

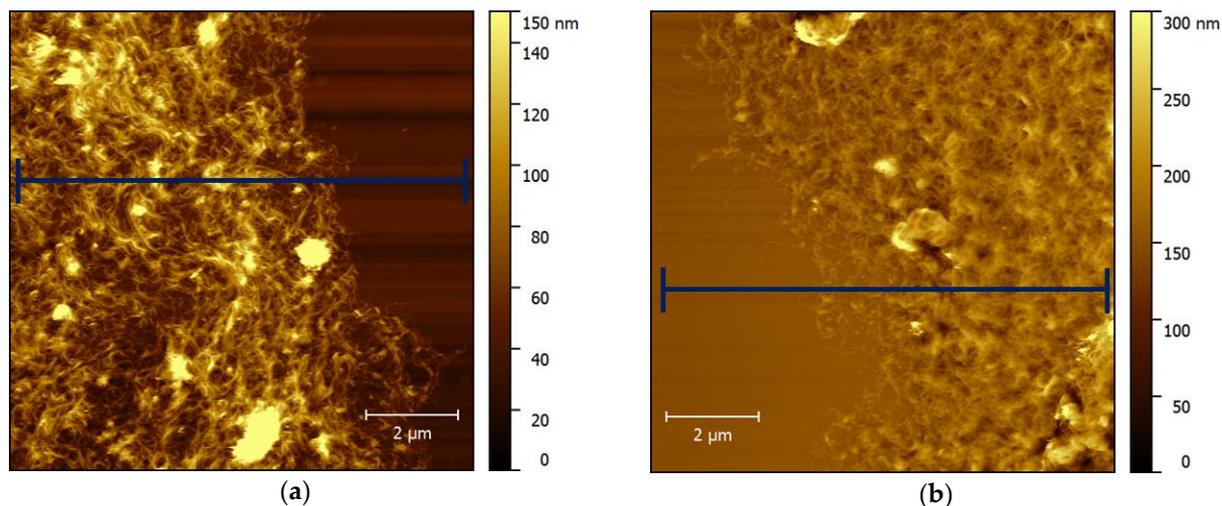
## Flotation Assembly of Large-Area Ultrathin MWCNT Nanofilms for Construction of Bioelectrodes

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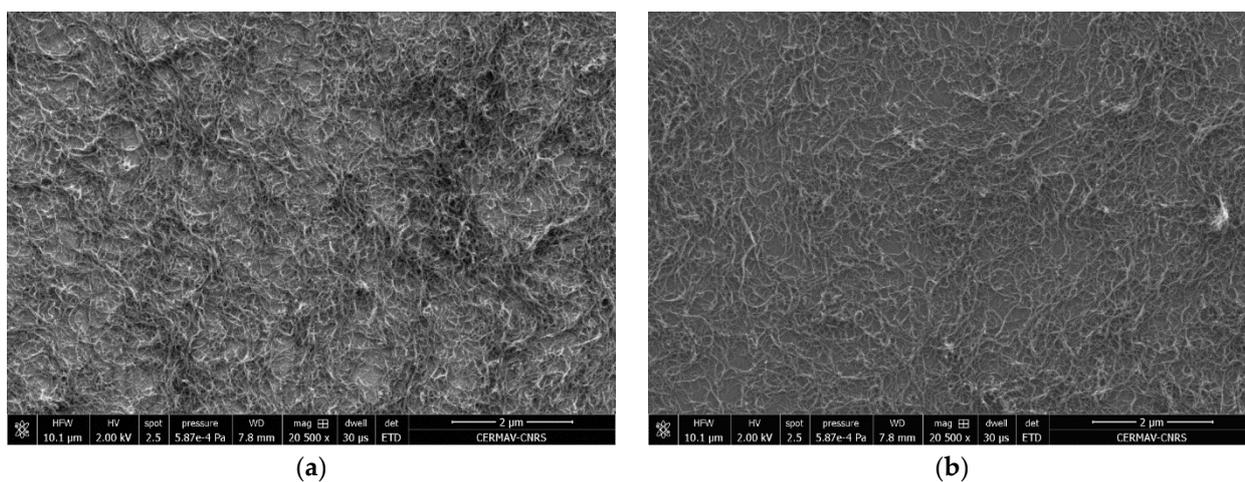
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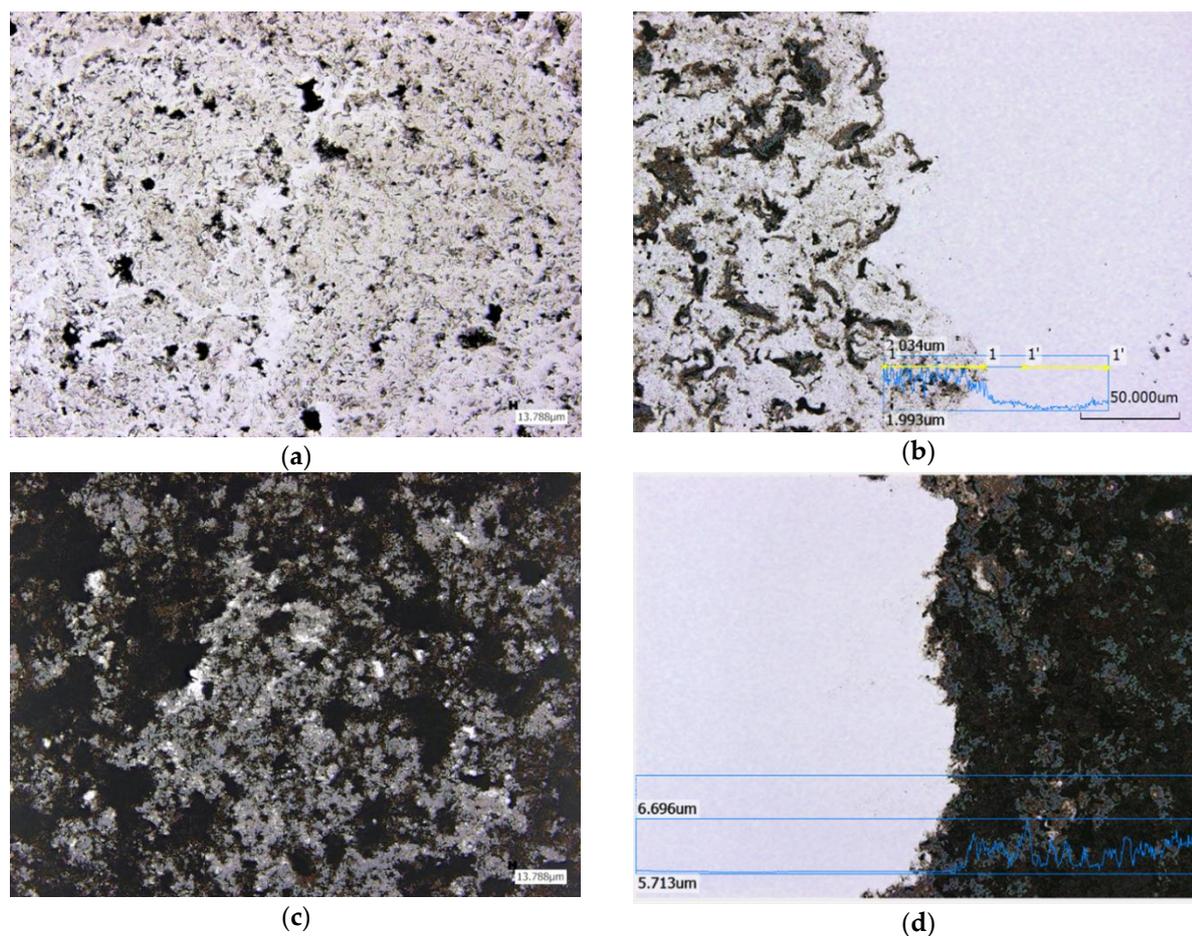


