

Freestanding Laser-Induced Graphene/Carbon Fiber Frameworks Functionalized with NiO for High-Performance Non-Enzymatic Glucose Sensing

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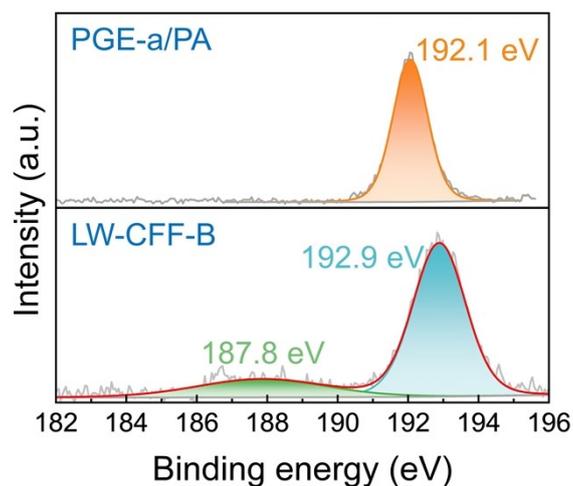


Figure S1. High-resolution XPS spectrum of B 1s for PGE-a/PA and LW-CFF-B.

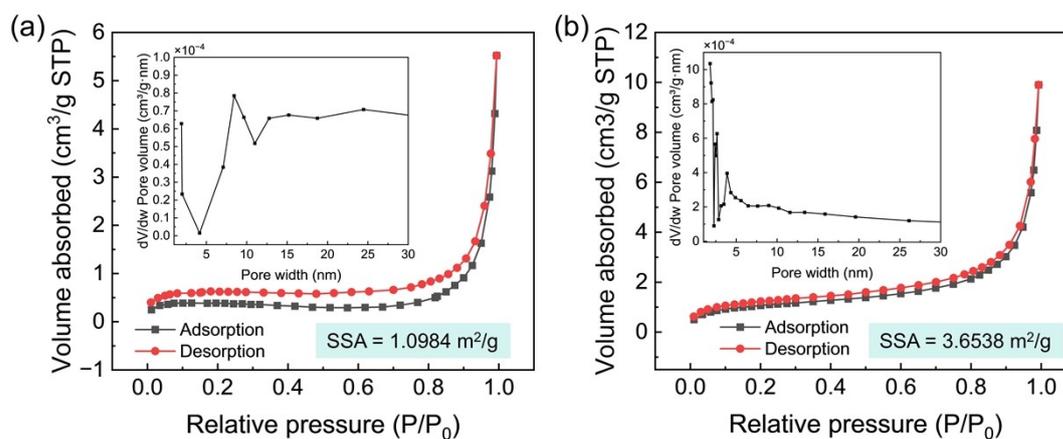


Figure S2. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of (a) LW-CFF (inset: related pore size distribution plot), (b) LW-CFF-B (inset: related pore size distribution plot).

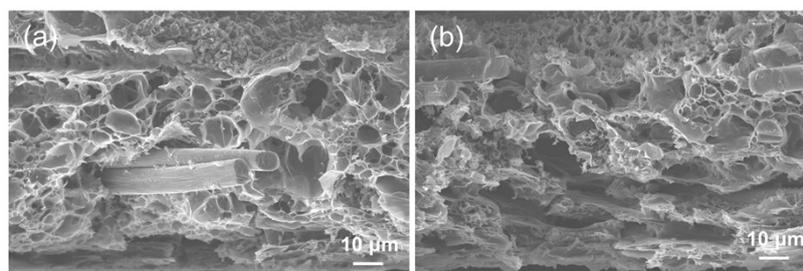


Figure S3. SEM cross-sectional images of LW-CFF-B (a) and LW-CFF-B-Ni (b).

