

Novel nickel (II) phthalocyanine/reduced graphene oxide: electrochemical sensing platform for analysis of hydroquinone and chloramphenicol in environmental samples

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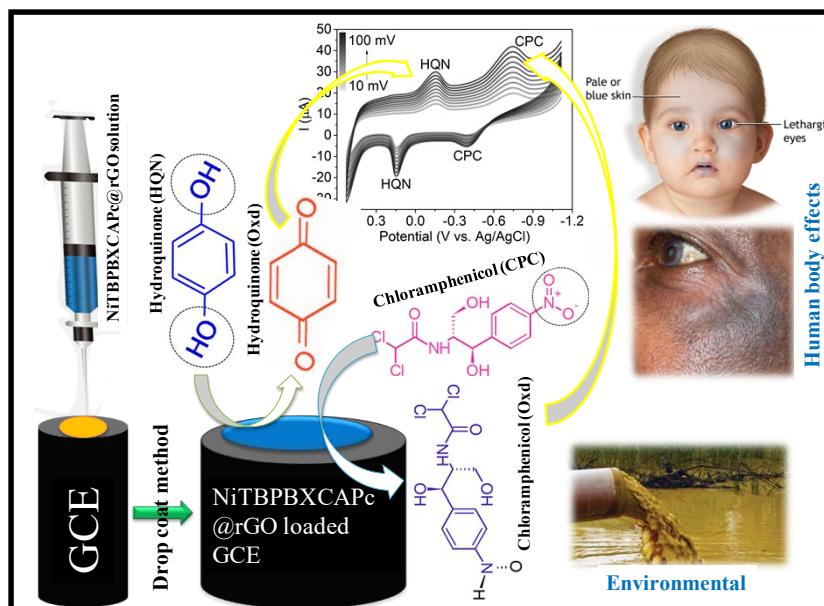
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The novel tetra-2-(biphenyl-4-yl)-1,3-benzoxazol-carboxamide nickel (II) phthalocyanine (NiTBPBXCAPc) and rGO were confirmed by physico-chemical and electro-chemical characterization. The NiTBPBXCAPc and rGO nanocomposite has been developed for sensitive and selective detection of hydroquinone and chloramphenicol.

