

## Supplementary Material:

# Comparison of activation processes for 3D printed PLA-graphene electrodes: electrochemical properties and application for sensing of dopamine

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## S1 – Comparison between references electrodes

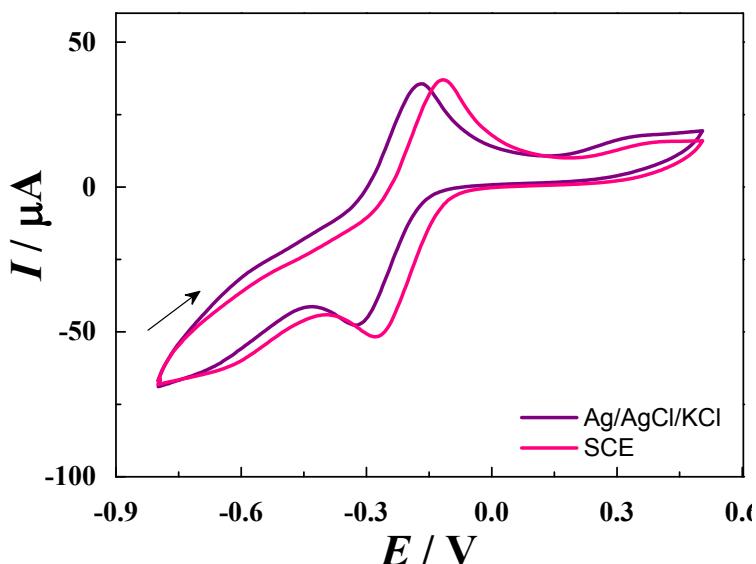


Fig. S1. Cyclic voltammograms obtained for PLA-G electrodes in the presence of 5.0 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> [Ru(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]Cl<sub>3</sub>, using SCE and Ag/AgCl/KCl as reference electrodes.  $v = 50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

SCE and Ag/AgCl/KCl, 3.5 mol L<sup>-1</sup> references electrodes (RE) were used for the voltammetric performance evaluation using [Ru(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]Cl<sub>3</sub> as electrochemical probe. A conventional cell of three electrodes was used with PLA-G (without previous activations treatment) as working electrode, platinum as auxiliary electrode and two evaluated RE. **Fig. S1** shows the cyclic voltammograms correspondent to [Ru(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3+/4+</sup> redox reaction. Similar signals were observed for both electrodes, however a slight baseline variation with the peak potentials shifting of around 40 mV was observed with SCE RE. In this sense, the variations of anodic and cathodic peaks ( $\Delta E_p \approx 200 \text{ mV}$ ) recorded for SCE and Ag/AgCl were similar to other reported works for 3D printed electrodes by using SCE<sup>1</sup> or Ag/AgCl RE<sup>2, 3</sup>. Considering the obtained information, the SCE was choice as reference electrode for further measurements.

