Supplementary Materials

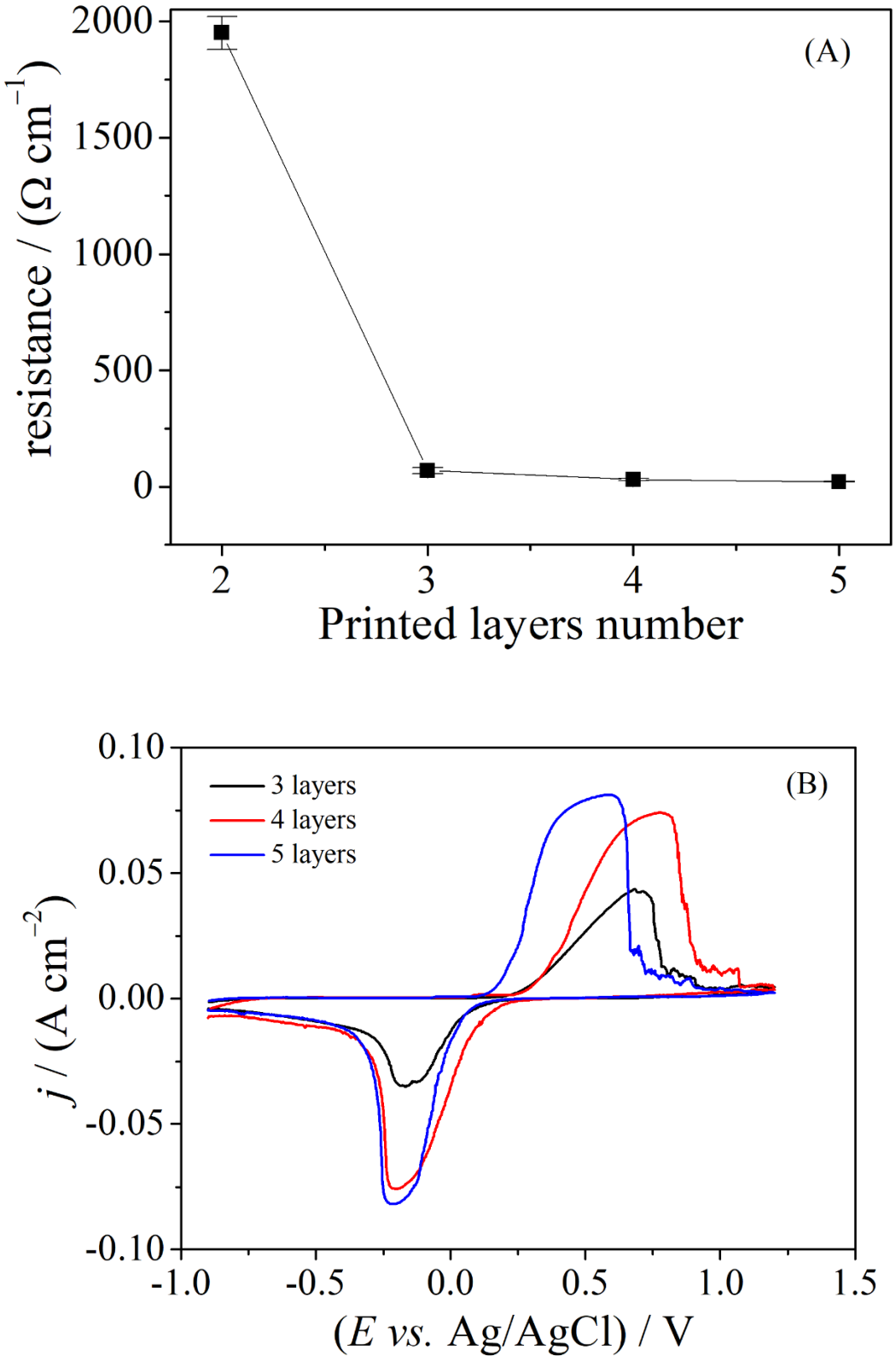

Figure S1. (A) Resistance of paper-based inkjet-printed electrode and (B) Cyclic voltammograms of silver electrode in 0.5 mol L^{-1} H_2SO_4 solution as function of printed layers number.

