

Supplementary information

Supplementary information S1. IUPAC recommendations to calculate the sensor performance parameters:

1. Linear range:

The linear range of the electrode is defined as that part of the calibration curve through which a linear regression demonstrates no deviation from linearity by more than 2 mV.

2. Limit of detection (LOD):

The concentration of the primary ion at the point of intersection of the extrapolated lines of the Nernstian (high concentration) and nonresponsive (low concentration) segments of the calibration curve can be considered as an “attainable” detection limit under the stated experimental conditions.

3. Dynamic response time:

Practical response time required for the selected sensors to reach a value within ± 1 mV of the final stabilized potential upon increasing the concentration of EPH.

4. Reversibility:

The equilibrium potential was alternatively measured in 1.56×10^{-4} and 1.57×10^{-3} M ephedrine solutions.

Supplementary information S2. Derivation of the standard addition equation (equation 2).

Equation 2 was derived from Nernst equation as following:

- The measured potential in the sample solution of unknown concentration C_u and known volume V_s .

$$E_1 = K + s \log C_s \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where (K) is the intercept, (s) is the slope and (C_s) is the sample molar concentration.

- The measured potential in the sample solution after addition of known volume V_{st} of standard EPH solution of molar concentration C_{st} .

$$E_2 = K + s \log \frac{C_s V_s + C_{st} V_{st}}{V_t}$$

Equation 2

- V_t is the total volume of the sample (V_s) and the added standard (V_{st}) solutions and s is the slope measured in the blank matrix.

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = s \log \frac{C_s V_s + C_{st} V_{st}}{C_s V_t} \quad \text{Equation 3}$$

$$10^{(\Delta E/s)} = \frac{C_s V_s + C_{st} V_{st}}{C_s V_t} \quad \text{Equation 4}$$

$$[C_s V_t \times 10^{(\Delta E/s)}] - C_s V_s = C_{st} V_{st} \quad \text{Equation 5}$$

$$C_s [V_t \times 10^{(\Delta E/s)} - V_s] = C_{st} V_{st} \quad \text{Equation 6}$$

$$C_s(M) = \frac{C_{st}V_{st}}{\left[V_t \times 10^{\left(\frac{\Delta E}{S}\right)} - V_s \right]}$$

Equation 7

$$C_s(g/L) = \frac{C_{st}V_{st}}{\left[V_t \times 10^{\left(\frac{\Delta E}{S}\right)} - V_s \right]} \times Mwt$$

Equation 8

$$C_s(g/g) = \frac{C_{st}V_{st}}{\left[V_t \times 10^{\left(\frac{\Delta E}{S}\right)} - V_s \right]} \times \frac{Mwt}{w} \times \frac{200}{1000}$$

Equation 9

$$C_s(ppm) = \frac{C_{st}V_{st}}{\left[V_t \times 10^{\left(\frac{\Delta E}{S}\right)} - V_s \right]} \times \frac{Mwt \times 200 \times 10^6}{1000 \times w}$$

Equation 10

$$\frac{3.3048 \times 10^7 \times C_{st}V_{st}}{W \times \left[\left(V_t \times 10^{\left(\frac{\Delta E}{S}\right)} \right) - V_s \right]}$$

For Ephedrine:
Equation 11

Supplementary information S3. Post hoc statistical analysis within levels of statistically significant factors.

S3a. Post hoc statistical analysis *P* values among the levels of the ion exchanger.

Response	Ion Exchanger (<i>P</i> value)			
	AR	PM	PT	TPB
Slope	AR			
	PM	<u>0.0312</u>		
	PT	0.5527	<u>0.0237</u>	
	TPB	<u>0.0483</u>	0.8841	<u>0.0015</u>
r	AR			
	PM	0.8741		
	PT	0.8810	0.8109	
	TPB	<u>0.0431</u>	<u>0.0343</u>	<u>0.0029</u>

Table S3b. Post hoc statistical analysis *P* values among the levels of the plasticizer.

Response	Plasticizer (<i>P</i> value)				
	DOP	NPOE	DBP	NPPE	TCP
Slope	DOP				
	NPOE	0.3347			
	DBP	<u>0.0322</u>	<u><0.0001</u>		
	NPPE	0.5144	0.6126	<u>0.0004</u>	
	TCP	<u><0.0001</u>	<u><0.0001</u>	<u>0.0091</u>	<u><0.0001</u>
LOQ	DOP				
	NPOE	0.9152			
	DBP	<u><0.0001</u>	<u><0.001</u>		
	NPPE	0.9211	0.9741	<u><0.0001</u>	
	TCP	0.9887	0.9847	<u><0.0001</u>	0.9844
r	DOP				
	NPOE	<u><0.0001</u>			
	DBP	0.0518	<u><0.0001</u>		
	NPPE	0.9120	<u><0.0001</u>	0.1019	
	TCP	0.9434	<u><0.0001</u>	<u>0.0371</u>	0.9270

Table S3c. Post hoc statistical analysis *P* values among the levels of the ionophore.

Response	Ionophore (<i>P</i> value)				
	CX-4	CX-6	CX-8	β-CD	β-CD/CX-8
Slope	CX-4				
	CX-6	<0.0001			
	CX-8	<0.0001	0.6071		
	β-CD	<0.0001	0.6275	0.9118	
	β-CD/CX-8	<0.0001	0.8379	0.8818	0.7825
LOQ	CX-4				
	CX-6	<0.0001			
	CX-8	<0.0001	0.9795		
	β-CD	<0.0001	0.9804	0.9812	
	β-CD/CX-8	<0.0001	0.9734	0.9776	0.9800
r	CX-4				
	CX-6	0.9183			
	CX-8	<0.0001	<0.0001		
	β-CD	0.1073	0.0847	0.0271	
	β-CD/CX-8	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.7414	0.0440

Table S3d. Post hoc statistical analysis *P* values among the levels of the conditioning solution concentration.

Response	Conditioning solution Concentration (<i>P</i> value)		
	0.01	0.001	0.0001
Slope	0.01		
	0.001	<u><0.0001</u>	
	0.0001	<u><0.0001</u>	<u><0.0001</u>
LOQ	0.01		
	0.001	<u><0.0001</u>	
	0.0001	<u><0.0001</u>	<u><0.0001</u>
r	0.01		
	0.001	<u><0.0001</u>	
	0.0001	<u><0.0001</u>	<u><0.0001</u>

Table S3e. Post hoc statistical analysis *P* values among the levels of the membrane thickness.

Response	Membrane Thickness (<i>P</i> value)			
		0.12	0.1	0.08
Slope	0.12			
	0.1	<u><0.0001</u>		
	0.08	<u><0.0001</u>	<u><0.0001</u>	
LOQ	0.12			
	0.1	<u><0.0001</u>		
	0.08	<u><0.0001</u>	<u><0.0001</u>	
r	0.12			
	0.1	<u><0.0001</u>		
	0.08	<u><0.0001</u>	<u><0.0001</u>	