

## Supplementary Information

### Macroporous Perovskite Nanocrystal Composites for Ultrasensitive Copper Ion Detection

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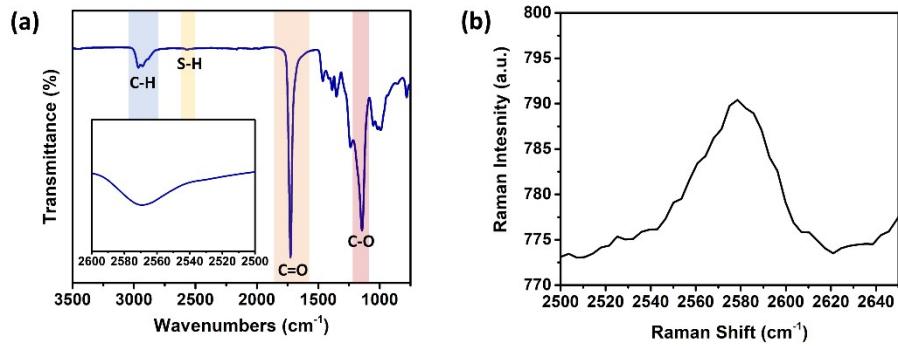
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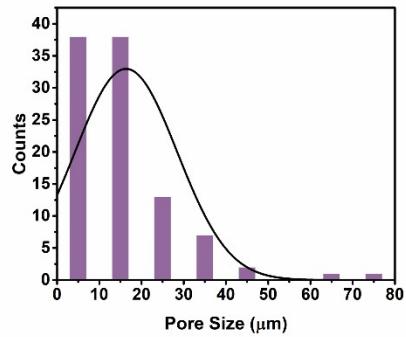
### Table of Contents

1. Supplementary Figures .....	2
2. Tables .....	8
3. Calculation.....	9
4. References.....	11

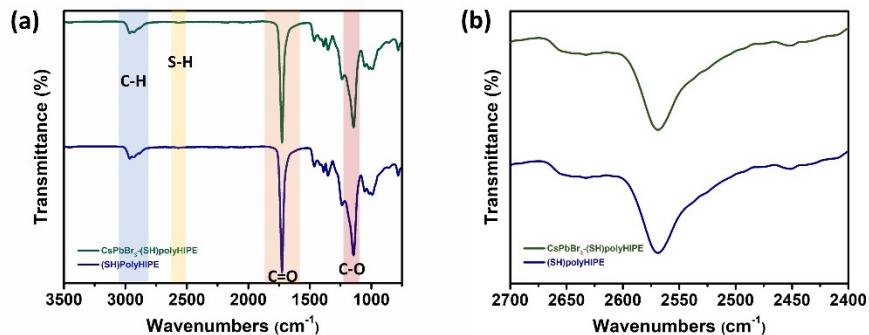
## 1. Supplementary Figures



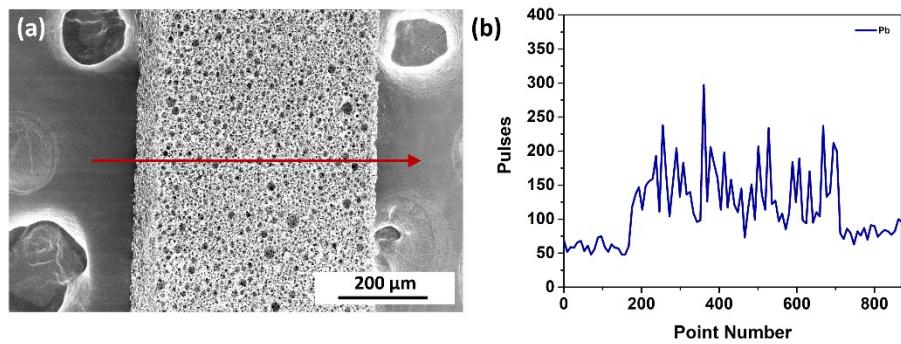
**Fig. S1** (a) FTIR spectrum of (SH)polyHIPE substrate (Referred standard data: (i) C-H stretching: 3000-2849  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; (ii) S-H stretching: 2600-2550  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; (iii) C=O stretching: 1730-1715  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; (iv) C-O stretching: 1210-1163  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )<sup>1</sup>; (b) Raman spectrum of (SH)polyHIPE substrate.



