

Correlation of hierarchical porosity in nanoporous gold with the mass transport of electron transfer-coupled-chemical reactions

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Calculation of ECSA of NPG

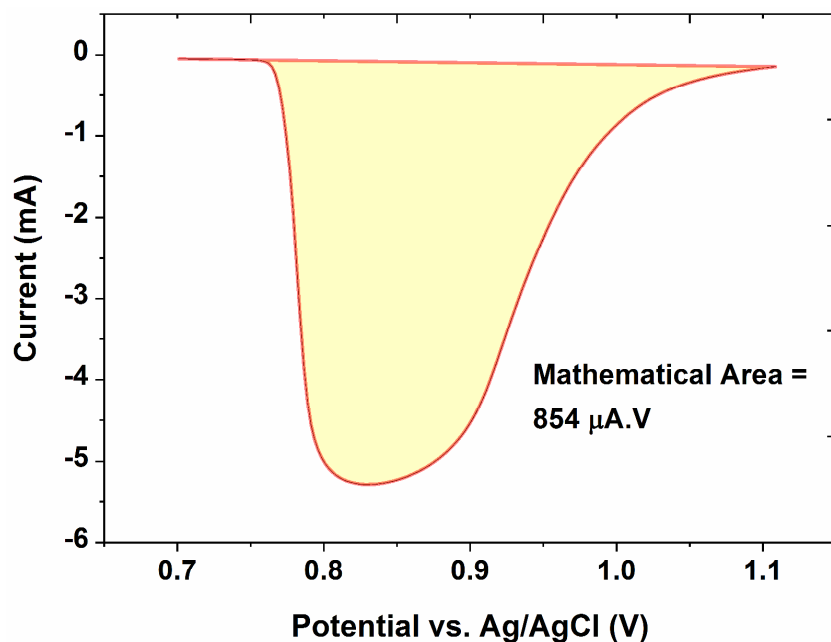


Figure S1: Mathematical area estimated by the integration of reduction peak of gold oxide into gold from the CV of NPG prepared at -4 V for 600 s in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 at scan rate 50 mV s^{-1} on 1.6 mm Au electrode

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Charge (Q)} &= \text{Peak area} / \text{Scan rate} \\ &= 854 \times 10^{-6} (\text{A.V}) / 0.05 (\text{V.s}^{-1}) \\ &= 17080 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A.s (equal to } 17080 \mu\text{C)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ESA} &= Q / 390 \mu\text{C cm}^{-2} \\ &= 17080 \mu\text{C} / 390 \mu\text{C cm}^{-2} \\ &= \mathbf{43.79 \text{ cm}^2}\end{aligned}$$

Note: A value of $390 \mu\text{C cm}^{-2}$ was used for one monolayer charge of gold oxide reduction.
Ref: Pure & Appl. Chem., 1991, 63, 711).

Morphologies characterizations of NPG surfaces

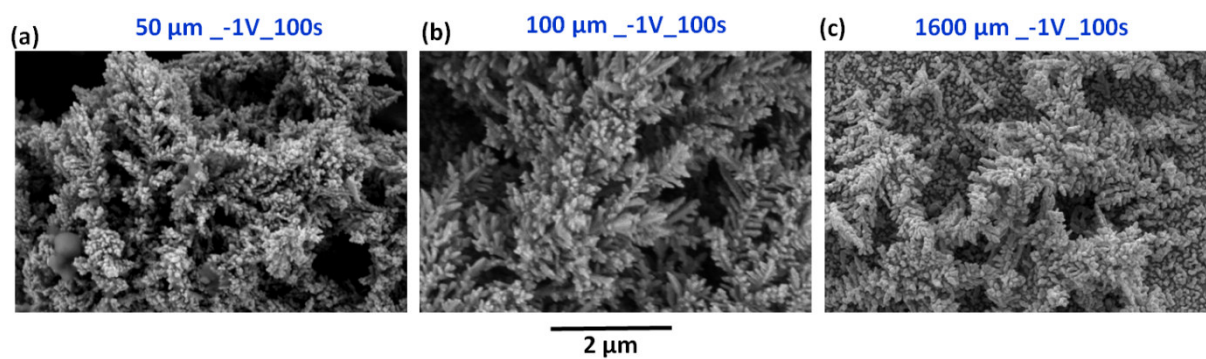


Figure S2: SEM images of NPG films prepared at $E_d = -1V$ and $t_d = 100s$.

