

## Supporting Information

### A porphyrin-modified CoMoO<sub>4</sub> nanosensor array for the detection of crude baijiu

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#### Preparation of CoMoO<sub>4</sub>

Typically, Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>•2H<sub>2</sub>O (1 mmol), Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O (1 mmol), urea (5 mmol) and NH<sub>4</sub>F (5 mmol) were successively added into a mixture of water (60 mL) to form a transparent solution under stirring for half an hour. Then, the solution is transferred and sealed in a 100 mL teflon-lined autoclave. After stored at 140 °C for 6 h, the CoMoO<sub>4</sub> products were collected by centrifugation, washed with deionized water and ethanol for several times, and vacuum dried at 80 °C for 12 h, followed by calcination at 300 °C for 2 h.

### **Preparation of Por-CoMoO<sub>4</sub>**

First, the porphyrins (3 mg) are dispersed into an alkaline aqueous solution (pH = 9, 10 mL) until completely dissolved. Thereafter, CoMoO<sub>4</sub> microspheres (60 mg) were poured into the above solution under ultrasound for 1 hour. The resulting material was then heated solvent-thermally in an oven at 110 °C for 120 minutes. Then, the prepared Por-CoMoO<sub>4</sub> nanocomposites were naturally cooled to room temperature and washed with deionized water and ethanol three times in turn. Finally, Por-CoMoO<sub>4</sub> is dried at 60 °C for 12 hours.

Table S1. Types of crude baijiu

Number	Baijiu pit	Baijiu grade
1		First grade baijiu
2	Guojiao workshop	Second grade baijiu
3		Third grade baijiu
4		Fourth grade baijiu
5		First grade baijiu
6	Luohan workshop	Second grade baijiu
7		Third grade baijiu
8		Fourth grade baijiu
9		First grade baijiu
10	Huangyi 1 workshop	Second grade baijiu
11		Third grade baijiu
12		Fourth grade baijiu
13		First grade baijiu
14	Huangyi 2 workshop	Second grade baijiu
15		Third grade baijiu
16		Fourth grade baijiu

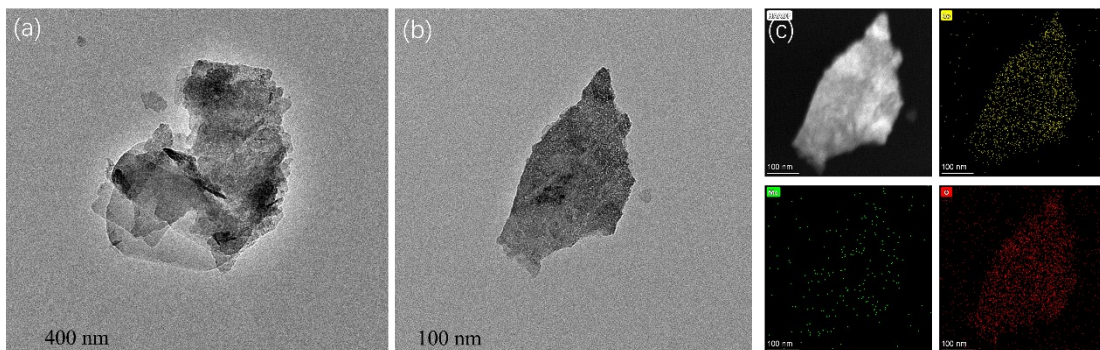
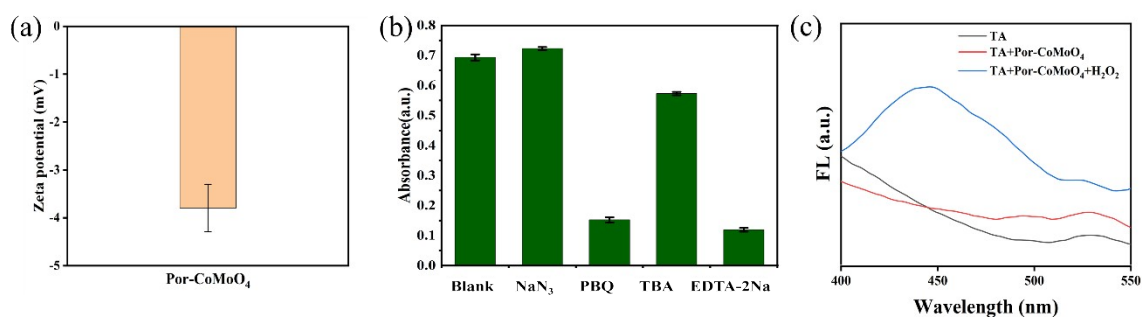
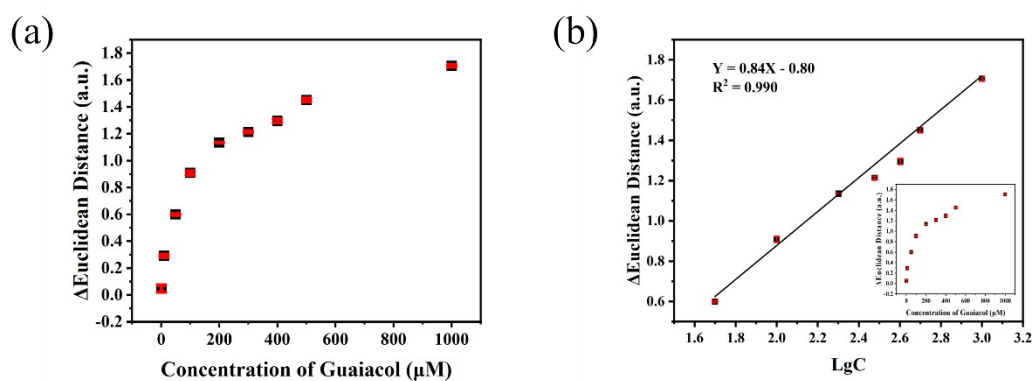


