

Supplementary Data

For

A novel molecular imprinted quartz crystal microbalance sensor for fenamiphos determination based on boron-sulphur co-doping ultra-thin graphitic carbon nitride incorporated Cu-MOF

Şule Yıldırım Akıcı^a, Ahmet Düzeli^b, Ülkü Melike Alptekin^c, Sena Bekerecioğlu^a, İlknur Polat^a, Necip Atar^d, Mehmet Lütfi Yola^{e,f*}

^aDepartment of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hasan Kalyoncu University, Gaziantep, 27010, Türkiye

^bDepartment of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Sinop University, Sinop, 57000, Türkiye

^cDepartment of Medical Services and Techniques, Dörtyol Vocational School of Health Services, Iskenderun Technical University, Hatay, 31200, Türkiye

^dDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Pamukkale University, Denizli, 20160, Türkiye

^eDepartment of Biology, Faculty of Science, Ankara University, Ankara, 06100, Türkiye

^fIntegrated Technologies Research Center (BUTAM), Ankara University, Ankara, 06690, Türkiye

*Correspondence: mehmetlutfiyola@ankara.edu.tr; Tel.: +90-3122168600; Fax: +90-3122868900

2.2. Instrumentation

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM, ZEISS EVO 50 SEM, Tokyo, Japan), BELSORP-mini II instrument at liquid nitrogen temperature for N_2 adsorption isotherms (China), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR, Bruker Optics Inc., Ettlingen, Germany) and Rigaku X-ray diffractometer (XRD, Germany) were used for the structural characterizations. Nano magnetics instrument mode atomic force microscopy (AFM, Tokyo, Japan) was used for the observation of surface thicknesses and INFICON Acquires Maxtek QCM system was utilized for analytical applications. QCM chips had a fundamental frequency of 20 MHz with a small size below $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$. For GC-MS method, QP 5000 Shimadzu equipped with capillary column, $15\text{m} \times 0.25 \text{ mm} \times 0.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$, containing 50% cyanopropylphenyl-methylpolysiloxane was used at $200 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ and Helium was used as the carrier gas at 96.5 KPa. The splitless mode was used for injection of $1 \text{ } \mu\text{L}$ volume, with the valve opened for 30 s.