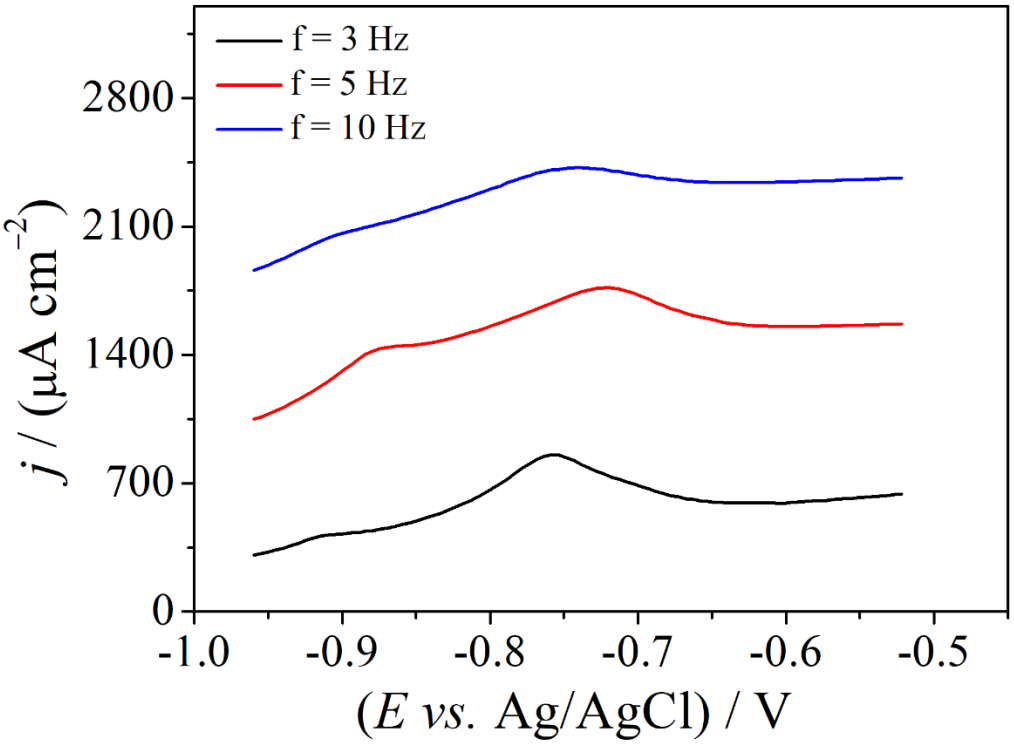

Figure S2. Square-wave voltammograms obtained as function of the square-wave frequency variation using the paper-based silver sensor in the presence of 100 μmol L^{-1} paraquat in 0.1 mol L^{-1} Na_2SO_4 solution (pH 7.0). SWV conditions: a = 20 mV; ΔE = 5 mV.

