

An electrochemical sensor based on electrodeposited methylene blue on carbon nanotube decorated hydrogel for the detection of ascorbic acid

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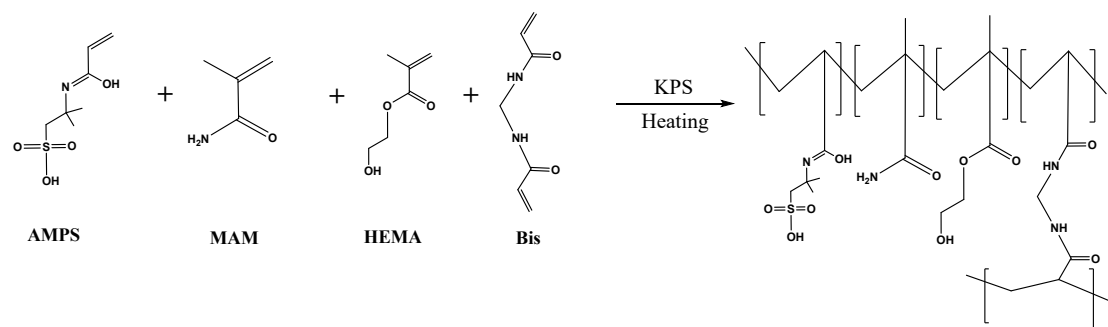


Fig. S1 Polymerization procedure of the hydrogels.

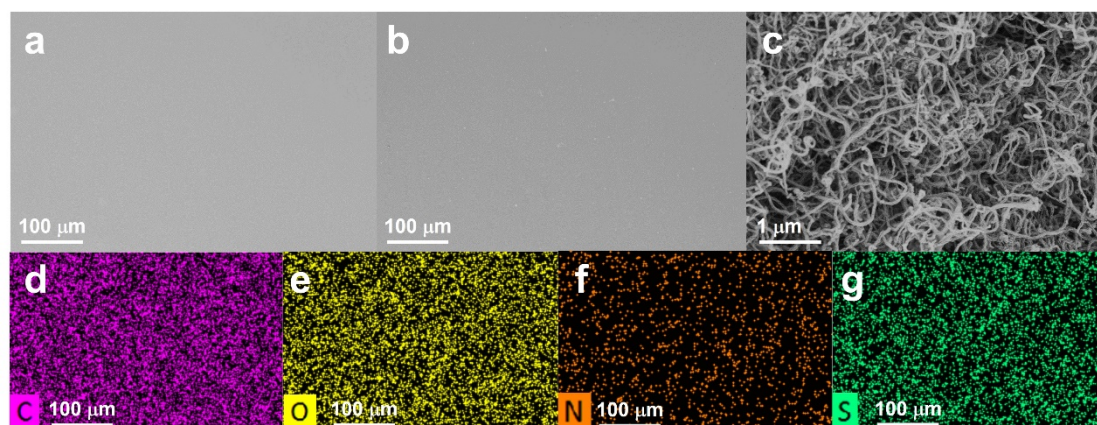


Fig. S2. SEM images of (a) HG/GCE (100 x); (b) CNT/HG (100 x); (c) CNT/HG (10000 x); (d-g) EDS spectra of CNT/HG.

