Supporting Information

Ruthenium Oxide and Iridium Oxide Coated Titanium Electrode for pH Measurement

Baishu Liu* and Juanfeng Zhang

Shenzhen Angel Drinking Water Industrial Group Corporation, Angel Industrial Park, Baoan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong 518108, China

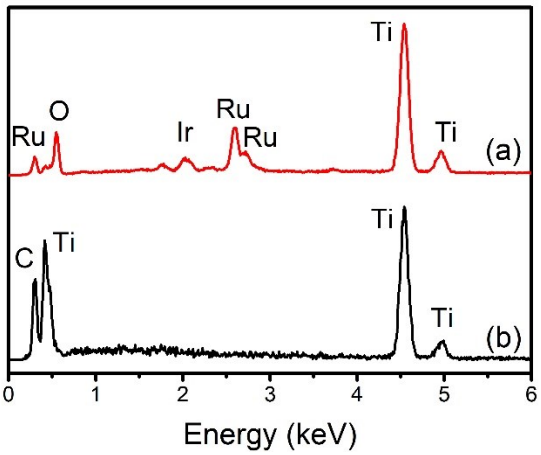

Figure S1. EDX spectra of ROIOT electrode (a) and titanium electrode (b).

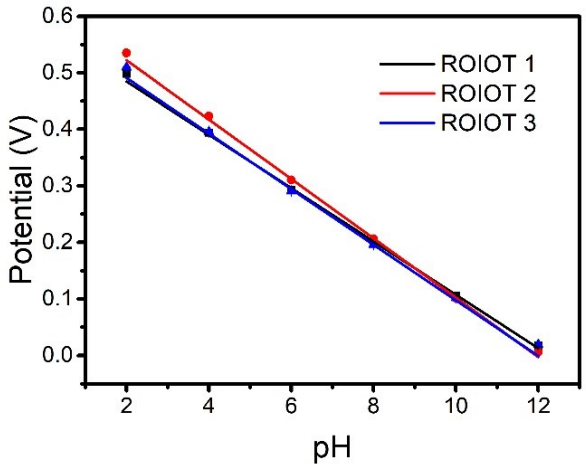

Figure S2. Potential responses of ROIOT electrodes in a gradient of pH buffer solutions.

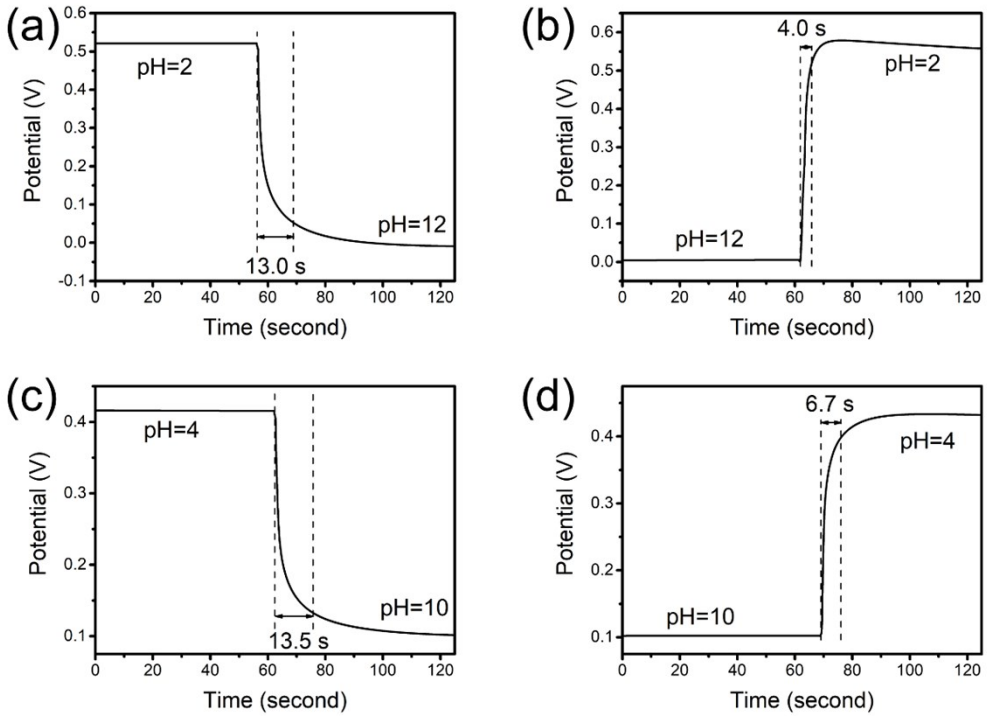

Figure S3. Potential responses of ROIOT electrode upon the change of pH. (a) pH 2-12. (b) pH 12-2. (c) pH 4-10. (d) pH 10-4.

