

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### **Ascorbic Acid Functionalized Anti-Aggregated Au Nanoparticles for Ultrafast MEF and SERS Detection of Tartrazine: An Ultra-Wide Piecewise Linear Range Study**

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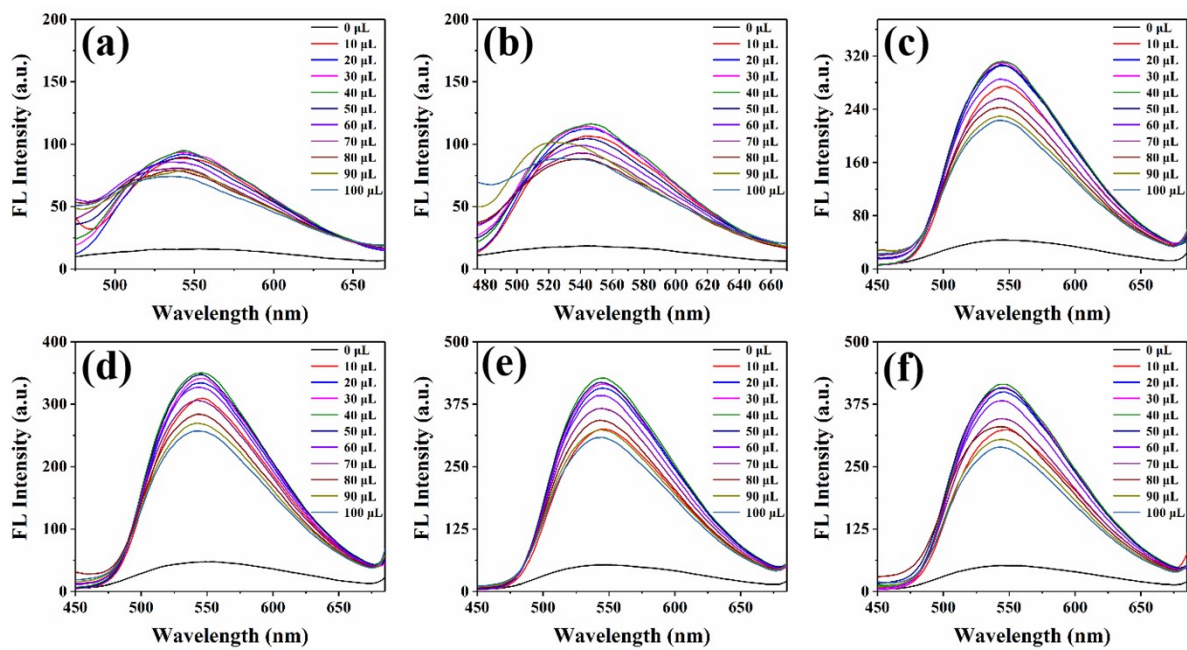
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**Ran Li**