**Figure S1.** Atomic force microscopy topographic images ( $10.0\ \mu\text{m} \times 10.0\ \mu\text{m}$ ) for depth profiling recorded at (a) thin and (b); blue markers indicate the  $1.0\ \mu\text{m} \times 9.5\ \mu\text{m}$  cross-sections corresponding to the average line plots in **Figure 2c** and **Figure 2d**.

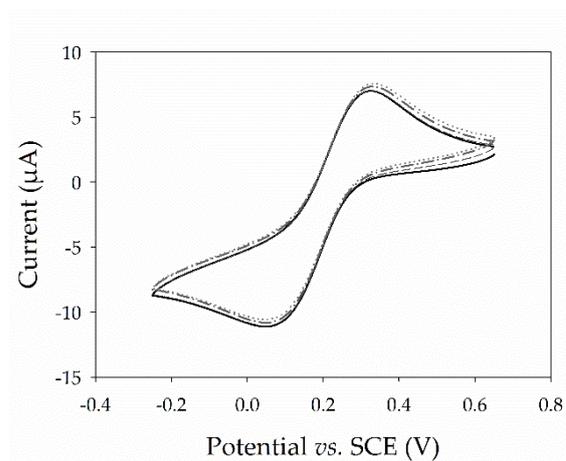


**Figure S2.** Scanning electron microscopy images showing (a) thin MWCNTs transferred to a Au substrate; (b) thin MWCNTs transferred to a Si substrate.

## Supplementary Information

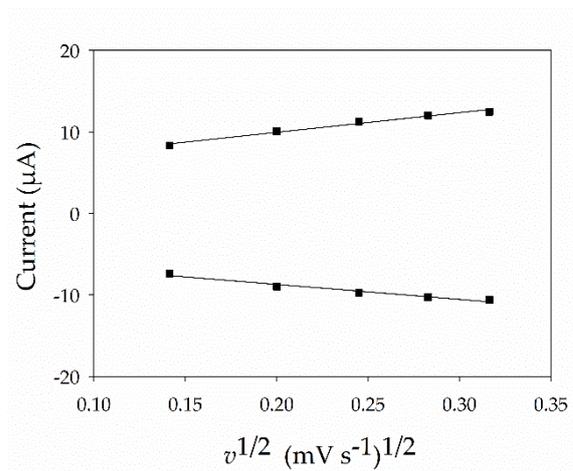


**Figure S3.** Confocal laser images of (a,b) thin MWCNTs transferred to a Si substrate: (a) typical central area and (b) edge boundary with height measurement; (c,d) thick MWCNTs transferred to a Si substrate: (c) typical central area and (d) edge boundary with height measurement.



**Figure S4.** Cyclic voltammograms recorded at thin MWCNT on Pt in 1 mM  $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$  in 0.1 M PB pH 7 with 0.1 M KCl as supporting electrolyte showing 1st, 2nd, 10th and 20th (solid, dash, dash-dot and dot, respectively) cycles.

## Supplementary Information



**Figure S5.** Linear dependence ( $R^2 = 0.980$ ) of peak current versus scan rate for the anodic and cathodic peaks at thin MWCNT on Pt in 1 mM  $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$  in 0.1 M PB pH 7 with 0.1 M KCl.