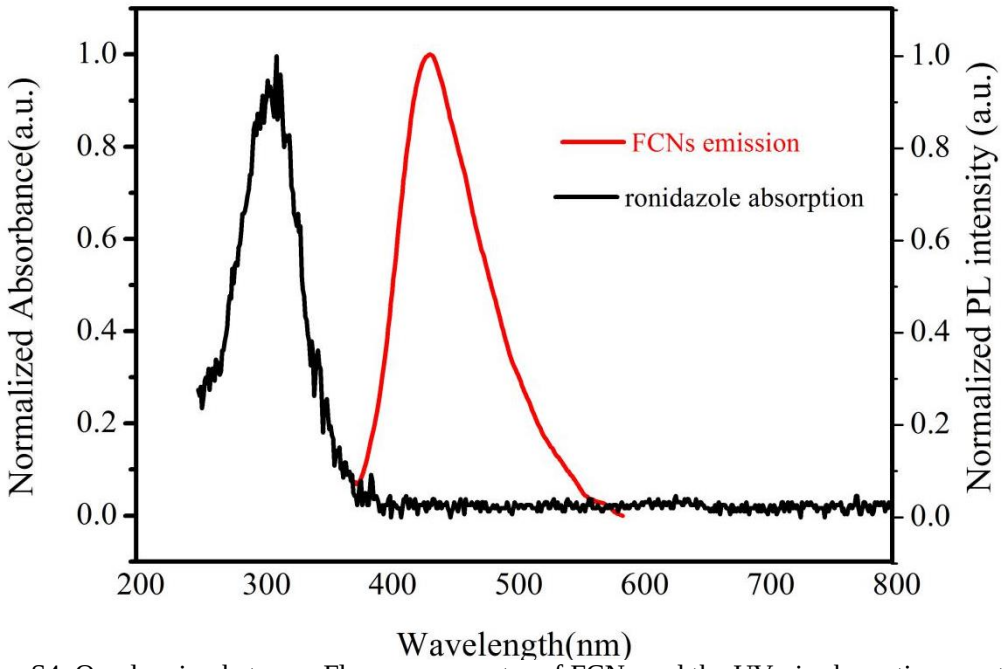

Figure S4. Overlapping between Flurescence spetra of FCNs and the UV-vis absorption spectra of ronidazole.

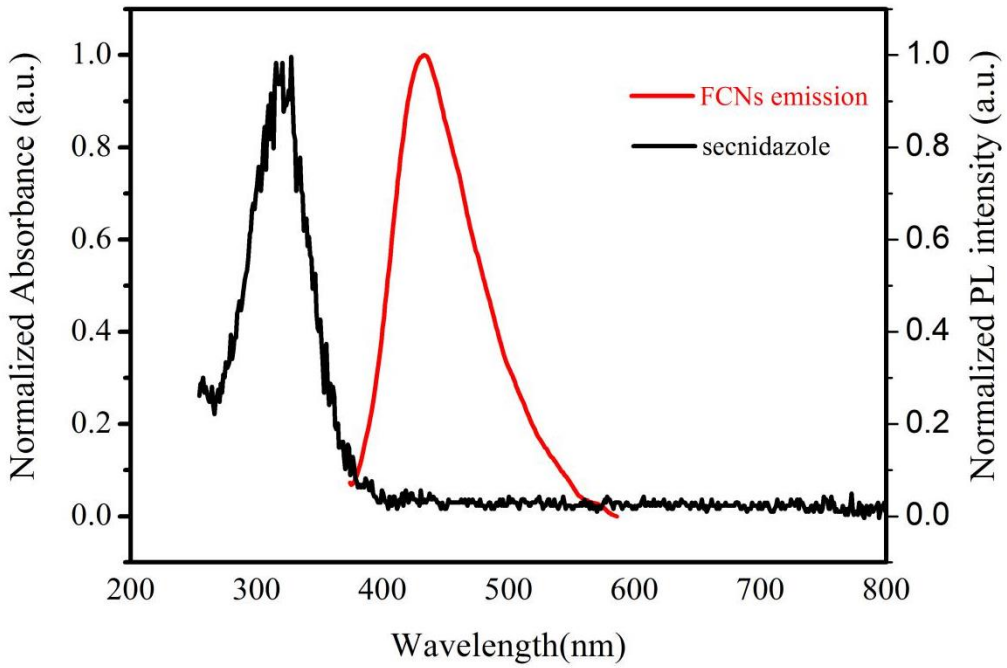

Figure S5. Overlapping between Flurescence spetra of FCNs and the UV-vis absorption spectra of secnidazole.

