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3 Figure S1. (A) The schematic representation of the μAE. The blue cylinder represents the

- 4 diffusion domain created for the simulation model. (B) The model with one pillar and a
- 5 cylindrical diffusion domain for the numerical simulation.



Figure S2. The current density from the simulation of electrodes with the same geometry
and boundary conditions as those in the previous literature. The height, radius, and
separation of the μAE were 10 μm, 10 μm and 100 μm, respectively.



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14 Figure S3. The current density on the planar electrode and µAEs with distinct pillar

¹⁵ heights. Z_{pillar} is the pillar height.





19 (D) in the K₃[Fe(CN)₆]/K₄[Fe(CN)₆] solution with different scan rate v.



Figure S5. The XPS spectra of (A) Pt and (B) Pd in the Pt–Pd/MWCNTs nanocomposites.



Figure S6. The calibration curve of the μAE500 and the planar electrodes, when (A)1 μg,
(B) 2 μg, (C) 4 μg, and (D) 8 μg Pt-Pd/MWCNTs were deposited on to both types of
electrodes.

Equations	Boundary
$[A] = [A]_{bulk}$	$0 \le r \le r_{domain}, z = z_{domain}$
[B] = 0	$0 \le r \le r_{domain}, z = z_{domain}$
$\frac{\partial A}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial B}{\partial r} = 0$	$r = 0, z_{pillar} < z < z_{domain}$ $r = r_{domain}, 0 < z < z_{domain}$
$D_A \frac{\partial A}{\partial r} = -D_B \frac{\partial B}{\partial r} = k_f A - k_b B$	$r \le r_{pillar}, z = z_{pillar}$ $r = r_{pillar}, 0 < z < z_{pillar}$ $r_{pillar} < r < r_{domain}, z = 0$

29 Table S1 Boundary conditions used in the simulations.

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	planar	μAE100	μAE300	μAE500	
Projection area (mm*mm)	3×3				
The top radius of the top surfaces (µm)	-	50			
Base radius of the base surfaces (μm)	-	100			
Height (µm)	-	100	300	500	
Pitch (µm) ^a	-	300			
Number of pillars	-	90			
Surface area (cm ²)	0.09	0.1161	0.1971	0.2817	
Normalised area ^b	1.0	1.29	2.19	3.13	

32 Table S2 Parameters of the micropillar working electrode

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^a Distance from pillar to pillar centers.

^bNormalised by the area of the planar electrode.

Table S3 Comparison of the electrochemical biosensors and their performances in sarcosine detection.

Electrode	Modification	Electrode type	Linear range (µM)	Sensitivity (µA·mM ⁻¹ ·c m ⁻²)	Detection limit (µM)	References
Glassy carbon electrode	Sarcosine oxidase/ platinum - mesoporous nickel phosphonate	planar	5-40	123.51	0.24	[1]
Glassy carbon electrode	Riboflavin/ gold- platinum bimetallic nanoparticles- polypyrrole/graphen e-chitosan	planar	2.5-30	N/A	0.68	[2]
Glassy carbon electrode	Sarcosine oxidase/platinum@ porous zeolitic imidazolate framework-8	planar	5-30	14.3	1.06	[3]
Screen printed electrodes	Sarcosine oxidase	planar	0.01-0.1	N/A	0.016	[4]
graphite rod electrode	Polyvinylalcohol- partially prehydrolyzed tetraethyl orthosilicate	planar	500-7500	40.1	500	[5]
μAE	Nafion/Pt- Pd/MWCNTs	μΑΕ	5-60	17.1	1.28	This work

42 **Reference**

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