## **Supporting Information**

Ultrafine Bi-Sn nanoparticles decorated on carbon aerogels for electrochemical simultaneous determination of dopamine (neurotransmitter) and clozapine (antipsychotic drug)<sup>†</sup>

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**Figure S1.** FE-SEM images of (a-d) CAG, (e-h) Bi-Sn NP/CAG with different micrographs. The arrow indicates Bi-Sn NP.



**Figure S2.** (a,b) High-magnification FE-TEM images of the Bi-Sn NP/CAG nanocomposite, (c,d) HAADF-STEM image of Bi-Sn NP/CAG nanocomposite, and HAADF-STEM image and elemental mapping image of  $(d_1) C$ ,  $(d_2) O$ ,  $(d_3) Bi$ , and  $(d_4) Sn$ .



**Figure S3.** The results obtained in 5.0 mM  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-/4-}$  containing 0.1 M KCl solution; (a) Nyquist plot, (b) CV's of bare SPCE, CAG, Bi-Sn NP, and Bi-Sn NP/CAG/SPCEs, (c) Different scan rate applied for Bi-Sn NP/CAG/SPCE, and (d) Corresponding calibration plot between current value obtained *vs* square root of scan rate.



**Figure S4.** (a-d) CV curves of bare SPCE, CAG, Bi-Sn NP, and Bi-Sn NP/CAG modified SPCEs at scan rate of 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in 1.0 M of KOH solution.



Figure S5. ECSA of bare SPCE, CAG, Bi-Sn NP, and Bi-Sn NP/CAG modified SPCEs.



**Figure S6.** The plot for the dependence of the oxidation and reduction peak potential of DA on natural logarithm of scan rate.



**Figure S7.** (a) Reproducibility, (b) Repeatability, and (c) Stability study of Bi-Sn NP/CAG/SPCE in N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M PB (pH 7.0) containing 50  $\mu$ M DA at scan rate of 50 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S8.** The plot for the dependence of the oxidation and reduction peak potential of CLZ on natural logarithm of scan rate.



**Figure S9.** (a) Reproducibility, (b) Repeatability, and (c) Stability study of Bi-Sn NP/CAG/SPCE in N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M PB (pH 7.0) containing 50  $\mu$ M CLZ at scan rate of 50 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



Figure S10. Real samples of (a) DA, and (b) CLZ study in rat brain region sample at Bi-Sn NP/CAG/SPCE.