3.4. Sensitivity of MIP/BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF/QCM

$$LOQ = 10.0 \text{ S/m}$$

$$LOD = 3.3 \text{ S/m}$$

S: Standard deviation of the intercept and m: Slope of the regression line

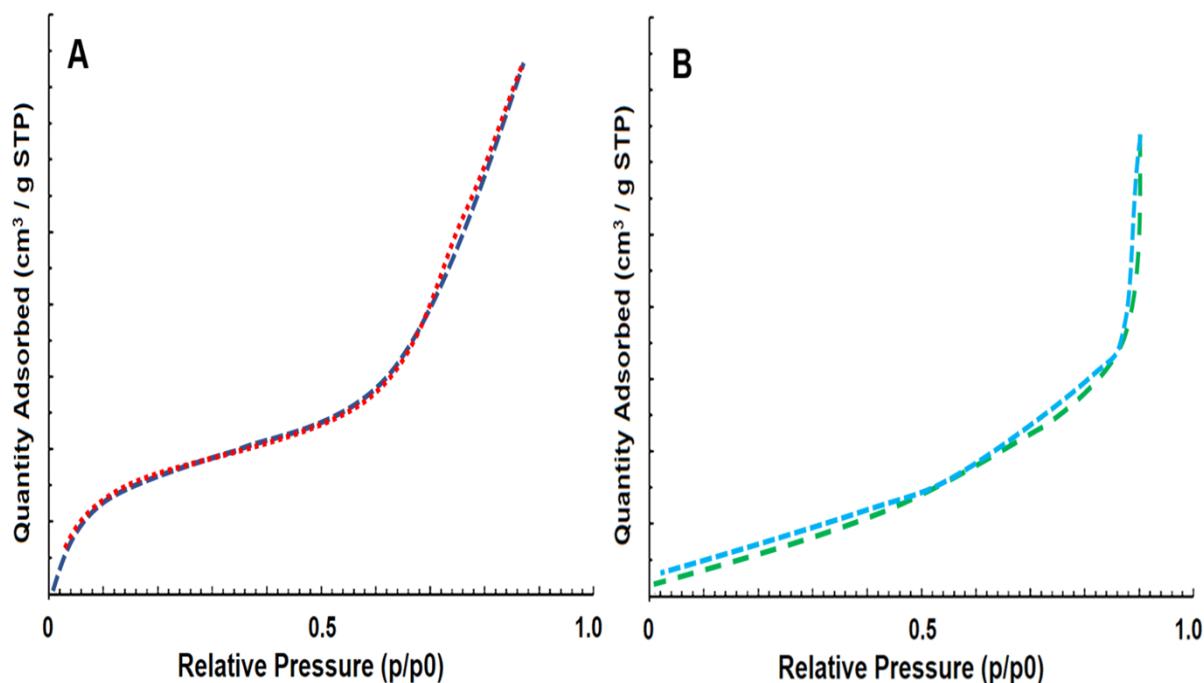


Fig. S1. BET curves of (A) BS-g-C₃N₄ and (B) BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF nanocomposite

