

Supporting Information

Determination of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Using Nanoparticle-Modified Voltammetric Sensors and Electronic Tongue Principles

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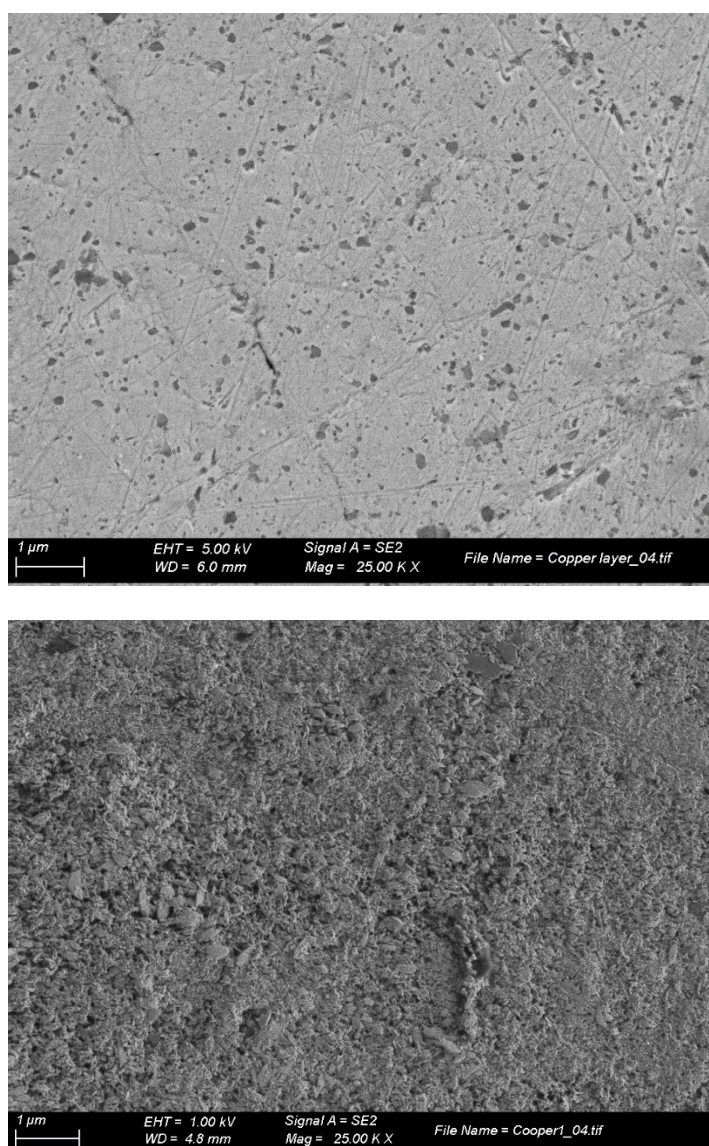


Figure S1. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) characterization of bare polished Cu electrode (top) and electrodeposited electrode E1 (bottom).

