

Facile synthesis of perovskite-type NdNiO₃ nanoparticles for effective electrochemical non-enzymatic glucose biosensor

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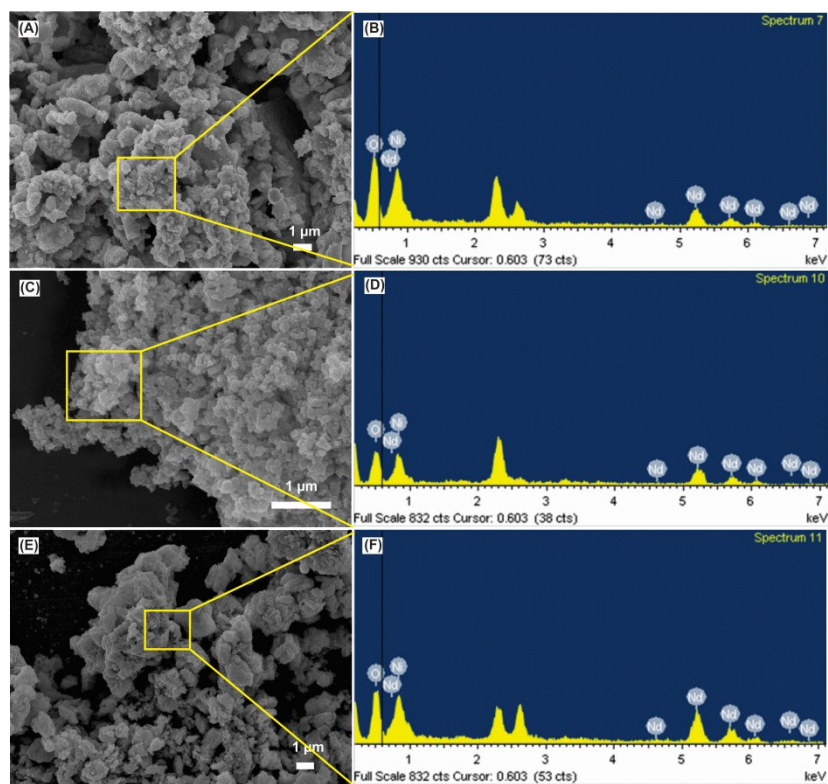


Figure S1 FE-SEM affiliated EDX spectra for corresponding samples (A, B) NaNiO₃-1, (C, D) NaNiO₃-2 and (E, F) NaNiO₃-3.

