

Electronic Supplementary Information

**Synthesis of fluorescent tungsten disulfide by nitrogen atom doping and its
application for mercury (II) detection**

Xiao Li,^a Jing Liu,^a Xin Gong,^a Taiping Qing,^{*b} Peng Zhang^b and Bo Feng^{*ab}

^aCollege of Chemical Engineering, Xiangtan University, Xiangtan 411105, Hunan Province, China

^bCollege of Environment and Resources, Xiangtan University, Xiangtan 411105, Hunan Province, China

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel.: +86 731 58298259; Fax: +86 731 58298172; E-mail: fengbo@xtu.edu.cn. Correspondence may also be addressed to Taiping Qing. E-mail: taiping_qing@163.com

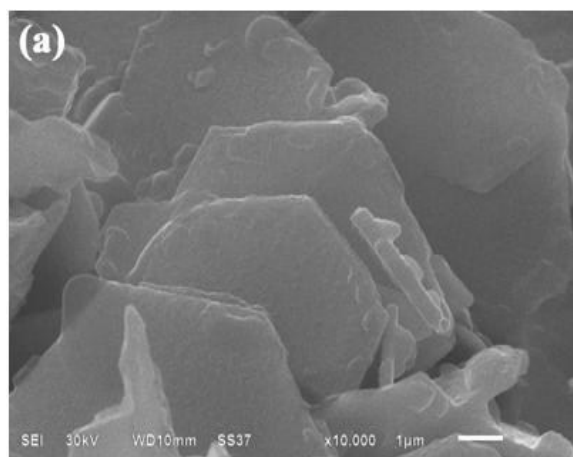


Fig. S1 SEM image of bulk WS₂

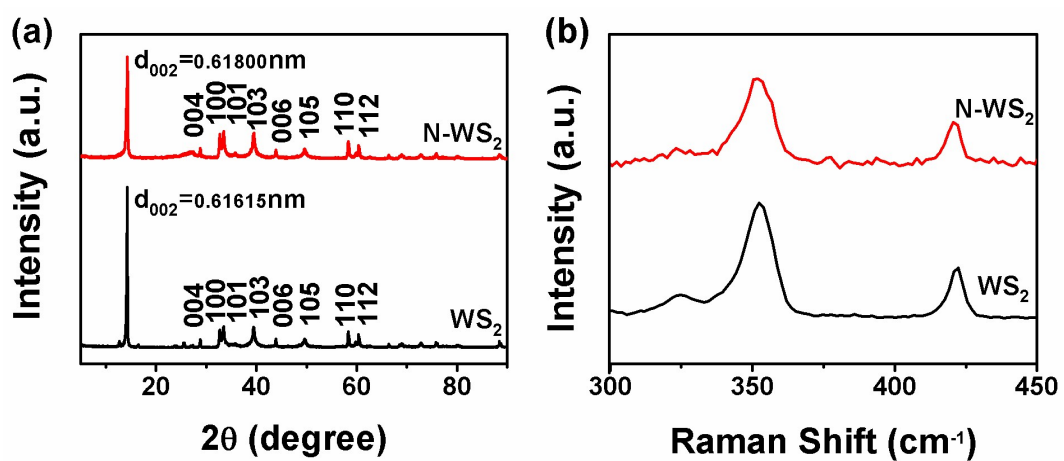


Fig. S2 (a) XRD spectra of as-made N-WS₂ and WS₂. (b) Raman spectrum of N-WS₂ and WS₂

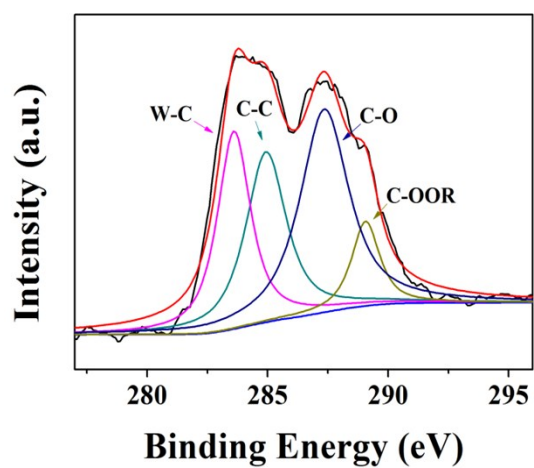


Fig. S3 High resolution of C 1s orbits of N-WS₂. A peak of C is due to the adsorption of carbon compounds on the surface of the product in the atmosphere during the sampling process.

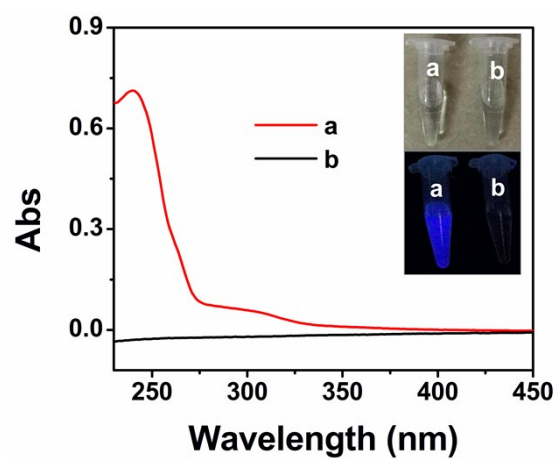


Fig. S4 UV-vis absorption spectra of the N-WS₂ (0.1 mg/mL) in the absence (a) and presence (b) of mercury (II), inset: photographs of corresponding solutions under room light (up) and ultraviolet light (down), the concentration of mercury ions was 25 μ M

