

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for

Highly Effective and Specific Way for Trace Analysis of Carbaryl Insecticides Based on $\text{Au}_{42}\text{Rh}_{58}$ Alloy Nanocrystals

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Supplementary Materials

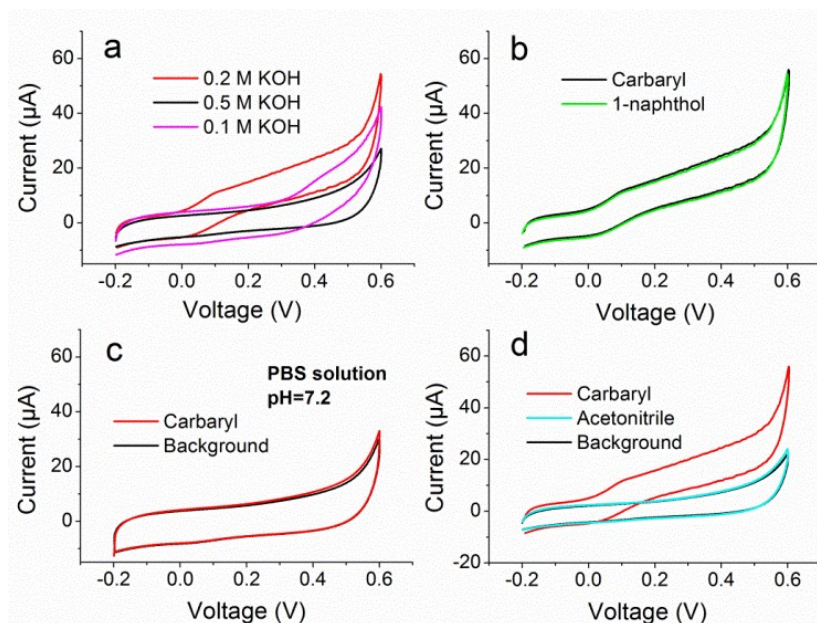


Fig. S1 Different CV measurements over $\text{Au}_{42}\text{Rh}_{58}$ nanocrystals. (a) Carbaryl (500 nM) in different concentration of KOH, (b) same concentration of carbaryl and 1-naphthol, (c) carbaryl (500 nM) in PBS solution (pH=7.2), (d) carbaryl (500 nM) and acetonitrile (0.038 M) in 0.2 M KOH.

Table S1 Sensing performance for the detection of carbaryl in recent publications.

Materials	Techniques	LOD ^a	Anti- Interference Capability		Ref.
			Towards existing substances	Towards OP Pesticides	
Au NPs ^b	SERS ^c	1 ppm (~5 µM)	-	-	[1]
-	Visible spectrophotometric analysis	0.1 mg/kg (~0.5 µM)	-	-	[2]
MWCNT ^d based bi-enzyme	Electrochemical sensor	1 µM	-	×	[3]
RB ^e -Au NPs	Colorimetric and fluorometric assay	0.1 µg/L (~0.5 nM)	-	×	[4]
AChE-AuNPs/MPS ^f /Au	Electrochemical sensor	1 nM	Nitrophenol, AA ^g , UA ^h , metal ions, SO ₄ ²⁻ and NO ₃ ⁻	-	[5]
-	HFF ⁱ QCM ^j immunosensor	0.14 µg/L (~0.7 nM)	-	×	[6]
Au ₄₂ Rh ₅₈ alloy nanocrystals	Electrochemical sensor	1 nM	Glucose, amino acids, and metal ions	✓	This work

^a Limit of detection

^b Nanoparticles

^c Surface-enhanced Raman scattering

^d Multi-walled carbon nanotube

^e 3-Mercaptopropyl)-trimethoxysilane

^f Ascorbic acid

^g Uric acid

^h Rhodamine B

ⁱ High fundamental frequency

^j Quartz crystal microbalance

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