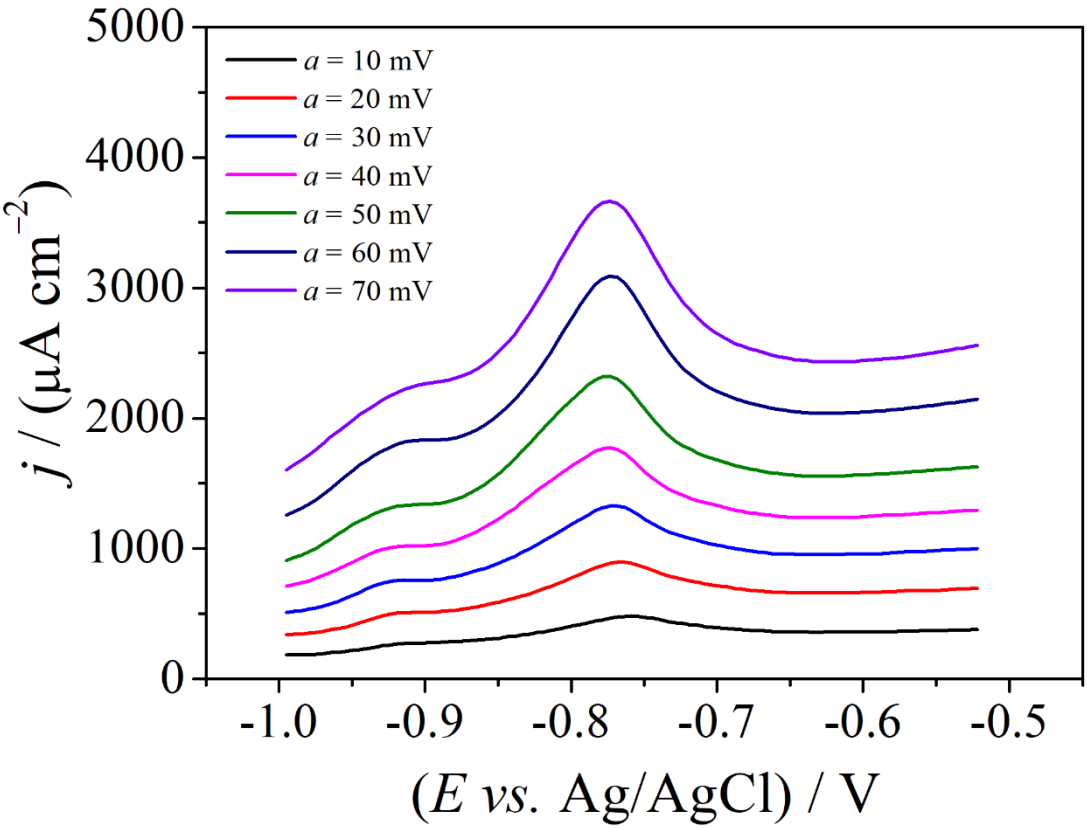

Figure S3. Square-wave voltammograms obtained as function of the pulse amplitude variation using the paper-based silver sensor in the presence of 100 μmol L^{-1} paraquat in 0.1 mol L^{-1} Na_2SO_4 solution (pH 7.0). SWV conditions: f = 3 Hz; ΔE = 5 mV.