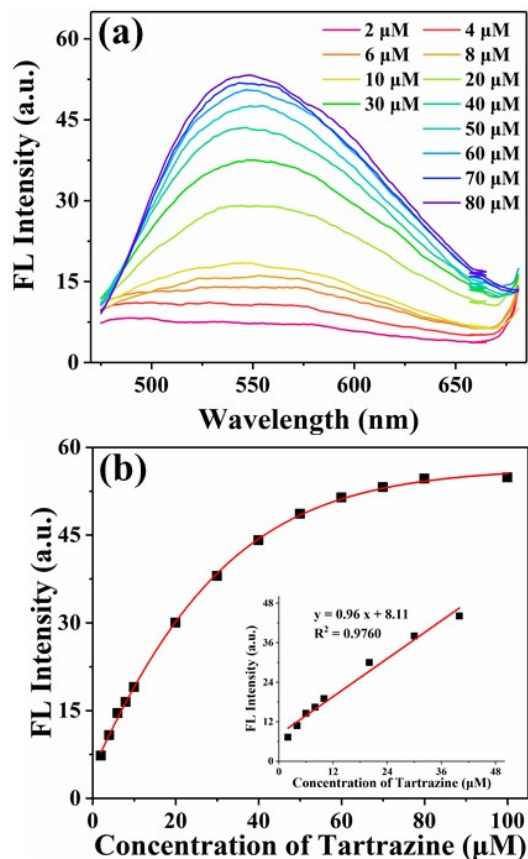
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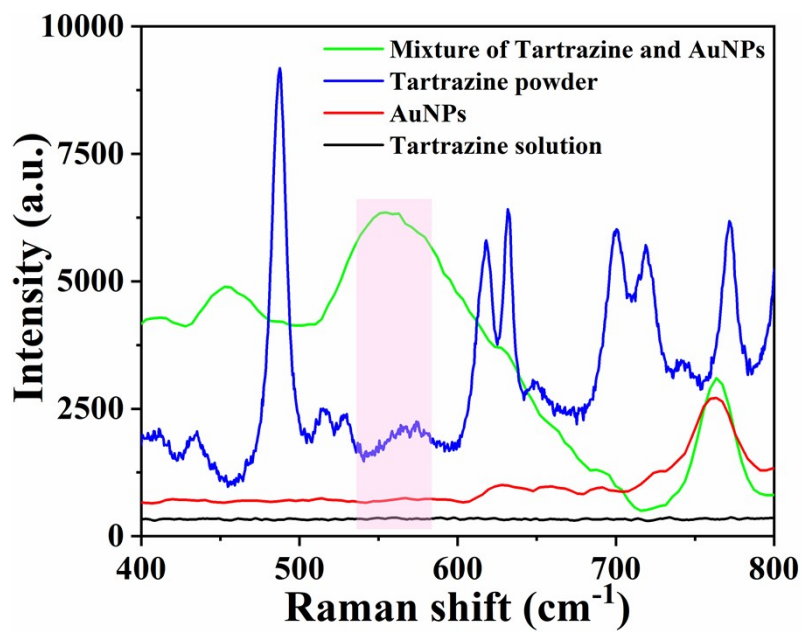
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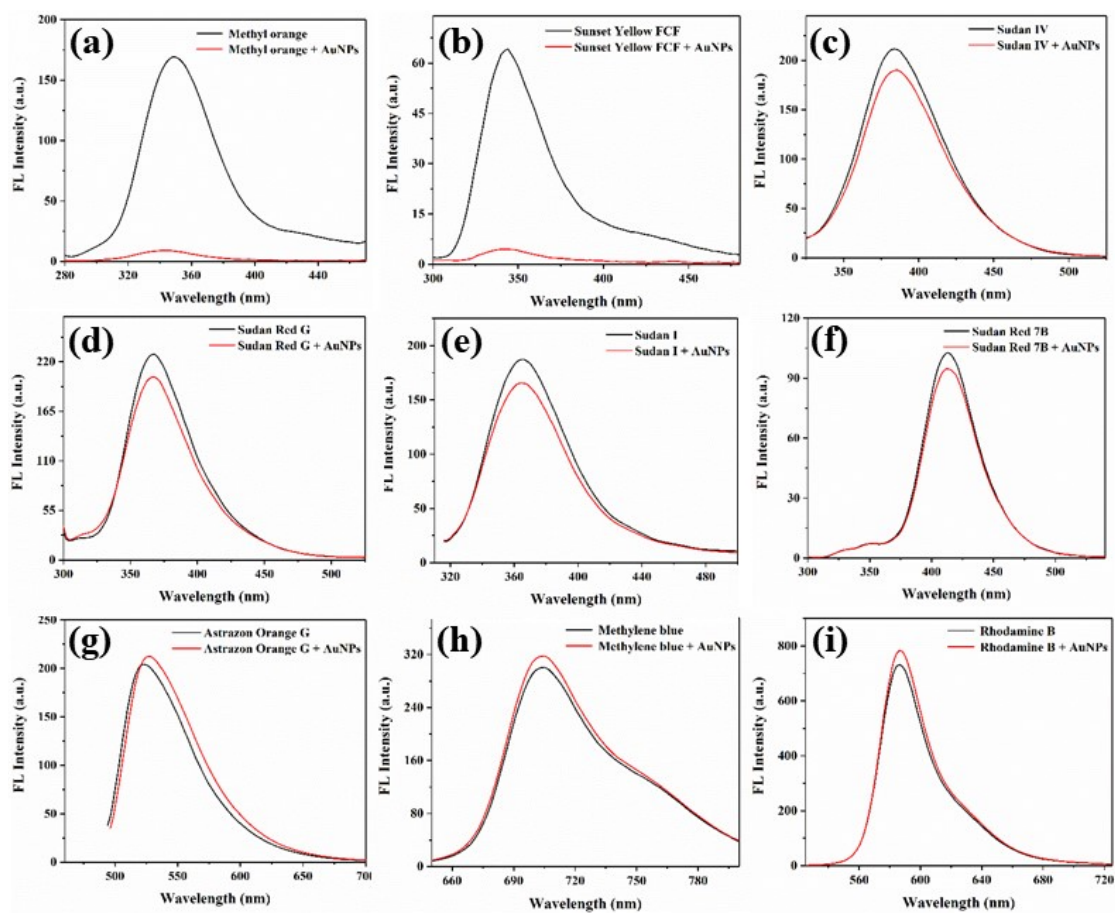
**Figure S1.** Fluorescence emission spectra of different concentrations of tartrazine solutions: (a) 8  $\mu\text{M}$ , (b) 10  $\mu\text{M}$ , (c) 40  $\mu\text{M}$ , (d) 50  $\mu\text{M}$ , (e) 70  $\mu\text{M}$ , (f) 80  $\mu\text{M}$  after adding different volumes of AuNPs.



