

Green and Efficient Magnetic Micro-Solid Phase Extraction Utilizing Tea-waste Impregnated with Magnetic Nanoparticles for the Analysis of Ibuprofen (IBP) in Water Samples by using UV-Vis Spectrophotometry

Yagulan Muniandy^a, Muggundha Raoov^{a,b}, Sharifah Mohamad^{a,b*}

^a Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Universiti Malaya, 50603, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ^b Universiti Malaya Centre for Ionic Liquids, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia

*Corresponding author: Prof. Dr. Sharifah Mohamad, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Universiti Malaya, sharifahm@um.edu.my

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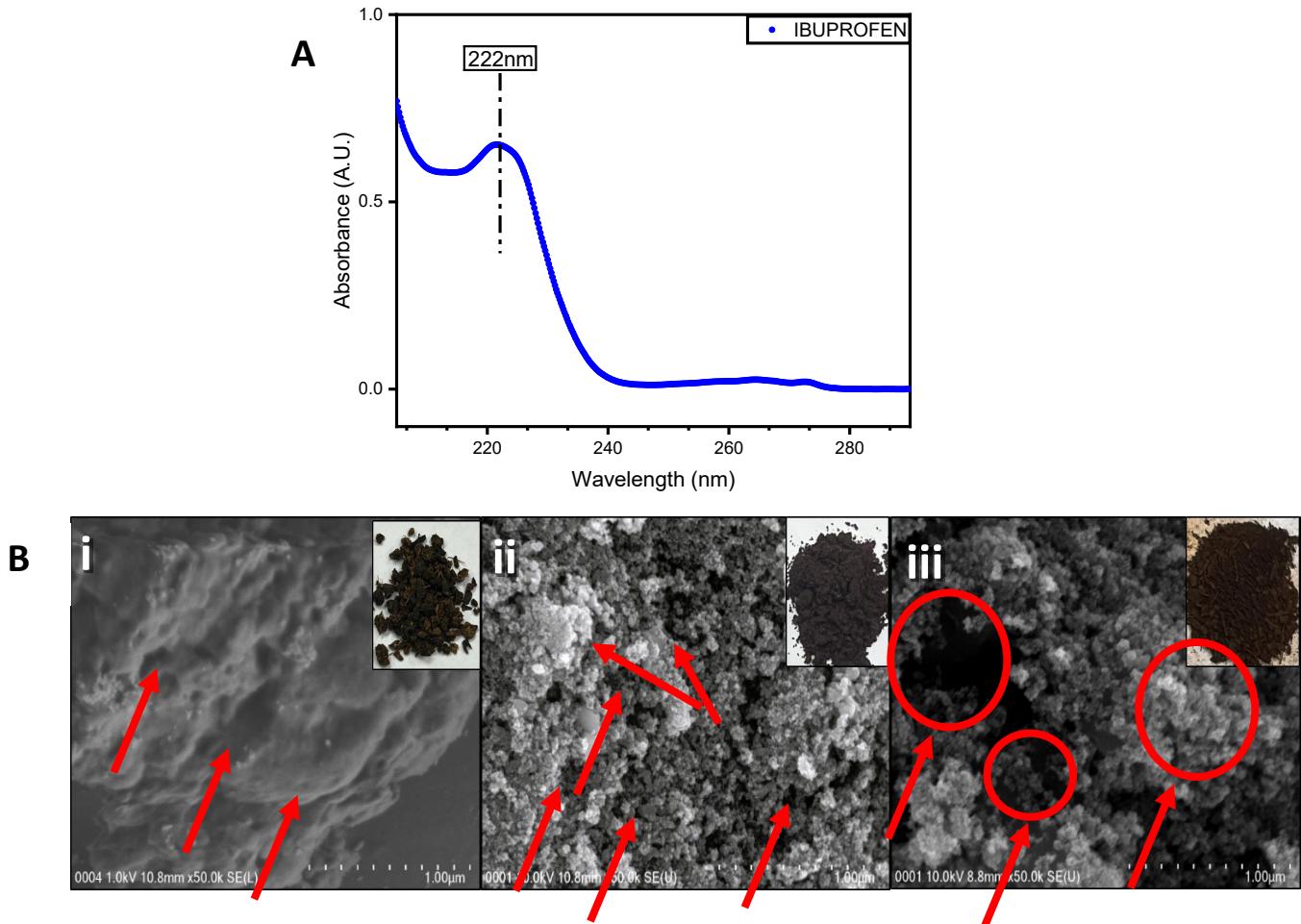


