

Phenanthroline-Derivative Functionalized Carbon Dots for Highly Selective and Sensitive Detection of Cu²⁺ and S²⁻ and Imaging inside Live Cells

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Table S1. Comparison of representative CDs-based sensors for Cu²⁺ or/and S²⁻ detection.

Sensors	Detected ion	Detection limit (nM)	Comments	Reference.
CdSe@CDs-TPEA	Cu ²⁺	1000	High selectivity; Imaging in living cell; Complexity in synthesis.	Zhu et al. Angew. Chem.-Int. Ed., 51 (2012) 7185-7189.
Europium complex functionalized CDs	Cu ²⁺	4	High selectivity; High cost.	Ye et al. New J. Chem., 38 (2014) 5721-5726.
CDs-TPEA	Cu ²⁺ and S ²⁻	700 for S ²⁻	Turn-on for S ²⁻ ; High selectivity; Imaging in living cell.	Zhu et al. Analyst, 139 (2014) 1945-1952.
naphthalimide - functionalized CDs	S ²⁻	10	Good selectivity; Detection in water-ethanol solution; Imaging in living cell.	Yu et al. Chem. Commun., 49 (2013) 403-405.
Ligand existing CDs	Cu ²⁺ and S ²⁻	Cu ²⁺ : 1720, S ²⁻ : 780	Good selectivity; Imaging in living cell.	Hou et al. Nanotechnology, 24 (2013) 335502.
Cyclam-capped CDs	Cu ²⁺ and S ²⁻	Cu ²⁺ : 100, S ²⁻ : 130	Good selectivity; Renewable sensing; fluorescence stability; Imaging in living cell.	Chen et al. Sens. Actuators B. 2016 , 224, 298–306
PPDA-functionalized CDs	Cu ²⁺ and S ²⁻	Cu ²⁺ : 40.1, S ²⁻ : 88.9	Good selectivity; Renewable sensing; fluorescence stability; Imaging in living cell.	This work.

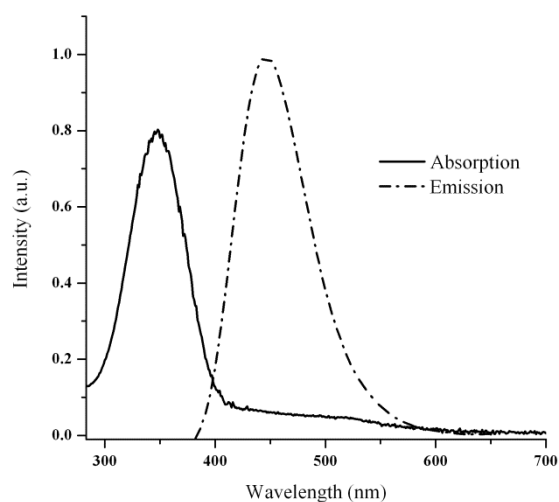


Figure S1. The UV-vis and fluorescence emission spectra of the pristine CDs ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 360 \text{ nm}$).

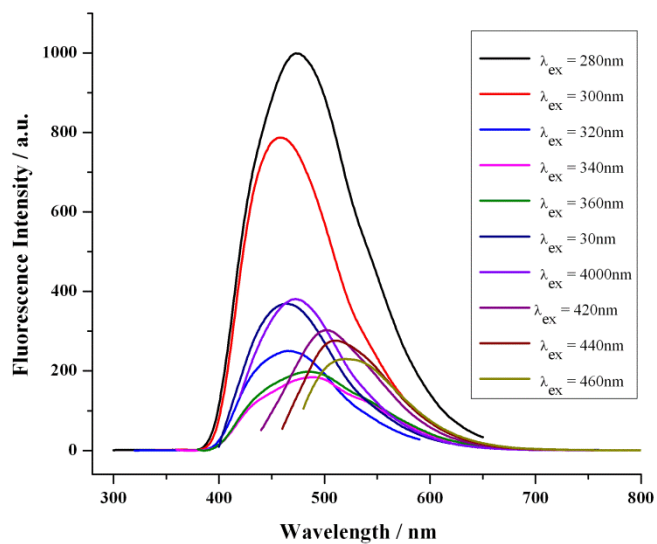


Figure S2. The fluorescence emission spectra of CDs under different excitation wavelength ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 280\sim 460 \text{ nm}$).

