

Is the interfacial electrochemical behavior of quercetin the same as that of catechol plus resorcinol ?

Vincent Ball ^{1,2,*}

Supplementary material

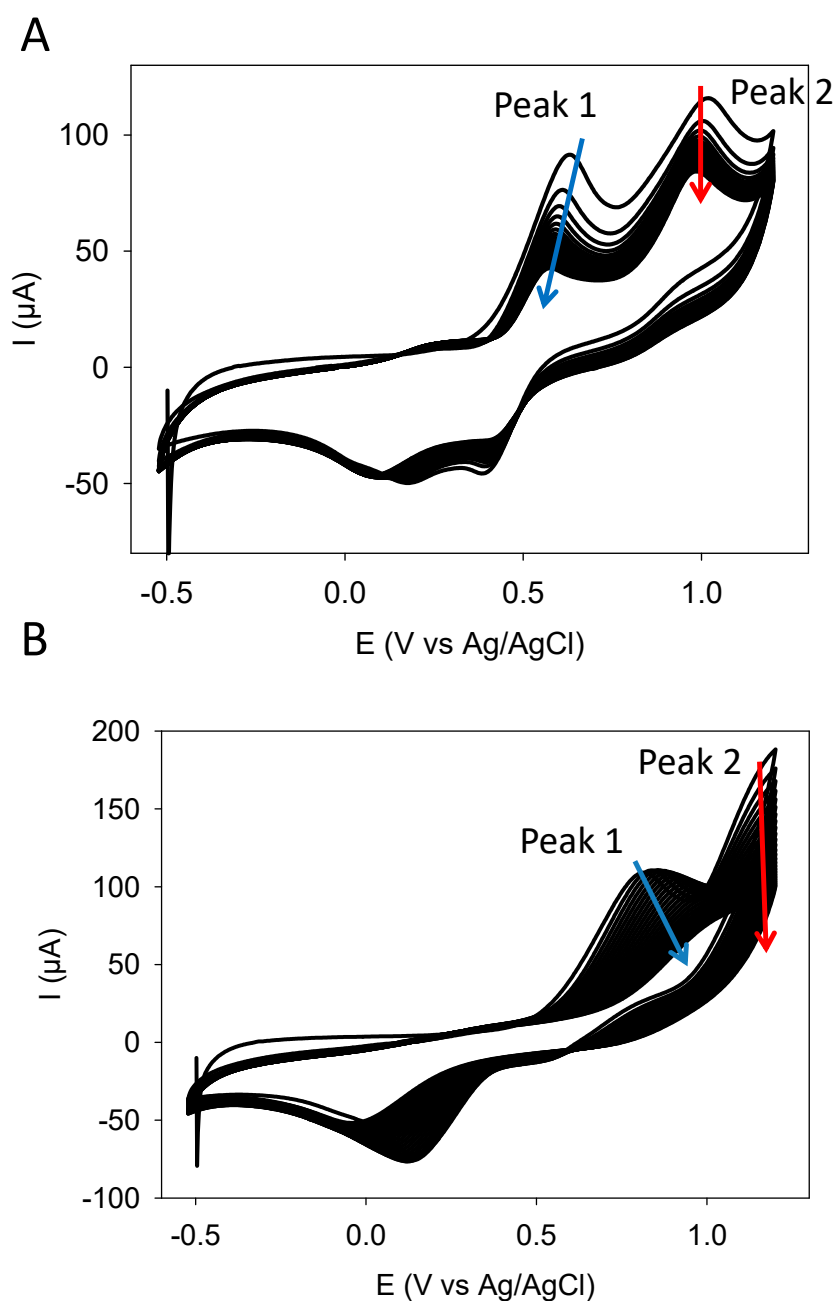


Figure S1: CV curves of quercetin (panel A) and of an equimolar catechol + resorcinol blend (panel B) at a potential sweep rate of 1000 mV.s^{-1} . The arrows indicate the evolution of the oxidation peaks with the number of performed CV cycles.

