

Supplementary Information

A pioneer adsorption-assisted electrochemical polymerization approach to the fabrication of acetaminophen sensor: Experimental and theoretical studies

**Saheed E. Elugoke^{1*}, Usisipho Feleni², Abolanle S. Adekunle^{2,3}, Thabo T.I. Nkambule²,
Bhekie B. Mamba² and Eno E. Ebenso^{1,*}**

¹Centre for Materials Science, College of Science, Engineering and Technology (CSET), Johannesburg 1710, South Africa

²Institute for Nanotechnology and Water Sustainability, College of Science, Engineering and Technology (CSET), Johannesburg 1710, South Africa

³Institute for Catalysis and Energy Solutions (ICES), College of Science, Engineering and Technology (CSET), Johannesburg 1710, South Africa

* Corresponding author: Centre for Material Science, College of Science, Engineering and Technology, University of South Africa, Johannesburg 1709, South Africa. Email: S.E. Elugoke-elugokesaheed@gmail.com, elugose@unisa.ac.za; Prof. E.E. Ebenso- ebensee@unisa.ac.za

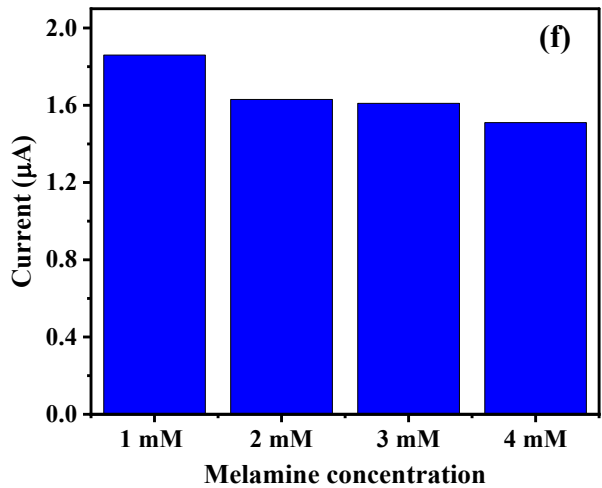
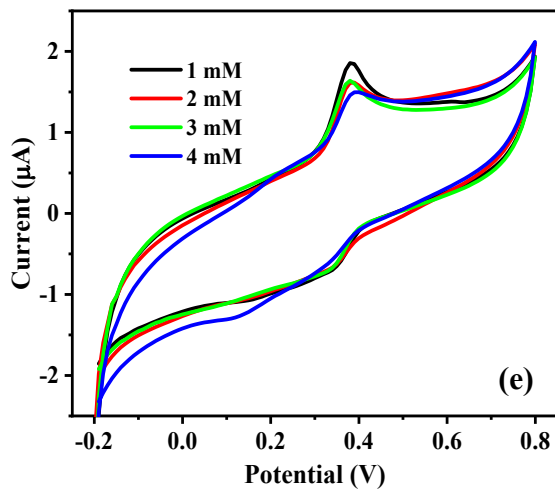
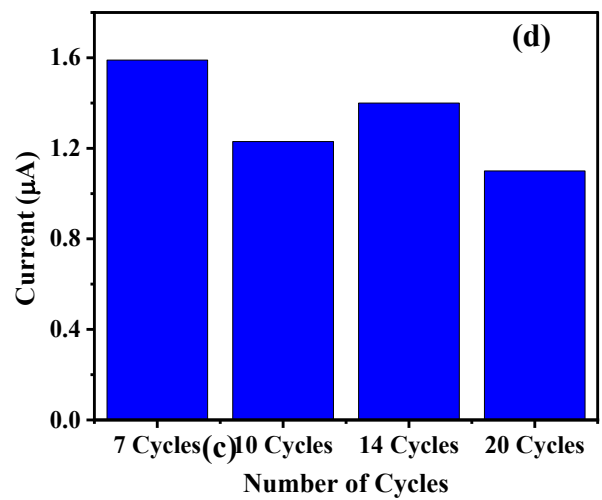
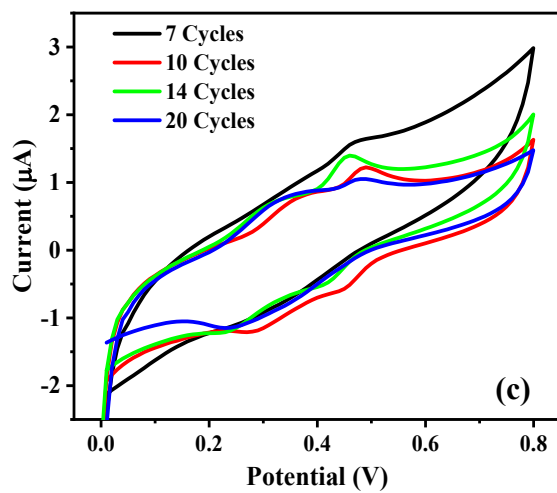
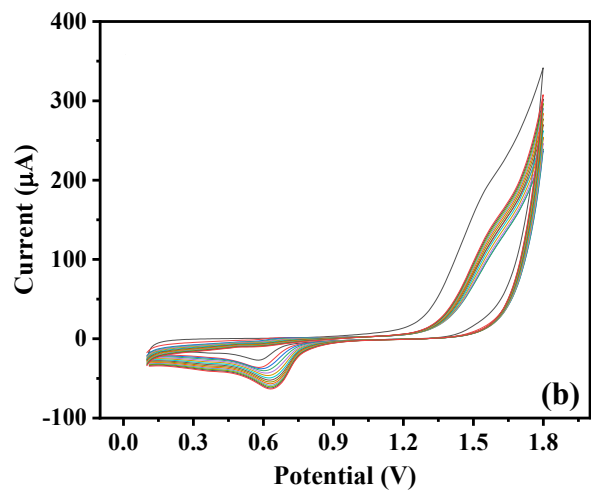
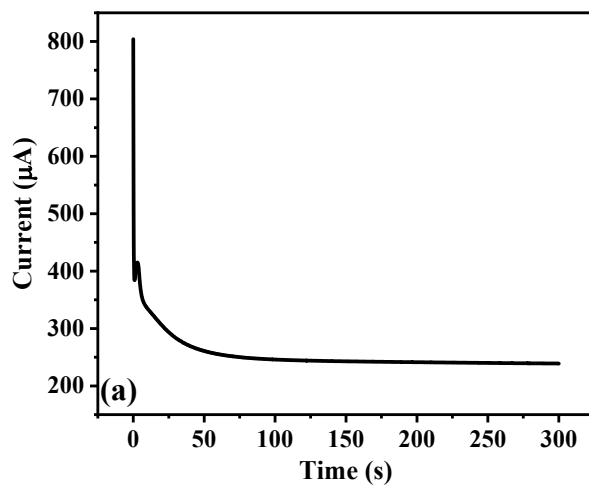


