

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Dispersive micro-solid phase extraction based on $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@\text{Ti-MOF}$ as a magnetic nanocomposite sorbent for the trace analysis of caffeic acid in the medical extracts of plants and water samples prior to HPLC-UV analysis

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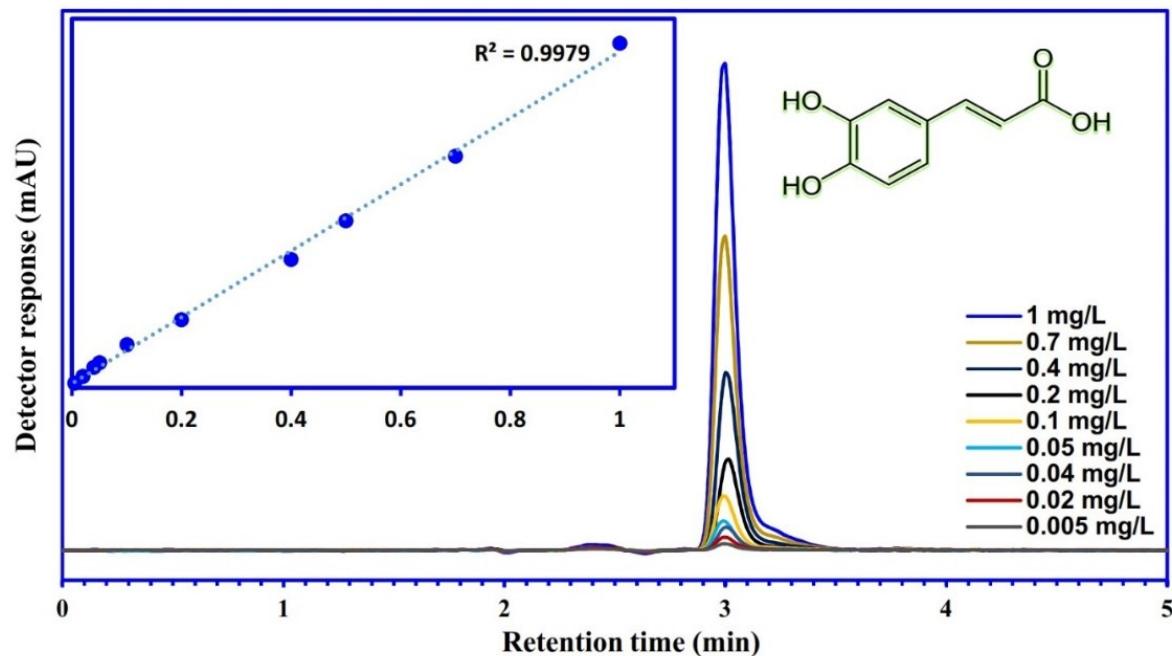
<sup>b</sup> Medicinal Plants Research Center, Yasuj University of Medical Sciences, Yasuj, Iran.

