



 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2022, 12, 35199

Facile preparation of urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres for efficient hydrogen peroxide detection†

 Jiaojiao Jiang, Zhixuan Zhang, Chong Yang, Rui Wang and Zhouling Wu *

In this work, urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres were prepared *via* a facile ionic liquid-assisted hydrothermal synthesis and used as non-enzymatic H₂O₂ sensors for the first time. The porous structure and high surface area of the NiCo₂O₄ microspheres provide plentiful active sites for electrocatalytic H₂O₂ oxidation. When adapted into an electrochemical sensor for H₂O₂, the microsensors showed fast response of 4 s, a high sensitivity of 392.5 μA·mM⁻¹ cm⁻², and a wide linear range towards H₂O₂ (0–14 mM). The detection limit was as low as 0.05 μM, significantly lower than other published high performance NiCo₂O₄-based H₂O₂ sensors. Furthermore, this non-enzymatic sensor exhibits good selectivity for H₂O₂. These results suggest that NiCo₂O₄ microspheres could be a promising material for trace H₂O₂ detection.

 Received 13th September 2022
 Accepted 23rd November 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ra05778f

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

H₂O₂ as a strong oxidant, has been widely used in the chemical industry, medical diagnosis, food safety and environmental analysis fields.^{1–3} H₂O₂ also plays an important role in living organisms as a reactive oxygen species by driving oxidative biochemical processes and maintaining physiological redox homeostasis.⁴ Excessive accumulation of H₂O₂ can cause many diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease, cardiovascular disorders, cancer, and Parkinson's.^{5–8} Therefore, the development of H₂O₂ detection technologies is critical for disease-related diagnostics.

At present, H₂O₂ is typically detected using techniques such as fluorescence assays, chemiluminescence, and electrochemical method.^{9–11} Among them, electrochemical method is considered one of the most promising method due to its low cost, fast response time, and high sensitivity.¹² Electrochemical sensors generally utilize enzymatic or non-enzymatic electrochemical materials for H₂O₂ detection.^{13,14} Despite their high sensitivity and selectivity, enzymatic sensors can be expensive, sensitive to the surrounding environment (pH or temperature), and may have short lifespans, thus limiting their widespread practical applications.¹⁴ Consequently, non-enzymatic sensors have received more attention as potential alternative methods.

In recent years, transition metal oxides have been widely used as electrochemical sensor nanomaterials for H₂O₂ detection. NiCo₂O₄ is a typical binary metal oxide, in which the coupling of Ni and Co ions provides the NiCo₂O₄ with greater

electronic conductivity than either single-component Co₃O₄ and NiO materials, thereby enhancing the overall electrochemical performance of the nanomaterials.^{15–17} Moreover, NiCo₂O₄ has high natural abundance, low cost and relatively low toxicity. Recently, research into NiCo₂O₄-based materials has mainly focused on the synthesis of various morphologies, such as nanoneedles, nanowalls, nanowires, nanorods, nanosheets, hollow structures and multilevel structures.^{18–23} Among them, urchin-like structures have attracted extensive attention due to their high surface area, open structure and abundant active sites, all of which enhance the electrochemical performances of the nanomaterial.²³ However, reports on the preparation of urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres by an ionic liquid-assisted hydrothermal synthesis pathway has not been published.

Ionic liquids are often composed of hydrophobic organic cations and hydrophilic inorganic anions and can be an environmentally friendly green solvent, they are widely used as solvents and templates in the synthesis of nanomaterials.^{24,25} In this work, urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres prepared *via* a facile ionic liquid-assisted hydrothermal synthesis are used as non-enzymatic H₂O₂ sensors for the first time. These NiCo₂O₄ microspheres exhibited excellent electrochemical properties and sensitivity towards H₂O₂ detection, demonstrating that the as-prepared hierarchical urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres could have potential applications as a non-enzymatic H₂O₂ sensor.

Experimental

Materials and reagents

NiCl₂·6H₂O, CoCl₂·6H₂O, urea (CO(NH₂)₂) and NaOH were provided by Tianjin Kemiou Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. 1-Ethyl-

School of Public Health, Zunyi Medical University, Zunyi 563000, Guizhou, P. R. China. E-mail: WuZhouLing90@163.com; Fax: +86 085128642732; Tel: +86 17385953536

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2ra05778f>



3-methylimidazolium nitrate ([EMIm]NO₃) was provided by Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, CAS. H₂O₂ (30%, w/w) was supplied by Chongqing Wansheng Chuandong Chemical Co. Ltd. Nafion (5 wt% in ethanol) was provided by Aldrich. KCl, uric acid (UA), ascorbic acid (AA) and glucose were supplied by Aladdin Co. Ltd. All reagents were of analytical grade.

