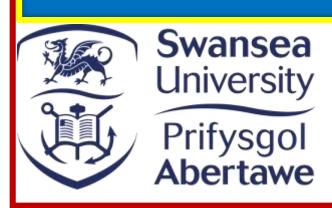
An ultrasensitive Molecularly Imprinted Polymer (MIP) sensor for the facile and rapid detection of Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in water



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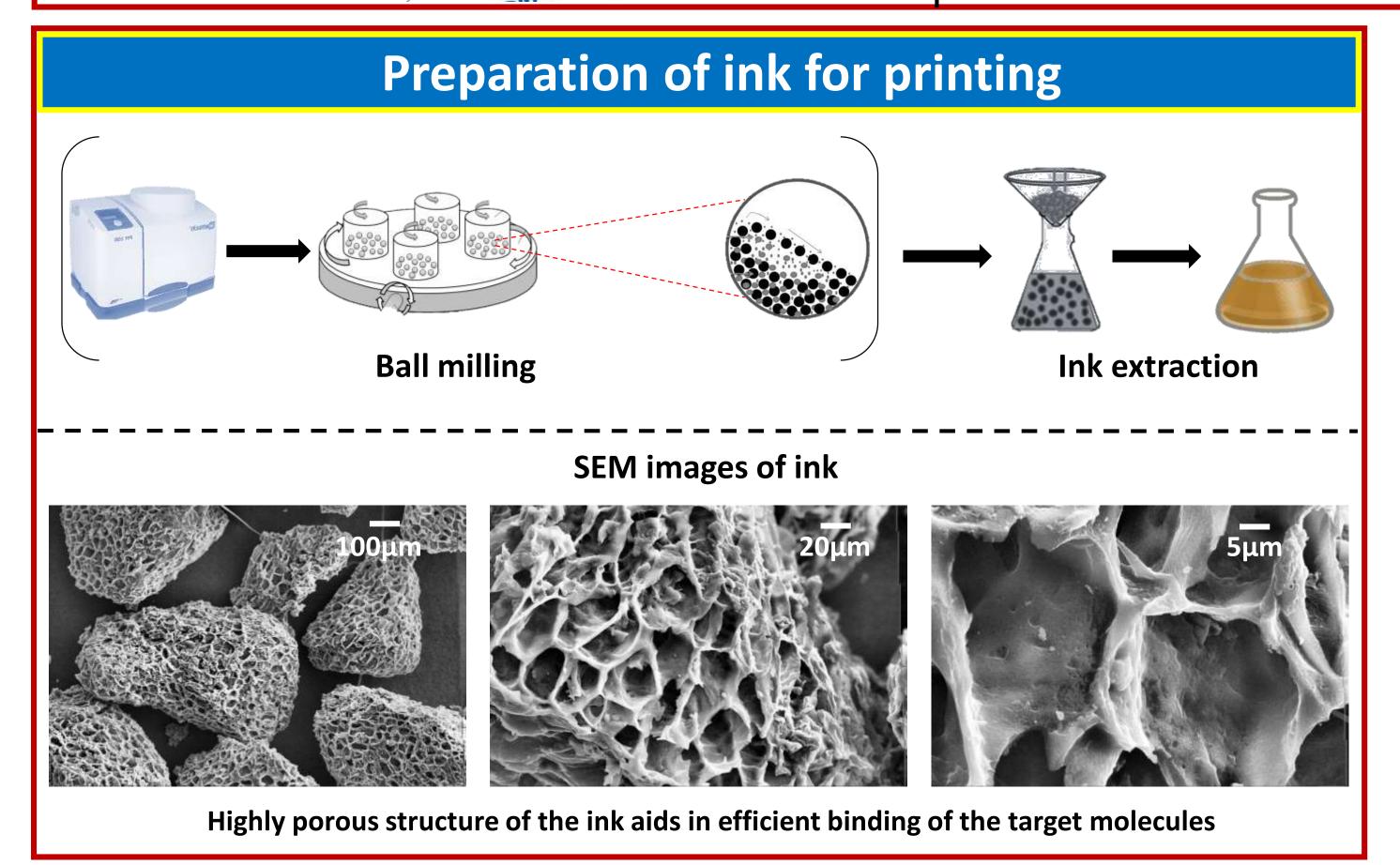
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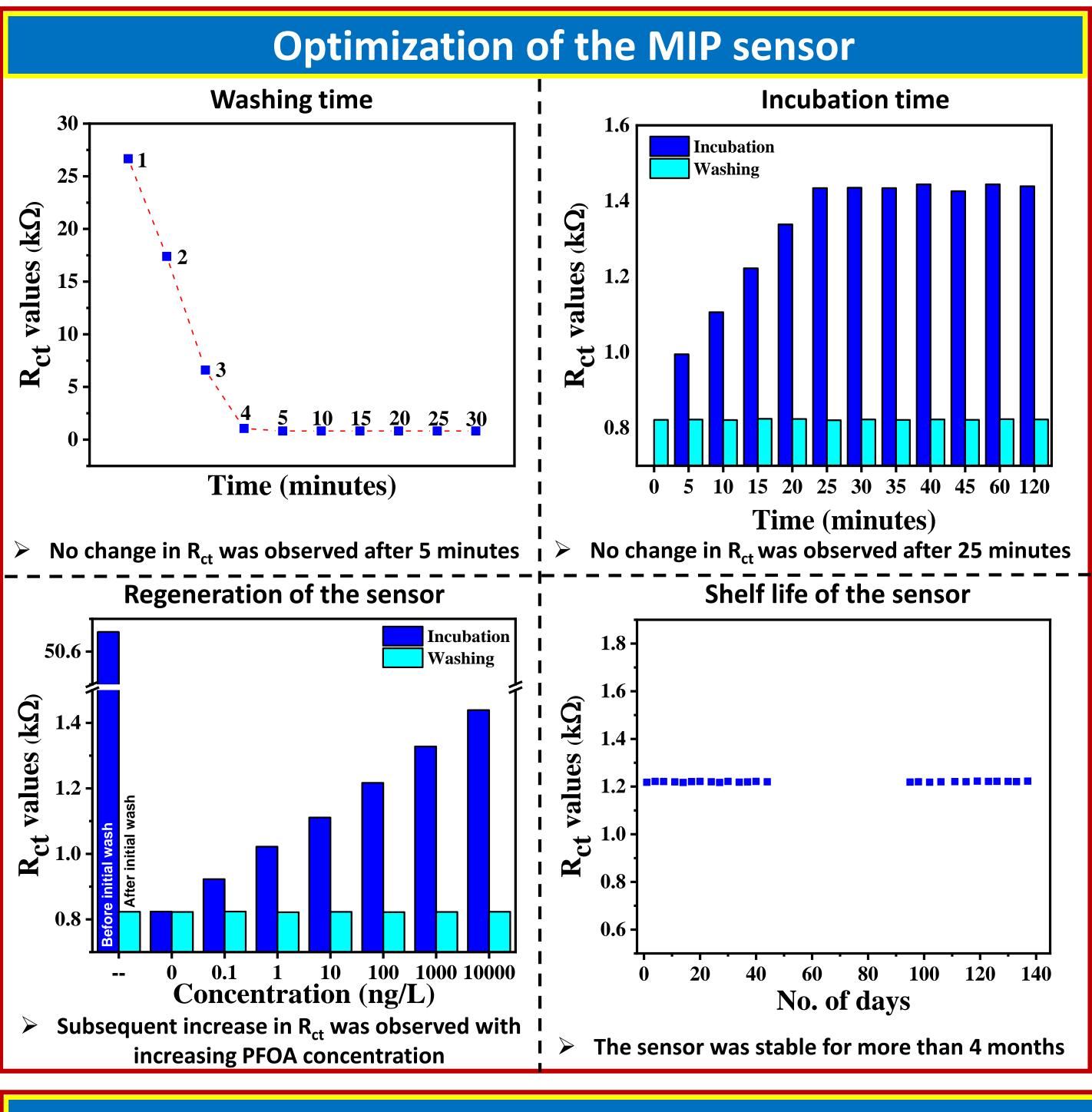


