

*New Journal of Chemistry*

## **Electronic Supplementary Material**

**Fabrication of  $Ti_3C_2T_x$  modified glassy carbon electrode for sensitive electrochemical detection of quercetin**

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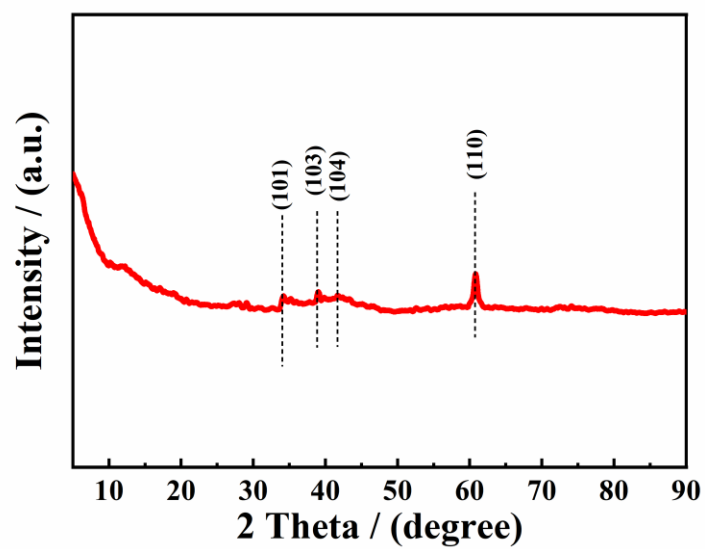
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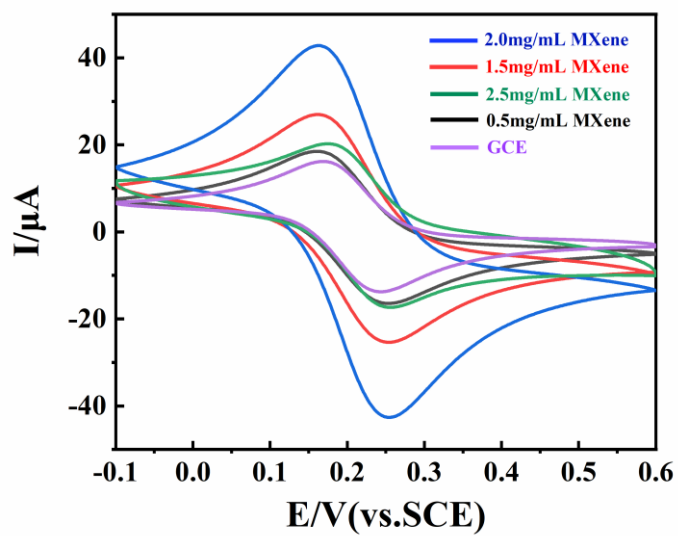
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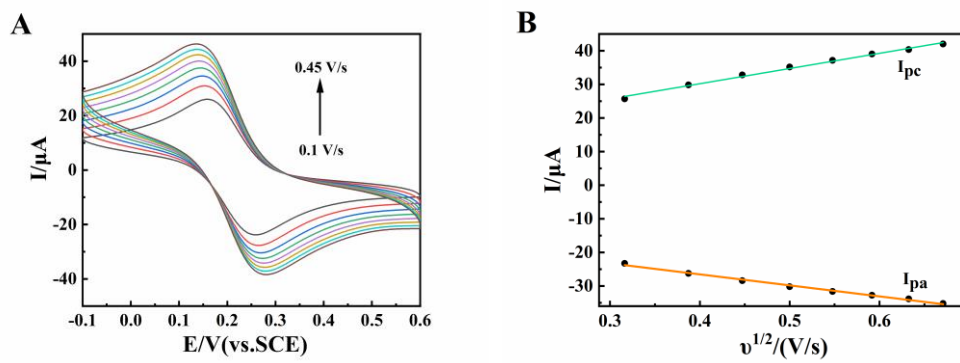
sunwei@hainnu.edu.cn



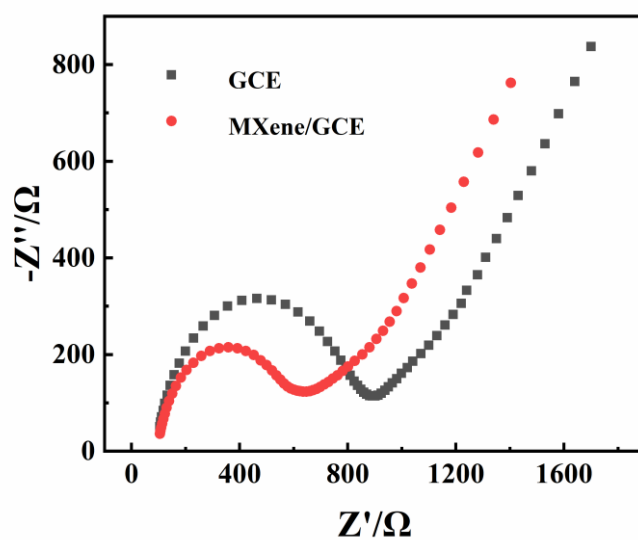
**Fig. S1.** XRD pattern of  $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ .



