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1	Supporting Information
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3	Fluorescent filter paper via pH-responsive carbon dots for on-site detection of
4	biogenic amines in food
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- 16 1. Synthesis of N, S-CDs
- 17 2. Quantum yield measurement
- 18 1. Synthesis of N, S-CDs

The CDs was synthesized by one-step hydrothermal treatment with minor 19 modification. Specifically, N-acetyl-L-cysteine (0.08 g, 0.5 mmol) and citric acid 20 (0.13 g, 0.68 mmol) were mixed and dissolved in 8 mL of deionized water. In this 21 segment, sodium hydroxide solution was used to adjust the pH of the solution to 7. 22 Then, the mixed solution was introduced to the Teflon-lined autoclave for reaction at 23 200 °C for 3 h. After cooling to room temperature, a clear, brown solution was 24 obtained. The subsequent purification was achieved through filtration of 0.22 µM 25 filter membrane. Finally, the N, S-CDs solution was diluted to 45 mL and stored at 4 26 °C for further study. 27

28 2. Quantum yield measurement

In the experiment, the fluorescence quantum yield (Φ_S) was calculated by using quinine sulfate ($\Phi_R = 0.54$) as the standard according to the literature method. The absorbance and fluorescence spectra of N, S-CDs and Rhodamine B were measured respectively. In general, it is necessary to ensure that the absorbance does not exceed 0.1, and the area of fluorescence intensity is calculated by integration. The fluorescence quantum yield is calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\mathbf{\Phi}_{S}}{\mathbf{35}} = \frac{\mathbf{Y}_{S}}{\mathbf{\Phi}_{R}} \times \frac{\mathbf{(A)}_{R}}{\mathbf{Y}_{R}} \times \frac{\eta_{S}^{2}}{\mathbf{(A)}_{S}} \times \frac{\eta_{S}^{2}}{\eta_{R}^{2}}$$

36 Among them, Φ is the fluorescence quantum yield, Y_S and Y_R are the integrated areas 37 of the fluorescence peaks of the N, S-CDs and the Rhodamine B, A_S and A_R are the 38 absorbance at 350 nm, and η_S and η_R are the solvent refractive indexs.



41 Fig. S1 Fluorescence spectra of (a) Rb, (b) N, S-CDs, and (c) Rb@N, S-CDs at
42 different pH values.



76 Fig. S2 Fluorescence spectra of Rb@N, S-CDs adding different concentrations of

77 BAs: (a) 12.5 $\mu M,$ (b) 25 $\mu M,$ and (c) 50 $\mu M.$

Analytes	Linear range (µM)	Calibration curve	R ²	LODs (µM)	LOQs (µM)	Repeatability (%)
Spermine	0-50	y=0.0259x+0.8273	0.9967	0.733	2.443	2.5
Spermidine	0-60	y=0.0210x+0.7940	0.9942	0.891	2.971	1.4
Putrescine	0-75	y=0.0145x+0.7134	0.9953	1.407	4.692	3.6
Cadaverine	0-125	y=0.0074x+0.4406	0.9944	2.536	8.453	6.0
Histamine	0-75	y=0.0105x+0.5750	0.9957	1.070	3.567	4.5
Tryptamine	0-112.5	y=0.0086x+0.9678	0.9966	3.673	12.241	2.5
Tyramine	0-150	y=0.0039x+0.9791	0.9988	3.049	10.165	5.7
Phenylethylamine	0-125	y=0.0048x+0.5517	0.9981	3.943	13.143	5.6

Table S1 Analytical data of Rb@N, S-CDs for different BAs.