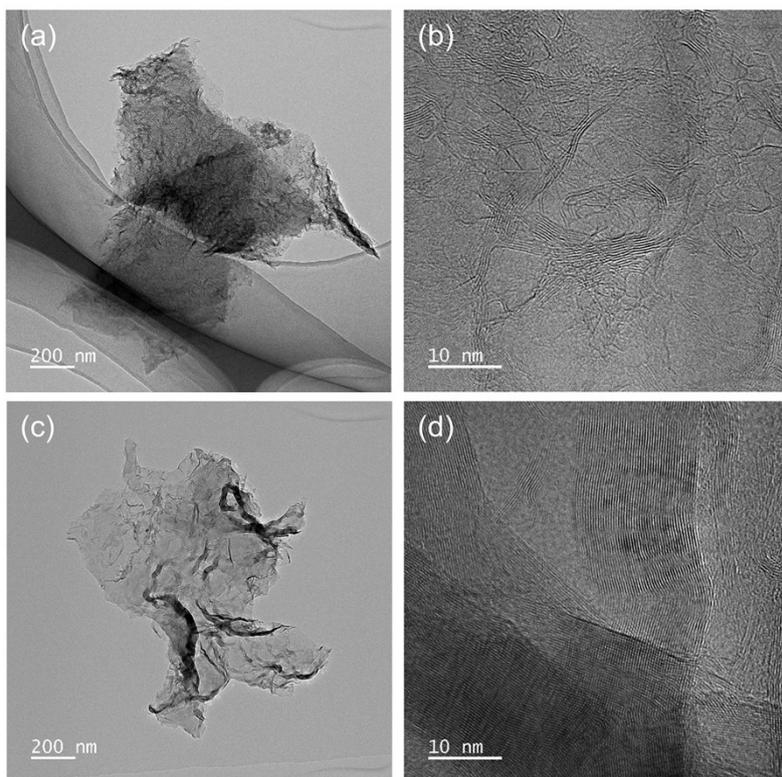


Figure S4. TEM and HR-TEM images of LW-CFF (a-b) and LW-CFF-B (c-d).

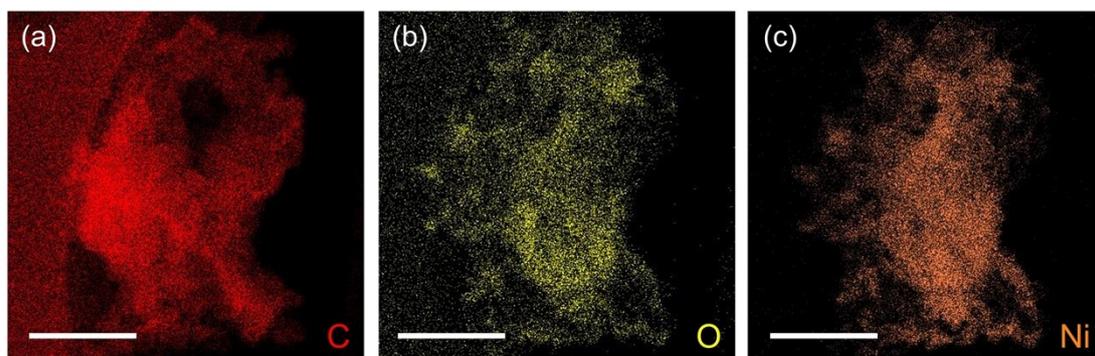


Figure S5. Elemental mapping of LW-CFF-B-Ni taken via STEM mode, the scale bar is 500 nm.

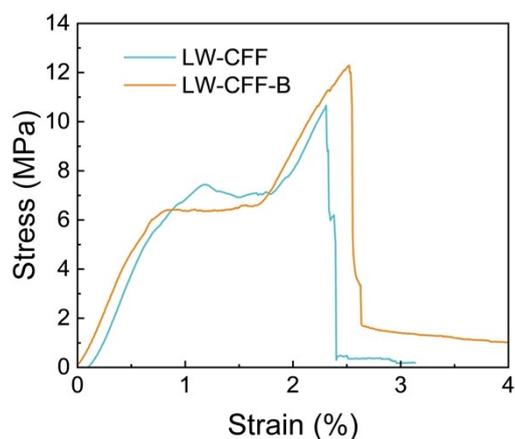


Figure S6. Stress-Strain curves of LW-CFF and LW-CFF-B.