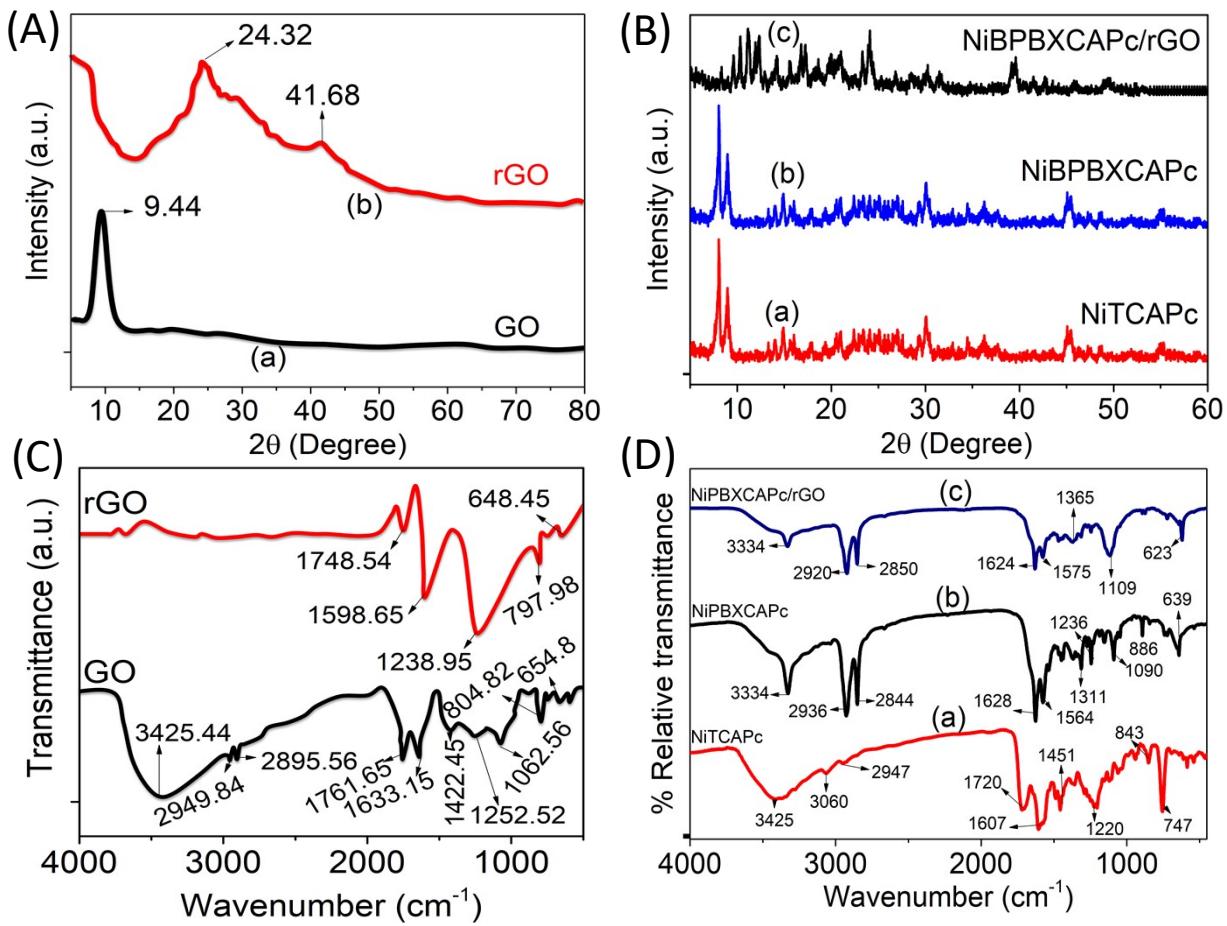


Fig.S1: PXRD analysis of GO, rGO, NiTCAPc and NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO nanocomposite. (A) PXRD spectra of GO and rGO. (B) PXRD spectra of NiTCAPc and NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO nanocomposite. (C) FT-IR spectra of GO and rGO. (D) FT-IR spectra of NiTCAPc, NiTBPBXCAPc and NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO nanocomposite.