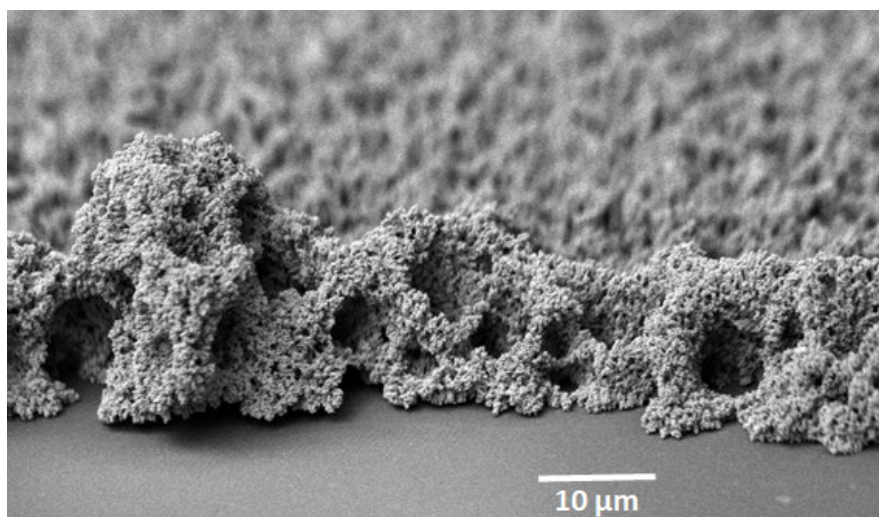


Figure S3: Cross section SEM image of NPG film deposited on 1.6 mm size Au electrode ($E_d = -4 V$ and $t_d = 200 s$).

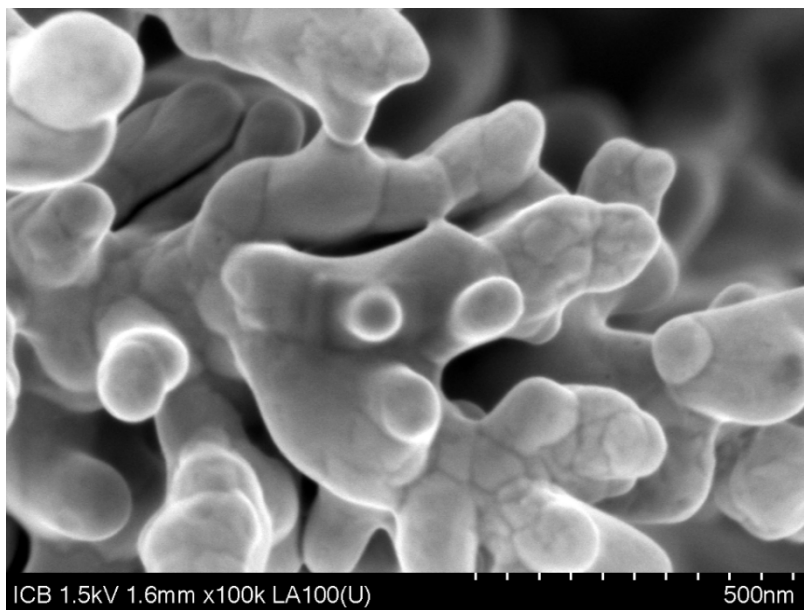


Figure S4: SEM image of NPG film deposited over Au electrode of diameter 1.6 mm ($E_d = -4$ V and $t_d = 200$ s).