## S2 – Electrochemical characterization

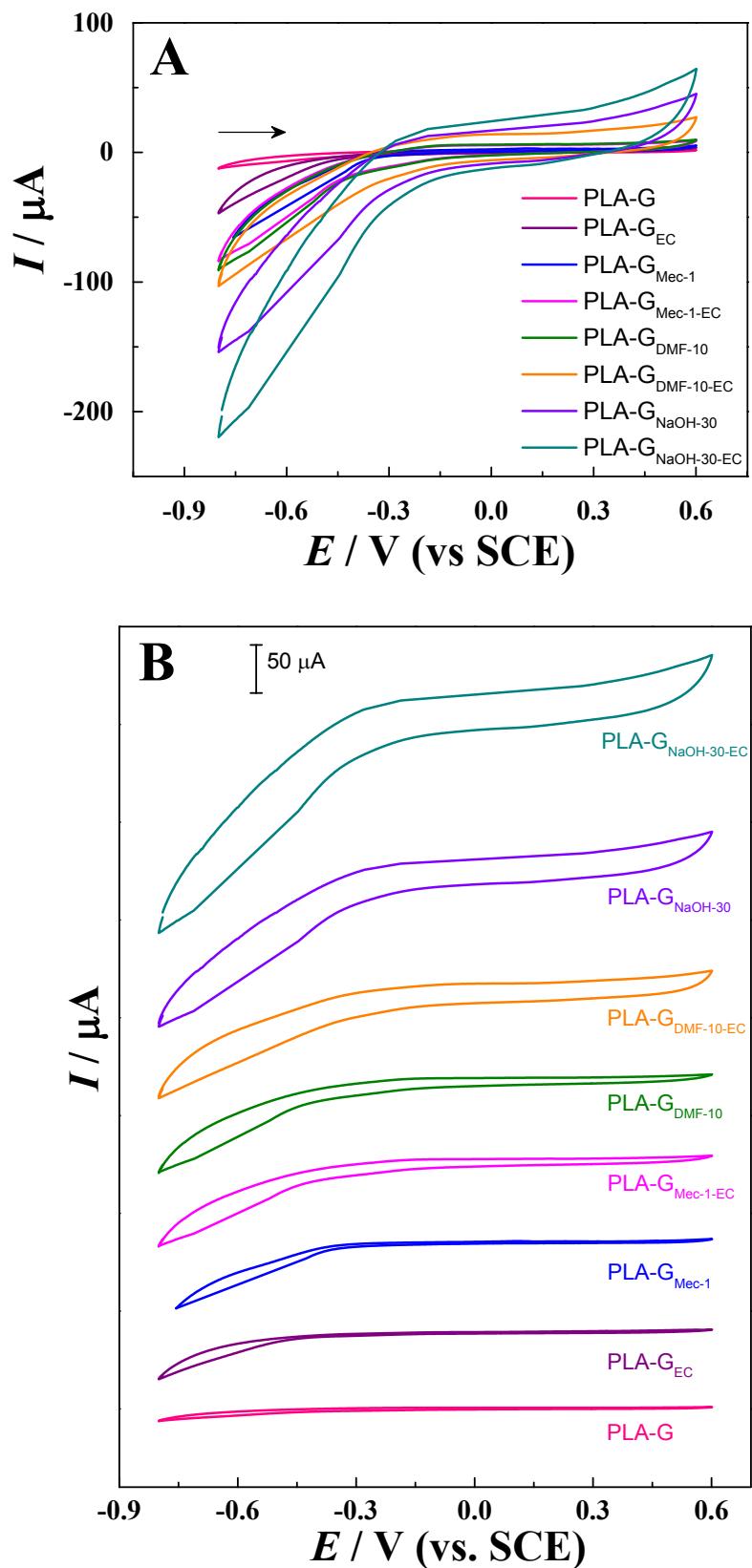


Fig. S2. Cyclic voltammograms obtained for PLA-G electrodes in the presence of 0.10 mol L<sup>-1</sup> KCl (supporting electrolyte).  $v = 50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

