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Author	:	Nur Afifah Mat Razali, Norilhamiah Yahya, Nurul Atiqah Izzati Md Ishak, Nabila A. Karim, Siti Kartom Kamarudin
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Abstract	:	Metal-based catalysts such as platinum and gold are frequently employed as electrocatalysts. However, they faced significant limitations, including high cost and susceptibility to poisoning and degradation, hindering their extensive utilization. To overcome these challenges, metal oxide offers promising alternatives for its fast electron transfer rate, large surface area, and high electrocatalytic activity in electrochemical oxidation materials. In this work, ZnO doped with Fe₂O₃ was scattered on reduced graphene oxide (rGO) to form a ZnOFe₂O₃/rGO hybrid by a hydrothermal method for glucose oxidation. The synthesized ZnOFe₂O₃/rGO composite was thoroughly characterized using field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS) analysis, and the electrochemical performance was evaluated using cyclic voltammetry. ZnO particles are highly uniform flowerlike particles interacting with uniform-size spherical-like particles of Fe₂O₃ in ZnO–Fe₂O₃ supported on the rGO. The result reveals that interaction between ZnO–Fe₂O₃ nanocomposites supported onto graphene sheets reduces agglomeration compared to parent nanoparticles. An increase in surface-to-volume ratio exhibits more surface-active sites for electrooxidation and thus improved catalytic performance by a negatively shifted potential of –36.62 mV versus Ag/AgCl, representing appropriate electrocatalysts for use as the anode in glucose fuel cells.