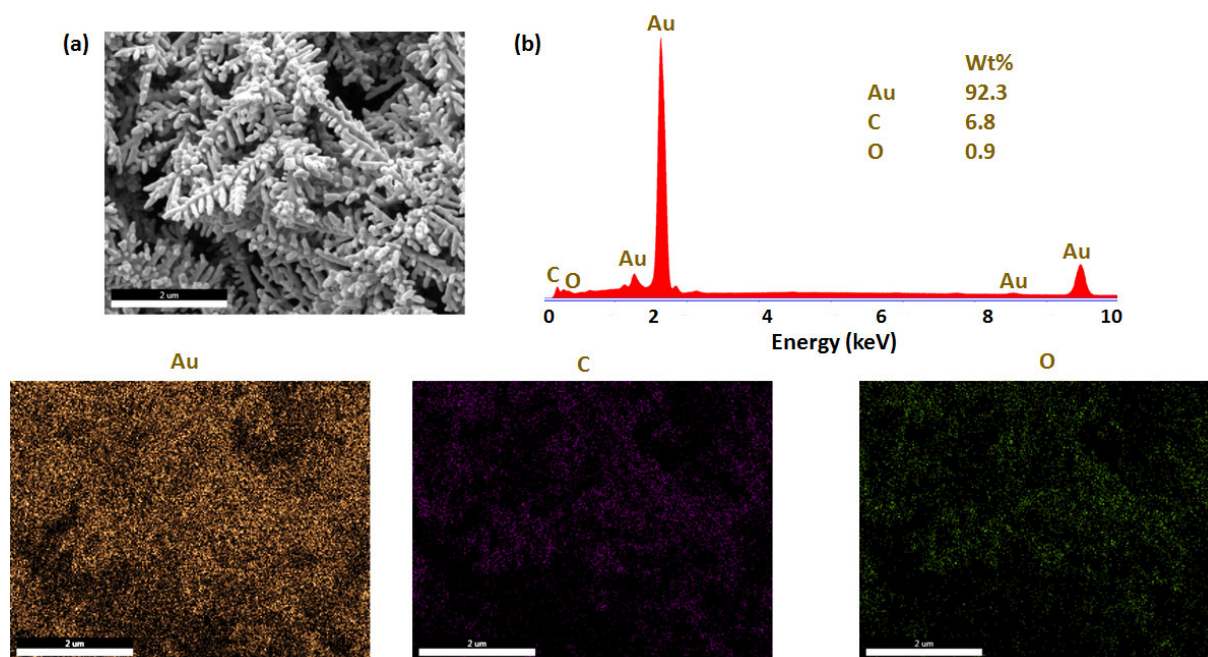


Figure S5: SEM image (a), EDS spectrum (b) and EDS mapping (lower image panels) of the NPG electrodeposited at $E_d = -4$ V and $t_d = 200$ s on 1.6 mm Au substrate.

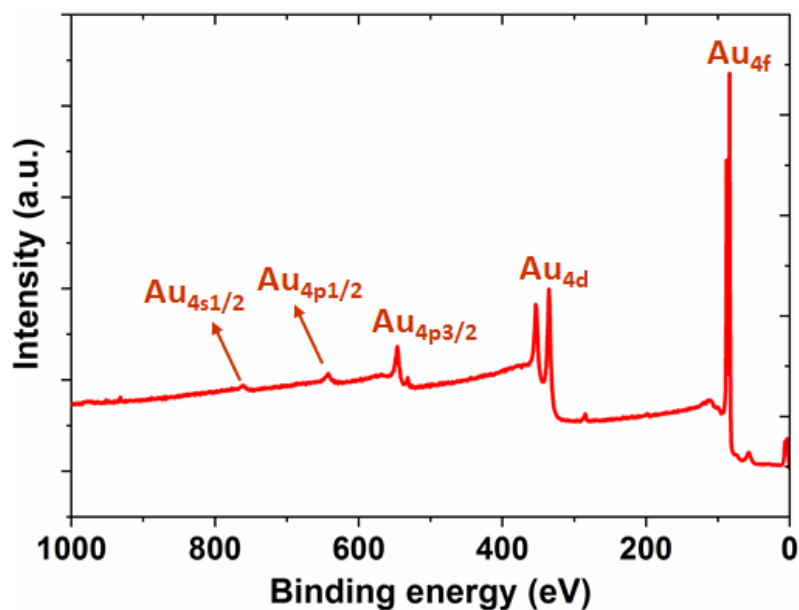


Figure S6: Survey XPS spectra of NPG thin film prepared at $E_d = -4V$ and $t_d = 200s$.