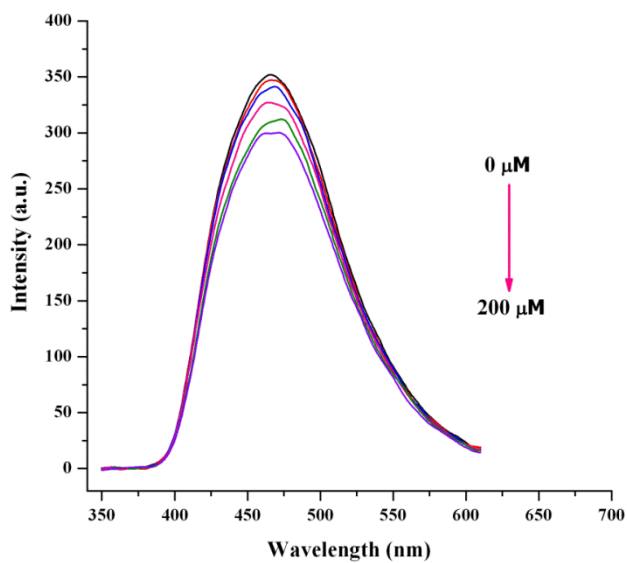


Figure S3. Fluorescence titration of the un-functionalized CDs sample with different Cu^{2+} concentrations ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 320 \text{ nm}$).

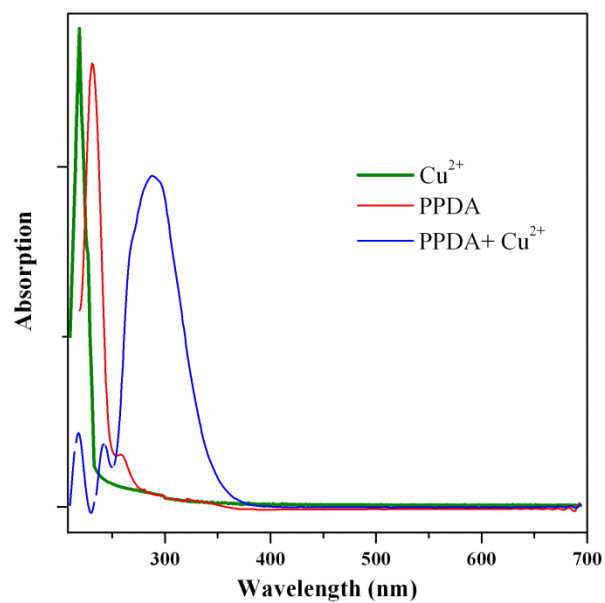


Figure S4. UV spectra of 140 μM Cu^{2+} ions, 100 μM PPDA, and 140 μM Cu^{2+} ions + 100 μM PPDA.

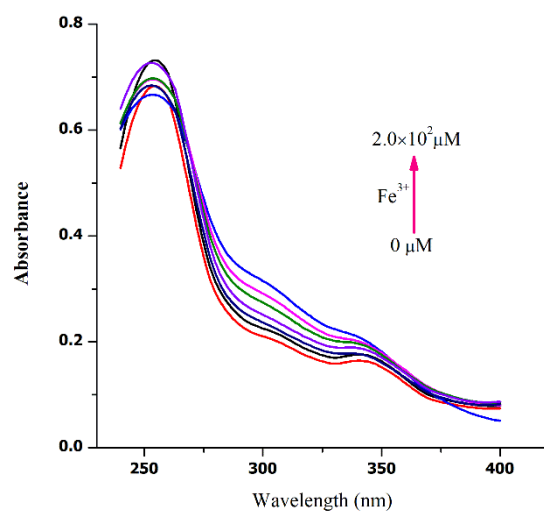


Figure S5. UV spectra of FCDs upon addition of Fe^{3+} .