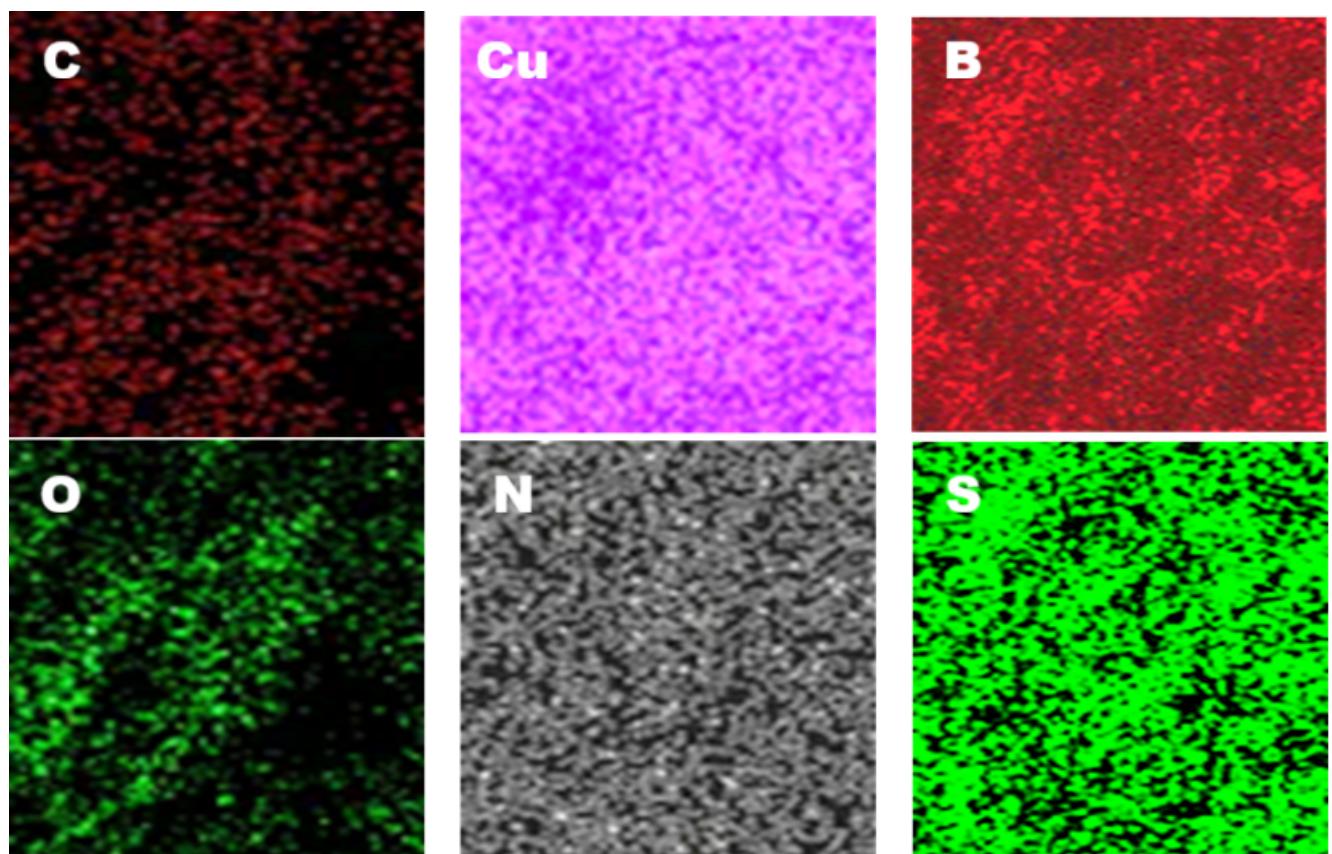


Fig. S2. EDX MAPs spectrum of BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF nanocomposite

