

Electronic supplementary information

Structural and Electronic Engineering of 3DOM WO₃ by Alkali Metal Doping for Improved NO₂ Sensing Performance

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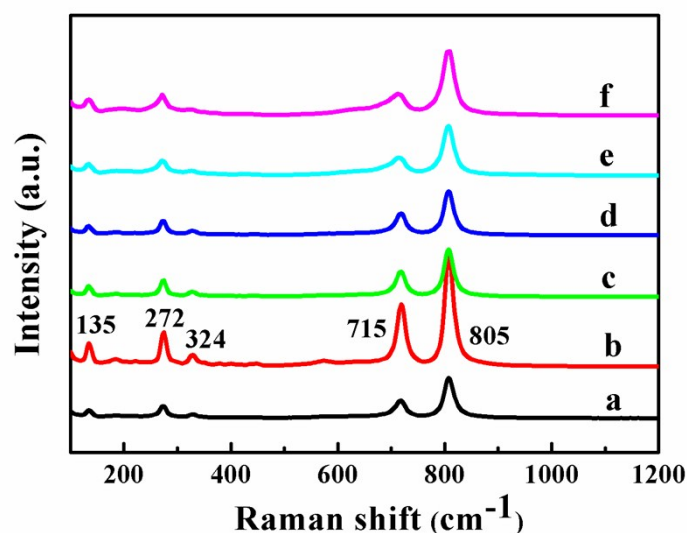


Fig. S1 Raman spectrum of the 3DOM samples, from a to f are WO₃ and Li⁺-, Na⁺-, K⁺-, Rb⁺-, Cs⁺-doped WO₃, respectively.

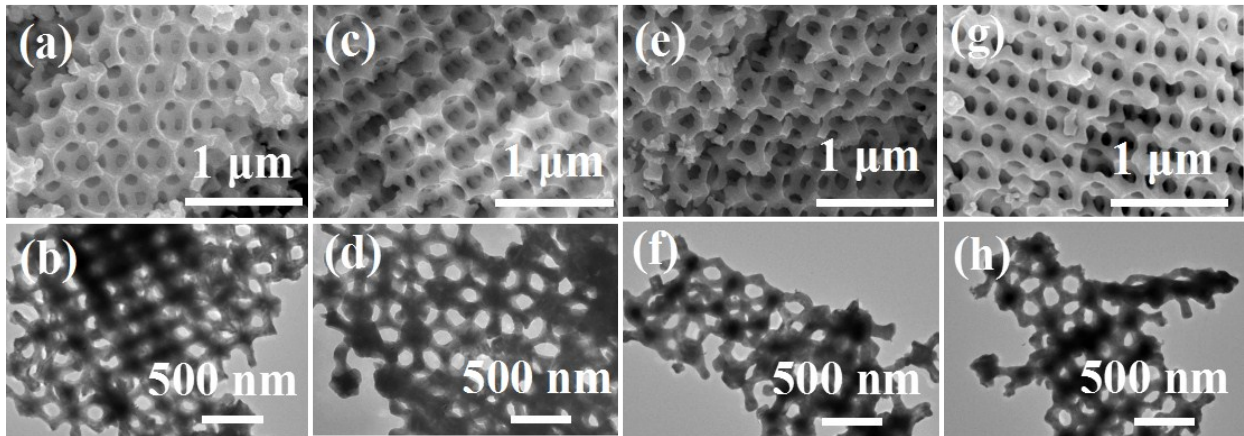


Fig. S2 SEM and TEM images of the 3DOM samples: (a), (b) 3DOM WO_3/Na ; (c), (d) 3DOM WO_3/K ; (e), (f) 3DOM WO_3/Rb ; (g), (h) 3DOM WO_3/Cs .