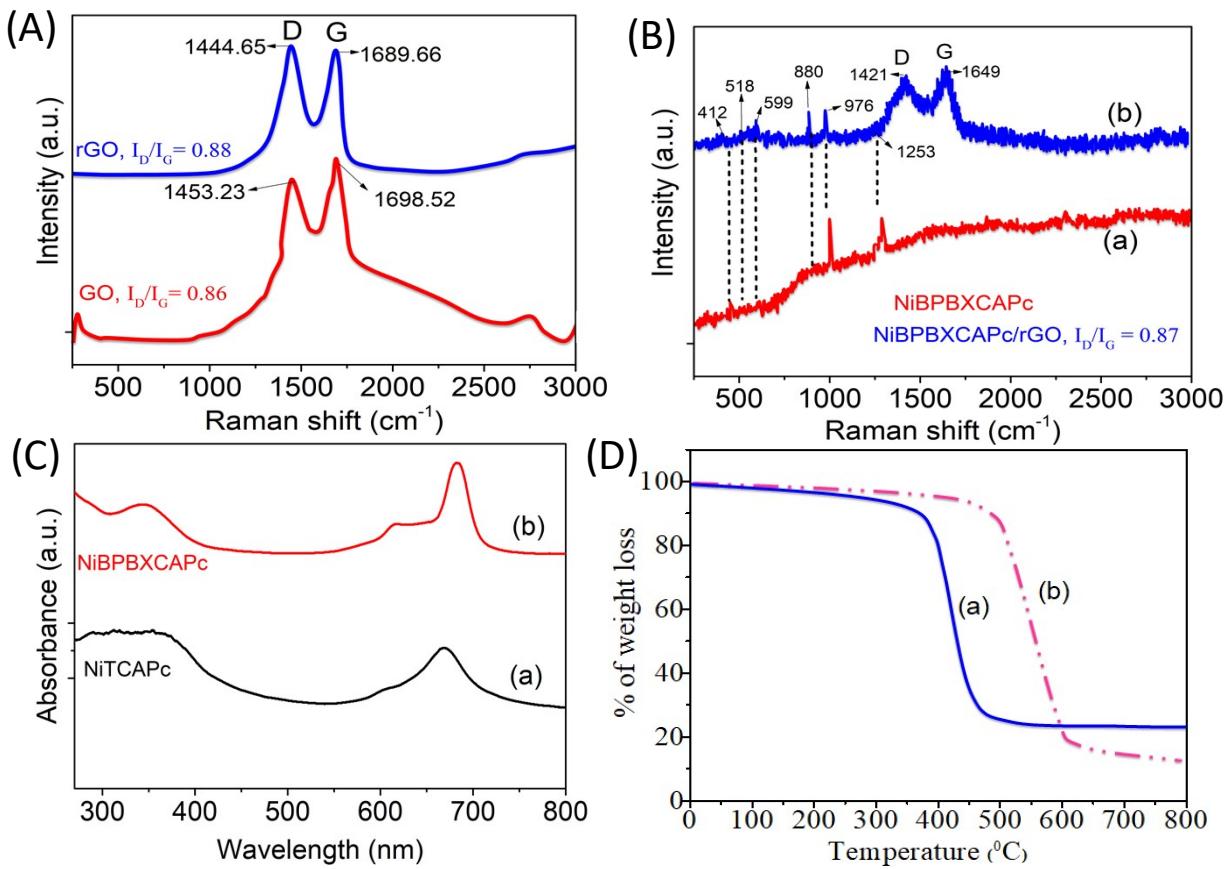


Fig.S2: Raman, UV-Vis and TG analysis of GO, rGO, NiTCAPc and NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO nanocomposite. (A) Raman spectra of GO and rGO. (B) Raman spectra of NiTCAPc and NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO nanocomposite. (C) UV-Vis spectrum of NiTCAPc and NiTBPBXCAPc and (D) Thermogravimetric Analysis of NiTCAPc and NiTBPBXCAPc.

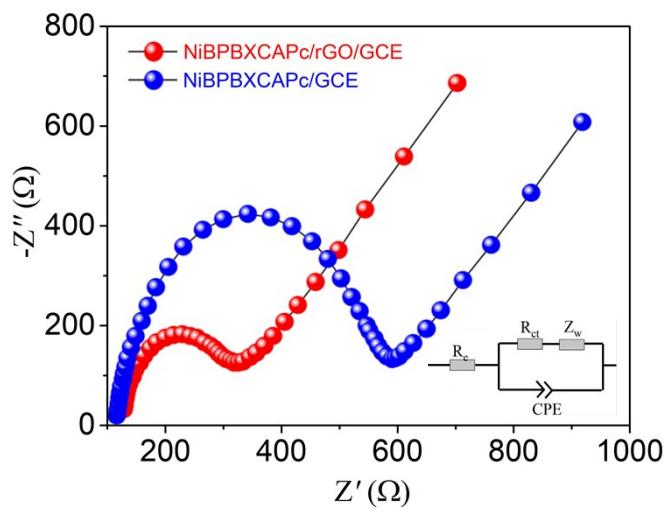


Fig.S3: EIS analysis of NiTBPBXCAPc and NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO/GCE. Nyquist plots for NiTBPBXCAPc loaded GCE and NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO/GCE.

