



## Corrigendum

## Corrigendum to “Simultaneous determination of ascorbic acid, dopamine and uric acid by a novel electrochemical sensor based on N<sub>2</sub>/Ar RF plasma assisted graphene nanosheets/graphene nanoribbons” [Biosensors and Bioelectronics 105 (2018) 236–242]



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Fig. S1 of this paper depicts the effect of plasma functionalization of hybrid graphene on its structure investigated by x-Ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. We regret for the discrepancy that had happened in Fig. S1. During the collection of data corresponding to GS/GNR and N<sub>2</sub>/Ar/GS/GNR, the same data were saved for both the samples as two different files. The same were used to plot XRD of GS/GNR and N<sub>2</sub>/Ar/GS/GNR as collected, with N<sub>2</sub>/Ar/GS/GNR data multiplied by the scale factor of 2 to show the plots separately and to enhance the comprehensibility of the plots to the readers. Now, we had revised Fig. S1 and the supporting information.

Below are the new revised Fig. S1 and the corresponding new text which should take the place of the original Fig. S1 and the text. The new Fig. S1 was plotted using the replicated data.

XRD patterns of GS/GNR and N<sub>2</sub>/Ar/GS/GNR are illustrated in Fig. S1 (a) and (b) respectively. It was observed that GS/GNR exhibits an intensive diffraction peak at 25.2° corresponding to (002) plane and a weak diffraction peak at 43.2° corresponding to (100) plane (Begum et al., 2017). The peak at 25.2 evidences the high crystalline quality of GS/GNR. The similar crystalline phases observed in Fig. S1 (b) demonstrates that the crystalline quality of N<sub>2</sub>/Ar/GS/GNR is practically unaltered even after N<sub>2</sub>/Ar plasma functionalization. The obtained results are in consistent with the HRTEM results.

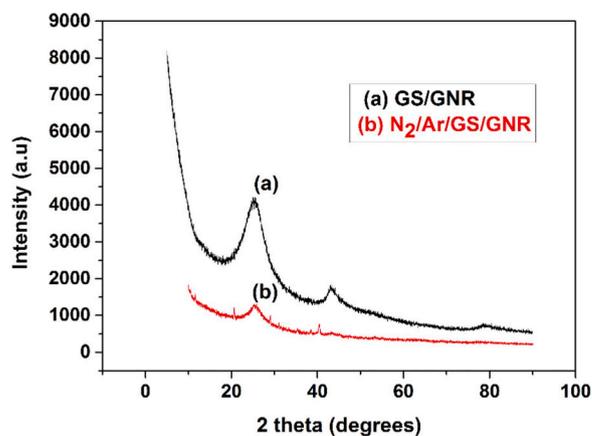


Fig. S1. Diffraction pattern of (a) GS/GNR and (b) N<sub>2</sub>/Ar/GS/GNR.

## Reference

Begum, H., Ahmed, M.S., Cho, S., Jeon, S., 2017. J. Power Sources 372, 116–124.

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