A simple sensing platform based on 1T@2H-MoS₂/cMWCNTs composite modified electrode for ultrasensitive detection of the illegal Sudan I dye in food samples

Qiaoling Wu,^{ab} Chun Ji,^c Lingli Zhang,^{ab} Qingli Shi,^{ab} Yuangen Wu,^{ab} Han Tao^{*ab}

^a. School of Liquor and Food Engineering, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, China.

^b.Key Laboratory of Fermentation Engineering and Biopharmacy of Guizhou Province, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, China.

^c. School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, China.

^{*} Corresponding: Han Tao, School of Liquor and Food Engineering, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, China.

E-mail address: taohanedu@126.com



Fig. S1 Nyquist plots obtained at bare GCE (curve blue), $1T@2H-MoS_2/cMWCNTs/GCE$ (curve red) and $2H-MoS_2/GCE$ (curve black) in 0.1 M KCl solution containing 5 mM [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-}. Frequency range: 0.01 Hz ~ 10 kHz, amplitude: 5 mV.



Fig. S2 SWV curves of $1T@2H-MoS_2/cMWCNTs/GCE$ to 50 µM Sudan I in different supporting electrolyte solution (pH 7.0, 0.1 M). enrichment time: 120 s, potential window: 0.2 V~1.0 V.



Fig. S3 (a) Effect of $1T@2H-MoS_2/cMWCNTs$ loading volume on peak current of Sudan I (50 μ M), (b) Effect of accumulation time on peak current of Sudan I (50 μ M). Supporting electrolyte solution: 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.5), Other conditions are the same as in Fig. S2.



Fig. S4 Storage stability of 1T@2H-MoS₂/cMWCNTs/GCE. The experimental conditions are the same as in Fig. 8.