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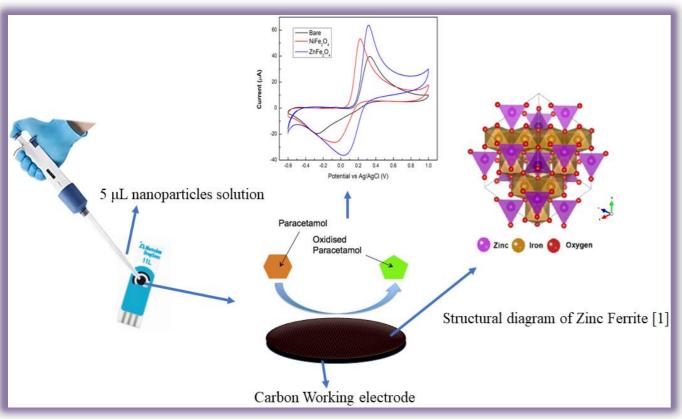


# Ferrite-based Nanoparticles: Synthesis, Characterization, and Non-enzymatic Electrochemical Sensing Applications

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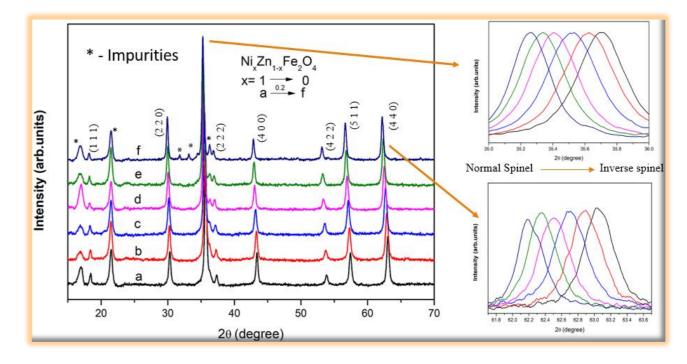




# Materials and methods

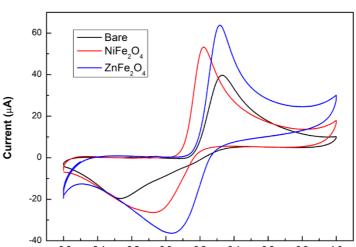
Materials	Electrodes modification	
- Zn(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> O	- Methanol as solvent	
- Ni(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> O	- 3:1 material to solvent	
- Fe(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> .9H <sub>2</sub> O	- Carbon working electrode	
- CH <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O (Urea)	- 5 $\mu$ L solution	
- DI Water, Methanol	- Drop casting	
- Paracetamol, PBS buffer	- Overnight drying	
Synthesis	Electrolytic solution	
- Autocombustion 600°C [2]	- Paracetamol	
- Annealed at 600°C (2h)	- 0.1M PBS buffer	
C 1 1 1 1 1 1	TT CO	

X-ray diffraction spectra of Ni-Zn mixed ferrites and zoomed part of the phases (3 1 1) and (4 4 0) clearly show the transition from spinel to inverse spinel.



# **Electrochemical measurements**

Cyclic voltammograms of 1mM paracetamol in 0.1M PBS pH 6.9 with different electrodes and their corresponding oxidation currents and potentials.



Electrode	Oxidation Potential (mV ± SEM)	Oxidation Current (µA ± SEM)
Bare	$326.80 \pm 0.73$	39.11 ± 0.16
NiFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	246.6 ± 3.2	$51.53 \pm 0.80$
ZnFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	307.0 ± 6.0	59.17 ± 0.63

SEM – standard error mean

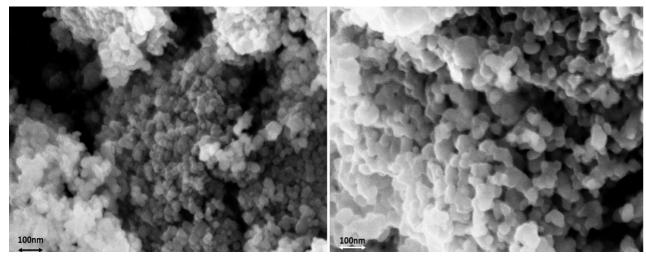




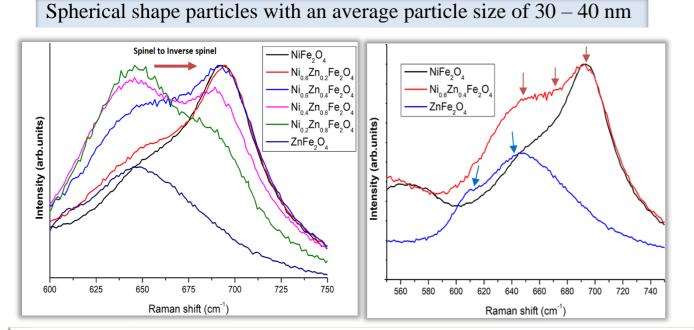
#### - Cooled and grounded

– pH 6.9

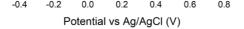
### Materials characterization

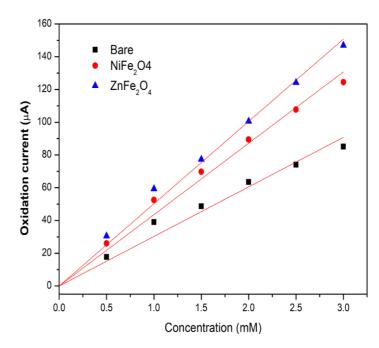


FE-SEM pictures of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (left) and ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (right)



Microraman spectra of intensive  $A_{1g}$  band showing the transition from spinel to inverse spinel (left). The band shows a doublet and triplet-like shape due to pure and mixed ferrites [3, 4, 5]. The right figure shows three red arrows indicating 3 different molecular vibrations due to the presence Fe, Ni, and Zn whereas two blue arrows indicating only two molecular vibrations because of Fe and Zn.





 $NiFe_2O_4$  and  $ZnFe_2O_4$  have lesser peak to peak separation compared to the bare electrode which gives an indication of faster reaction at the interface leading to higher kinetic rate constant.

## **Future work**

Electrochemical measurements of the other mixed ferrite-based sensors.

Calculation of kinetic rate constant (k), electron transfer rate coefficient ( $\alpha$ ).

Chronoamperometric measurements to calculate the active surface area of the working electrodes.

Computational approach to calculate the kinetic rate constant.

Electrode	Sensitivity (µA/mM ± SEM)	$\frac{\Delta E_p}{(mV \pm SEM)}$
Bare	30.2 ± 1.0	594.4 ± 1.2
NiFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	43.6 ± 1.1	290.6 ± 1.3
ZnFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	$50.26\pm0.98$	$278.3 \pm 2.7$

#### $\Delta E_p$ – Peak to peak separation

Calibration curves of 3 different electrodes and the slopes indicate the sensitivity of respective electrochemical sensors.

# **References**

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