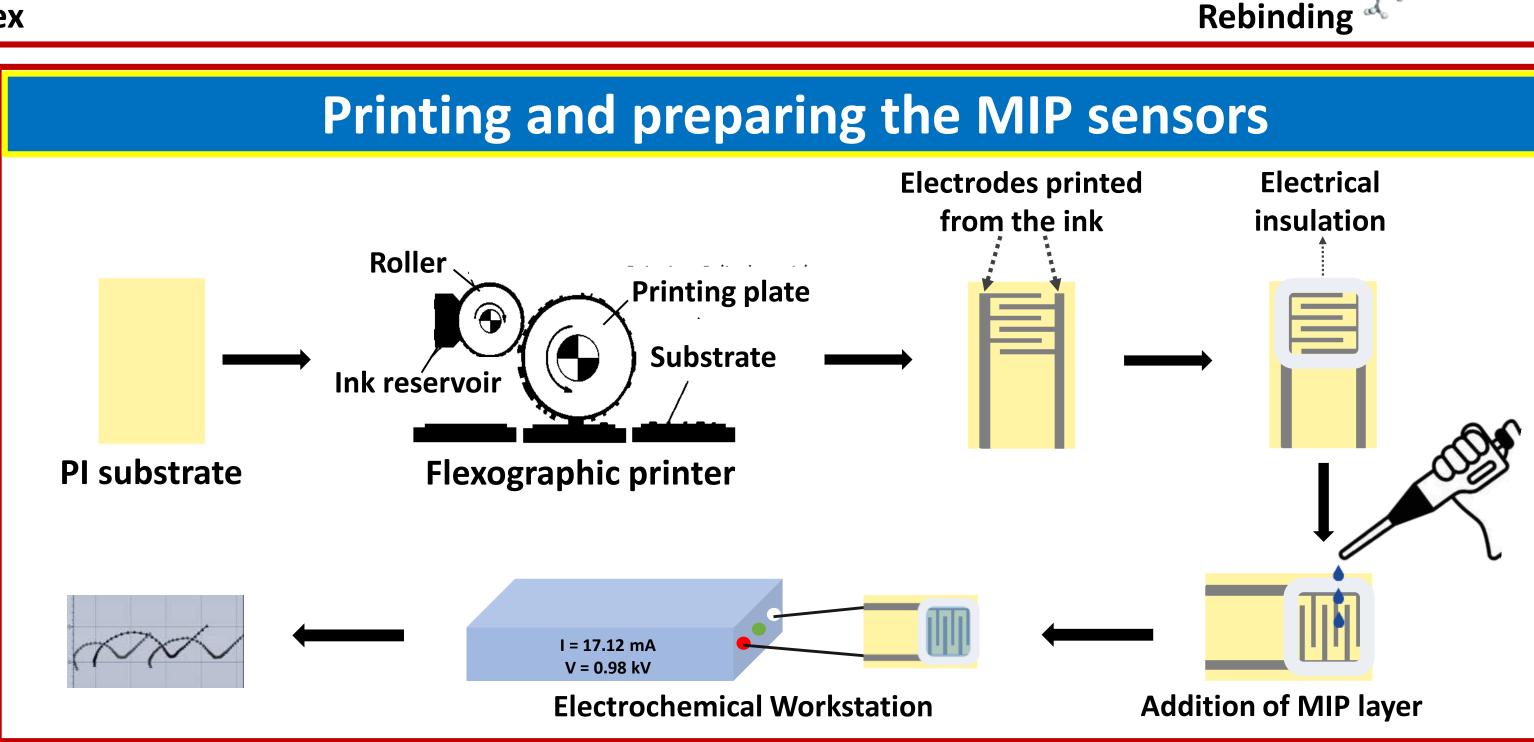
Objective

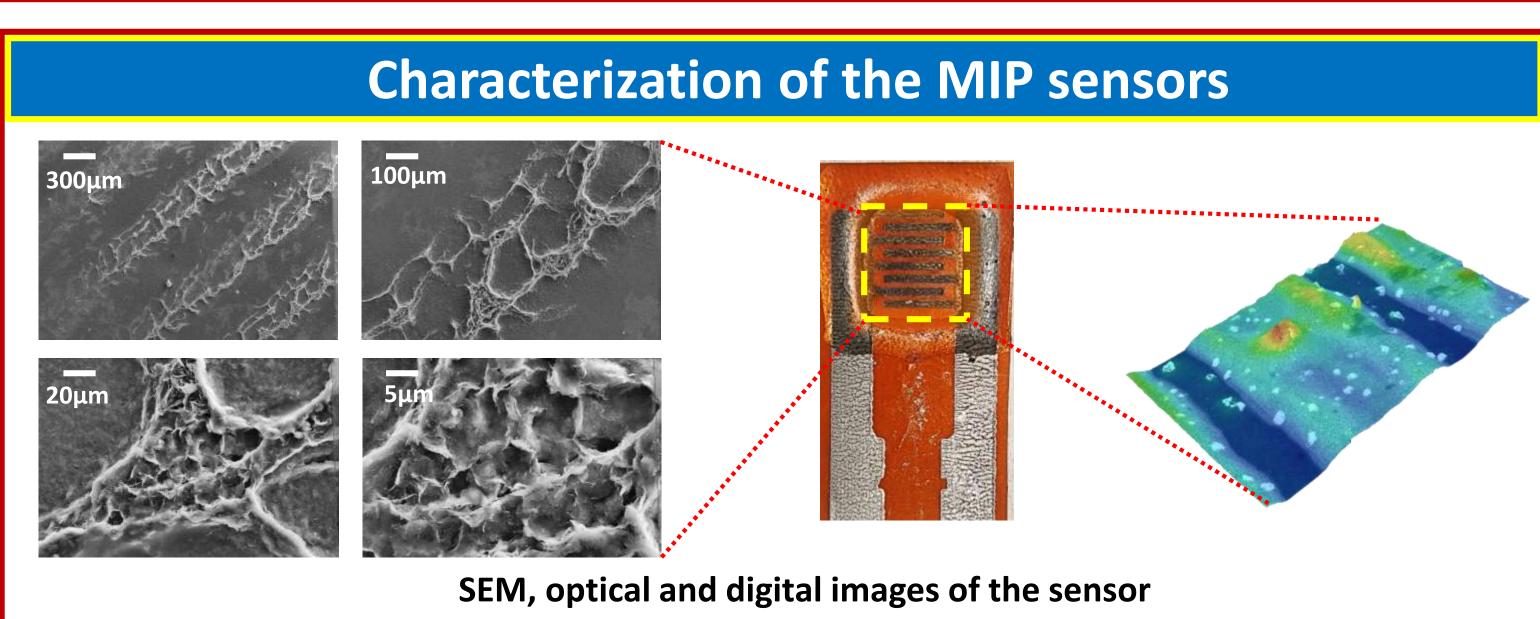
To develop MIP enabled chemo-recognition for ultrasensitive and selective electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) detection of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in water

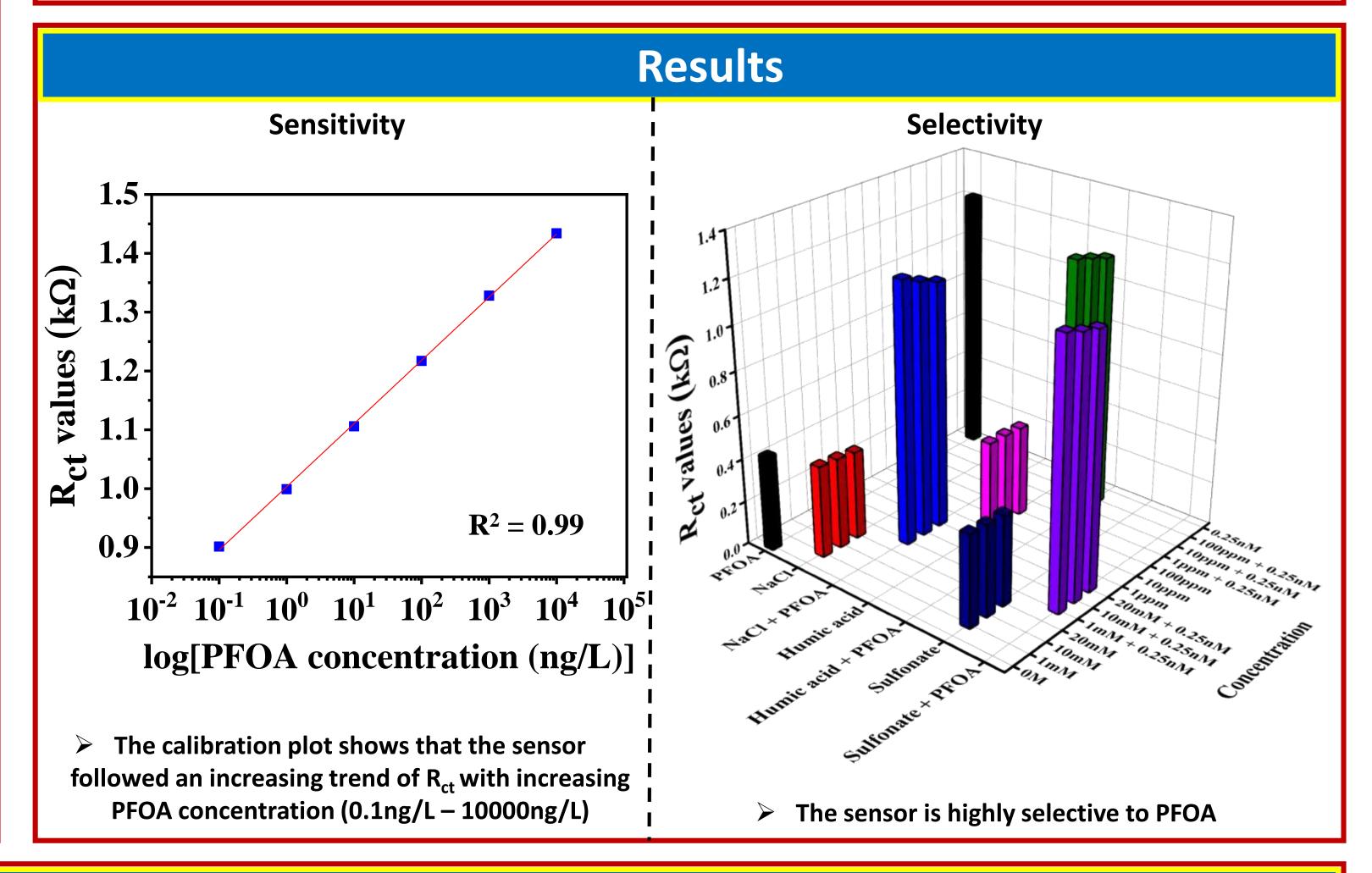
Introduction PFAS are complex group of synthetic chemicals Target molecule: Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) that have been used extensively since 1950s. They are ingredients in various everyday products like sanitation supplies, non-stick protective coatings, Molecularly Imprinted Polymer (MIP) stain repellents, fire fighting foams. They are often referred as 'Forever chemicals' due to their non-degradable C-F bonds^{1,2}. **Template removal Inhalation** Skin MAA contact Self assembly and Ingestion polymer curing **EGDMA Template monomer complex**











References

- 1. Amin, N., Chen, J., He, Q., Schwartz, J. S., & Wu, J. J. (2024). Ultra-sensitive and rapid detection of perfluorooctanesulfonic acid by a capacitive molecularly-imprinted-polymer sensor integrated with AC electrokinetic acceleration. Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical, 420, 136464.
- 2. Parambil, A. M., Priyadarshini, E., Paul, S., Bakandritsos, A., Sharma, V. K., & Zboril, R. (2025). Emerging Nanomaterials for Per-and Polyfluorinated Substances Detection—A Review. Journal of Materials Chemistry A.

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