

Supplementary Materials

An Electrochemical Study on the Copolymer Formed from Piperazine and Aniline Monomers

S. Dkhili^{1,2}, S. López-Bernabeu², C.N. Kadir², F. Huerta³, F. Montilla², S. Besbes-Hentati¹, E. Morallón²

Table S1. Observed frequencies and proposed assignments for the vibrational bands derived from Figure 2 and Figure 5.

	Frequency / cm ⁻¹		Suggested Assignment
	Piperazine (Figure 2)	Copolymer (Figure 5)	
Reduced	1502		-ND ₂ ⁺ str.
		1212	C-N-C str.
		1436	CH ₂ bend.
		1516	C-C str. Aromatic rings
Oxidized	1570-1630	1630	C=O str. Carbonyl
		1170	-CH bend.
		1580	C=C str. Quinoid rings
	1660		C=O str. Amide
	1250-1450	1300-1400	Overlapped bands: C-N (intermediate order) -CND-, N-D, Possible N-O in oxidized piperazine
	2030		C≡N str. Isocyanate

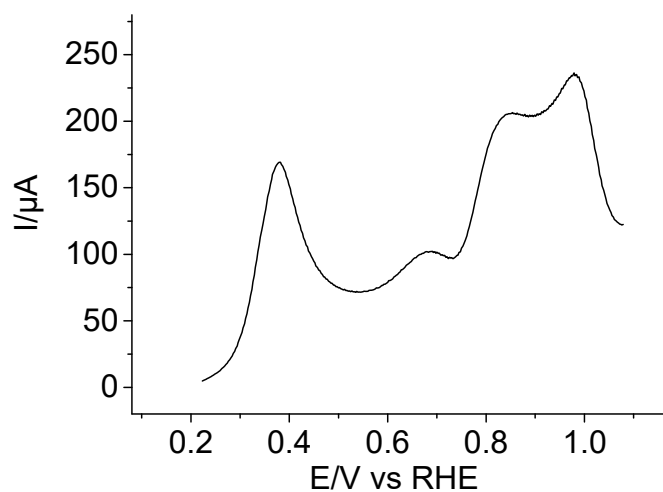


Figure S1. Linear Sweep Voltammogram showing the oxidation of 3 mM DA on a Pt electrode covered with the aniline-piperazine copolymer. DA oxidation peak is centered at 0.85 V.

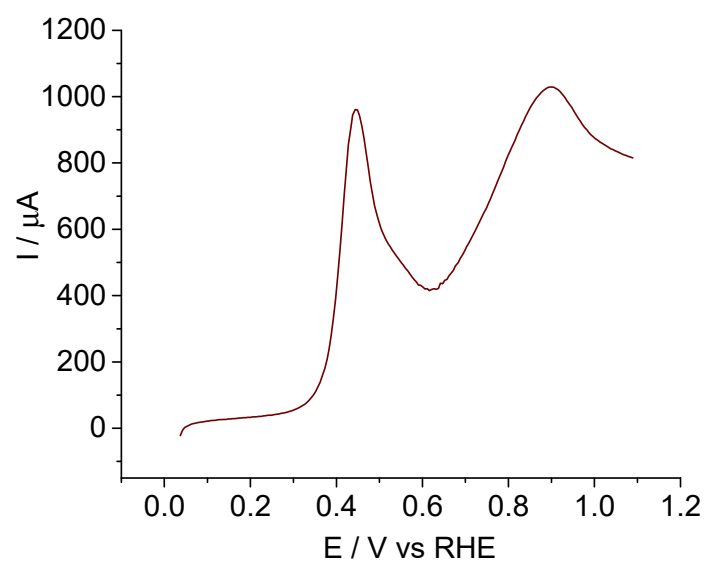


Figure S2. Linear Sweep Voltammogram showing the oxidation of 30 mM AA on a Pt electrode covered with the aniline-piperazine copolymer. AA oxidation peak is centered at 0.89 V.