Electronic Supplementary Information

Preparation, characterization and application of novel conductive NiO-CdO nanofibers with dislocation feature

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Figure S1. SEM image of $Cd(NO_3)_2$ -PAA microbelts fabricated from $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ -poly(acrylic acid) (30wt%:30wt%) aqueous sol-gel solution.



Figure S2. XRD patterns for NiO nanofibers, CdO nanofibers and NiO-CdO nanofibers.



Figure S3. (A) XPS survey spectrum of NiO-CdO nanofibers. High resolution XPS spectrum of Ni 2p region (B) and Cd 3d region (C) for NiO-CdO nanofibers.



Figure S4. I-V curves of NiO nanofibers, NiO-CdO nanofibers and CdO nanofibers, respectively.



Figure S5. CVs of different NiO-CdO nanofibers in 0.1 M NaOH. Scan rate: 100 mV/s



Figure S6. CVs of (A) CdO NFs/GCE, (B) NiO-CdO(0.4:0.2) NFs/GCE, (C) NiO-CdO(0.4:0.3) NFs/GCE, (D) NiO-CdO(0.4:0.4) NFs/GCE in the absence (trace a) and presence of 4 mM (trace b) and 8 mM glucose (trace c) in 0.1 M NaOH.



Figure S7. (A) Amperometric responses obtained at NiO-CdO (0.4:0.1) NFs/GCE to the additions of 200 μ M glucose at different applied potentials. (B) Corresponding hydrodynamic voltammograms of 200 μ M glucose.