

Supporting Information

A designed miniature sensor for the trace level detection and degradation studies of a toxic dye Rhodamine B

Mazhar Hayat^a, Afzal Shah^{a,*}, Muhammad Kamran Hakeem^a, Muhammad Irfan^a, Abdul Haleem^{a,*}, Sher Bahadar Khan^b, and Iltaf Shah^c

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad 45320, Pakistan

^bDepartment of Chemistry, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia

^cDepartment of Chemistry, College of Science, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain P.O. Box 15551, United Arab Emirates

*The correspondent authors: Afzal Shah & Abdul Haleem

E-mail: afzals_qau@yahoo.com & haleem0300@gmail.com

Table S1. Calculated surface areas of working electrodes

Working Electrode	Surface Area (cm²)
Bare GCE	0.02
MWCNTs/GCE	0.05
NH ₂ -fMWCNTs/GCE	0.09
HOOC-fMWCNTs/NH ₂ -fMWCNTs/GCE	0.11

Table S2. Parameters obtained from EIS

Working Electrode	R_e (Ohm)	R_{ct} (Ohm)	CPE (μF)
Bare GCE	169.08	5493.7	67.7
MWCNTs/GCE	166.35	3070.5	43.6
NH ₂ -fMWCNTs/GCE	172.9	178	3.6
HOOC-fMWCNTs/NH ₂ -fMWCNTs/GCE	154.4	159	2.9

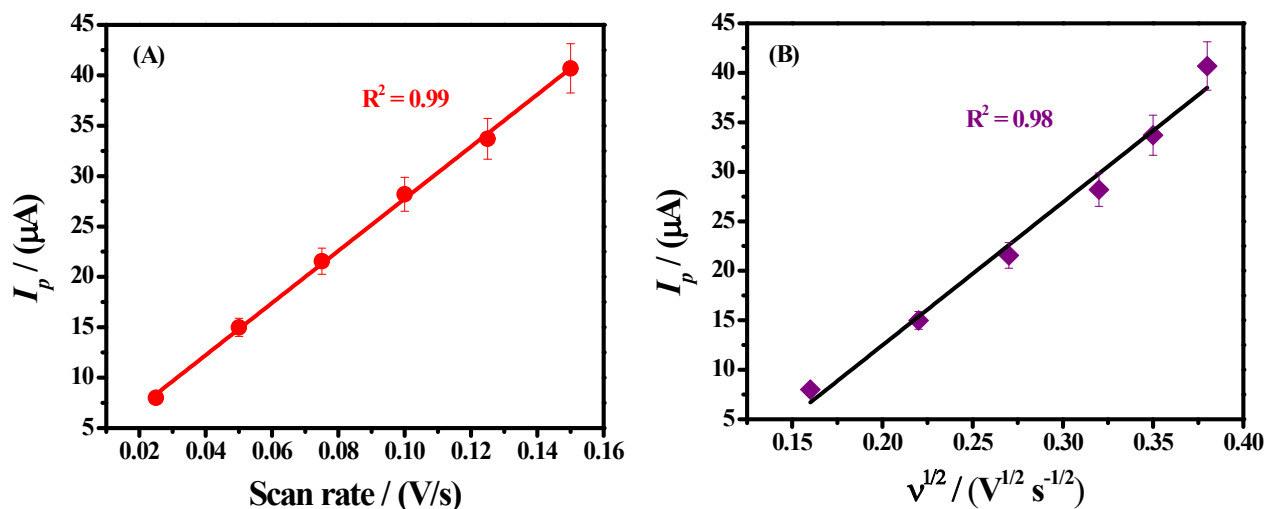


Figure S1. (A) plot of oxidation peak current vs. scan rate. (B) plot of oxidation peak current vs. square root of scan rate by using HOOC-*f*MWCNTs/NH₂-*f*MWCNTs/GCE as a designed sensor in 0.1 M phosphate buffer.

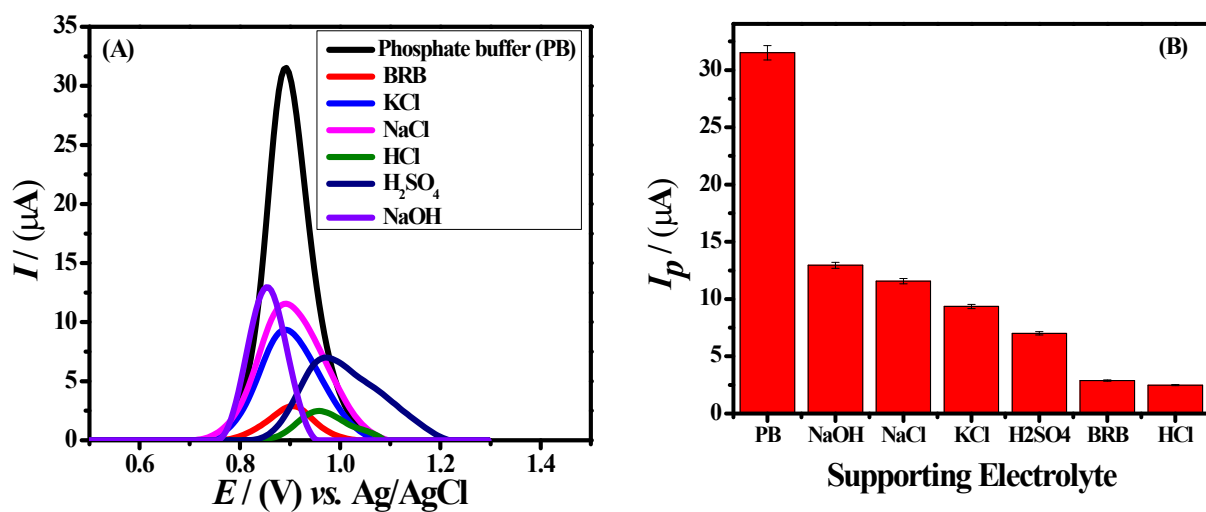


Figure S2. (A) SWVs recorded for 20 μM RhB in different supporting media using HOOC-*f*MWCNTs/NH₂-*f*MWCNTs/GCE as a modified working electrode. (B) The bar chart of peak current of 20 μM of Rhodamine B vs. supporting electrolyte

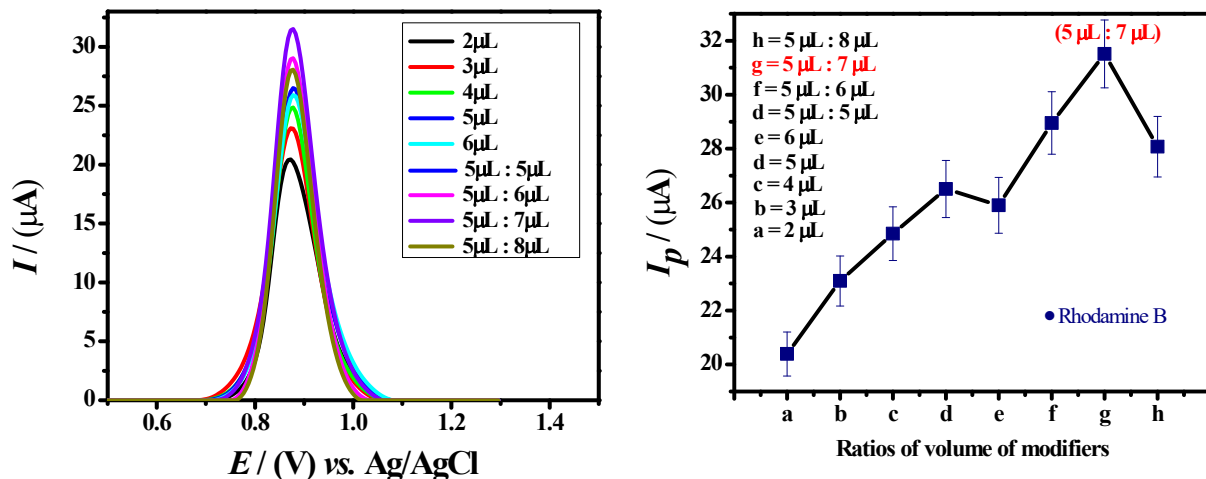


Figure S3. (A) The effect of different volume of modifiers on oxidation peak current of 20 μM Rhodamine B. (B) Plot between peak current vs. ratios of volume of modifiers in 0.1 M phosphate buffer electrolyte.

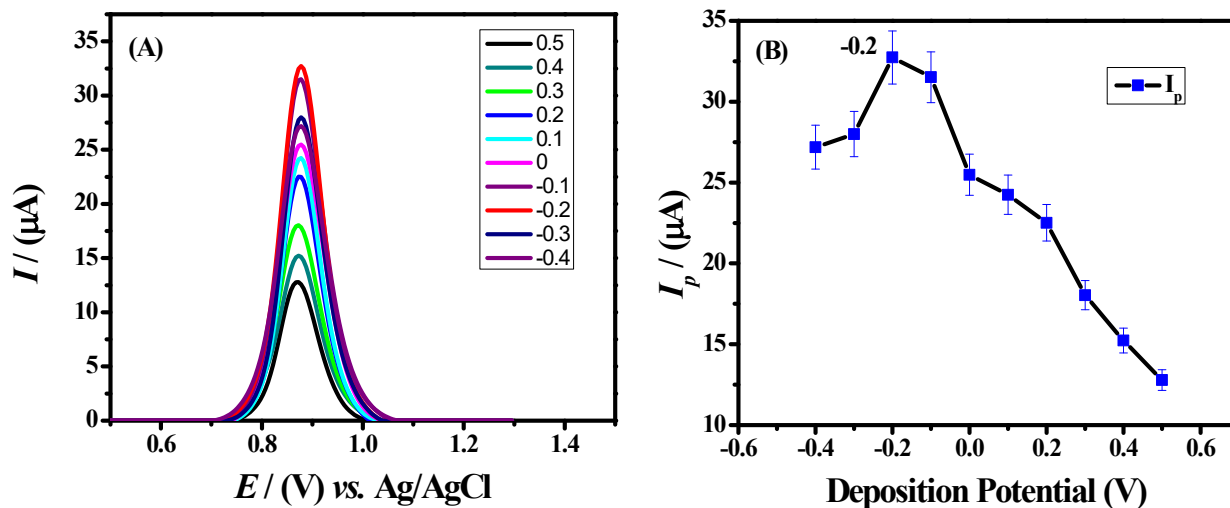


Figure S4. Selection of optimum deposition potential for the sensing of 20 μM RhB. (A) Square wave voltammograms of 20 μM RhB. (B) Plot of I_p versus accumulation potential using HOOC- β -MWCNTs/ NH_2 - β -MWCNTs/GCE in PBS of pH=7.0.

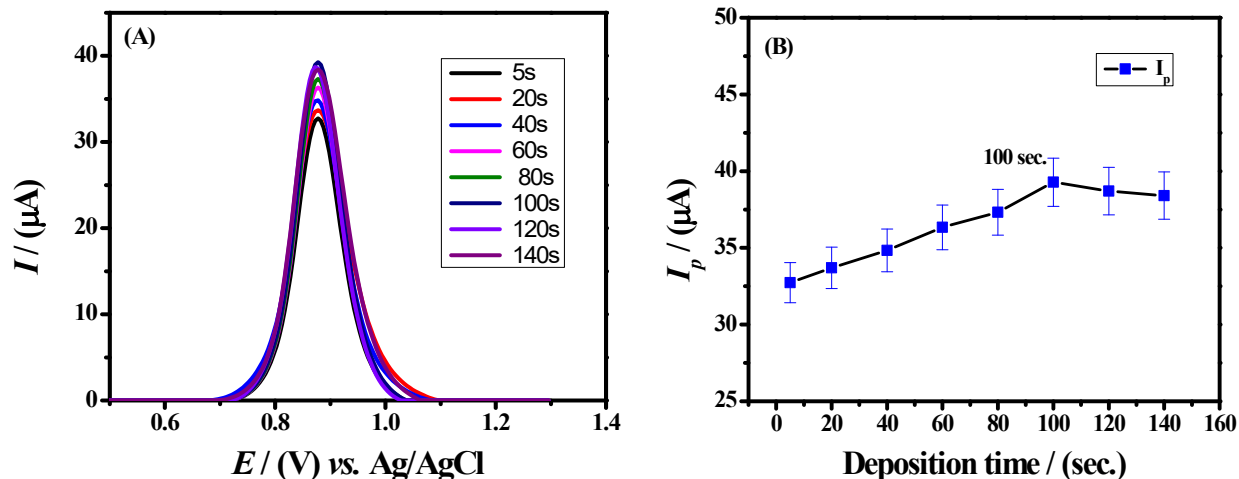


Figure S5. Selection of optimal accumulation time for sensing RhB using HOOC- β -MWCNTs/ NH_2 - β -MWCNTs/GCE in PBS at pH=7.0. **(A)** Square wave voltammograms of 20 μM RhB. **(B)** Plot of I_p versus accumulation time.

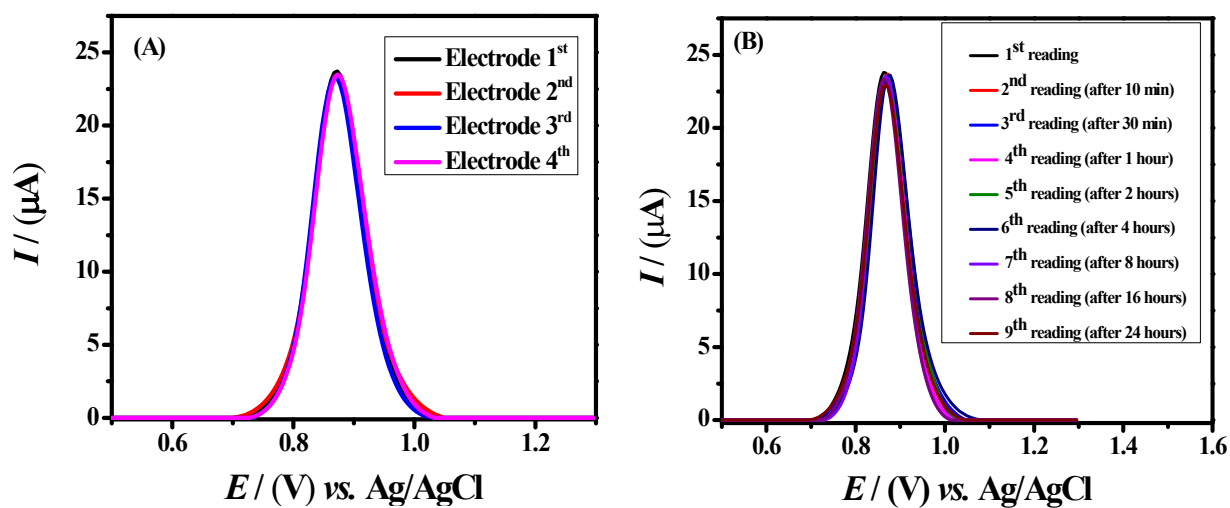


Figure S6. **(A)** SW voltammograms of 4 μM RhB showing the reproducibility **(B)** Square wave voltammograms of 4 μM RhB showing repeatability of the developed sensor in phosphate buffer of pH 7.0.

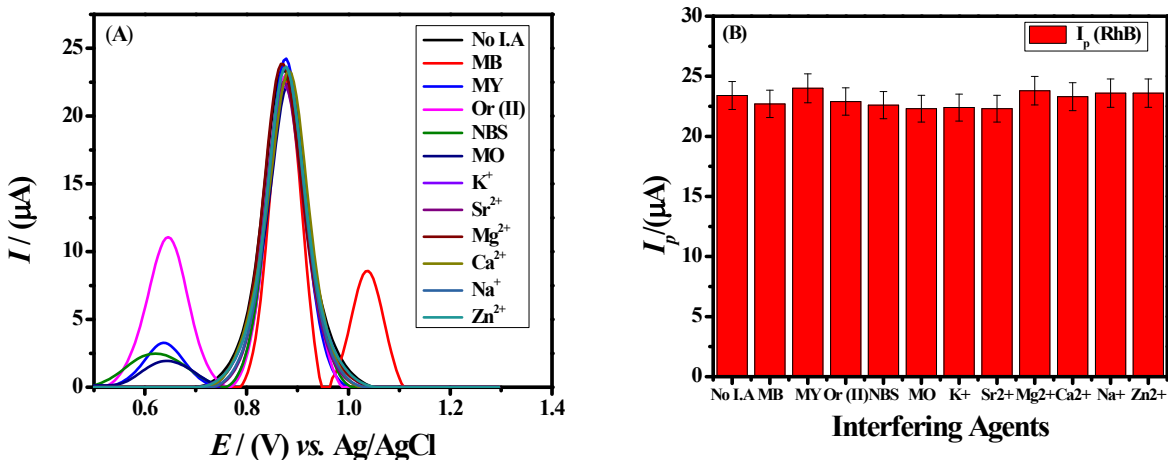


Figure S7. SWVs recorded on a surface of HOOC-fMWCNTs/NH₂-fMWCNTs/GCE in 0.1 M phosphate buffer solution of pH 7.0 in the presence of RhB and interfering agents. **(B)** plotted bar chart between peak current of RhB and interfering agents.

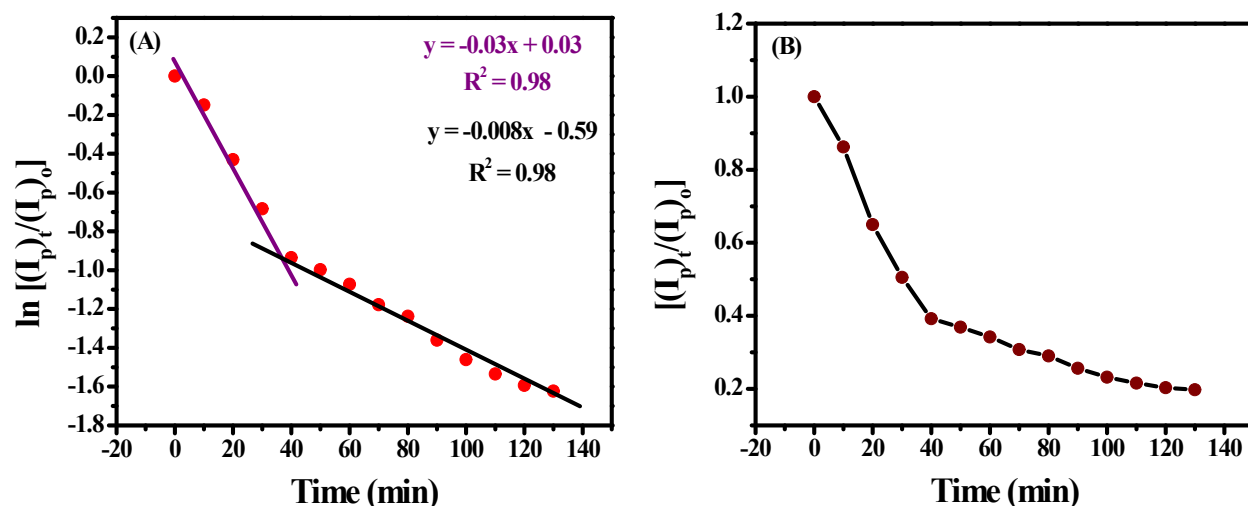


Figure S8. **(A)** Plot of $\ln [(I_p)_t / (I_p)_0]$ versus time kinetic study using electrochemical data of the degradation of Rhodamine B. **(B)** Plot for the estimation of the extent of reduction of Rhodamine B vs. time.

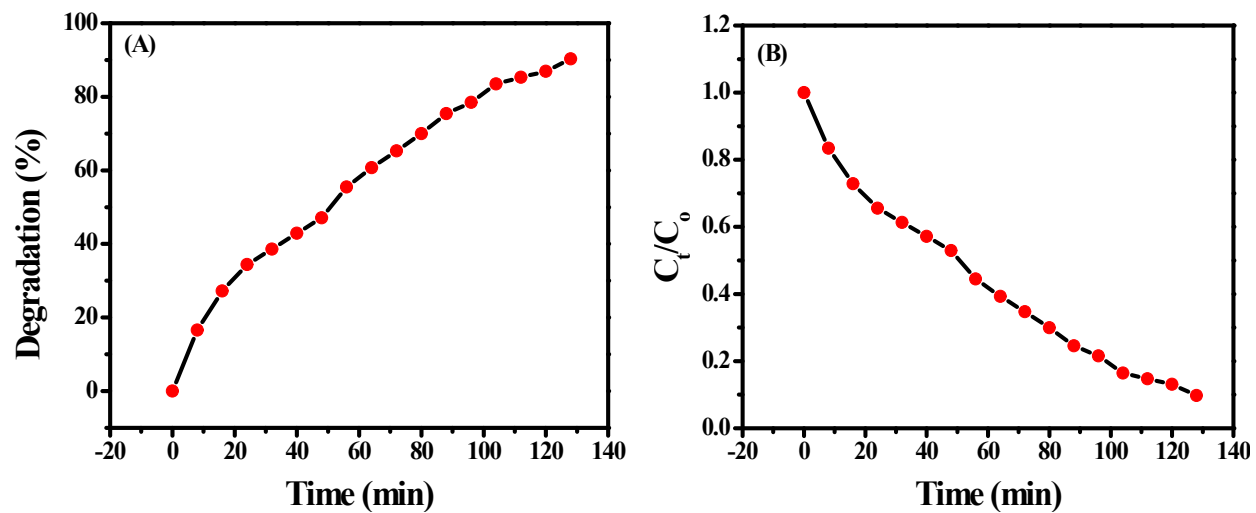


Figure S9. (A) Plot between % degradation and time. (B) Plot for the estimation of the extent of reduction of Rhodamine B vs. time.