

Supporting Information for

Fe-doping-driven enhancement of electronic conductivity and electrocatalytic performance in Gd₂O₃ nanoparticles for ultrasensitive electrochemical detection of chloramphenicol in pharmaceutical and milk samples

**Tuan-Anh Nguyen^{a,f,*}, Nguyen Huu An Nguyen^b, Ngo Xuan Dinh^a, Le Thi Thanh Tam^{c,d},
Nguyen Xuan Quang^e, Le Trong Lu^{c,d}, Manh-Huong Phan^{f,g}, Anh-Tuan Le^{a,*}**

(a) Phenikaa University Nano Institute (PHENA), Phenikaa School of Engineering (PSE), PHENIKAA University, Hanoi, Vietnam.

(b) SenTia School, 19 To Huu, Nam Tu Liem, Ha Noi, Vietnam.

(c) Graduate University of Science and Technology, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam.

(d) Institute for Materials Science, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam

(e) University of Transport Technology, Trieu Khuc, Thanh Xuan District, Hanoi, Viet Nam

(f) Department of Physics, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620, United States

(g) Center for Materials Innovation and Technology (CMIT), VinUniversity, Hanoi, Vietnam

Corresponding authors:

*anh.nguyentuan1@phenikaa-uni.edu.vn (T-A. Nguyen)

tuan.leanh@phenikaa-uni.edu.vn (A-T. Le)

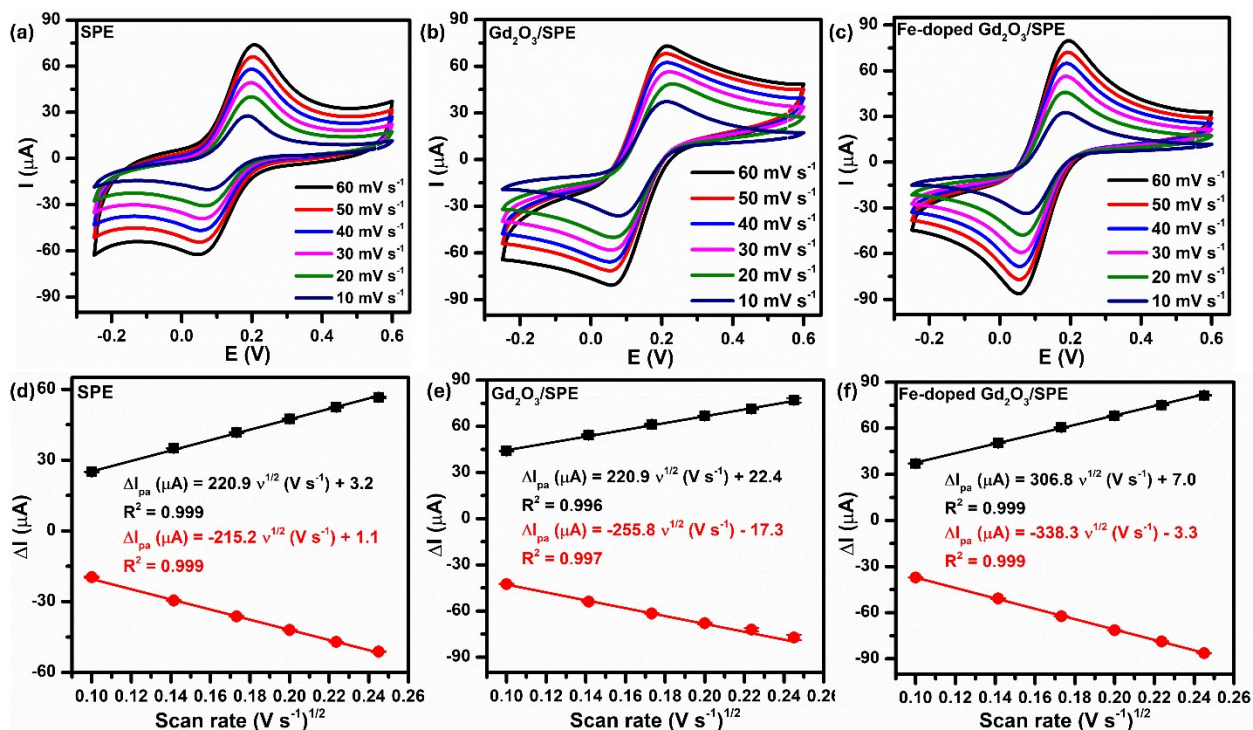


Figure S1. CV curves at various scan rates from 10 to 60 $mV s^{-1}$ and the calibration plots of reduction/oxidation peak currents at different scan rates against scan rate of the bare SPE (a and d), Gd_2O_3/SPE (b and e), and Fe-doped Gd_2O_3/SPE (c and f) in 0.1 M KCl solution containing 5 mM $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-/4-}$.

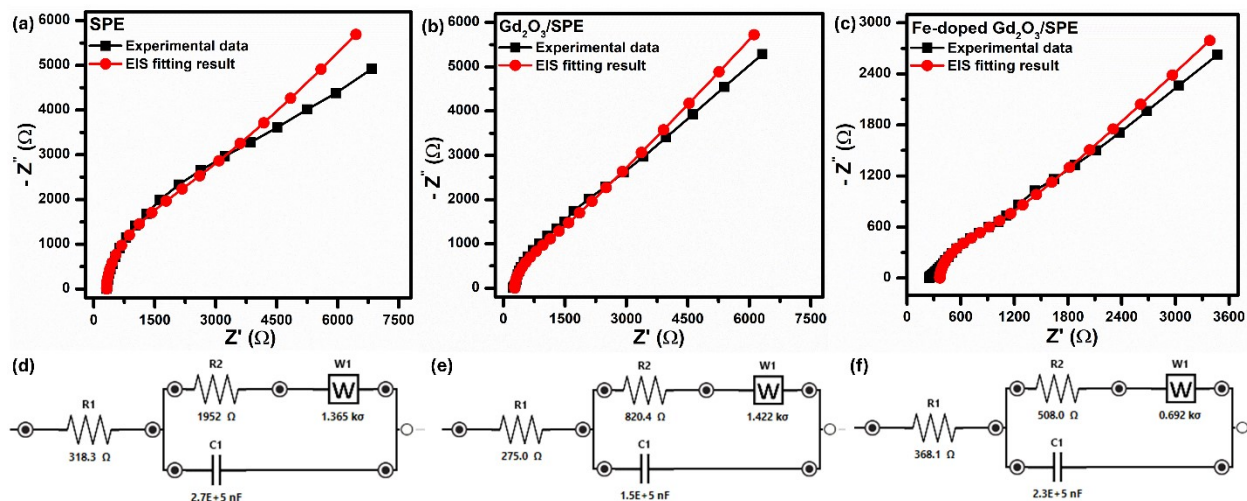


Figure S2. Experimental data, fitted Nyquist plots and the Randles equivalent circuit used for fitting the data of the bare SPE (a and d), Gd_2O_3/SPE (b and e), and Fe-doped Gd_2O_3/SPE (c and f) in the frequency range from 0.01 kHz to 1000 kHz.