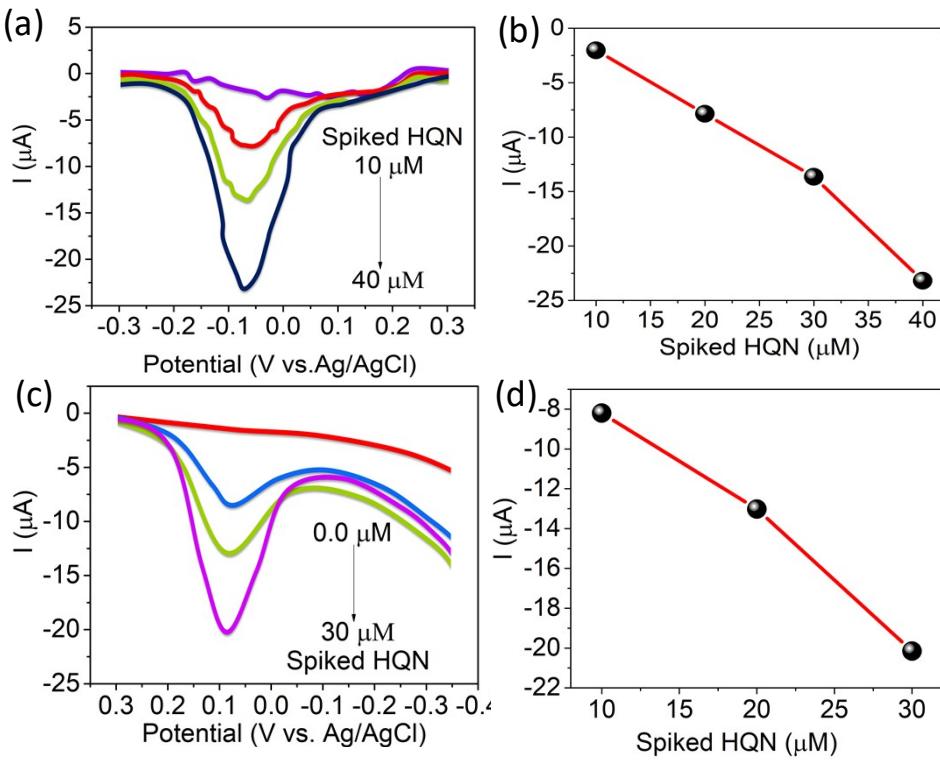


Fig.S4: DPV current responses of real samples analysis. (a) DPV response for IWS-1 real sample with HQN spiking. (b) The dependence of oxidation currents over spiked HQN. (c) DPV response for TWS-2 real sample with HQN spiking. (d) The dependence of oxidation currents over spiked HQN.