### S3 – Electrochemical activation (EC)

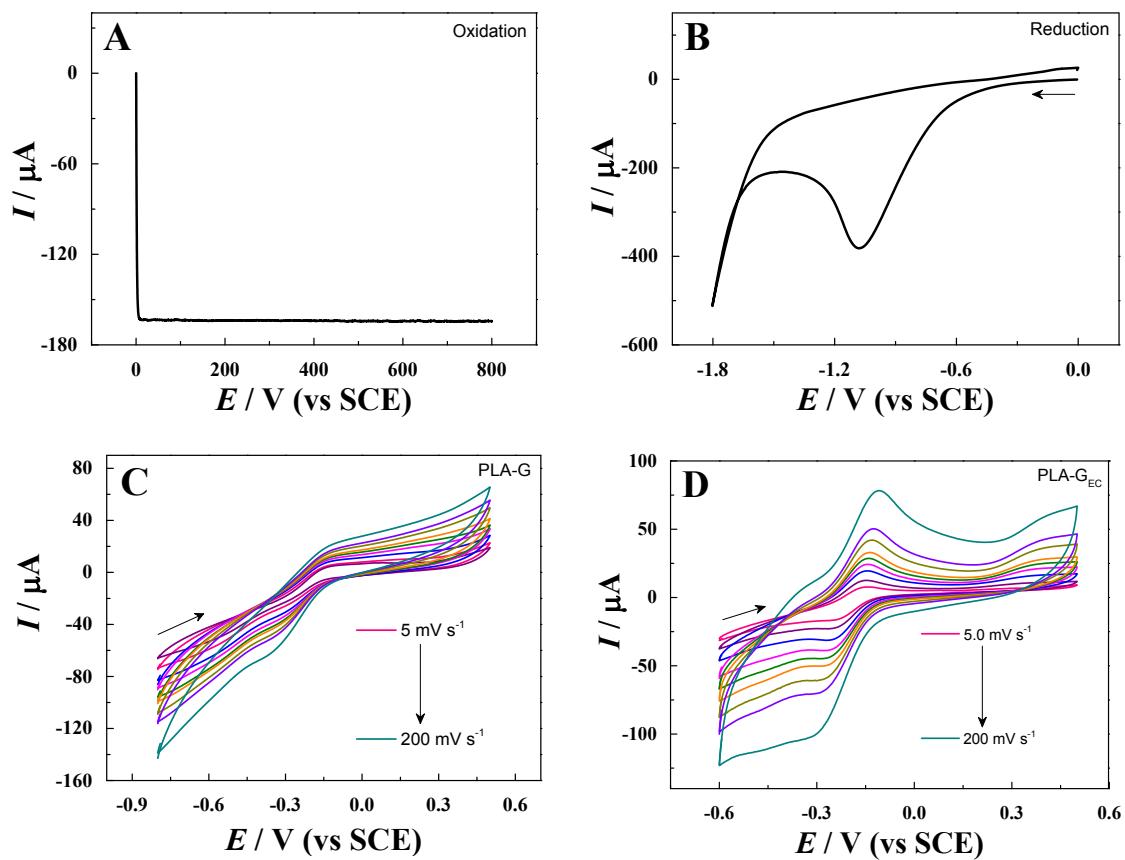


Fig. S3. Oxidation (A) and reduction (B) of PLA-G electrode in 0.10 mol L<sup>-1</sup> phosphate buffer solution (pH 7.4). Cyclic voltammograms obtained at different scan rates (5.0–200 mV s<sup>-1</sup>) in the presence of 5.0 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> [Ru(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]Cl<sub>3</sub> for PLA-G (C) and PLA-G<sub>EC</sub> electrodes (D).