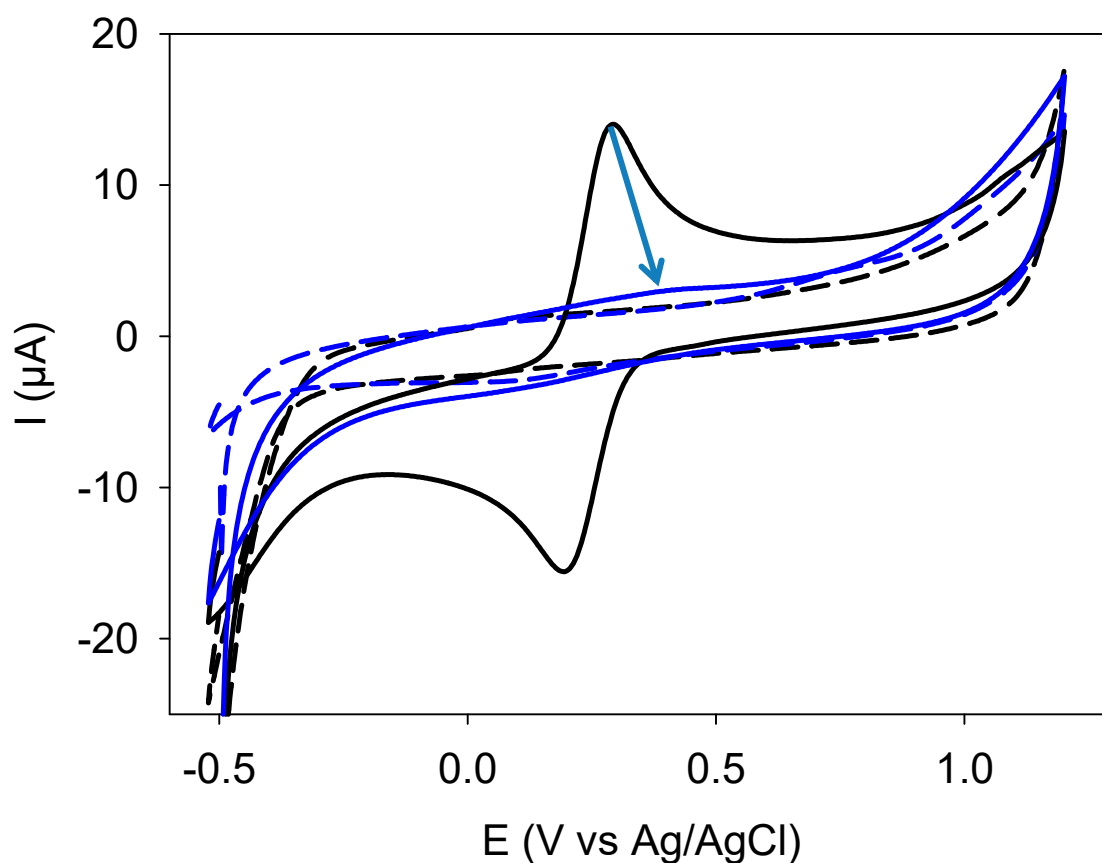


Figure S2: Comparison of CV1 (--- black dashed line, measured after film deposition but in the absence of the redox probe) and CV2 (— blue full line, measured after film deposition but in the presence of 1 mM potassium hexacyanoferrate in the presence of 50 mM sodium acetate at pH = 5) in the case of film deposition (10 CV cycles) performed at 1000 mV.s^{-1} from an equimolar catechol+resorcinol mixture. The arrows indicate the decrease in the oxidation current of potassium hexacyanoferrate between the pristine electrode (— black full line) and after film deposition (CV2).

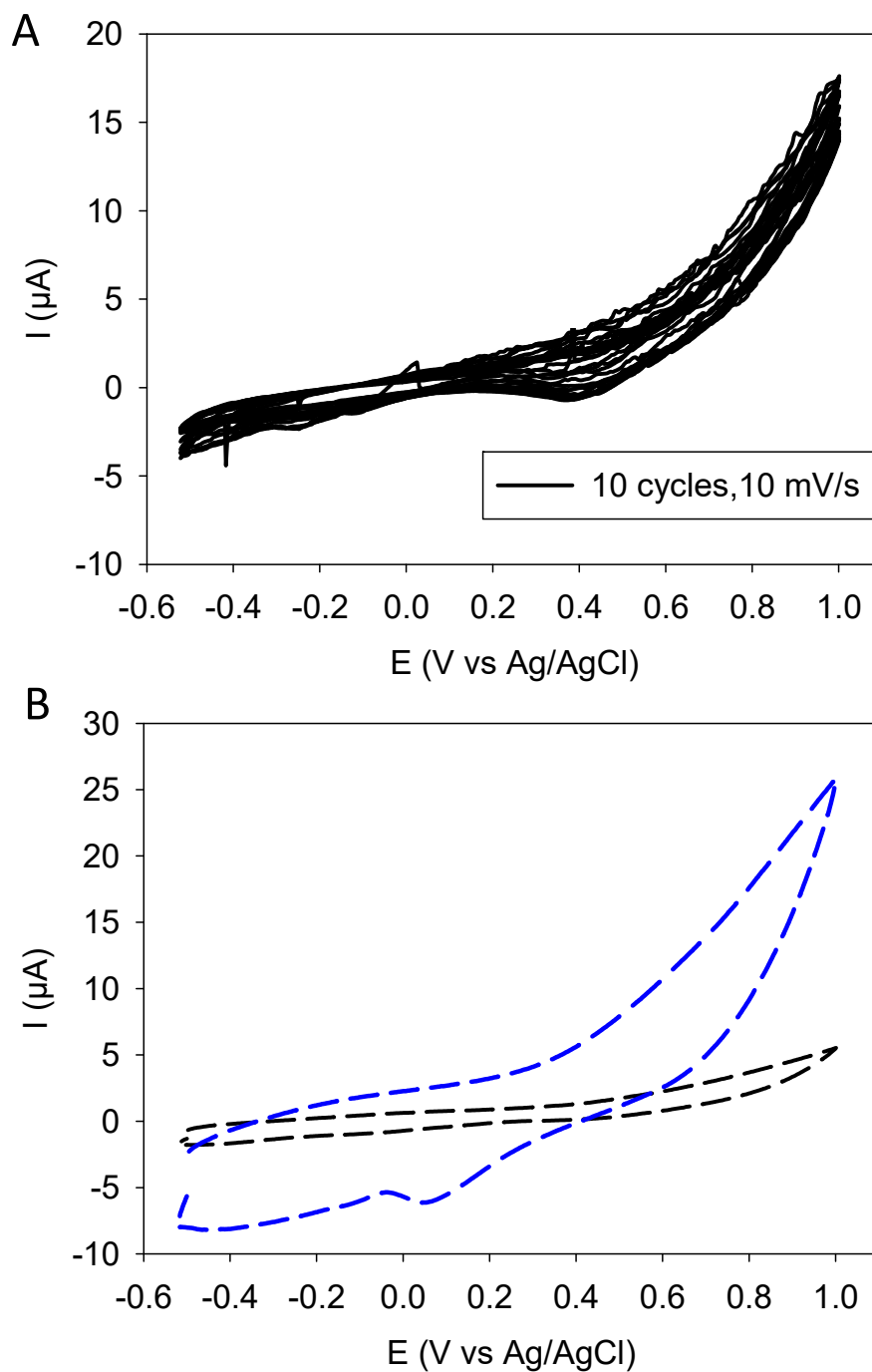


Figure S3: A: 10 CV cycles performed at 10 mV.s^{-1} of a quercetin solution on a gold working electrode.

B: CV performed at 100 mV.s^{-1} in the absence of an external redox probe on the pristine gold electrode (--- black dashed line) and on the same electrode after deposition of the quercetin film (--- blue dashed line, 10 CV cycles at 10 mV.s^{-1}).

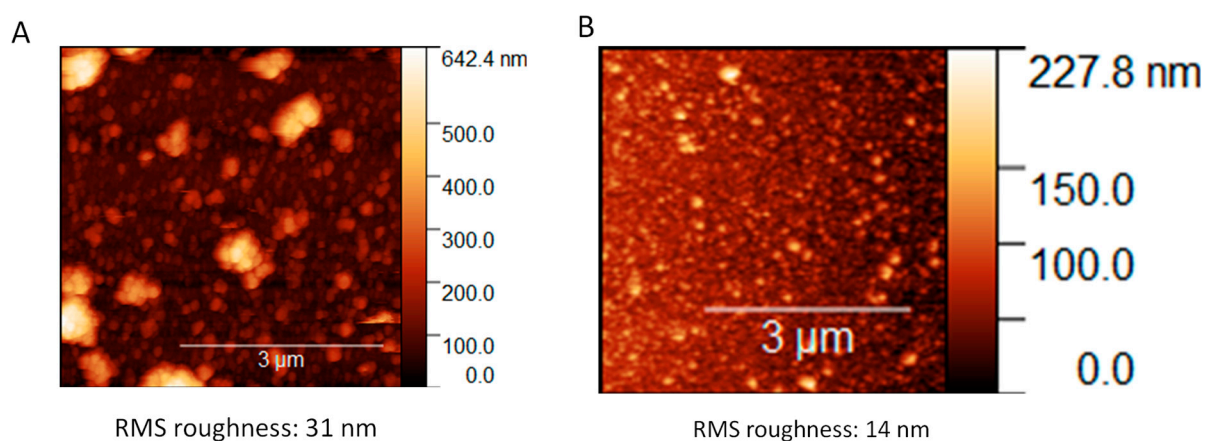


Figure S4. AFM surface topography of a catechol (panel A) and of a resorcinol based film (panel B) obtained on a gold electrode after 10 CV cycles performed at 10 mV.s⁻¹.