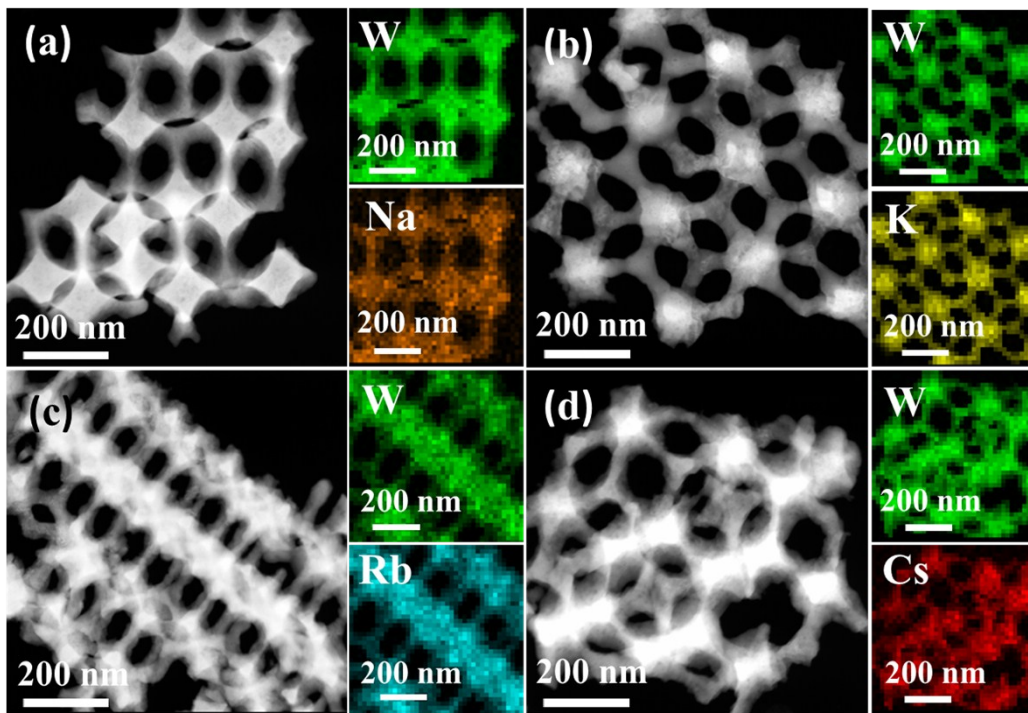


Fig. S3 STEM images and elemental mappings of the 3DOM samples: (a) Na^+ -, (b) K^+ -, (c) Rb^+ - and (d) Cs^+ -doped 3DOM WO_3 .

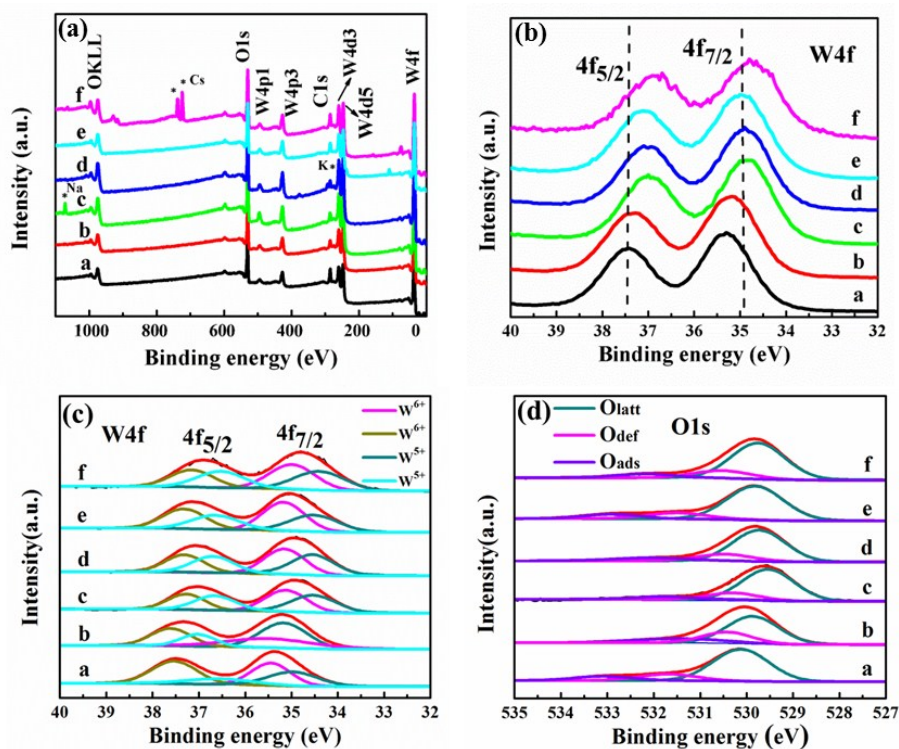


Fig. S4 XPS spectra of the 3DOM samples: (a) full-range survey spectrum; (b) high magnification of the W4f spectrum; (c) W4f spectrum; (d) O1s spectrum, from a to f are WO_3 and Li^+ -, Na^+ -, K^+ -, Rb^+ -, Cs^+ - doped WO_3 , respectively.