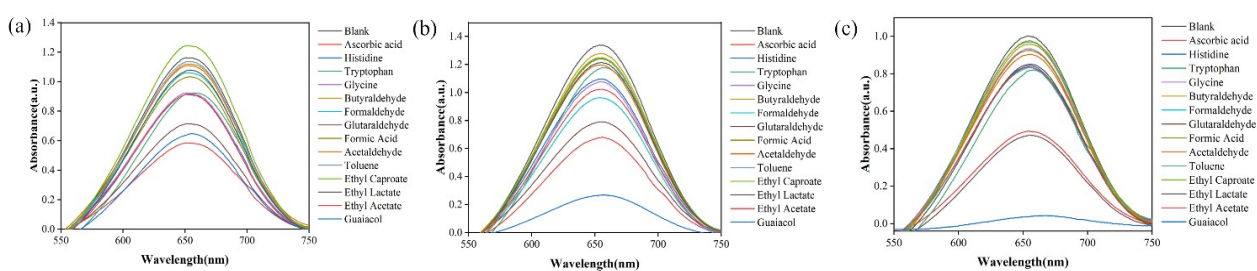
Fig. S1 (a) and (b) Por-CoMoO<sub>4</sub> TEM characterization. (c) Co、Mo、O element mapping



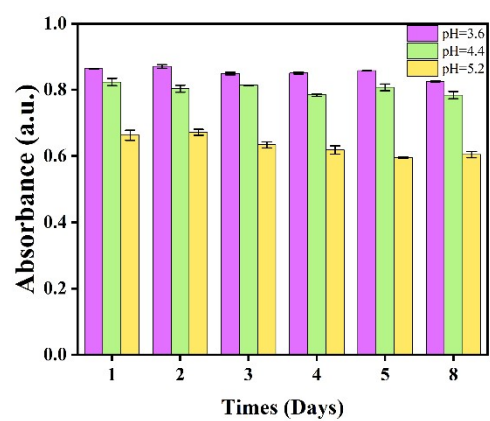
**Fig. S2** (a) Por-CoMoO<sub>4</sub> zeta potential. (b) Free radical scavenging experiments using NaN<sub>3</sub>, PBQ, TBA, EDTA. (c) Capture •OH fluorescence intensity assay using TA.



**Fig. S3** (a) Detection of different concentrations of guaiacol by array, Log-linear diagram of guaiacol. (b)



**Fig. S4** UV spectrum of 14 small molecules (a)-(c) (pH=3.6、4.4、5.2)



**Fig. S5** UV response of the colorimetric sensing array to the crude baijiu at different times.