Supplementary information

Electrodeposition of ZnCo₂O₄ nanoparticles for biosensing applications Kusha Kumar Naik,^a and Chandra Sekhar Rout,^{*a}

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Fig. S1 XRD of ZnCo₂O₄ nanoparticles before calcination.



Fig. S2 Raman spectrum of ZnCo₂O₄ nanoparticles.



Fig. S3 (a) CVs of ZnCo₂O₄ nanoparticles in 0.1 M potassium buffer solution (PBS) having pH 7.4 with different concentration of glucose (concentration of glucose varies from 100 μ M to 1000 μ M, (b) CVs at different scan rates in the presence of 100 μ M glucose concentration, (c) Chrono-amperometric response of ZnCo₂O₄ nanoparticles with successive addition of glucose molecules (We did not observe much change due to low sensitivity in PBS).



Fig. S4 (a) CVs of ZnCo₂O₄ nanoparticles in 0.1 M potassium buffer solution (PBS) having pH 7.4 at different concentration of dopamine (concentration of dopamine varies from 100 μ M to 1000 μ M, (b) CVs at different scan rates in the presence of 100 μ M dopamine concentration, (c) Chrono-amperometric response of ZnCo₂O₄ nanoparticles with successive addition of dopamine molecules and (d) Calibration graph.



Fig. S5 (a) CVs of 5000 cycles of $ZnCo_2O_4$ in the presence of 100 μ M glucose molecules in 0.1 M of NaOH solution and (b) CVs of 5000 cycles of $ZnCo_2O_4$ in the presence of 100 μ M dopamine molecules in 0.1 M of NaOH solution.



Fig. S5 (a) and (b) the CVs of $ZnCo_2O_4$ in the presence of 100 μ M glucose molecules in 0.1 M of NaOH solution at 8 mV/s and 100 mV/s scan rates, (c) and (d) the CVs of $ZnCo_2O_4$ in

the presence of 100 μM dopamine molecules in 0.1 M of NaOH solution at 8 mV/s and 100 mV/s scan rates respectively.