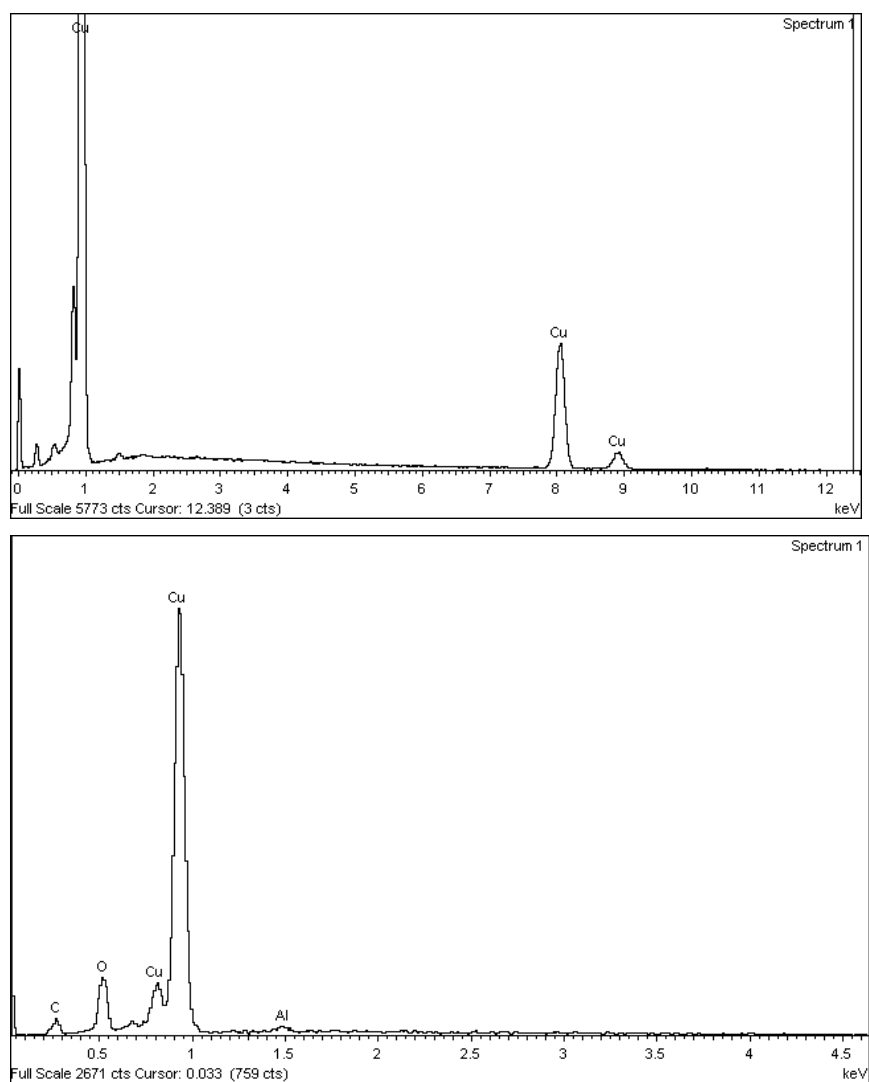


Figure S2. Electron Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS) characterization of bare polished Cu electrode (top) and electrodeposited electrode E1 (bottom).

Table S1. Relative abundance of elements in the electron dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) sample of Electrode E1.

Element	Bare polished Cu Electrode		Electrodeposited Electrode E1	
	Weight%	Atomic%	Weight%	Atomic%
C K	-	-	2.89	2.66
O K	-	-	15.92	11.02
Al K	-	-	16.56	6.80
Cu L	100.00	100.00	456.32	79.52
Totals	100.00		491.69	

