

Electronic supplementary information (ESI) of the manuscript entitled “Fluorescent polystyrene films operating in TICT mechanism for the detection of volatile organic compounds by Mirko Borelli, Giuseppe Iasilli, Pierpaolo Minei, Andrea Pucci

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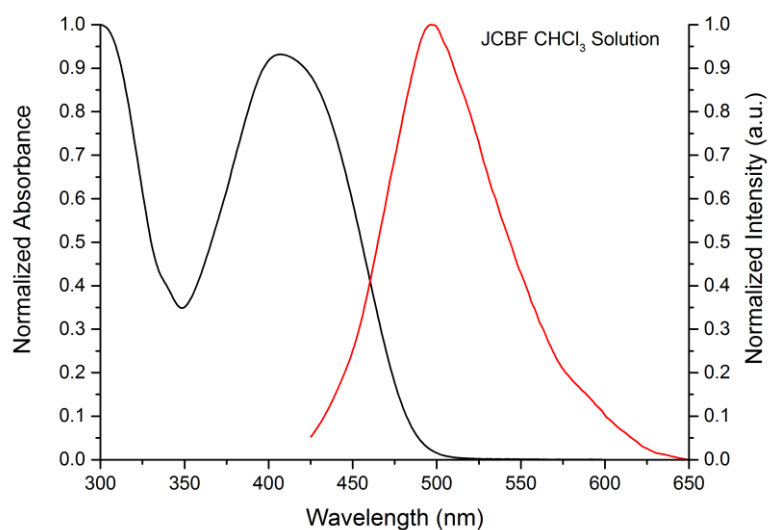


Figure S1. UV-Vis absorption and emission ($\lambda_{\text{exc.}} = 410 \text{ nm}$) of $1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ JCBF in chloroform

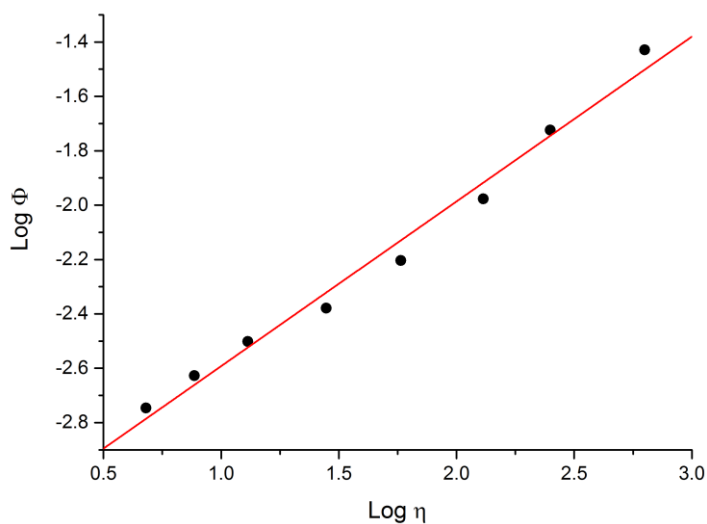


Figure S2. Förster-Hoffmann relationship of $1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ JCBF solutions in methanol/glycerol mixtures with different glycerol volume contents

