

Carbon dot-Based Nanomaterials for Bioimaging and Biosensing

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Carbon dots (C-dots) are a new class of fluorescent carbon nanomaterials defined by their characteristic size range of 2-10 nm¹. Due to their advanced physical and chemical properties, including ultrasmall size, excellent solvent solubility, biocompatibility, continuous and broad absorption spectra, high luminescent activity, significantly improved photostability, and environmental friendliness, C-dots have been widely used for bioimaging, drug delivery, sensing, catalysis and optoelectronic applications. The functionalities of C-dots are connected with their structures. In this work, we will demonstrate creating C-dot-based nanostructures through interactions of C-dots with soft materials and their potential applications in optics and bioimaging. In the first case, by confining C-dots into a ternary sessile microdrop, the self-assembly of C-dots was triggered by liquid-liquid phase separation in the droplet evaporation process². The interactions between C-dots with droplet components lead to the rearrangement of C-dots into film, porous and granular structures. Accordingly, crystalline structures and surface defects have displayed differently, resulting in significant fluorescent emission changes. In the second case, the interactions between C-dots with several polymeric structures created biomaterial composites³. Compared to free C-dots, the developed C-dot nanocomposites are sensitive to environmental pH, ions and pollutants. The demonstrated approaches are versatile and controllable for generating variable carbon dot-based nanostructures with prospective applications.

References:

¹ L Bao, C Liu, Z-L Zhang, D-W Pang, *Adv. Mater.*, **2015**, 27, 1663.

² MS Li, XT Wei, L Bao, *Soft Matter*, **2022**, 18, 6517.

³ JL Zhai, L Bao, A K Walduck, B P Dyett, Xd Cai, MS Li, Z Nasa, C J Drummond, *Nanoscale*, **2022**, 14, 17940.