Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

Microwave Assisted Synthesis of Fluorescent Hetero Atoms Doped Carbon Dots for Determination of Betrixaban with Greenness Evaluation

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Table S1 Robustness data of Betrixaban maleate (BTM)

Parameters	Volume of buffer solution (mL)			pH of buffer solution		
	1.8	**2.0**	**2.2**	**11.8**	**12.0**	**12.2**
% Recovery	100.33	101.00	101.92	100.74	101.00	101.92
$\bar{X}$ ± SD	101.08 ± 0.79			101.22 ± 0.62		
% Error	0.46			0.36		

Table S2 Comparison between the performance of the evolved method and the other reported ones for determination of Betrixaban maleate (BTM)

Methods	Conditions	Linearity range (µg/ml)	LOD (µg/ml)	Reference
RP-HPLC	Cyano column, mobile phase: acetonitrile: methanol: water (35:35:30, v/v/v, pH 3.2) with UV detection at 240 nm.	0.20 – 20.0	0.04	[4]
RP-HPLC	C_{18} column, mobile phase: water: acetonitrile (88: 12 v/v) using UV detection at wavelength of 272 nm.	70.0 – 210.0	4.96	[5]
LC-MS/MS	C_{18} column, mobile phase A: (95% of 5 mM ammonium formate in water with 5% acetonitrile), mobile phase B: (100% acetonitrile).	0.004 – 1.0	0.0003	[6]
Spectrophotometry	First derivative amplitude at 304 nm using methanol.	1.0 – 20.0	0.23	[7]
	Difference absorbance (ΔA) at 335 nm in 0.1 M NaOH *versus* 0.1 M HCL.	8.0 – 80.0	0.91	
Quantitative proton nuclear magnetic resonance	The quantitative determination was based on the selective proton BTM signal at 3.87 ppm using DMSO-d_6 as deuterated solvent and phloroglucinol as internal standard	100 - 8000	19.0	[8]
Spectrofluorimetry	Using N,S-CDs probe based fluorescent sensor	0.568 - 56.8	0.187	This method