Preparation of NiCo₂O₄

The NiCo₂O₄ microspheres were prepared using an ionic liquid-assisted hydrothermal method. First, 0.1 mol L⁻¹ CoCl₂·6H₂O and 0.05 mol L⁻¹ NiCl₂·6H₂O were dissolved in 20 mL deionized water. Second, 0.05 mol L⁻¹ 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazole nitrate and 1.25 mol L⁻¹ urea was added and stirred for 0.5 h. Next, the mixture was transferred into a stainless steel autoclave and reacted at 100 °C for 10 h. Finally, the precipitates were collected by centrifugation, dried under overnight, and calcined in air at 400 °C for 2 h.

Characterization

The morphology of products was observed using a Hitachi S-4800 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and ZEISS SUPRA 55 transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The annealing temperature was obtained in air by a thermogravimetric analyzer (PerkinElmer 6300). The phase structure of product was obtained using a Panalytical Empyrean X-ray diffraction spectrometer (XRD). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was performed using a KRATOS AXIS ULTRA. The porosity and surface area were studied by N₂ adsorption (ASAP2460).

Electrochemical measurements

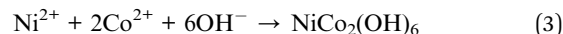
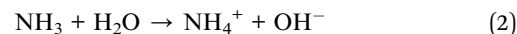
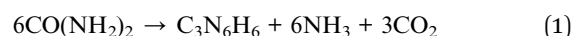
Electrochemical experiments using a three-electrode system on CHI760E electrochemical workstation (Shanghai Chenhua Instrument Corporation, China) in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ NaOH solution. Pt mesh and Hg/HgO (1 mol L⁻¹ KCl) electrode were used as the counter electrode and reference electrode, for the fabrication of working electrode, a rotating-disk electrode (RDE, 5 mm) was polished with 0.03 μm Al₂O₃ slurry, followed by washing in sequence with aqueous nitric acid solution (1:3), water and ethanol. 2.0 mg of NiCo₂O₄ microspheres mixed with 50 μL Nafion was dispersed in 450 μL isopropanol aqueous solution (1:3 vol/vol isopropanol/water) and sonicated for 1 h. Finally, the well-dispersed ink (10 μL) was drop-casted onto the well-polished RDE surface, and then naturally dried to obtain working electrode (NiCo₂O₄/RDE). RDE rotation speed was 1600 rpm.

Results and discussion

Characterization of materials

To investigate the initial growth and formation mechanisms of the NiCo₂O₄ urchin-like microspheres, a detailed time course study was carried out. The synthetic reaction was monitored for up to 10 h, and scans of the related products at various time intervals (Fig. S1a–e†). After reacting for 2 h, a small number of nanowires clustered within the crystal nucleus into a broom shape (Fig. S1a†). Loose sea urchin-like structures gradually to

form between 4–8 h (Fig. S1b–d†). When the reaction time was increased to 10 h, the urchin-like microspheres could eventually be obtained (Fig. S1e†). From this sequence, a possible formation mechanism is proposed as follows: first, the ionic liquids can exhibit easily aggregate and form micelles in solution.²⁵ After further adding urea into the Ni²⁺ and Co²⁺ containing water solution, the OH⁻ anion slowly released during urea hydrolysis, then the metal cations (Co²⁺ and Ni²⁺) reacted with the OH⁻ anion to form the NiCo₂(OH)₆ nucleus.²⁶ The large number of NiCo₂(OH)₆ nuclei were easily adsorbed on micellar surfaces of ionic liquid due to the low surface energy of ionic liquids. These nascent crystal nuclei further grow and self-assemble into nanorods, and eventually form the precursor of urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres. After calcination in air away the ionic liquid, the NiCo₂(OH)₆ are eventually decomposed into NiCo₂O₄ oxides, causing development of urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ hollow microspheres (Fig. 2e). Notably, in the absence of the ionic liquid [EMIm]NO₃, only NiCo₂O₄ solid microspheres were obtained by hydrothermal synthesis (Fig. S1f and g†). Therefore, the ionic liquid [EMIm]NO₃ is essential for the formation of the urchin-like microspheres. The relevant reactions are as follows:^{26,27}



The optimal calcination temperature of the precursor was determined by thermogravimetric analysis (TG). According to the TG analysis (Fig. 1a), the 3.5 wt% loss below 200 °C due to dehydration. There was a significant reduction in wt% between 200 °C to 400 °C (22.2 wt%), indicating the decomposition of the precursor. Beyond 400 °C, the weight remains constant, indicating that the formation of a stable product. Therefore, the calcination temperature chosen for this study was 400 °C for 2 h.

The phase structures of the calcined product were obtained by XRD measurements (Fig. 1b). The XRD pattern exhibited six characteristic diffraction peaks at 18.9°, 31.1°, 36.7°, 44.6°, 59.1° and 64.9°. All these peaks can be attributed to the (111), (220), (311), (222), (511) and (440) crystal planes of NiCo₂O₄

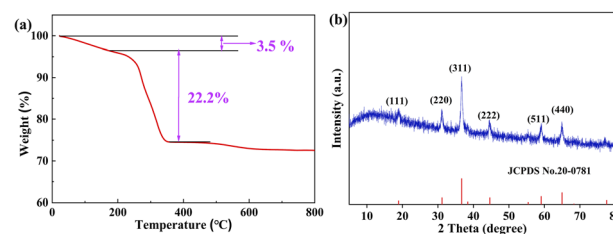


Fig. 1 (a) Thermogravimetric analysis of precursor. (b) XRD diagram of NiCo₂O₄.