Figure S1: (A) The absorption of the UV-Vis spectra for IBP species at the 222nm absorption wavelength. (B) FESEM analysis of 50kx magnification: (i) TW, (ii) MNP, (iii) MNP-TW, inset: photographs of TW, MNP and MNP-TW

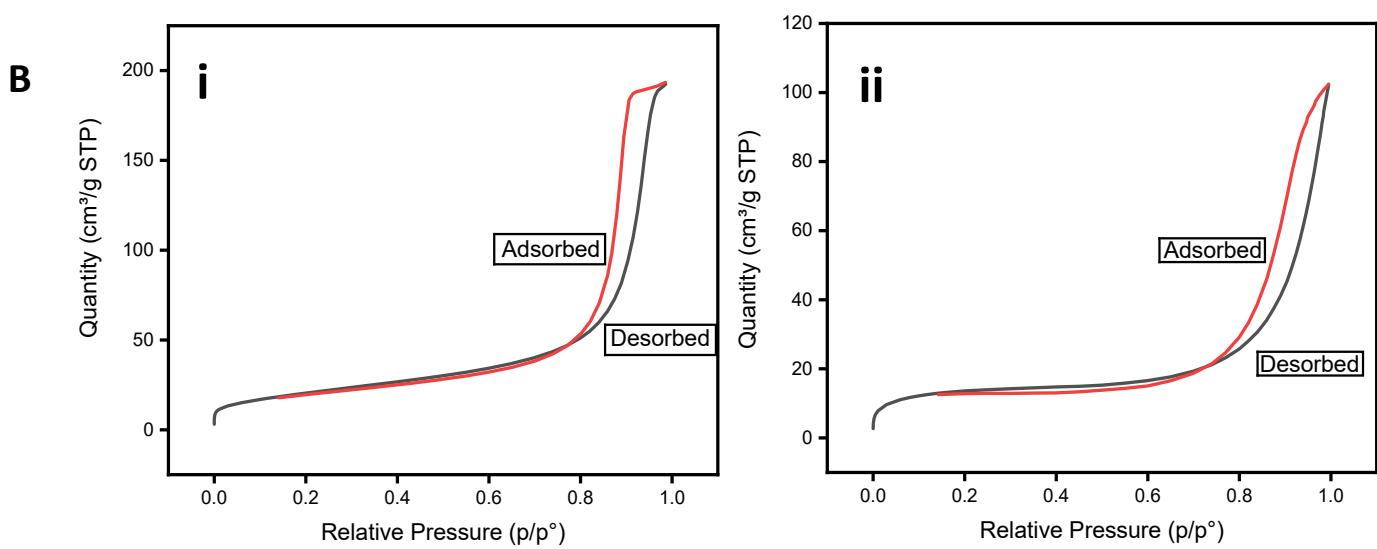
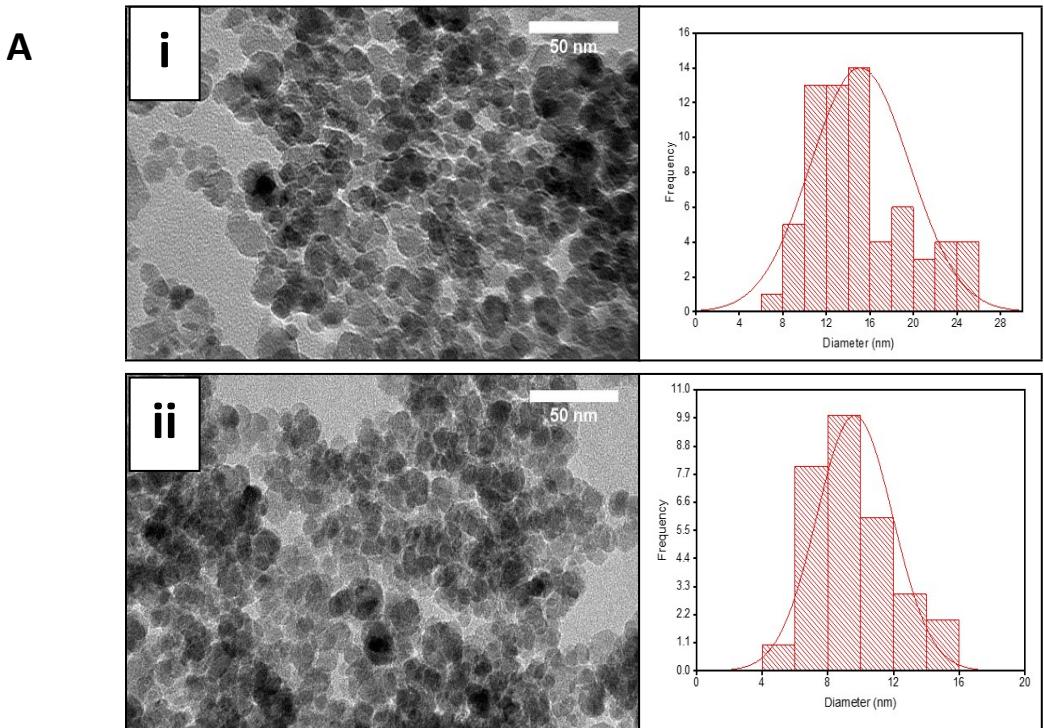


