

Supporting information

A Step Towards Non-Invasive Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus Using In-Situ Synthesized MOF-MXene Hybrid Material with Extended Gate Field-Effect Transistor Integration

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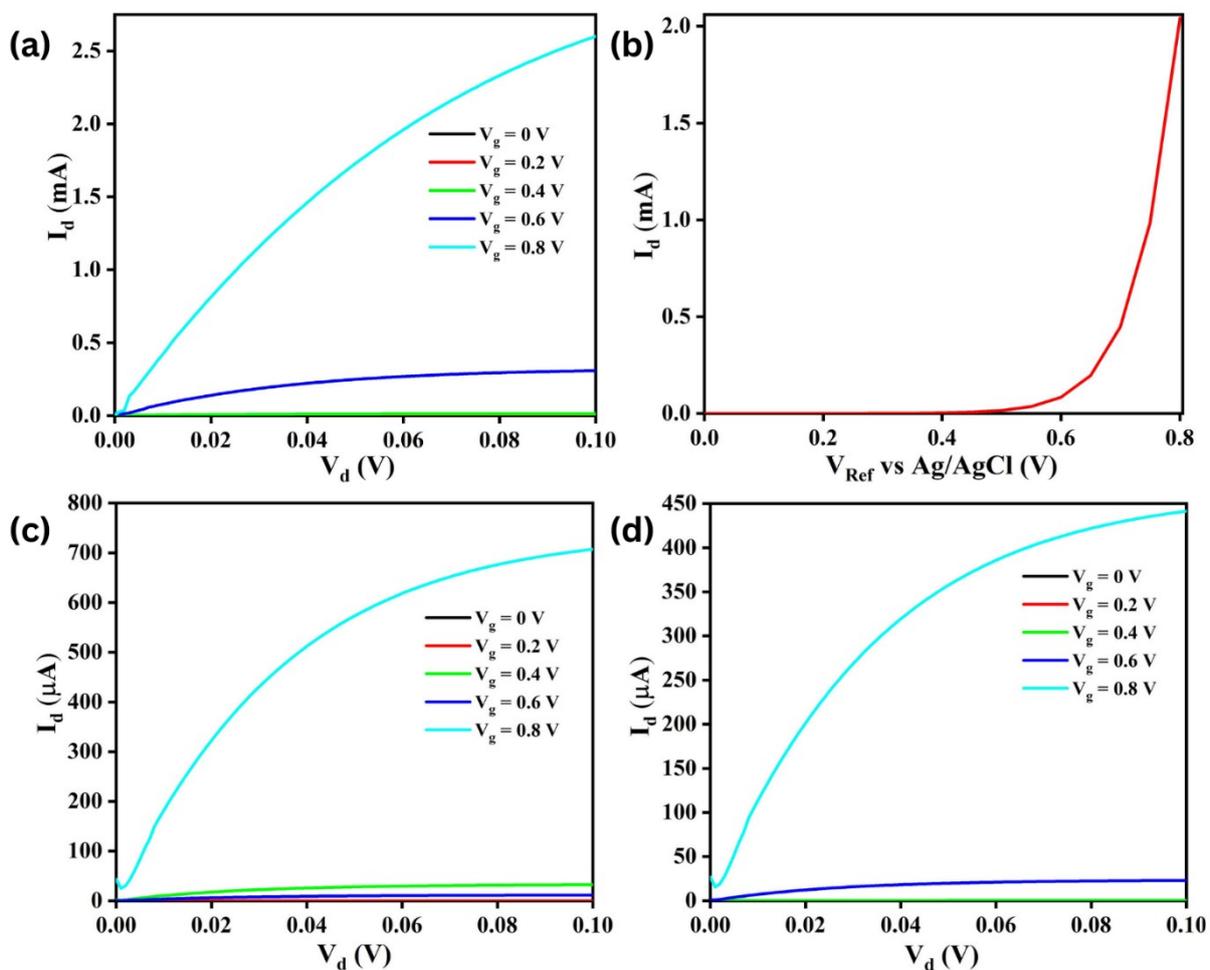


Fig. S1 (a and b): (a) Output curve with V_d in the range from 0 to 0.1 V with the varying V_g from 0 to 0.8 V and (b) Transfer curve obtained by sweeping V_g from 0 to 0.8 V (V_d is 0.1V) of n-MOSFET characteristics; Fig. S1 (c and d): Output curve of MOSFET after extending with $Ni_{BDC-MXene}/CP$ electrode (c) before cycling and (d) after 20 cycles in 1X PBS.

