## **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

## A molecular dynamics study on the glucose molecular recognition by a non-enzymatic selective sensor based on a conducting polymer

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Figure S1. Electrostatic parameters for the repeat unit of PHMeDOT.



Figure S2. Temporal evolution of c-parameter (z-direction) with simulated time during the equilibration of the model that was built to study the sugar…PHMeDOT interactions.



Figure S3. SEM micrograph of PHMeDOT.



**Figure S4.** FTIR spectra of (a) the HMeDOT monomer and (b) PHMeDOT monomer obtained by anodic polymerization. The most relevant bands in the PHMeDOT spectrum are observed at 3669 cm<sup>1</sup> (O–H stretching) and 2980-2900 cm<sup>-1</sup> (–C–H aliphatic stretching) and 1238 cm<sup>-1</sup> (-CH deformation), from CH<sub>2</sub> lateral groups and methylenedioxy groups. The strong and broad band vibrations at 1388 and 1059 cm<sup>-1</sup> are attributed to the stretching modes of thiophene ring and ether group, respectively, while the main bands in the monomer spectrum are centered at 3208 cm<sup>-1</sup> (O–H stretching), 3099 cm<sup>-1</sup> (=C–H stretching), 2937-2869 cm<sup>-1</sup> (–C–H stretching), 1578 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C stretching) and 1484 to 1339 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-C thiophene ring vibrations).