TABLE V. Comparison of the SFODM method with some recent studies on separation and preconcentration of Cd (II) ions reported in literature.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Technique** | **Sample** | **E.F/P.F** | **LOD****(µg L-1)** | **Concentration linear range****(µg L-1)** | **R** |
| CPE-FAAS | Water and food samples | 20 | 0.21 | 10-500 | 21 |
| Coprepitation-FAAS | Real liquid/solid samples | 50 | 0.2 | - | 22 |
| SPE-UV-Vis | Plant and biological samples | - | 0.8 | - | 23 |
| SFODME -FAAS | Water samples | 63 | 0.57 | 2.0 – 400 | 24 |
| SFODME - UV-Vis  | Saffron samples. | - | 0.5 | 1-500  | 25 |
| SFODME- FI-AAS | Water samples | 640 | 0.0079 | 0.08 - 30 | 26 |
| SFODME-GFAAS | Water, hair dye and food samples | 266 | 0.012 | 0.04-30 | This study |

CPE: cloud point extraction

SPE: solid phase extraction

SFODME: solidified floating organic drop microextraction.

GFAAS: graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry

FAAS: flame atomic absorption spectrometry

UV-Vis: ultraviole visible

LOD: limit of detection

E.F: enrichment factor

P.F: preconcentration factor

R: Reference