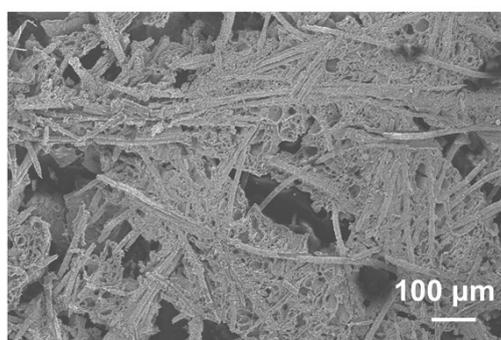


Figure S7. SEM image of LW-CFF-B film with PA content of 30 wt.%.

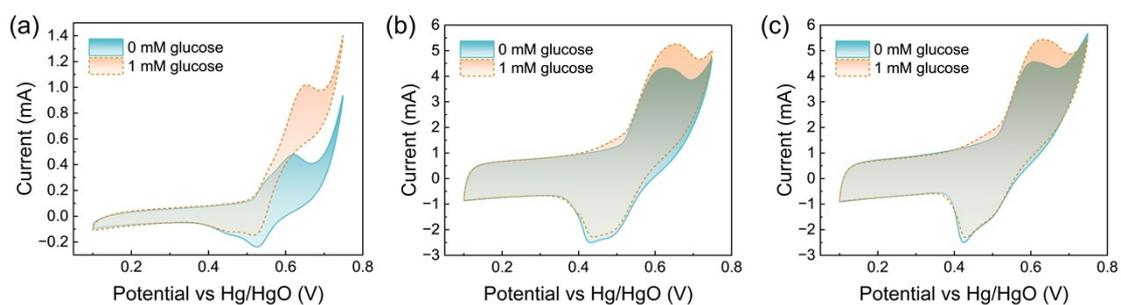


Figure S8. CV curves of LW-CFF-Ni with second laser power of 1.5 W (a), 3.5 W (b) and 4.5 W (c).

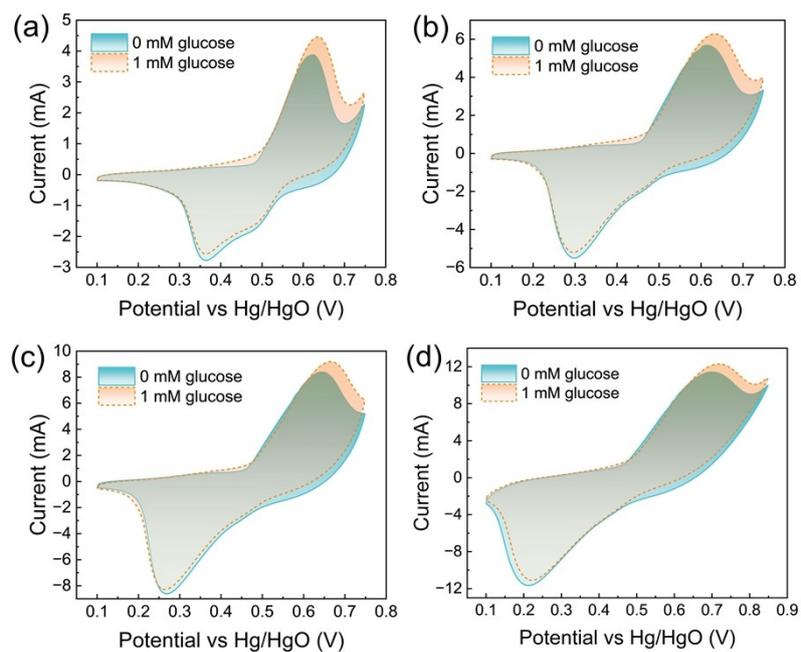


Figure S9. CV curves of LW-CFF-Ni with Ni(NO₃)₂ concentration of 0.05 M (a), 0.1 M (b), 0.2 M (c) and 0.4 M (d).