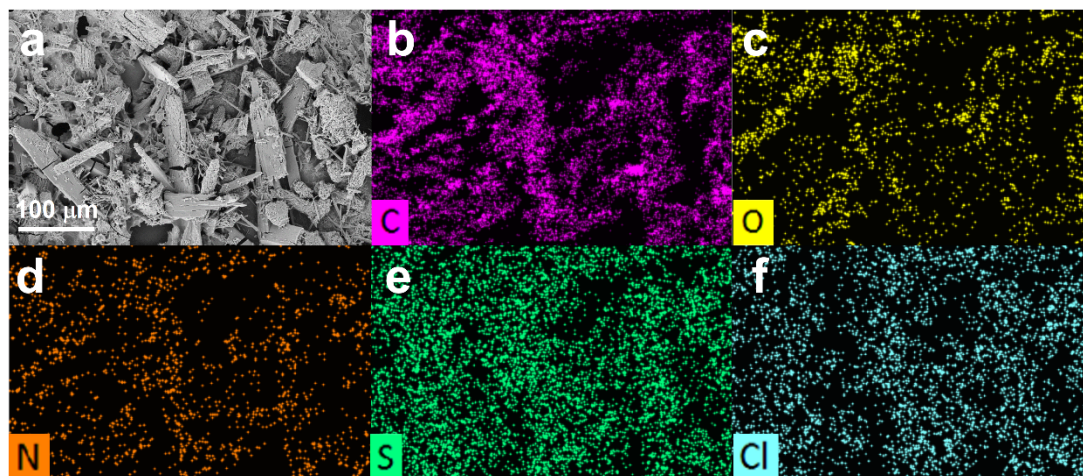


Fig. S3. (a) SEM image of MB/CNT/HG/GCE; (b-f) EDS spectra of MB/CNT/HG/GCE.

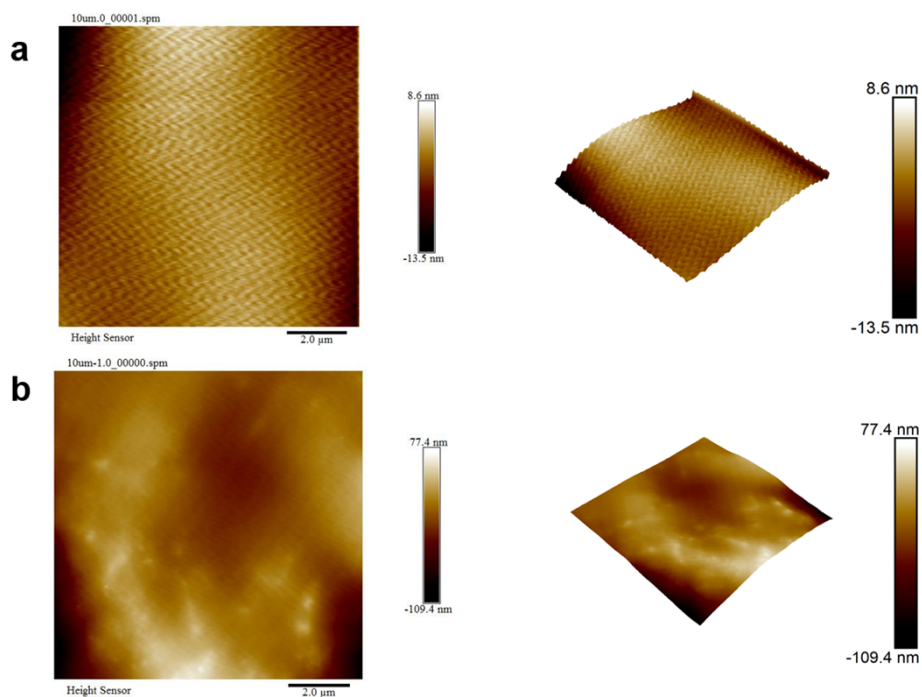


Fig. S4. AFM images of modified electrodes with 2D and 3D topographies: (a) CNT/HG/GCE; (b) MB/CNT/HG/GCE.

