

## Electronic Supporting Information

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### **Crystal Defect Induced Facet Dependent Electrocatalytic Activity of 3D Gold Nanoflower towards the Selective Nanomolar (*nM*) Detection of Ascorbic Acid**

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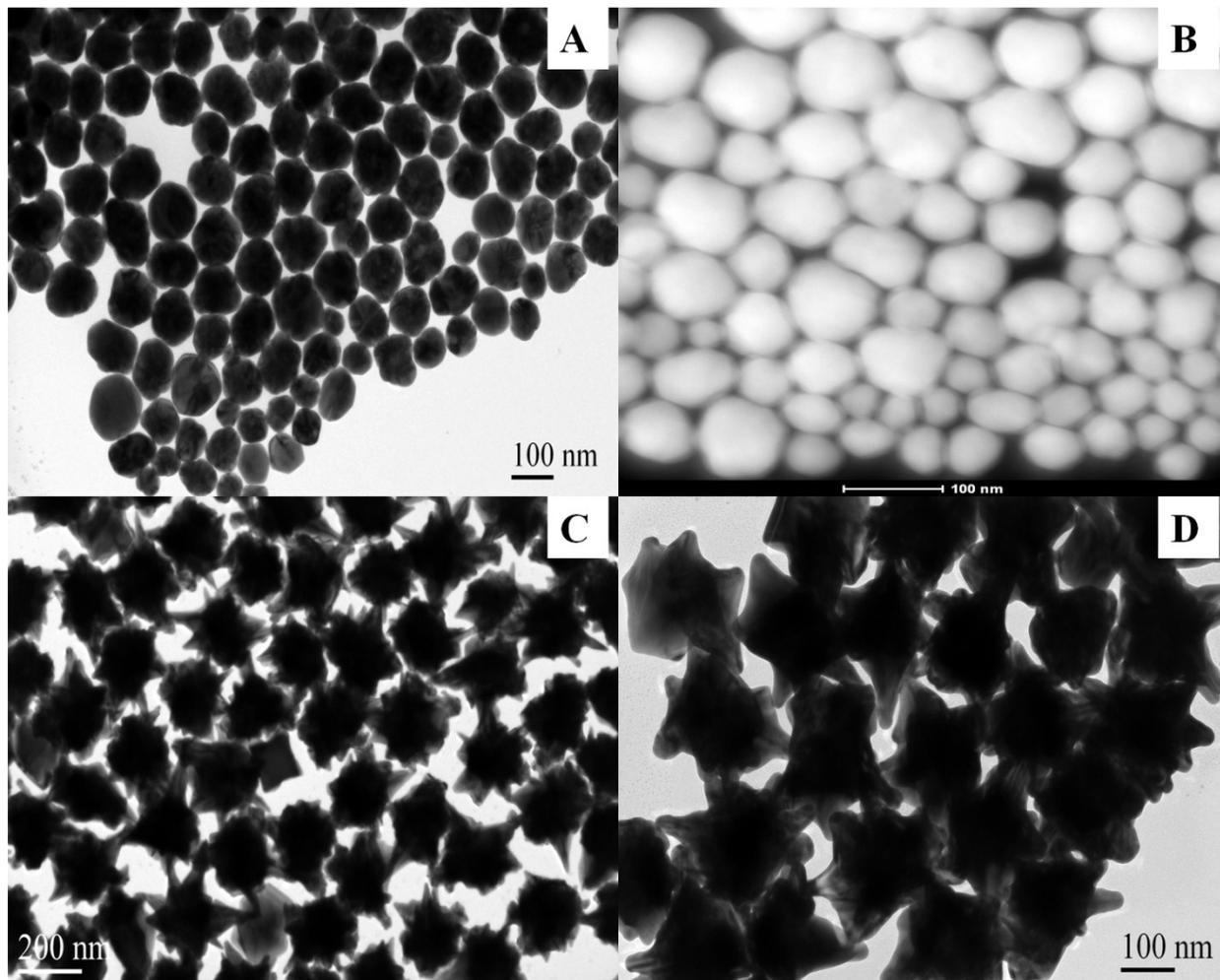
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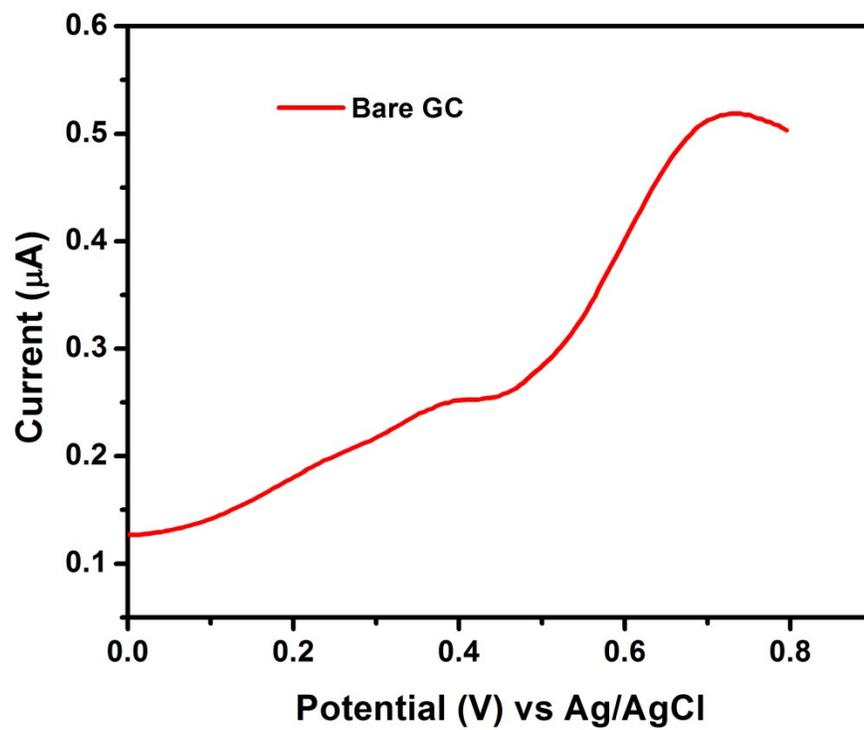
KEYWORDS: Electrocatalysis, Crystal Defect, Differential Pulse Voltammogram, Heterogeneous Electron Transfer Rate Constant, HRTEM, Impedance Spectroscopy.

