Small Naked Pt Nanoparticles Confined in Mesoporous Shell of Hollow Carbon Spheres for High-Performance Nonenzymatic Sensing of H₂O₂ and Glucose

Chunmei Zhang,^{†,‡} Ruizhong Zhang,^{†,‡} Xiaohui Gao,^{†,‡} Chunfeng Cheng,^{†,‡} Lin Hou, ^{†,§} Xiaokun Li[†] and Wei Chen *[†]

[†]State Key Laboratory of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 5625 Renmin Street, Changchun 130022, Jilin, China

[‡]School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, No.19(A) Yuquan road, Shijingshan District, Beijing 100039, China [§]College of Chemistry & Materials Science, Northwest University, 1 Xuefu Avenue, Guodu Education and Hi-Tech Industries Zone, Chang' an District, Xi'an 710069, China

*Corresponding author, E-mail: weichen@ciac.ac.cn



Figure S1 Pore size distributions of HCS (A) and Pt/HCS (B).



Figure S2 (A) XPS survey spectrum and (B) high-resolution C 1s XPS spectrum of HCS.



Figure S3 (A) Raman spectra of HCS (red line) and Pt/HCS (blue line). (B) Electrochemical impedance plots (Nyquist plots) of HCS and Pt/HCS in 0.1 M PBS (pH =7.4) buffer solution.



Figure S4 CV curves of Pt/HCS and Pt/C (A), HCS (B) in 0.1 M N₂-saturated PBS (pH = 7.4) solution with a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹. (C) Amperometric response of HCS-modified GCE to successive addition of H_2O_2 at the potential of -0.1 V in 0.1 M PBS (pH = 7.4) solution. The inset shows the amplificated current signal at low concentrations of H_2O_2 .



Figure S5 Current responses of Pt/HCS to the addition of 0.1 M H_2O_2 and 0.1 M K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Fe^{3+}

and $\text{Zn}^{2+} \text{ in } 0.1 \text{ M} \text{ N}_2\text{-saturated PBS solution.}$



Figure S6 CV curves after 0, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000 and 5000 cycles of (A) Pt/HCS and (B) commercial Pt/C in 0.1 M HClO₄ with the scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹. The variations of peak currents after different potential scanning cycles on (C) Pt/HCS and (D) commercial Pt/C.