

1       **Green emissive water dispersible silicon quantum dots for fluorescent and**  
2                               **colorimetric dual mode sensing of curcumin**

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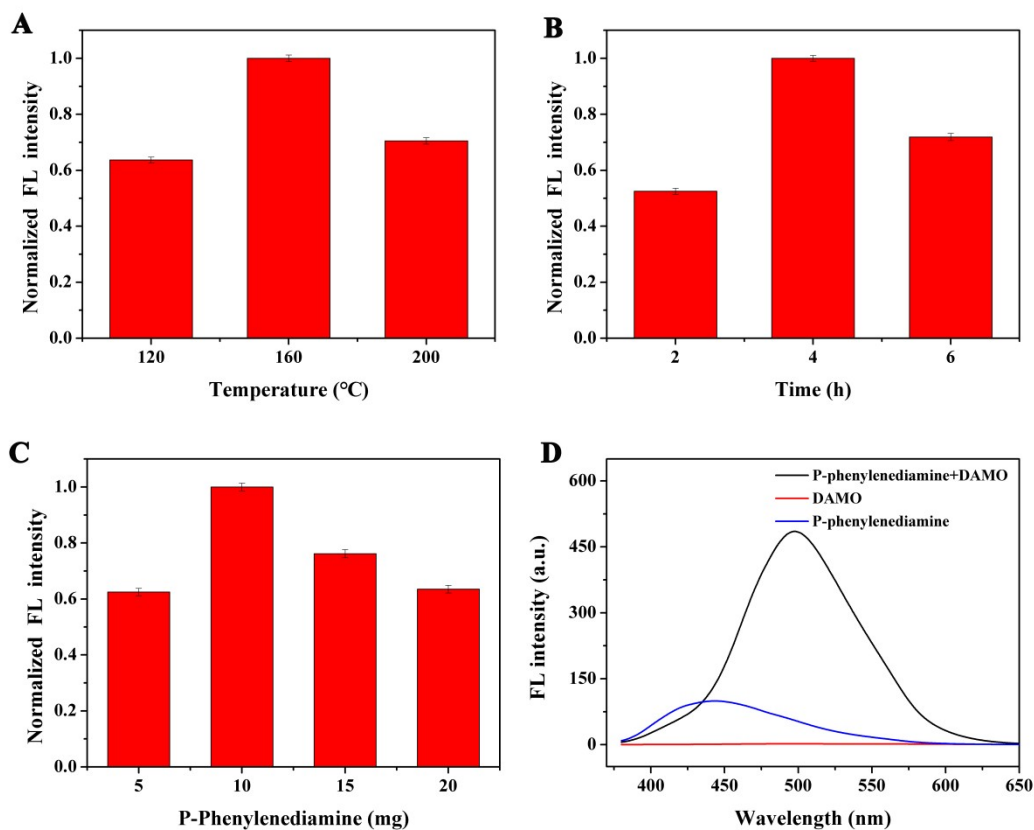
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15 Feng).

## 16 Reagents and materials

17 N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl) propyl]-ethylenediamine (DAMO), p-phenylenediamine,  
18 curcumin, urea, glucose, maltose, L-tryptophan, L-cysteine, L-threonine, L-serine, L-  
19 arginine, glycine, L-isoleucine, L-glutamic acid, L-methionine, L-valine, vitamin C  
20 (VC), and VB<sub>12</sub> were obtained from Aladdin Chemical Co. Ltd. NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and  
21 Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O were purchased from Tianjin Fuchen Chemical Reagent Factory.  
22 Phosphate buffered saline solution (PBS) was prepared with 10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-  
23 Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>. Sodium chloride (NaCl), sodium perchlorate (NaClO<sub>4</sub>), potassium fluoride  
24 (KF), potassium bromide (KBr), silver nitrate (AgNO<sub>3</sub>), manganese chloride (MnCl<sub>2</sub>),  
25 nickel chloride (NiCl<sub>2</sub>), potassium oxalate monohydrate (K<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O), cobaltous  
26 chloride (CoCl<sub>2</sub>), potassium iodide (KI), calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) and zinc nitrate  
27 (Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O) were received from Tianjin Kemiou Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.  
28 All reagents were analytical grade and used without further purification. Deionized  
29 water was used throughout the experiment.