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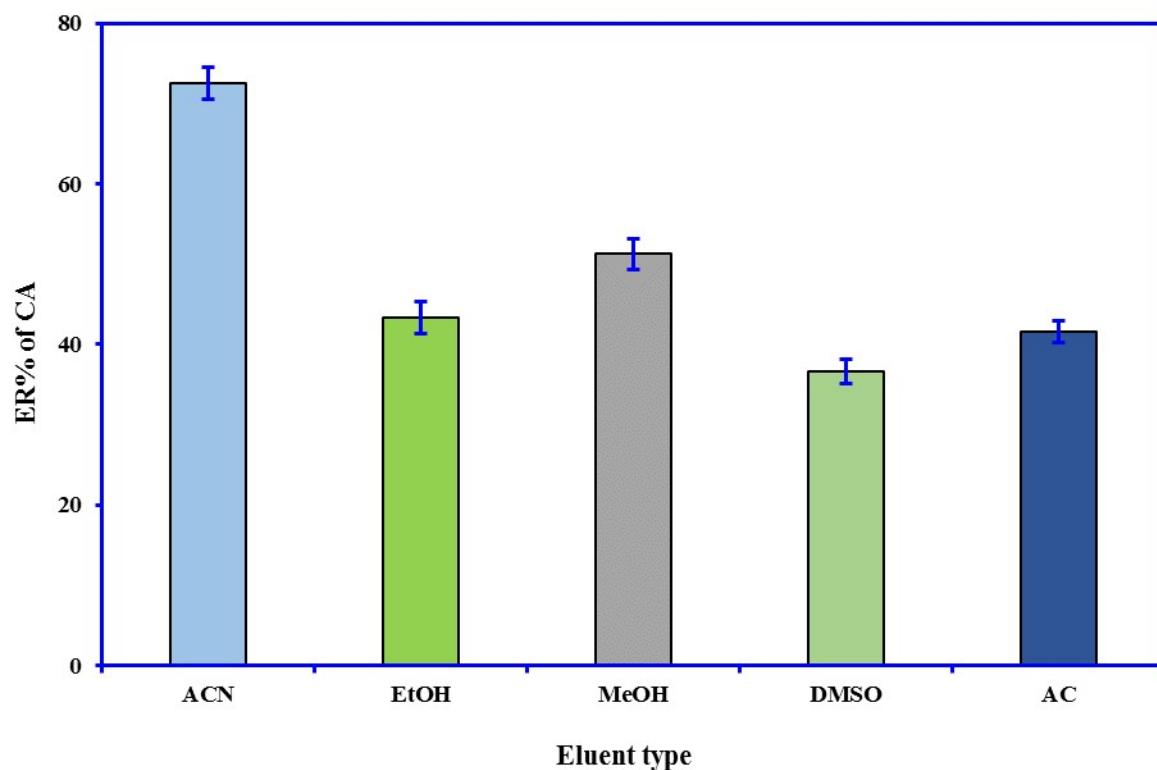
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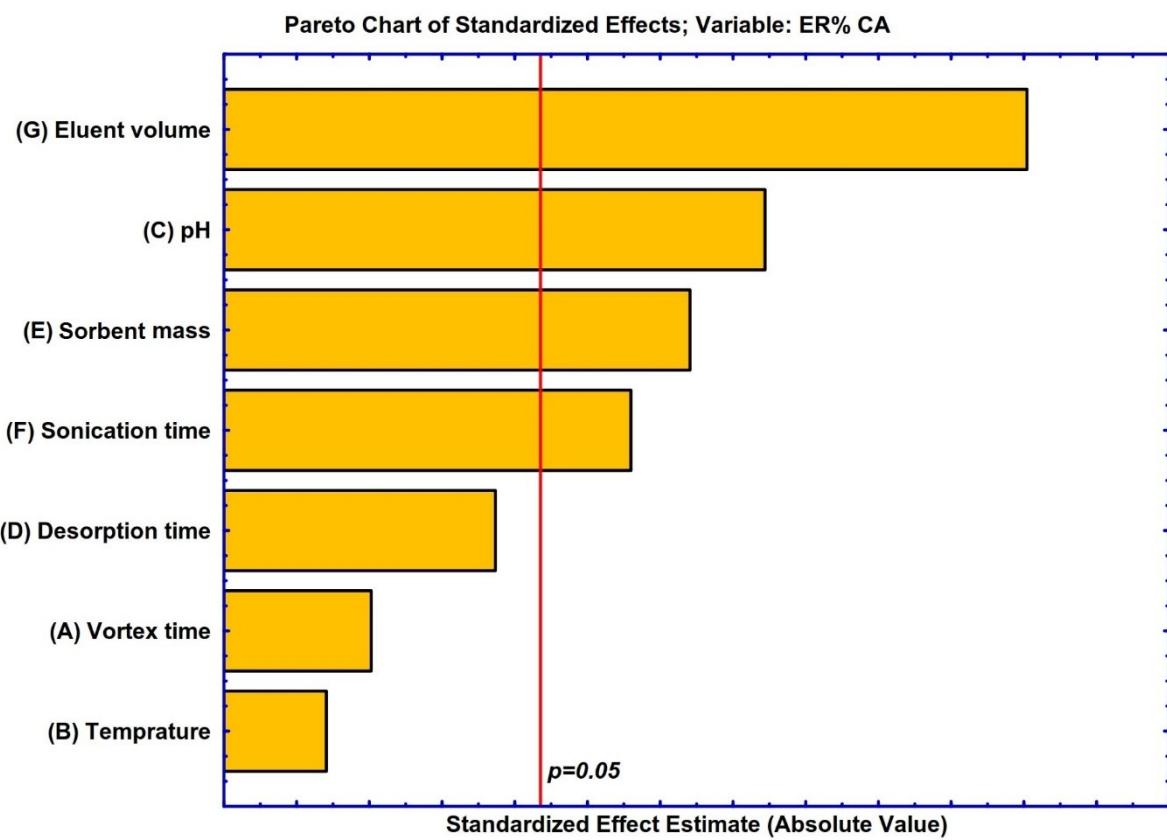
### 1. Figures



