Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analytical Methods.

Application of the electropolymerized poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) sorbent for solid-phase microextraction of bisphenols

Robert Frankowski, Tomasz Rębiś, Justyna Werner, Tomasz Grześkowiak,

Agnieszka Zgoła-Grześkowiak

Institute of Chemistry and Technical Electrochemistry, Poznan University of Technology,

Berdychowo 4, 60-965 Poznań, Poland

Supplement

Table S1. Elemental analysis data for lignosulfonate LS DP 841.

Lignosulfonate symbol	Source	Mn / Da	Mw / Da	% organic S	% phenolic OH
LS DP 841 (sodium salt)	softwood (ultrafiltrated)	4800	47900	6.0	2.2

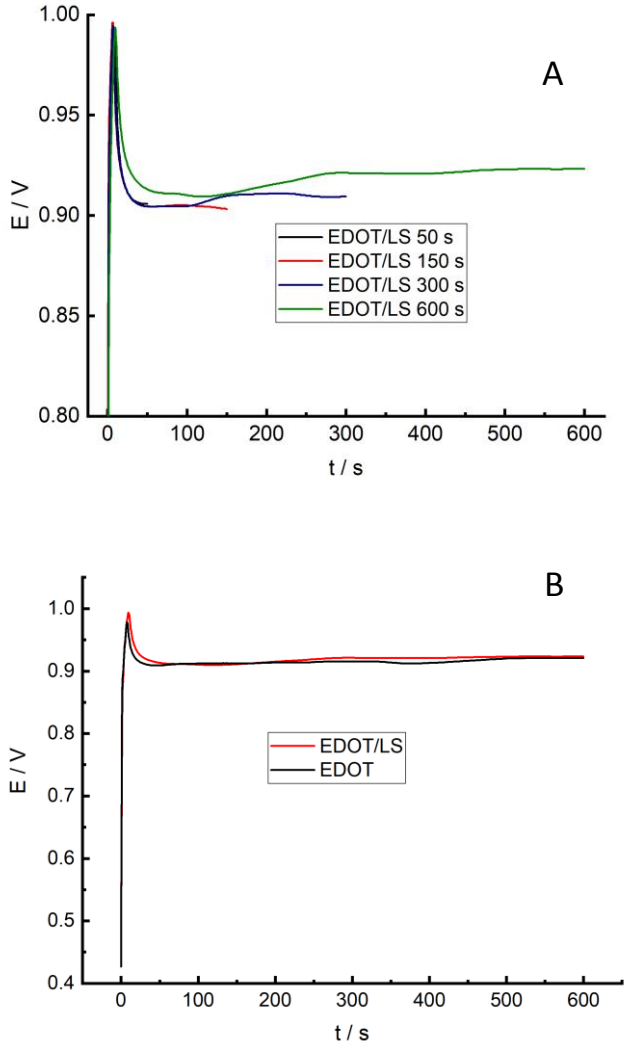

Figure S1. (A) Galvanostatic polymerization profiles for 1 mg mL^{-1} EDOT in presence of 1 mg mL^{-1} LS recorded at different times. Supporting electrolyte: 0.1 M $HClO_4$/acetonitrile (9:1 v/v). Applied current 1.4 mA. (B) Galvanostatic curves obtained for 1 mg mL^{-1} EDOT in the absence and presence of 1 mg mL^{-1} LS.

