Supporting Information for

Precise Mono-Cu⁺ Ion Doping Enhanced Electrogenerated chemiluminescence from Cd-In-S Supertetrahedral Chalcogenide Nanocluster for Dopamine Detection

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Fig. S1 The the single crystal X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of \circ @CdInS, Cu@CdInS and Mn@CdInS.



Fig. S2 The effect of pH on ECL intensity of Mn@CdInS NCs modified GCE in 0.1 M PBS in air.



Fig. S3 The ECL-potential curves of Cu@CdInS NCs modified GCE in 0.1 M PBS (a) and it with 1 mM dopamine (b) in air. Scan rate is 100 mV/s, the photomultiplier tube (PMT) was biased at 750 V.



Fig. S4 The Zeta-potential distributions of Cu@CdInS NCs in ultrapure water.



Fig. S5 The ECL response of Cu@CdInS NCs in different solution. I_0 is ECL intensity in 0.1 M PBS in air, I are ECL intensities in 0.1 M PBS containing dopamine (DA), phenylethylamine (PEA), Hydroxylamine, Glucose (Glc), Glutamic acid (Glu), tyrosine (Tyr), phenylalanine and Alanine (Ala) with the same concentration of 500 μ M respectively.

Probe	Linear range (µM)	Limit of detection (µM)	References
Ag ₂ Se quantum dot	0.5-19	0.1	1
BSA-AuNC/ITO	2.5-47.5	2.5	2
CdSe quantum dot	0.5-700	0.5	3
CdSeTe/ZnS core—shell QDs	3.7-450	-	4
Met-AuNCs	0.1-4	0.032	5
Cu@CdInS NCs	0.5-100	0.335	This work

 Table S1 The comparison of dopamine detection with label-free base on ECL of nanomaterials.

Refrence

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