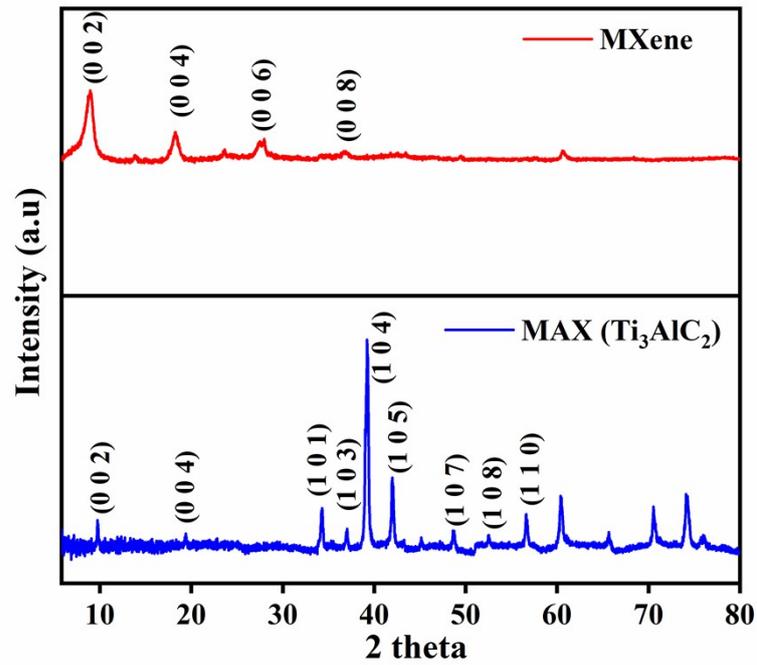


Fig. S2: XRD patterns of MXene ($\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$) and MAX phase (Ti_3AlC_2).