Figure S2:(A) TEM images of 50 nm scale image and corresponding particle diameter distributions of (i) MNP and (ii) MNP-TW. (B) BET Hysteresis loop of (i) MNP and (ii) MNP-TW

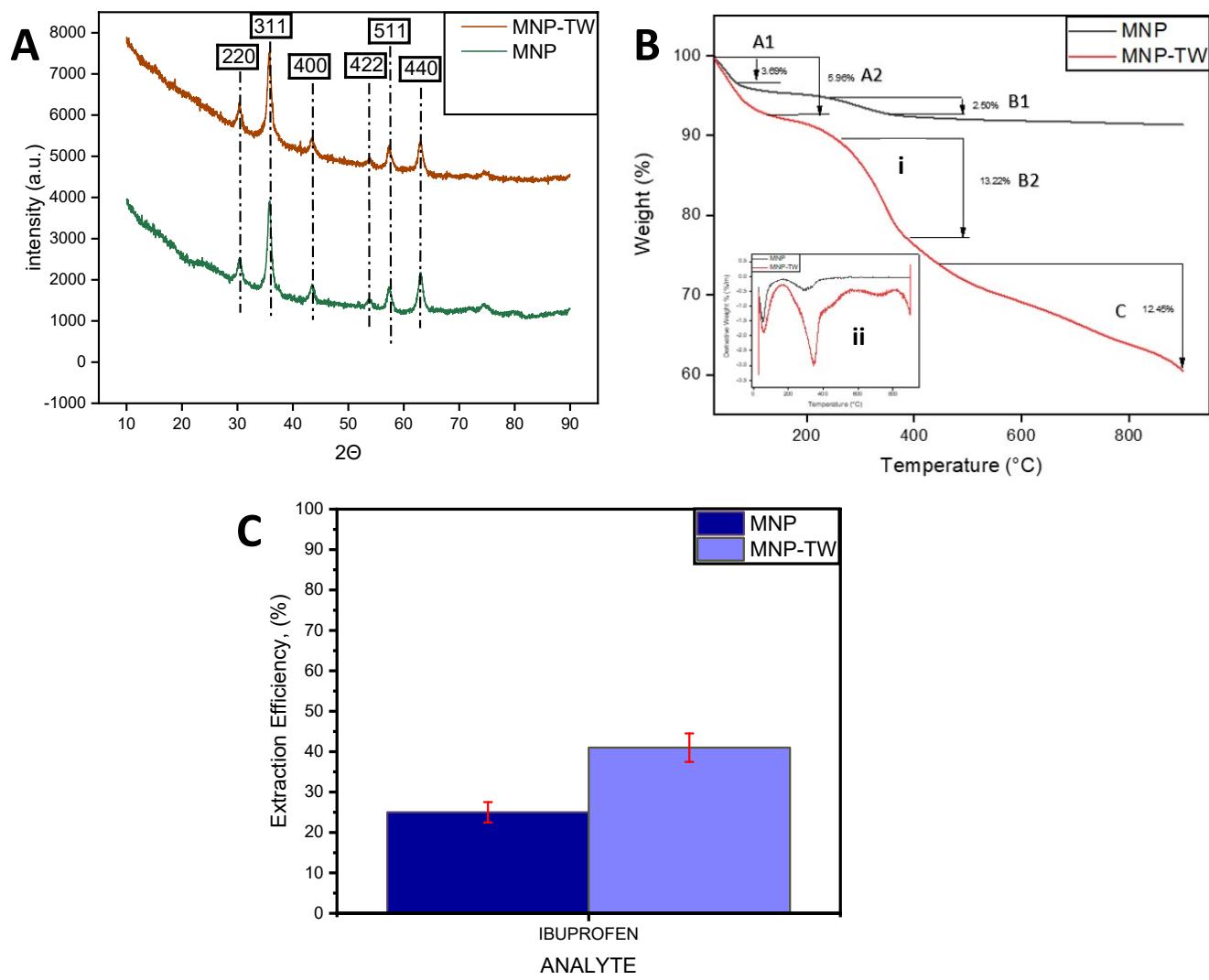
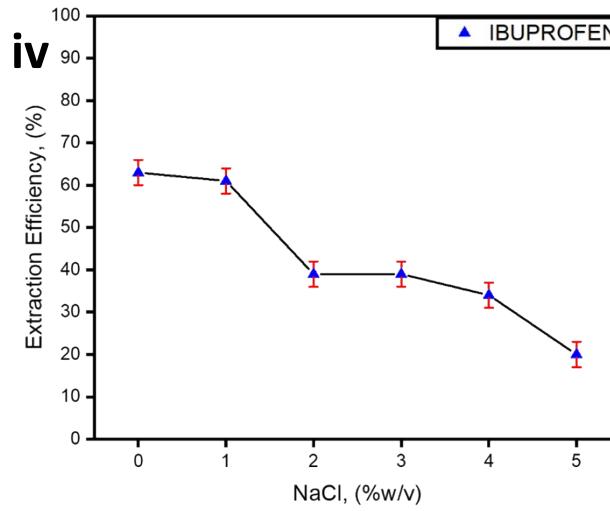
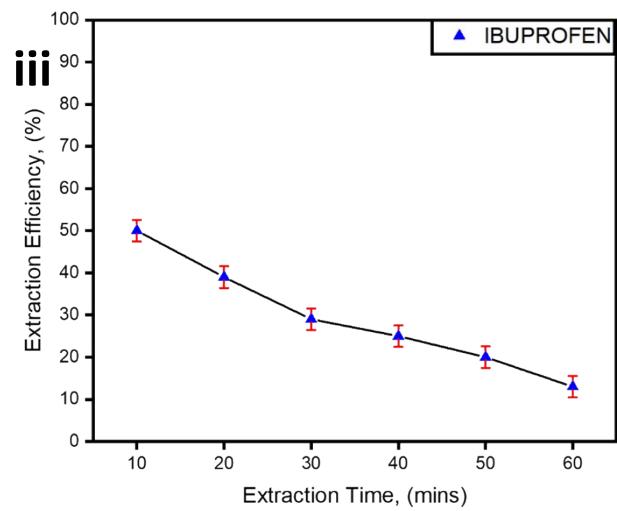
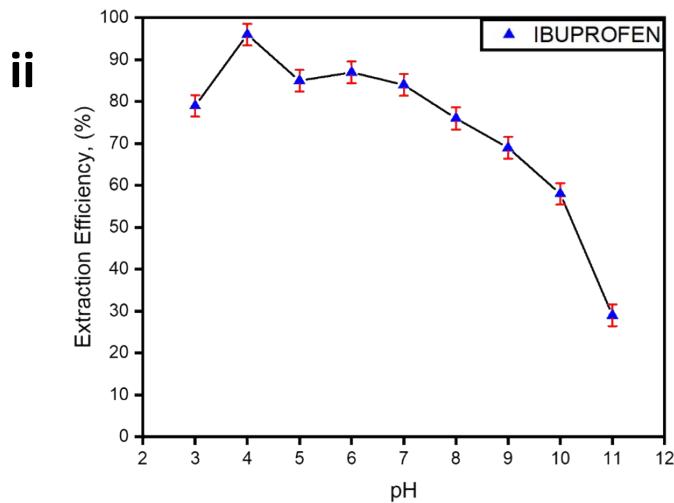
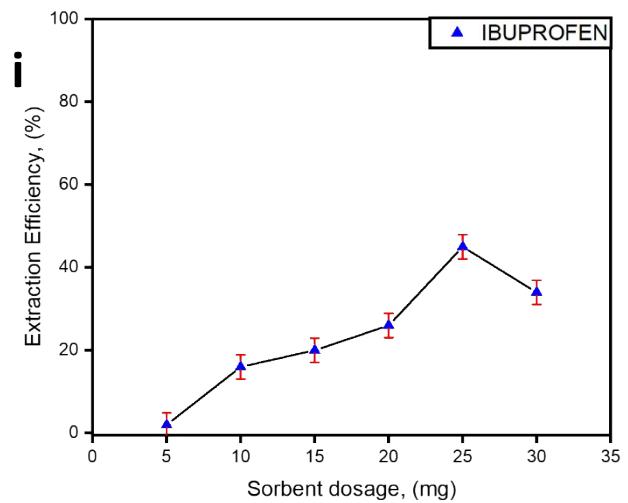