(JCPDS No. 20-0781), indicating successful synthesis of NiCo_2O_4 .

The morphologies of the products were obtained by SEM (Fig. 2). The precursor displays an urchin-like microsphere with a morphology of about $5\ \mu\text{m}$ and consists of smooth nanowires (Fig. 2b). After calcination, the resulting NiCo_2O_4 maintains the same morphology as that of the precursor (Fig. 2c and e), but the NiCo_2O_4 microspheres are hollow structures and the nanowires of NiCo_2O_4 microspheres are composed of NiCo_2O_4 nanoparticles $25\ \text{nm}$ in diameter (Fig. 2d and f). Meanwhile, the lattice images of HRTEM (Fig. 2g) showed d -spacing of 0.424 , 0.208 , 0.144 and $0.160\ \text{nm}$, corresponding to (111), (400), (440) and (422) crystal planes of NiCo_2O_4 , respectively.

The porosity and surface area of NiCo_2O_4 microspheres were studied by N_2 adsorption and shown in Fig. 2h. A type IV isotherm was observed, confirming the a mesoporous structure of NiCo_2O_4 microspheres.²⁸ From this isotherm, the BET specific surface area was calculated as $52.15\ \text{m}^2\ \text{g}^{-1}$, and the average pore diameter and accumulative pore volume were calculated to be $17\ \text{nm}$ and $0.21\ \text{cm}^3\ \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. The high surface area and porous structure of NiCo_2O_4 should provide sufficient space for mass transfer, and also increase the available more active sites, both of which improve the electrocatalytic activity for H_2O_2 oxidation.

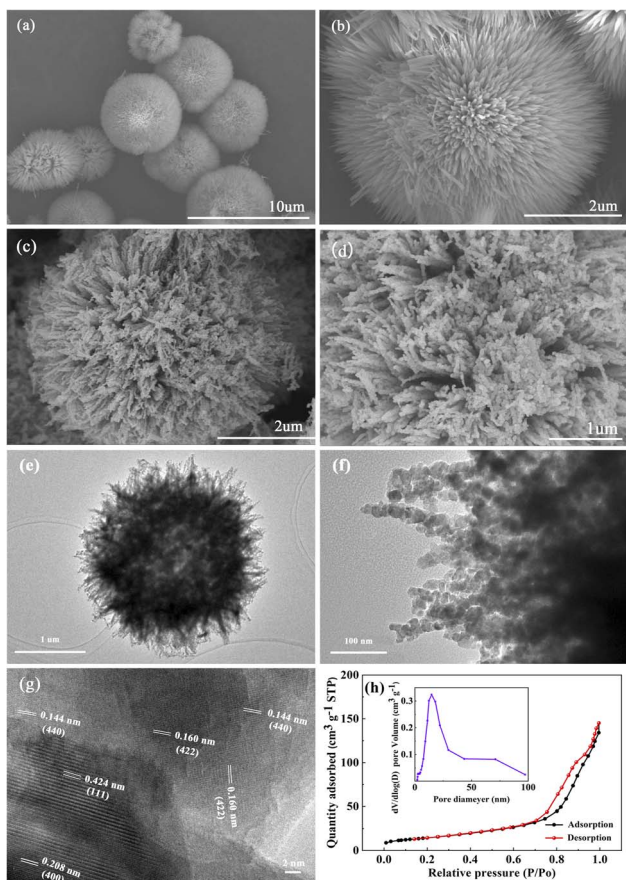


Fig. 2 SEM results of precursor (a and b) and NiCo_2O_4 (c and d). TEM (e and f) and HRTEM (g) image of NiCo_2O_4 . (h) N_2 adsorption isotherm and the corresponding pore diameter distribution (inset) of NiCo_2O_4 .