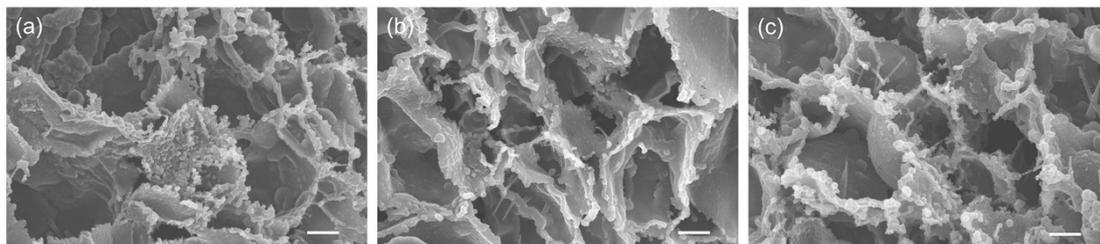


Figure S10. SEM images of LW-CFF-B-Ni with Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O concentration of 0.05 M (a), 0.1 M (b), and 0.2 M (c), the scale bar is 2 μm.

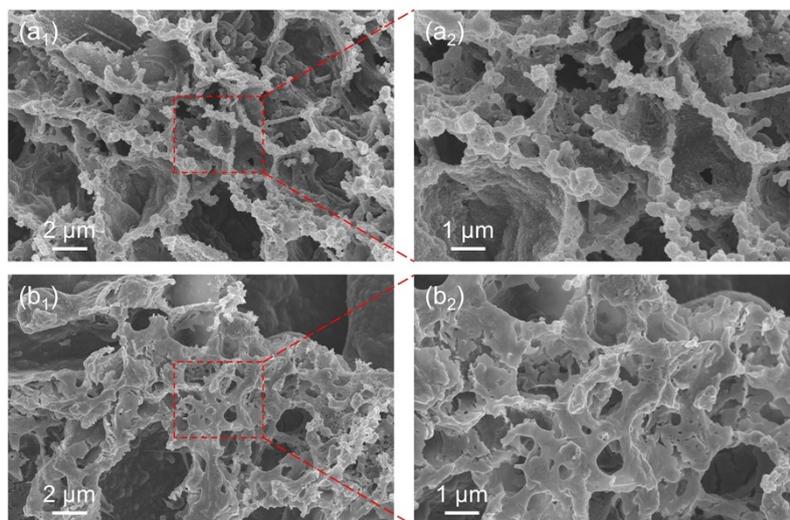


Figure S11. Detailed SEM images of LW-CFF-B-Ni with $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ concentration of 0.3 M (a) and 0.4 M (b).

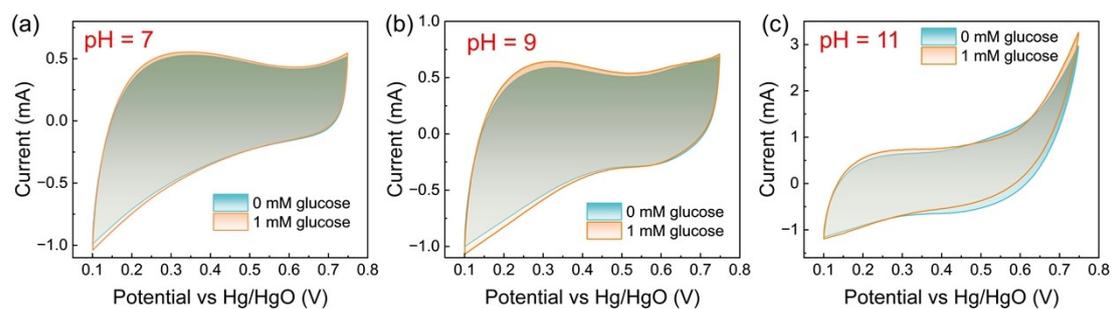


Figure S12. CV of LW-CFF-B-Ni electrode recorded in the absence and presence of 1 mM glucose in Neutral and weakly alkaline buffer solutions: (a) pH = 7, (b) pH = 9, (c) pH = 11.