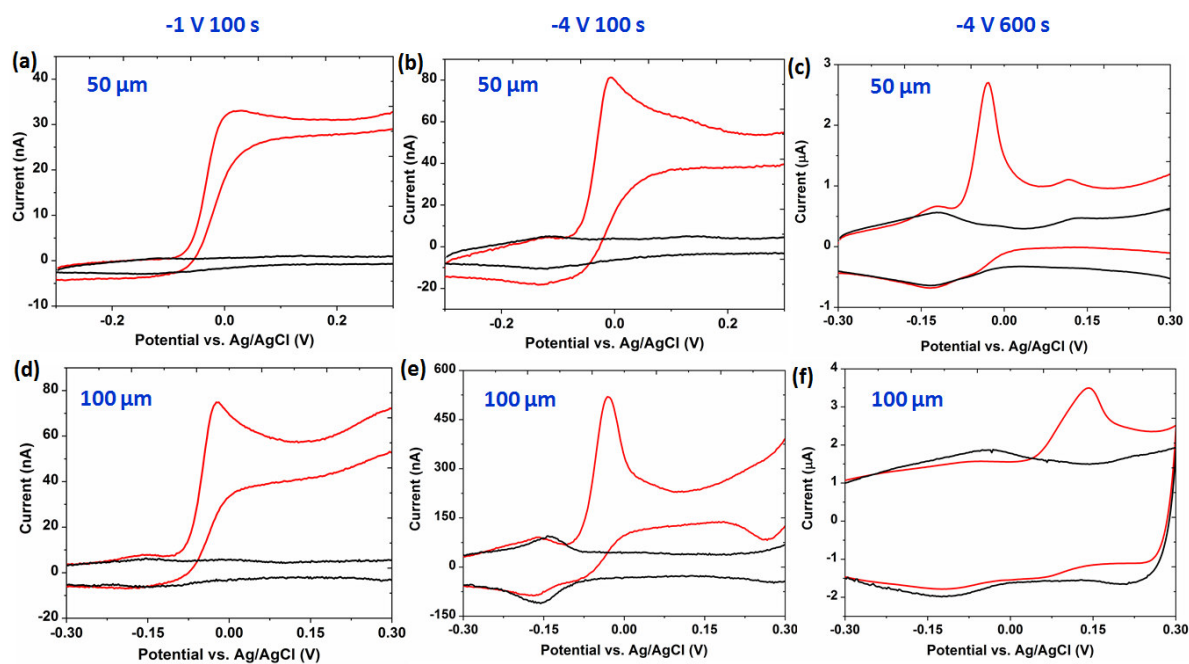


Figure S7: Comparison of cyclic voltammograms recorded in 0.6 mM AA + 0.1 M PBS and in 0.1 M PBS solutions of NPG prepared at $E_d = -1 V$ and $t_d = 100 s$ (a and d), $E_d = -4 V$ and $t_d = 100 s$ (b and e) and $E_d = -4 V$ and $t_d = 600 s$ (c and f) on 50 μm and 100 μm diameter Au electrodes. Scan rate: $10 mV s^{-1}$.

Table S1: Summarizing deposition parameters such as t_d , E_d , the size of the electrode and their corresponding peak current, nature of the AA oxidation and dominant diffusion behavior.

Au electrode size (μm)	t_d (sec)	E_d (V)	Peak current	Nature of AA oxidation wave	dominant diffusion behavior
25	100	-1	13 nA	Sigmoidal	Bulk diffusion
	100	-4	41 nA	Sigmoidal	Bulk diffusion
	600	-4	132 nA	Non-symmetric peak	Bulk diffusion
50	100	-1	34 nA	Sigmoidal	Bulk diffusion
	100	-4	82 nA	Non-symmetric peak	Bulk diffusion
	600	-4	2.75 μA	Symmetric peak	Thin layer diffusion
100	100	-1	75 nA	Non-symmetric peak	Bulk diffusion
	100	-4	525 nA	Symmetric peak	Thin layer diffusion
	600	-4	3.51 μA	Symmetric peak	Thin layer diffusion
1600	100	-1	2.82 μA	Non-symmetric peak	Bulk diffusion
	100	-4	4.25 μA	Non-symmetric peak	Bulk diffusion
	600	-4	60 μA	Symmetric peak	Thin layer diffusion