#### S4 – Mechanical Activation (polishing)

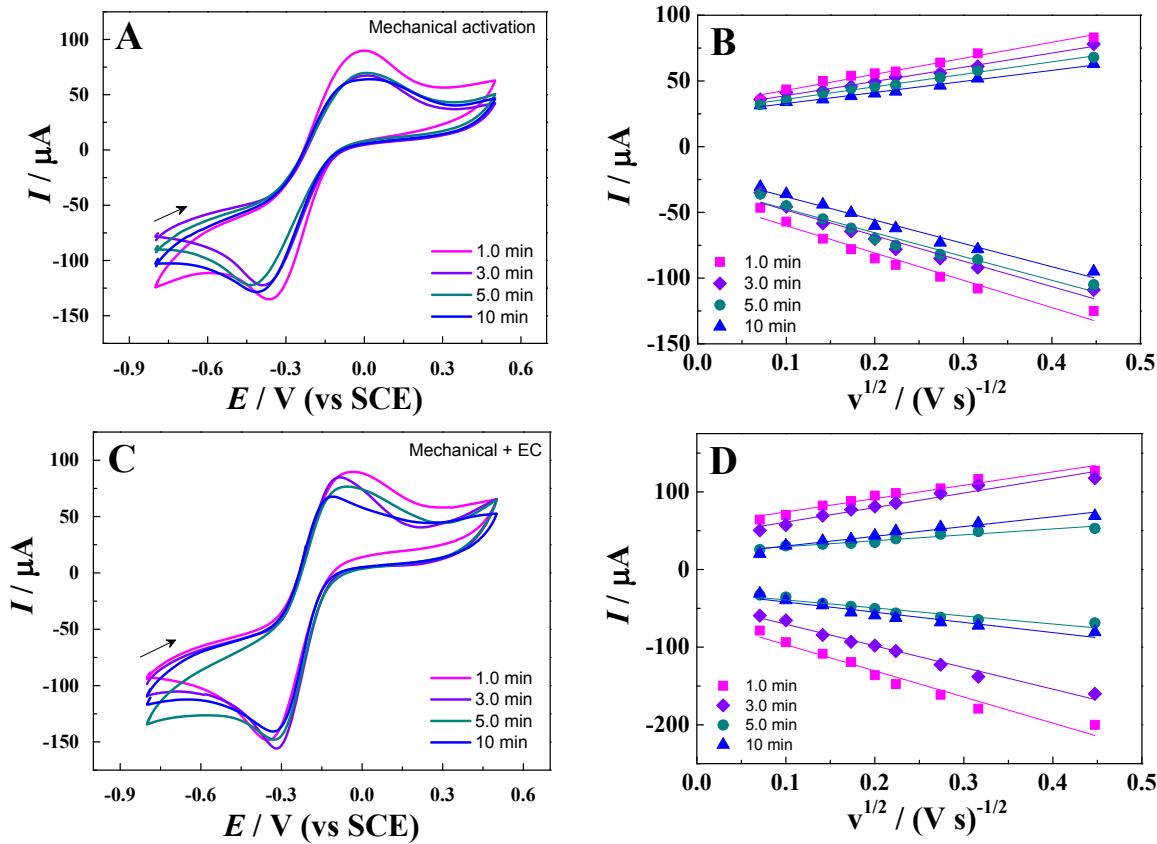


Fig. S4. Cyclic voltammograms obtained at  $25 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  and correlation between peak currents and  $v^{1/2}$  ( $5.0\text{--}200 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ) obtained for PLA-G electrodes after mechanical (A, B), mechanical + EC (C, D), in the presence of  $5.0 \text{ mmol L}^{-1} [\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ .

## S5 – Solvent activation (DMF)

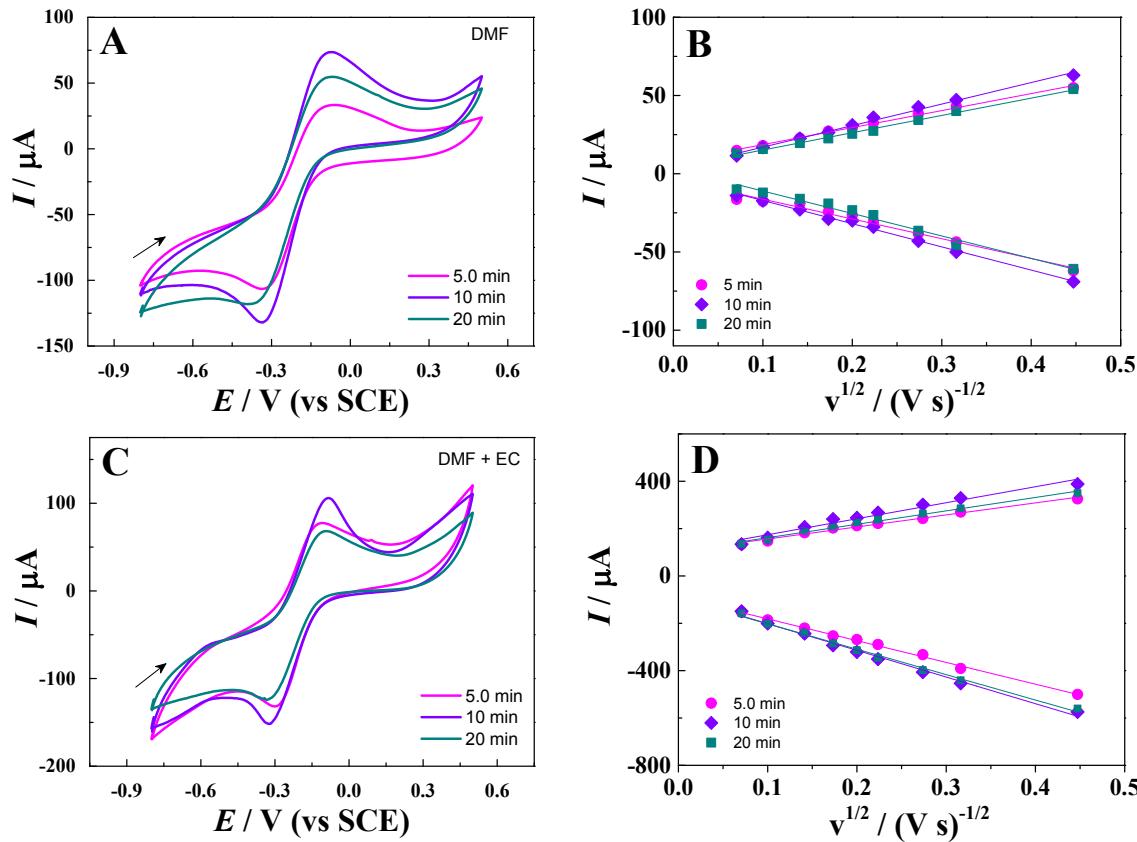


Fig. S5. Cyclic voltammograms obtained at 25 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and correlation between peak currents and  $v^{1/2}$  (5.0–200 mV s<sup>-1</sup>) obtained for PLA-G electrodes after DMF (A, B) and DMF + EC activations (C, D), in the presence of 5.0 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> [Ru(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]Cl<sub>3</sub>.