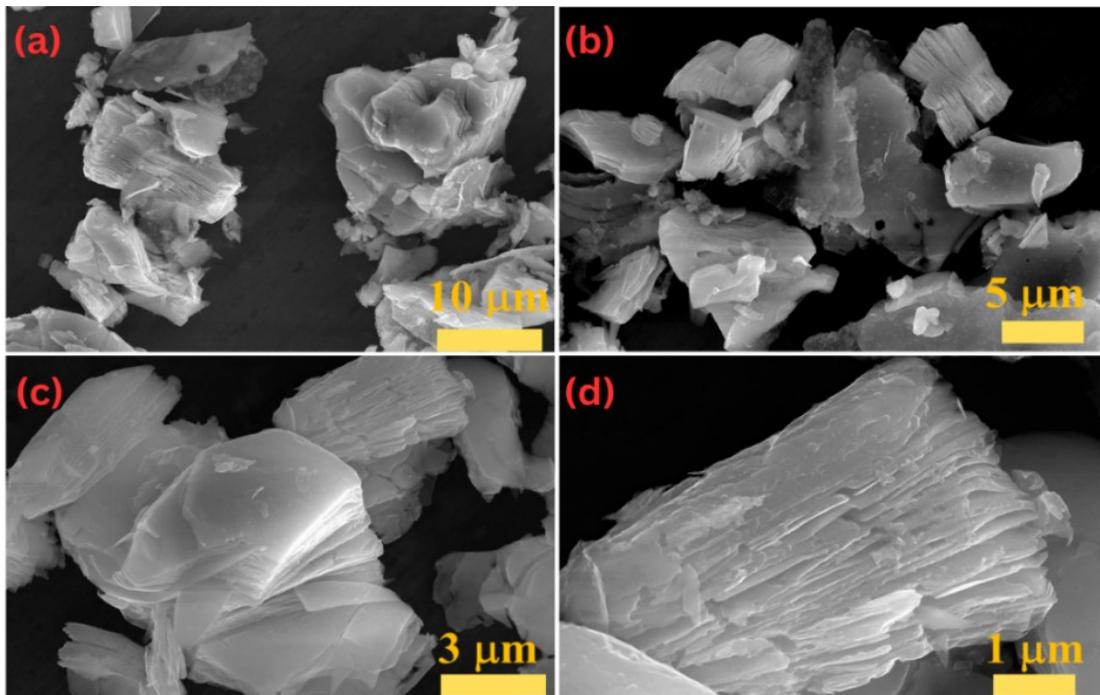


Fig. S3: (a-d) HR-SEM images of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ at 10 μm , 5 μm , 3 μm and 1 μm magnifications.

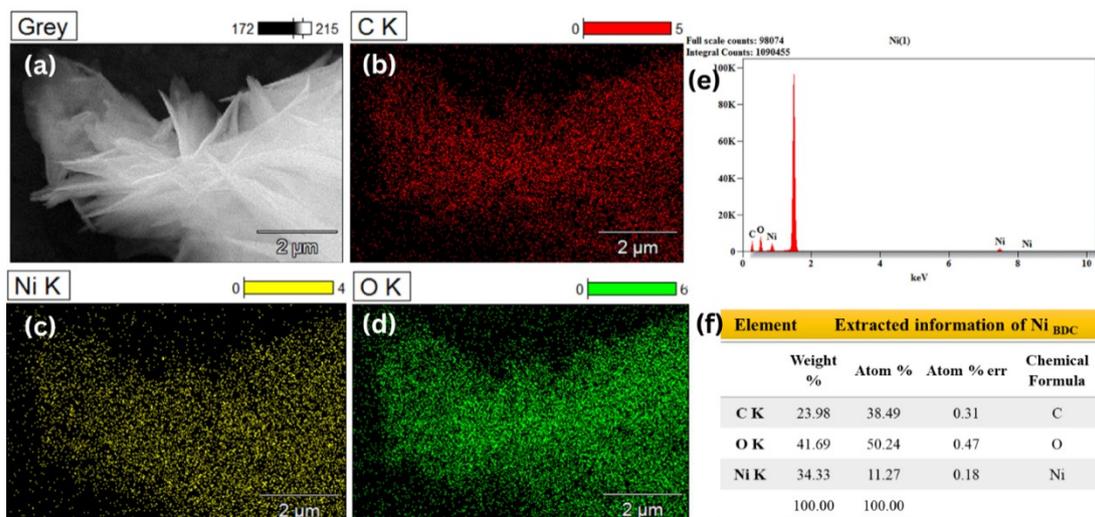


Fig. S4: (a) HR-SEM image of Ni_{BDC} and its (b-d) elemental colour mapping of C, Ni, and O respectively; (e) EDAX spectrum and (f) information extracted from the EDAX spectrum.