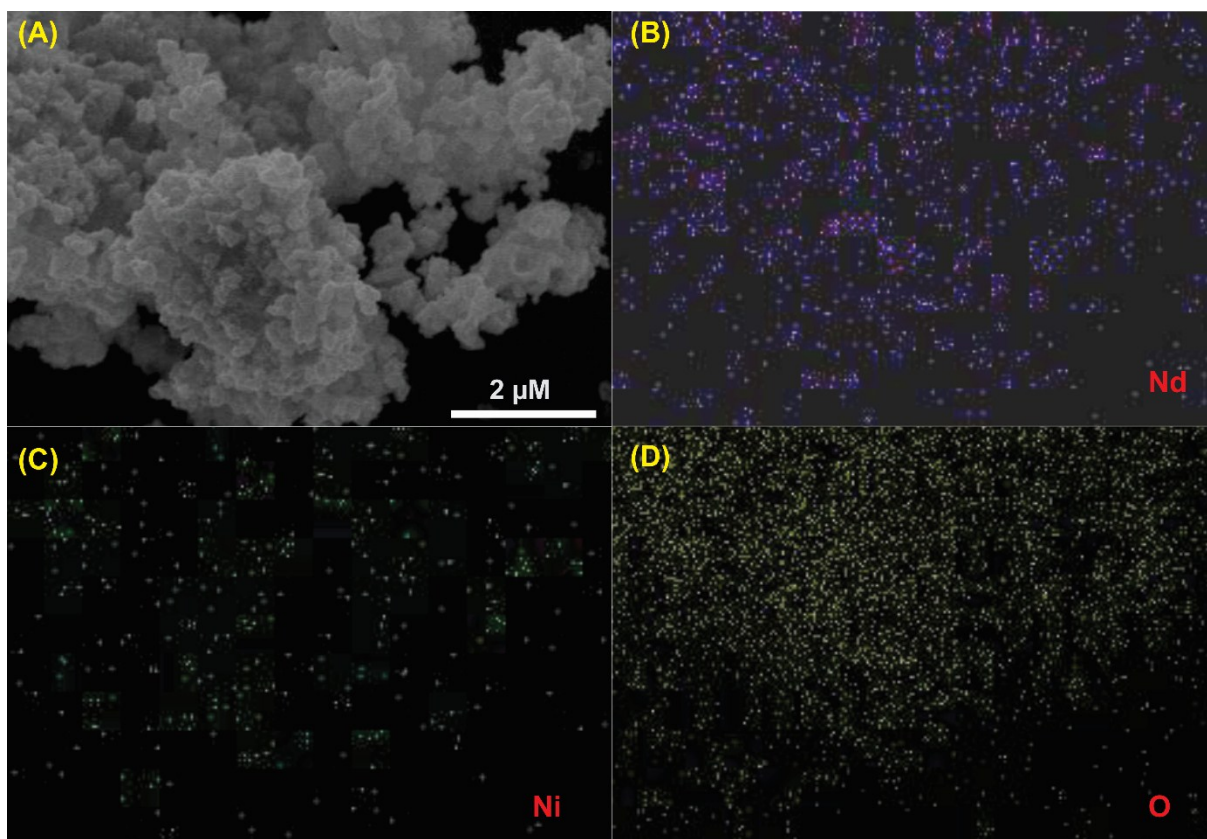


Figure S2 FE-SEM images of NdNiO₃-2 (A), elemental mapping display of the Nd (B), Ni (C) and O (D).

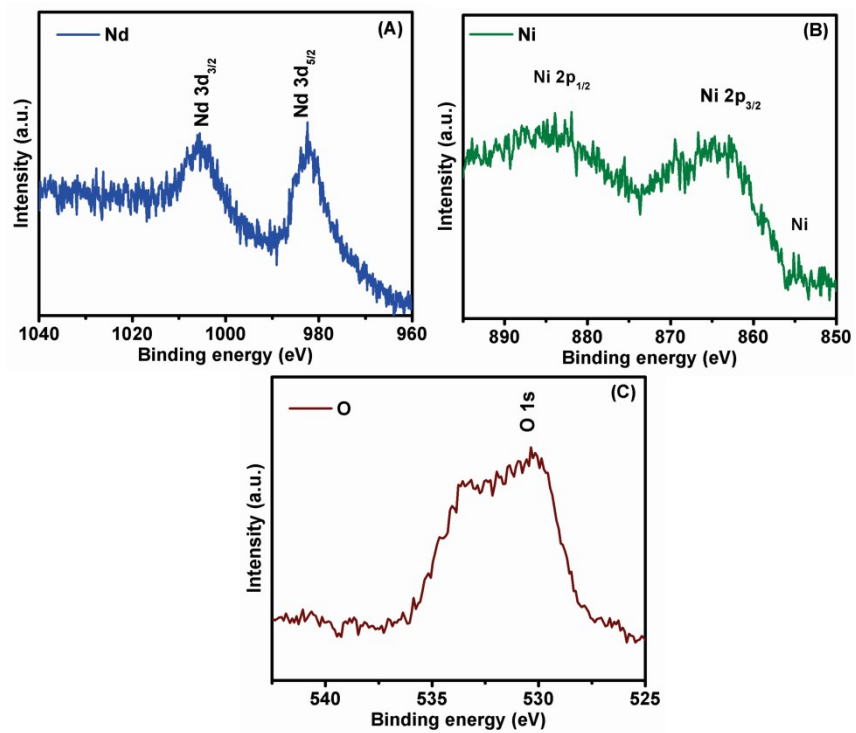


Figure S3 (A) core-level spectra of Nd state. (B) core-level spectra of the Ni^{3+} state. (C) core-level spectra of O1s state.

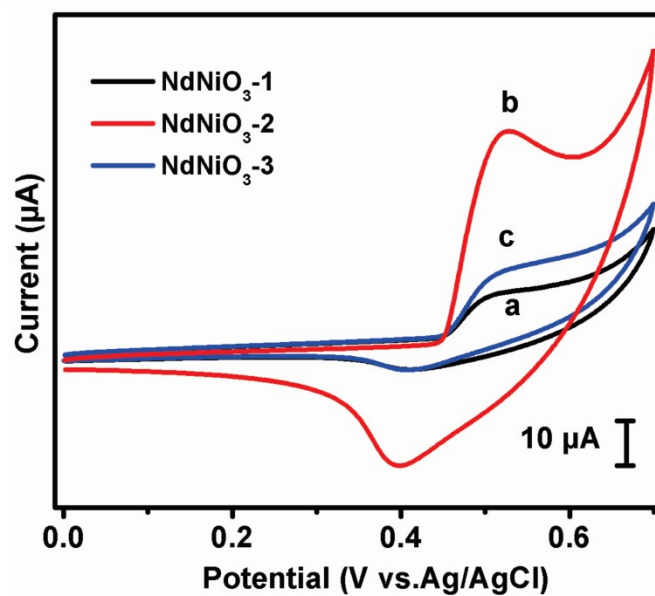


Figure S4 Capacitive current of NdNiO₃-1/GCE (a), NdNiO₃-2/GCE (b) and NdNiO₃-3/GCE (c) in N₂ standard 0.1 M NaOH at a scan rate of 50 mVs⁻¹.