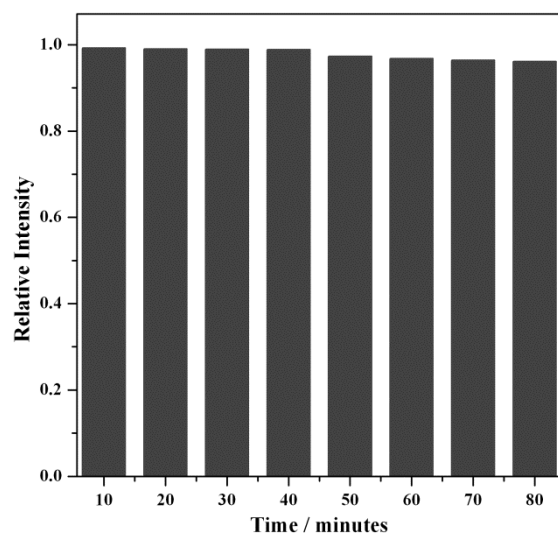


Figure S6. Fluorescence intensity changes of the FCDs under a continuous 365 nm UV lamp irradiation ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 365 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 452 \text{ nm}$).

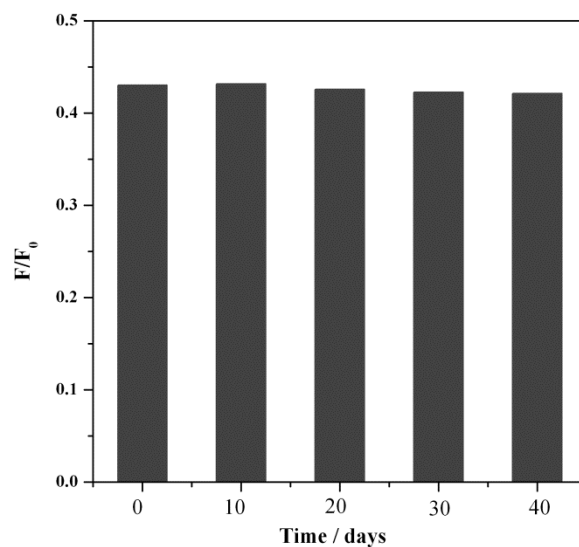


Figure S7. Longterm photostability of FCDs dispersion for Cu²⁺ recognition (Cu²⁺ concentration: 15 μ M, λ_{ex} = 320 nm, λ_{em} = 452 nm).

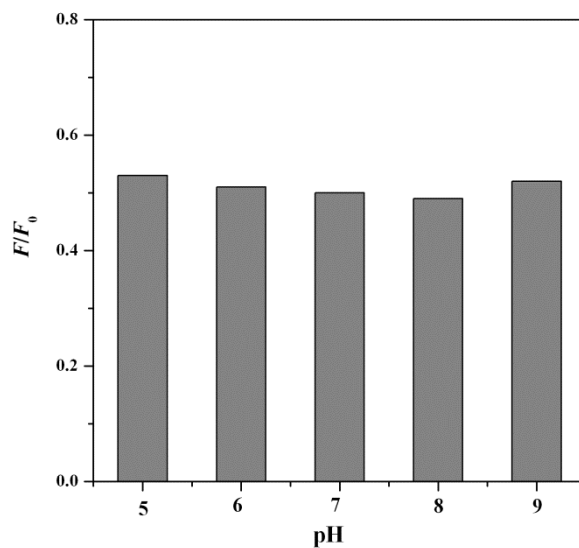


Figure S8. Fluorescence intensity changes of the FCDs under pH range 5.0–9.0 upon addition of Cu²⁺ (Cu²⁺ concentration: 10 μ M, λ_{ex} = 320 nm, λ_{em} = 452 nm).

Table S2. Determination of Cu²⁺ in tap water.

samples	Added amount of Cu ²⁺	Found amount of Cu ²⁺	RSD (n = 3, %)	Recovery (%)
Tap water	3.00	2.97	0.34	99.0
	4.00	4.05	0.25	101.2
	5.00	4.96	0.20	99.2