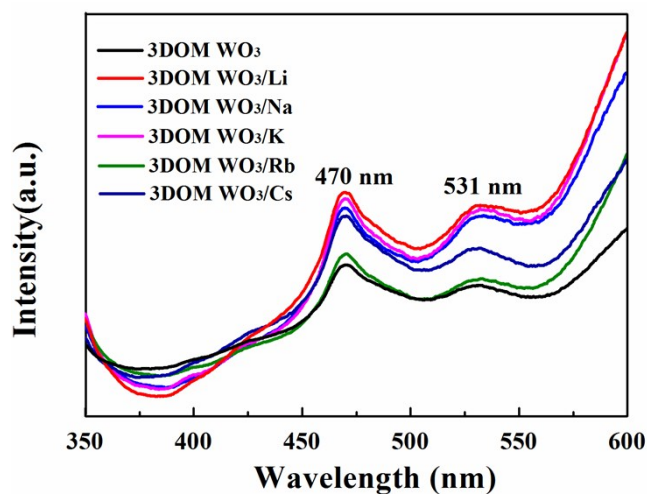


Fig. S5 PL spectrum of the 3DOM samples.

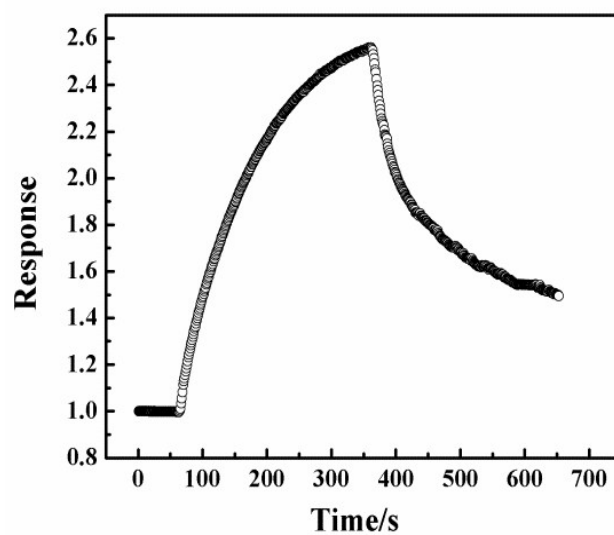


Fig. S6 Transient plot of nonporous WO_3 to 500 ppb NO_2 at the optimum working temperature (150 °C).

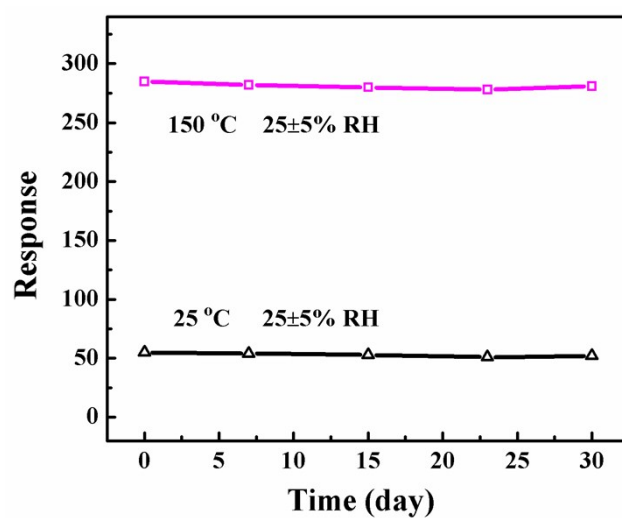


Fig. S7 Sensing stability of 3DOM WO_3/Li for nearly one month.

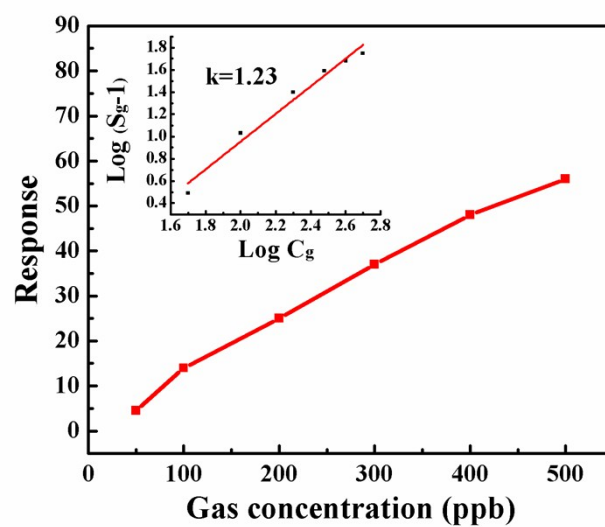


Fig. S8 Response of 3DOM WO₃/Li to NO₂ concentration at room temperature (25 °C), inset: the corresponding log S_g-1 versus log C_g curves.