

Supporting Information:

Wearable Sweat Band for Noninvasive Levodopa Monitoring

*Li-Chia Tai,^{†,‡,§} Tiffany S. Liaw,^{†,‡,§} Yuanjing Lin,^{†,‡,§,||} Hnin Y. Y. Nyein,^{†,‡,§} Mallika
Bariya,^{†,‡,§} Wenbo Ji,^{†,‡,§} Mark Hettick,^{†,‡,§} Chunsong Zhao,^{†,‡,§} Jiangqi Zhao,^{†,‡,§} Lei
Hou,^{†,‡,§} Zhen Yuan,^{†,‡,§} Zhiyong Fan,^{||} and Ali Javey^{*†,‡,§}*

[†]Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, University of California,
Berkeley, California 94720, USA.

[‡]Berkeley Sensor and Actuator Center, University of California, Berkeley, California
94720, USA.

[§]Materials Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley,
California 94720, USA.

^{||}Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering, Hong Kong University of Science
and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, China.

*Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to A. J. (email:
ajavey@berkeley.edu).

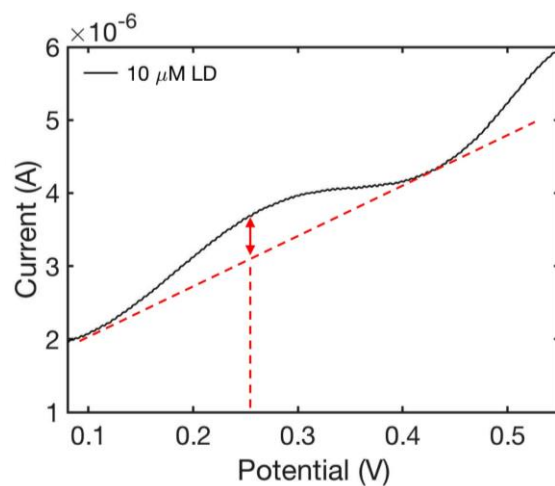


Figure S1. Method of determining peak potential. A tangent line is drawn at the proximity of the CV peak, and the potential corresponding to the largest peak height can be traced via the vertical dotted line.

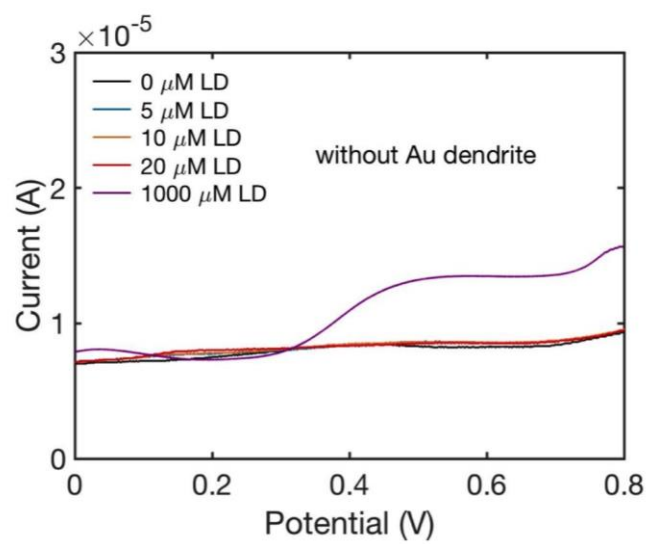


Figure S2. CV of levodopa dissolved in PBS tested with bare Au working electrode, commercial Ag/AgCl reference electrode, and Pt counter electrode.