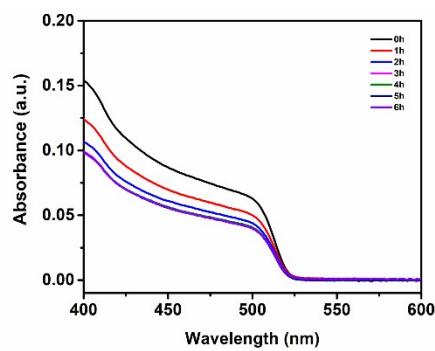
**Fig. S2** Pore size distribution of (SH)polyHIPE substrate.



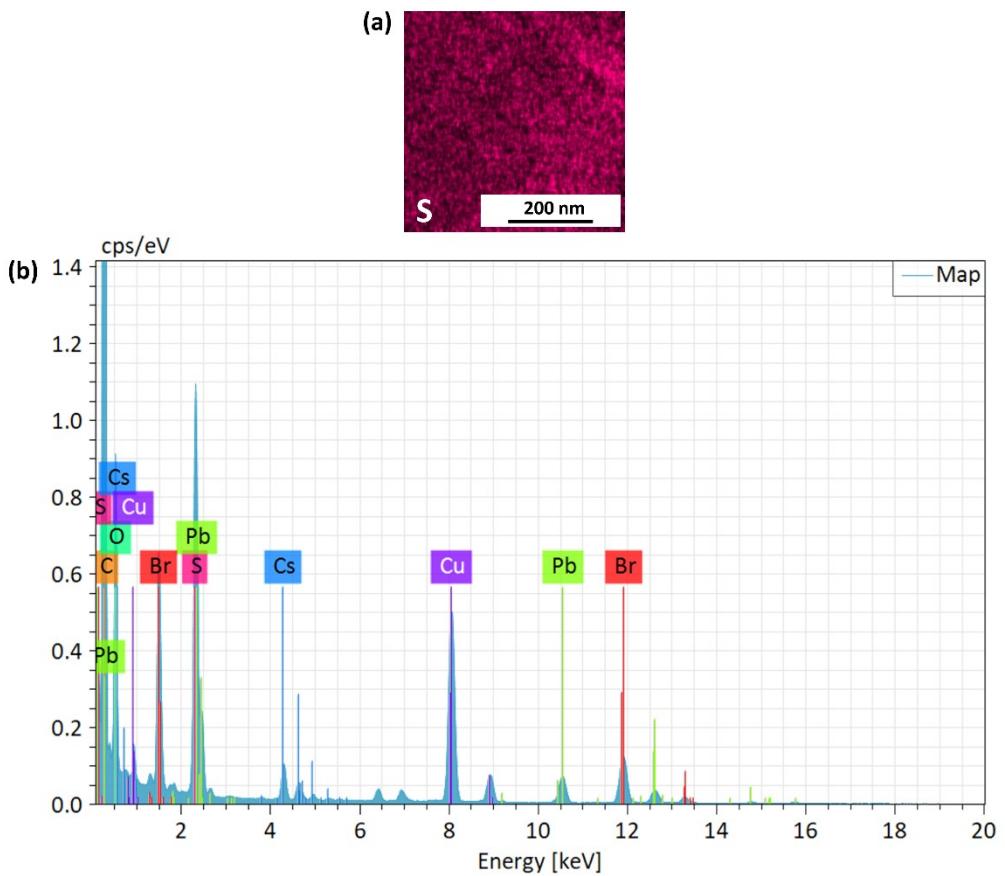
**Fig. S3** FTIR spectra of (SH)polyHIPE substrate and  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite: (a) The entire spectra; (b) The partially enlarged spectra



