## Supporting Information

## Core/shell Cu@Ag nanoparticle: A versatile platform for colorimetric visualization of inorganic anions

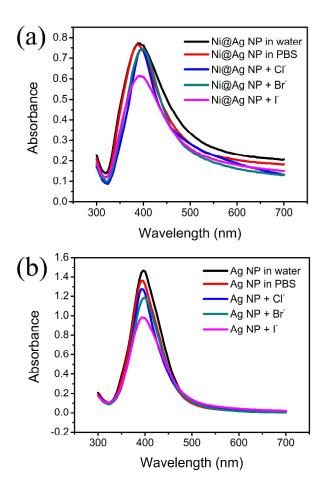
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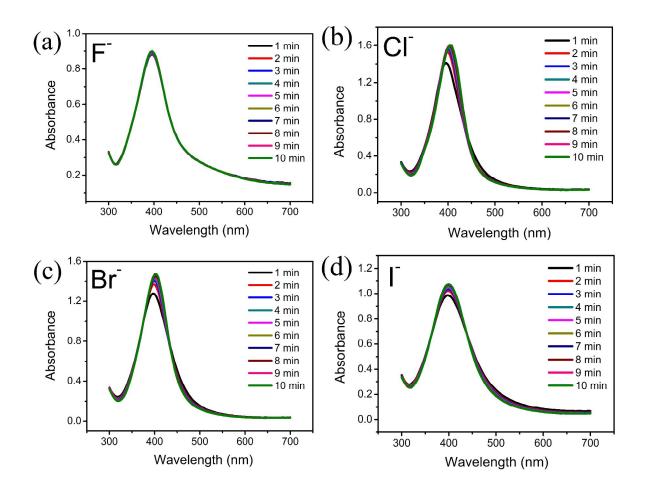
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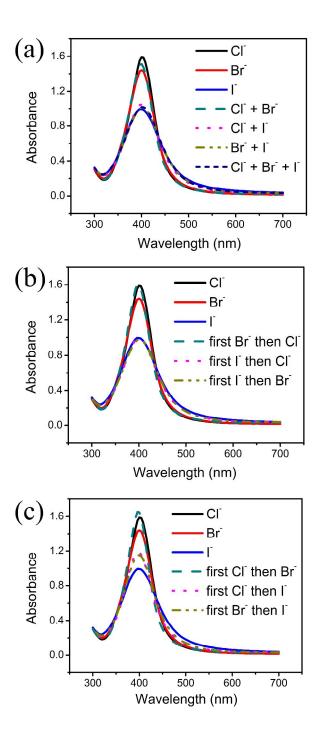
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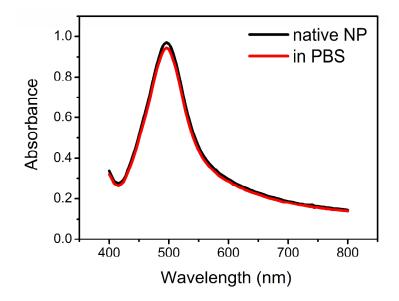
**Figure S1.** The optical spectra for (a) the Ni@Ag NP and (b) Ag NP solutions after interaction with anions. The concentrations of Cl<sup>-</sup>, Br<sup>-</sup>, and l<sup>-</sup> are 1 mM, 10  $\mu$ M, and 10  $\mu$ M, respectively.



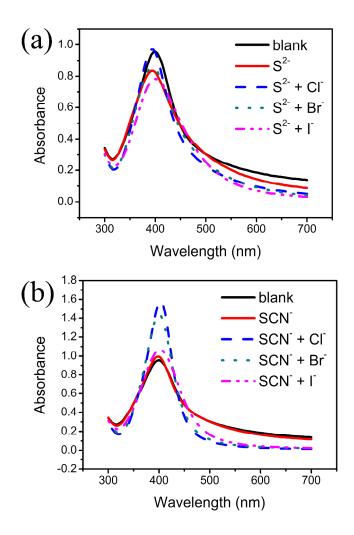
**Figure S2.** Time-dependent optical spectra for the Cu@Ag NP solution in the presence of (a)  $F^{-}$  (1 mM), (b) Cl<sup>-</sup> (1 mM), (c) Br<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), and (d) l<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), pH 5.2.



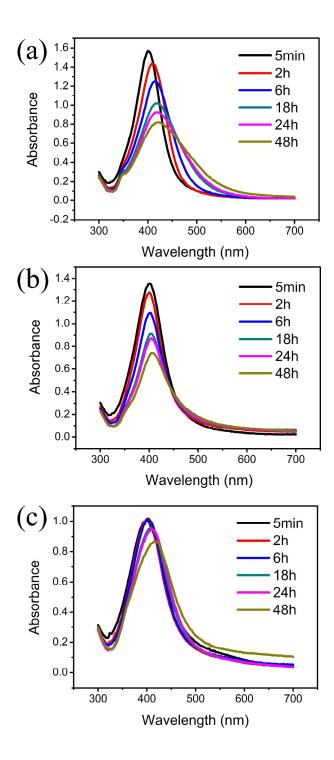
**Figure S3.** The optical spectra for the Cu@Ag NP solution in the presence of individual halides and mixtures of halides, pH 5.2.