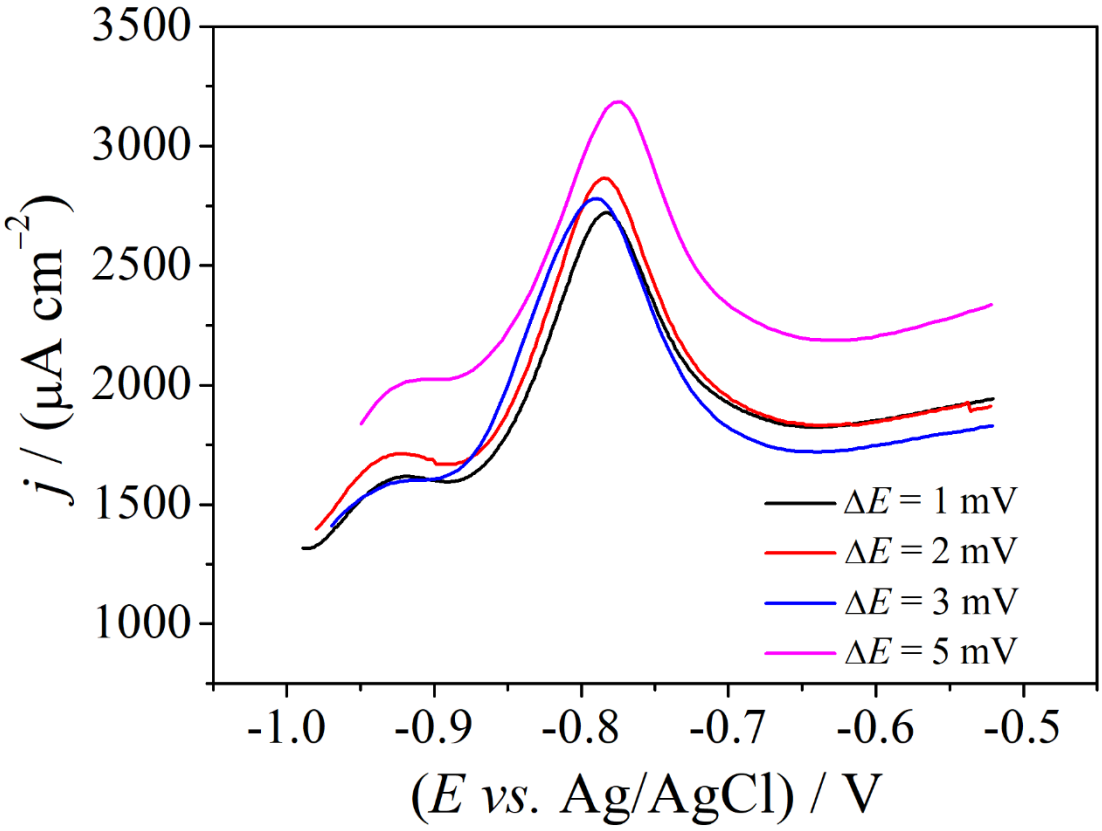

Figure S4. Square-wave voltammograms obtained as function of the scan increment variation using the paper-based silver sensor in the presence of 100 μmol L^{-1} paraquat in 0.1 mol L^{-1} Na_2SO_4 solution (pH 7.0). SWV conditions: f = 3 Hz; a = 60 mV.

