Supporting Information

In Situ Determination of Bisphenol A in Beverage Using a Molybdenum Selenide/Reduced Graphene Oxide Nanoparticle Composite Modified Glassy Carbon Electrode

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Table S1. Analytical results of BPA in the presence of interfering substances.

Interference	Concentration (mM)	Signal change (%)	RSD[a] (%)
KCl	1.0	-1.23	1.23
NaCl	1.0	+1.26	1.42
$CaCl_2$	1.0	+1.37	2.29
$BaCl_2$	1.0	-2.32	1.61
$CuCl_2$	1.0	+2.71	2.64
$FeCl_3$	1.0	+0.32	1.37
NaOH	1.0	+0.94	2.35
phenol	0.1	-1.89	1.14
bisphenol S	0.1	+2.35	2.47
bispehnol F	0.1	+0.43	1.38
bisphenol B	0.1	+2.33	3.23

[a] The results are the arithmetic means from 3 parallel determination values. The concentrations of BPA, inorganic salts and BPA analogs are 10 μM, 1 mM and 100 μM, respectively. The electrolyte is PBS and the pH is 6.5.

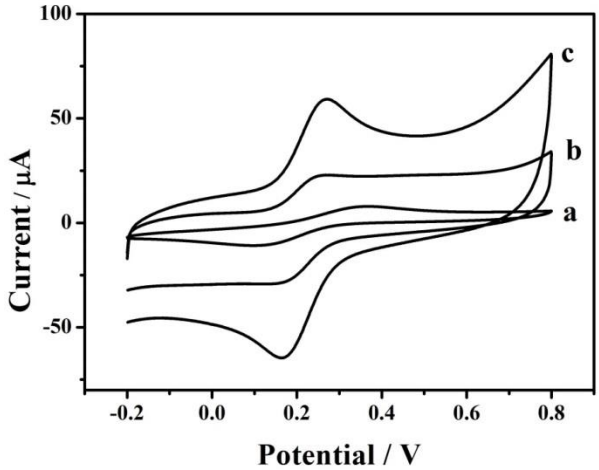

Figure S1. CVs of (a) bare electrode, (b) rGO/GCE and (c) $MoSe_2$/rGO/GCE in 5 mM $[Fe(CN)6]^{3-/4-}$ containing 0.1 M KCl at a scan rate of 100 mV/s.

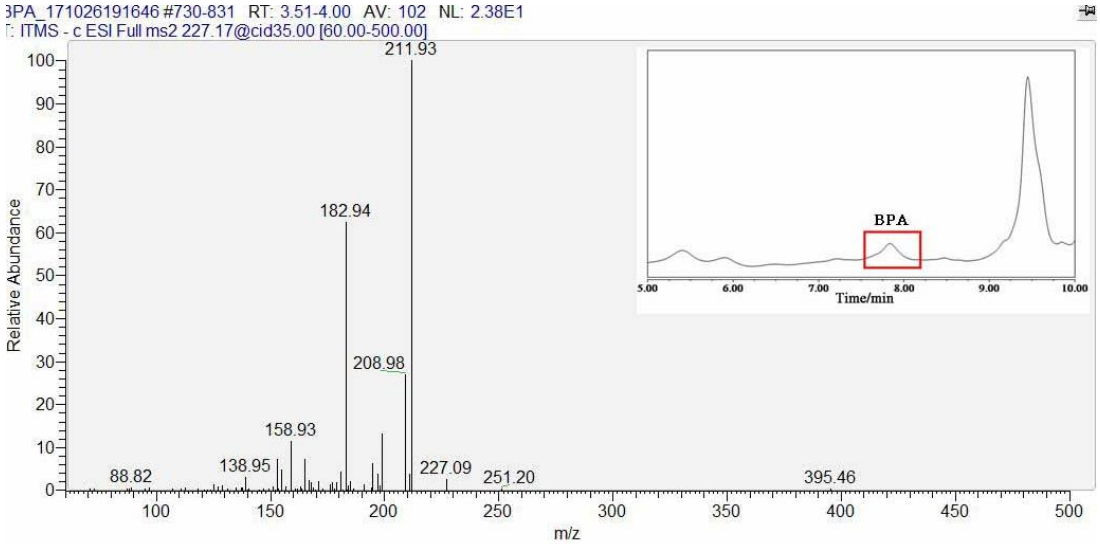

Figure S2. Confirmation of bisphenol A in orange juice by HPLC-LTQ-MS.