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Abstract

Gold surfaces have been extensively studied to achieve glucose oxidation for such

applications as fuel cells or sensors. However, obtaining structures with high catalytic

activity requires complex techniques for their synthesis. In this study, we propose a simple

method to obtain gold architectures with high catalytic activity for glucose oxidation based

on previous electrooxidation and electroreduction of graphite surfaces. The graphite (Gt)

surfaces were electrochemically treated by the chronoamperometry technique obtaining

graphite oxide GtO and reduced graphite oxide rGtO and these were characterized by

Raman spectroscopy for determined to exhibit oxygen-containing functional groups.

Subsequently, gold was electrodeposited on the previously modified graphitic surfaces by

cyclic voltammetry and physicochemically characterized by SEM, XRD and AFM. XRD

analysis and electrochemical profiles confirm that Au-Gt favours the presence of the [111]

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