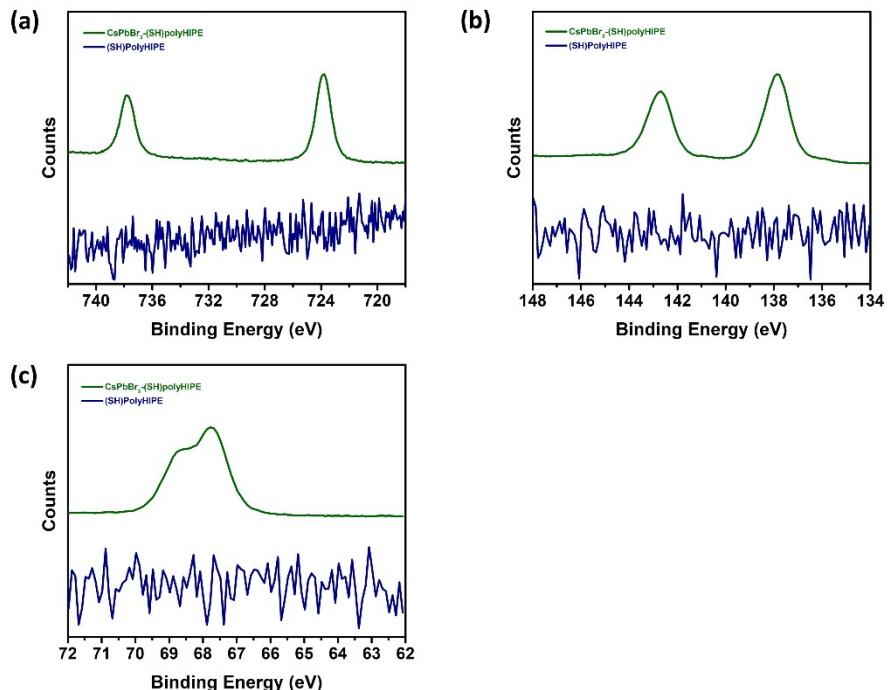
**Fig. S4** (a) SEM image of cross-sectional  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite; (b) EDS line scan with Pb signal of the cross-sectional surface for  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite.



**Fig. S5** Absorption spectra of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs colloidal solution during composite fabrication

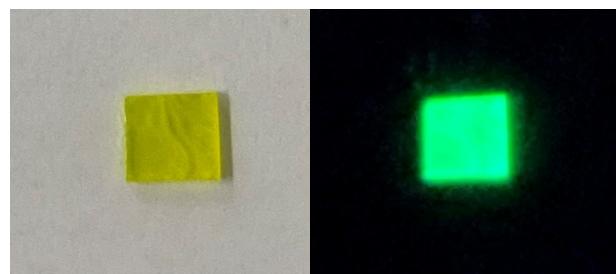


**Fig. S6** (a) EDS elemental mapping of S for  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite from STEM; (b) EDS spectrum of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite from STEM.

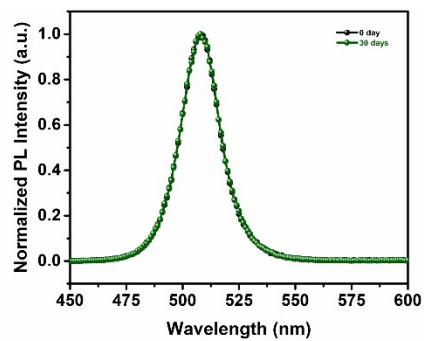


**Fig. S7** XPS spectra of (SH)polyHIPE substrate and  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite. (a)  $\text{Cs}3\text{d}$  spectra of (SH)polyHIPE substrate and  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite; (b)  $\text{Pb}4\text{f}$  spectra of

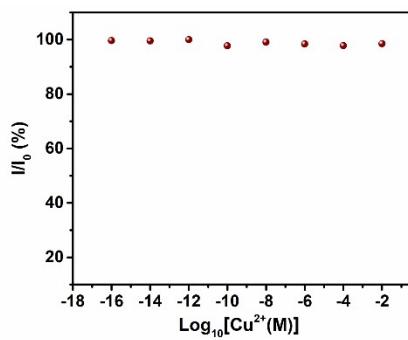
(SH)polyHIPE substrate and CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>-(SH)polyHIPE composite; (c) Br3d spectra of (SH)polyHIPE substrate and CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>-(SH)polyHIPE composite.



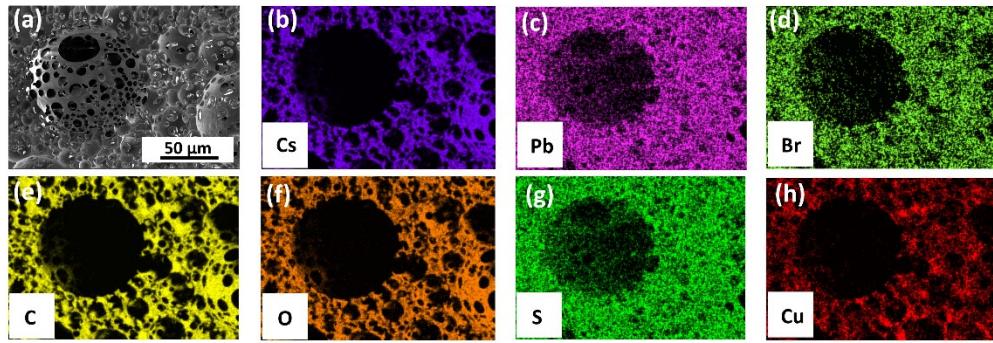
**Fig. S8** Photos of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs on the glass substrate (0.5 cm × 0.5 cm) under the room light (left) and 365 nm UV light (right).



