## **Supporting Information**

## NiCo-Embedded in Hierarchically Structured N-Doped Carbon Nanoplates for Efficiently Electrochemical Determination of Ascorbic acid, Dopamine, and Uric Acid

Xianglan Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Wenfu Yan,<sup>b</sup> Jianan Zhang,<sup>\*,a,c</sup> Yuanyuan Li,<sup>a</sup> Wanyu Tang,<sup>a</sup> Qun Xu<sup>\*,a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Materials Science and Engineering, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, People's Republic of China

<sup>b</sup>State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, People's Republic of China

<sup>c</sup>Key Laboratory of Advanced Energy Materials Chemistry (Ministry of Education), Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, People's Republic of China

\*Corresponding author E-mails: <u>qunxu@zzu.edu.cn</u> (Qun Xu) and <u>zjn@zzu.edu.cn</u> (Jianan Zhang)



Figure S1. (A) SEM and (B) TEM images of NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> sheets. (C) XRD pattern of NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> sheets.



Figure S2. SEM and TEM images of NiCo-NPs-in-N/C nanoplates



Figure S3. Large-magnified TEM images of NiCo-NPs-in-N/C.



Figure S4. TEM images of NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PANI core-shell nanoplates carbonization at different temperature: (A) 350, (B) 550, (C) 750, and (D) 950 °C.



**Figure S5.** N1S spectrum of NiCo-NPs-in-N/C at different temperature: (A) 350, (B) 550, (C) 750, and (D) 950 °C.



Figure S6. (A) SEM and (B) TEM images of graphene@N/C structure.



**Figure S7**. CVs at the NiCo-NPs-in-N/C electrode in 0.1 M PBS (PH 7.0) (A) containing 1.0 mM UA at different scan rate from 5 to 500 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and (B) plots of  $I_{\text{peak}}$  vs. scan rate, (C) containing 1.0 mM DA at different scan rate from 5 to 500 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and (D) plots of  $I_{\text{peak}}$  vs. scan rate, (E) containing 1.0 mM AA at different scan rate from 5 to 500 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and (F) plots of  $I_{\text{peak}}$  vs scan rate.

**Table S1** Comparison of the analytical performance of the different catalysts for thesimultaneous determination of AA, DA and UA.

Electrode materials	Linear range (µM)			Detection limit (µM)			References
	AA	DA	UA	AA	DA	UA	
Multi walled carbon nanotube modified carbon-ceramic electrode	15-800	0.5–100	0.55–90	7.71	0.310	0.420	1
3DGF/ZnO NWAs	0.5-40	0.5-40	5-80	0.5	0.5	5	2
Cu nanoparticles-poly (sulfonazo III)	0.30-730	0.02-65	0.25-107	0.15	0.01	0.1	3
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /r-GO	160-7200	0.4-3.5	4-20	20	0.08	0.5	4
Hollow nitrogen-doped carbon microspheres	100-1000	5-70	3-30	0.910	0.020	0.040	5
Nitrogen doped graphene	5-1300	0.5-170	0.1-20	2.20	0.25	0.045	6
Nitrogen doped porous carbon nanopolyhedra	80-2000	0.5-30	4-50	0.740	0.011	0.021	7
Templated nanoporous carbons	80-1400	0.4-60	10-70	0.012	4.03	0.605	8
NiCo-NPs-in-N/C	50-1500	0.5-900	10-500	0.091	0.080	0.014	This work

**Table**S2Determination of AA, DA and UA in samples.

Samples	Added (mM)	Found (mM)	Recovery (%)	RSD (%) <sub>n=5</sub>
AA	1.0	0.987	98.7	2.8
DA	0.05	0.0512	102.4	3.1
UA	0.1	0.102	102	3.3

## References

- 1 B. Habibi and M.H. Poumaghi-Azar, *Electrochem. Acta*, 2010, **55**, 5492.
- 2 H. Y. Yue, S. Huang, J. Chang, C. Heo, F. Yao, S. Adhikari, F. Gunes, L. C. Liu, T. H. Lee, E. S. Oh, B. Li, J. J.

Zhang, T. Q. Huy, N. V. Luan and Y. H. Lee, ACS Nano, 2014, 8, 1639.

- 3 L. Zhang, W. J. Yuan and B. Q. Hou, J. Electroanal. Chem., 2013, 689, 135.
- 4 H. Teymourian, A. Salimi and S. Khezrian, *Biosens. Bioelectron.*, 2013, 49, 1.
- 5 C. H. Xiao, X. C. Chu, Y. Yang, X. Li, X. H. Zhang and J. H. Chen, Biosens. Bioelectron., 2011, 26, 2934.
- 6 Z. H. Sheng, X. Q. Zheng, J. Y. Xu, W. J. Bao, F. B. Wang and X. H. Xia, Biosens. Bioelectron., 2012, 34, 125.
- 7 P. Gai, H. Zhang, Y. Zhang, W. Liu, G. Zhu, X. Zhang and J. Chen, J. Mater. Chem. B, 2013, 1, 2742.
- 8 S. Zhou, H. Shi, X. Feng, K. Xue and W. Song, *Biosens. Bioelectron.*, 2013, 42, 163.