

## Electronic Supporting Information

### The Exploration of Novel Fluorescent Copper-Cysteamine Nanosheets for Sequential Detection of Fe<sup>3+</sup> and Dopamine and Fabrication of Molecular Logic Circuit

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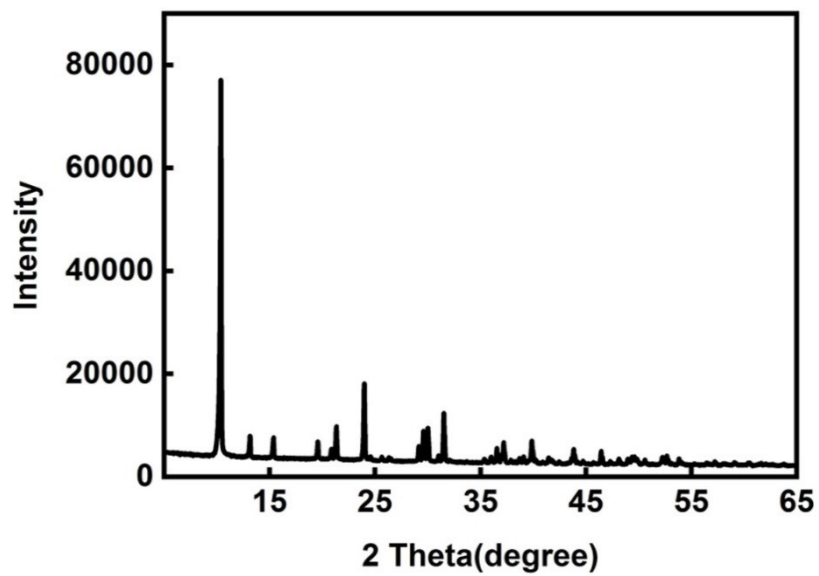
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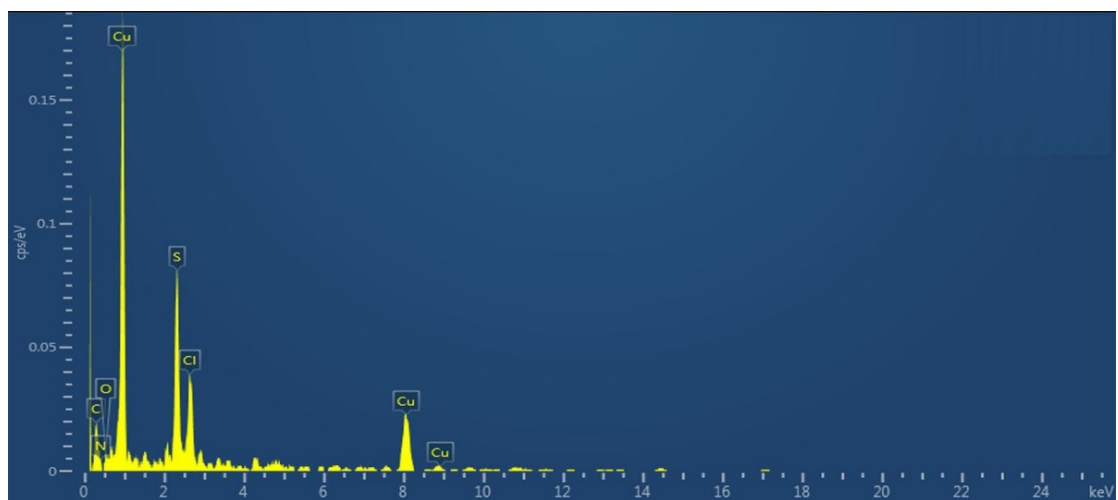
## Materials and methods

Copper(II) chloride ( $\geq 99\%$ ), iron(III) chloride ( $\geq 99\%$ ), cysteamine hydrochloride ( $\geq 98\%$ ), and dopamine hydrochloride ( $\geq 99\%$ ) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. Tetrabutylammonium cyanide was purchased from Shanghai Aladdin Bio-Chem Technology Co., Ltd. All other reagents were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.