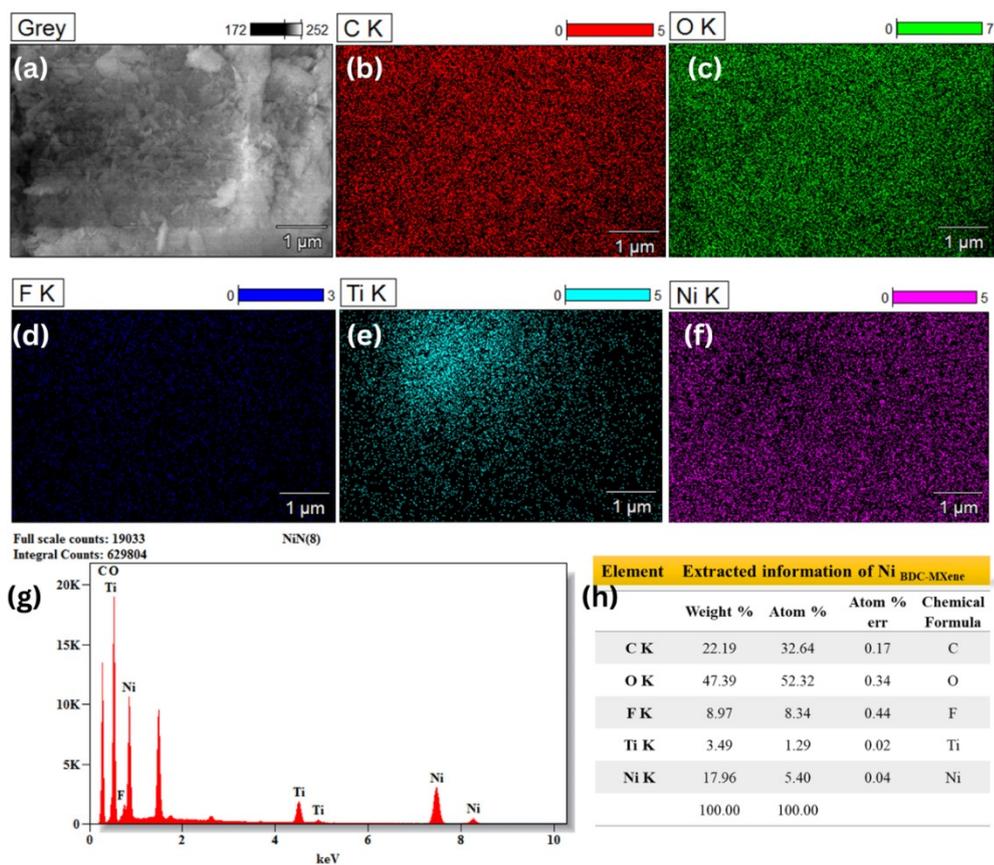


Fig. S5: (a) HR-SEM image of $\text{Ni}_{\text{BDC-MXene}}$ and its (b-d) elemental colour mapping of C, O, F, Ti and Ni, respectively; (e) EDAX spectrum and (f) information table extracted from the EDAX spectrum.

