#### **Electronic Supplementary Information**

# Determination of promethazine in forensic samples using multi-walled carbon nanotubes-gold nanoparticles electrochemical sensor

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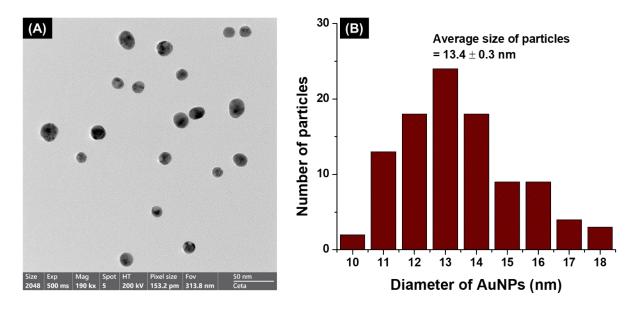
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#### S1 Characterization of gold nanoparticles (AuNPs)

Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) were prepared via sodium citrate reduction method following the procedure developed by Pu *et al.*[1]. TEM was employed to confirm the size and morphology of the synthesized AuNPs. The AuNPs are spherical with average size of  $13.4 \pm 0.3$  nm (Fig S1(A) and S1(B)).



**Fig. S1** (A) The TEM image of AuNPs and (B) size distribution of the AuNPs (*n*=100) obtained from the TEM images.

# S2 EDS spectrum of MWCNTs/AuNPs/GCE

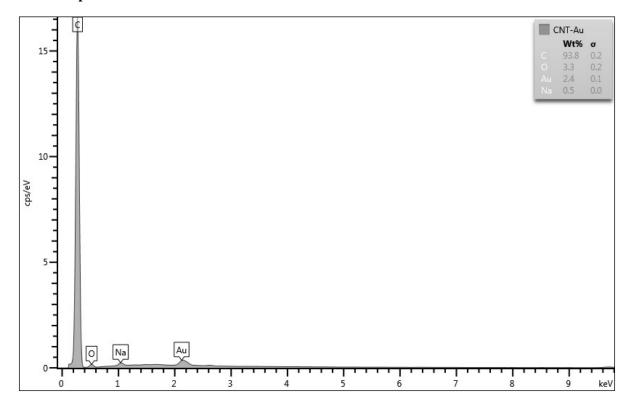


Fig. S2 EDS spectrum of MWCNTs/AuNPs/GCE surface for C, O, and Au.

<sup>\*</sup>Note that the presence of Na in the spectrum may be come from the sodium citrate which was used as the capping agent in gold nanoparticles synthesis.

### S3 Effect of volume of modifiers (MWCNTs and AuNPs)

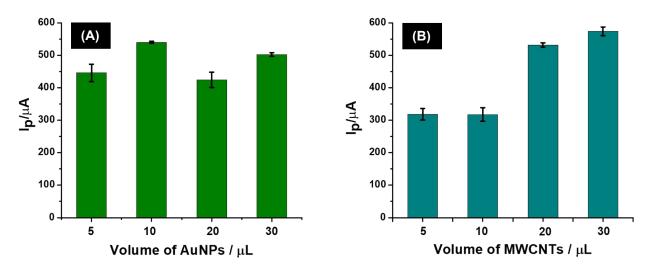


Fig. S3 Effect of (A) the volume of AuNPs on the GCE and (B) the volume of MWCNTs on the GCE.

#### S4 Effect of deposition potential and deposition time

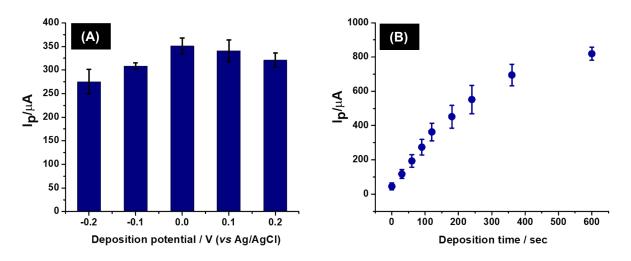


Fig. S4 Effect of (A) deposition potential (-0.2 to +0.2 V vs Ag/AgCl) and (B) deposition time (0 to 600 sec) on the peak current of promethazine using MWCNTs/AuNPs/GCE in 0.30 mol  $L^{-1}$  phosphate buffer (pH = 7.0).

# S4 Declared composition by the manufacturers for the samples and simulated samples.

Table S1 Chemical compositions declared by the manufacturers of the analyzed samples.

Sample	Type	Physical form	Declared ingredients
PD-1	'Purple drank'	Syrup	<ol> <li>Grape syrup</li> <li>Sugar</li> <li>Sucralose</li> <li>Citric acid</li> <li>Vitamin B6</li> <li>Vitamine B12</li> <li>L-Theanine</li> <li>Collagen</li> <li>Promethazine</li> </ol>
PD-2	'Purple drank'	Syrup	<ol> <li>Grape syrup</li> <li>Sugar</li> <li>Sucralose</li> <li>Citric acid</li> <li>Vitamin B6</li> <li>Vitamine B12</li> <li>L-Theanine</li> <li>Collagen</li> <li>Promethazine</li> </ol>
SPD-1	Simulated 'Purple drank'	Liquid	<ol> <li>Promethazine syrup</li> <li>Soft drink</li> <li>Lemon soda</li> </ol>
SPD-2	Simulated 'Purple drank'	Liquid	<ol> <li>Promethazine syrup</li> <li>Tramadol</li> <li>Lemon soda</li> </ol>
PF-1	Promethazine syrup	Syrup	1. Promethazine hydrochloride
PF-2	Promethazine syrup	Syrup	1. Promethazine hydrochloride

PF-3	Promethazine tablet	Tablet	<ol> <li>Promethazine hydrochloride</li> <li>Lactose monohydrate</li> <li>Maize starch</li> <li>Povidone</li> <li>Magnesium stearate</li> <li>Hypromellose</li> <li>Macrogol 200</li> <li>Opaspray Blue M-1-4210A</li> </ol>
PF-4	Promethazine tablet	Tablet	<ol> <li>Promethazine hydrochloride</li> <li>Lactose monohydrate</li> <li>Maize starch</li> <li>Povidone</li> <li>Magnesium stearate</li> <li>Hypromellose</li> <li>Macrogol 200</li> <li>Opaspray Blue M-1-4210A</li> </ol>
AS-1	Artificial saliva for pharmaceutical research	Liquid	No components need to be disclosed according to the applicable regulations.
AS-2	Artificial saliva for pharmaceutical research	Liquid	No components need to be disclosed according to the applicable regulations.

# References

1. W. Pu, H. Zhao, L. Wu, and X. Zhao, *A colorimetric method for the determination of xanthine based on the aggregation of gold nanoparticles*. Microchimica Acta, 2015. **182**(1): p. 395-400.