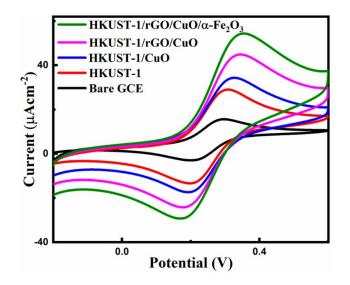
Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Environmental Science: Nano. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2023

Electronic Supplementary Information 1 MOFs derived metal oxides nanohybrids with in-situ grown rGO: A 2 smart material for simultaneous electrochemical sensing of HQ and 3 RS 4 Tayyaba Iftikhar^{a,1}, Muhammad Irfan Majeed^b, Ayesha Aziz^c, Anees A. Khadom^d, Zhuo Huang^c, 5 Ghazala Ashraf^c, Guangfang Li^a, Muhammad Asif^{a,2,*}, Fei Xiao^{a,*}, and Hongfang Liu^{a,*} 6 7 ^aKey Laboratory of Material Chemistry for Energy Conversion and Storage, Ministry of 8 9 Education, Hubei Key Laboratory of Material Chemistry and Service Failure, Hubei Engineering 10 Research Center for Biomaterials and Medical Protective Materials, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, P. R. 11 China 12 13 ^bUniversity of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan ^cCollege of Life Science and Technology, Huazhong University of Science and Technology 14 (HUST), Wuhan, 430074, P. R. China 15 ^dDepartment of Chemical Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Divala, Baquba City 16 17 32001, Divala Governorate, Iraq ^eChangjiang River Scientific Research Institute of Changjiang Water Resources Commission, 289 18 Huangpu Street, Wuhan, Hubei, P. R. China 19 20 *Corresponding authors: 21 asif83chemist@gmail.com (M. Asif); xiaofei@hust.edu.cn (F. Xiao); liuhf@hust.edu.cn (H. Liu) 22 23 **Randles-Sevcik equation** 24

¹School of Biomedical Engineering, International Health Science Innovation Center, Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Nano-Biosensing Technology, Marshall Laboratory of Biomedical Engineering, Medical School, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518055, P.R. China ²School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shanxi University, Taiyuan, China Fig. S1 shows how the Randles–Sevcik equation can be used to determine the electrochemically active surface area of various electrodes.¹⁻³

27
$$Ip = (2.69 \times 10^5) n^{3/2} AC^* D^{1/2} v^{1/2}$$
(1)

The numbers *n*, *A*, *D*, *c*, and *v* in the preceding equation represent the number of electrons transfer, area of electrode, electroactive molecule diffusion coefficient in the solution, probe molecule concentration in the bulk solution, and scan rate, respectively. In this case, $Fe(CN)_6^{3/4-}$ concentration = 2.0×10^{-3} M while $D = 7.60 (\pm 0.02) 10^{-6}$ cm² s⁻¹. HKUST-1/rGO/CuO/ α -Fe₂O₃ (0.237 cm²) has a larger electrochemical surface area than HKUST-1/rGO/CuO (0.196 cm²), HKUST-1/CuO (0.149 cm²), HKUST-1 (0.127 cm²), and bare GCE (0.0678 cm²) respectively.

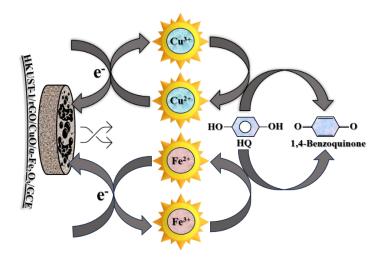


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³⁵ Fig. S1 Cyclic voltammograms of Bare GCE, HKUST-1/GCE, HKUST-1/CuO/GCE, HKUST-

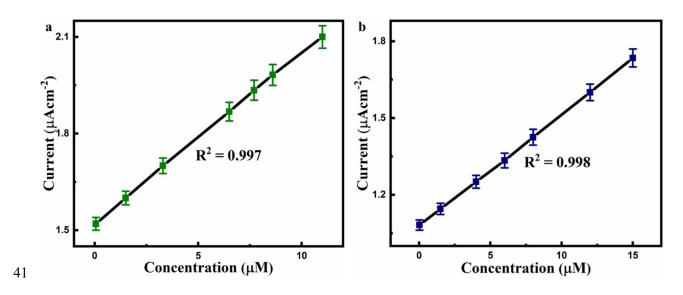
^{36 1/}rGO/CuO/GCE, and HKUST-1/rGO/CuO/ α -Fe₂O₃/GCE in 0.1 M KCl with 1 mM K₄Fe(CN)₆

³⁷ and 1 mM $K_3Fe(CN)_6$.



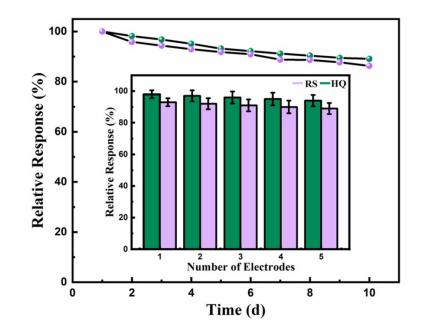


- 39 Fig. S2 Electrooxidation reaction mechanism of HQ on GCE modified HKUST-1/rGO/CuO/α-
- 40 Fe_2O_3 .



42 Fig. S3 (a, b) The linear calibration plots of current versus various concentration of each analyte

43 in co-existence system of HQ and RS.



44

45 Fig. S4 Long-term stability assessment of HKUST-1/rGO/CuO/α-Fe₂O₃ modified GCE. Inset:

46 Reproducibility test of HKUST-1/rGO/CuO/α-Fe₂O₃/GCE of five different electrodes in 5 mM

47 HQ and RS (n = 3).

48 In our investigation, we performed detailed calculations to assess critical physical properties,

49 including pore size, pore volume, and surface area. These parameters, crucial in understanding

50 material characteristics, are summarized and presented in Table S1, offering a comprehensive

51 overview of our findings.

- 52 Table S1 Assessment of physical properties, encompassing BET Surface Area and Pore
- 53 Parameters, through BET analysis

Sample	Pore Size (nm)	Pore Volume (cm ³ /g)	BET surface area (m²/g)
HKUST-1	<mark>2.194</mark>	<mark>0.014</mark>	31.203
HKUST-1/CuO	<mark>2.983</mark>	<mark>0.036</mark>	<mark>39.436</mark>
HKUST-1/rGO/CuO	<mark>4.875</mark>	<mark>0.183</mark>	<mark>51.785</mark>
HKUST-1/rGO/CuO/α- Fe ₂ O ₃	<mark>5.398</mark>	0.231	<mark>60.018</mark>

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