

Flotation Assembly of Large-Area Ultrathin MWCNT Nanofilms for Construction of Bioelectrodes

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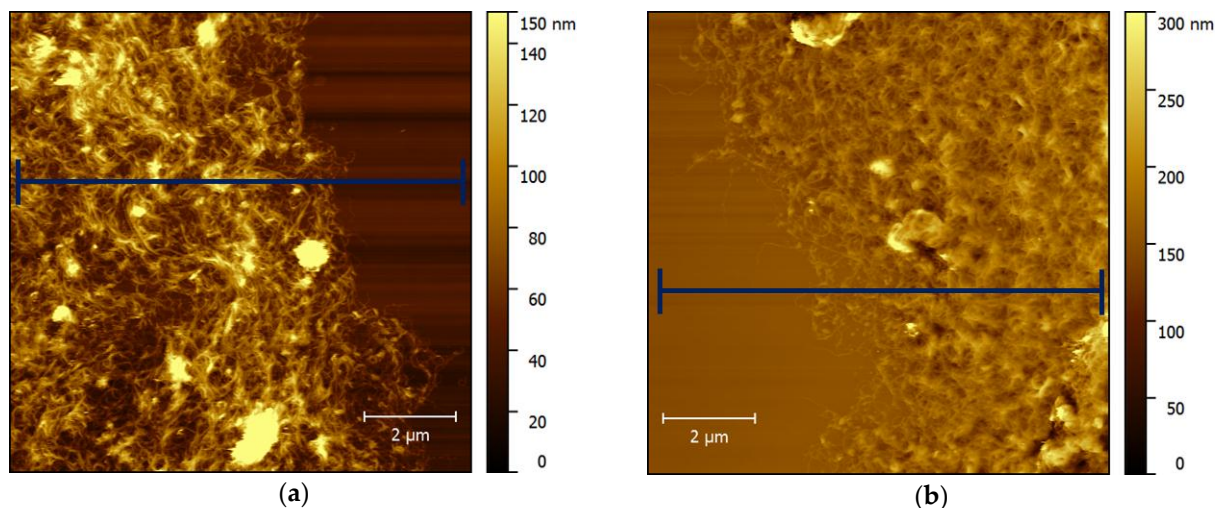


Figure S1. Atomic force microscopy topographic images ($10.0\ \mu\text{m} \times 10.0\ \mu\text{m}$) for depth profiling recorded at (a) thin and (b); blue markers indicate the $1.0\ \mu\text{m} \times 9.5\ \mu\text{m}$ cross-sections corresponding to the average line plots in Figure 2c and Figure 2d.

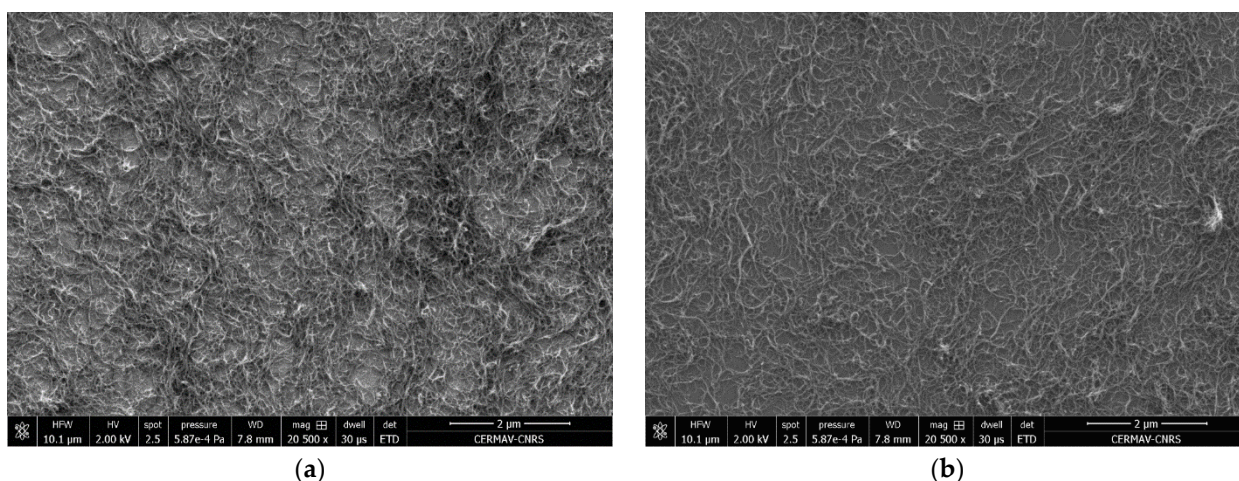


Figure S2. Scanning electron microscopy images showing (a) thin MWCNTs transferred to a Au substrate; (b) thin MWCNTs transferred to a Si substrate.