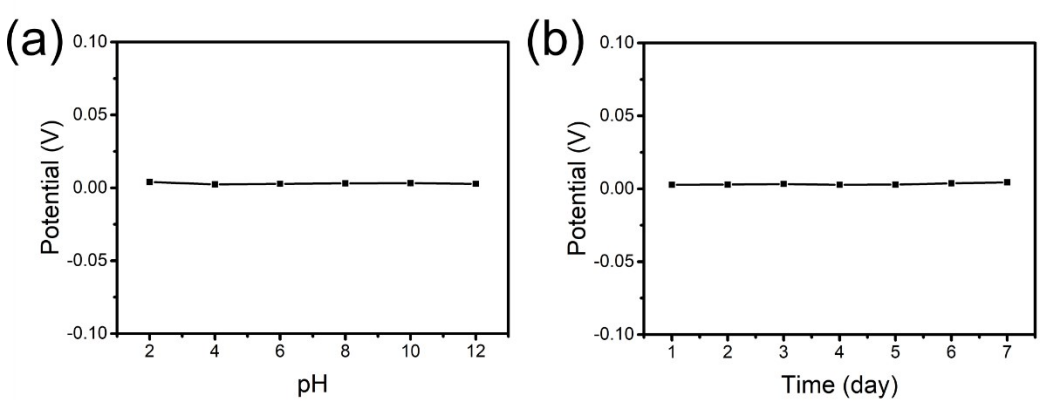

Figure S4. Potential stability of Ag/AgCl reference electrode. (a) potential variation in pH 2-12. (b) potential variation at pH 6 for 7 days.

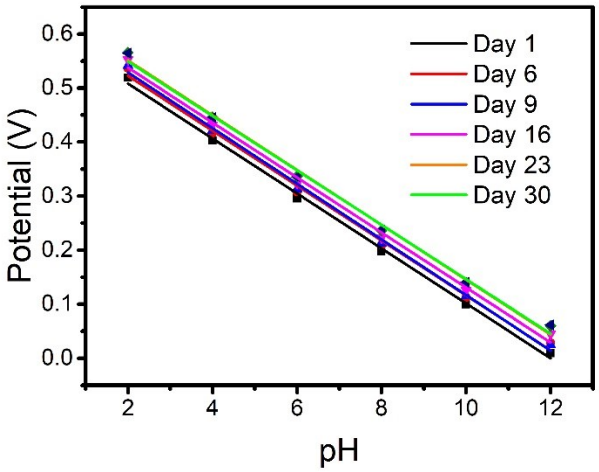

Figure S5. pH calibration curves of ROIOT electrode for 30 days.

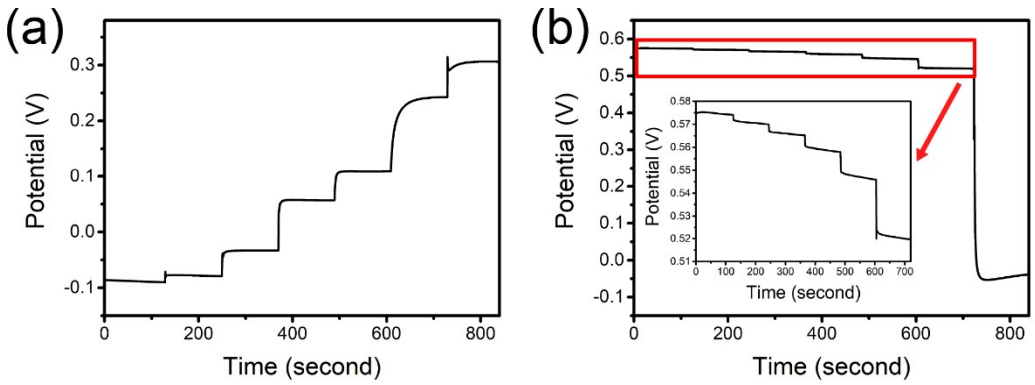

Figure S6. Potential changes during the pH adjusting of wastewater. (a) add HCl solution into degreaser. (pH=13.82, 12.94, 11.17, 10.15, 7.52 and 6.26 for the 6 steps) (b) add NaOH solution into rust remover. Inset shows the enlarged response for the 1-5 steps. (pH=1.06, 1.15, 1.29, 1.52, 1.85 and 13.15 for the 6 steps)