

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO  
**Sustainable synthesis of samarium molybdate nanoparticles: a simple electrochemical tool for detection of environmental pollutant Metol**

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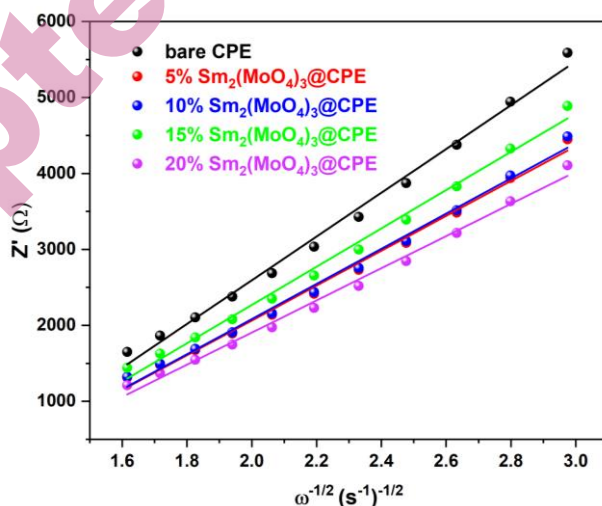


Figure S1. Dependence of real  $Z'$  part of the impedance on the angular frequency for bare CPE, and 5, 10, 15, and 20%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE

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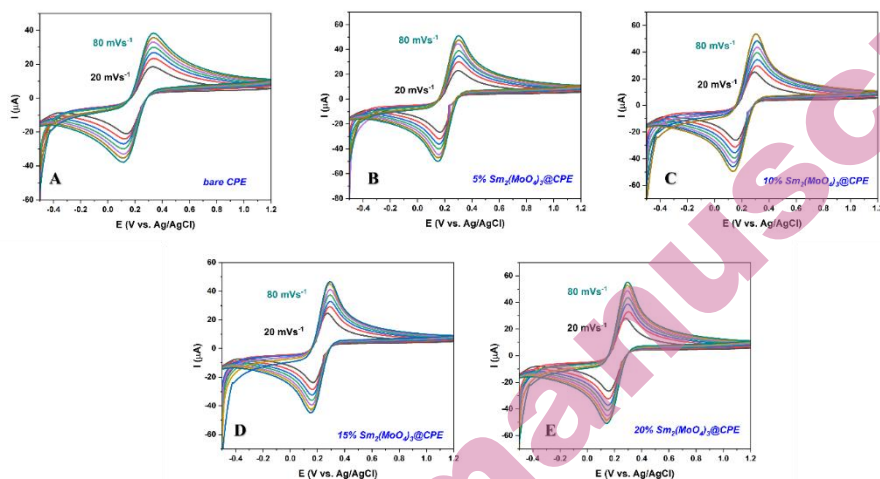


Figure S2. CV curves of (A) bare CPE; (B) 5%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE; (C) 10%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE; (D) 15%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE; (E) 20%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE in 5 mM  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$  and 0.1M KCl solution at different scan rates in a range from 20 to 80  $\text{mVs}^{-1}$ .

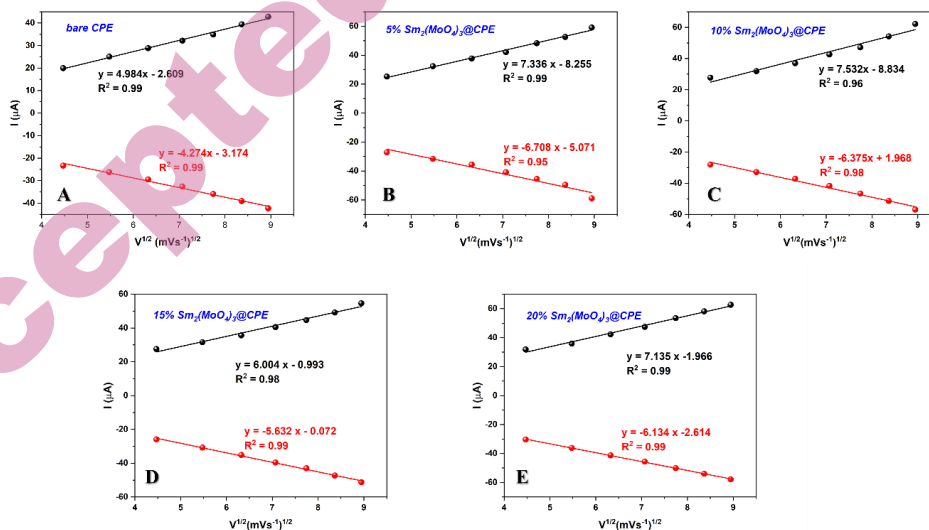


Figure S3. Dependence of redox peak currents on the square root of the scan rate in 5 mM  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$  and 0.1M KCl solution over (A) bare CPE; (B) 5%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE; (C) 10%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE; (D) 15%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE; (E) 20%  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$  modified CPE.