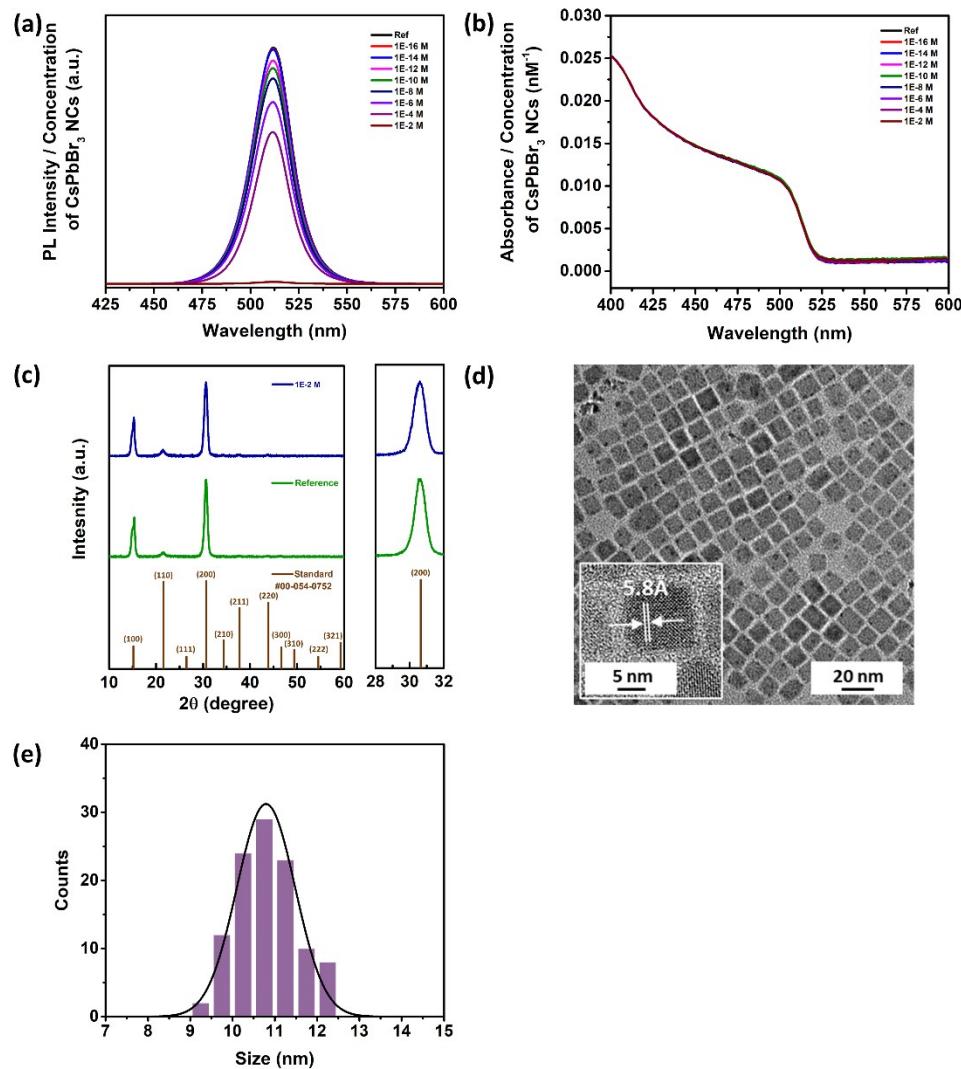
**Fig. S9** Normalized PL spectra of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>-(SH)polyHIPE composite under the ambient environment for 0 day and 30 days.



**Fig. S10** PL intensity change of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>-(SH)polyHIPE composite as a function of the isopycnic blank hexane without Cu<sup>2+</sup>.

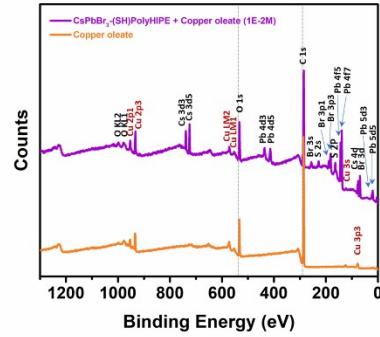


**Fig. S11** (a) SEM image of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite after detecting  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with the concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M; (b)-(h) EDS mappings of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite after detecting  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with the concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M.