Figure S3: (A) XRD patterns of MNP and MNP-TW. (B) (i) TGA analysis (ii) DTA diagram of MNP and MNP-TW. (C) The extraction efficiency of MNP and MNP-TW.



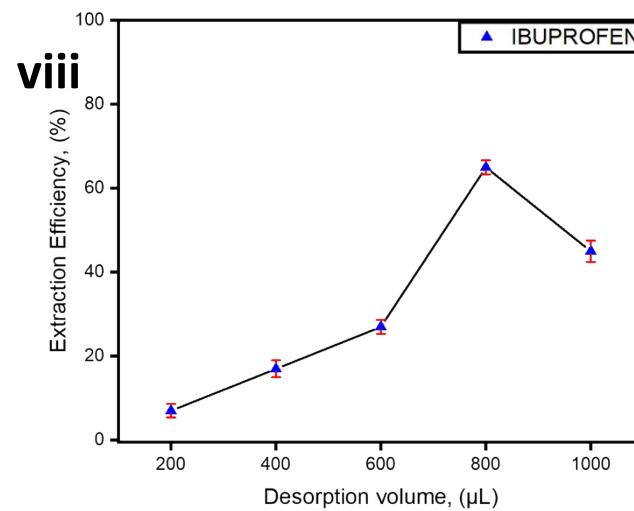
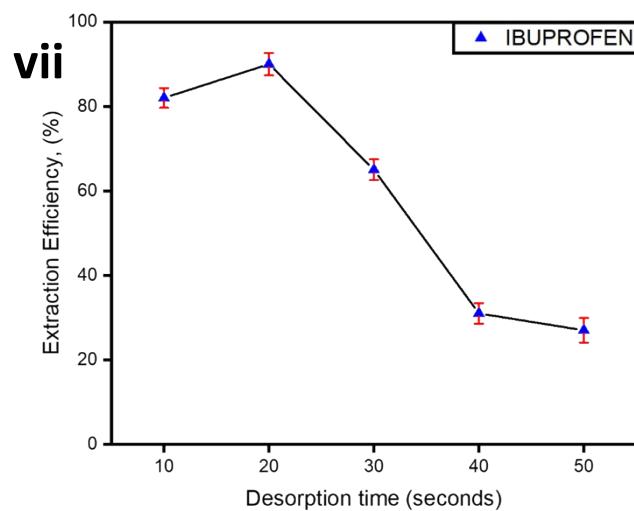
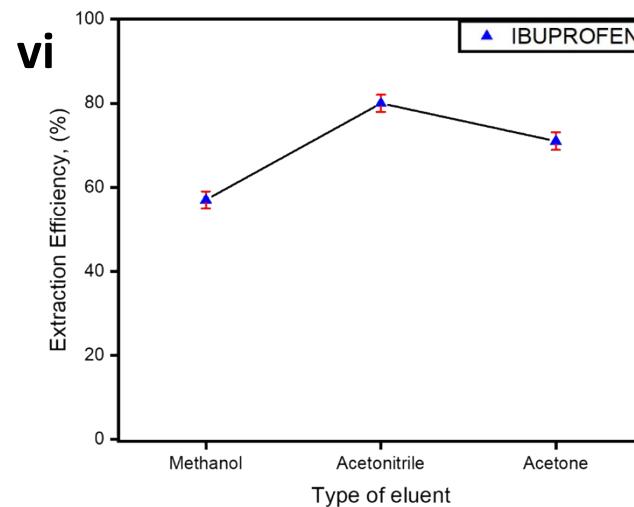
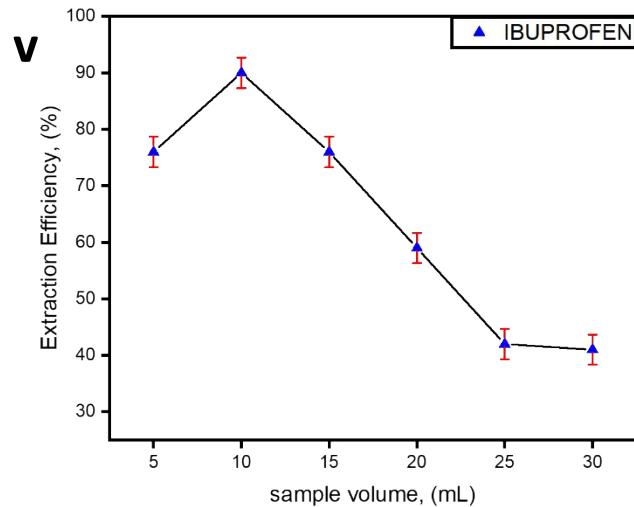


Figure S4(i): Effect of the sorbent dosage, **(ii):** Effect of pH, **(iii):** Effect of extraction time, **(iv):** Effect of ionic strength, **(v):** Effect of sample volume, **(vi):** Effect of desorption solvent, **(vii):** Effect of desorption time, **(viii):** Effect of desorption volume of MNP-TW on the magnetic micro-solid phase extraction efficiency of IBP (n=3)

