SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Dispersive liquid–liquid microextraction using magnetic room temperature ionic liquid for extraction ultra-trace amounts of parabens

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Fig. S1. UV spectrum for the $[N_{1,8,8,8}^{+}]$ $[FeCl_4^{-}]$ IL

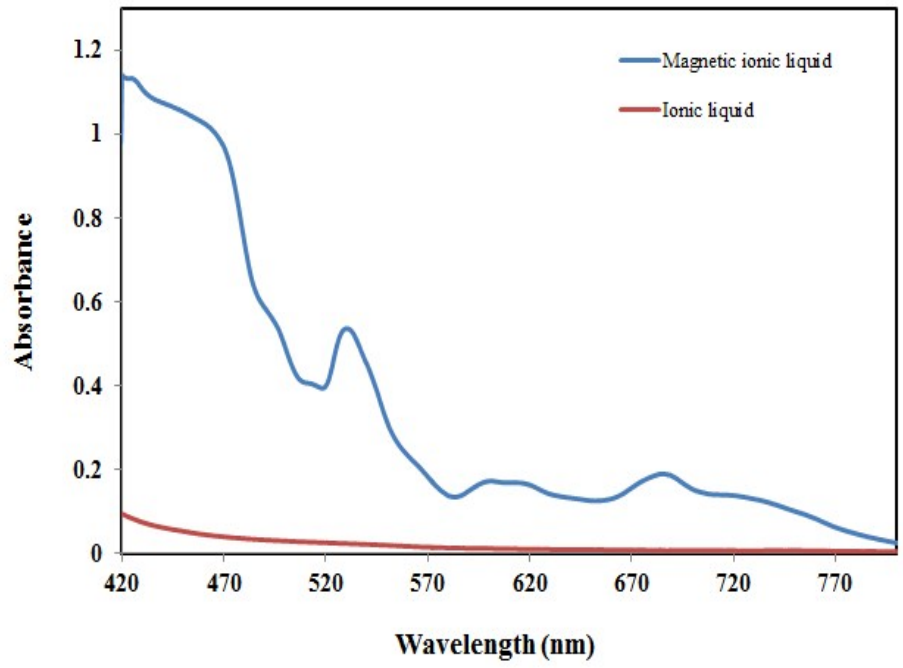

Fig. S2. Raman spectrum for the $[N_{1,8,8,8}^{+}]$ $[FeCl_4^{-}]$ IL

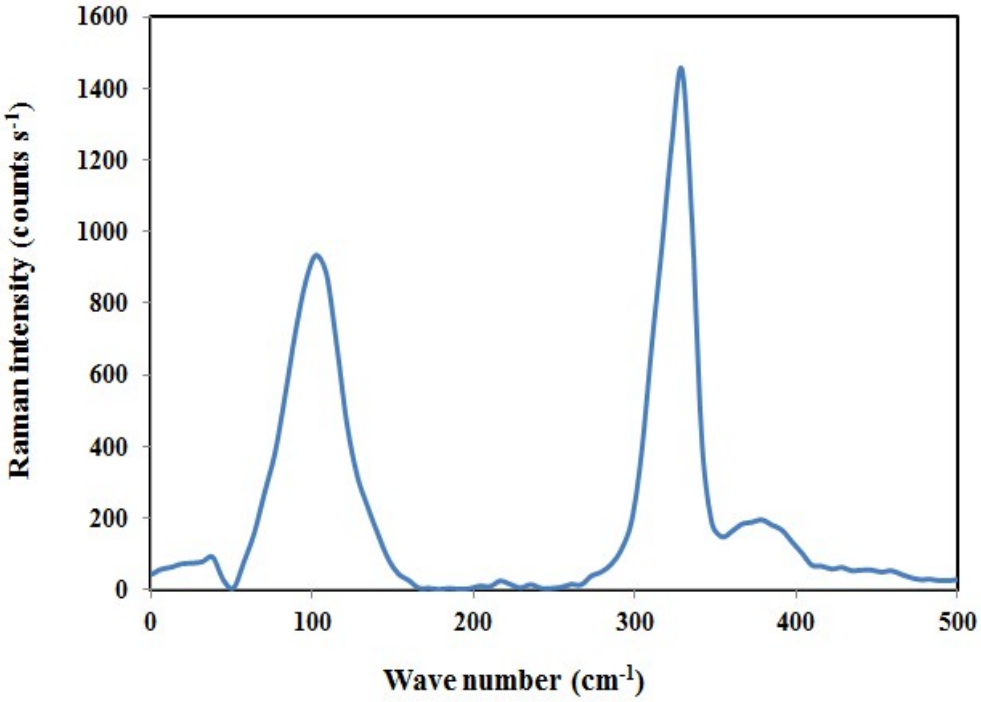

Fig. S3. The relationship between magnetization of $[N_{1,8,8,8}^{+}]$ $[FeCl_4^{-}]$ and applied magnetic field