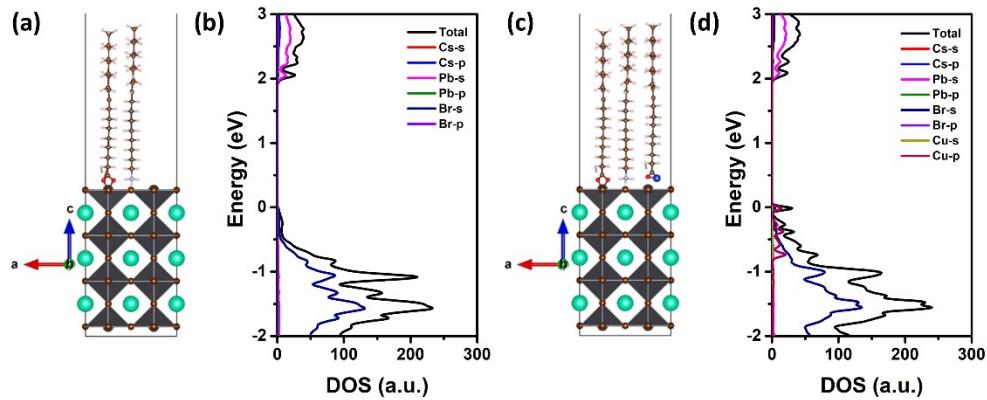


**Fig. S12** Characterisation of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs dispersed in hexane for detecting  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ; (a) PL spectra of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs for detecting  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with various concentrations; (b) Absorption spectra of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs for detecting  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with various concentrations; (c) XRD of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs before and after detecting  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with the concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M; (d) TEM and HRTEM image of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs after detecting

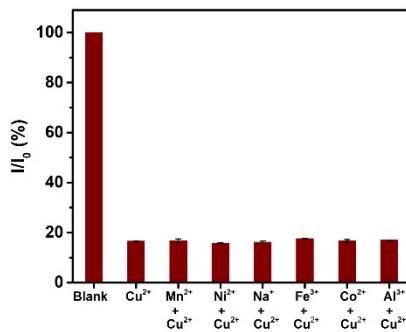
$\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with the concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M; (e) Size contribution of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs after detecting  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with the concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M.



**Fig. S13** XPS spectrum of copper oleate and  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)PolyHIPE composite after detecting  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with the concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M.



**Fig. S14** (a) Schematic figure of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  with oleylammonium and oleate; (b) Density of states of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  with oleylammonium and oleate; (c) Schematic figure of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  with oleylammonium, oleate and  $\text{Cu}(\text{oleate})$ ; (d) Density of states of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  with oleylammonium, oleate and  $\text{Cu}(\text{oleate})$ .



**Fig. S15** PL intensity change of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite to bi-mixed metal ions. The concentration of each metal ion is  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M.

## 2. Tables

**Table S1.** XPS results of as-prepared CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>-(SH)polyHIPE composite

Element	Atomic %
Cs3d	17.61
Pb4f	20.08
Br3d	62.31

**Table S2.** Summary of PL spectra analysis of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs in hexane, CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>-(SH)polyHIPE composite, CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> on glass substrate

Material	Peak Position	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> in hexane	512 nm	24 nm
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> -(SH)polyHIPE	514 nm	22 nm
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> on glass substrate	518 nm	27 nm

**Table S3.** Summary of inorganic nanoparticles for Cu<sup>2+</sup> detection

Material	Metal format	Limit of detection (LOD)	Reference
BPEI-capped CQDs	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	1.15×10 <sup>-7</sup> M	<sup>2</sup>
N-doped CQDs	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	2.3×10 <sup>-8</sup> M	<sup>3</sup>
DDTC- capped CdSe/CdS QDs	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	4.56×10 <sup>-9</sup> M	<sup>4</sup>
DPA@Cys-CdS QDs	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	3.4×10 <sup>-7</sup> M	<sup>5</sup>
CTAB-capped CdSe/ZnS QDs	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	1.5×10 <sup>-10</sup> M	<sup>6</sup>
3-MPA CdSe QDs	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	3×10 <sup>-8</sup> M	<sup>7</sup>
CdSe@ZIF-8/PAA	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	4×10 <sup>-15</sup> M	<sup>8</sup>
Thiosulfate-capped Ag/Au NPs	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	1×10 <sup>-9</sup> M	<sup>9</sup>

SiO <sub>2</sub> @CeI -TEPA	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	1.2×10 <sup>-6</sup> M	10
E2MP-capped CdTe	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	5×10 <sup>-10</sup> M	11
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> -PMMA membrane	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in water	1×10 <sup>-15</sup> M	12
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub>	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in hexane	1×10 <sup>-10</sup> M	13
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub>	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in hexane	2×10 <sup>-9</sup> M	14
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> -(SH)polyHIPE	Cu <sup>2+</sup> in hexane	1×10 <sup>-16</sup> M	This work

**Table S4.** Fitting results of time-resolved photoluminescence decay of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>-(SH)polyHIPE composite by adding various concentrations of Cu<sup>2+</sup>.