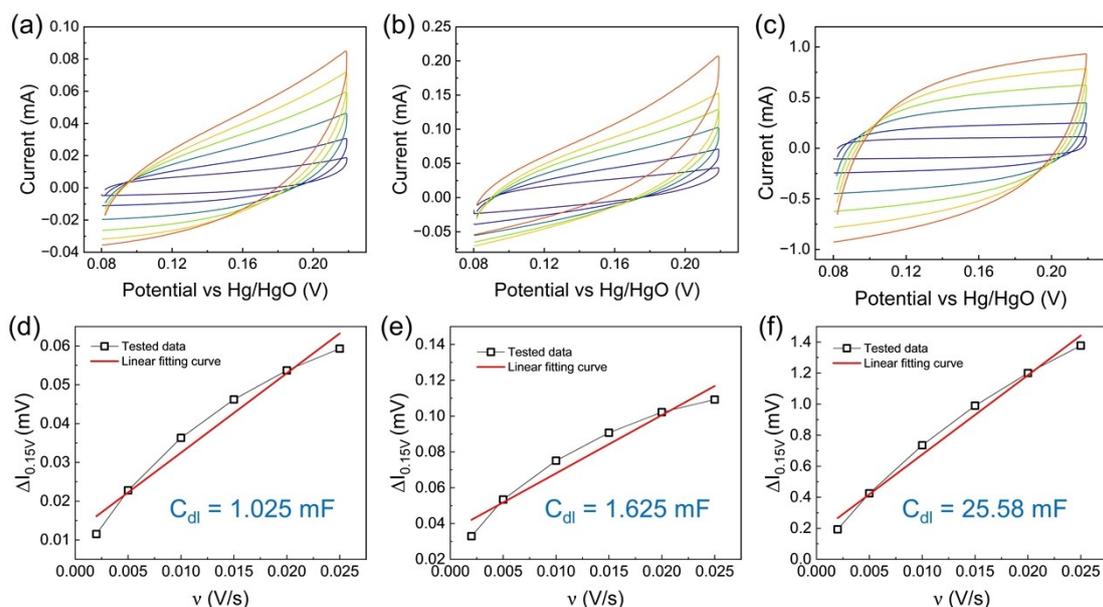


Figure S13. CVs taken in the non-faradic potential region under various scan rates for LW-CFF (a), LW-CFF-B (b) and LW-CFF-B-Ni (c). Corresponding plots of capacitive currents vs. scan rate values for LW-CFF (d), LW-CFF-B (e) and LW-CFF-B-Ni (f).

