Fe doped CeO₂ nanorods for enhanced peroxidase-like activity and their application towards glucose detection

Deshetti Jampaiah,[†] T. Srinivasa Reddy,[†] Ahmad Esmaielzadeh Kandjani, P. R. Selvakannan, Ylias M. Sabri, Victoria Coyle, Ravi Shukla, and Suresh K. Bhargava*

Centre for Advanced Materials & Industrial Chemistry (CAMIC), School of Applied Sciences, RMIT University, GPO BOX 2476, Melbourne–3001, Australia.

Corresponding author*

E-mail: suresh.bhargava@rmit.edu.in; Tel: +61 3 9925 3365

Table S1

Catalyst	Content of Fe%
CeO ₂	0
3FeCe	2.91
6FeCe	5.92
9FeCe	8.61
12FeCe	11.77

The content of Fe values of pure CeO_2 and Fe^{3+} -doped CeO_2 nanorods catalysts.



Fig. S1 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of CeO₂, 3Fe/CeO₂, 6Fe/CeO₂, 9Fe/CeO₂, and 12Fe/CeO₂ NRs catalysts



Fig. S2 Fe 2p XPS spectra of CeO₂, 3Fe/CeO₂, 6Fe/CeO₂, 9Fe/CeO₂, and 12Fe/CeO₂ NRs catalysts.



Fig. S3 The absorbance spectra of TMB in a different reaction systems after 10 min. incubation at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.



Fig. S4 Raman spectra of $6Fe/CeO_2$ NRs (a) H_2O_2 (b) H_2O_2+TMB treatment. Experimental section: 0.1 mL of H_2O_2 (25–28 wt %) was added into 1 g/L aqueous suspension of $6Fe/CeO_2$ NRs catalyst (50 mL) and then stirred vigorously for 1 h. After that, $6Fe/CeO_2$ NRs catalyst powders were collected by centrifugation and washed thoroughly with H_2O to obtain samples with H_2O_2 treatment.