Supplementary Information

Hollow Core-sheath nanocarbon sphere grown on carbonized silk fabric for self-supported and nonenzymatic glucose sensing

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Figure S1. The crystal structure of HKUST-1.
Figure S2. (a-d) SEM images of Cu-BTC on the silk fabric treated at different reaction temperature, 850°C (a, b) and 1050°C (c, d).

Discussion about XPS spectra of Cu$_2$O NPs@CSs/CSF.

The element and surface electronic state of Cu$_2$O NPs@CSs/CSF were studied by XPS analysis (Figure S3). The high-resolution spectrum shows that the binding energies of Cu 2p$_{1/2}$ and Cu 2p$_{3/2}$ are located at 952.2 and 932.4 eV. However, the peak located at 932.4 eV cannot be directly attributed to Cu$^+$ since the Cu 2p$_{3/2}$ binding energy peaks of metallic copper and Cu$_2$O are very close. Therefore, the two substances cannot be differentiated. However, according to the position of their LMM-2 Auger transition in XPS spectra, characteristic peaks of Cu and Cu$_2$O are assigned to 568 eV and 570 eV, respectively.$^{[1, 2]}$ From the surveyed XPS spectra (Figure S3a), a peak appears at about 570 eV, which demonstrates the existence of Cu$_2$O.
Figure S3. XPS spectra of Cu₂O NPs@CSs/CSF. (a) High-resolution spectrum of Cu. (b) Survey spectrum of Cu₂O NPs@CSs/CSF, indicating the presence of Cu₂O.

Discussion about EIS of Cu₂O NPs@CSs/CSF.

The EIS was implemented by CHI 760E electrochemical workstation with a three-electrode system. The EIS generally comprises a semicircular part and a linear part. The semicircular part at higher frequencies refers to the electron transfer limited process, and the diameter is attributable to the electron transfer resistance (Rct), which reflects the conductivity of composites. The linear part at lower frequencies is assigned to the diffusion process. From the Nyquist plot (Figure S4), the Cu₂O NPs@CSs/CSF electrode possesses a low resistance, indicating its good conductivity.

Figure S4. Nyquist plot of Cu₂O NPs@CSs/CSF electrode in 0.1M KCl electrolyte solution containing 0.01M Fe(CN)₆³⁻/⁴⁻. Scan rate: 50mVs⁻¹.
Figure S5. TGA curve of HKUST-1 in N\textsubscript{2} atmosphere.

Figure S6. (a) XRD patterns of HKUST-1. (b) XRD patterns of CSF and Cu\textsubscript{2}O NPs@CSs/CSF.

Figure S7. Amperometric response of different Cu\textsubscript{2}O NPs@CSs/CS electrodes to the successive injection of 500 µM glucose after bending test.
Figure S8. SEM images of Cu$_2$O NPs@CSs/CSF before bending and after bending. (a-b) SEM images of Cu$_2$O NPs@CSs/CSF before bending. (c-d) SEM images of Cu$_2$O NPs@CSs/CSF after bending.

Figure S9. Amperometric response of different Cu$_2$O NPs@CSs/CS electrodes to the successive injection of 500 µM glucose for the long term stability measurement.
Figure S10. Glucose tests in serum based on standard addition method for the Cu₂O NPs@CSs/CSF Electrode.

References