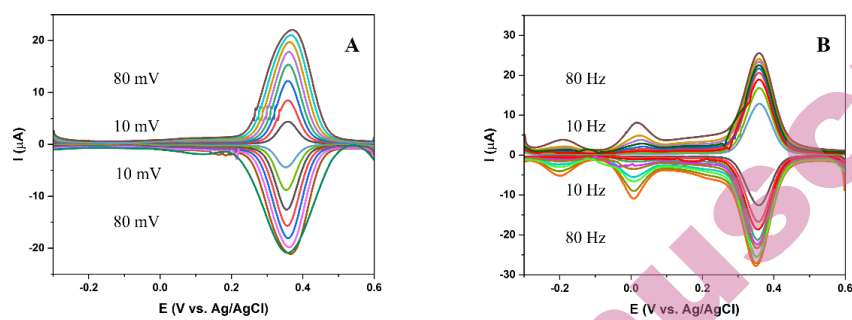


Figure S4. Optimization of working parameters: (A) Amplitude; (B) Frequency for SWV method.

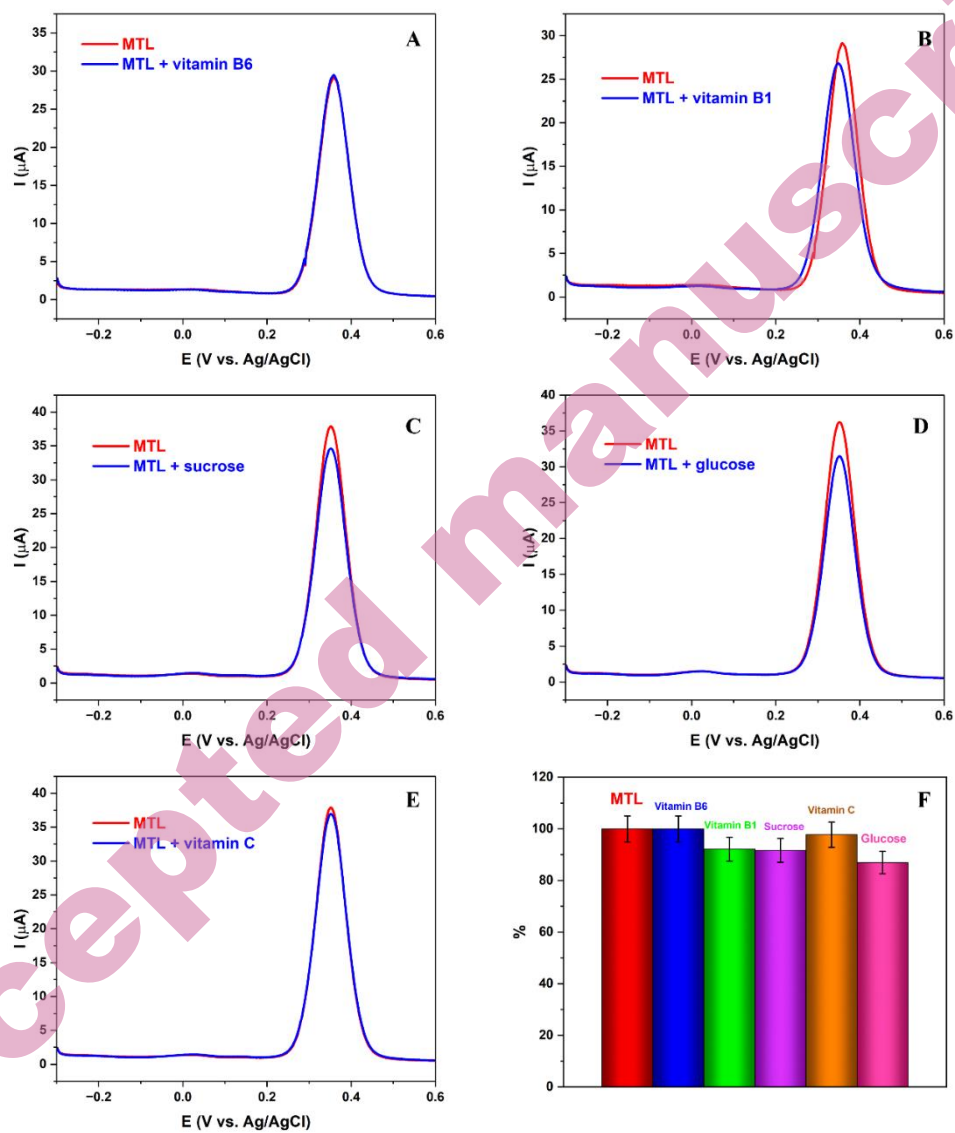


Figure S5. SWV measurements of MTL in the presence of potential interfering species: (A) Vitamin B6; (B) Vitamin B1; (C) Sucrose; (D) Glucose; (E) Vitamin C; (F) Comparison of current peaks between MTL and potential interfering species.