## S6 – Basic activation (NaOH)

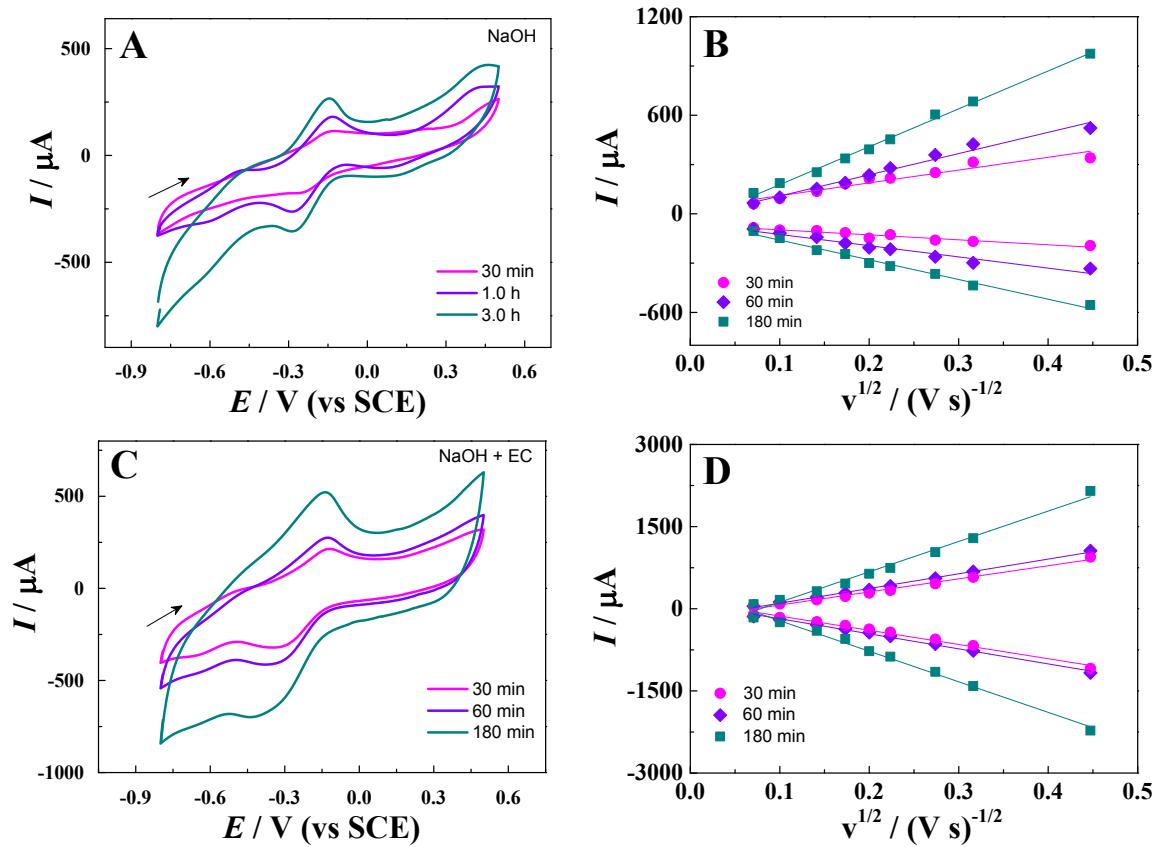


Fig. S6. Cyclic voltammograms obtained at  $25 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  and correlation between peak currents and  $v^{1/2}$  ( $5.0\text{--}200 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ) obtained for PLA-G electrodes after NaOH (A, B) and NaOH + EC activations (C, D), in the presence of  $5.0 \text{ mmol L}^{-1} [\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ .