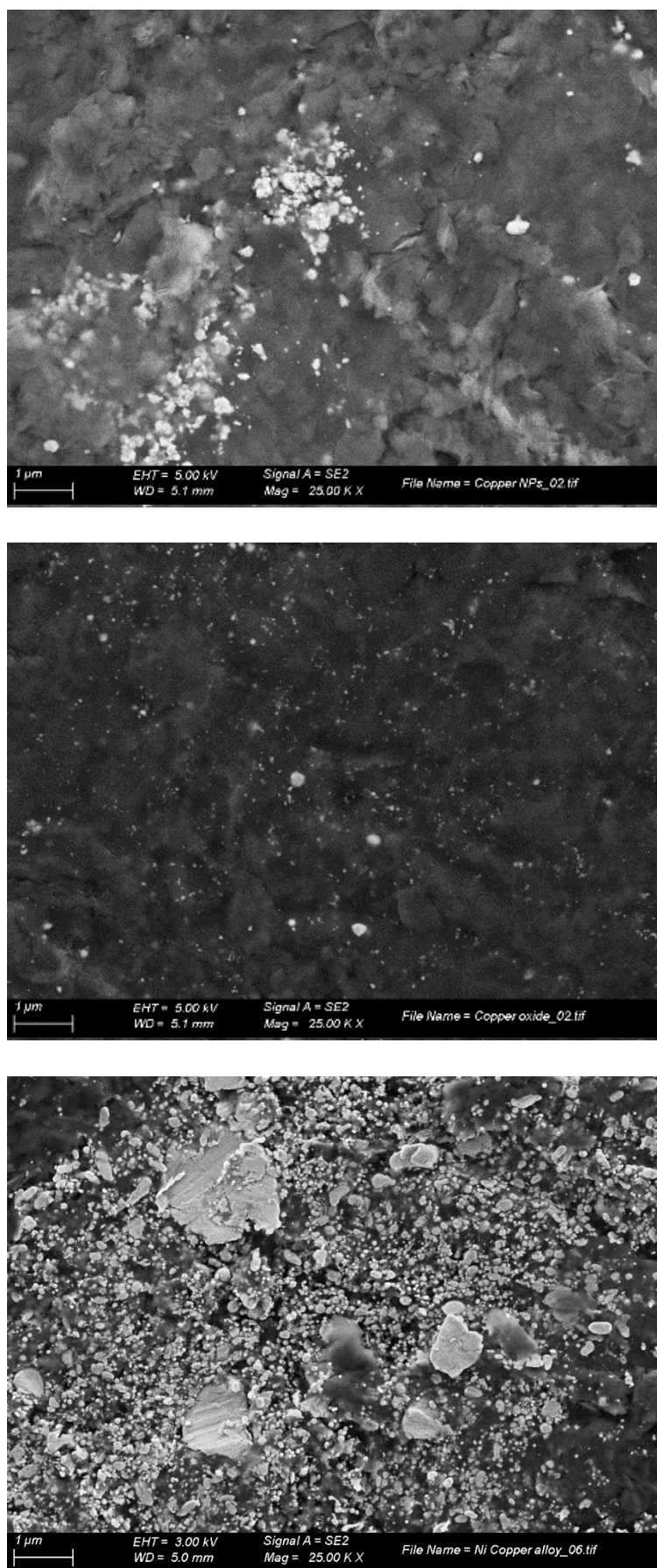


Figure S3. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) characterization of electrodes E2 (with Cu nanoparticles), E3 (with CuO nanoparticles) and E4 (with Ni-Cu alloy nanoparticles).

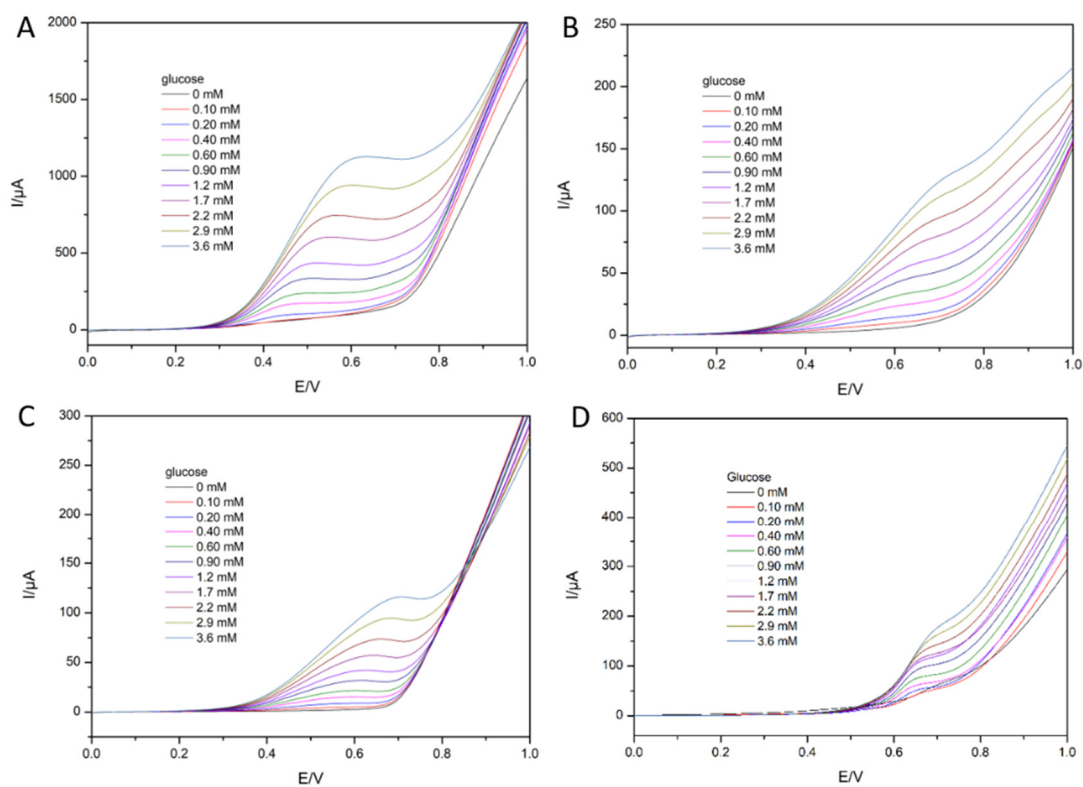


Figure S4. Oxidation curves of cyclic voltammograms of electrodes E1 (A), E2 (B), E3 (C) and E4 (D) responding to glucose. Scan rate: 50 mV/s.