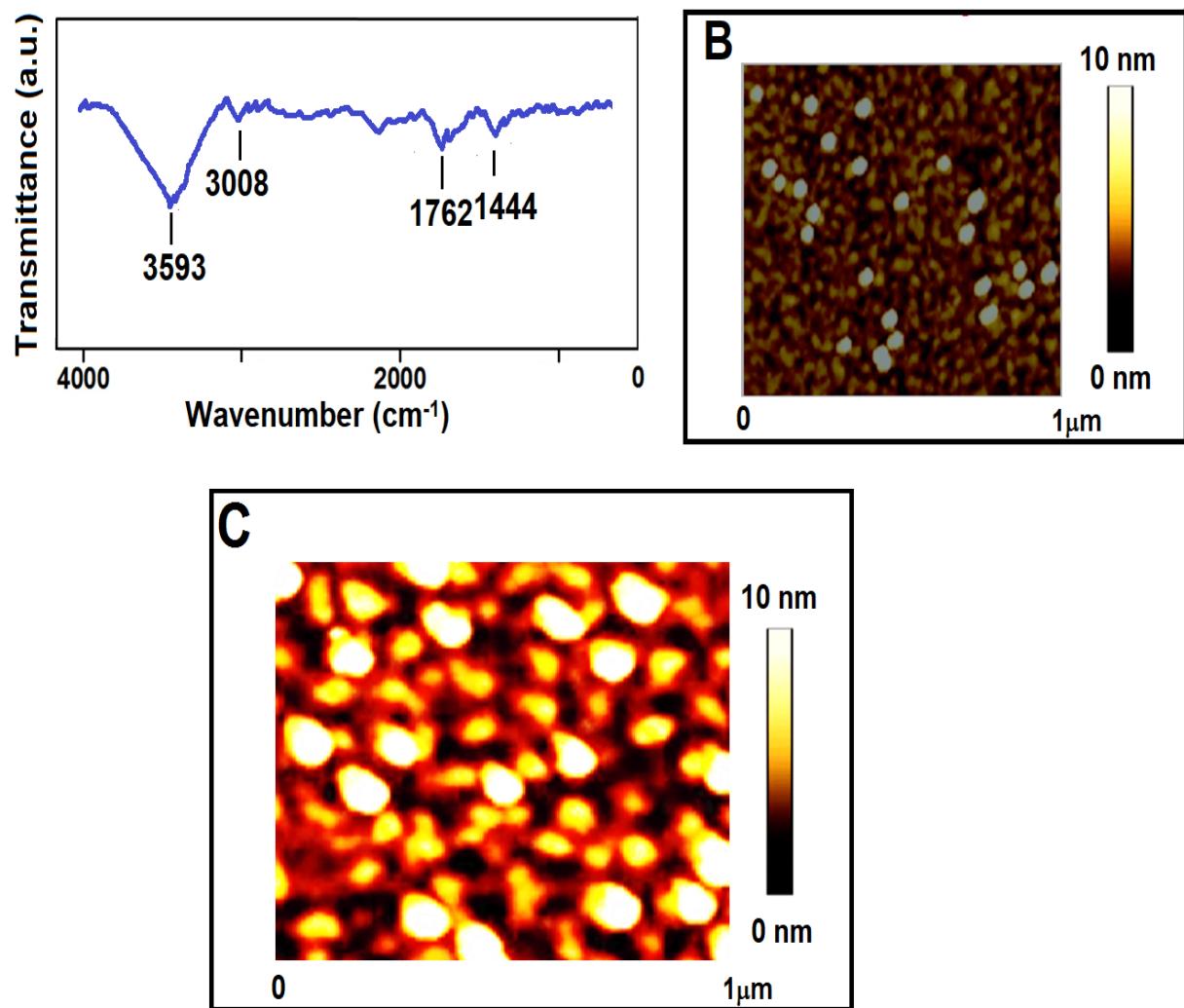


Fig. S3. (A) FTIR spectra of FEN-imprinted film on BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF/QCM with FEN removal; AFM images of (B) bare QCM chip and (C) FEN-imprinted film on BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF/QCM with FEN removal

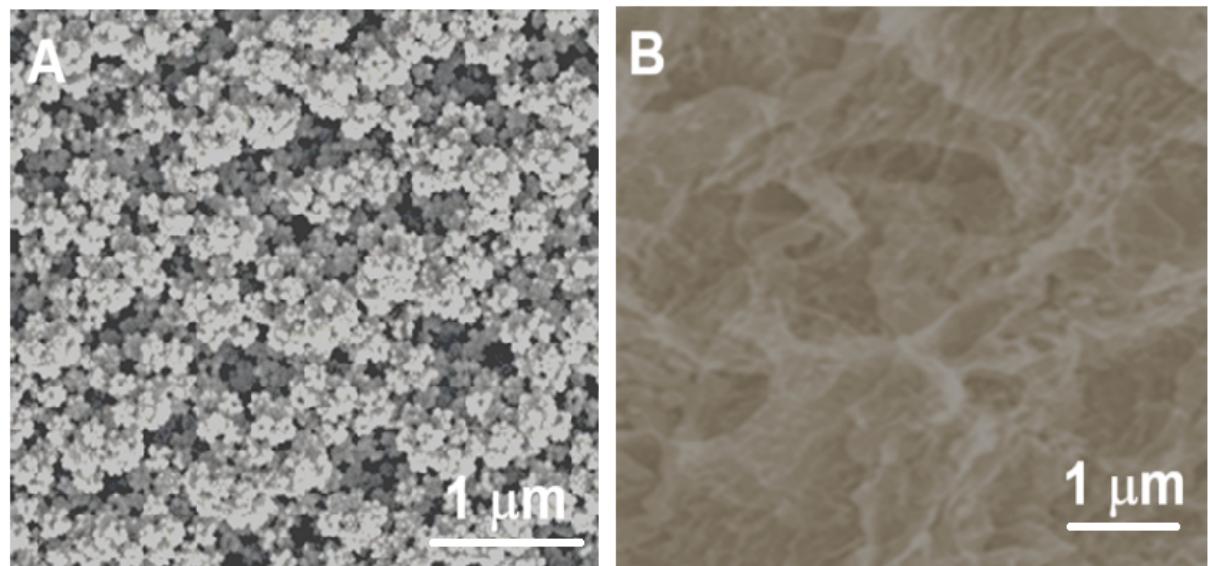


Fig. S4. SEM image of (A) MIP/BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF/QCM with FEN removal and (B) NIP/BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF/QCM