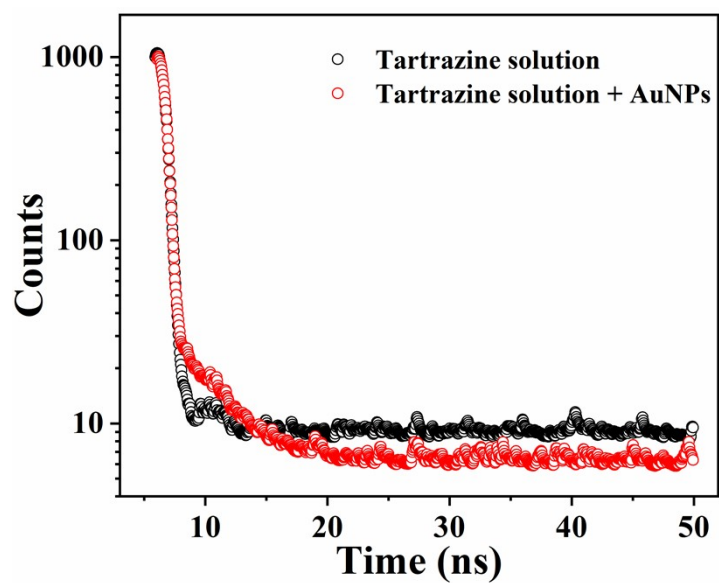
**Figure S2.** (a) Fluorescence spectra and (b) fluorescence intensity (~547 nm) of tartrazine at different concentrations without AuNPs. Inset: the line relationship between the intensity and the tartrazine concentration in the range of 2-40 μM. The limit of detection was found to be 324.8 nM.



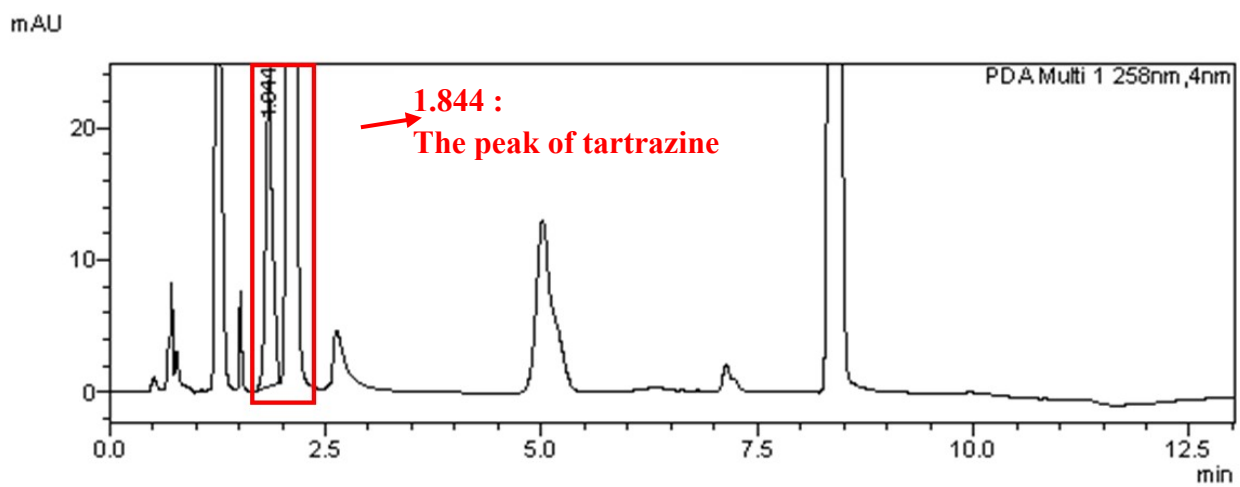
**Figure S3.** Raman spectra of tartrazine solution (black), AuNPs (red) and tartrazine powder (blue). The SERS spectrum of tartrazine ( $1.0 \times 10^{-8}$  M, green).