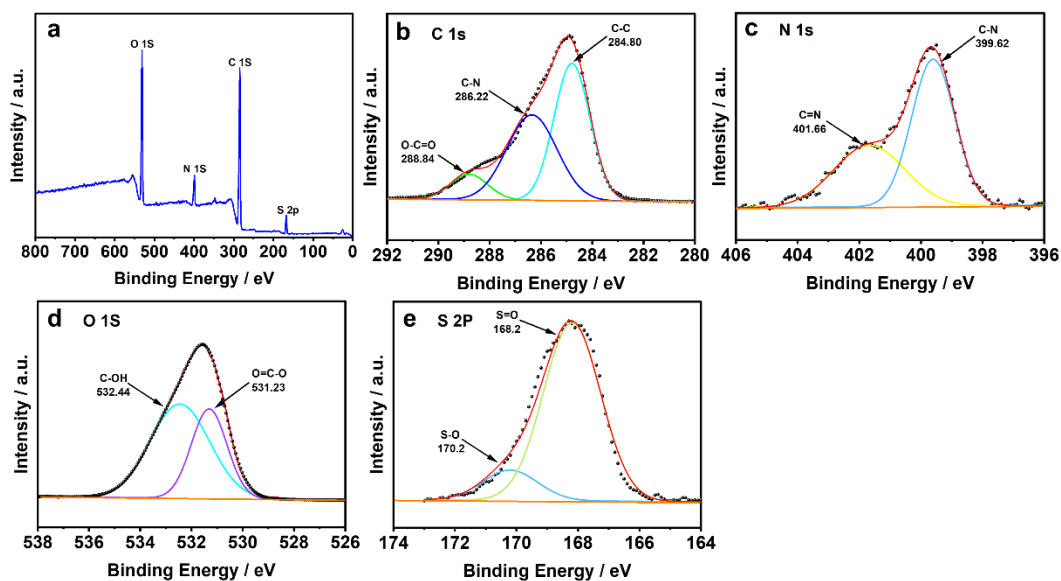


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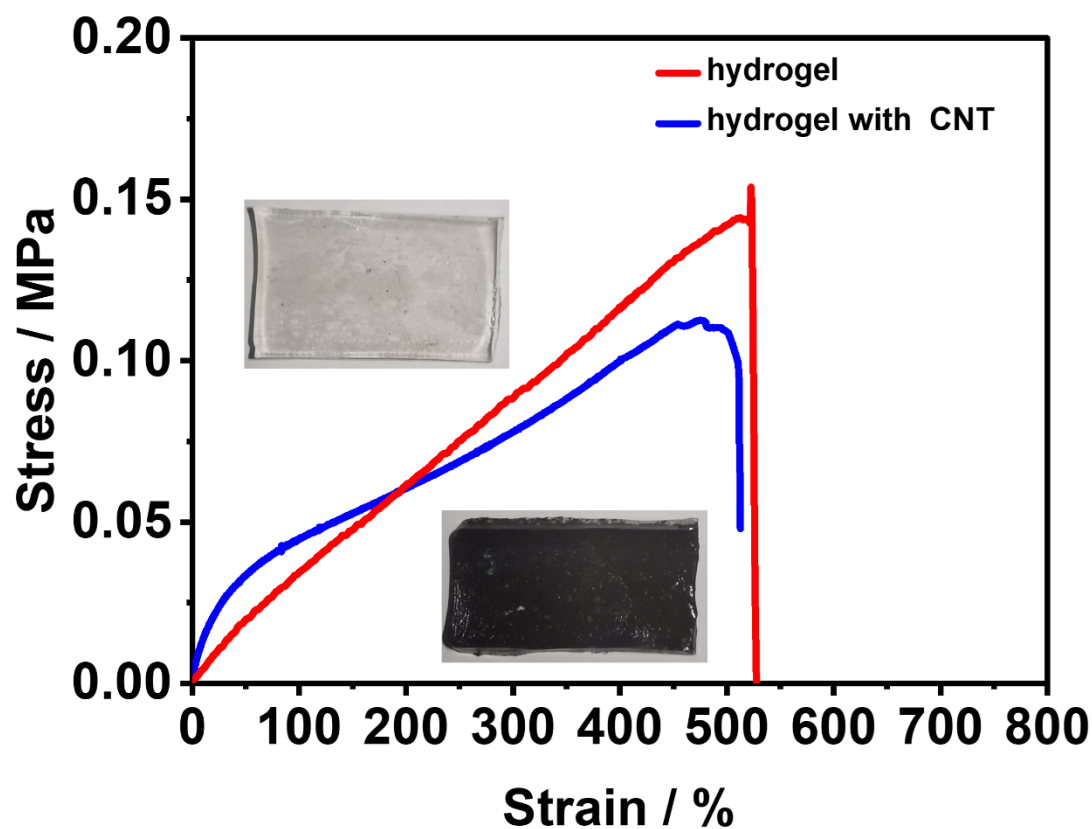


Fig. S6. Stress-strain curves of hydrogel with (blue line) and without (red line) the addition of CNT. Inset: the pictures of HG (transparent) and CNT/HG (black).