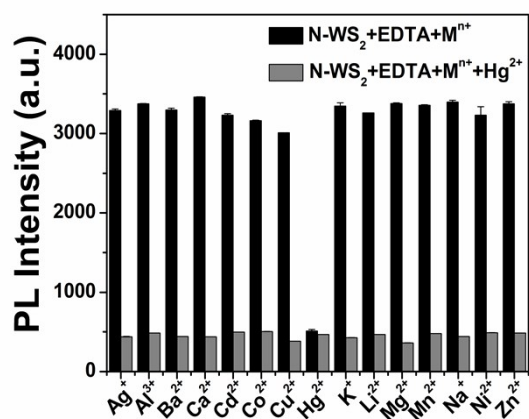


Fig. S5 Fluorescent response of N-WS₂ towards different ions, the black bar represents the fluorescence intensity of N-WS₂ in the presence of EDTA and different metal ions; the gray bar represents the changed values of fluorescence intensity that occurred upon addition of Hg²⁺ ions to the previous solution. ($\lambda_{ex} = 250$ nm, the concentration of ions and EDTA were 25 μ M, 500 μ M, the concentration of N-WS₂ was 0.1 mg mL⁻¹)

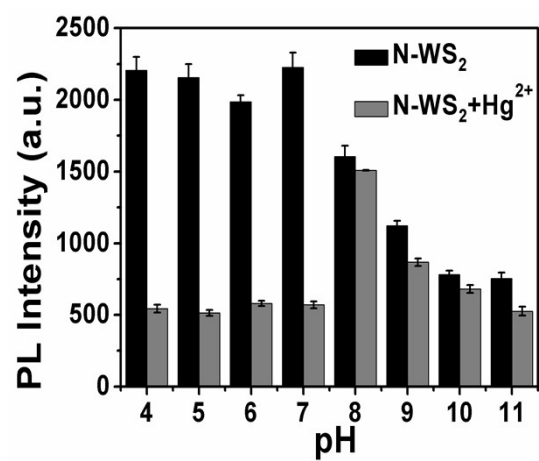


Fig. S6 Effect of pH on N-WS₂ solution with addition of the mercury (II), the concentration of mercury (II) was 25 μM , the concentration of N-WS₂ was 0.1 mg mL^{-1}

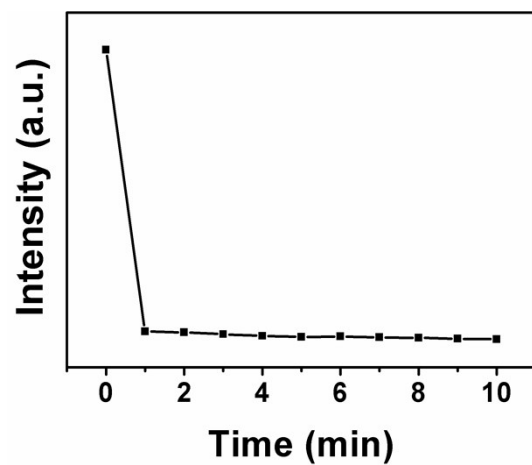


Fig. S7 Fluorescence intensity of N-WS₂ with reaction times after added mercury (II), the concentration of mercury (II) was 25 μM , the concentration of N-WS₂ was 0.1 mg mL^{-1}

Table S1. Comparisons of LOD and linear range of different fluorescent probes for mercury (II) detection

Probe	Linear range (μM)	LOD (μM)	References
phenylamine-oligothiophene derivative	0–10	0.439	<i>Spectrochim. Acta A</i> , 2016, 153, 3-146
Polymer	0–30	0.728	<i>J. Mater. Chem.</i> , 2012, 22, 478-482
organic molecules NBD	0.1–80	0.03	<i>Anal. Methods.</i> , 2014, 6, 4797
Polymer Sensor	1–30	0.728	<i>J. Mater. Chem.</i> , 2012, 22, 478-482
BODIPY-based probe	0–15	0.17	<i>Inorg. Chem.</i> , 2016, 55, 12052–12060
AuNCs	0.1–10	0.05	<i>Talanta</i> , 2016, 161, 170-176
Carbon dots	0–2.69	1.3	<i>Biosens. Bioelectron.</i> , 2010, 26, 1302-1306
N-CQDs	0–25	0.23	<i>Biosens. Bioelectron.</i> , 2014, 55, 83-90
Polymer nanoparticle	0–10	0.075	<i>Sens. Actuators B: Chem.</i> , 2017, 242: 818-824
AgNCs	0.03–5.2	0.016	<i>Sens. Actuators B: Chem.</i> , 2017, 250, 364-371
N-WS ₂	0.1–10	0.02	Present work

Table S2. Sample recovery rate of mercury (II) in the actual water

Samples	Added	Found	Recovery (%)	RSD (n=3, %)
0	0	0	/	/
1	3	2.970	99	7.47
2	5	5.118	102.36	5.82
3	7	7.103	100.19	6.41