In order to confirm the surface chemical compositions of NiCo_2O_4 microspheres, we performed the XPS analysis (Fig. 3). The XPS full spectrum analysis (Fig. 3a) indicated only Ni, Co, O, and C in the NiCo_2O_4 microspheres. The Ni 2p spectra (Fig. 3b) shows two major peaks and two shakeup satellites (designated as “Sat.”). The binding energies at $871.8\ \text{eV}$ and $853.4\ \text{eV}$ correspond to the $\text{Ni}\ 2p_{1/2}$ and $\text{Ni}\ 2p_{3/2}$, respectively. The $\text{Ni}\ 2p_{1/2}$ and $\text{Ni}\ 2p_{3/2}$ levels were best fitted with double peaks (Ni^{2+} and Ni^{3+}) at high resolution. Similarly, the Co 2p spectra (Fig. 3c) shows the binding energy of Co $2p_{3/2}$ and Co $2p_{1/2}$ states at $779.1\ \text{eV}$ and $794.2\ \text{eV}$, where the Co^{3+} and Co^{2+} valences are also clearly shown in the Co $2p_{3/2}$ and Co $2p_{1/2}$ levels. The presence of redox couples of $\text{Ni}^{3+}/\text{Ni}^{2+}$ and $\text{Co}^{3+}/\text{Co}^{2+}$ can significantly improve the electrocatalytic activity.²⁹ In addition, the O1s fine spectrum consists of three components (Fig. 3d). The binding energies of $529.1\ \text{eV}$, $530.6\ \text{eV}$ and $532.3\ \text{eV}$ were attributed to the lattice oxygen (designated as O1), oxygen within crystalline defects (designated as O2) and physicochemically adsorbed oxygen (designated as O3), respectively.^{30–32}

Electrochemical properties of $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4/\text{RDE}$

Oxidation of H_2O_2 at the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4/\text{RDE}$. The electrochemical properties of NiCo_2O_4 towards H_2O_2 oxidation were investigated by cyclic voltammetry (CV) and shown in Fig. 4a. The CV plot of $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4/\text{RDE}$ shows two pairs of redox peaks in the absence of H_2O_2 , which correspond to the redox processes of $\text{Co}^{3+}/\text{Co}^{2+}$ and $\text{Ni}^{3+}/\text{Ni}^{2+}$ redox couples in the alkaline electrolyte.³³ Interestingly, upon addition of H_2O_2 into the NaOH electrolyte, the peak current of $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4/\text{RDE}$ increased significantly. This increased current correlated with increases in the H_2O_2 concentration (Fig. 4b). As a control, the CV obtained from a bare RDE is also shown in Fig. 4a.

The bare RDE only exhibited a weaker double-layer charging current, and does not show any redox peaks. These results suggested that the as-prepared NiCo_2O_4 microspheres are redox active and show electrocatalytic activity towards H_2O_2 oxidation. Furthermore, the CVs of $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4/\text{RDE}$ were studied at different scan rates (Fig. 4c). The anodic and cathodic peak currents

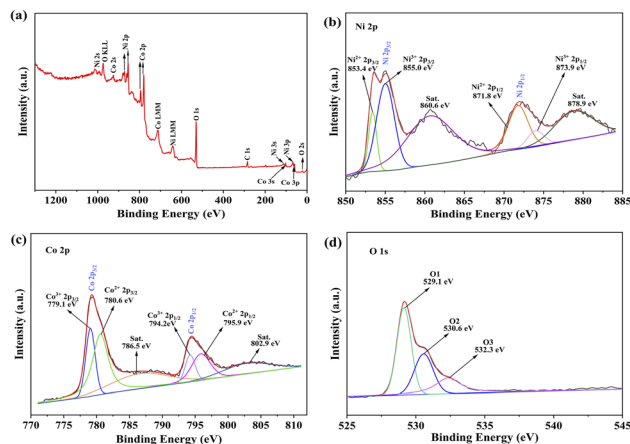


Fig. 3 XPS full spectrum (a), Ni 2p (b), Co 2p (c), and O 1s (d) for NiCo_2O_4 .

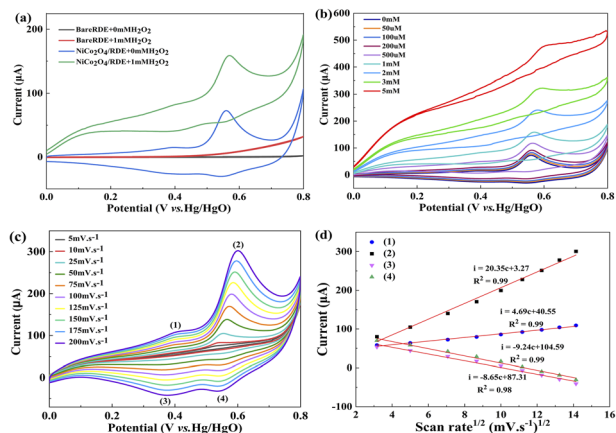
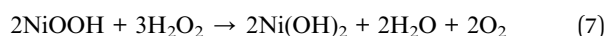
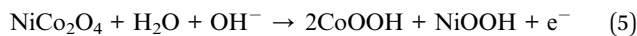


Fig. 4 (a) CVs of NiCo₂O₄/RDE with the absence and presence of 1 mM H₂O₂ in 0.1 M NaOH solution (scan rate 50 mV s⁻¹). (b) CVs of NiCo₂O₄/RDE with the addition of different amounts of H₂O₂ (scan rate 50 mV s⁻¹). (c) CVs of NiCo₂O₄/RDE at different scan rates with the presence of 1 mM H₂O₂. (d) The plot of cathodic and anodic peak currents vs. scan rates.

increase with an increasing scanning rates, and the peak currents were directly proportional to the square root of scan rates (Fig. 4d). The above results suggested that the electrocatalytic/RDE was controlled by diffusion.³³ A possible catalytic mechanism involving NiCo₂O₄ is proposed as follows:³³



Amperometric response of the NiCo₂O₄/RDE towards H₂O₂.