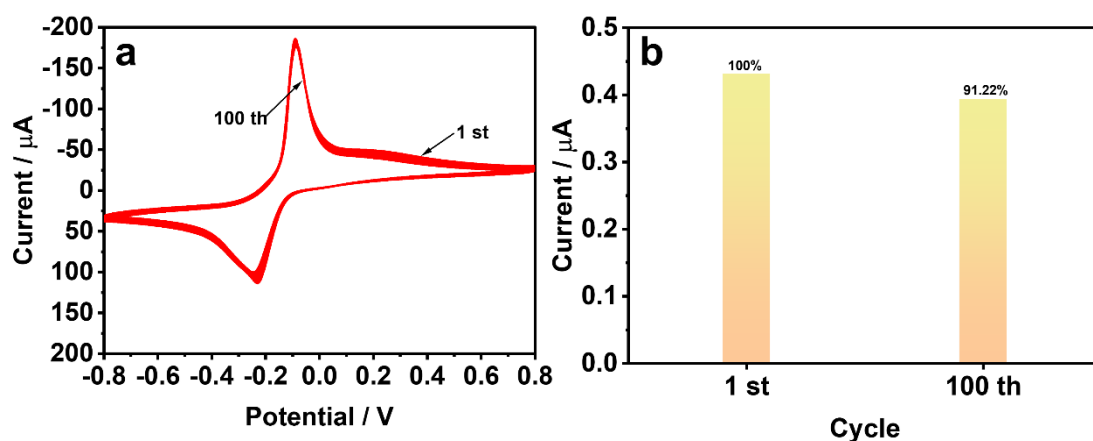


Fig. S7. Cyclic Stability measurement of the sensor by using CV method. (a) Stability of the sensor under 100 cycles of CV testing for 250 μM of AA; (b) Comparison of the current retention of the sensor for the 1st to the 100th cycle of AA (250 μM). The experiments were performed in 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.0).

Table. S1 Elemental content of MB/CNT/HG/GCE.

elemental	atomic number	net value	Normalized Quality%
C	6	7229	59.02
N	7	666	12.49
O	8	1110	9.59
S	16	2616	11.62
Cl	17	1304	7.28

Table. S2 Comparison of MB/CNT/HG/GCE performance with other documented non-enzymatic AA sensing features.

Materials	Detection Potential/V	linear range/mM	Detection limit / μ M	Reference
CuO-SPE	+0.4	0.1-8.0	88	S1
CuO hollow sphere/SPE	+0.55	0.1-7.0	90	S2
Carbon fibers/ZnO	+0.26	0.60-1.8	156.7	S3
Graphene-PtNP/GCE	0.0	0.42-2.9	300	S4
Graphene nanosheets	+0.37	0.4-6.0	120	S5
MB/CNT/HG	+0.3	0.1-10.0	50	This work

Information S1 Calculation of Electrochemically Active Surface Area

Using the Randles-Sevcik equation, the effective surface area (A_{eff}) of the MB/CNT/HG/GCE electrode was estimated based on the CV values obtained in a 0.1 M PBS solution containing 5.0 mM Fe(CN) $_3^-/4^-$ 6 at a scan rate of 0.05 Vs $^{-1}$.

$$I_p = 2.69 \times 10^5 A n^{\frac{3}{2}} D_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \nu^{\frac{1}{2}} C_0$$

In the formula, n represents the number of electrons involved in the redox process (for Fe(CN) $_3^-/4^-$ 6, $n=1$), D_0 is the diffusion coefficient of the molecule in solution (for Fe(CN) $_3^-/4^-$ 6 in 0.1 M PBS solution is 0.673×10^{-5} cm 2 s $^{-1}$). C_0 is the volumetric concentration of the redox probe ($C_0 = 5.0$ mM Fe(CN) $_3^-/4^-$ 6). The measurement condition is with a scan rate of 50 mV/s. The calculated I_p was 124.4 and the A_{eff} of the electrode was 0.1594 cm 2 .

Reference

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