

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Fully automated station for testing, characterizing and modifying screen-printed electrodes

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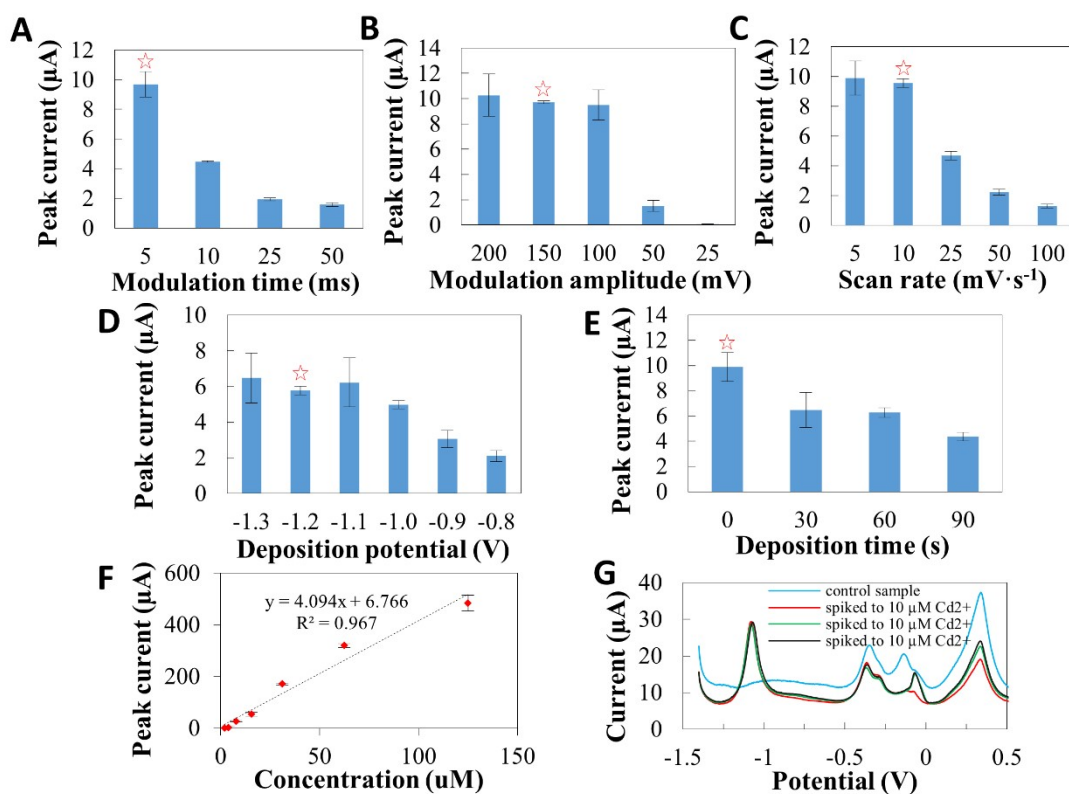


Fig. S1. Optimization of Cd²⁺ analysis using DPV laboratory-made electrodes. (A) Dependence of 5 µM Cd²⁺ peak heights on modulation time (5 – 50 ms) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, modulation amplitude 100 mV, step potential 2.44 mV, scan rate 10 mV · s⁻¹). (B) Dependence of 5 µM Cd²⁺ peak heights on modulation amplitude (25 – 200 mV) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, modulation time 5 ms, step potential 2.44 mV, scan rate 10 mV · s⁻¹). (C) Dependence of 5 µM Cd²⁺ peak heights on scan rate (5 – 100 mV · s⁻¹) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, modulation time 5 ms, modulation amplitude 150 mV, step potential 2.44 mV). (D) Dependence of 5 µM Cd²⁺ peak heights on deposition potential (–1.3 – –0.8 V) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, deposition time 30 s, modulation time 5 ms, modulation amplitude 150 mV, scan rate 5 mV · s⁻¹, step potential 2.44 mV). (E) Dependence of 5 µM Cd²⁺ peak heights on deposition time (0 – 90 s) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, deposition potential –1.2 V, modulation time 5 ms, modulation amplitude 150 mV, scan rate 5 mV · s⁻¹, step potential 2.44 mV). (F) Dependence of Cd²⁺ peak heights on Cd²⁺ concentration (2 – 125 µM) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, no deposition, modulation time 5 ms, modulation amplitude 150 mV, scan rate 5 mV · s⁻¹, step potential 2.44 mV). (G) DPV voltammograms of control sample (0.2 M acetate buffer pH 5 mixed with tap water, 1:1) and same sample spiked with Cd²⁺ (final concentration 10 µM, analyzed in triplicate). The parameters selected as an optimal are marked with star.