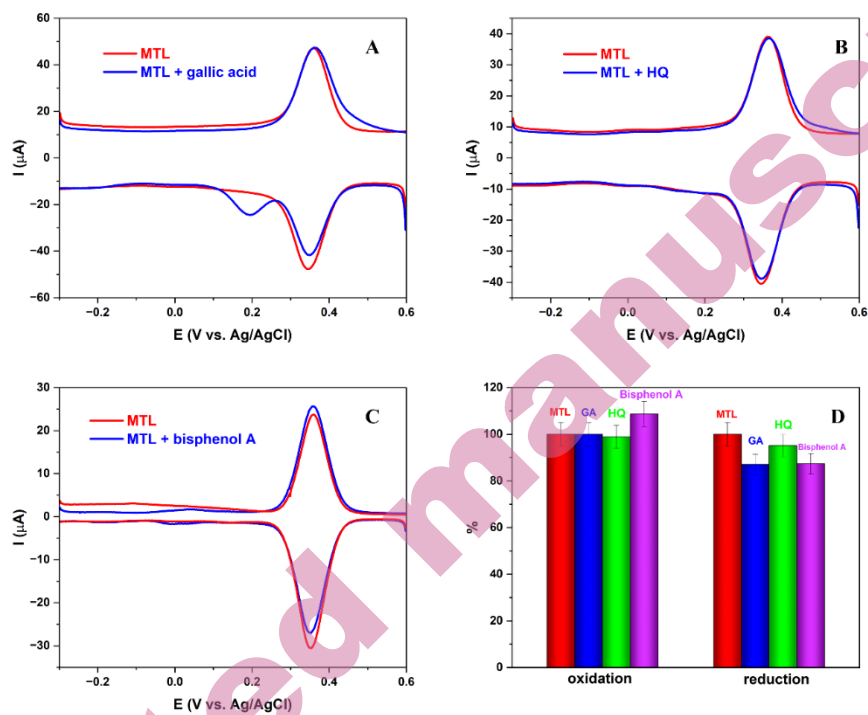


Figure S6. SWV measurements of MTL in the presence of other phenolic compounds (Selectivity study): (A) Gallic acid; (B) Hydroquinone – HQ; (C) Bisphenol A; (D) Comparison of redox current peaks between MTL and other phenolic compounds.

Table S1. Calculated values of electroactive surface area of electrodes (A); resistance (R<sub>ct</sub>), Warburg coefficient ( $\sigma$ ), and diffusion-coefficient (D) for bare CPE and 5,10,15, and 20% modified electrodes.

Electrode	A (cm <sup>2</sup> )	R <sub>ct</sub> ( $\Omega$ )	$\sigma$ ( $\Omega$ cm <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1/2</sup> )	D (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)
bare CPE	0.0151	3647.97	2880.27	7.49E-07
5% Sm <sub>2</sub> (MoO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.0223	313.52	2294.30	5.41E-07
10% Sm <sub>2</sub> (MoO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.0229	430.07	2314.12	5.04E-07
15% Sm <sub>2</sub> (MoO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.0182	285.53	2520.75	6.73E-07
20% Sm <sub>2</sub> (MoO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.0217	367.12	2117.21	6.71E-07

Table S2. Comparison table of electrochemical MTL developed sensor Sm<sub>2</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>/CPE vs previous results

Working electrode	Technique	pH	Linear range ( $\mu$ M)	LOD ( $\mu$ M)	Sensitivity ( $\mu$ A $\cdot\mu$ M <sup>-1</sup> $\cdot$ cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Ref.
MOF@COF	DPV	7	0.1-200 0.01-27; 27	0.03	/	13
Fe@C/CB/SPCE	DPV	7	-142	0.003	12.948	35
CoMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @RGO/SPCE	DPV	7	0.01-137.65	0.05	3.77	2
MoS <sub>2</sub> /SPCE	DPV	7	0.2-1211	0.01	/	8
CuCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /GCE	DPV	7	0.02-1000	0.006	/	6
GdM/RGO/GCE	DPV	7	0.01-1792	0.0039	1.34	36
Co-Pi/PTAA/CFP	DPV	7	0.06-0.8 0.1-100;	0.002	/	37
Sm <sub>2</sub> (MoO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> /CPE	SWV	3	100-300	0.047	80.63	This work