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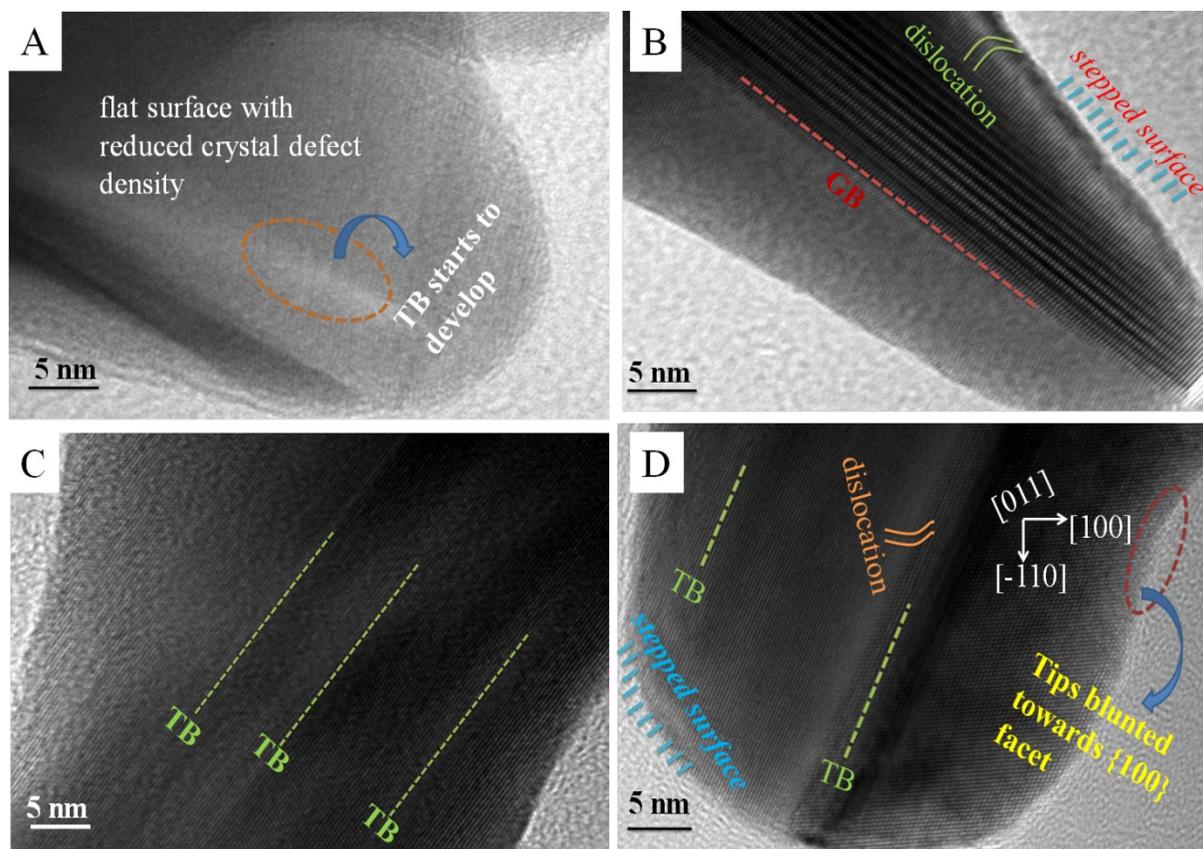
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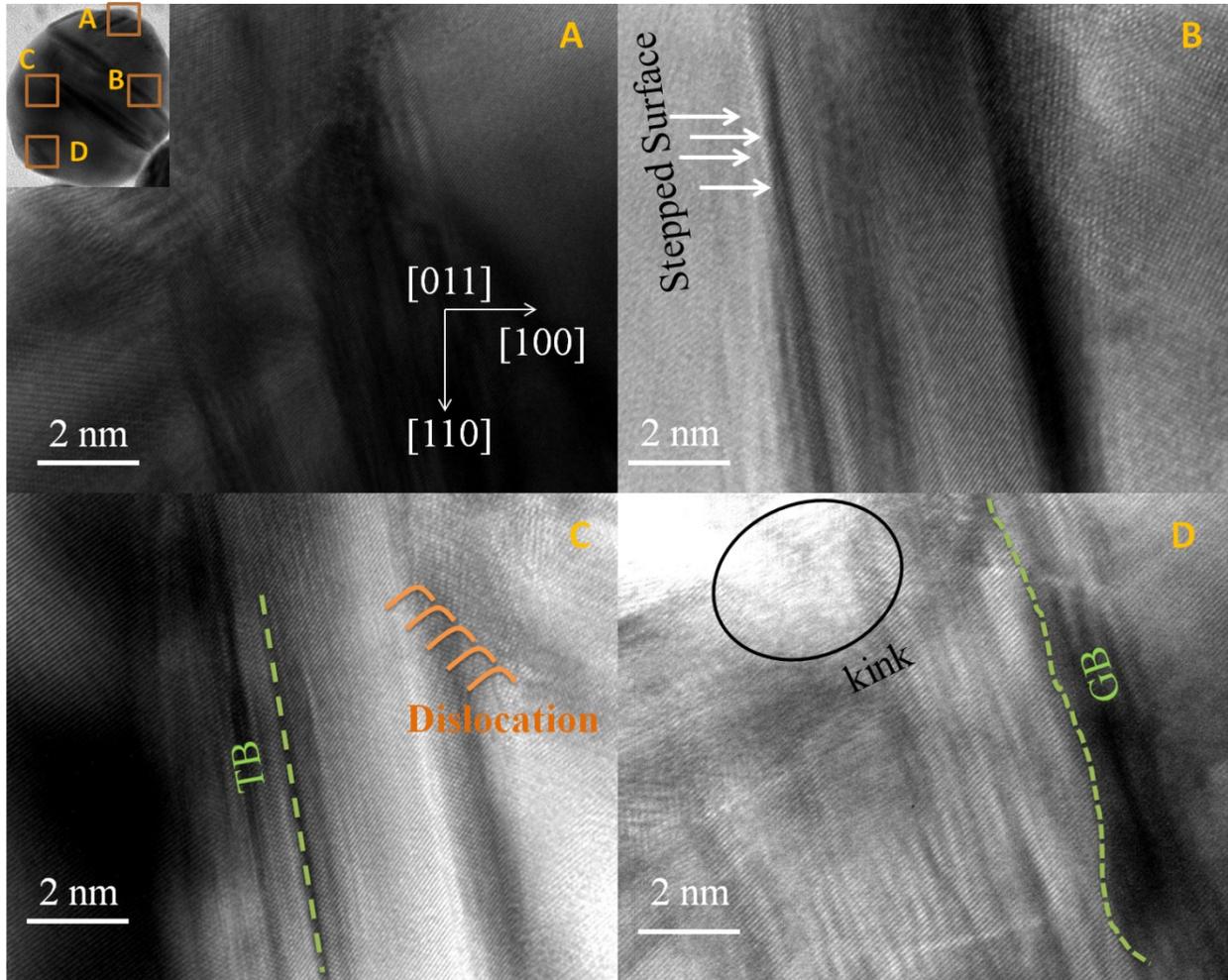
**Figure S1:** TEM images of AuNFs synthesized using (A)  $2.8 \times 10^{-4}$  M CTAB (bud shape), (C)  $2.8 \times 10^{-2}$  M CTAB and (D)  $8.4 \times 10^{-2}$  M CTAB. (B) HAADF image of same bud shaped AuNF shown in (A).