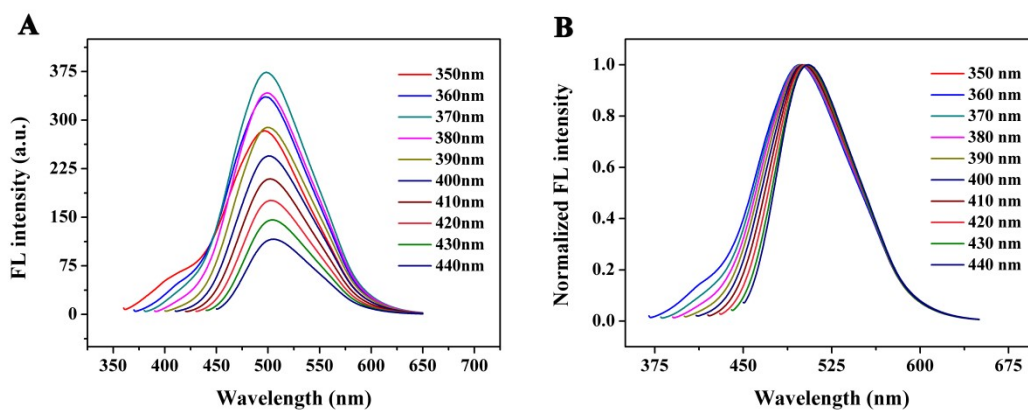
## 30 Preparation of paper sensor

31 Firstly, a piece of qualitative filter paper was immersed into the SiQDs solution  
32 for 20 min. The filter paper was then removed from the solution and dried in an oven  
33 at 50 °C. After cooling to room temperature, the filter paper was cut into strips and  
34 kept flat. Afterwards, 10 μL curcumin solution with different concentrations was  
35 dropped into the filter paper strips. After the solvent on the filter paper strips was  
36 naturally evaporated at room temperature, the filter paper strips were observed and  
37 photographed under sunlight and 365 nm UV lamp.



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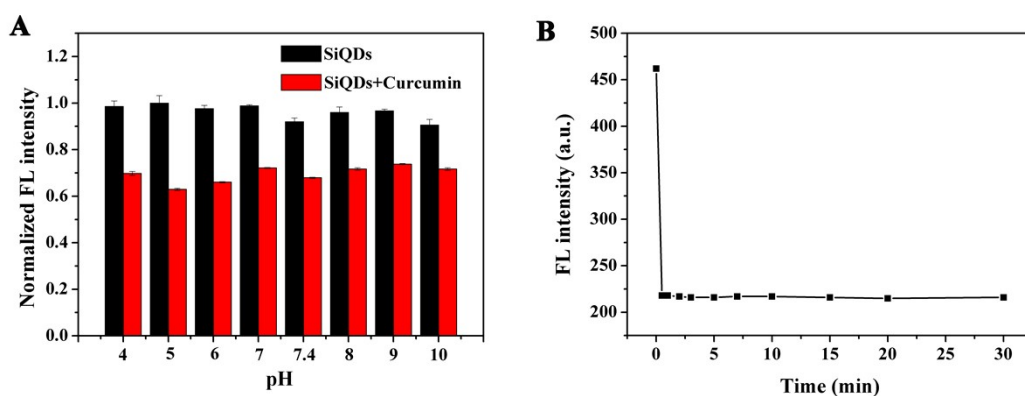
39 **Figure S1.** Normalized FL intensity of the SiQDs synthesized at different reaction  
 40 temperature (A), different reaction time (B) and different weight of p-  
 41 phenylenediamine(C); The fluorescence emission spectra of the materials prepared by  
 42 the reaction of only DAMO, only p-phenylenediamine, DAMO+ p-phenylenediamine  
 43 under the same conditions(D).



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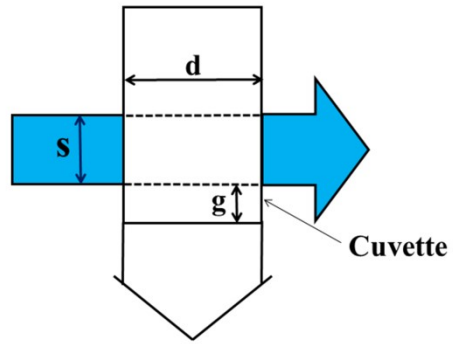
45 **Figure S2.** FL intensity (A), and normalized FL intensity (B) of the prepared SiQDs

46 at different excitation wavelengths.