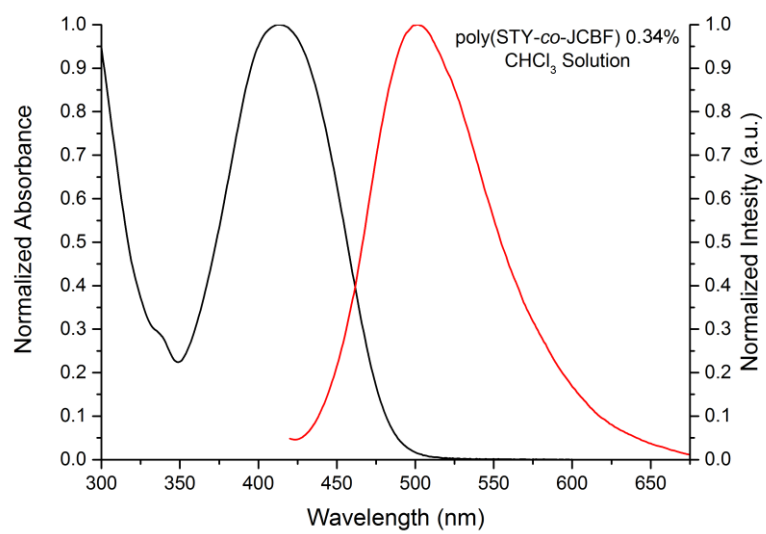


Figure S3. UV-Vis absorption and emission ($\lambda_{\text{exc.}} = 410$ nm) of 0.5 mg/mL P(STY-co-JCBF)(0.34) in chloroform

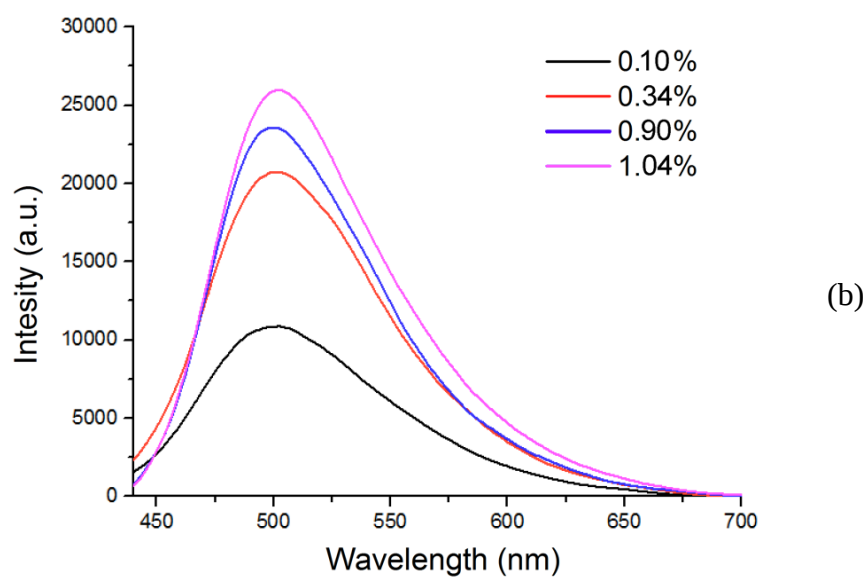
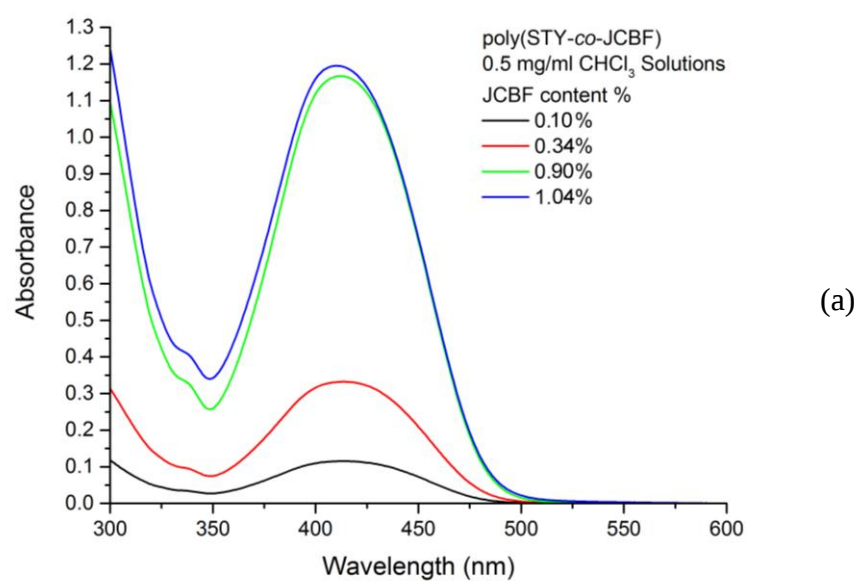


