

## Electronic supplementary information

# Automated solid-phase spectrophotometric system for optosensing of bromate in drinking waters

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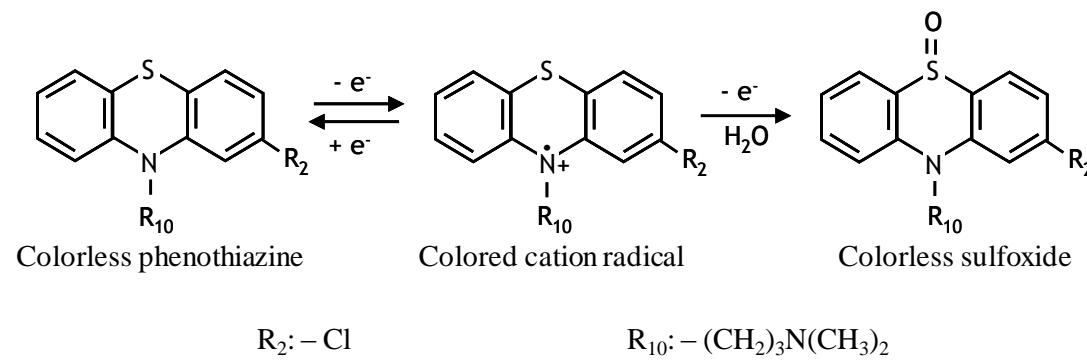
**Table S1** Protocol sequence for the determination of bromate in drinking waters using solid phase spectrophotometry.

Step	Description	Position of the commutation valves <sup>a</sup>								Time / s	Volume <sup>b</sup> / $\mu\text{L}$	Flow rate <sup>b</sup> / $\text{mL min}^{-1}$
		V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>5</sub>	V <sub>6</sub>	V <sub>7</sub>	V <sub>8</sub>			
1	The sorbent is conditioned	F	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	60	2000	2
2	Chlorpromazine and sample are aspirated into the injection loop	N	F	F	F	N	N	* <sup>c</sup>	F	48	8000	10
3	Reaction product is formed and directed towards pre-concentration and detection	F	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	240	8000	2
4	Syringes are refilled	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	9	3000	20
5	Reaction product is eluted and the optosensor is regenerated	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	60	3000	3
6	Syringes are refilled	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	6	2000	20

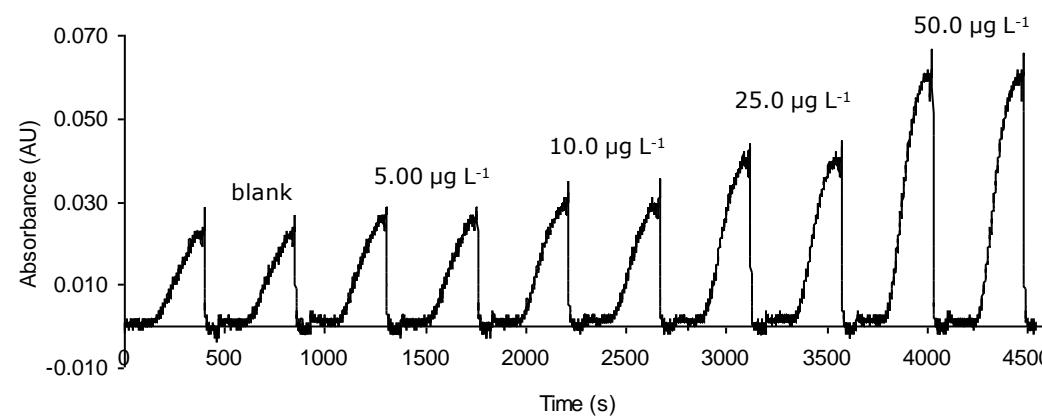
<sup>a</sup> N and F represent positions “on” and “off”, respectively.

<sup>b</sup> The indicated volumes and flow rates correspond to syringe 1 (10 mL).

<sup>c</sup> This valve switches between positions “on” and “off” at 1 Hz.



**Fig. S1** Schematic representation of the oxidative process of chlorpromazine, originating a colored cation radical.



**Fig. S2** Analytical signals recorded for a calibration curve using bromated standard solutions between  $5.0$  and  $50.0 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ .