Supplemental Information for “A Novel Method for the Presumptive Identification of Heterocyclic Amines of Forensic Interest Using Photoluminescent Copper(I) Iodide Cluster Compounds”

David J. Nash\textsuperscript{a}, Deepti A. Siddhanti\textsuperscript{a}, Amanda F. Binnion\textsuperscript{a}, Rachel A. Penabade\textsuperscript{a}, Kevin Bertrand\textsuperscript{a}, Andilys Andino\textsuperscript{a}, Krisia Smith\textsuperscript{a}, Sandra Hick\textsuperscript{b}, Kyle Kawamoto\textsuperscript{c}, Andrea C. Ortiz\textsuperscript{d}, Francisco Sepulveda\textsuperscript{d}, Wayne K. Moorehead\textsuperscript{c}, Jay R. Vargas\textsuperscript{d} and Richard G. Blair\textsuperscript{a,e}\textsuperscript{†}

\textsuperscript{a.} Department of Physics, University of Central Florida, 4000 Central Florida Blvd. PSB 430, Orlando, FL 32816, USA.
\textsuperscript{b.} Environmental Health and Safety, 3528 N. Perseus Loop, P.O. Box 163500, Orlando, FL 32816-3500 USA.
\textsuperscript{c.} Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department OC Crime Lab, Santa Ana, CA 92703, USA.
\textsuperscript{d.} School of Criminal Justice and Criminalistics, California State University-Los Angeles, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032, USA.
\textsuperscript{e.} Florida Space Institute, 12354 Research Parkway, Suite 214, Orlando, FL 32826-0650, USA.
\textsuperscript{†} richard.blair@ucf.edu

\textbf{Fig. S1} The photoluminescence spectrum of Cul, recrystallized from a saturated acetonitrile solution, has a single emission peak at 420 nm, when excited with 255 nm light.
Fig. S2 The normalized photoluminescence spectra of (a) piperidine, a CuI-piperidine cluster, and a 4:1 CuI-piperidine cluster (the 4:1 cluster spectra were used as the reference for comparison with the CuI-piperidine) and (b) piperazine, a CuI-piperazine cluster, and a 4:1 CuI-piperazine cluster.

Fig. S3 The normalized photoluminescence spectra of (a) MBZP, a CuI-MBZP cluster, and a 4:1 CuI-MBZP cluster, (b) TBZP, a CuI-TBZP cluster, and a 4:1 CuI-TBZP cluster, (c) 4TFMPP, a CuI-4TFMPP cluster, and a 4:1 CuI-4TFMPP cluster, and (d) 3TFMPP, a CuI-3TFMPP cluster, and a 4:1 CuI-3TFMPP cluster.
Fig. S4 The normalized photoluminescence spectra of (a) DABCO, a CuI-DABCO cluster, and a 4:1 CuI-DABCO cluster and (b) hexamine, a CuI-hexamine cluster, and a 4:1 CuI-hexamine cluster.

Fig. S5 The normalized photoluminescence spectra of (a) quinine and a CuI-quinine cluster, (b) caffeine and a CuI-cluster, and (c) DM and a CuI-DM cluster.
**Fig. S6** The photoluminescence spectra of Cul-PCP clusters made with various concentrations of PCP in solution from 2000 ppm to 1 ppm. The red emission bands seen for 100, 10, and 1 ppm are due to vacancy formation and surface oxidation of unreacted Cul.

**Fig. S7** Visible fluorescence, under 253.7 nm UVC illumination, of analyte-Cul complexes examined in this manuscript. Samples were prepared by adding a few drops of the analyte dissolved in acetonitrile to Cul powder in each well plate.
Fig. S8 Visible fluorescence, under 253.7 nm UVC illumination, of analyte-Cul complexes examined in this manuscript. Samples were prepared by adding a few drops of the analyte dissolved in acetonitrile to Cul powder in each well plate.
Fig. S9 Visible fluorescence, under 302 nm UVB illumination, of the codeine-CuI complex. A samples of green P-22 commercial phosphor (silver doped zinc sulphide) is included for color reference. Samples were prepared by adding a few drops of the analyte dissolved in acetonitrile to CuI powder in each well plate.