

***In situ* fabrication of Cu-bipy-BTC Metal-organic Framework Electrode for Catechol Detection**

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doi: 10.20964/2020.08.52

Received: 13 May 2020 / Accepted: 27 May 2020 / Published: 10 July 2020

In this work, the metal organic frameworks (MOFs) Cu-bipy-BTC ($[\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})(2,2'\text{-bipy})_2(\text{BTC})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]_n$) were *in situ* synthesized on the surface of a gold electrode directly to form a hybrid material of a $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ nanosheet and Cu-bipy-BTC nanoparticle. The structure of this hybrid material on the electrode surface was characterized using Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy, and energy-dispersive spectroscopy. It is shown that the newly *in situ* synthesized Cu-bipy-BTC MOF can serve as active metal centers, and is embedded in different hydrophobic environments formed by $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ nanosheets. This unique structure is very similar to that of an active site of laccase, giving better catalytic activity. This MOF-based electrode enables the catalytic oxidation of catechol at +0.4 V (versus Ag/AgCl). The amperometric responses are linear with concentrations of catechol ranging from 10 to 250 μM and 250 to 1000 μM with sensitivities of 1.6224 and 0.2591 $\mu\text{A}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\mu\text{M}^{-1}$, respectively. Compared with other catechol electrochemical sensors, this MOF-based electrode has advantages of higher sensitivity and easy manufacturability, facilitating its potential application in the detection of catechol.

Keywords: hybrid structure, asymmetry Cu-bipy-BTC MOF, $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ nanosheet, *in situ* fabrication, electro-catalysis, catechol detection

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