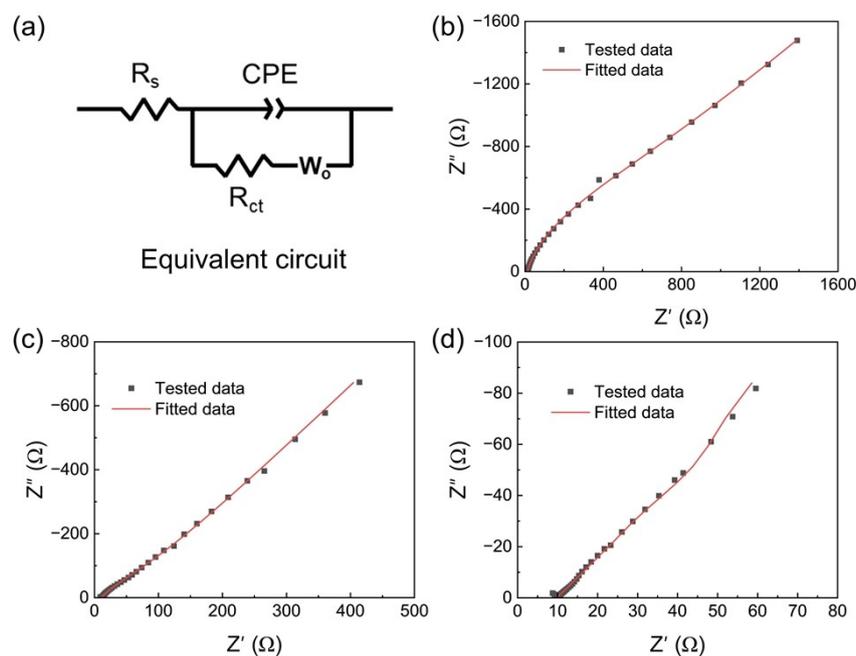


Figure S14. (a) Equivalent circuit used to simulated the electrode system. Nyquist graphs and fitted curves of tested electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) for LW-CFF (b), LW-CFF-B (c) and LW-CFF-B-Ni (d).

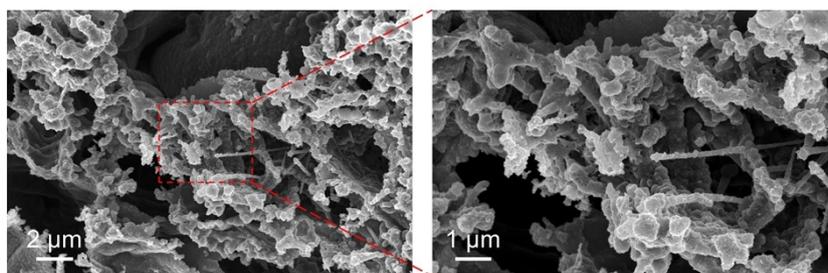


Figure S15. SEM images of LW-CFF-B-Ni after electrochemical testing ($\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ concentration of 0.3 M).

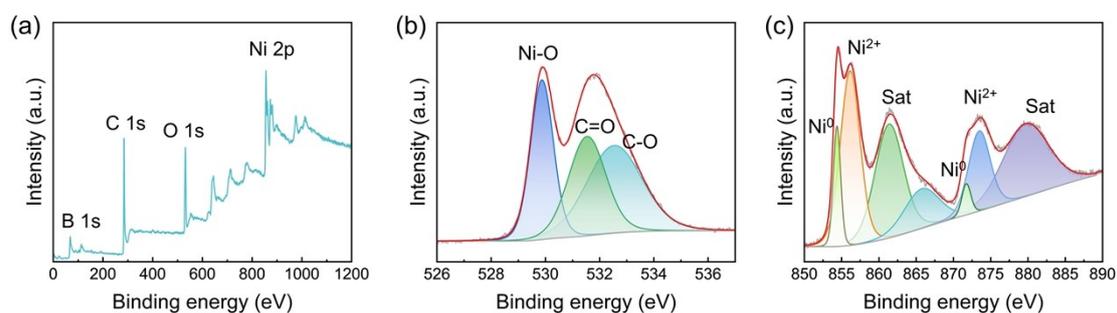


Figure S16. XPS survey spectrum (a), O 1s high-resolution deconvoluted spectra (b) and Ni 2p high-resolution deconvoluted spectra (c) of LW-CFF-B-Ni after electrochemical testing ($\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ concentration of 0.3 M).