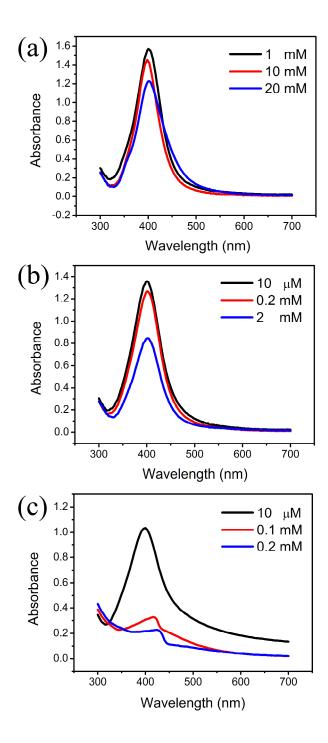
**Figure S4.** The optical spectra for the native Cu@Ag NP solution and the PBS buffered NP solution.



**Figure S5.** The optical spectra for the Cu@Ag NP solution in the presence of (a) sulfide and mixtures of sulfide with halides; (b) thiocyanate and mixture of thiocyanate with halides, pH 5.2.



**Figure S6.** Time-dependent optical spectra of the Cu@Ag NP in the presence of (a) Cl<sup>-</sup> (1 mM), (b) Br<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), and (c) l<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), pH 5.2.



**Figure S7.** Concentration-dependent optical spectra of the Cu@Ag NP solution for (a) Cl<sup>-</sup>, (b) Br<sup>-</sup>, and (c) l<sup>-</sup> anions, pH 5.2.

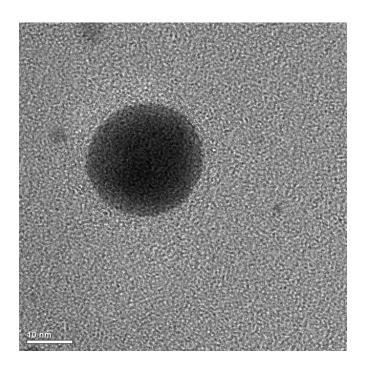
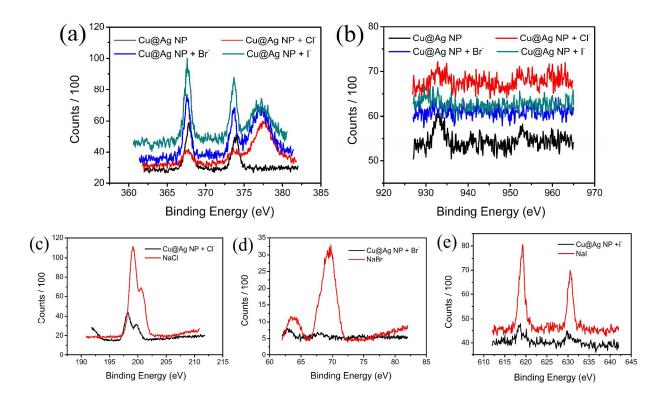
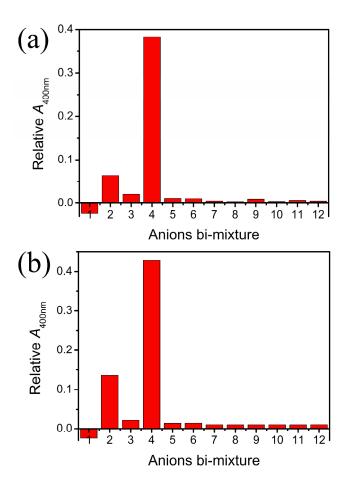


Figure S8. The enlarged TEM image of the Cu@Ag NP after interaction with iodide (10  $\mu$ M)

for 2 h.



**Figure S9.** XPS spectra relative to (a) Ag and (b) Cu for the native Cu@Ag NP and the reorganized NP after interaction with halides. XPS spectra relative to (c) Cl<sup>-</sup>, (d) Br<sup>-</sup>, and (e) I<sup>-</sup> for the reorganized NP after interaction with halides and the sodium halide salts.



**Figure S10.** The manifestation of selectivity for the detection of (a) iodide (5  $\mu$ M) and (b) sulfide (5  $\mu$ M) in the presence of chloride (1 mM) and other anions. The other anion for 1-12 in (a) represents Cl<sup>-</sup> (0.1 mM), Br<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), SCN<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), S<sup>2-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, AcO<sup>-</sup>, and HCOO<sup>-</sup> (all 0.1 mM), respectively. The other anion for 1-12 in (b) represents Cl<sup>-</sup> (0.1 mM), Br<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), SCN<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), I<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, AcO<sup>-</sup>, and HCOO<sup>-</sup> (all 0.1 mM), respectively. The other anion for 1-12 in (b) represents Cl<sup>-</sup> (0.1 mM), Br<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), SCN<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), I<sup>-</sup> (10  $\mu$ M), SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, AcO<sup>-</sup>, and HCOO<sup>-</sup> (all 0.1 mM), respectively.