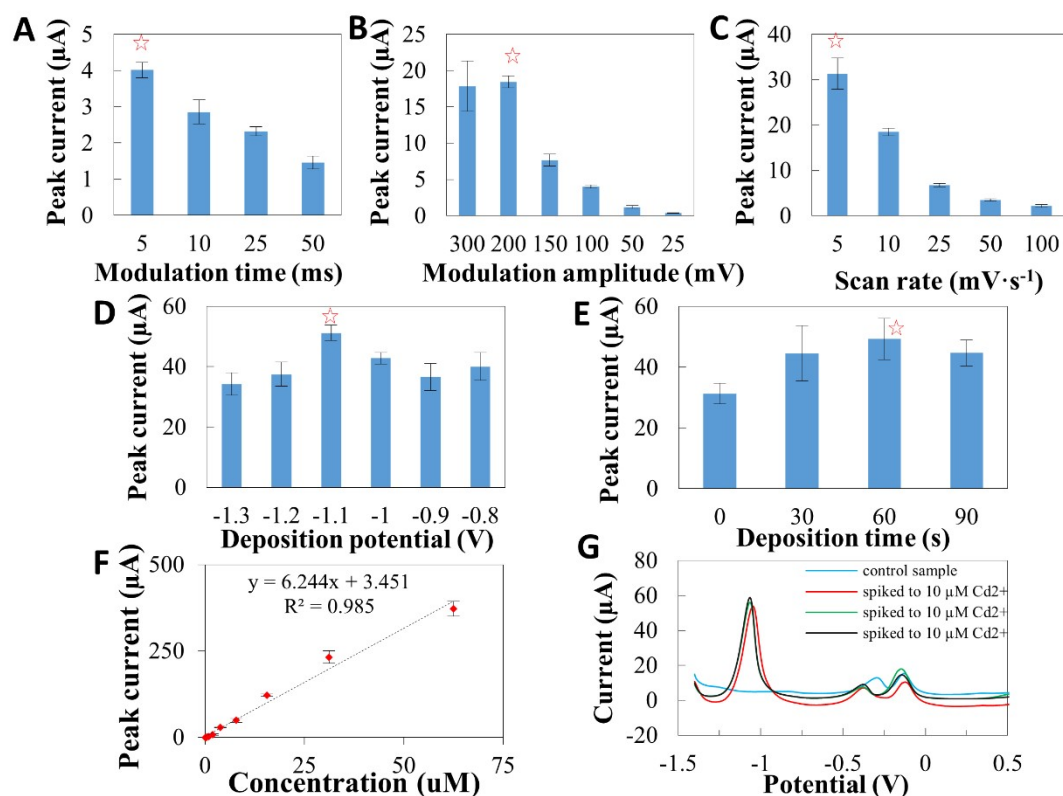


Fig. S2. Optimization of Cd²⁺ analysis using Micrux electrodes. (A) Dependence of 5 μM Cd²⁺ peak heights on modulation time (5 – 50 ms) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, modulation amplitude 100 mV, step potential 2.44 mV, scan rate 10 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$). (B) Dependence of 5 μM Cd²⁺ peak heights on modulation amplitude (25 – 300 ms) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, modulation time 5 ms, step potential 2.44 mV, scan rate 10 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$). (C) Dependence of 5 μM Cd²⁺ peak heights on scan rate (5 – 100 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, modulation time 5 ms, modulation amplitude 200 mV, step potential 2.44 mV). (D) Dependence of 5 μM Cd²⁺ peak heights on deposition potential (–1.3 – –0.8 V) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, deposition time 30 s, modulation time 5 ms, modulation amplitude 200 mV, scan rate 5 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, step potential 2.44 mV). (E) Dependence of 5 μM Cd²⁺ peak heights on deposition time (0 – 90 s) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, deposition potential –1.1 V, modulation time 5 ms, modulation amplitude 200 mV, scan rate 5 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, step potential 2.44 mV). (F) Dependence of Cd²⁺ peak heights on Cd²⁺ concentration (0.1 – 62.5 μM) (scan from –1.4 V to 0.5 V, deposition potential –1.1 V, deposition time 60 s, modulation time 5 ms, modulation amplitude 200 mV, scan rate 5 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, step potential 2.44 mV). (G) DPV voltammograms of control sample (0.2 M acetate buffer pH 5 mixed with tap water, 1:1) and same sample spiked with Cd²⁺ (final concentration 10 μM , analyzed in triplicate). The parameters selected as an optimal are marked with star.

Table S1.: Analytical parameters of electrochemical detection of Cd²⁺.

Electrode	Regression equation	Linear dynamic range (μM)	R^2 ^{a)}	LOD ^{b)}	LOQ ^{c)}
laboratory-made	$y = 4.094x + 6.766$	125.0 – 2.0	0.967	0.4 μM	1.2 μM
Micrux	$y = 6.244x + 3.451$	62.5 – 0.1	0.985	8.0 nM	26.9 nM

a) Regression coefficient.

b) LOD (S/N=3).

c) LOQ (S/N=10)

