

Supplementary Information

**Two-dimensional NiO nanosheets with enhanced room temperature NO<sub>2</sub> sensing performance via Al doping**

Shuai Wang, Da huang, Shusheng Xu, Wenkai Jiang, Tao Wang, Jing Hu, Nantao Hu, Yanjie Su, Yafei Zhang and Zhi Yang\*

Key Laboratory for Thin Film and Microfabrication of Ministry of Education, Department of Micro/Nano Electronics, School of Electronic Information and Electrical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, P. R. China

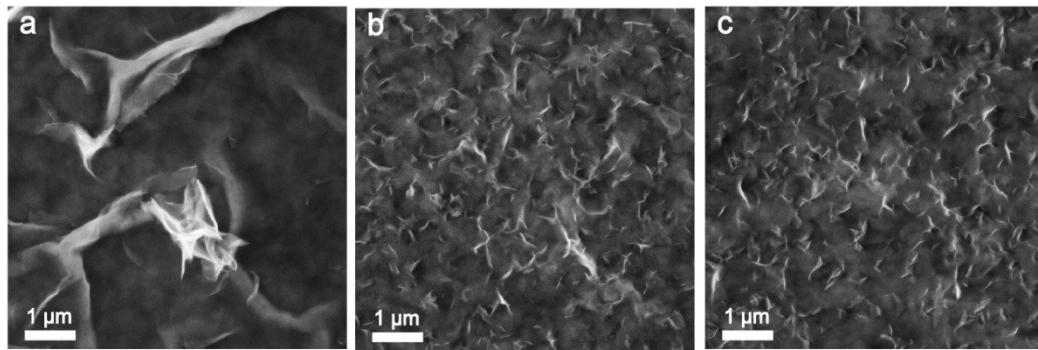
E-mail: zhiyang@sjtu.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-21-34206398; Fax: +86-21-34205665.

**Humidity test measurements**

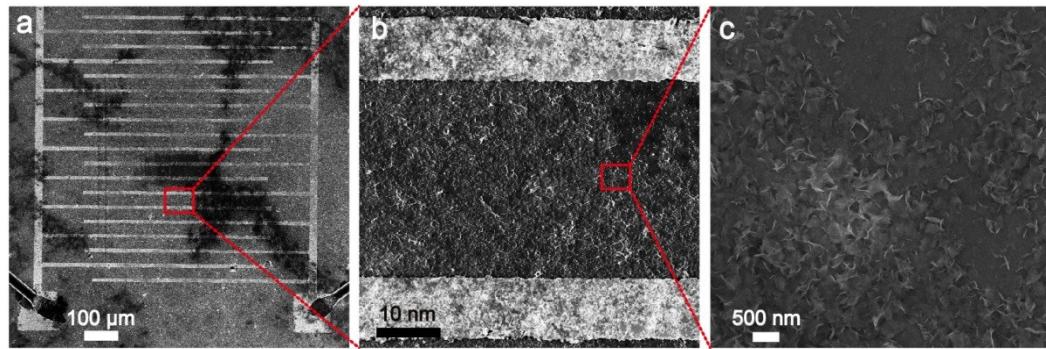
Humidity tests were carried out with a saturated salt solution method.<sup>1</sup> As shown in Fig. S10 (a) are the home-made system for the test. Sensors are placed in the relative humidity (RH) controlled environments which are achieved using saturated salt solutions of LiCl, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, Mg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, NaCl, KCl and KNO<sub>3</sub>, and the RH at room temperature are approximately 11, 31, 54, 75, 84 and 95%, respectively.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Table S1** Element contents of pure NiO, 12%-Al-NiO, and 20%-Al-NiO