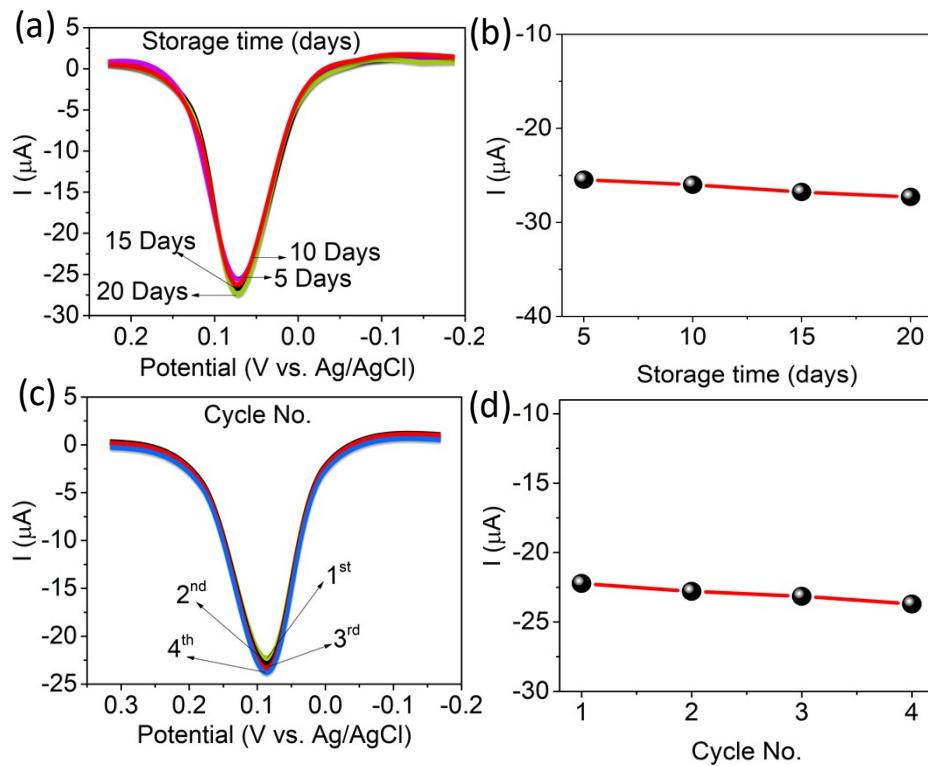


Fig.S5: DPV current responses of stability and reproducibility analysis. (a) DPV response of NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO/GC electrode with HQN for 20 days, inset shows the dependence of oxidation over time. (c) DPV NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO/GC electrode in presence of HQN for four repetitive cycles and inset shows the dependence of oxidation current over each cycle. (b,d) linear dependence current versus storage time (days) and cycle number.

Table S1. Comparison of the HQN and CPC detection effects between NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO/GC electrode and reported electrode materials.

Material	Method	Analyte	LOD	Linear Range	Ref.
Gr/CuPc/GCE	DPV	CPC	0.27×10^{-7}	0.1×10^{-6} - 20×10^{-6}	[1]
MWCNT-CTAB-poly(diphenylamine)/GCE	DPV	CPC	2.0×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{-8} to 1.0×10^{-5}	[2]
Boron-doped diamond thin-film (BDD) electrode	CA	CPC	3.0×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{-7} to 5.0×10^{-5}	[3]
Molecularly imprinted polymer carbon paste electrode	DPV	CPC	2.0×10^{-9}	8.0×10^{-9} to 1.0×10^{-6}	[4]
SWCNT-AuNPs-ionic liquid composite film	LSV	CPC	5.0×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{-8} to 6.0×10^{-6}	[5]
Fe3O4/GCE	SWV	CPC	0.09×10^{-6}	0.09×10^{-6} to 47×10^{-6}	[6]
rGO/PdNPs/GCE	DPV	CPC	0.05×10^{-6}	0.05×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-6}	[7]
3DCNTs@Cu NPs/GCE	CV	CPC	10×10^{-6}	10×10^{-6} to 500×10^{-6}	[8]
NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO/GC electrode	CV DPV CA	CPC	3.5×10^{-9} 2.5×10^{-9} 4×10^{-9}	10×10^{-6} to 100×10^{-6} 10×10^{-6} to 110×10^{-6} 10×10^{-6} to 100×10^{-6}	This Work
MIL-101(Cr)-rGO-CPE	DPV	HQN	0.66×10^{-6}	4×10^{-6} to 1000×10^{-6}	[9]
Fe2O3/CNTs/FTO cathode-polarized/GCE	CV	HQN	0.5×10^{-6}	1×10^{-6} to 260×10^{-6}	[10]
Mesoporous Pt	UV-vis	HQN	1.36×10^{-6}	3.37×10^{-6} to 360×10^{-6}	[12]
Au NPs/Fe3O4-PTESGO/GCE	CA	HQN	1.1×10^{-6}	3×10^{-6} to 137×10^{-6}	[13]
polyneutral red	DPV	HQN	4.97×10^{-6}	20×10^{-6} to 120×10^{-6}	[14]
rGO/SPCE	DPV	HQN	0.27×10^{-6}	1×10^{-6} to 312×10^{-6}	[15]
NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO/GC electrode	CV DPV CA	HQN	4.5×10^{-9} 1.5×10^{-9} 5×10^{-9}	10×10^{-6} to 80×10^{-6} 10×10^{-6} to 150×10^{-6} 10×10^{-6} to 100×10^{-6}	This Work

CV = Cyclic voltammetry, DPV = Differential pulse voltammetry, CA = Chrono-amperometry, UV-vis = UV-vis spectrum.

Table S2. Real sample analysis for the validation of NiTBPBXCAPc@rGO loaded GCE sensor.

Sample	HQN				
	Spiked (μM)	Found (μM)	Detected (μM)	Recoveries (%)	RSD (%) (n=3)
IWS-1	10		9.9	99	103.18
	20	0	20.1	100.5	102.53
	30		30.2	100.6	104.58
TWS-2	10		9.7	97	103.29
	20	0	19.5	97.5	102.67
	30		29.5	98.4	104.28

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