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## -SUPPORTING INFORMATION-

## Mesoporous Carbon Nanospheres Deposited onto D-shaped Fibers for

## Femtosecond Pulses Generation

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## **Supplementary Figures**



**Figure S1.** Typical scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image of mesoporous carbon nanospheres (MCNs)



Figure S2. Hydrodynamic diameter of the MCNs in aqueous suspension over 10 days



**Figure S3**. (a) Output power of the mode-locked Tm<sup>3+</sup>-doped fiber laser as a function of the pump power. (b) Output power of the mode-locked Er<sup>3+</sup>-doped fiber laser as a function of the pump power.



Figure S4. Time-dependent emission spectra of the mode-locked lasers at (a) 2 and (b) 1.56  $\mu$ m measured at 9 h interval, respectively.



**Figure S5.** Output power of the mode-locked lasers at 2 and 1.56  $\mu$ m for the pump power of 2.1 W and 150 mW at 9 h interval, respectively.



Figure S6. Experimental setup of the Er<sup>3+</sup>-doped fiber laser ring cavity.

The pump light was a 980nm laser diode (LD), which would be launched into the cavity through a 980/1550 nm wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) coupler. A 20cm-long Er<sup>3+</sup>-doped fiber (EDF) was utilized as the gain medium. An isolator (ISO) was added to avoid any harmful feedbacks. A polarization controller (PC) was put in the cavity for the optimum polarization state. The 10 dB optical coupler (OC) was adopted to output 10% of the laser and the rest continued propagating in the cavity. The DF-MCNs SA was integrated into the fiber cavity. The output end of the 10 dB OC was connected to an optical spectrum analyzer (OSA) to present the laser spectrum.