## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Synthesis of Self-assembled Spindle-like CePO<sub>4</sub> with Electrochemical Sensing Performance

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Figure S1 SEM images of (a) LaPO<sub>4</sub>, (b) PrPO<sub>4</sub>, and (c) TbPO<sub>4</sub>.

The assembled LaPO<sub>4</sub>, PrPO<sub>4</sub>, and TbPO<sub>4</sub> nanomaterials were synthesized as follows. A certain amount of 0.6 M urea, 0.028M La(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O, Pr(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O, Tb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O, and quantities of 0.75M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>•H<sub>2</sub>O aqueous solutions were prepared respectively. The Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O aqueous solutions was dropwise added into the urea solution under magnetic stirring. The liquid was stirred for 20 min. Subsequently, aqueous NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>•H<sub>2</sub>O was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred constantly at room temperature. After 30 min of stirring, the mixture was transferred to a Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclave with a capacity of 40 mL, which was sealed, heated to 190 °C for 24 h, and then naturally cooled to room temperature. The resulting precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed three times with DI water and then ethanol, before being dried at 60 °C for 24 h.



Figure S2 SEM images of S-CePO<sub>4</sub> synthesized by hydrothermal treatment for reaction times of (a) 0.5 h, (b) 2 h, (c) 4 h, (d) 8 h, (e) 16 h, and (f) 24 h.



Figure S3 TEM images of the as-prepared products at different time intervals of

(a) 0.5h (b) 2h (c) 4h (d) 8h (e) 16h (f-h) 24h



Figure S4 XRD patterns of S-CePO<sub>4</sub> synthesized by hydrothermal



Figure S5 SEM images (a–c) and XRD pattern (d) of synthesized product in the presence of different raw materials: (a) CH<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O and NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>•H<sub>2</sub>O; (b) CH<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O, Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O, and Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>; and (c) Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O and Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>.



Fig. S6 HR-TEM image of C-CePO<sub>4</sub> (a) and R-CePO<sub>4</sub> (b).

Figure S6 displays the HR-TEM image of C-CePO<sub>4</sub> (a) and R-CePO<sub>4</sub> (b). This was inconsistent with the XRD results in Fig. 2. The HRTEM image exhibited two planes, which corresponded the (-212) and (200) one of the monoclinic CePO<sub>4</sub> forms, respectively.

treatment for various reaction times.



 $Figure \ S7 \ (a) \ EIS \ spectra \ and \ (b) \ CV \ curves \ of \ GCE, \ R-CePO_4 @GCE, \ C-CePO_4 @GCE, \ and \ S-CePO_4 @GCE \ in \ 0.1 \ M \ KCl \ solution$ 

containing 5 mM [Fe(CN)6] 3-/4-.



Figure S8 (a) EIS spectra of various electrodes in 0.1 M KCl solution containing 5 mM  $[Fe(CN)6]^{3-/4-}$  (b) CV curves various electrodes

in 0.1 M PBS (pH=7) in presence of 100  $\mu M$  CC.



Scheme S1 Electrochemical reaction mechanism of CC(a) and HQ (b).

| Electrode                | $I_P$                  | D <sub>0</sub>                                       | C <sub>0</sub> | ν    | effective surface      |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------|------|------------------------|
| GCE                      | 4.13e <sup>-6</sup> A  | 7.6*10 <sup>-5</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> | 5mM            | 80mV | 0.0443 cm <sup>2</sup> |
| R-CePO <sub>4</sub> @GCE | 2.623e <sup>-5</sup> A | 7.6*10 <sup>-5</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> | 5mM            | 80mV | 0.281 cm <sup>2</sup>  |
| C-CePO4@GCE              | 3.041e <sup>-5</sup> A | 7.6*10 <sup>-5</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> | 5mM            | 80mV | $0.326 \text{ cm}^2$   |
| S-CePO <sub>4</sub> @GCE | 3.216e <sup>-5</sup> A | 7.6*10 <sup>-5</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> S <sup>-1</sup> | 5mM            | 80mV | 0.345 cm <sup>2</sup>  |

Table S1 The value of the parameters in Randles-Sevcik equation