Figure S4. (a) UV-Vis absorption and (b) emission ($\lambda_{\text{exc.}} = 410 \text{ nm}$) of 0.5 mg/mL P(STY-co-JCBF) in chloroform

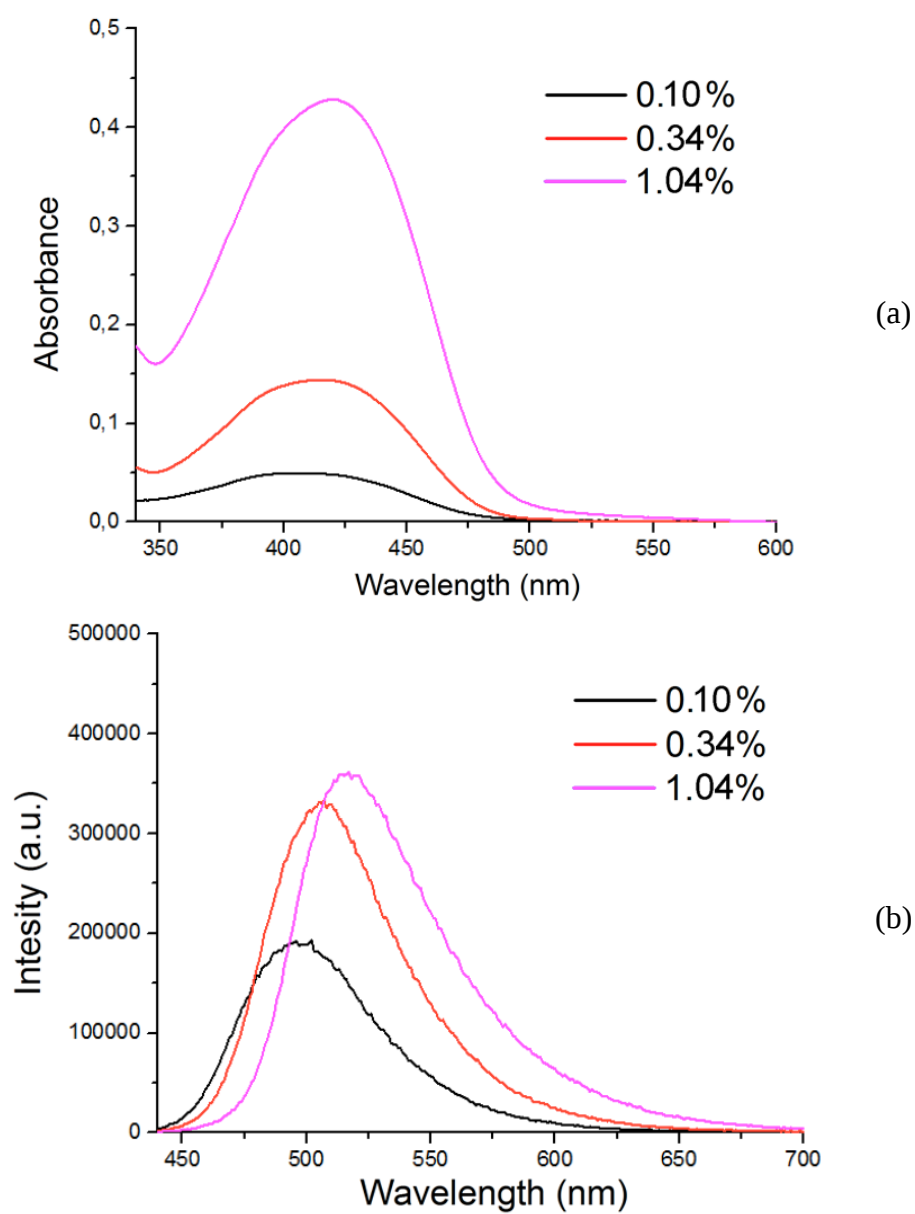


Figure S5. (a) UV-Vis absorption and (b) emission ($\lambda_{\text{exc.}} = 410$ nm) of P(STY-co-JCBF) thin films

