Supporting Information

Acid-etched Fe/Fe₂O₃ nanoparticles encapsulated into carbon cloth as a novel voltammetric sensor for the simultaneous detection of Cd²⁺ and Pb²⁺

Fudan Zhu^{a,‡}, Huilan Shi^{a,‡}, Zhe Yu^a, Cunli Wang^a, Wenjing Cheng^a, Xian Zhou^a,

Fengchun Yang^{a,*}, Yuxi Zhang^{b,*}, Xin Zhang^{a,*}

^aKey Laboratory of Synthetic and Natural Functional Molecule Chemistry of Ministry of Education, National Demonstration Center for Experimental Chemistry Education, College of Chemistry & Material Science, Northwest University, Xi'an 710127, China.

^bThe Institute of Hydrogeology and Environmental Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Shijiazhuang 050061, China.

*Corresponding author: Fengchun Yang, Weidong Kang, Xin Zhang

Email address: fyang@nwu.edu.cn

kobzhang@qq.com

zhangxin@nwu.edu.cn

* Corresponding author.

E-mail: fyang@nwu.edu.cn, kobzhang@qq.com, zhangxin@nwu.edu.cn [‡]Fudan Zhu and Huilan Shi contributed equally to this work.



Fig. S1 EDS of ae-Fe/Fe₂O₃@CC.



Fig. S2 XRD spectra of ae-Fe/ Fe₂O₃@CC.



Fig. S3 Voltammograms of the a) bare CC; b) $Fe_2O_3@CC$, c) $Fe/Fe_2O_3@CC$ and d) ae-Fe/Fe₂O₃@CC at various scan rates (20 - 120 mV s⁻¹) used to estimate the C_{dl} and relative electrochemically active surface area.



Fig. S4 Experimental condition optimization. Influences of a) supporting electrolyte; b) deposition potential; c) deposition time and d) pH were studied by DPASV with 0.1 M Cd(II) and Pb(II) on the ae-Fe/Fe₂O₃@CC.



Fig. S5 DPASV esponses and linear equations (inset) of ae-Fe/Fe₂O₃@CC toward a) Cu(II), b) Zn(II) under the same experimental conditions.