We investigated the effect of the applied potential and catalyst loading on the amperometric response of NiCo₂O₄/RDE towards H₂O₂ oxidation as shown in Fig. S2.† A potential of 0.58 V was selected as the optimal applied potential by comparing the noise current and sensitivity (Fig. S2a and b†). The sensitivity and linear range reached a maximum value when 200 μg cm⁻² NiCo₂O₄ was loaded onto the RDE (Fig. S2c and Table S1†). Therefore, this amount was used in the following studies.

The steady state amperometric response of NiCo₂O₄/RDE to successive additions of H₂O₂ at 0.58 V are shown in Fig. 5a. The NiCo₂O₄/RDE responded immediately following H₂O₂ addition, and the current stabilized within 4 s after adding H₂O₂ into the NaOH solution, suggesting that the NiCo₂O₄/RDE has a rapid and sensitive response behavior to H₂O₂. The response current was measured as a function of H₂O₂ concentration, which exhibited a linear response between 0 μM to 14 mM (Fig. 5b). The calculated sensitivity and detection limit of H₂O₂ from these measurements were 392.50 μA mM⁻¹ cm⁻² and 0.05 μM (S/N = 3), respectively. This marks a significant decreased in detection limit in comparison to previously reported NiCo₂O₄-based H₂O₂ nonenzymatic biosensors (Table 1). The rapid and sensitive response of the NiCo₂O₄ urchin-like microspheres was

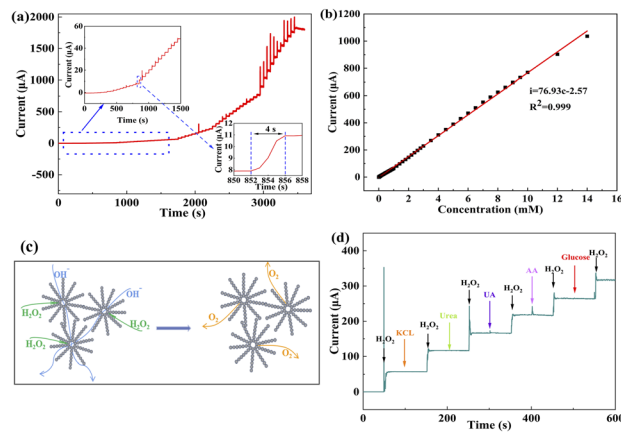


Fig. 5 (a) Amperometric response of NiCo₂O₄/RDE at 0.58 V and its corresponding calibration plot (b). (c) Schematic illustration of the oxidation process of H₂O₂ on the NiCo₂O₄. (d) Amperometric response of NiCo₂O₄/RDE in 0.1 M NaOH buffer following sequential addition of 1 mM H₂O₂, 0.1 mM KCl, 1 mM H₂O₂, 0.1 mM urea, 1 mM H₂O₂, 0.1 mM UA, 1 mM H₂O₂, 0.1 mM AA, 1 mM H₂O₂, 0.1 mM glucose.

attributed to their unique hierarchical architecture, as shown in Fig. 5c. The NiCo₂O₄ urchin-like microspheres consist of nanowires and abundant pores, which not only are beneficial to the transport of H₂O₂ and electrolyte, but also allow the oxygen to rapidly escape from the surface of the catalyst, and the H₂O₂ and electrolyte to effectively infiltrate into the catalyst for continuing catalysis processes.

Assessing the selectivity and stability of the NiCo₂O₄/RDE sensor for H₂O₂ detection. To investigate the selectivity of the NiCo₂O₄/RDE sensor for H₂O₂ detection, the amperometric responses of NiCo₂O₄/RDE to H₂O₂ were studied in the presence of common biological interfering compounds, including KCl, urea, AA, UA and glucose (Fig. 5d). These results demonstrate that there is almost a negligible amperometric response towards all reagents except for H₂O₂, which shows a significant amperometric response. Therefore, the NiCo₂O₄ microspheres appear to be excellent selective for H₂O₂ detection. In order to assess the reproducibility of NiCo₂O₄/RDE as the H₂O₂ sensor, five different NiCo₂O₄/RDE were independently fabricated by the same method. The amperometric responses of these electrodes to addition of 1 mM H₂O₂ were recorded. As a result, the relative standard deviation (RSD) of the response current was 5.4% (*n* = 5). The NiCo₂O₄/RDE sensor maintains 98.1% of its initial amperometric response upon addition of 1 mM H₂O₂ after storage in air for 15 days. For each individual sensor, the RSD in measured current response from fifteen successive measurements 0.43% (*n* = 15). Moreover, the stability of urchin-like morphology after the fifteen successive test was further checked by TEM and HRTEM analysis. The TEM image clearly shows the urchin-like morphology, even after the fifteen successive test (Fig. S1h†). The lattice images of HRTEM (inset of Fig. S1h†) showed *d*-spacing of 0.246, 0.234 and 0.208 nm, corresponding to (311), (222) and (400) crystal planes of NiCo₂O₄, respectively. All these results suggest that the sensor