Cu <sup>2+</sup> Concentration	A <sub>1</sub>	τ <sub>1</sub> (ns)	A <sub>2</sub>	τ <sub>2</sub> (ns)	τ̄ (ns)
0 M	0.85	4.38	0.15	20.92	11.82
1×10 <sup>-12</sup> M	0.88	3.46	0.12	17.22	8.99
1×10 <sup>-8</sup> M	0.90	3.09	0.10	15.92	7.70
1×10 <sup>-4</sup> M	0.91	2.27	0.09	11.20	5.09

(a) The photoluminescence decay curves were fitted by a bi-exponential function:

$$I(t) = \sum_{i=1}^2 A_i \exp(-t/\tau_i)$$

(b) The average photoluminescence decay (τ̄) was calculated by:

$$\bar{\tau} = \frac{A_1 \tau_1^2 + A_2 \tau_2^2}{A_1 \tau_1 + A_2 \tau_2}$$

### 3. Calculation

#### 3.1 Calculation of total surface area of a (SH)polyHIPE substrate

**Table S5.** Average weight of a (SH)polyHIPE substrate

Sample	Weight (mg)	Average Weight (mg)
1	2.7	2.68
2	2.6	
3	2.8	
4	2.7	
5	2.6	

Since the measured surface area of a (SH)polyHIPE substrate is  $1.31 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , the total surface area of a (SH)polyHIPE substrate will be around  $3.51 \times 10^9 \mu\text{m}^2$ .

### 3.2 Calculation of quantity of $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ NCs in hexane during $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ -(SH)polyHIPE composite fabrication process

The concentration of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs in hexane is calculated based on Beer–Lambert law:

$$A = \epsilon lc$$

$A$ : Absorbance

$\epsilon$ : Molar extinction coefficient

$l$ : Optical path length (cm)

$c$ : Concentration of nanoparticles

Specially, the molar extinction coefficient ( $\epsilon$ ) can be determined by the following equation:

$$\epsilon = \frac{N_A \mu_i}{\ln 10} d^3$$

$N_A$ : Avogadro constant

$\mu_i$ : Molar absorption coefficient

$d$ : Size of NCs

**Table S6.** Concentrations of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs in hexane at different time

Time (h)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	0.1544	0.1242	0.10689	0.09919	0.09853	0.09859	0.09829
$\mu_i (\text{cm}^{-1})^{15}$	$7.7 \times 10^4$						
$\epsilon (\text{cm}^{-1} \cdot \mu\text{M}^{-1})^{15}$	$1.98 \times 10^{-2} \times d^3$						
d (nm)	10.85						

<i>l</i> (cm)	1						
<i>c</i> (nM)	6.11	4.91	4.23	3.92	3.90	3.90	3.89

### 3.3 Number of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs absorbed on a (SH)polyHIPE substrate

The number (N) of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs absorbed on a (SH)polyHIPE substrate could be calculated:

$$N = \Delta c \times V \times N_A$$

$\Delta c$ : Change of concentration of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs colloidal solution.

$V$ : Total volume of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs colloidal solution.

$N_A$ : Avogadro constant.

**Table S7.** Number of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs absorbed on a (SH)polyHIPE substrate

$\Delta c$ (nM)	2.21
$V$ (ml)	1
$N_A$	$6.02 \times 10^{23}$
$N$	$1.33 \times 10^{12}$

### 3.4 Density (D) of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs on a (SH)polyHIPE substrate

The density (D) of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs on a (SH)polyHIPE substrate could be calculated:

$$D = \frac{N}{a_{polyHIPE}}$$

$N$ : number of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs.

$a_{polyHIPE}$ : surface area of a (SH)polyHIPE substrate

**Table S8.** Density (D) of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NCs on a (SH)polyHIPE substrate

D (#/ $\mu\text{m}^2$ )	379
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## 4. References

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