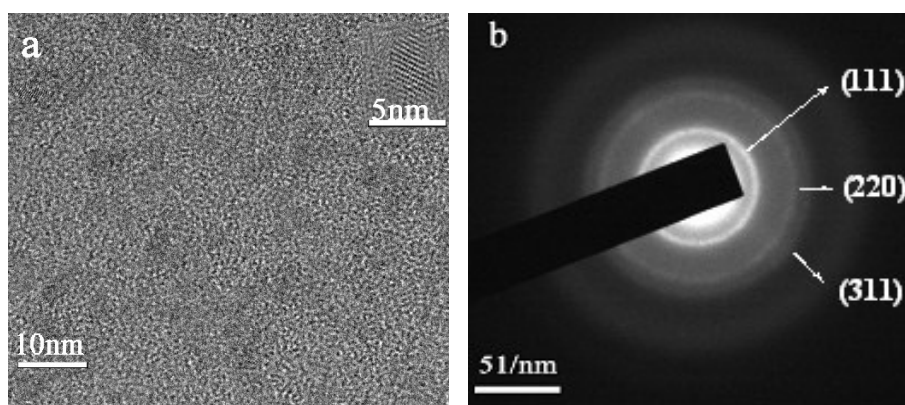
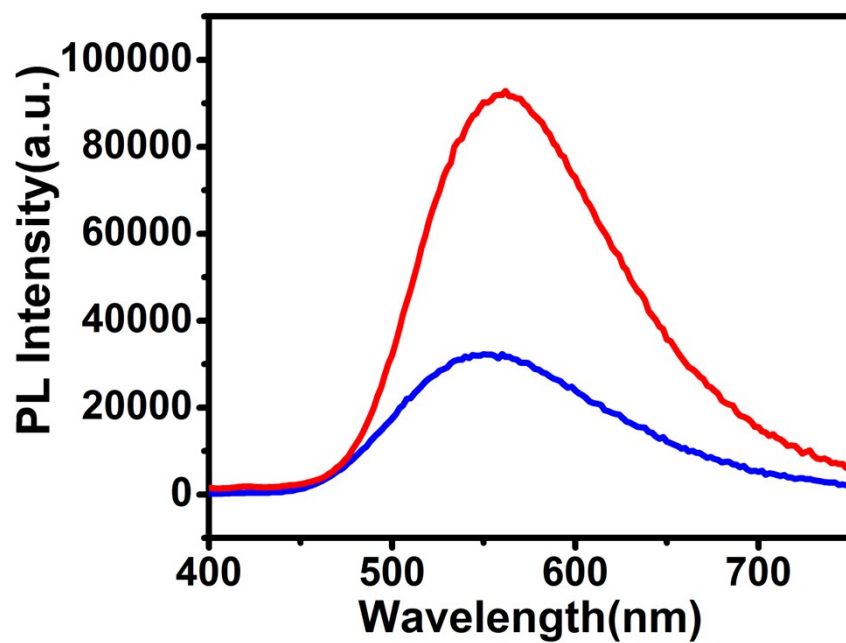


## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**Preparation of temperature-responsive block copolymer anchored graphene oxide@ZnS NPs luminescent nanocomposite for selective detection of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene**



**Fig. S1.** HRTEM image (a) and SAED pattern (b) of ZnS NPs.

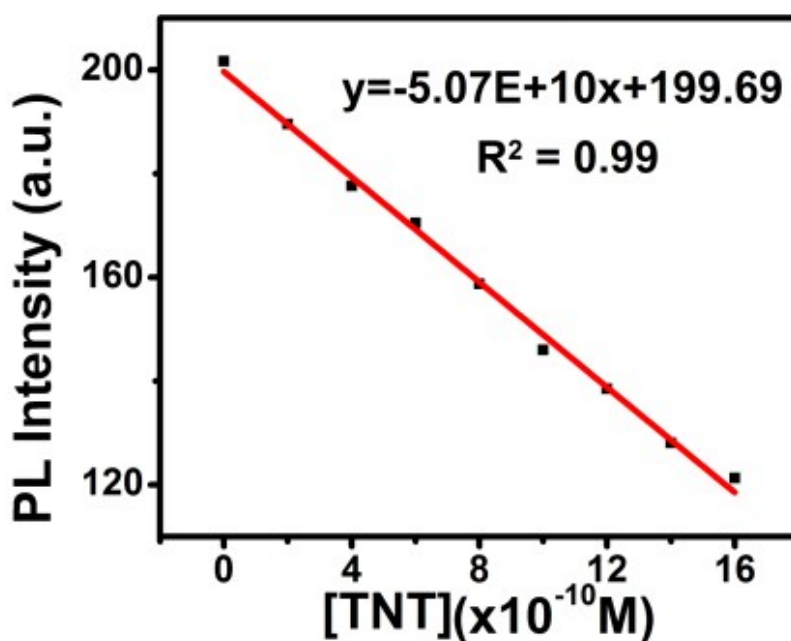


**Fig.S2.** PL spectra of ZnS NPs containing block copolymer (red) and Znq<sub>2</sub>-containing block copolymer (blue).