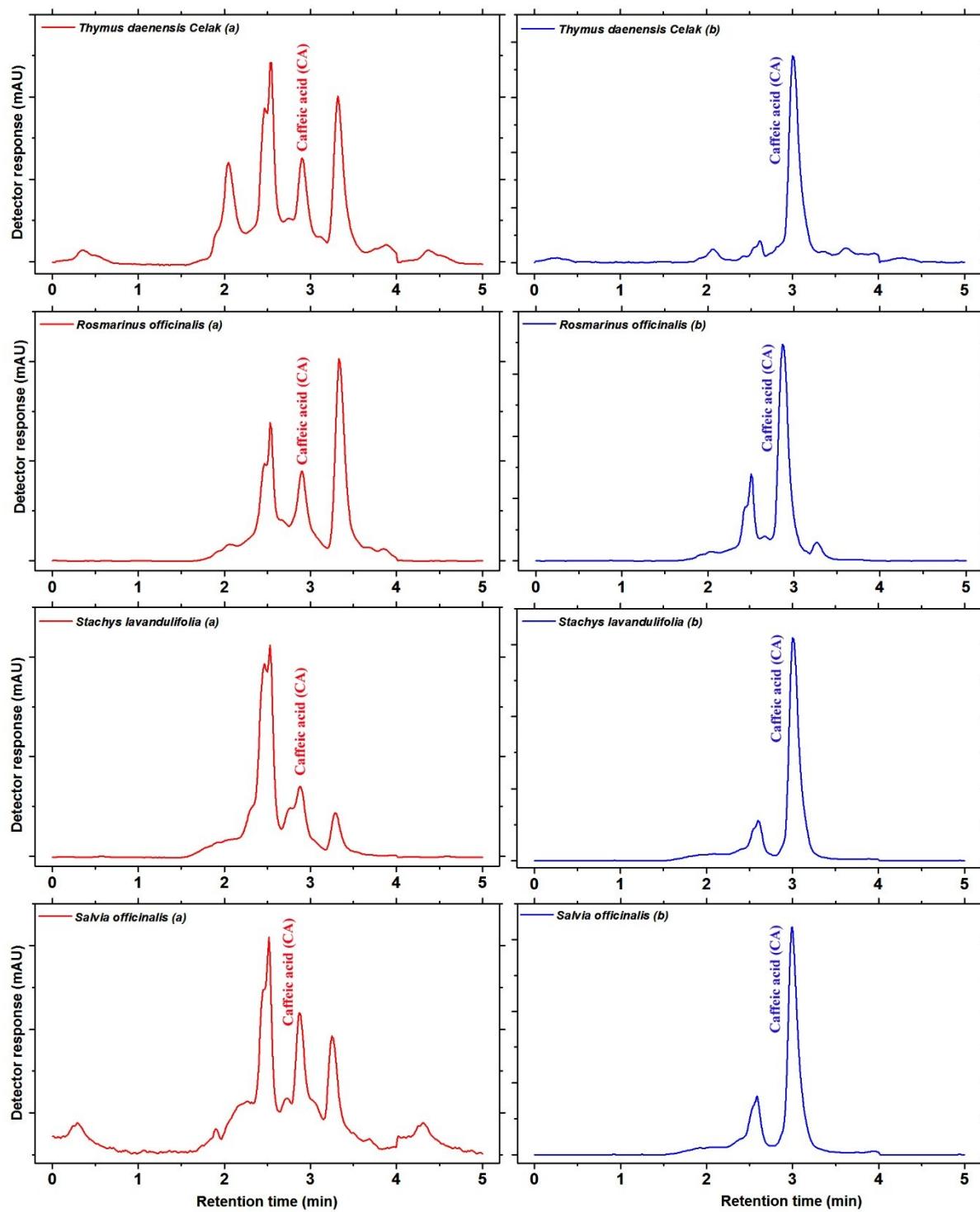
**Fig. S1.** Calibration curve of caffeic acid at different concentrations and its chemical structure (inset).