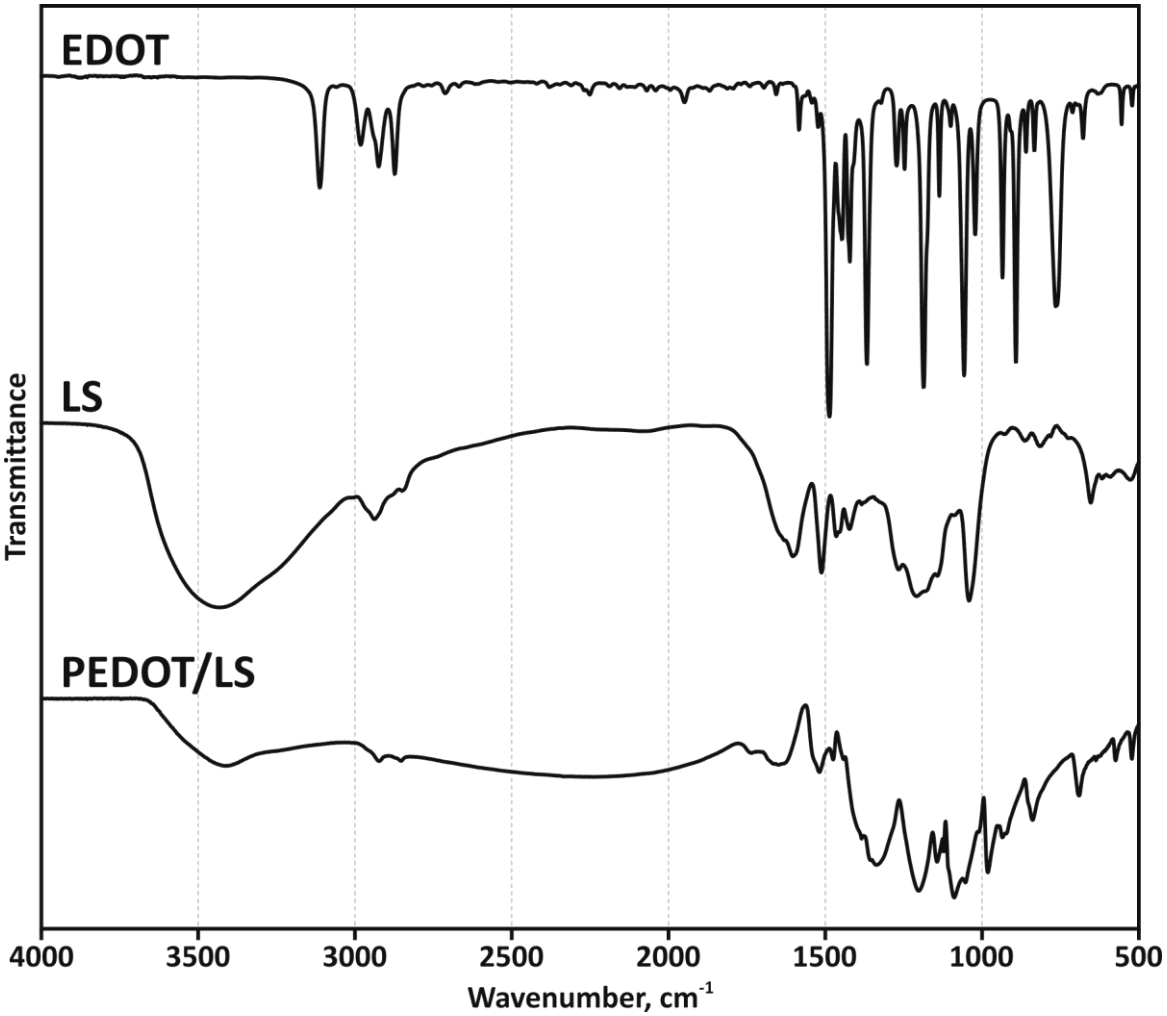

Figure S2. Fourier transform infrared spectra of EDOT, LS, and PEDOT/LS.

