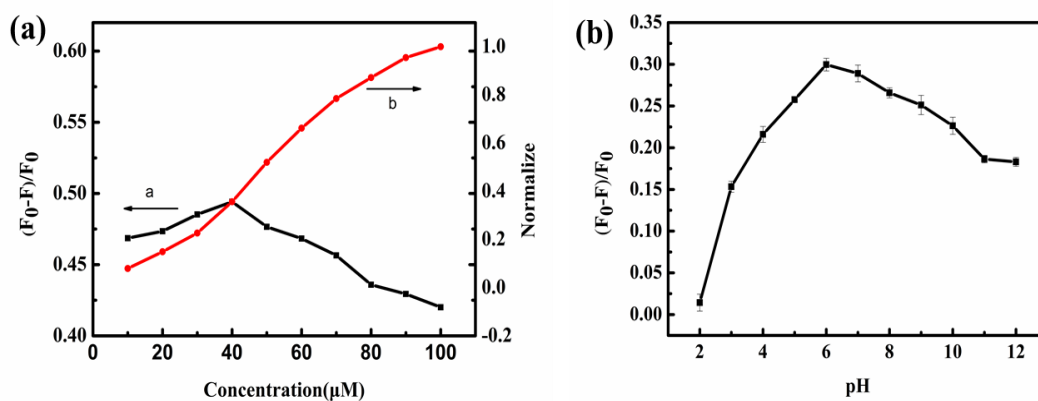
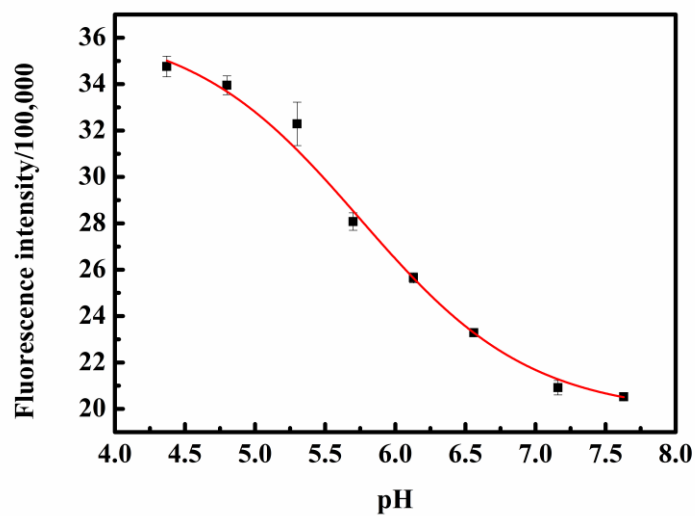


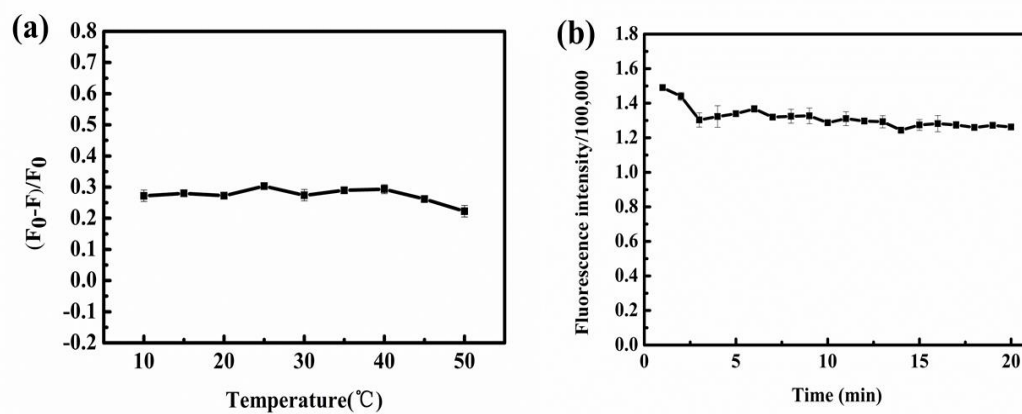
**Figure S1.** Time-resolved fluorescence decay of 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid (probe) and caffeine with 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid (probe).