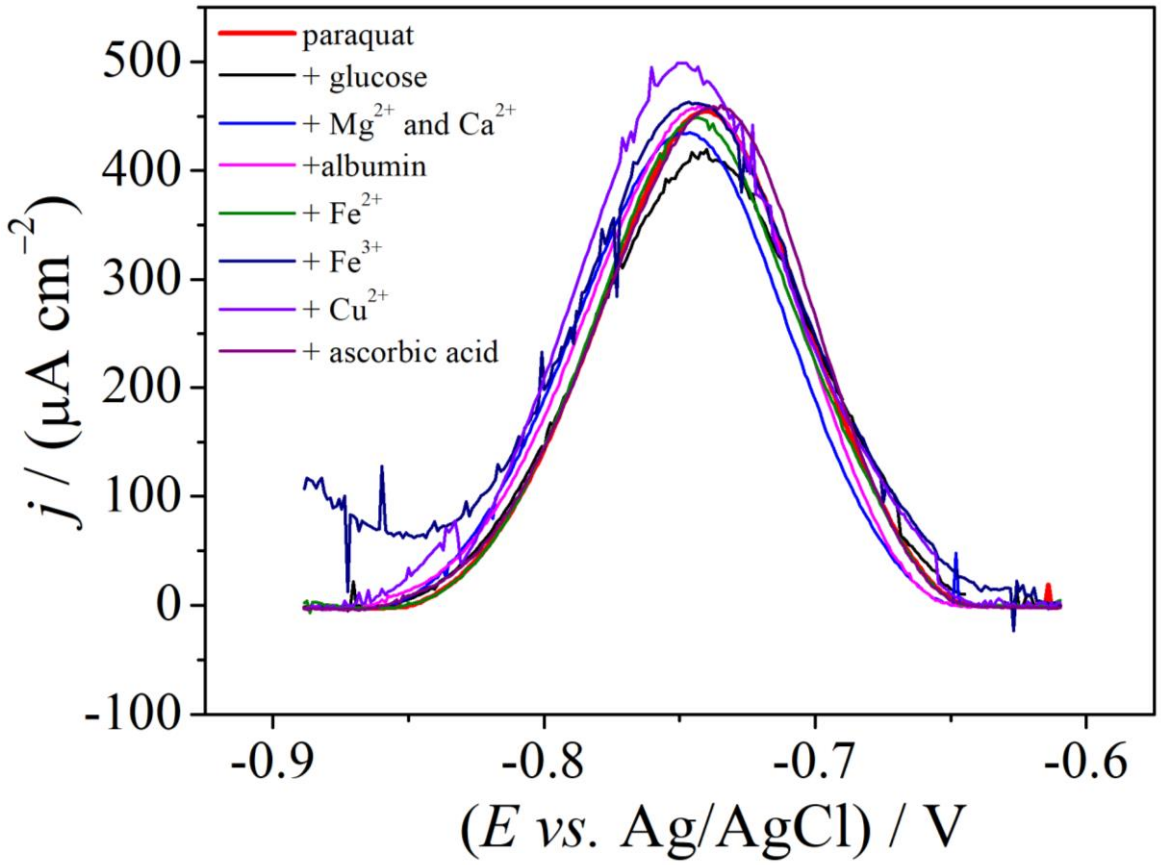

Figure S5. Square-wave voltammograms obtained using the paper-based silver sensor for 50 μmol L^{-1} paraquat in 0.1 mol L^{-1} Na_2SO_4 solution (pH 7.0) in the presence of possible interferents. SWV conditions: f = 3 Hz; a = 60 mV; ΔE = 2 mV.

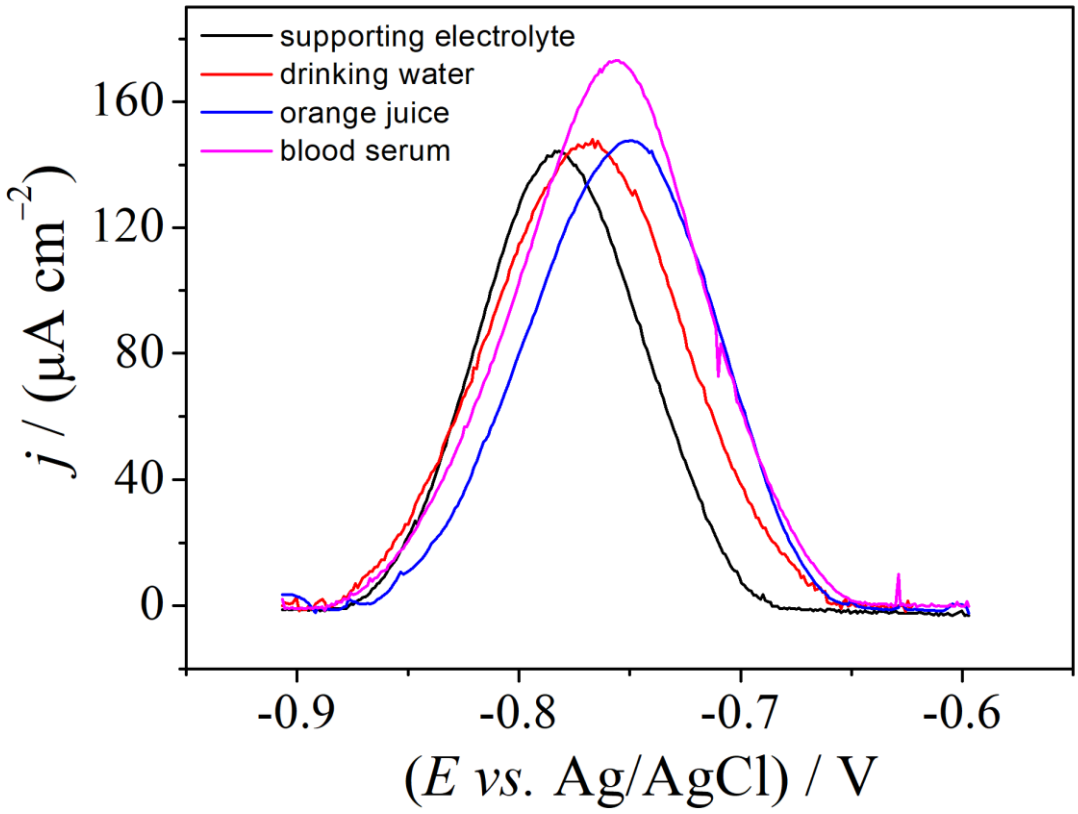

Figure S6. Square-wave voltammograms obtained for the quantification of paraquat in different matrices using the paper-based silver sensor. Supporting electrolyte: 0.1 mol L^{-1} Na_2SO_4 solution (pH 7.0). SWV conditions: f = 3 Hz; a = 60 mV; ΔE = 2 mV.