**S7 – Acid activation ( $\text{HNO}_3$ )**

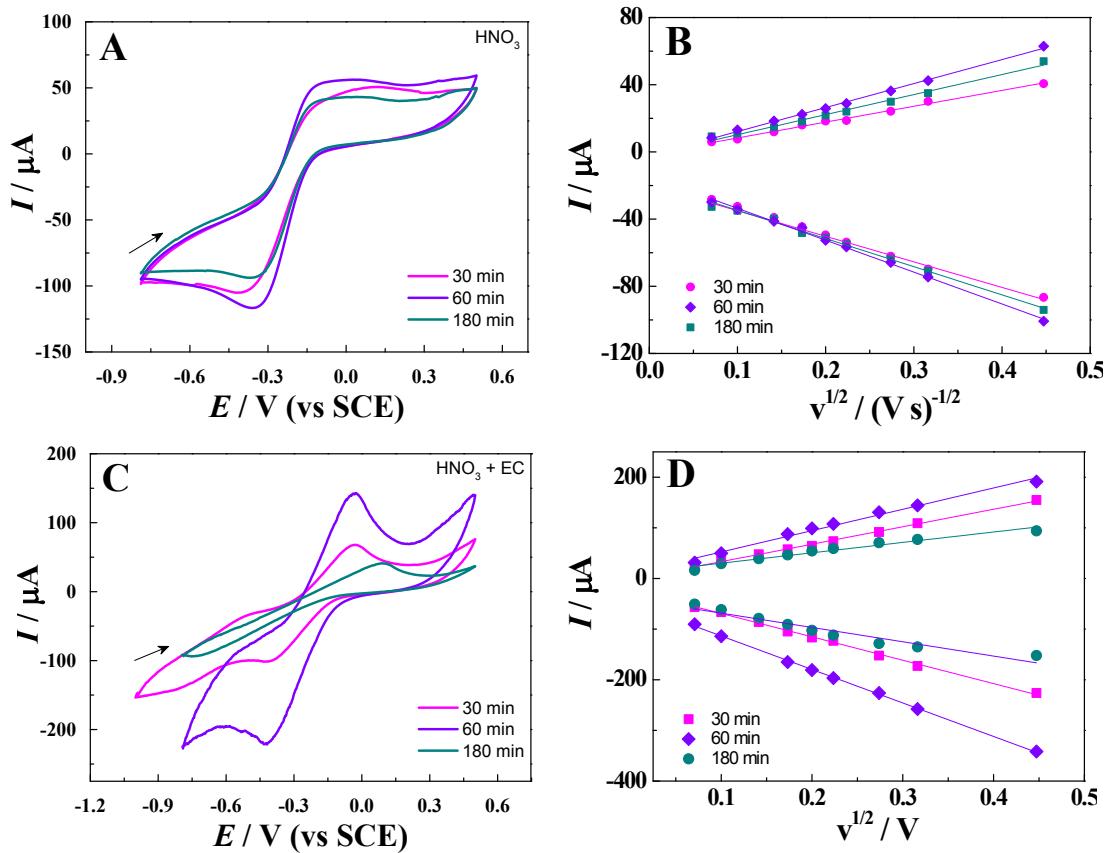


Fig. S7. Cyclic voltammograms obtained at 25 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and correlation between peak currents and  $v^{1/2}$  (5.0–200 mV s<sup>-1</sup>) obtained for PLA-G electrodes after  $\text{HNO}_3$  (A, B) and  $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{EC}$  activations (C, D), in the presence of 5.0 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>  $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ .

**S8 – Acid activation ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ )**

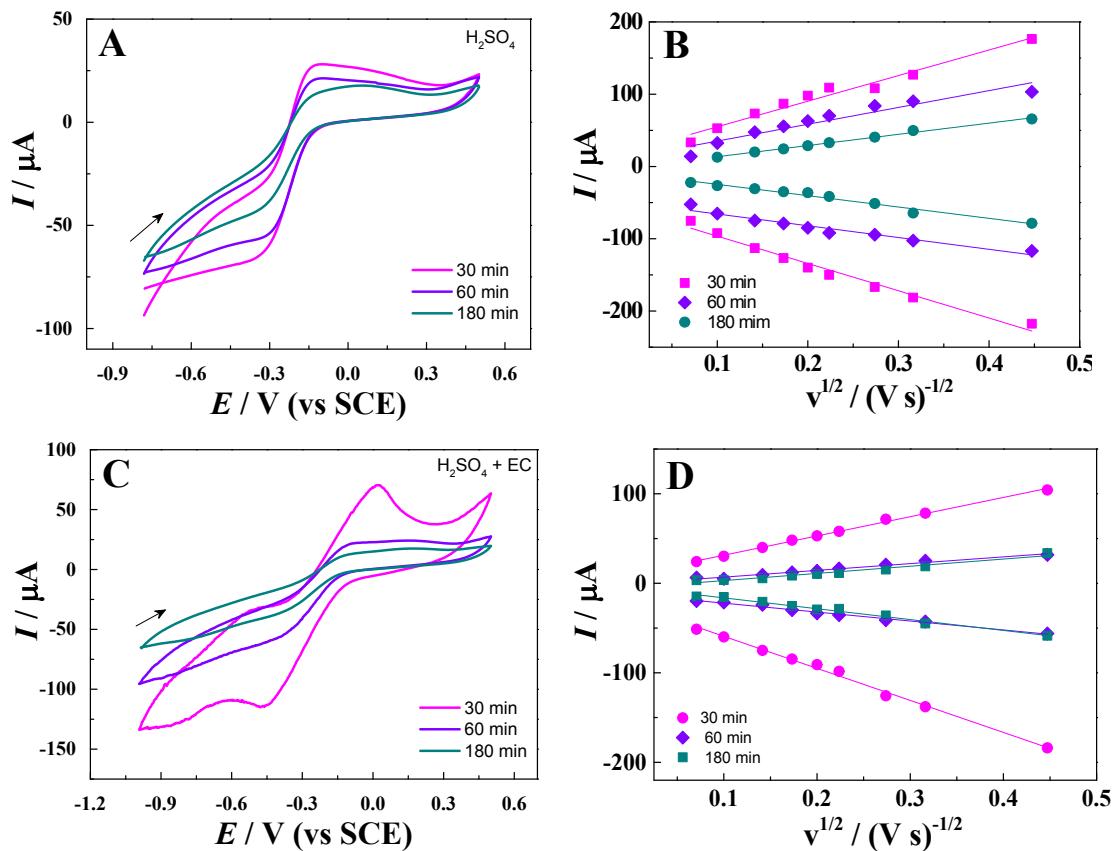


Fig. S8. Cyclic voltammograms obtained at  $25 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  and correlation between peak currents and  $v^{1/2}$  ( $5.0\text{--}200 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ) obtained for PLA-G electrodes after  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (A, B) and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{EC}$  activations (C, D), in the presence of  $5.0 \text{ mmol L}^{-1} [\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ .

## S9 – Comparison between 3D PLA-G activation

Table S1. Comparison between the Raman and electroactive characteristics of 3D PLA-G before and after activation treatments (n=3).