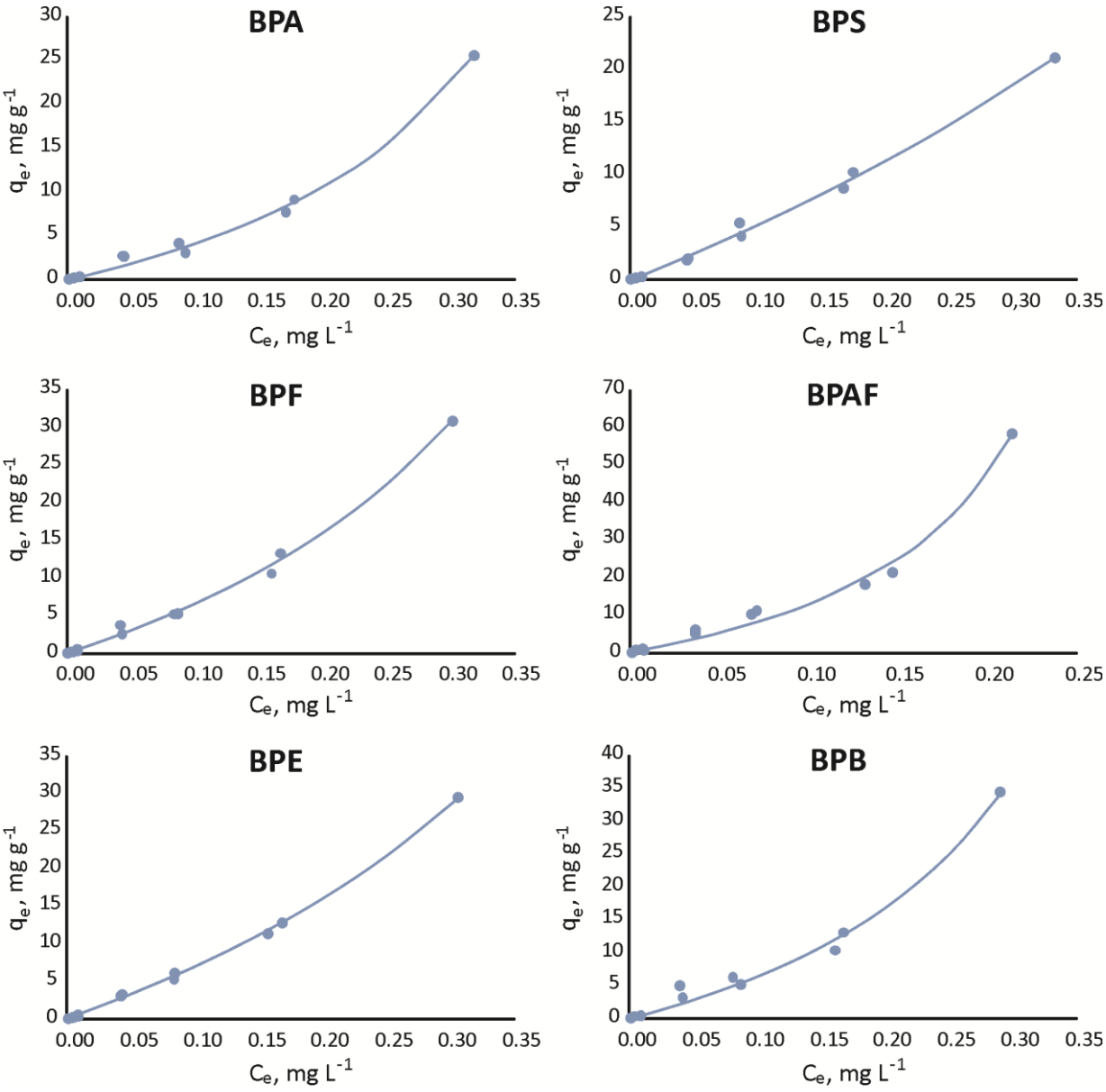

Figure S3. The adsorption isotherms obtained for the tested bisphenols (BPA – bisphenol A, BPS – bisphenol S, BPF – bisphenol F, BPAF – bisphenol AF, BPE – bisphenol E, BPB – bisphenol B). C_e – the equilibrium concentration in the water phase, q_e – the amount of adsorbed bisphenol per one gram of sorbent.