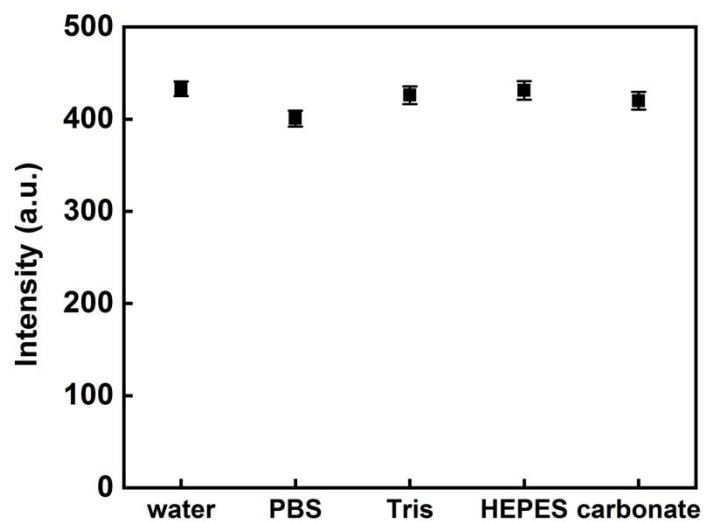
Fluorescence spectra were acquired by using a Shimadzu RF-5301PC fluorometer. Time-resolved fluorescence and absolute quantum yield measurements were performed on an Edinburgh FS 920 fluorometer. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy was performed on a Thermo Nicolet 6700 FTIR spectrometer. X-ray diffraction (XRD) of Cu-Cy powder was performed on a PANalytical B.V., Empyrean X-Ray Diffractometer. Atomic force microscope (AFM) measurement was performed by Bruker-Fastscan AFM. X-ray photoelectron spectrometry (XPS) study was acquired by a Thermo Scientific Escalab 250 XPS spectrometer with Al  $K\alpha$  X-ray radiation (1486.6 eV). The XPS sample was prepared by pressing the Cu-Cy powder directly onto the surface of an electrically conductive adhesive tape. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) were carried out on a FEI Nova NanoSEM 450 microscope equipped with an EDS spectrometer at an accelerating voltage of 10 kV. For SEM/EDS study, the sample was prepared by dropping 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of Cu-Cy (50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) dispersion onto a silicon wafer and dried in a vacuum oven at 40  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  overnight.



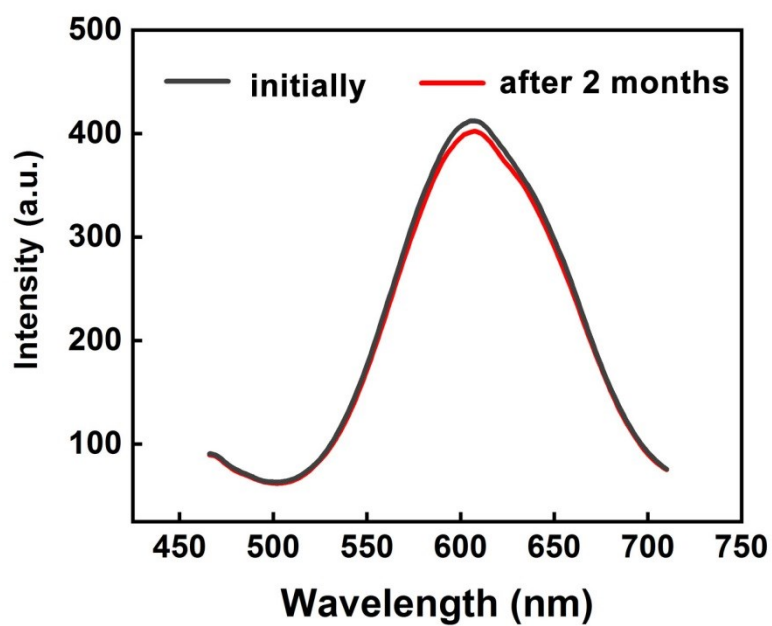
**Fig. S1** XRD pattern of Cu-Cy.