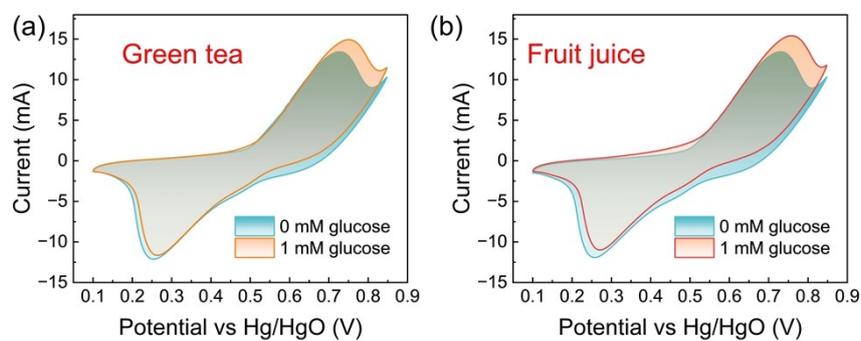


Figure S17. CV scans recorded without and with beverage sample addition (1 mM):
(a) Green tea, (b) Fruit juice.

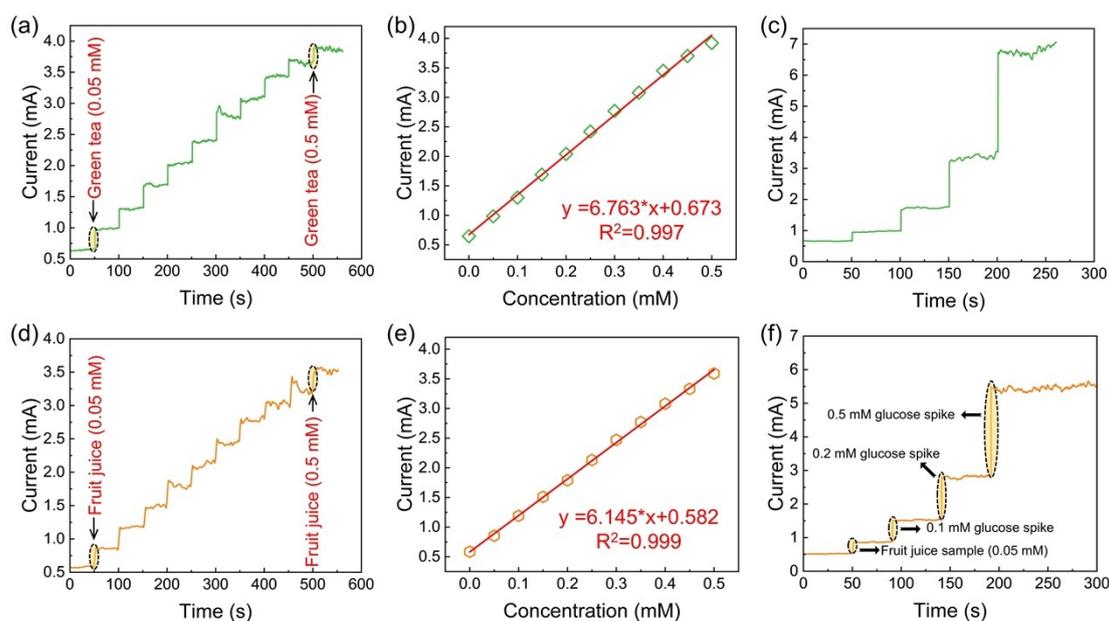


Figure S18. Amperometric response of LW-CFF-B-Ni sensor with a sequential injection of 0.05 mM beverage samples; Corresponding linear calibration curves for beverage samples; Amperometric response of LW-CFF-B-Ni for beverage samples taken before and after standard glucose spiking concentrations (applied potential: 0.6 V): (a)-(c) Green tea, (d)-(f) Fruit juice.

Table S1. Sheet resistance comparison of reported carbon skeleton materials.

Material	Sheet resistance (Ω/sq)	Reference
Paper-LIG	5.25	1
PI-LIG	8.5	2
rGO/Textile-LIG	87.6	3
Cork-LIG	32.8	4
Agglomerated cork-LIG	4.3	5
Natural Cork-LIG	10.8	6
Laser annealed CFR-PEEK	1.7	7
Paper-LIG	5	8
Kevlar textiles-LIG	2.86	9
PI-LIG	15	10
Carbon nanofiber (CNF) film	1.76	11
LW-CFF-B	1.23	This work

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