3D Electrode	$I_D/I_G$	$k_{obs}^o$ ( $\text{cm s}^{-1}$ )	$\theta_{edge}$	$A_e$ ( $\text{cm}^2$ )
PLA-G	0.634±0.002	$2.73 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.43 \times 10^{-4}$	0.07±0.01	0.020±0.006
PLA-G <sub>EC</sub>	0.668±0.001	$1.53 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.11 \times 10^{-3}$	0.38±0.03	0.095±0.009
PLA-G <sub>Mec-1</sub>	0.631±0.003	$1.20 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.28 \times 10^{-4}$	0.04±0.01	0.20±0.08
PLA-G <sub>Mec-3</sub>	0.540±0.004	$9.56 \times 10^{-5} \pm 2.63 \times 10^{-5}$	0.024±0.007	0.19±0.07
PLA-G <sub>Mec-5</sub>	0.517±0.001	$9.60 \times 10^{-5} \pm 1.97 \times 10^{-5}$	0.024±0.005	0.17±0.03
PLA-G <sub>Mec-10</sub>	0.571±0.002	$1.03 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.14 \times 10^{-4}$	0.026±0.004	0.16±0.06
PLA-G <sub>Mec-1-EC</sub>	0.730±0.006	$1.53 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.32 \times 10^{-4}$	0.038±0.008	0.31±0.09
PLA-G <sub>Mec-3-EC</sub>	0.612±0.003	$1.15 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.24 \times 10^{-4}$	0.029±0.006	0.29±0.08
PLA-G <sub>Mec-5-EC</sub>	0.634±0.002	$1.20 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.08 \times 10^{-4}$	0.030±0.002	0.11±0.02
PLA-G <sub>Mec-10-EC</sub>	0.624±0.003	$1.25 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.35 \times 10^{-4}$	0.031±0.009	0.159±0.005
PLA-G <sub>DMF-5</sub>	0.549±0.002	$2.26 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.97 \times 10^{-4}$	0.06±0.02	0.15±0.01
PLA-G <sub>DMF-10</sub>	0.622±0.008	$3.85 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.86 \times 10^{-4}$	0.10±0.02	0.18±0.01
PLA-G <sub>DMF-20</sub>	0.556±0.003	$2.92 \times 10^{-4} \pm 4.45 \times 10^{-4}$	0.07±0.01	0.15±0.03
PLA-G <sub>DMF-5-EC</sub>	0.649±0.008	$3.47 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.43 \times 10^{-4}$	0.09±0.01	0.88±0.04
PLA-G <sub>DMF-10-EC</sub>	0.889±0.009	$5.01 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.13 \times 10^{-4}$	0.125±0.003	1.11±0.09
PLA-G <sub>DMF-20-EC</sub>	0.567±0.002	$4.69 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.44 \times 10^{-4}$	0.18±0.01	1.02±0.04
PLA-G <sub>NaOH-30</sub>	0.489±0.003	$9.34 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1.08 \times 10^{-4}$	0.23±0.03	0.88±0.09
PLA-G <sub>NaOH-60</sub>	0.500±0.001	$1.10 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.59 \times 10^{-3}$	0.28±0.01	1.23±0.05
PLA-G <sub>NaOH-180</sub>	0.544±0.004	$1.15 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.20 \times 10^{-3}$	0.29±0.05	2.35±0.07
PLA-G <sub>NaOH-30-EC</sub>	0.852±0.06	$1.11 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.28 \times 10^{-3}$	0.28±0.02	3.19±0.02
PLA-G <sub>NaOH-60-EC</sub>	0.522±0.001	$1.13 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.04 \times 10^{-3}$	0.28±0.01	3.13±0.09
PLA-G <sub>NaOH-180-EC</sub>	0.578±0.003	$9.11 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1.27 \times 10^{-4}$	0.23±0.03	6.87±0.03
PLA-G <sub>HNO3-30</sub>	0.624±0.003	$1.02 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.06 \times 10^{-4}$	0.03±0.01	0.15±0.05
PLA-G <sub>HNO3-60</sub>	0.522±0.001	$1.53 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.31 \times 10^{-4}$	0.04±0.02	0.20±0.04
PLA-G <sub>HNO3-180</sub>	0.544±0.008	$2.11 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.41 \times 10^{-4}$	0.05±0.01	0.18±0.04
PLA-G <sub>HNO3-30-EC</sub>	0.656±0.002	$1.60 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.14 \times 10^{-4}$	0.040±0.004	0.49±0.09
PLA-G <sub>HNO3-60-EC</sub>	0.578±0.001	$2.50 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.71 \times 10^{-4}$	0.063±0.008	0.67±0.02
PLA-G <sub>HNO3-180-EC</sub>	0.611±0.002	$9.02 \times 10^{-5} \pm 8.46 \times 10^{-5}$	0.02±0.02	0.31±0.06
PLA-G <sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-30</sub>	0.523±0.005	$3.25 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1.06 \times 10^{-4}$	0.08±0.03	0.45±0.03
PLA-G <sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-60</sub>	0.518±0.001	$4.31 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1.14 \times 10^{-4}$	0.11±0.03	0.24±0.06
PLA-G <sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-180</sub>	0.511±0.001	$3.00 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.71 \times 10^{-4}$	0.08±0.02	0.199±0.002
PLA-G <sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-30-EC</sub>	0.591±0.004	$6.76 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.22 \times 10^{-4}$	0.169±0.005	0.36±0.09
PLA-G <sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-60-EC</sub>	0.586±0.002	$7.00 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.28 \times 10^{-4}$	0.175±0.007	0.11±0.02
PLA-G <sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-180-EC</sub>	0.575±0.002	$2.90 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.14 \times 10^{-4}$	0.073±0.004	0.12±0.04

$I_D/I_G$ : G and D bands ratio;  $k_{obs}^o$ : heterogeneous rate constant;  $\theta_{edge}$ : amount of edge sites;  $A_e$ : electroactive area.

## S10 – Dopamine Determination

Table S2. Results obtained (%) for interference study using ascorbic acid (AA) and uric acid (UA) for DA determination. Supporting electrolyte: 0.10 mol L<sup>-1</sup> PBS pH 6.0. C<sub>DA</sub>: 30 µmol L<sup>-1</sup>.

Species	Concentration		
	3.0 µmol L <sup>-1</sup>	30 µmol L <sup>-1</sup>	300 µmol L <sup>-1</sup>
AA	-0.99	+3.43	+6.45
UA	+0.54	+1.91	+5.66
AA + UA	+1.57	+2.63	+6.89

## References

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