## Supporting information for

Synthesis of Single Crystalline In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> octahedra for the selective detection

of  $NO_2$  and  $H_2$  at trace levels

Sergio Roso, Polona Umek, Carla Bittencourt, Oriol González, Frank Güell, Atsushi Urakawa, Eduard Llobet



Fig S1: Cross-sectional image of the sensor showing the active material layer on top of the alumina substrate.



EDS analysis was performed over the pure  $In_2O_3$  octahedra

Fig. S2. EDS patterns of the pure  $In_2O_3$  octahedra.

As shown in Fig. S1, pure  $In_2O_3$  structures were obtained from the CVD process. The Ni and C peaks observed originate from the grid used to perform the EDS.

Further XRD analysis was performed on the Pt and Pd-doped In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> octahedra samples.



Fig. S3. XRD patterns of the Pt and Pd-doped  $In_2O_3$  octahedra.

As shown in Fig. S1, both samples present the typical pattern of cubic  $In_2O_3$ . Additionally, peaks arising from Pt can be found in both samples. However, these peaks do not come from the Pt nanoparticles. Their origin lies in the Pt electrodes of the substrates.



Fig. S4: XP spectra of the pristine In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

The In 3d core level spectra of pristine  $In_2O_3$  octahedra are shown in Fig. S4. These are composed of two components, relative to the spin-orbit doublets  $(3d_{5/2} \text{ and } 3d_{3/2})$  respectively at 444 eV and 451 eV. If we compare these two peaks with the ones of the Pt and Pd decorated samples, we see no difference in the oxidation state of the  $In_2O_3$ .



Fig. S5: In 3d core level XP spectra of Pt/In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pd/In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.



Fig. S6: Response of the In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> octahedra sensor at room temperature

As we can see in Fig. S5, the sensor responds to low concentrations of  $NO_2$  at room temperature. It is worth to say that the sensor almost recovered the baseline. However, the response is a bit lower than that of the optimum working conditions (130°C).



Fig. S7: Comparison between In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> octahedra sensor and commercial In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> sensor



Fig. S8: PL spectra of the sensors exposed to 100 ppm of  $NO_2$ 

When adding noble metal nanoparticles to the  $In_2O_3$  octahedra, the response towards  $NO_2$  gas is greatly decreased. The responses are summarized in Table S1.

Concentration of	Pure In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Pt-doped In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Pd-doped In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
NO <sub>2</sub>	octahedra	octahedra	octahedra
200 ppb	30	3.1	1.2

Table S1: Comparison between the responses of pure, Pt and Pd-doped  $In_2O_3$  octahedra towards 200 ppb of NO<sub>2</sub> at 130°C. The response was calculated as  $S = R_g/R_a$