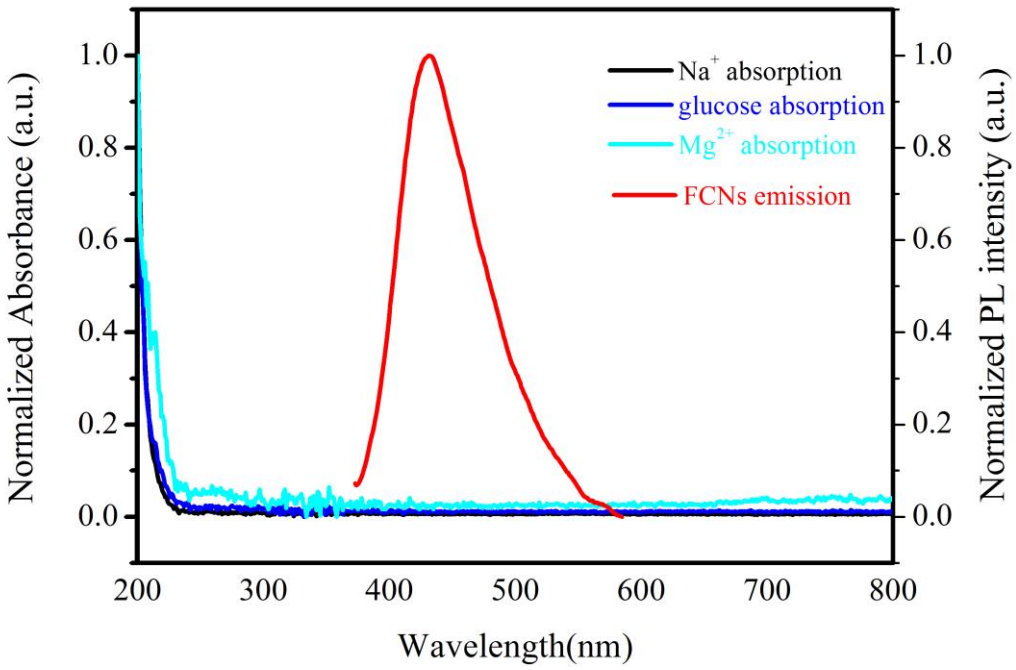

Figure S6. Overlapping between Flurescence spetra of FCNs and the UV-vis absorption spectra of glucose, Na^{+} and Mg^{2+}.

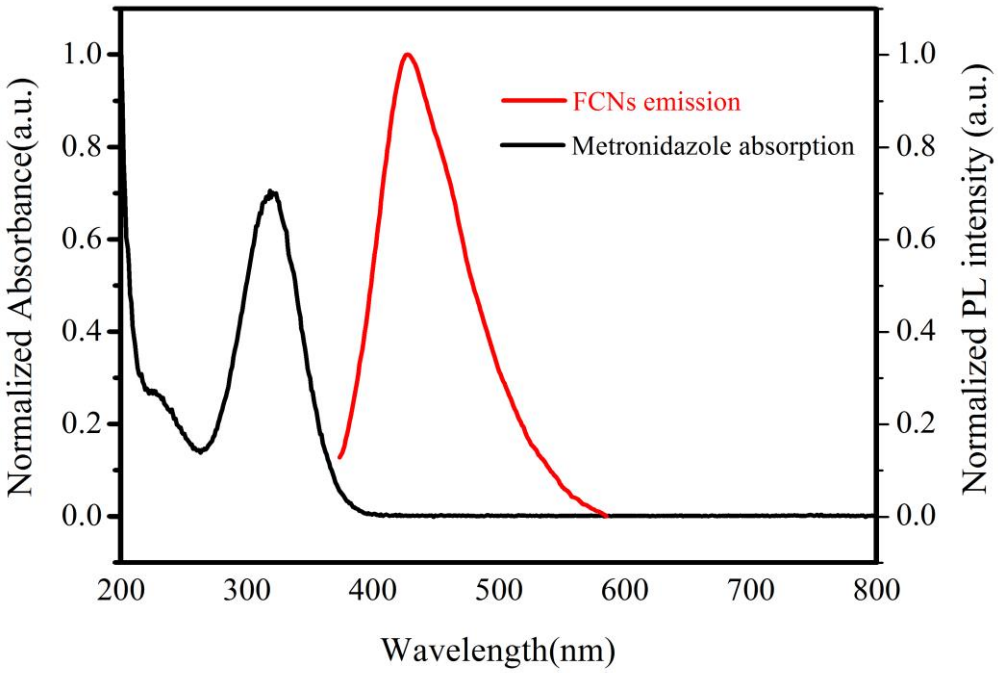

Figure S7. Overlapping between flurescence spetra of FCNs and the UV-vis absorption spectra of metronidazole.