## **Supplementary Information**

#### A Novel Fluorous Effect Induced Fluorescence Sensor for

### Cu(II) Detection in Organic Phase with High Sensitivity

Honghong Gong, Yipin Cheng, Ying Zhang, Jie Xiong, Zhicheng Zhang\*

Xi'an Key Laboratory of Sustainable Energy Materials Chemistry, Department of Applied Chemistry, School of Chemistry, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, 710049, Shaanxi Province, P. R. China. E-mail: zhichengzhang@mail.xjtu.edu.cn

#### 1. FTIR characterization

The FTIR spectrum of P(VDF-CTFE) and P(VDF-ATrFE) was show in Fig. S1. The characteristic peak at 2147 cm<sup>-1</sup>, assigned to the azido stretching, is observed in the resultant copolymer. The absorption band at 1724 cm<sup>-1</sup> in the P(VDF-ATrFE) may address the existence of -CF=CH-. Meanwhile, the intensity of the absorption band of P(VDF-CTFE) at 760 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-Cl bond) is remarkably decreased after reacted with NaN<sub>3</sub>.



Fig. S1. FTIR spectrum of P(VDF-CTFE) before (line in blue) and after reacted with NaN<sub>3</sub> (line in red)

# 2. The order of complexing equilibrium constants of BPy, PMDETA and $Me_6$ -TREN with CuCl<sub>2</sub> through computer simulation

Theoretical Method: M062X/6-31G\*

Solvation Model: standard SMD with radii=Bondi

The calculation simulation results were shown in Table S1 and the structure information was shown in Table S2.

Table S1 Free energy and stabilization constant in DMF by SMD model.

Reaction	G <sub>stab-sol</sub>	K
	(kcal/mol)	r stab-sol
$Cu(DMF)_6 + 2N_2L \rightarrow Cu(N_2L)_2 + 6DMF$	16.8	5.91E-13
$Cu(DMF)_6 + N_3L \rightarrow Cu(N_3L)(DMF)_3 + 3DMF$	-2.7	8.80E+01
$Cu(DMF)_6 + N_4L \rightarrow Cu(N_4L)(DMF)_2 + 4DMF$	0.5	4.02E-01

\*N<sub>2</sub>L, N<sub>3</sub>L, N<sub>4</sub>L respectively represent BPy, PMDETA and Me<sub>6</sub>TREN.



Table S2 The molecular structure and possible complex structure.