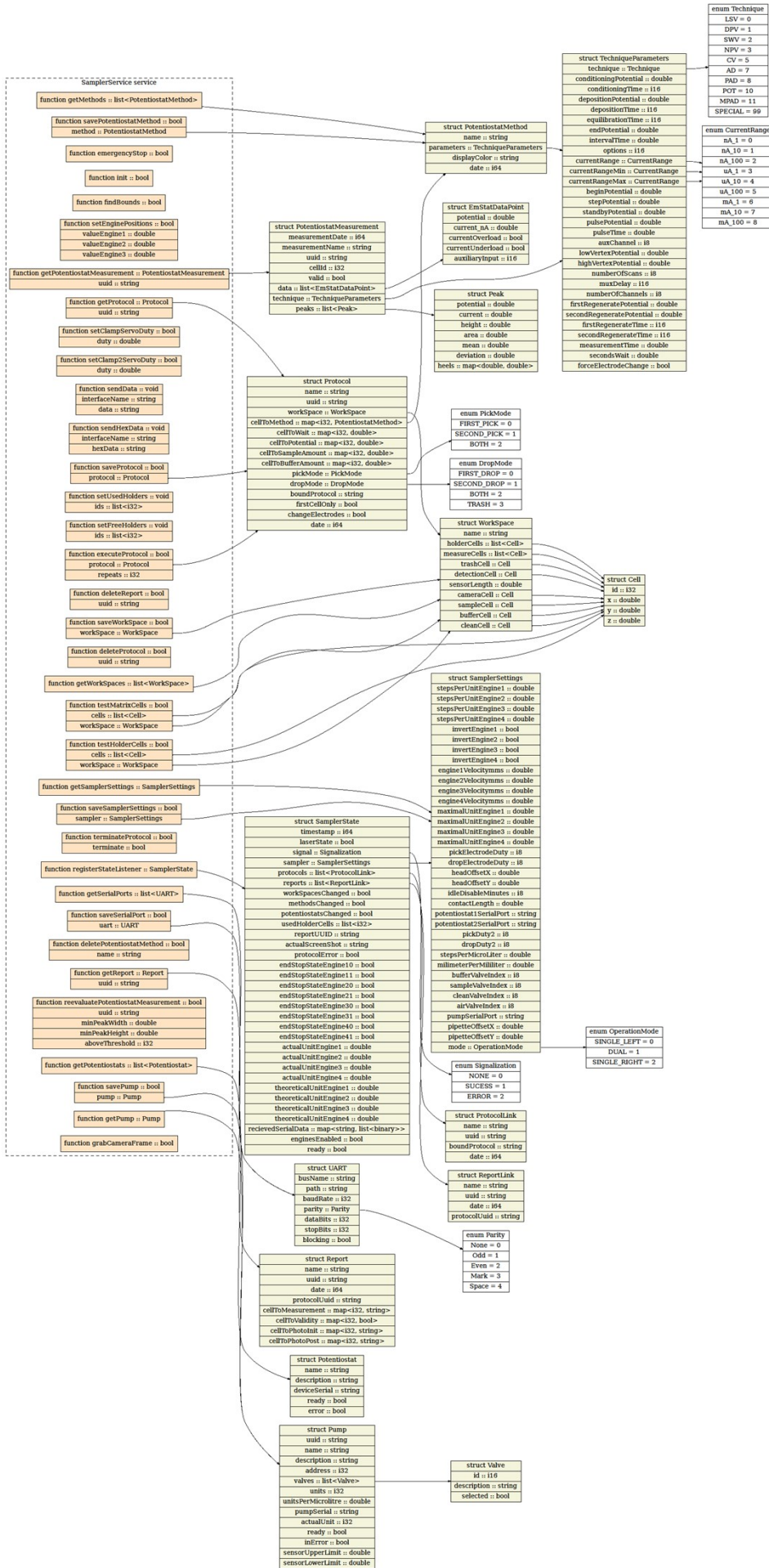


Fig. S3. The station software blueprint. From the left, dashed rectangle contains function definitions of a service application programming interface (API). This encompasses all the functionality the device is capable of. That is storage and retrieval of protocols and its results, definitions of potentiostat electrochemical methods, global settings and states, workspace layout definitions and other testing routines such as commands for stepper engines, serial communication with other components and camera image acquisition. Following the arrows, the structures and nesting of data model are depicted. From top to bottom, definitions of structures used for potentiostat measurements and techniques are shown. Next come the definitions of protocol and workspace structures, these govern the physical layout of plates and electrode holders, methods to be carried out on selected cells and other behavior such as electrode pick and drop modes, amounts of sample and buffer to be filled into cells and other parameters. Following structures are part of global settings and machine state, these mostly consist of physical parameters regarding engine control, tool offsets, clamp servos control duties peripheral serial port assignment and operation mode. Machine state contains links to stored protocols and reports, describes actual stepper engine positions, ongoing serial data transactions and other internal flags. Next structures describe serial port parameters and framing definitions, EmStat potentiostat settings and measurement report that contains binding from cells to potentiostat measurement results, photos and evaluation validity. Last structure is used for setting up Kloehn VersaPump syringe dispenser module that is used for dosing chemicals into plate cells.

