

Supporting Information

Multifunctional Nanopipette for Metal Ion Recognition and Ultra-trace Analysis

Kang Wang¹, Gongming Qian², Yunchuan Li¹, Ruixia Wang¹, Jing Guo^{1*}

¹The State Key Laboratory of Refractories and Metallurgy, and Institute of Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology, Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430081, China

²College of Resource and Environmental Engineering, Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430081, China

*E-mail: jguo008@outlook.com

Table of Content

S1. Au nanoelectrode characterization.....	1
S2. TA modification of Au NE/NP.....	2
S3. I-V curves of Au NE/NP-TA in the same valent metal ions	3
S4. CV curves of different metal ions.....	3
S5. I-V curves of different valent metal ions	3
S6. Regeneration of Au NE/NP-TA	4
S7. Stability of Au NE/NP-TA.....	4

S1. Au nanoelectrode characterization

The fabricated Au nanoelectrodes were characterized by cyclic voltammetry (CV). We estimated the exposed areas of insulated Au nanoelectrodes based on CVs (Figure S1). The steady-state CVs of the Au nanoelectrodes were recorded in 1 M KCl solution containing 100 mM using an electrochemical workstation (CHI760E, CHI Instruments, Inc., USA). The diffusion-limited current i_d is calculated using equation S1,

$$i_d = mFDC\sqrt{2\pi A_{eff}}, \text{ (equation S1)}$$

where A_{eff} is the exposed area, m is a geometry factor, F is the Faraday constant (96485 C/mol), D and C is the diffusion constant (7.4×10^{-6} cm²/s) and bulk concentration (100 mM) of Ferrocyanide ions, respectively. We used $m=1$ for the calculation. Figure S1 shows the range of i_d is from 1.0 to 3.3 nA. According to equation S1 and i_d , and the exposed area of the Au nanoelectrodes is between 0.003 and 0.03 μm^2 .

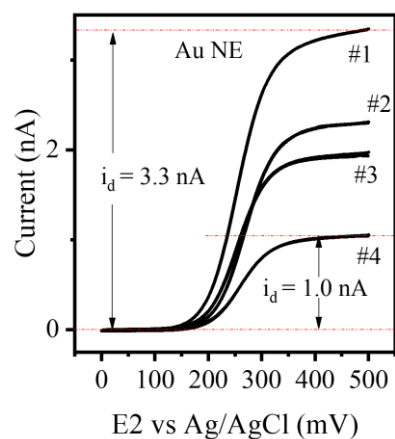


Figure S1. The CVs of four different Au NE/NP nanopipettes in 1M KCl with 100mM $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ and the sweep rate is 100 mV/s.

S2. TA modification of Au NE/NP

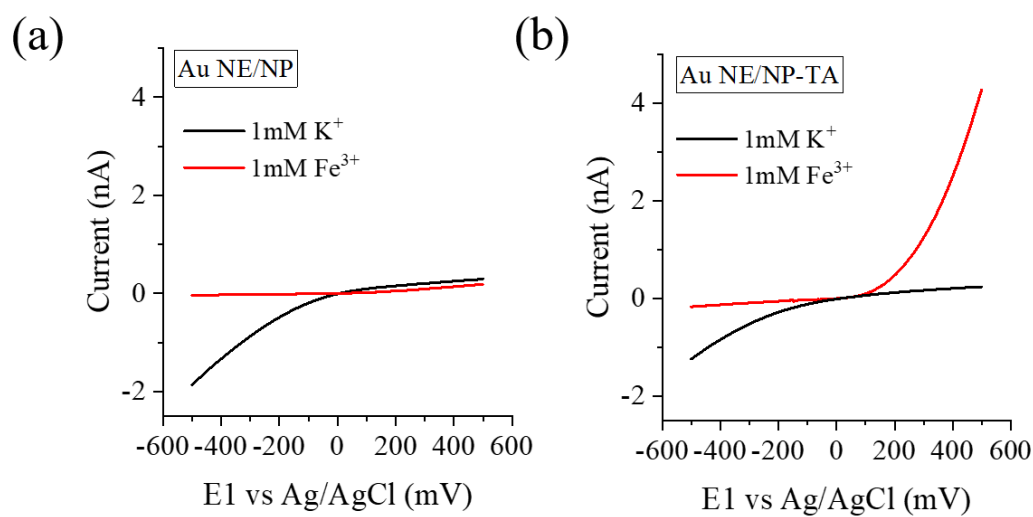


Figure S2. (a) I - V curves of Au NE/NP in the 1 mM K^+ and 1 mM Fe^{3+} . (b) I - V curves of Au NE/NP-TA in the 1 mM K^+ and 1 mM Fe^{3+} .

S3. I-V curves of Au NE/NP-TA in the same valent metal ions

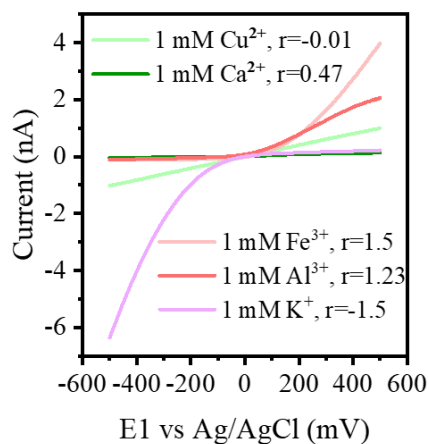


Figure S3. *I-V* curves of Au NE/NP-TA in metal ions with different valent.

S4. CV curves of different metal ions

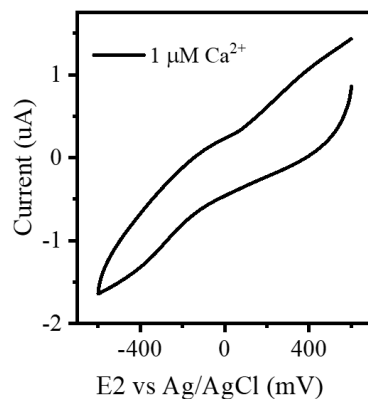


Figure S4. CV curves of Au NE/NP-TA in $1 \mu\text{M Ca}^{2+}$.

S5. I-V curves of different valent metal ions

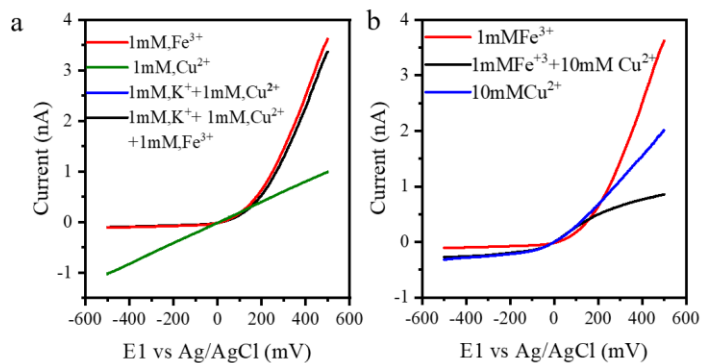


Figure S5. (a) *I-V* curves of Au NE/NP-TA in the solution of Fe^{3+} (red line), a mixture of $\text{K}^{+} + \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Fe}^{3+}$ (black

line), and a mixture of $K^+ + Cu^{2+}$ (blue line), respectively. Note the blue and green lines are overlapped. (b) $I-V$ curves of Au NE/NP-TA in the 1 mM Fe^{3+} (red line), 1 mM $Fe^{3+} + 10$ mM Cu^{2+} (black line), and 10 mM Cu^{2+} (blue line). Note that, all the metal ion concentration is 1 mM and the bath solution pH is 4.

S6. Regeneration of Au NE/NP-TA

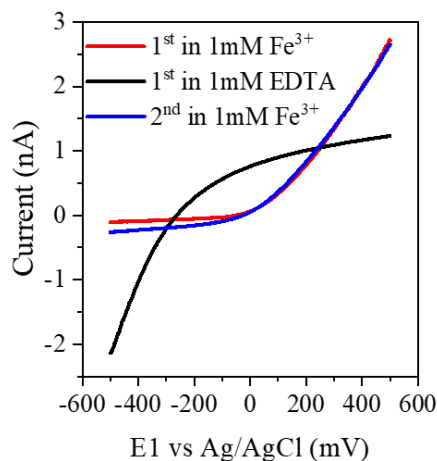


Figure S6. $I-V$ curves of Au NE/NP-TA in the 1 mM Fe^{3+} and EDTA, alternatively.

S7. Stability of Au NE/NP-TA

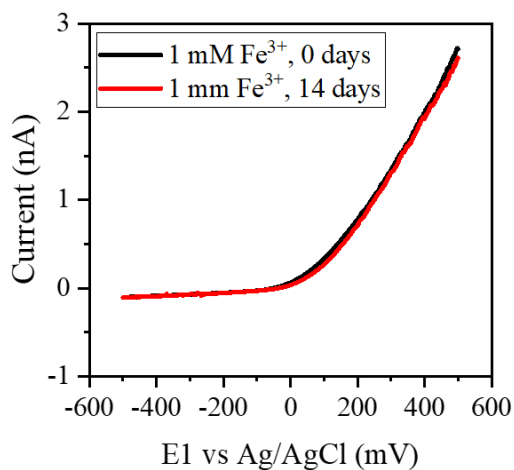


Figure S7. $I-V$ curves of Au NE/NP-TA in the 1 mM Fe^{3+} with a storage time of 0 and 14 days. The tip of Au NE/NP-TA was stored in 10 mM PBS.