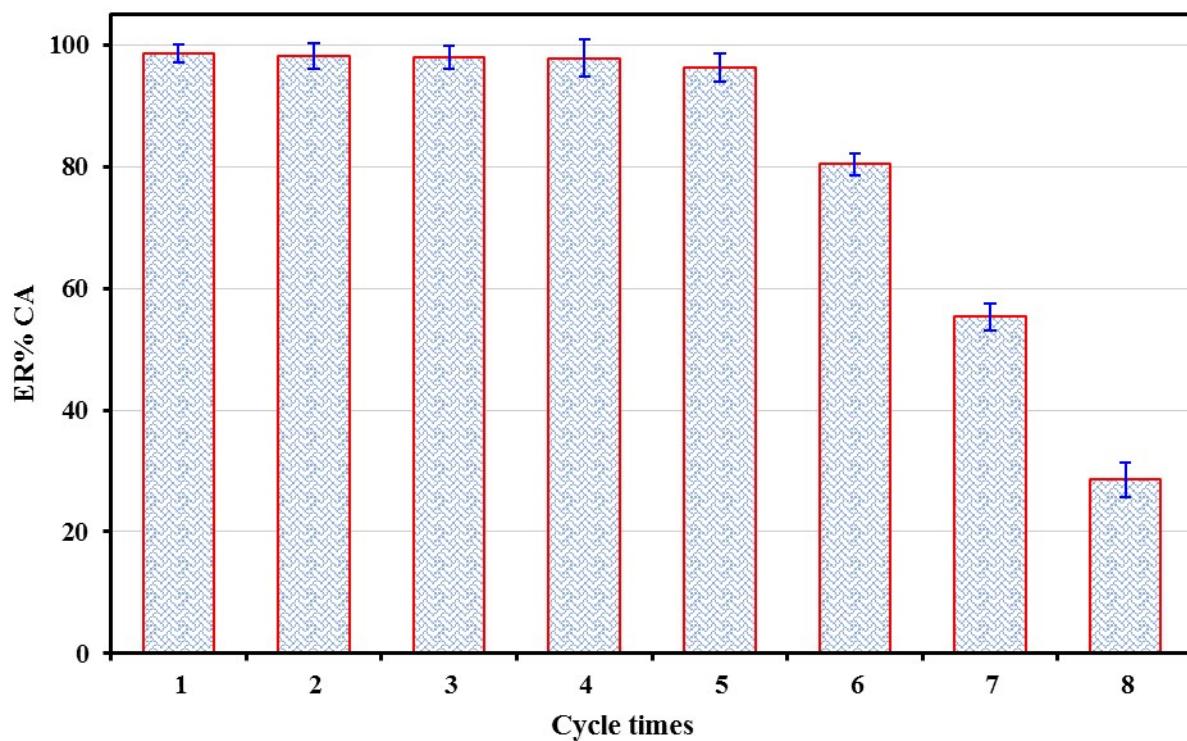
**Fig. S2.** Effect of different types of desorption (eluent) solvent on the extraction of CA with  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@\text{Ti-MOF}$  nanocomposites (conditions: initial pH value of 6.0 for sample solution, magnetic nano-sorbent mass of 12 mg, sonication, vortex, and desorption time of 2.0, 2.0, and 5 min, respectively, and 150  $\mu\text{L}$  of eluting phase at room temperature).