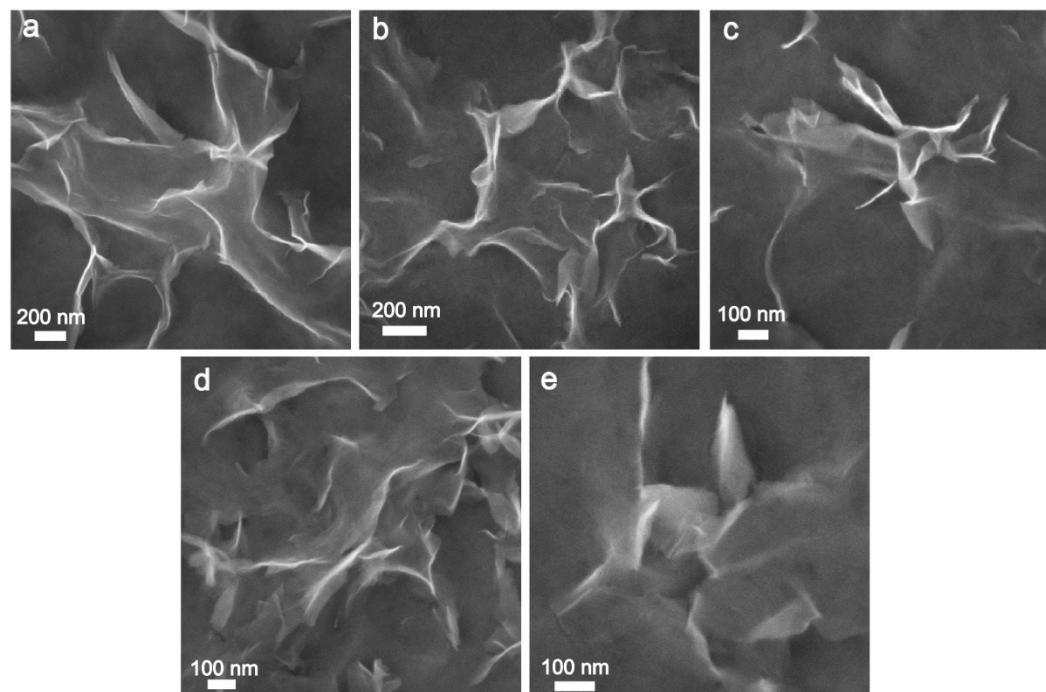
Sample	Element	XPS Method (at %)	EDS Method (at %)
Pure NiO	O	58.74	51.84
	Ni	41.26	48.16
12%-Al-NiO	O	55.76	54.56
	Al	5.73	4.65
	Ni	38.51	40.79
20%-Al-NiO	O	62.34	56.39
	Al	7.21	6.96
	Ni	30.45	36.65



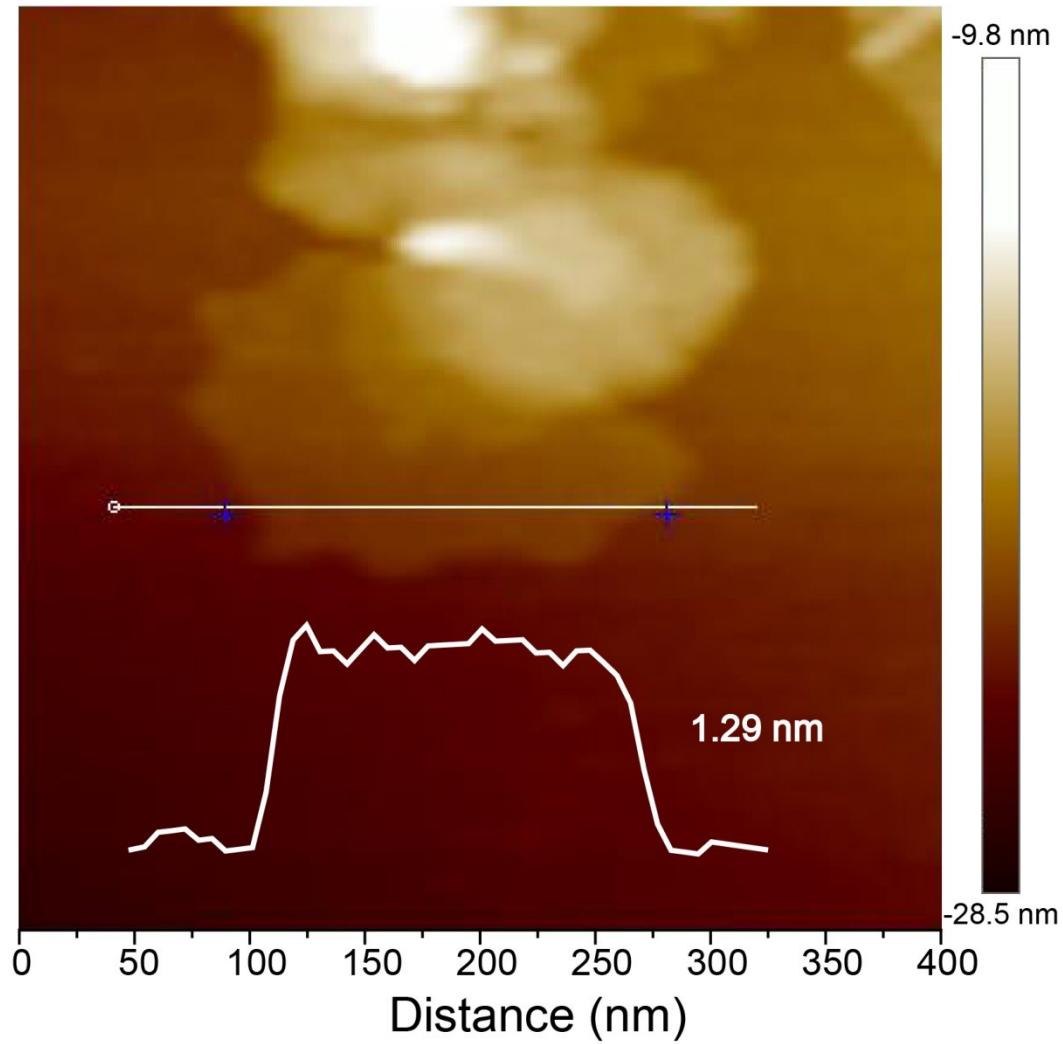
**Fig. S1** SEM images of as-prepared precursor before anneal for (a) pure Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>, (b) 12%-Al-Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>, and (c) 20%-Al-Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>.



