Porous Palladium Coated Conducting Polymer Nanoparticles for Ultrasensitive Hydrogen Sensors

Jun Seop Lee\textsuperscript{a,b}, Sung Gun Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Sunghun Cho\textsuperscript{a,c} and Jyongsik Jang\textsuperscript{a,*}

\textsuperscript{a} School of Chemical and Biological Engineering, College of Engineering, Seoul National University (SNU), 599 Gwanangno, Gwanak-gu, Seoul, 151-742 (Korea).

Fax: +82-2-888-7295; Tel: 82-2-880-8348; e-mail: jjang@plaza.snu.ac.kr

\textsuperscript{b} Materials Science and Engineering Program and Texas Materials Institute, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712 (USA)

\textsuperscript{c} Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry and the California NanoSystems Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095 (USA)
1. BET surface area and BJH pore distribution of palladium architectures without CPPyNPs

**Figure S1.** Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm and pore size distribution curves (inset) of palladium architectures without CPPyNPs.
2. Hydrogen sensing ability of palladium architectures without CPPyNPs

Figure S2.Normalized resistance changes upon (a) sequential exposure to various concentrations of hydrogen and (b) periodic exposure to 20 ppm of hydrogen gas of the palladium architectures without CPPyNPs.
3. HR-TEM image of Pd@CPPy_C16 after 100 cycle exposure of H₂

Figure S3. HR-TEM image of Pd@CPPy_C16 after 100 cycle exposure of H₂ gas sensing.