Supplementary Information

Electrochemical sensors based on molecularly imprinted polymer on Fe₃O₄/graphene modified by gold nanoparticles for highly selective and sensitive detection of trace ractopamine in water

Ying Li,^{a,b,*} Wenkai Xu,^a Xueru Zhao,^a Yanfeng Huang,^a Junjun Kang,^a Qi Qi,^a Chongli Zhong^{a,b}

^aSchool of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Tianjin Polytechnic University, State Key Laboratory of Hollow Fiber Membrane Materials and Membrane Process, Tianjin 300387, China. ^bState Key Laboratory of Separation Membranes and Membrane Processes, Tianjin Polytechnic University, Tianjin 300387, China Email: ly@tjpu.edu.cn.



Fig. S1. FT-IR spectra of (a) $Au@Fe_3O_4@RGO$, (b) $Au@Fe_3O_4@RGO-RAFT$, (c) $Au@Fe_3O_4@RGO-MIP$ with RAC and (d) $Au@Fe_3O_4@RGO-MIP$ without RAC.

Note: In (a) the sharp peak at 1117 cm⁻¹ and 618 cm⁻¹ were attributed to the Au-Au and Fe-O stretching vibration, respectively. The band at about 1130 cm⁻¹ are associated with the -C=S vibration, indicating that polymer is formed. For Au@Fe₃O₄@RGO-MIP with RAC, the bands at about 1611 cm⁻¹and1507 cm⁻¹ appear, which is assigned to benzene vibration (c). After removal of RAC, these adsorption peaks disappear (d), indicating that RAC is successfully eluted.



Fig. S2. XRD pattern of RGO.



Fig. S3. SEM images of Fe₃O₄@RGO.



Fig. S4. TEM images of (a) Au@Fe₃O₄@RGO and (b) Au@Fe₃O₄@RGO-MIPs.



Fig. S5. Optimized structure (a) and PDOS curves (b) of clean graphene.



Fig. S6. Response currents of Au@Fe₃O₄@RGO-MIPs sensors fabricated by FRP method in various concentrations of RAC in water ranging from 0.002 to 30 μ M.