Table 1 The performance comparison of our proposed with other published for H₂O₂ sensors

Material	Linear ranges (mM)	Detection limit (μM)	Ref.
NiCo ₂ O ₄	0–14	0.05	This work
NHGH/NiCo ₂ O ₄	0.001–0.51	0.136	33
ZnO/Co ₃ O ₄ /NiCo ₂ O ₄ /Ni foam	0.0002–2.4	0.163	16
Co ₃ O ₄ /NCNTs	0.005–11	1	34
Co ₃ O ₄ /NiCo ₂ O ₄	0.05–41.7	0.2578	35
NiO/Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x	0.01–4.54	0.348	36
PbS/Co ₃ O ₄	0.005–0.25	1.2	37
Ni _x Co _y -DO	0–0.4	0.28	38
NiCo ₂ O ₄ /CoNiO ₂ @pRGO ₆₀₀	0.005–3, 3–12	0.41	39
NiO-MNS	0.01–0.8	0.62	40
Ni/NiO@C	0.05–6.7, 8.7–80.7	0.9	41

had good reproducibility, repeatability and stability for the H₂O₂ detection.

Conclusion

In conclusion, urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres were successfully fabricated *via* a relatively simple ionic liquid-assisted hydrothermal method and were used as an effective electrochemical sensor for H₂O₂. The results demonstrate that the urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres had structural properties that were ideal for its use as a non-enzymatic H₂O₂ sensor. The H₂O₂ sensor based on NiCo₂O₄ microspheres exhibited a fast detection response, a wide linear range, and high sensitivity towards H₂O₂. The high H₂O₂ detection performance achieved by NiCo₂O₄ in this study suggests these microspheres could have promising potential applications as H₂O₂ sensors in the medical diagnostics and biotechnology sectors.

Author contributions

Jiaojiao Jiang: data curation, writing – original draft. Zhixuan Zhang: validation. Chong Yang: conceptualization, data curation. Rui Wang: methodology, data curation. Zhouling Wu: project administration, writing – review & editing.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Youth Program of National Natural Science Foundation of China (22102221), the Guizhou Provincial Natural Science Foundation (QKH-J[2019]1339 and QKH-J[2020]1Z006), and the projects of Zunyi Medical University (F-943).

Notes and references

1 M. Asif, H. T. Wang, D. Shuang, A. Aziz, G. A. Zhang, F. Xiao and H. F. Liu, Metal oxide intercalated layered double

hydroxide nanosphere: with enhanced electrocatalytic activity towards H₂O₂ for biological application, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2017, **239**, 243–252.

- Y. Shu, B. Li, Q. Xu, P. Gu, X. Xiao, F. P. Liu, L. Y. Yu, H. Pang and X. Y. Hu, Cube-like CoSn(OH)₆ nanostructure for sensitive electrochemical detection of H₂O₂ in human serum sample, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2017, **241**, 528–533.
- B. Sherino, S. Mohamad, S. N. A. Halim and N. S. A. Manan, Electrochemical detection of hydrogen peroxide on a new microporous Ni-metal organic framework material-carbon paste electrode, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2018, **254**, 1148–1156.
- M. M. Liu, R. Liu and W. Chen, Graphene wrapped Cu₂O nanocubes: Non-enzymatic electrochemical sensors for the detection of glucose and hydrogen peroxide with enhanced stability, *Biosens. Bioelectron.*, 2013, **25**, 206–212.
- T. Shi, D. M. K. V. Soest, P. E. Polderman, B. M. T. Burgering and T. B. Dansen, DNA damage and oxidant stress activate p53 through differential upstream signaling pathways, *Free Radical Biol. Med.*, 2021, **172**, 298–311.
- Y. J. Sun, M. C. Luo, Y. N. Qin, S. H. Zhu, Y. J. Li, N. Y. Xu, X. X. Meng, Q. S. Ren, L. Wang and S. J. Guo, Atomic-thick PtNi nanowires assembled on graphene for high-sensitivity extracellular hydrogen peroxide sensors, *ACS App. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 34715–34721.
- F. Y. Xu, W. Tang, S. S. Kang, J. S. Song and X. R. Duan, A highly sensitive and photo-stable fluorescent probe for endogenous intracellular H₂O₂ imaging in live cancer cells, *Dyes Pigm.*, 2018, **153**, 61–66.
- P. Cecilia, H. Silvana and D. Fiorentini, Peroxiporins in Cancer, *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2019, **20**, 1371.
- S. Duanghathapornasuk, E. J. Farrell, A. C. Albarubio, P. Zelenay and D. S. Kim, Detection technologies for reactive oxygen species: fluorescence and electrochemical methods and their applications, *Biosensors*, 2021, **11**, 30.
- B. Kalyanaraman, G. Cheng, M. Hardy, O. Ouari, B. Bennett and J. Zielonka, Teaching the basics of reactive oxygen species and their relevance to cancer biology: Mitochondrial reactive oxygen species detection, redox signaling, and targeted therapies, *Redox Biol.*, 2018, **15**, 347–362.