Supplementary Information

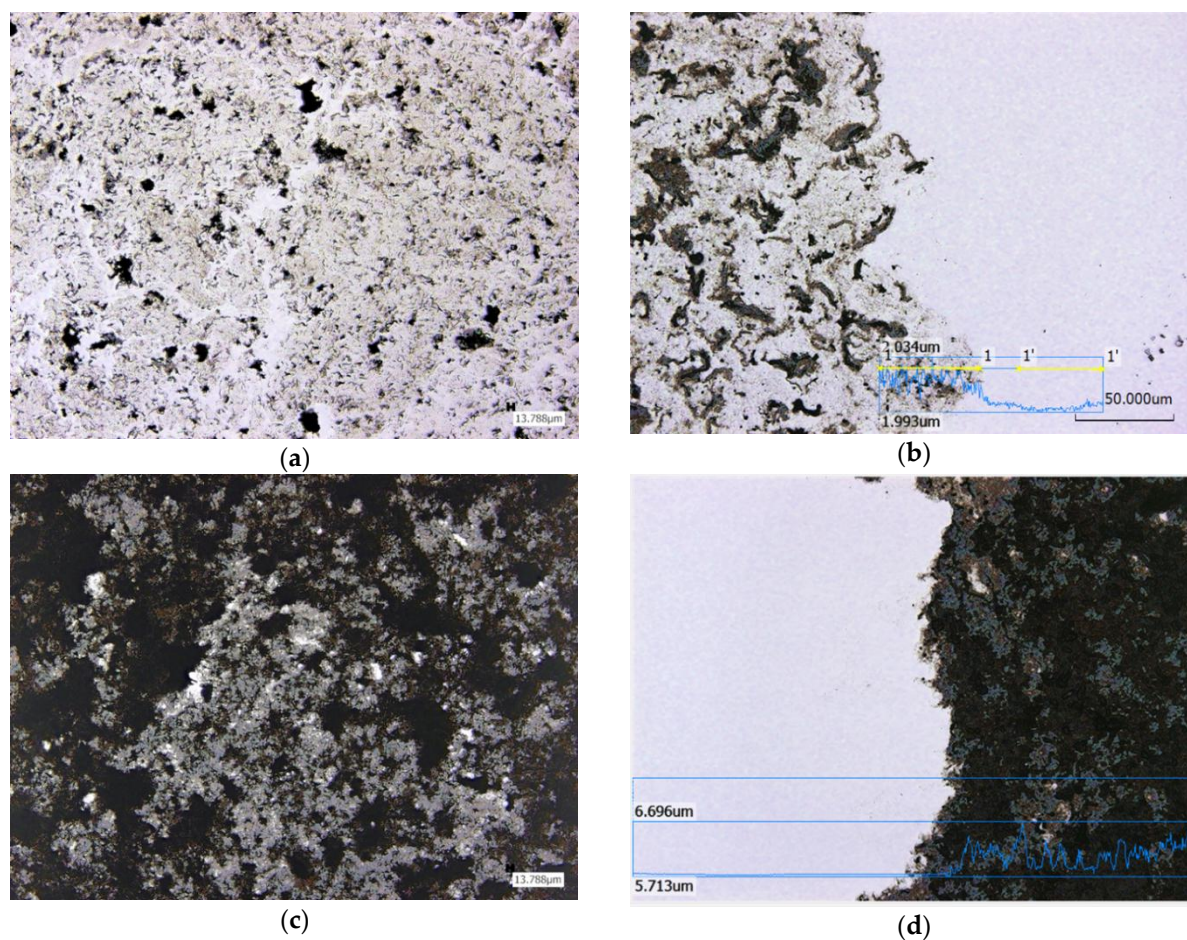


Figure S3. Confocal laser images of (a,b) thin MWCNTs transferred to a Si substrate: (a) typical central area and (b) edge boundary with height measurement; (c,d) thick MWCNTs transferred to a Si substrate: (c) typical central area and (d) edge boundary with height measurement.

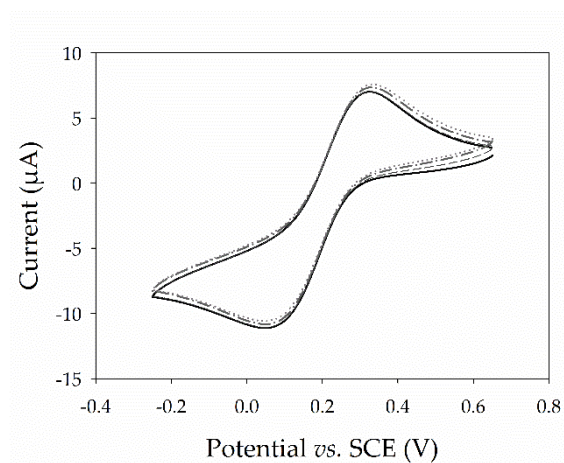


Figure S4. Cyclic voltammograms recorded at thin MWCNT on Pt in 1 mM $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$ in 0.1 M PB pH 7 with 0.1 M KCl as supporting electrolyte showing 1st, 2nd, 10th and 20th (solid, dash, dash-dot and dot, respectively) cycles.

Supplementary Information

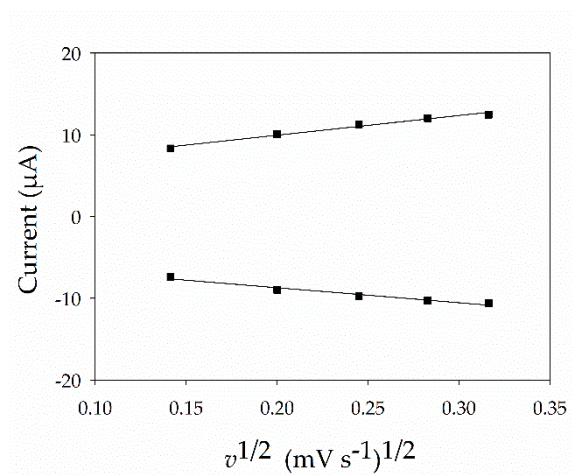


Figure S5. Linear dependence ($R^2 = 0.980$) of peak current versus scan rate for the anodic and cathodic peaks at thin MWCNT on Pt in 1 mM $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$ in 0.1 M PB pH 7 with 0.1 M KCl.