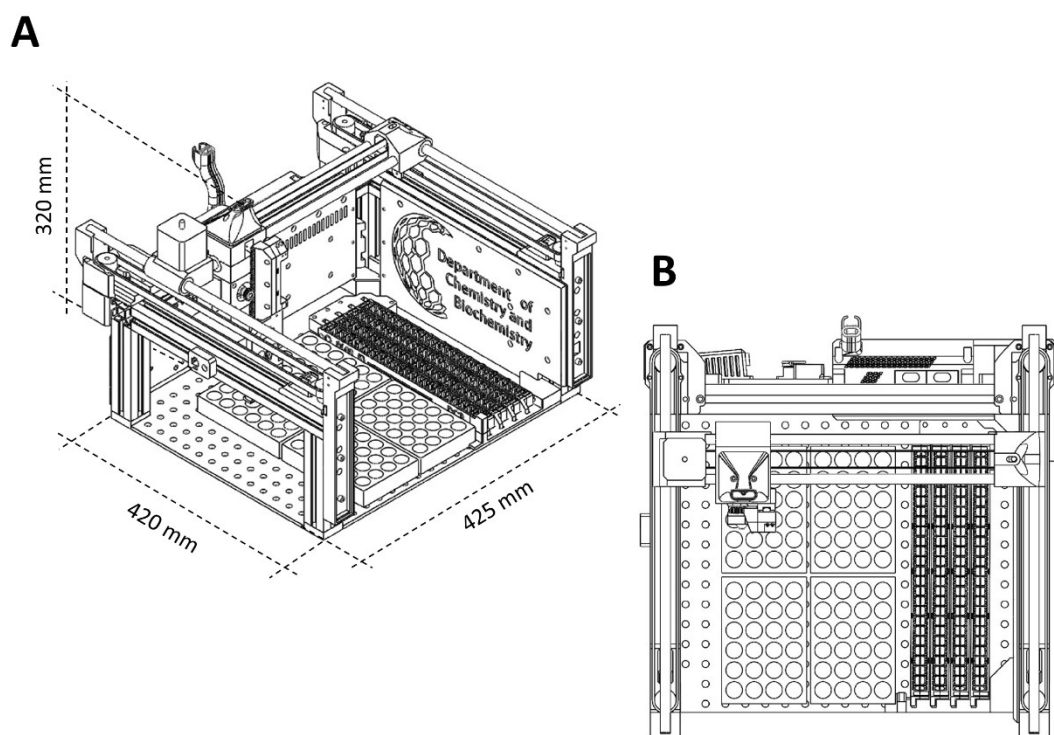


Fig. S4. Blueprint of the reported electrochemical station. (A) Perspective. (B) Top view.

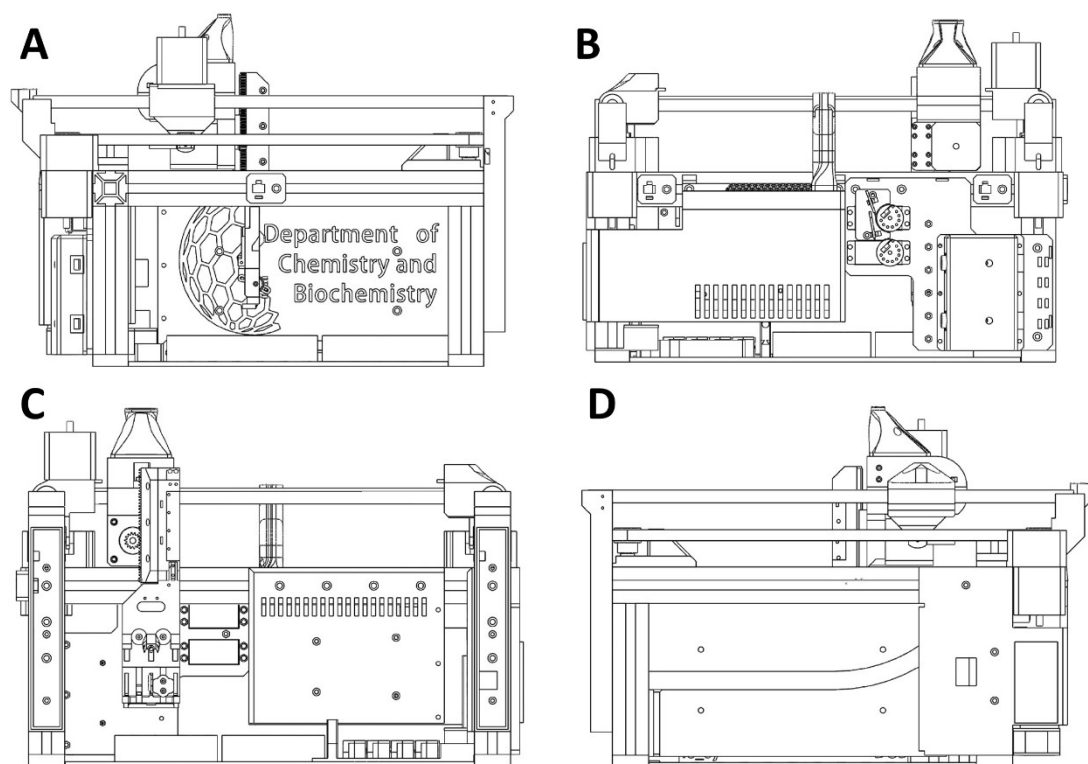


Fig. S5. Blueprint of the reported electrochemical station. (A) Left side view. (B) Right side view. (C) Front elevation. (D) Back elevation.