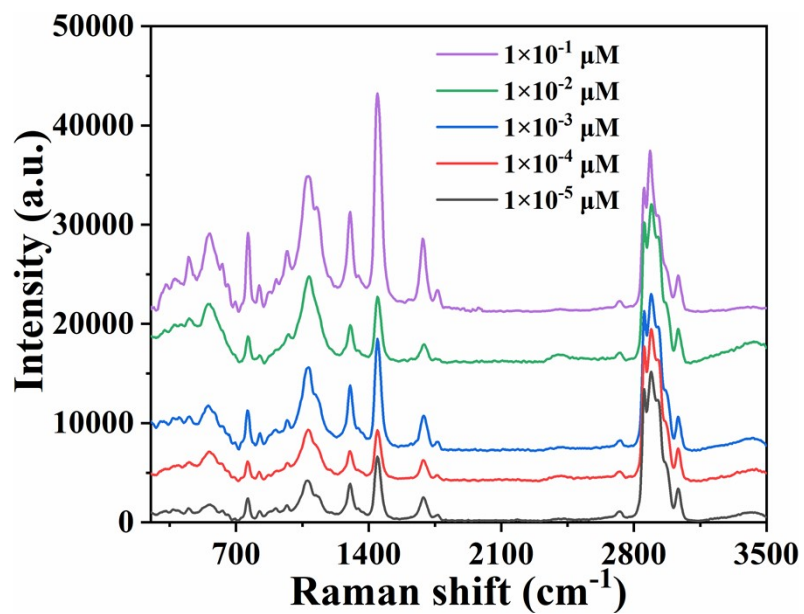
**Figure S4.** Fluorescence spectra of various compounds solutions with (red) and without (black) AuNPs.



**Figure S5.** Fluorescence lifetime of tartrazine with (red) and without (black) AuNPs.



**Figure S6.** HPLC spectrum of red bull.



**Figure S7.** The intact SERS spectra of various concentrations of tartrazine.



**Table S1.** The RSD of SERS signals for various concentrations of tartrazine.

<b>Concentration of tartrazine (<math>\mu\text{M}</math>)</b>	<b>RSD</b>
$1.0 \times 10^{-1}$	2.15
$1.0 \times 10^{-2}$	0.69
$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	0.78
$1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	4.34
$1.0 \times 10^{-5}$	4.28

**Table S2.** Comparison of various methods and proposed method.

<b>Probe</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Linear range(<math>\mu\text{M}</math>)</b>	<b>LoD (nM)</b>	<b>Reference</b>
deep eutectic solvent	UV-vis	0.47-4.87*	157.197*	[S <sup>1</sup> ]
ODT column	RP-HPLC	4.7-75*	78.5987*	[S <sup>2</sup> ]
Cl/CBPCE	CV/LSV	0.037-1.38*	19	[S <sup>3</sup> ]
pMe/GCE	CV	5-500	970	[S <sup>4</sup> ]
rGO/NiBTC/SPCEs	DPV	0.075-5.0	50	[S <sup>5</sup> ]
silver nanoflowers	SERS	0.01-100	10*	[S <sup>6</sup> ]
Ag nanowires	SERS	0.019-18.71*	/	[S <sup>7</sup> ]
CDs	Fluorescence	0.1-0.5	26	[S <sup>8</sup> ]
BSA-NiNCs	Fluorescence	0.01-3.5	4	[S <sup>9</sup> ]
AuNPs	Fluorescence/SERS	2-40/10 <sup>-5</sup> -0.1	15.4/0.0008	This work

\*The data were obtained by unit conversion.

**Table S3.** The quantum yield and fluorescence lifetime for tartrazine with and without AuNPs.

<b>Sample</b>	<b><math>\tau_1</math> (ns)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b><math>\tau_2</math> (ns)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b><math>\tau</math> (ns)</b>
Tartrazine solution	0.15	93.14	2.78	6.86	0.33
Tartrazine solution + AuNPs	0.16	91.58	3.37	9.42	0.43

**Table S4.** Detection of tartrazine concentration in drinks by Standard additions method (n=3).

<b>Samples</b>	<b>Detected(<math>\mu\text{M}</math>)</b>	<b>Added(<math>\mu\text{M}</math>)</b>	<b>Found(<math>\mu\text{M}</math>)</b>	<b>Recovery(%)</b>	<b>RSD</b>
1	0.0	20.0	22.1	$110.9 \pm 0.1$	0.1
		40.0	37.8	$94.7 \pm 0.2$	0.2
2	0.0	20.0	$22.2 \pm 0.1$	$111.6 \pm 0.6$	0.6
		40.0	37.7	$94.5 \pm 0.2$	0.2
3	0.0	20.0	$110.9 \pm 0.2$	$110.9 \pm 0.2$	0.2
		40.0	37.7	$94.4 \pm 0.1$	0.1

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