Figure S1: (a) I-t curve for GCE anodization. (b) Cyclic voltammograms (14 CV cycles) of EPM/GCE fabricated after electropolymerization at a scan rate of 100 mV s^{-1} . Cyclic voltammograms of $7.62 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$ ACE at EPM/GCE using varying (c, e) CV cycles and melamine concentration at 25 mV s^{-1} . Plots of currents against (d, f) number of CV cycles and melamine concentration

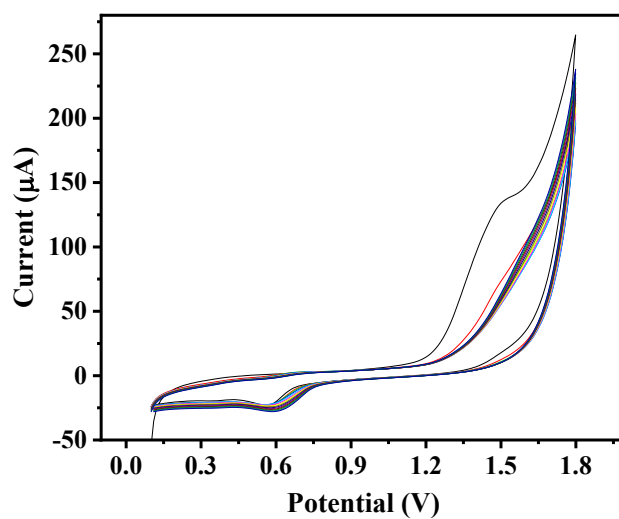


Figure S2: I-t curve for GCE oxidation. Cyclic voltammograms (14 CV cycles) of CPM/GCE after electrodeposition at a scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹

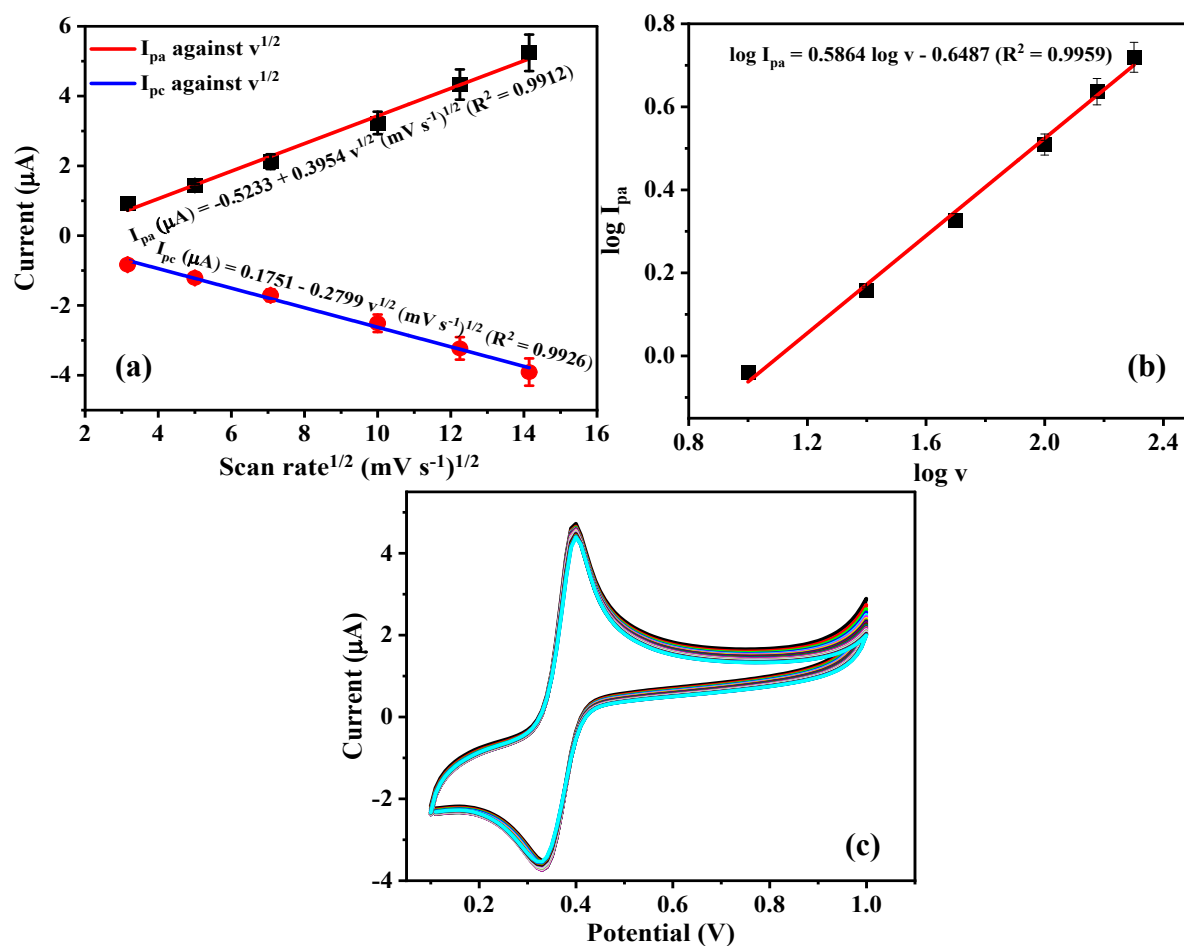


Figure S3: Plot of (a) peak currents against square root of scan rate and (b) $\log I_{pa}$ against $\log v$.
(c) Cyclic voltammograms (30 CV scans) of 0.16 mM ACE at EPM/GCE