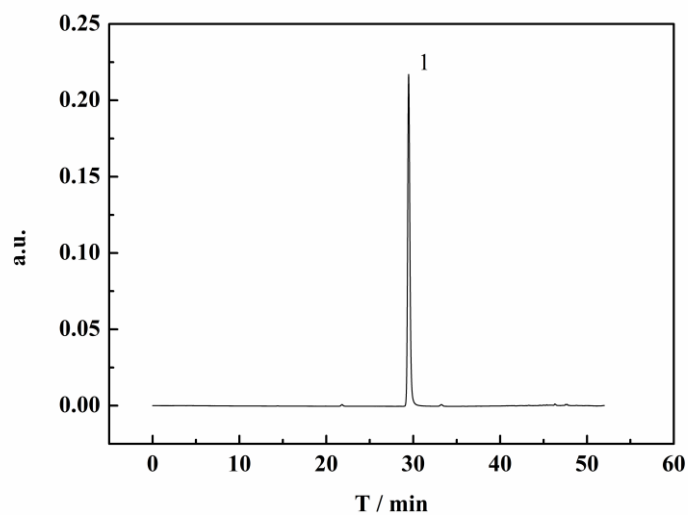
**Figure S2.** (a) Effects of concentration of 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid on fluorescence intensity. a. Percentage of fluorescence quenching at different concentrations; b. Normalized fluorescence intensity. (b) Effects of pH on fluorescence quenching intensity.



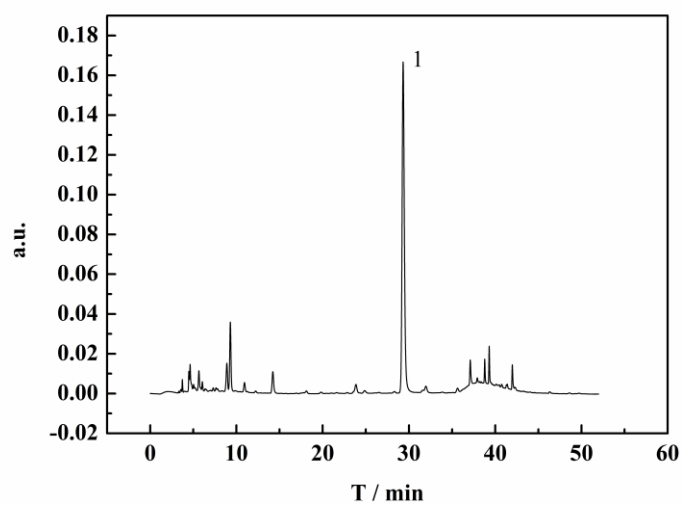
**Figure S3.** The sigmoidal fitting of pH with fluorescence intensity



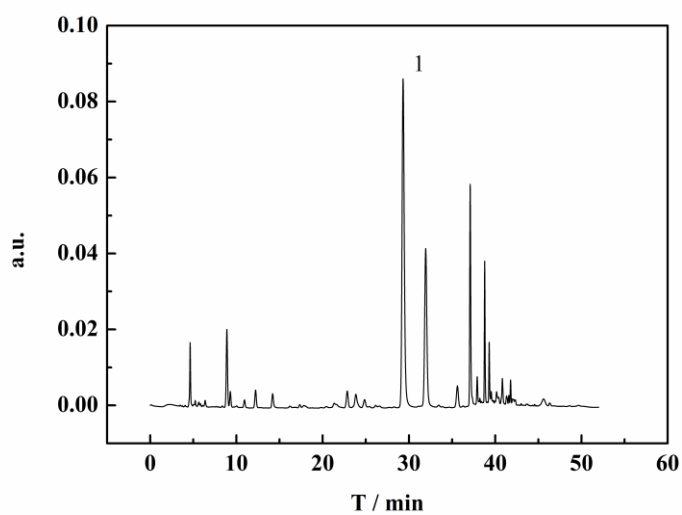
**Figure S4.** (a) Effects of temperature on fluorescence quenching intensity. (b) Effects of time on fluorescence quenching intensity.



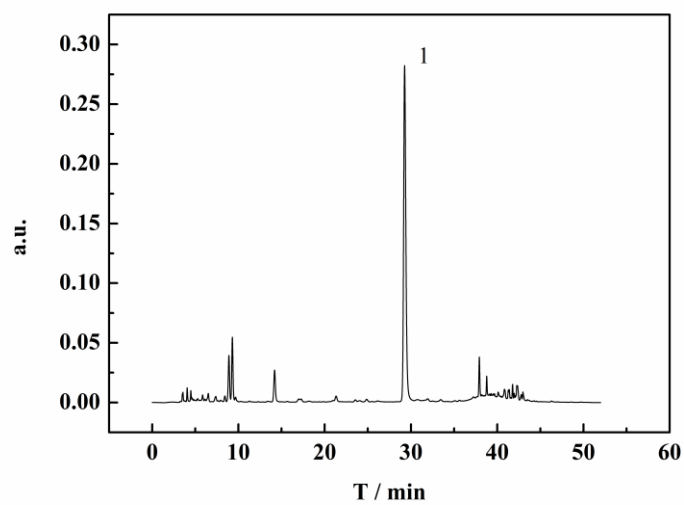
**Figure S5.** HPLC for the caffeine, the peak at 1 represents caffeine