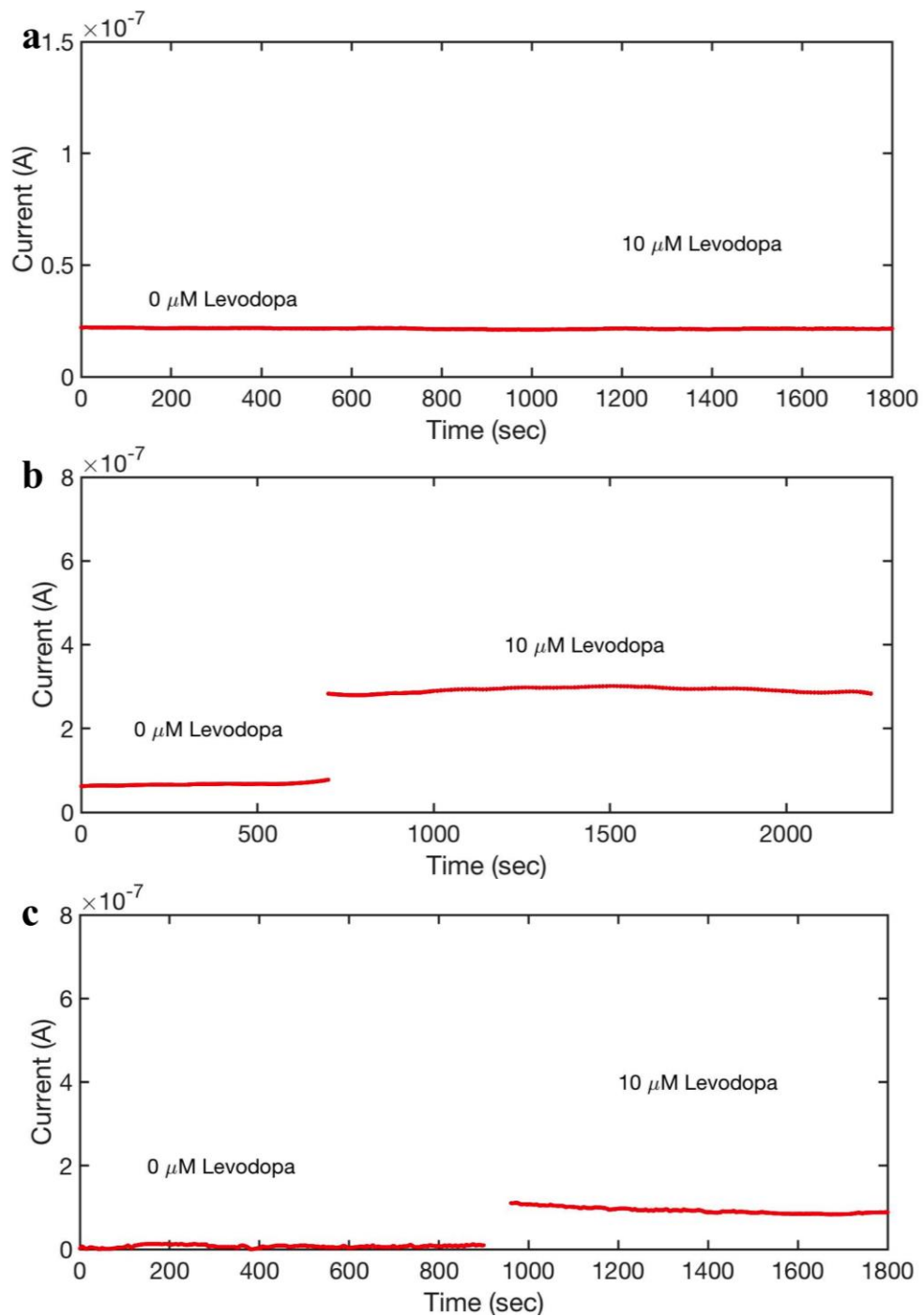


Figure S3. Long-term amperometric test for functionalized working electrode. Au dendrite deposition time of (a) 60 seconds, (b) 120 seconds, and (c) 240 seconds.

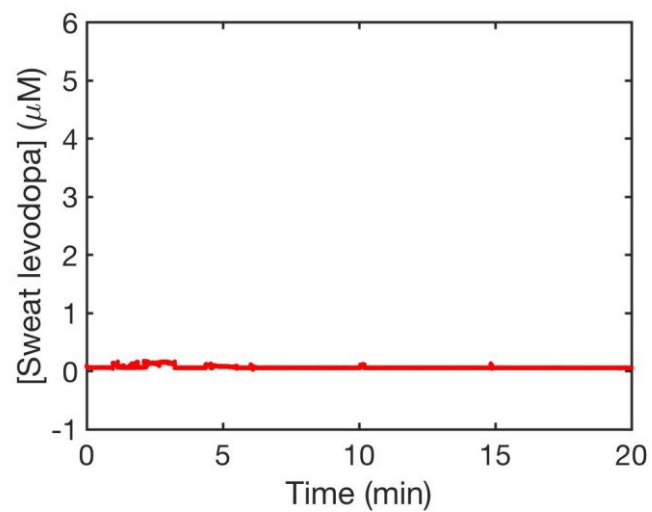


Figure S4. Levodopa sensor response with iontophoresis-induced sweat without fava beans consumption. The sweat levodopa concentration is almost zero compared to the case with fava beans consumption.