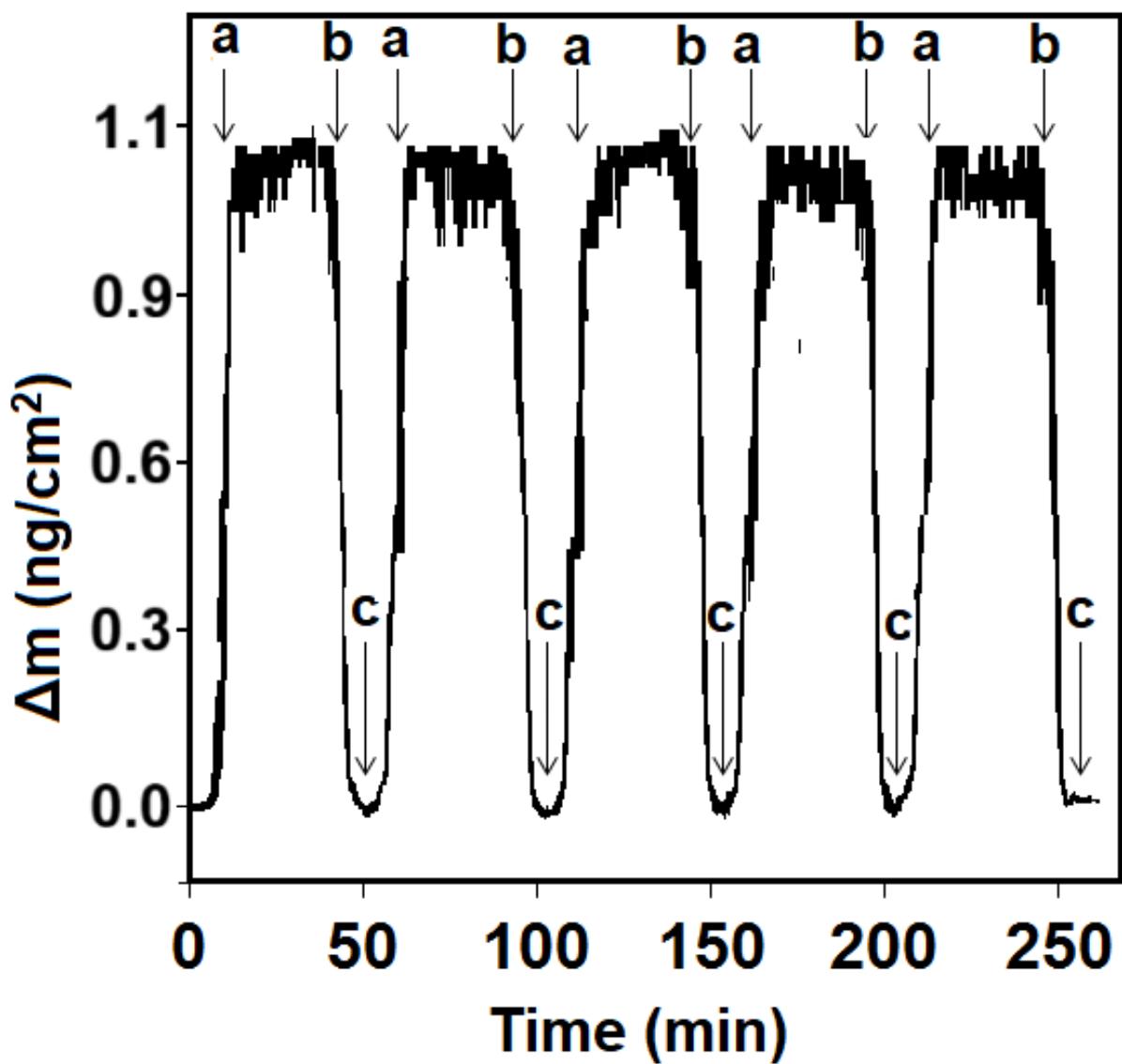


Fig. S5. Repeatability of a MIP/BS-*g*-C₃N₄-CuMOF/QCM chip: (a) adsorption; (b) desorption; (c) regeneration

Table S1. k and k' values of MIP/BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF/QCM and NIP/BS-g-C₃N₄-CuMOF/QCM ($n=6$)

	MIP		NIP		
	Δm (ng/cm ²)	k	Δm (ng/cm ²)	k	k'
FEN	1.10 ± 0.01	-	0.015 ± 0.001	-	-
ISO	0.15 ± 0.02	7.33	0.010 ± 0.001	1.50	4.89
COU	0.10 ± 0.02	11.00	0.008 ± 0.003	1.88	5.85
DIA	0.04 ± 0.01	27.50	0.005 ± 0.002	3.00	9.17
CBZ	0.01 ± 0.03	110.00	0.002 ± 0.001	7.50	14.67

Analyte concentrations: 5.0 nmol/L FEN, 1000.0 nmol/L ISO, 1000.0 nmol/L COU, 1000.0 nmol/L DIA and 1000.0 nmol/L CBZ