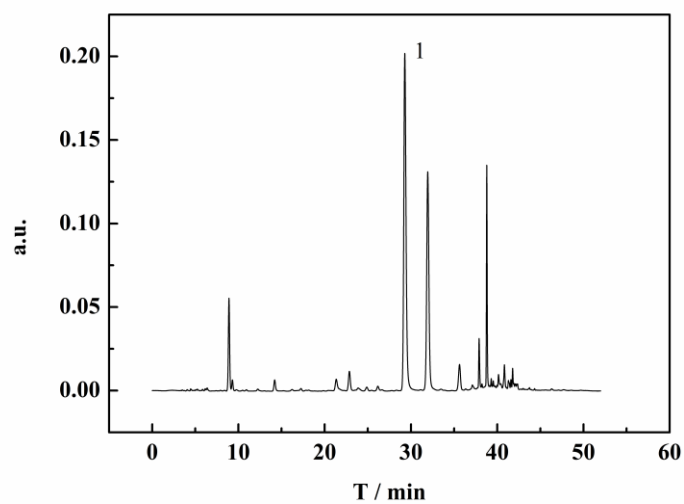
**Figure S6.** HPLC for the tea infusion S1, the peak at 1 represents caffeine



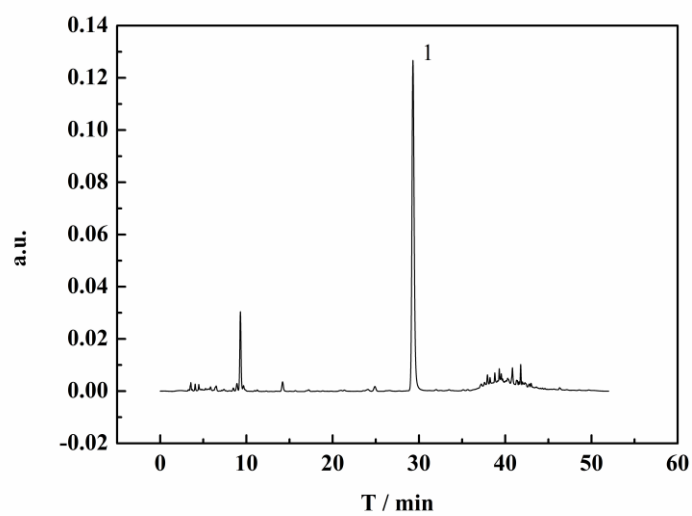
**Figure S7.** HPLC for the tea infusion S2, the peak at 1 represents caffeine



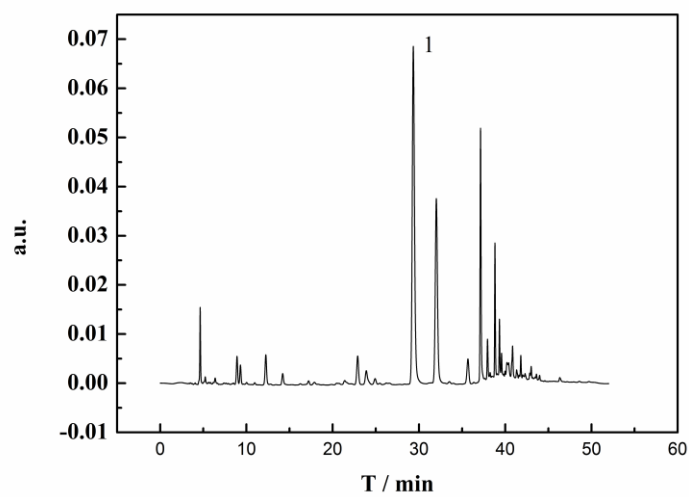
**Figure S8.** HPLC for the tea infusion S3, the peak at 1 represents caffeine



**Figure S9.** HPLC for the tea infusion S4, the peak at 1 represents caffeine



**Figure S10.** HPLC for the tea infusion S5, the peak at 1 represents caffeine



**Figure S11.** HPLC for the tea infusion S6, the peak at 1 represents caffeine