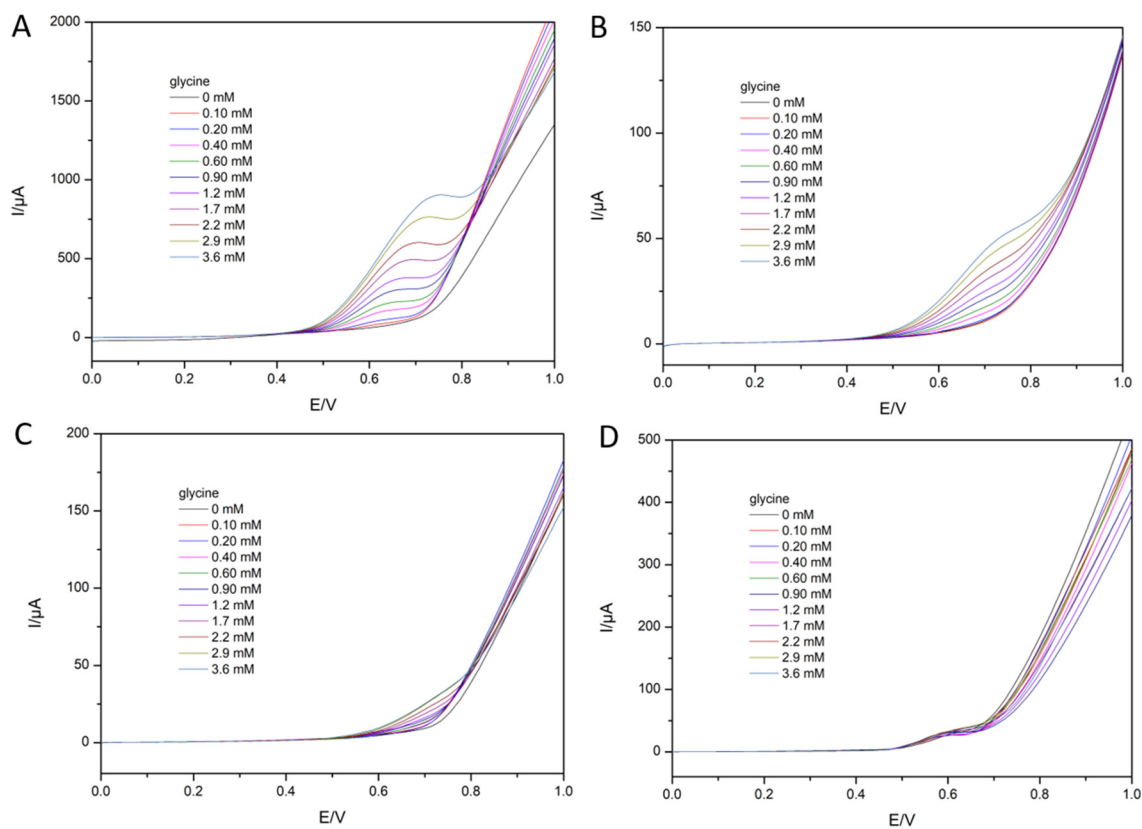


Figure S5. Oxidation curves of cyclic voltammograms of electrodes E1 (A), E2 (B), E3 (C) and E4 (D) responding to glycine. Scan rate: 50 mV/s.