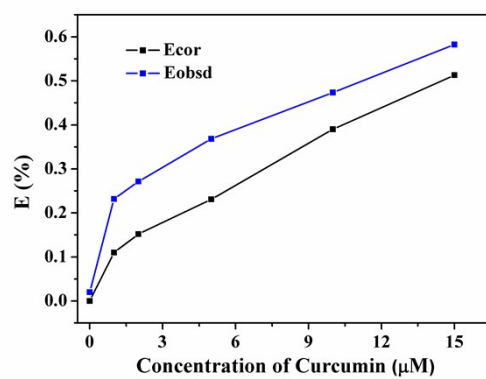
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48 **Figure S3.** (A) Normalized FL intensity of the SiQDs (black bars) and the subsequent  
49 addition of 5  $\mu\text{M}$  curcumin (red bars) at different pH values. (B) Time-dependent FL  
50 intensity of the SiQDs with the addition of curcumin (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) at room temperature.



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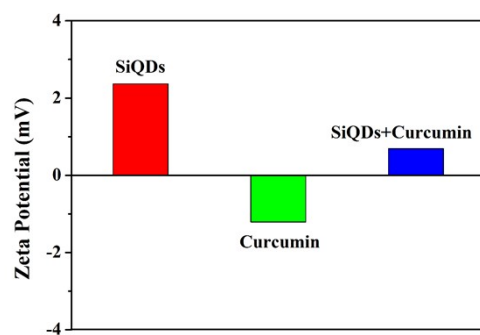
52 **Figure S4.** Parameters related to equation 1.



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54 **Figure S5.** Suppressed efficiency ( $E$ , %) of observed (blue line,  $E_{\text{obsd}}$ ) and corrected

55 (black line,  $E_{\text{cor}}$ ) FL intensity.



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57 **Figure S6.** Zeta potentials of the SiQDs, curcumin and the mixtures of the SiQDs and

58 curcumin in a pH 5.0 PBS solution.



59 **Table S1** Influence of different curcumin concentrations on fluorescence lifetime of  
60 SiQDs.

Concentration of curcumin ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Fluorescence lifetime (ns)
0	4.81
1	4.81
10	4.76
25	4.74

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62 **Table S2** Parameters for calculate IFE of curcumin on the fluorescence of the SiQDs.

curcumin ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	$A_{\text{ex}}^{\text{a}}$	$A_{\text{em}}^{\text{b}}$	$CF^{\text{c}}$	$F_{\text{obsd}}^{\text{d}}$	$F_{\text{cor}}^{\text{e}}$	$E_{\text{obsd}}^{\text{f}}$	$E_{\text{cor}}^{\text{g}}$
0	0.497	0.059	1.79	407	728.4	0.000	0.000
1	0.525	0.071	1.86	362	673.3	0.110	0.076
2	0.538	0.085	1.92	345	663	0.152	0.090
5	0.590	0.097	2.04	313	637.8	0.231	0.124
10	0.649	0.218	2.46	246	610.1	0.390	0.162
15	0.722	0.351	2.94	198	582.1	0.513	0.201

63  $^{\text{a}}A_{\text{ex}}$  and  $^{\text{b}}A_{\text{em}}$  are the absorbance of the SiQDs upon addition of curcumin at 368 and 498 nm,

64 respectively.

65  $^{\text{c}}CF$  is calculated as  $F_{\text{cor}}/F_{\text{obsd}}$ .

66  $^{\text{d}}F_{\text{obsd}}$  is the measured FL intensity of the SiQDs upon addition of curcumin at 498 nm.

67  $^{\text{e}}F_{\text{cor}}$  is the corrected FL intensity with Eq. (1) by removing IFE from the measured FL intensity

68 ( $F_{\text{obsd}}$ ).

69  $^{\text{f}}E_{\text{obsd}}=1-F_{\text{obsd}}/F_{\text{obsd},0}$ , in which  $F_{\text{obsd},0}$  is the observed FL intensities of the SiQDs in the absence of

70 curcumin.

71  $^{\text{g}}E_{\text{cor}}=1-F_{\text{cor}}/F_{\text{cor},0}$ , in which  $F_{\text{cor},0}$  is the corrected FL intensities of the SiQDs in the absence of

72 curcumin.