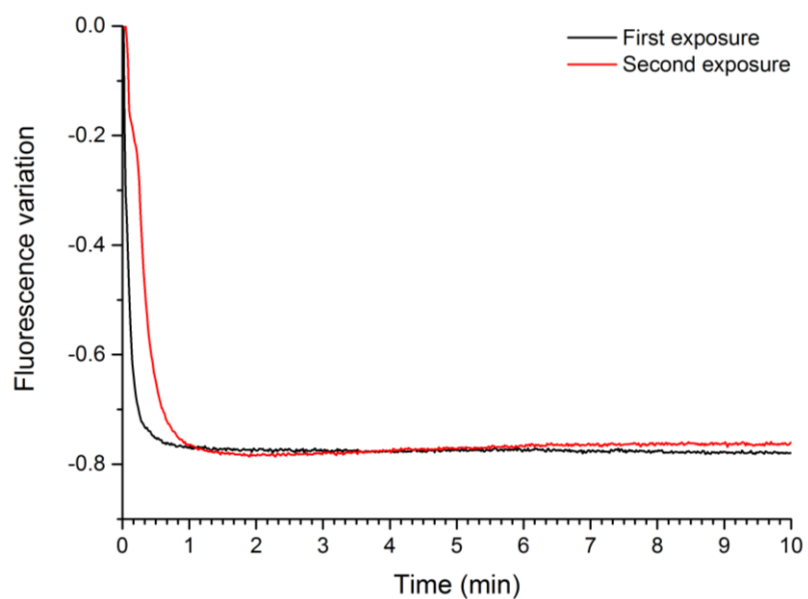


Figure S6. Variation of the fluorescence maximum intensity of P(STY-co-JCBF)(0.34) film as a function of successive cycles of chloroform exposure

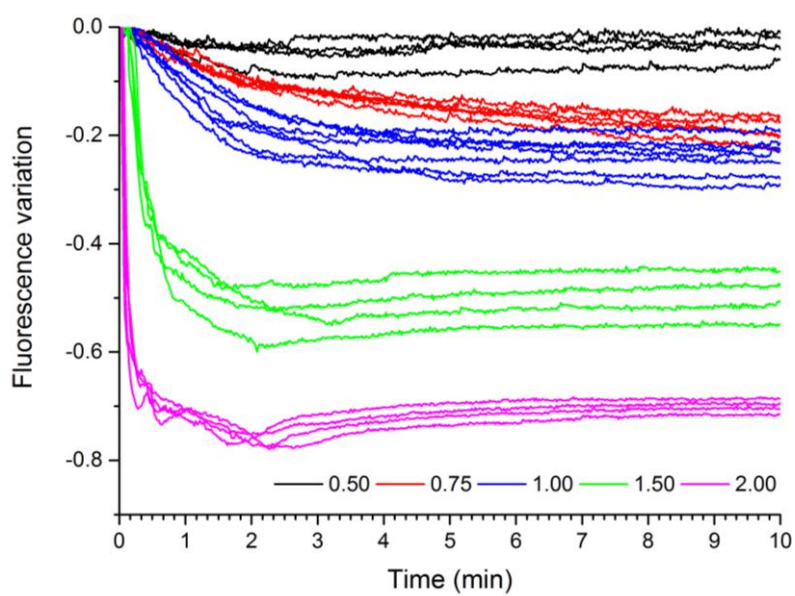


Figure S7. Fluorescence variation for all the P(STY-co-JCBF)(m) films as a function of progressive concentration of chloroform (ppm). See figure 6 for the exact concentration.