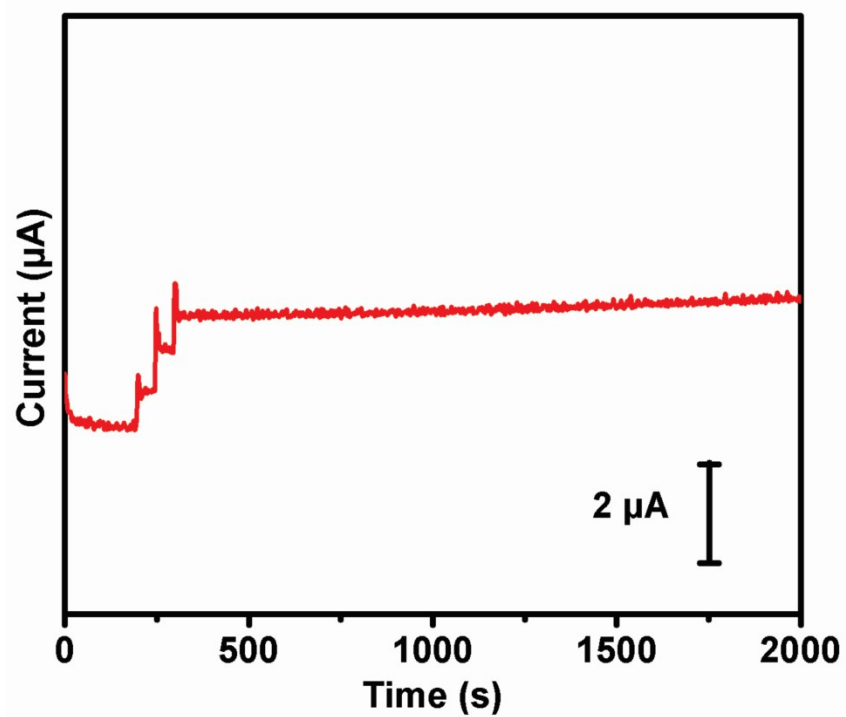


Figure S5 Amperometry profiles of stability tested in the presences of glucose. Electrolyte: 0.1 M NaOH aqueous solution; rpm: 1200; applied potential: +0.54 V.]

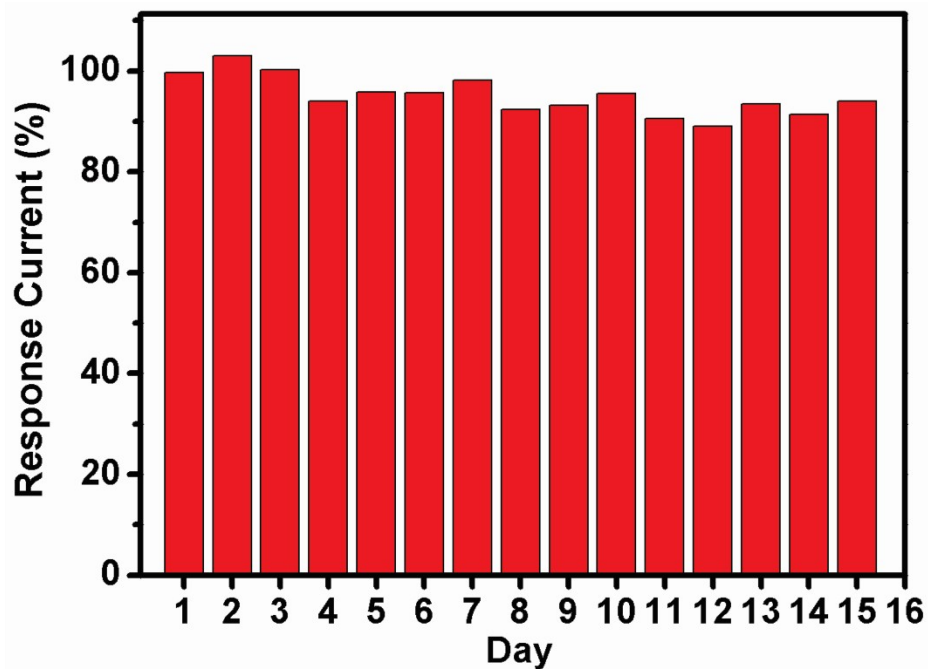


Figure S6 The storage stability studies of 15 days for the CV curve to the corresponding response current (%) vs. days.

Table S1. Determination of glucose in serum sample using Amperometric.

Real samples	Analyte	Added (μM)	Found (μM)	Recovery (%)
Human serum	Glucose	10	-	-
		100	101.37	101.37
		30	-	-
		200	203.48	101.74
		50	-	-
		300	306.05	102.02