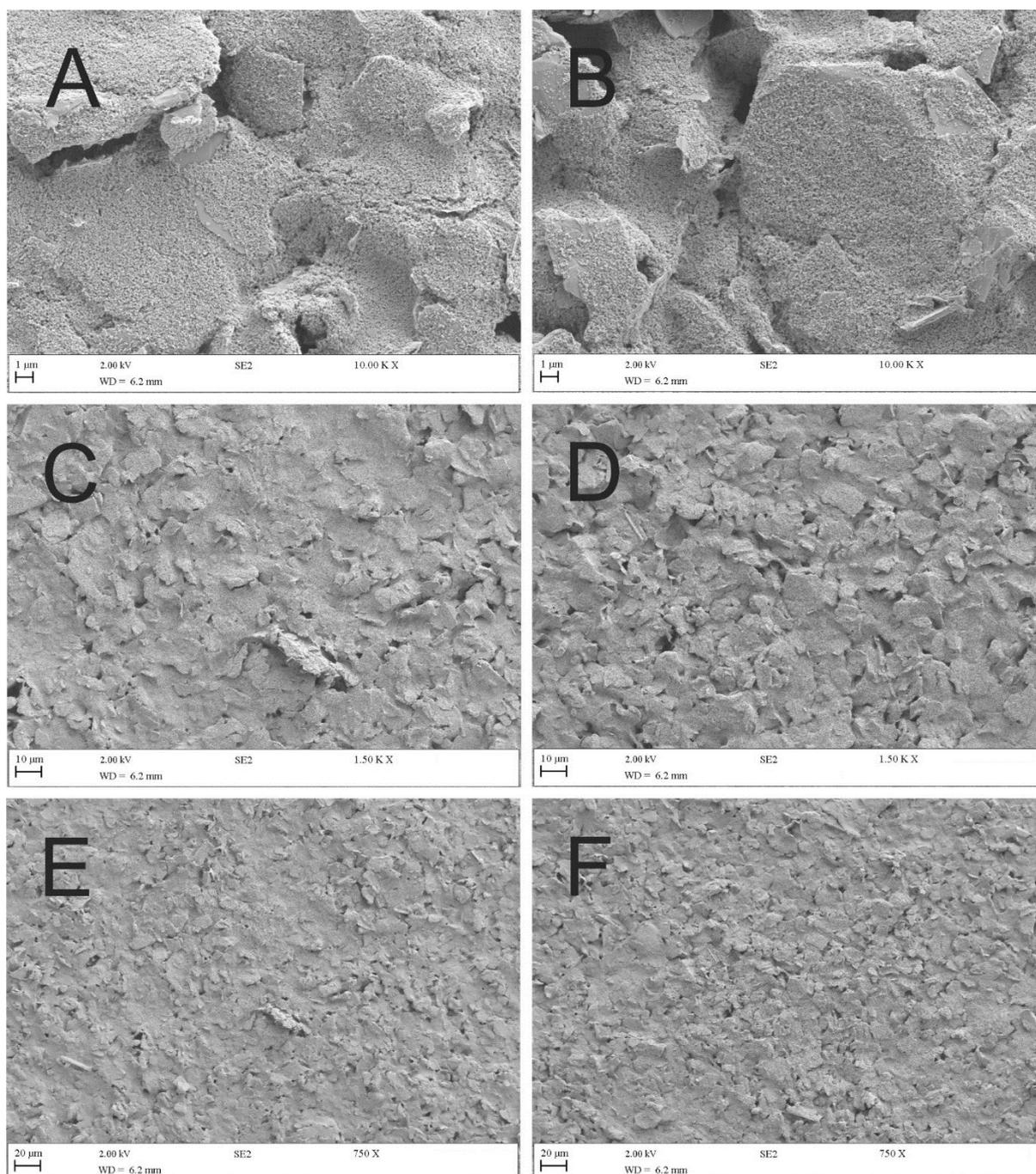


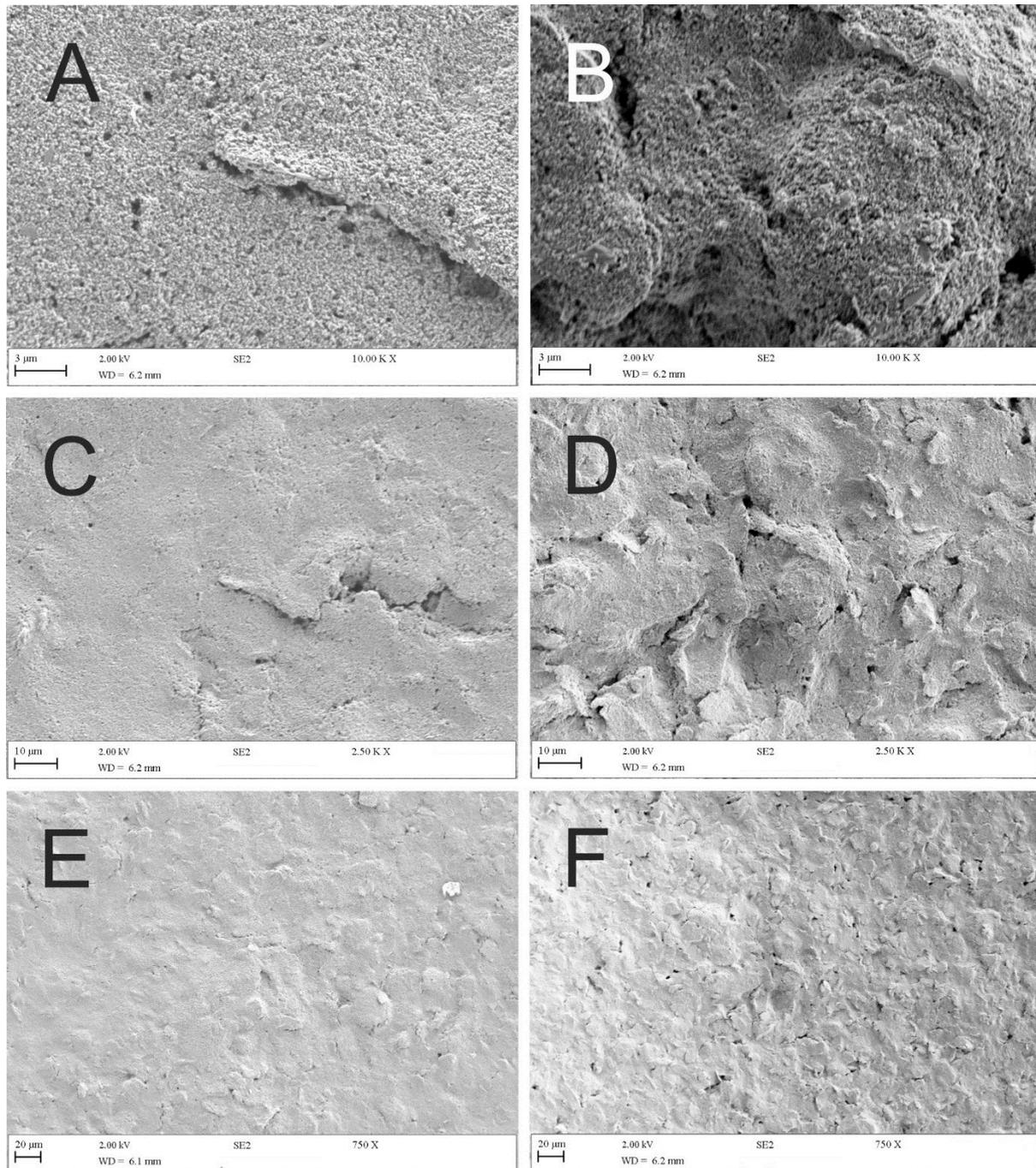
Electronic Supporting Information: Can solvent induced surface modifications applied to screen-printed platforms enhance their electroanalytical performance?

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ESI Figure 1: SEM images of bare (A, C, E) and modified ESPEs (B, D, F) at magnifications of 10,000x (A, B), 1,500x (C, D) and 750x (E, F). The modified electrodes were immersed within DMF for 10 minutes and cured at 100 °C for 30 minutes.



ESI Figure 2: SEM images of BSPE (A, C, E) and MSPEs (B, D, F) at magnifications of 10,000x (A, B), 2,500x (C, D) and 750x (E, F). Note that these were not treated to steps (i) and (ii) as identified in the main paper.



ESI Figure 3: Image highlighting the effect of DMF modification (20-minutes immersion, not cured) upon a BSPE. Note that the working electrode (WE) is absent and the graphitic material that constituted the working electrode is floating in the DMF solution.



ESI Figure 4: Replicates of DMF (20 min-immersion time) modification followed by curing at 40 °C for 30 minutes. Voltammograms obtained in 1mM hexaammineruthenium (III) chloride / 0.1 M KCl. The modification was limited to the working electrode. This graph shows the irreproducible modification of the ESPEs and the poor electrochemistry obtained when step (ii) was performed at relatively low temperatures and for short times, compared with the unmodified ESPEs (black line). Scan rate: 50 mV s⁻¹.