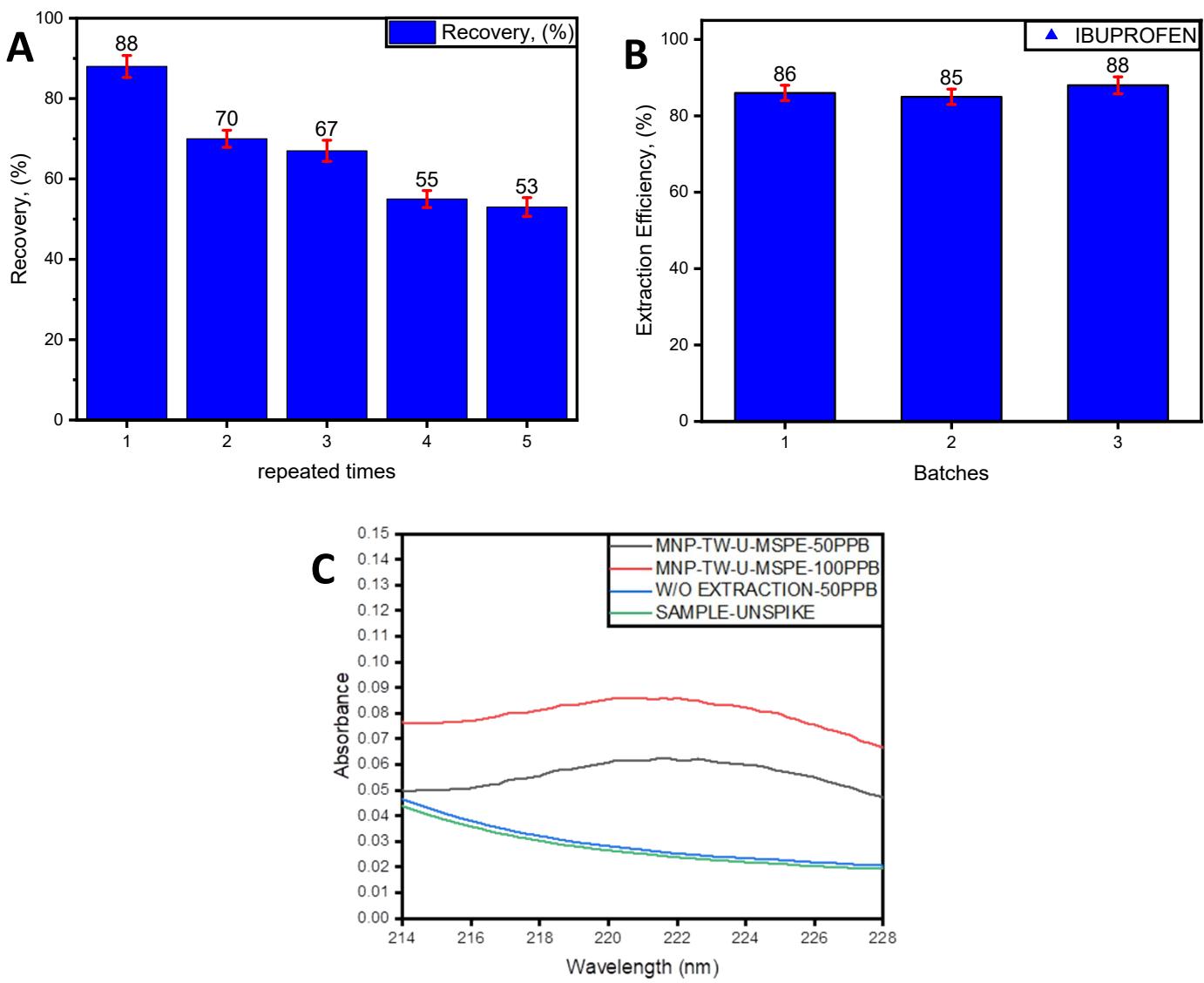


Figure S5: (A) The reusability analysis of MNP-TW. (B) MNP-TW reproducibility study. (C) Typical UV-Vis spectra of IBP in water sample using MNP-TW- μ -SPE.