**Figure S2:** Differential pulse voltammogram of  $4 \times 10^{-4}$  M AA at bare GC electrode in 0.1M HClO<sub>4</sub> solution.



**Figure S3:** (A) AuNF synthesized at  $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{M}$  CTAB with reduced crystal defect density (B) AuNF synthesized at  $2.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{M}$  CTAB with enhanced crystal defects (C) Fully blossomed AuNF prepared at  $5.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{M}$  CTAB shows only Twin Boundary (TB) defects (D) Overgrown AuNF produced at  $8.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{M}$  CTAB exhibit blunted tips towards energetically unfavorable {100} facet.



**Figure S4:** HRTEM image of the bud shaped AuNF. Different part of the bud structure is focused where (A) indicates direction of the growing tips towards  $\{110\}$ , and (B), (C), (D) indicates the presence of multiple crystal defects like stepped surface, GB, TB, Dislocation, etc.

**Table S1:** Physical and electrostatic parameters of synthesized different flourishing stages of AuNFs.

AuNFs at CTAB concentrations (M)	AuNF core dia. (nm)	Individual average petal length (nm)	Average number of petals	Zeta potential (+mV)
$2.8 \times 10^{-4}$	110	0	0	11.9
$2.8 \times 10^{-3}$	140	15	15	18.1
$2.8 \times 10^{-2}$	155	85	54	27.3
$5.6 \times 10^{-2}$	140	105	68	31.9
$8.4 \times 10^{-2}$	135	70	45	34.8