Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

Supporting Information of

A novel δ -MnO₂ with carbon nanotubes nanocomposites as enzyme-free sensor for

hydrogen peroxide electrosensing

Halima Begum, Mohammad Shamsuddin Ahmed, Seungwon Jeon*

Department of chemistry and institute of basic science, Chonnam National University, Gwangju

500-757, Republic of Korea. Tel.: +82 62 530 0064; fax: +82 62 530 3389.

*Corresponding author: swjeon3380@naver.com



Figure S1: Distribution of carbon species obtained from the C1s peaks by XPS.



Figure S2: Plot of 1 mM H_2O_2 current response vs. δ -MnO₂/CNTs ink loading (μ L) onto GCE

by CVs in Ar-saturated 0.1 M PBS at 50 mV s⁻¹ scan rate.



Figure S3: Scan rate dependent CVs recorded in Ar-saturated 0.1 M PBS at pH 7.4 on δ -MnO₂/CNTs/GCE at 10 to 150 mV s⁻¹ scan rates.



Figure S4: Amperometric response on δ -MnO₂/CNTs/GCE upon addition of 2 mM H₂O₂ in Arsaturated 0.1 M PBS at different applied potentials for applied potential optimization.



Figure S5: Enlarged amperometric response on δ -MnO₂/CNT/GCE upon addition H₂O₂ in 0.1 M PBS at an applied potential of -0.3 V at cited time range.



Figure S6: The stability and reproducibility of δ -MnO₂/CNT/GCE by CVs response in Arsaturated 0.1 M PBS with 1 mM H₂O₂ at a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹; inset: the reproducibility of seven different modified electrodes.



Figure S7: CVs response for real sample analysis on δ -MnO₂/CNT/GCE in Ar-saturated 0.1 M PBS (a), 0.1 M PBS + Tomato sauce (TS) (b), and 0.1 M PBS + Tap water (TW) (c) with the subsequent addition of 1, 2, 3, 4 mM H₂O₂ at a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹.