## Supplementary Materials: Efficient Use of Porous Hybrid Materials in a Selective Detection of Lead(II) from Aqueous Solutions: An Electrochemical Study

0.6 (a) **BCH-CPE** 30 mV/s 40 mV/s 0.4 50 mV/s 60 mV/s 70 mV/s Current (mA) 0.2 80 mV/s 90 mV/s 100 mV/s 0 110 mV/s 120 mV/s 130 mV/s -0.2 140 mV/s -0.4 -1 8 -0.2 0.2 0.6 -1.4 -1 -0.6 1 1.4 1.8 Applied Potential (V) **LCH-CPE** 0.2 (b) 30 mV/s 40 mV/s 50 mV/s 0.1 60 mV/s 70 mV/s Current (mA) 80 mV/s 90 mV/s 0 100 mV/s 110 mV/s 120 mV/s -0.1 130 mV/s 140 mV/s -0.2 \_L -1.6 -0.4 1.6 -1.2 -0.8 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 Potential (V)

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**Figure S1.** Effect of scan rate on the redox behavior of Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>3</sup>/Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>4</sup> using various modified carbon paste electrodes (**a**) BCH; (**b**) LCH and (**c**) LCAH.





**Figure S2**. The cyclic voltammograms obtained for lead(II) at varied concentrations of lead(II) using (**a**) BCH-; (**b**) LCH-; and (**c**) LCAH-modified carbon paste electrodes.