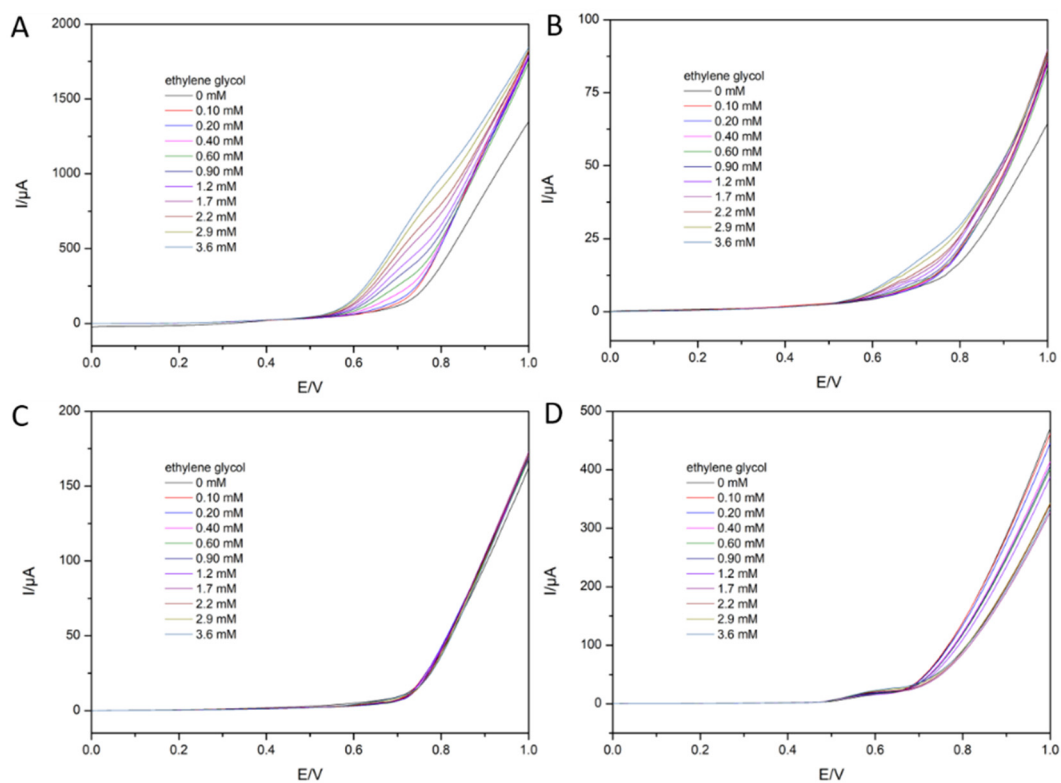


Figure S6. Oxidation curves of cyclic voltammograms of electrodes E1 (A), E2 (B), E3 (C) and E4 (D) responding to ethylene glycol. Scan rate: 50 mV/s.

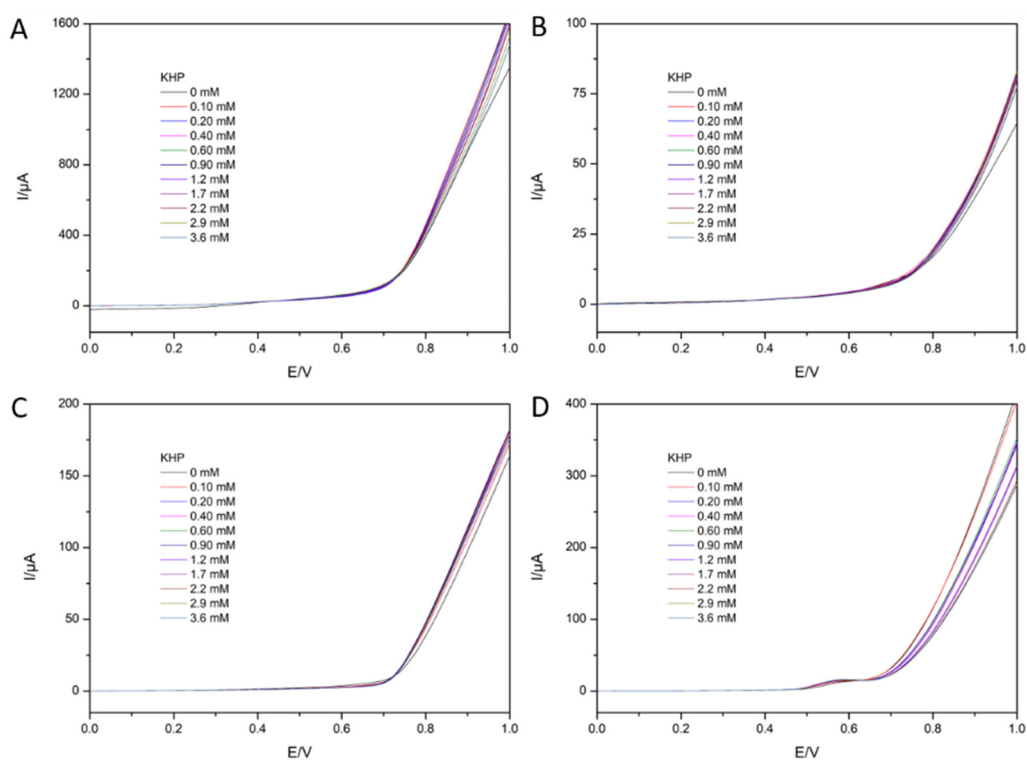


Figure S7. Oxidation curves of cyclic voltammograms of electrodes E1 (A), E2 (B), E3 (C) and E4 (D) responding to KHP. Scan rate: 50 mV/s.