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Table S1: Properties of Ibuprofen.

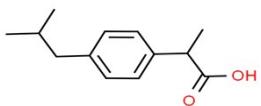
Molecular structure	
Name	Ibuprofen
pK _a	4.52
Log K _{ow}	3.50
Molecular weight (g mol ⁻¹)	206.3
Chemical Formula	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₂

Table S2: BET results

Characteristics	MNP	MNP-TW
Surface area (m ² /g)	67.14	48.38
Pore volume (cm ³ /g)	0.30	0.16
N ² adsorption/desorption isotherm	Type IV	Type II
Hysteresis type loop	H1	H3
BJH pore diameter (nm)	13.09	17.83

Table S3: TGA analysis of MNP and MNP-TW

Adsorbents	Region	Temperature (°C)	Weight loss (%)	Assignment	Total weight loss (%)
MNP	A1	36.38 – 108.29	3.69	Water/ moisture loss	6.19
	B1	226.12 – 369.95	2.50	Volatile fractions	
MNP-TW	A2	30.75 – 98.98	5.96	Water/ moisture loss	31.63
	B2	229.81 – 380.99	13.22	Cellulose, hemicellulose, volatile fractions.	
C		463.95 – 898.66	12.45	Devolatilization of thermally stable volatile compounds, oxidation of carbon, degradation of lignin	

Table S4: Optimum conditions for the extraction of IBP by MNP-TW- μ -SPE technique

Parameter	Ibuprofen
Dosage of sorbent	25 mg
pH	4
Extraction time	10 minutes
Ionic Strength	0% (No NaCl added)
Type of eluent	ACN
Desorption time	20 seconds
Desorption volume	800 μ L
Volume of sample	10 mL

Table S5: Analytical performance values of the developed MNP-TW- μ -SPE procedure in water sample matrices

Water	Ibuprofen (222 nm)
linearity (μ g L ⁻¹)	30 - 700
(R^2)	0.9983
LOD (μ g L ⁻¹)	9.40
LOQ (μ g L ⁻¹)	28.50
Intra-day, (N=3) RSD (%) at 300 μ g L ⁻¹	1.48
Inter-day, (N=3) RSD (%) at 300 μ g L ⁻¹	1.53
Pre-concentration factor at 300 μ g L ⁻¹	116

Table S6: Addition-Recoveries for IBP extracted from spiked water samples (n= 3).

Analyte	Samples	Correlation of determination, R^2	Spiking ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$)	Mean Recovery (%) (%RSD, n=3)	
Ibuprofen (222 nm)	Tap water	0.9980	100	94 (1.01)	
			400	98 (1.71)	
			700	113 (0.84)	
	Effluent water		100	89 (4.54)	
			400	86 (3.95)	
			700	115 (1.06)	

Table S7: Interference study

NSAIDs combinations	Mean Recovery (%) (%RSD, n=3)		
	100 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$	400 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$	700 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
IBP	100 (3.8)	100 (0.5)	99 (0.1)
IBP +DCF	99 (3.1)	101 (0.8)	101 (0.2)
IBP + NAP	104 (2.5)	99 (0.5)	99 (0.4)
IBP + DCF + NAP	104 (2.3)	102 (0.5)	99 (0.4)

Table S8: AES scores of the MNP-TW- μ -SPE method

Reagents	Penalty points
Ammonia (25%) 5 mL	6
Solvents	6
	$\sum 12$
Instruments	Penalty points
UV-Vis Spectrophotometer	0
Stirrer	2
Orbital shaker	2
Occupational Hazard	3
Waste	5
	$\sum 12$
Total penalty points: 24	
AES Total score: (100-24) = 76	