- 11 H. Cheng, Z. Y. Zhou and T. Liu, Electro-spinning fabrication of nitrogen, phosphorus co-doped porous carbon nanofiber as an electro-chemiluminescent sensor for the determination of cyproheptadine, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 23091–23096.
- 12 E. Dumitrescu and S. Andreescu, Bioapplications of electrochemical sensors and biosensors, *Methods Enzymol.*, 2017, **589**, 301–350.
- 13 D. Thatikayala, D. Ponnamma, K. K. Sadasivuni, J. J. Cabibihan, A. K. Al-Ali, R. A. Malik and B. Min, Progress of Advanced Nanomaterials in the Non-Enzymatic Electrochemical Sensing of Glucose and H₂O₂, *Biosensors*, 2020, **10**(11), 151.
- 14 S. A. Hira, M. Nallal, K. Rajendran, S. Song, S. Park, J. M. Lee, S. H. Joo and K. H. Park, Ultrasensitive detection of hydrogen peroxide and dopamine using copolymer-grafted metal-organic framework based electrochemical sensor, *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 2020, **1118**, 26–35.
- 15 W. F. Liu, Z. H. Zhou, L. Yin, Y. M. Zhu, J. Zhao, B. Zhu, L. B. Zheng, Q. Jin and L. Wang, A novel self-powered bioelectrochemical sensor based on CoMn₂O₄ nanoparticle modified cathode for sensitive and rapid detection of hydrogen peroxide, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2018, **271**, 247–255.
- 16 B. Xue, K. Z. Li, S. Y. Gu, L. L. Zhang and J. H. Lu, Ni foam-supported ZnO nanowires and Co₃O₄/NiCo₂O₄ double-shelled nanocages for efficient hydrogen peroxide detection, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2018, **262**, 828–836.
- 17 R. Kumar, NiCo₂O₄ nano-microstructures as high-performance biosensors: a review, *Nano-Micro Lett.*, 2020, **12**, 2150–5551.
- 18 Q. Guo, W. Zeng and Y. Q. Li, Highly sensitive non-enzymatic glucose sensor based on porous NiCo₂O₄ nanowires grown on nickel foam, *Mater. Lett.*, 2019, **256**, 126603.
- 19 L. J. Liu, Z. H. Wang, J. H. Yang, G. L. Liu, J. J. Li, L. Guo, S. L. Chen and Q. H. Guo, NiCo₂O₄ nanoneedle-decorated electrospun carbon nanofiber nanohybrids for sensitive non-enzymatic glucose sensors, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2018, **258**, 920–928.
- 20 Y. Ni, J. Xu, H. Liu and S. J. Shao, Fabrication of RGO-NiCo₂O₄ nanorods composite from deep eutectic solvents for nonenzymatic amperometric sensing of glucose, *Talanta*, 2018, **185**, 335–343.
- 21 X. M. Zhang, Y. X. Zhao, Y. T. Wu and Z. X. Mao, Two-dimensional hexagonal NiCo₂O₄ nanoplates@PEDOT/RGO nanocomposite: A design and construction high selective H₂O₂ sensing interface, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2020, **167**, 067519.
- 22 Q. Chen, Y. H. Zhang, S. Y. Ma, Y. H. Wang, P. Y. Wang, G. H. Zhang, D. J. Gengzang, H. Y. Jiao, M. X. Wang and W. J. Chen, Multishelled NiO/NiCo₂O₄ hollow microspheres derived from bimetal-organic frameworks as high-performance sensing material for acetone detection, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2021, **415**, 125662.
- 23 M. Z. Khan, J. H. Zhu and X. H. Liu, Reduced graphene oxide-conjugated urchin-like NiCo₂O₄ nanostructures for individual detection of o-nitro and p-amino phenol, *ACS Omega*, 2019, **4**, 11433–11439.
- 24 L. J. Yang, Y. D. Hu, Q. Wang, Y. Y. Dong and L. Zhang, Ionic liquid-assisted electrochemical determination of pyrimethanil using reduced graphene oxide conjugated to flower-like NiCo₂O₄, *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 2016, **935**, 104–112.
- 25 A. Rehman and X. Zeng, Ionic liquids as green solvents and electrolytes for robust chemical sensor development, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2012, **45**, 1667–1677.
- 26 X. M. Li, L. F. Jiang, C. Zhou, J. P. Liu and H. B. Zeng, Integrating large specific surface area and high conductivity in hydrogenated NiCo₂O₄ double-shell hollow spheres to improve supercapacitors, *NPG Asia Mater.*, 2015, **7**, 165–172.
- 27 L. F. Shen, Q. Che, H. S. Li and X. G. Zhang, Mesoporous NiCo₂O₄ nanowire arrays grown on carbon textiles as binder-free flexible electrodes for energy storage, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2014, **24**, 2630–2637.
- 28 Y. F. Zhang, M. Z. Ma, J. Yang, H. Q. Su, W. Huang and X. C. Dong, Selective synthesis of hierarchical mesoporous spinel NiCo₂O₄ for high-performance supercapacitors, *Nanoscale*, 2014, **6**, 4303–4308.
- 29 Z. Y. Yu, H. J. Li, X. M. Zhang, N. K. Liu, W. L. Tan, X. Zhang and L. L. Zhang, Facile synthesis of NiCo₂O₄@Polyaniline core-shell nanocomposite for sensitive determination of glucose, *Biosens. Bioelectron.*, 2016, 161–165.
- 30 J. Yang, M. Cho and Y. Lee, Synthesis of hierarchical NiCo₂O₄ hollow nanorods via sacrificial-template accelerate hydrolysis for electrochemical glucose oxidation, *Biosens. Bioelectron.*, 2016, **75**, 15–22.
- 31 L. Liu, H. J. Zhang, J. Yang, Y. P. Mu and Y. Wang, Self-assembled novel dandelion-like NiCo₂O₄ microspheres@nanomeshes with superior electrochemical performance for supercapacitors and lithium-ion batteries, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 22393–22403.
- 32 X. X. Yu, Z. J. Sun, Z. P. Yan, B. Xiang, X. Liu and P. W. Du, Direct growth of porous crystalline NiCo₂O₄ nanowire arrays on a conductive electrode for high-performance electrocatalytic water oxidation, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 20823–20831.
- 33 Z. W. Lu, L. Wu, J. J. Zhang, W. L. Dai, G. Q. Mo and J. S. Ye, Bifunctional and highly sensitive electrochemical non-enzymatic glucose and hydrogen peroxide biosensor based on NiCo₂O₄ nanoflowers decorated 3D nitrogen doped holey graphene hydrogel, *Mater. Sci. Eng., C*, 2019, **102**, 708–717.
- 34 Y. N. Qin, Y. J. Sun, Y. J. Li, C. J. Li, L. Wang and S. J. Guo, MOF derived Co₃O₄/N-doped carbon nanotubes hybrids as efficient catalysts for sensitive detection of H₂O₂ and glucose, *Chin. Chem. Lett.*, 2020, **31**, 5.
- 35 T. J. Liu, X. Y. Zhang, K. Fu, N. Zhou, J. P. Xiong and Z. Q. Su, Fabrication of Co₃O₄/NiCo₂O₄ nanocomposite for detection of H₂O₂ and dopamine, *Biosensors*, 2021, **11**, 452.
- 36 R. Rajendran, C. H. Zhao, R. Muniyandi, R. Krishnamoorthy, P. L. Zhu, W. L. Xuan, Z. X. Xu and F. Wang, Porous nickel oxide microsphere and Ti₃C₂T_x hybrid derived from metal-organic framework for battery-type supercapacitor electrode and non-enzymatic H₂O₂ sensor, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2019, **322**, 134771.