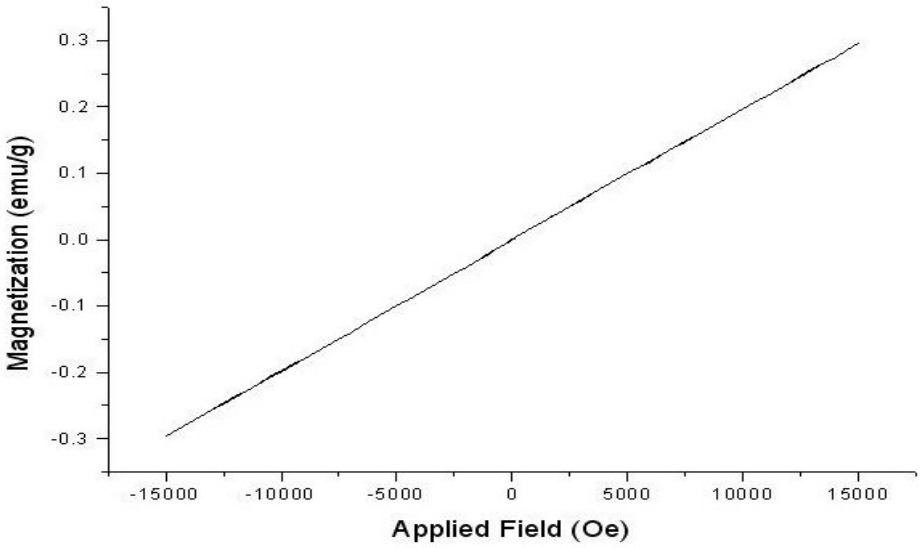

Fig. S4. Effect of volume of extraction solvent on the extraction efficiency of parabens. Experimental conditions were the same as in Fig. 2, except volume of $[N_{1,8,8,8}^{+}]$ $[FeCl_4^{-}]$

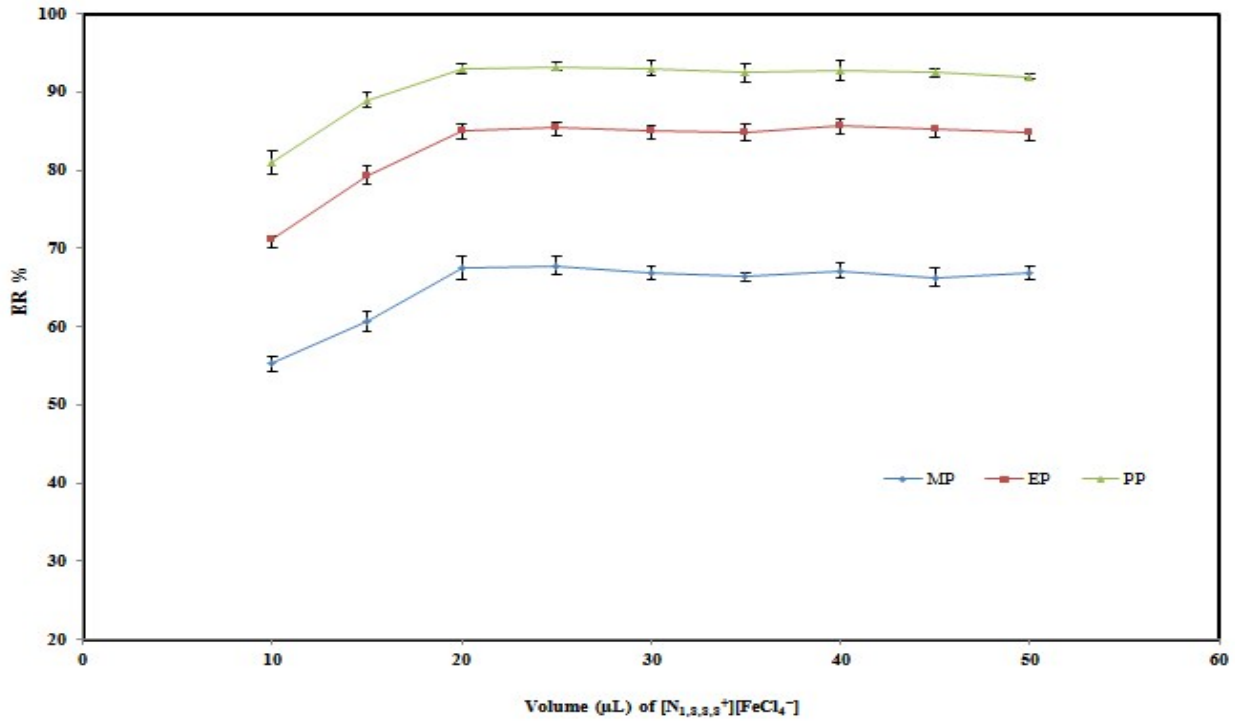

Fig. S5. Study of the type of dispersion force (vortex, sonication, or none)