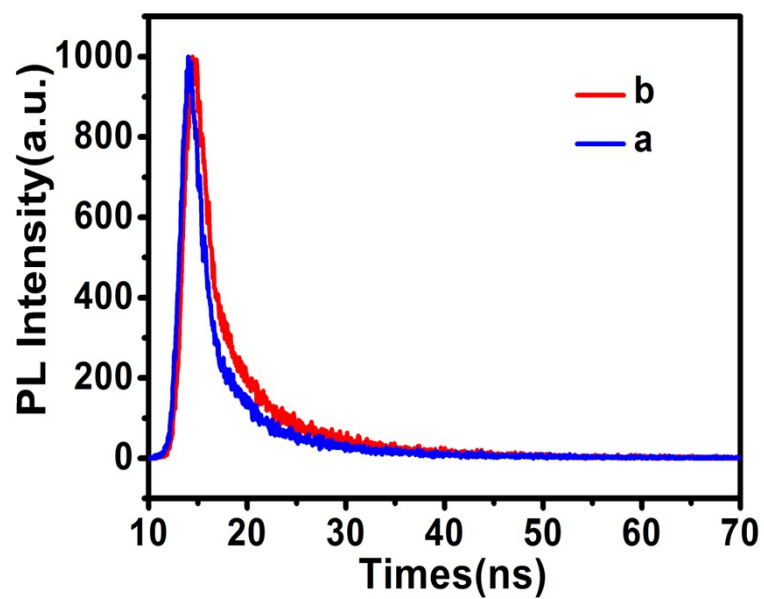
### Calculation of Detection Limit

The detection limit plot for TNT was obtained by plotting change in the PL intensity vs TNT concentration. The curve demonstrated a linear relationship and the correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) via linear regression analysis was calculated to be 0.99. The limit of detection (LOD) was then calculated using the equation  $3\sigma/K$ , where  $\sigma$  denotes the standard deviation for the intensity of sensing system in the absence of TNT and was calculated for the peak intensity value using ‘Statistics on Columns’ option in origin software and verified with online calculator. K represents slope of the equation.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LOD} &= 3\sigma/K \\ &= 3 \times 74.36 / (5.07 \times 10^{10}) \\ &= 4.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{M}\end{aligned}$$



**Fig. S3.** Relation of PL intensity against the concentration of TNT and linear fit for estimation of detection limit.



**Fig. S4.** Fluorescence decay curves for ZnS NPs-containing block copolymer-GO nanocomposite in DMF solution with (a) and without TNT (b) (monitored at 526 nm).

**Table S1.** A comparative study of the  $K_{sv}$ , detection limit and materials used for TNT detection of some recent representative reports.

Publication	Material used	$K_{sv}(M^{-1})$	Detection limit
Present work	ZnS NPs-containing block copolymer-GO nanocomposite	$3.3 \times 10^9$	4.4 nM
<i>Chem. Eur. J.</i> , 2016, 22, 2012	Vinylpyridine appended anthracene derivatives	$4.3 \times 10^4$	500 ppb
<i>Cryst. Growth Des.</i> , 2016,16,842	Metal-organic framework	$4.0 \times 10^4$	0.18 $\mu$ M
ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2015, 7, 21038	Pyrene-functional polystyrene copolymer	-	5 nM
RSC Adv., 2015, 5,33306	Phenylethynylene calix[4]arenes	$1.09 \times 10^5$	0.3 $\mu$ M
Polym. Chem., 2014, 5, 4521	Porous hyperbranched conjugated polymer nanoparticles (PHCPN)	$1.38 \times 10^3$	0.5 ng mm <sup>2</sup>
Dyes Pigments 2014,101, 122.	GO-PPV@MSN hybrid	$7.4 \times 10^4$	13 $\mu$ M
Analyst,2014,139, 2379	FGO-ZnS:Mn NCs	-	5.68 ng/ mm <sup>-2</sup>
ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces.2013,5, 8146	MIP-capped CdTe QDs	-	0.28 $\mu$ M
J. Lumin., 2014,146, 502	FITC-(NH <sub>2</sub> )-CD	$3.79 \times 10^5$	20 nM
Talanta, 2014,120, 100.	Amine functionalized NaYF <sub>4</sub> :Yb <sup>3+</sup> /Er <sup>3+</sup> UCNPs	-	9.7 ng/mL
<i>Chem.Mater.</i> , 2014, 26, 4221	Graphene derivative	$8.9 \times 10^5$	300 ppb
<i>Chem. Eur. J.</i> , 2014, 20, 12215	$\alpha$ -Cyanostilbene derivative	$3.3 \times 10^5$	0.28 $\mu$ M

**Table S2.** Fluorescence decay data of ZnS NPs-containing block copolymer-GO nanocomposite.

Samples	$\tau_1(\text{ns})^a$	$b_1$	$\tau_2(\text{ns})^a$	$b_2$	$\tau_3(\text{ns})^a$	$b_3$	$\tau_a^b$
Without TNT	0.37	0.31	2.61	0.25	8.58	0.44	4.5
With TNT	0.81	0.50	3.06	0.20	8.97	0.30	3.7

<sup>a</sup> The decay time of the samples was obtained from the decay curves, which were simulated by using the multiexponential model  $I(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \exp(-t/\tau_i)$  at 526 nm. The excitation wavelength for all the samples is 365 nm. The wavelength for 526 nm shows the three index exponential fluorescence decay.

<sup>b</sup> Average fluorescence lifetime:  $\langle \tau_a \rangle = \alpha_1 \tau_1 + \alpha_2 \tau_2 + \alpha_3 \tau_3$ .