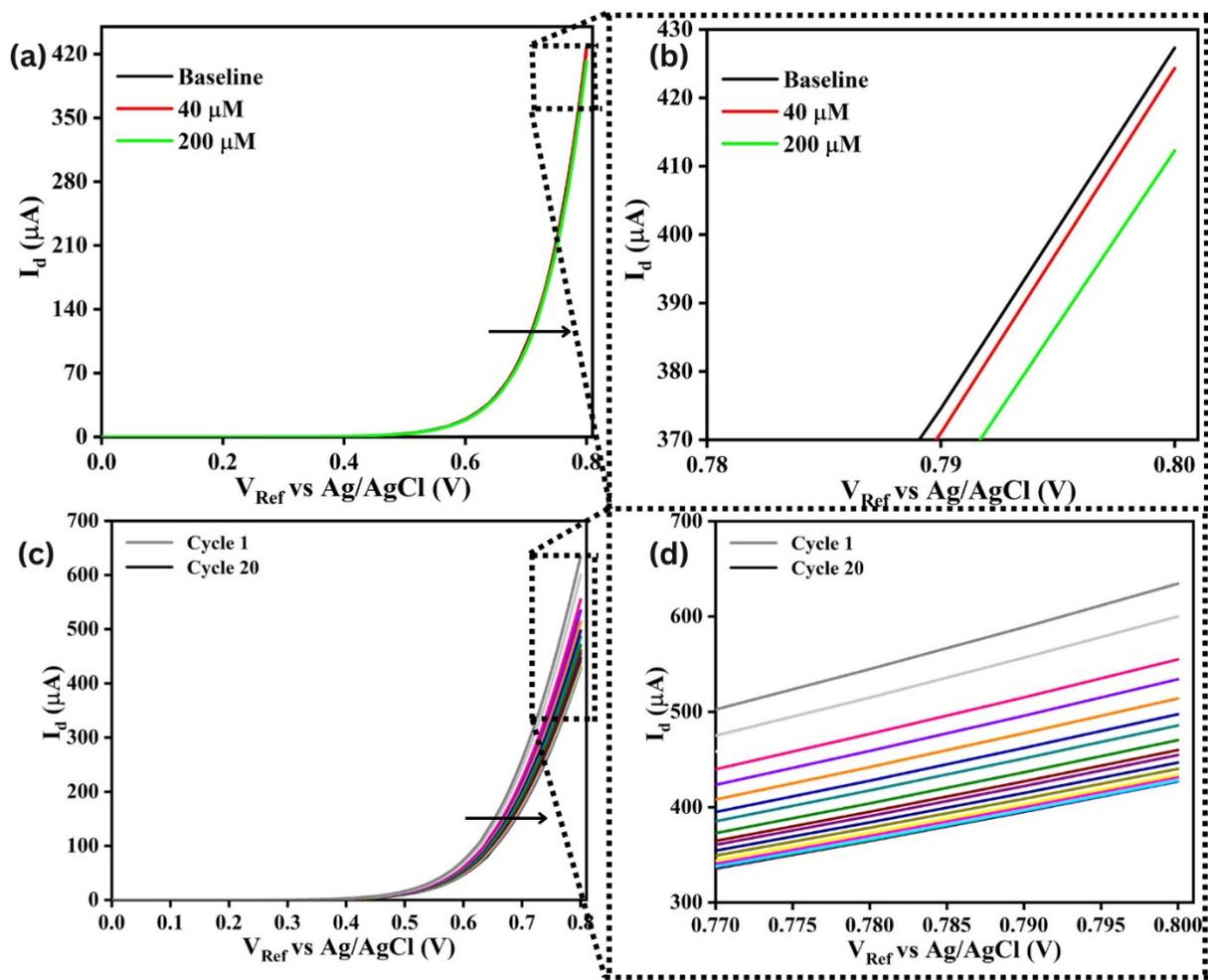


Fig. S6: Transfer characteristics of $\text{Ni}_{\text{BDC-MXene}}/\text{CP}$ (a-b) In the presence different conditions like baseline, in the presence of 40 μM and 200 μM of glucose (c-d) Cyclic stability of $\text{Ni}_{\text{BDC-MXene}}/\text{CP}$.

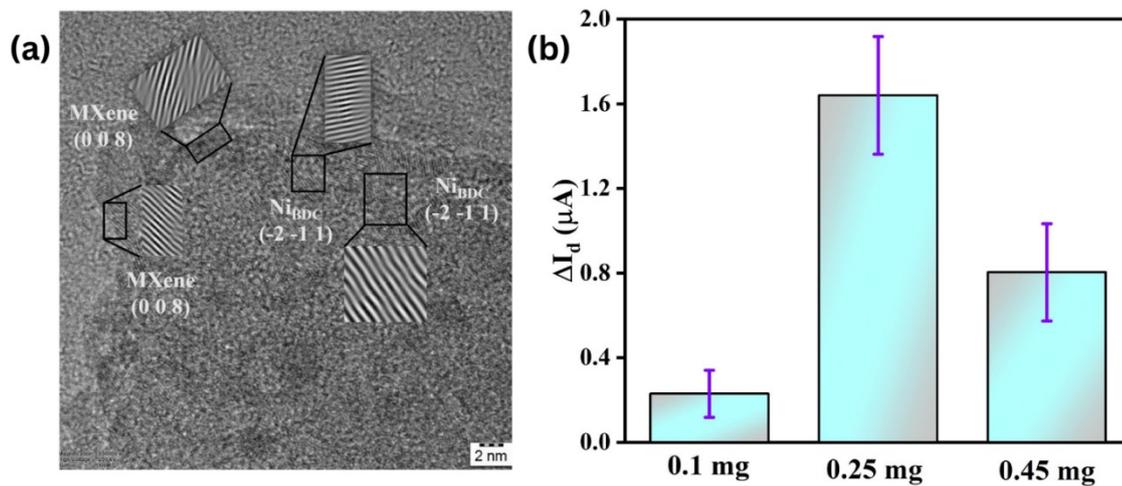


Fig. S7: (a) Lattice fringe pattern of Ni_{BDC}-MXene obtained from HR-TEM (b) Impact of Ni_{BDC}-MXene weight loading on carbon paper (CP) towards 10 μM glucose.