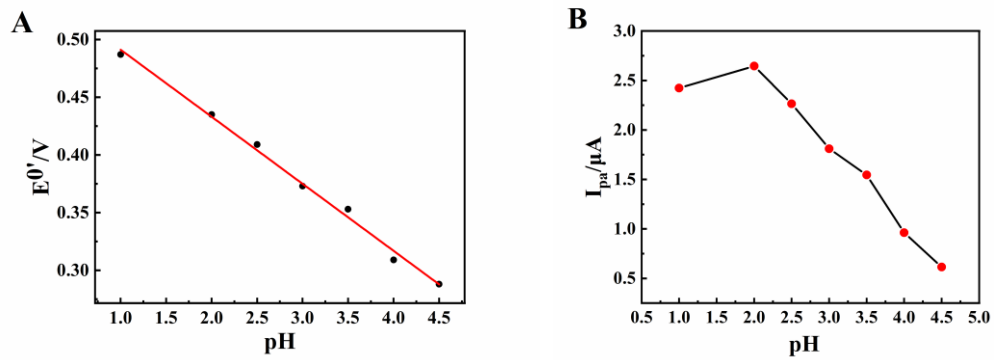
**Fig. S2.** Cyclic voltammograms of different concentration MXene modified GCE in a 0.1 M  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$  and 1.0 M KCl mixture with scan rate of 0.1 V/s. The MXene concentrations from inside to outside were 0 mg/mL, 0.5 mg/mL, 2.5 mg/mL, 1.5 mg/mL, 2.0 mg/mL .



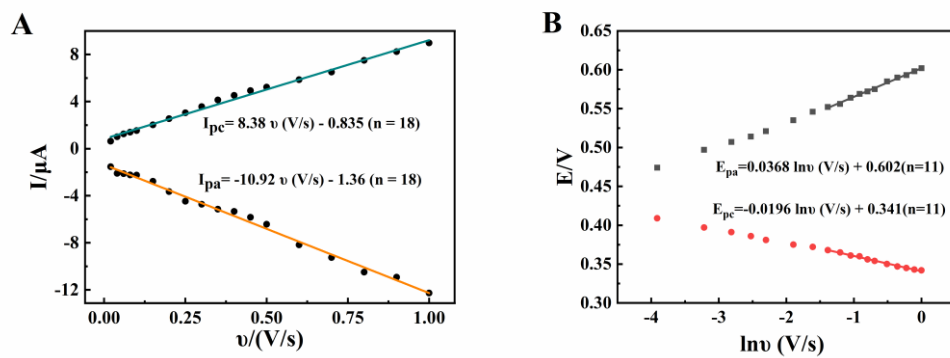
**Fig. S3.** (A) Cyclic voltammetric curves of MXene/GCE at different scan rates in a 0.1 M  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$  and 1.0 M KCl mixture ( a $\rightarrow$ n: 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.45 V/s); (B) Linear relationship between redox peak current and  $v^{1/2}$ .



**Fig. S4.** EIS of GCE and MXene/GCE with amplitude of 5 mV and scanning frequency from 100 kHz to 0.1 Hz.



**Fig. S5.** (A) Linear relationship of  $E^{0'}$  and pH in different pH PBS and (B) The relationship curve between  $I_{pa}$  and pH for 100  $\mu M$  quercetin.



**Fig. S6.** Linear relationship between (A) the redox peak currents versus scan rates ( $v$ ) and (B) the redox peak potentials versus  $\ln v$  of MXene/GCE in 100  $\mu\text{M}$  quercetin solution.

**Table S1.** Electrochemical parameters of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  quercetin on different modified

electrodes at pH 2.0 PBS

Electrode	$I_{pa}/\mu\text{A}$	$I_{pc}/\mu\text{A}$	$E_{pa}/\text{V}$	$E_{pc}/\text{V}$	$\Delta E/\text{mV}$	$E^{0'}/\text{V}$
GCE	1.651	1.224	0.512	0.364	148	0.438
MXene/GCE	2.732	1.566	0.476	0.409	67	0.443

\*  $I_{pa}$  represents the oxidation peak current,  $I_{pc}$  represents the reduction peak current,  $E_{pa}$  represents the oxidation peak potential,  $E_{pc}$  represents the reduction peak potential,  $\Delta E$  represents peak-to-peak separation,  $E^{0'}$  represents the formal potential.