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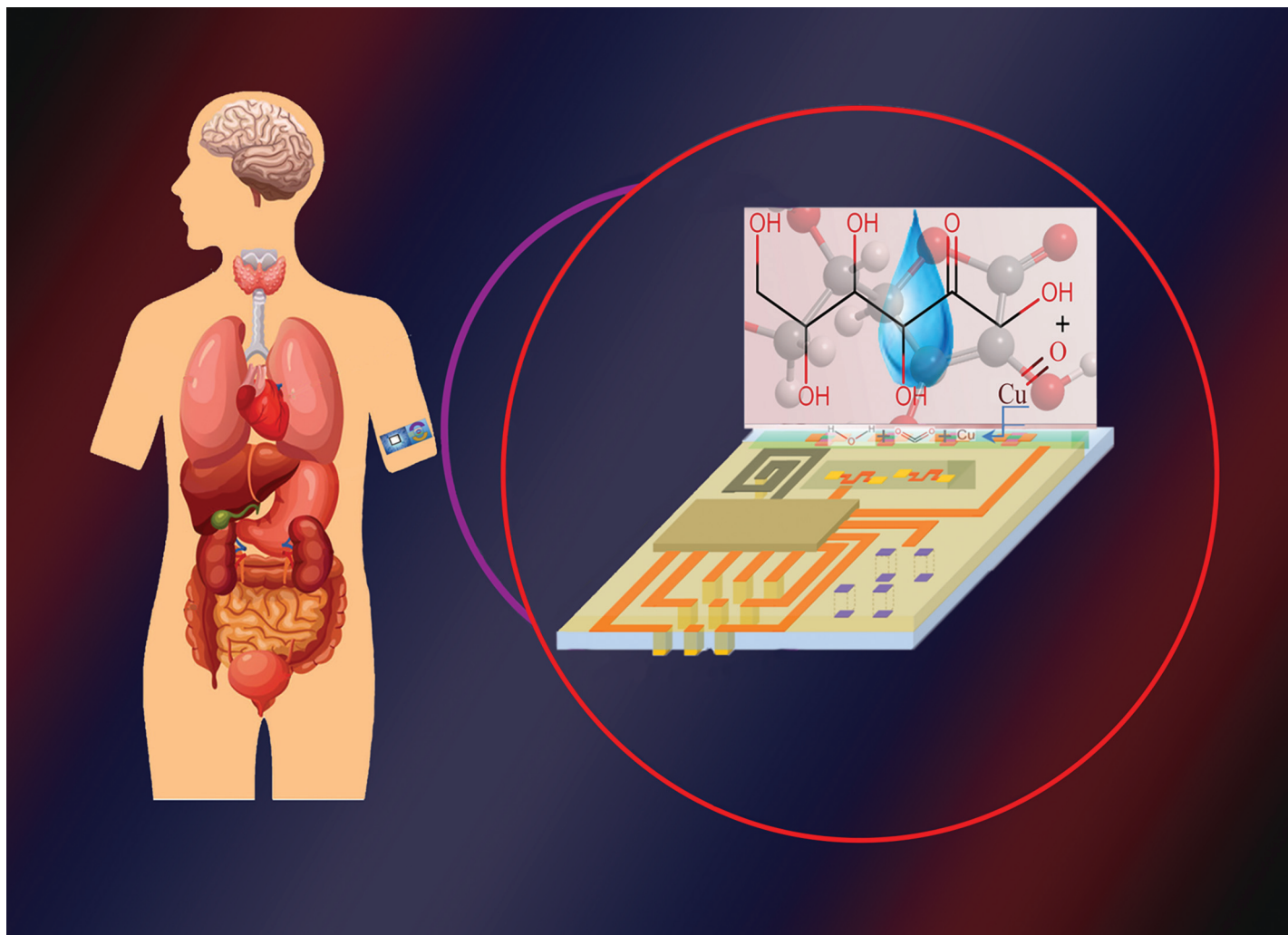
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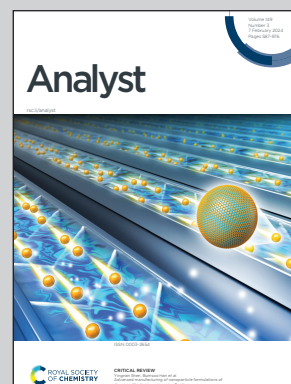


Showcasing research from Professor M. R. Howlader's laboratory, School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

High performance nonenzymatic electrochemical sensors *via* thermally grown Cu native oxides (CuNO_x) towards sweat glucose monitoring

Diabetes, which is the seventh leading cause of death globally, necessitates real-time blood glucose monitoring, a process that is often invasive. A promising alternative is sweat glucose monitoring, which typically uses transition metals and their oxide nanomaterials as sensors. Despite their excellent surface to-volume ratio, these materials have some drawbacks, including poor conductivity, structural collapse, and aggregation. As a result, selecting highly electroconductive materials and optimizing their nanostructures is critical.

As featured in:



See Maksud M. Alam and Matiar M. R. Howlader, *Analyst*, 2024, **149**, 712.