- 37 P. P. Wang, L. Cao, Y. Chen, Y. Wu and J. W. Di, Photoelectrochemical biosensor based on Co_3O_4 nanoenzyme coupled with PbS quantum dots for hydrogen peroxide detection, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, 2019, 2, 2204–2211.
- 38 Q. Li, J. Niu, M. L. Dou, Z. P. Zhang and F. Wang, Porous microtubes of nickel-cobalt double oxides as non-enzymatic hydrogen peroxide sensors, *Chin. Chem. Lett.*, 2021, 32, 1181–1185.
- 39 M. H. Wang, C. B. Wang, Y. K. Liu, B. HU, L. H. He, Y. S. Ma, Z. H. Zhang, B. B. Gui and M. Di, Nonenzymatic amperometric sensor for hydrogen peroxide released from living cancer cells based on hierarchical NiCo_2O_4 - CoNiO_2 hybrids embedded in partially reduced graphene oxide, *Microchim. Acta*, 2020, 187, 436.
- 40 Q. Li, W. B. Gao, X. P. Zhang, H. T. Liu, M. L. Dou, Z. P. Zhang and F. Wang, Mesoporous NiO nanosphere: a sensitive strain sensor for determination of hydrogen peroxide, *RSC Adv.*, 2018, 8, 13401–13407.
- 41 X. Q. Ma, K. L. Tang, M. Y. Yang, W. B. Shi and W. X. Zhao, Metal-organic framework-derived yolk-shell hollow Ni/NiO@C microspheres for bifunctional non-enzymatic glucose and hydrogen peroxide biosensors, *J. Mater. Sci.*, 2021, 56, 1–15.