**Fig. S3.** Standardized ( $P = 0.05$ ) Pareto chart showing the estimated effects of parameters obtained from the Plackett-Burman screening design for CA.



**Fig. S4.** Chromatograms of methanolic extract of plants before (a) and after (b) microextraction under optimal conditions.



**Fig. S5.** Reusability tests of the  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@\text{Ti-MOF-NCs}$  for the recovery efficiency toward CA.

## 2. Tables

**Table. S1.** Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for response surface quadratic model of CA extraction determined from CCD.

Source	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	P value
Model	5496.04	14	392.57	307.33	< 0.0001
X <sub>1</sub>	840.50	1	840.50	657.98	< 0.0001
X <sub>2</sub>	620.22	1	620.22	485.54	< 0.0001
X <sub>3</sub>	61.52	1	61.52	48.16	0.0009
X <sub>4</sub>	51.21	1	51.21	40.09	0.0015
X <sub>1</sub> X <sub>2</sub>	35.53	1	35.53	27.82	0.0033
X <sub>1</sub> X <sub>3</sub>	44.70	1	44.70	34.99	0.0020
X <sub>1</sub> X <sub>4</sub>	26.09	1	26.09	20.42	0.0060
X <sub>2</sub> X <sub>3</sub>	321.19	1	321.19	251.44	< 0.0001
X <sub>2</sub> X <sub>4</sub>	56.14	1	56.14	43.95	0.0012
X <sub>3</sub> X <sub>4</sub>	79.15	1	79.15	61.97	0.0005
X <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup>	20.06	1	20.06	15.71	0.0107
X <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup>	29.53	1	29.53	23.12	0.0050
X <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	832.46	1	832.46	651.69	< 0.0001
X <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup>	1248.99	1	1248.99	977.77	< 0.0001
Residual	6.39	5	1.28		
Lack of Fit	1.67	2	0.84	0.53	0.6342
Pure Error	4.71	3	1.57		
Corr. Total	5502.43	19			

**Table. S2.** Figure of merits for MD- $\mu$ -SPE of CA.

Quantitative analysis	Values
Sample volume (mL)	15
Extraction solvent (mL)	0.24
Linear range (ng mL <sup>-1</sup> )	0.15-3200
Coefficients of determination (R <sup>2</sup> )	>0.987
Limit of detections (LODs) (ng mL <sup>-1</sup> )	0.016-0.021
limit of quantification (LOQs) (ng mL <sup>-1</sup> )	0.052-0.068
Enrichment factors (EFs)	105.92-132.03
Preconcentration factor (PF)	62.5
Reproducibility (RSD, %)	3.65-8.66
Repeatability (RSD, %)	1.84-5.54

**Table S3.** Langmuir, Freundlich isotherm constants, and separation factors ( $R_L$ ) for the sorption of CA onto  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@\text{Ti-MOF-NCs}$  sorbent.

Isotherm	Freundlich isotherm			Langmuir isotherm			
Equation	$\log q_e = \log K_F + (1/n) \log C_e$			$C_e/q_e = (1/Q_{max} K_L) + C_e/Q_{max}$ $R_L = (1)/(1+K_L C_0)$			
Plot	$\log q_e$ vs. $\log C_e$			$C_e/q_e$ vs. $C_e$			
Parameters	$1/n$	$K_F$	$R^2$	$Q_{max}$	$K_L$	$R^2$	$R_L$
Unit	-	$\text{L mg}^{-1}$	-	$\text{mg g}^{-1}$	$\text{L mg}^{-1}$	-	-
$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@\text{Ti-MOF-NCs}$	0.769	5.053	0.968	183.71	0.321	0.996	0.055-0.342