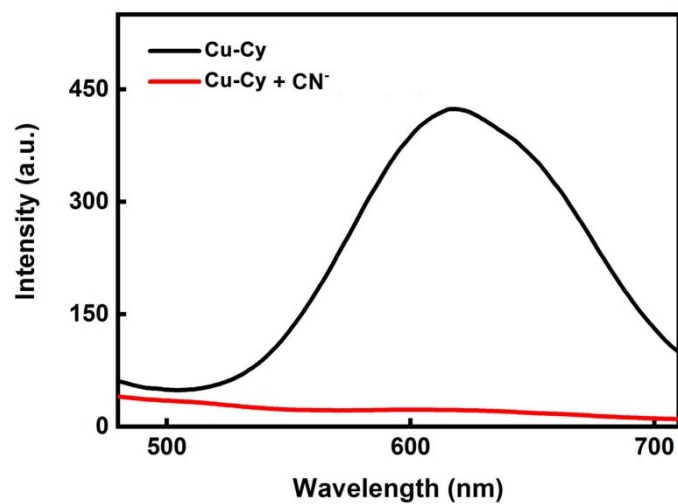
**Fig. S2** EDS spectrum of Cu-Cy.



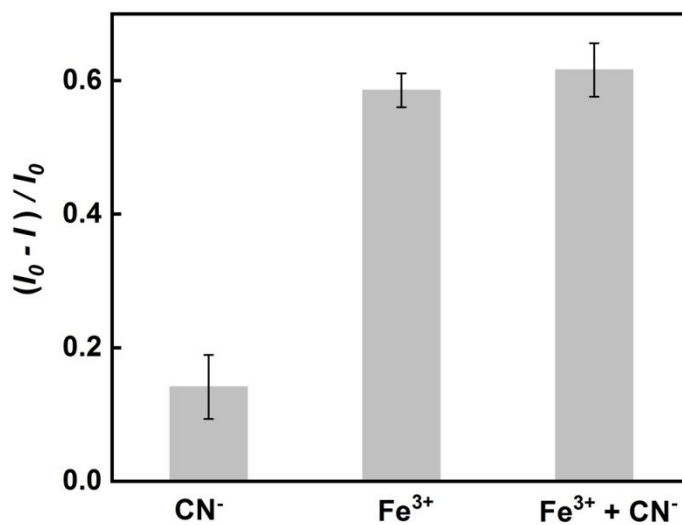
**Fig. S3** Fluorescence emission intensity of Cu-Cy (50 µg/mL) in different buffer solutions.



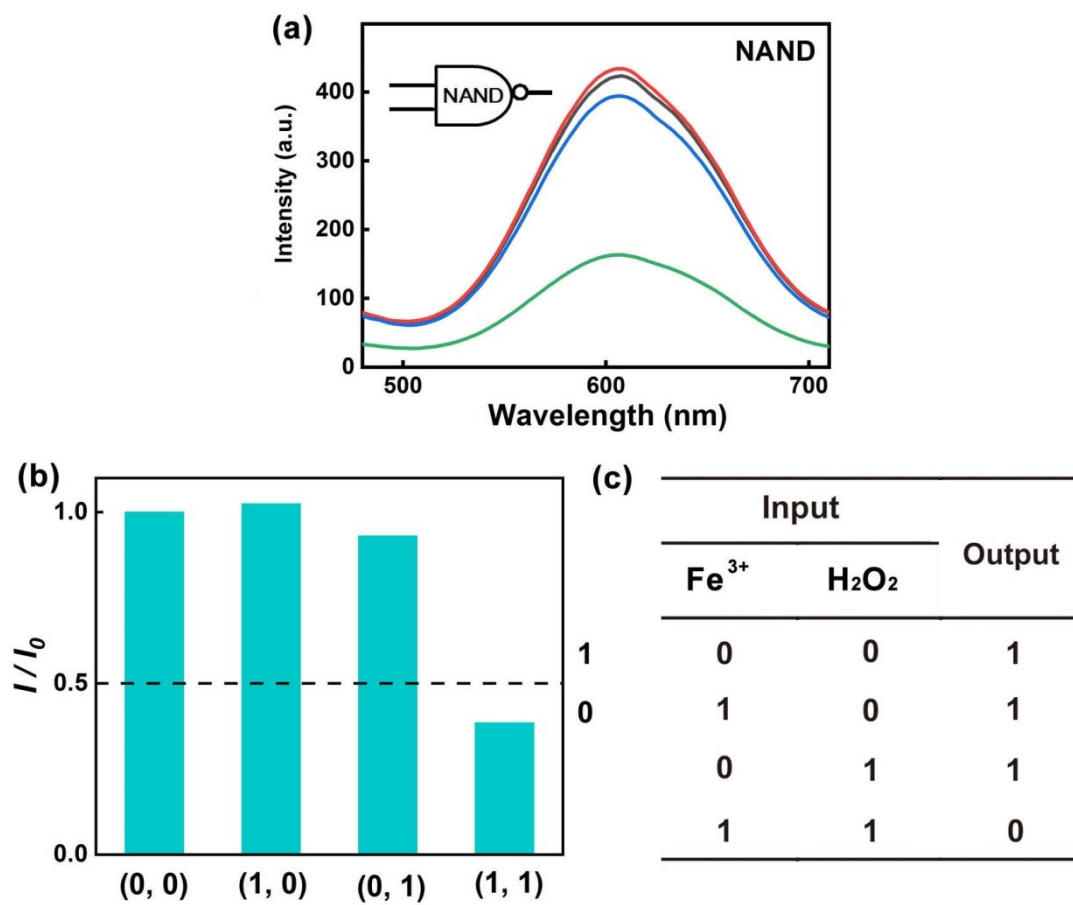
**Fig. S4** Fluorescence emission spectra of Cu-Cy dispersion (50 µg/mL) initially and after 2 months of storage.