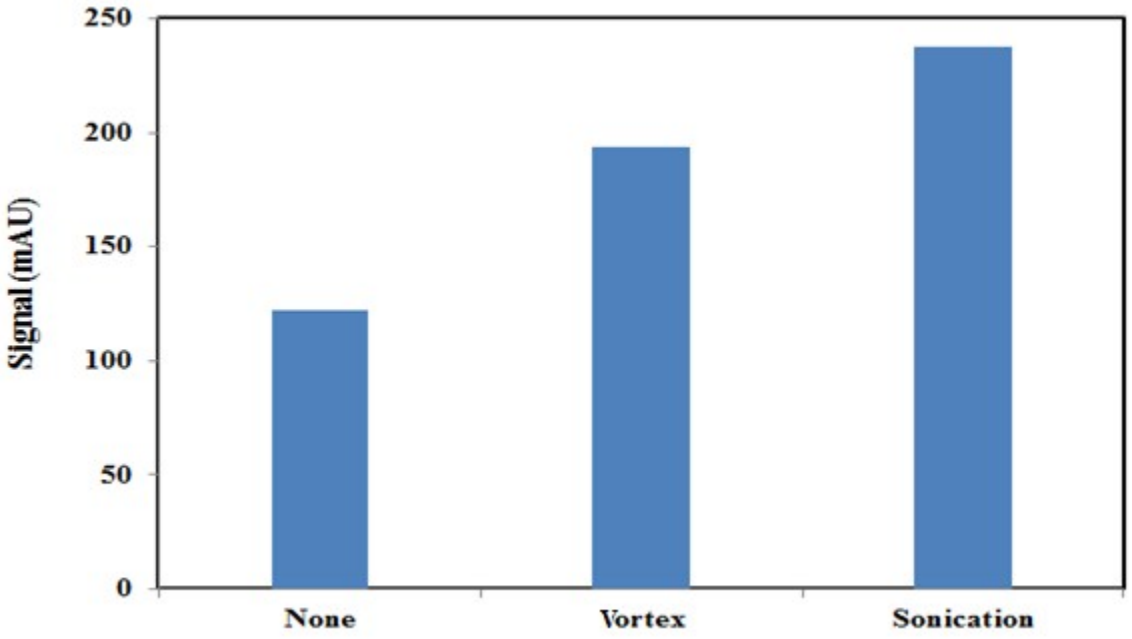

Fig. S6. Effect of sonication time on the extraction efficiency of parabens: Extraction conditions: concentration of analytes, 100 µg L^{-1}; sample volume, 20.0 mL; sample pH, 6.0; ionic strength, 10% w/v NaCl; sonication time, 1 min; volume of disperser solvent, 250 µL; disperser solvent, acetone.

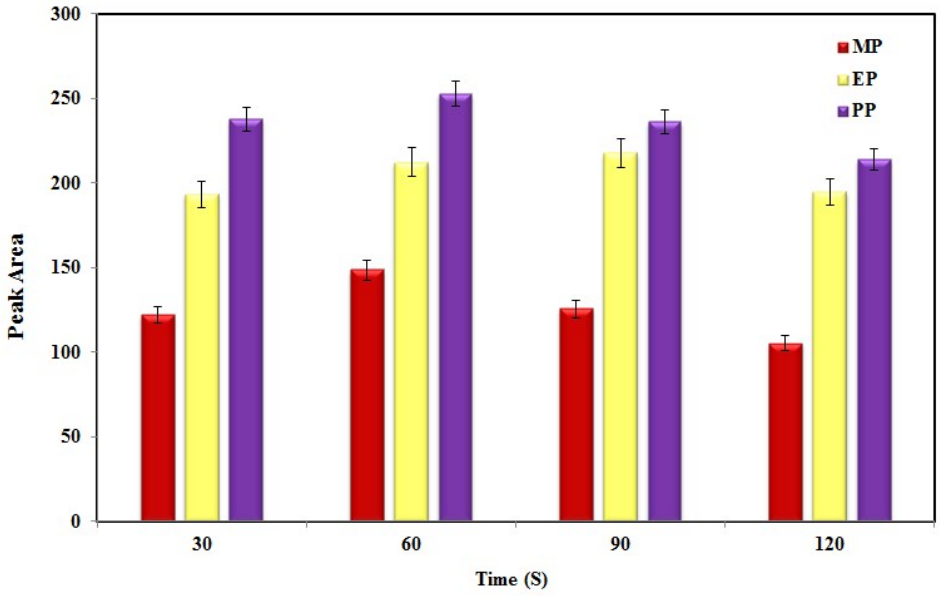

Fig. S7. CMC determination from surface tension *vs* aqueous concentration of $[N_{1,8,8,8}^{+}][FeCl_4^{-}]$.