Supplementary information

Growth of Nanostructured Cu₃Al Alloy Films by Magnetron

Sputtering for Non-Enzymatic Glucose-Sensing Applications

Yuqing Yin,^a Ting Zhang,^a Lemeng Feng,^b Junhui Ran,^a Chao Ma,^a Yongwen Tan,^a Weitao Song^{*b} and Bin Yang^{*a}

^a College of Materials Science and Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha, 410082,

China

^b Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha, 410008, China

Corresponding author: Bin Yang (yangb1@hnu.edu.cn), Weitao Song (wtsong1980@csu.edu.cn)



Figure S1. The statistical distribution of particle size of (a) Cu, (b) Al and (c) Cu-Al thin films obtained from the SEM image analysis.



Figure S2. EDS spectra for the Cu-Al films under different process parameters.



Figure S3. XPS spectra of Al 25% sample: full wide-scan.



Figure S4. Amperometric response of Cu_3Al alloy to stepwise addition of 50 μ M glucose in the NaOH solution with changing (a) applied-bias, (b) etching time, (c) NaOH concentration.



Figure S5. XRD pattern of Cu_3Al before and after etching in 0.1 M NaOH for 350 s.



Figure S6. The statistical distribution of particle size of Cu_3Al alloy films after etching in 0.1 M NaOH solution for 150 s (a), 350 s (b) and 550 s (c) obtained from the SEM images.



Figure S7. (a) TEM image, elemental mapping images of (b) Cu and (c) Al, and (d) EDS of Cu_3Al after etching in 1 M NaOH for 350 s.



Figure S8. AFM images of Cu_3A1 (a) before and (b) after etching in 0.1 M NaOH for 350 s.