**Fig. S5** Fluorescence emission spectra of Cu-Cy dispersion (50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) before and after the addition of  $\text{CN}^-$  (400  $\mu\text{M}$ ).



**Fig. S6** Fluorescence response of Cu-Cy (50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) to  $\text{CN}^-$  (1.9  $\mu\text{M}$ ),  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  (400  $\mu\text{M}$ ), and  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  (400  $\mu\text{M}$ ) +  $\text{CN}^-$  (1.9  $\mu\text{M}$ ).



**Fig S7.** (a) Fluorescence spectra (b)  $I/I_0$ , and (c) truth table of Cu-Cy-based NAND gate.

**Table S1.** Comparison of fluorescent methods for Fe<sup>3+</sup> determination

<b>Probe</b>	<b>LOD (<math>\mu\text{M}</math>)</b>	<b>Detection range (<math>\mu\text{M}</math>)</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
Phosphazene-based organic probe	4.8	0-50	1
Allylamine-graphene oxide nanosheet	4.6	0–120	2
Tyloxapol	2.2	0-100	3
HfIV-based MOF	0.27	30-70	4
MOF MIL-53(Al)	0.9	3-200	5
Carbon dots	0.32	0-20	6
N/P codoped carbon dots	0.33	1-150	7
B, N Co-doped carbon nanodots	0.1	0-100	8
Ag nanoclusters	0.12	0.5-20	9
<b>Cu-Cy</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1-500</b>	<b>this work</b>

**Table S2.** Detection of Fe<sup>3+</sup> in tap water by using the Cu-Cy probe

Sample	Spiked Fe <sup>3+</sup> (μM)	Determined (μM)	Recovery (%)	RSD (% , n=5)
1	10.0	9.8	98.0	4.8
2	50.0	51.2	102.4	2.2
3	100.0	97.7	97.7	3.1

**Table S3** Comparison of fluorescent methods for dopamine determination

Probe	LOD (nM)	Detection range (μM)	Ref.
Doxorubicin-graphene	-	0.83-33	10
Lanthanide-doped nanoparticles	47	0-10	11
Carbon dots	68	0.1-10	6
Graphene quantum dots	160	0.5-30	12
Cu nanoclusters	280	0.5-50	13
Ag nanoclusters -MoS <sub>2</sub> nanosheet	92	0.3-1	14
Au nanoclusters /graphitic carbon nitride nanosheet	18	0.05-8.0	15
<b>Cu-Cy</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1-20</b>	<b>this work</b>

**Table S4.** Detection of dopamine in human serum by using the Cu-Cy probe

Sample	Spiked Dopa (μM)	Determined (μM)	Recovery (%)	RSD (% , n=3)
1	2	2.1	105	1.2
2	5	5.2	104	4.6
3	10	10.1	101	3.7



**Table S5.** Truth table of the Cu-Cy-based four-input molecular logic circuit

Input				Output
dopamine	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	
0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

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