A ratiometric fluorescence sensor based on gold silver nanoclusters and tungsten

disulfide quantum dots with simple fabrication for the detection of copper ions in

river water

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Fig.S1 The photostability of WS QDs with irradiation under a 300 W Xe lamp for 0.5 h.



Fig.S2 The fluorescence intensity of WS₂ QDs over the NaCl concentration range of 0 to 100 mM.



Fig.S3 Photographs of AuAgNCs under visible light (left) and 365 nm UV (right).



Fig.S4 The zeta potential of AuAgNCs.



Fig.S5 Fluorescence spectra of fixing the concentration of WS₂-QDs and changing the concentration of MUA-AuAgNCs (A) and of fixing the concentration of MUA-AuAgNCs and changing the concentration of WS₂-QDs (B).



Fig.S6 The stability of this ratiometric probes of NCs/QDs.



Fig.S7 UV-vis of NCs without Cu^{2+} (curve a) and with the addition of 10 μ M Cu^{2+} (curve b).



Fig.S8 Fluorescence intensity decay curves of NCs without Cu2+, adding 4 and 10 μM Cu^{2+}.

$Cu^{2+}(\mu M)$	α_1	$\tau_{l}(\mu s)$	α2	$\tau_2(\mu s)$	χ^2	$\tau_{avg}{}^{l}(\mu s)$
0	94.99	1.79	5.01	6.51	0.9995	2.55
4	99.38	1.35	0.62	6.35	0.9995	1.46
10	92.21	1.08	7.79	0.18	0.9784	1.06
1: $\tau_{avg} = \frac{\alpha_1 \tau_1^2 + \alpha_2 \tau_2^2}{\alpha_1 \tau_1 + \alpha_2 \tau_2}$						

Table.S1 The fluorescence decay lifetime of NCs in different concentration of Cu²⁺.



Fig.S9 I_{QDs} (horizontal bars) and I_{NCs} (diagonal bars) and the ratio of I_{NCs}/I_{QDs} (grid column) without Cu^{2+} ions.