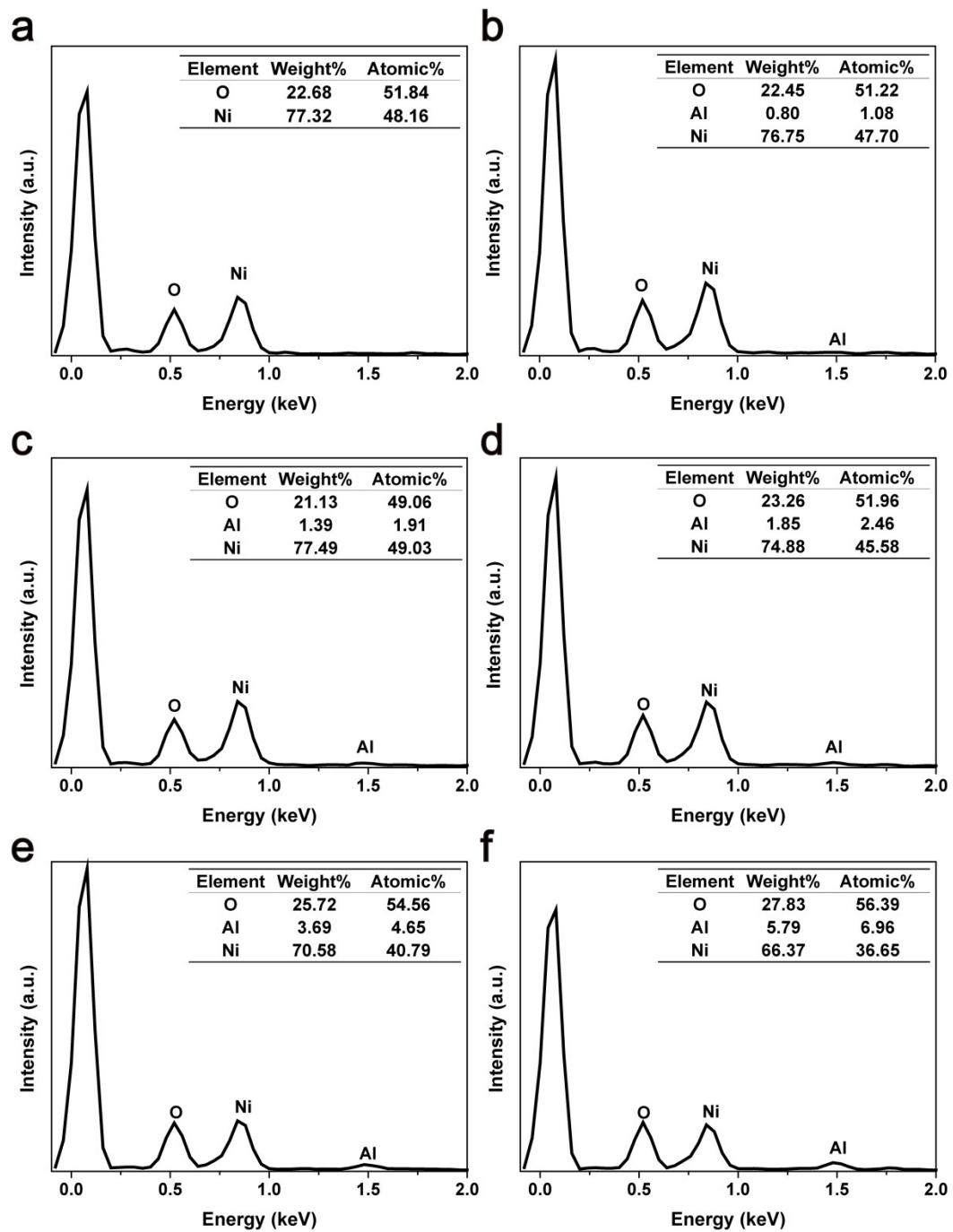
**Fig. S2** (a) SEM images of 20%-Al-NiO on interdigital electrodes and (b-c) magnified image of the interdigital electrode gap.



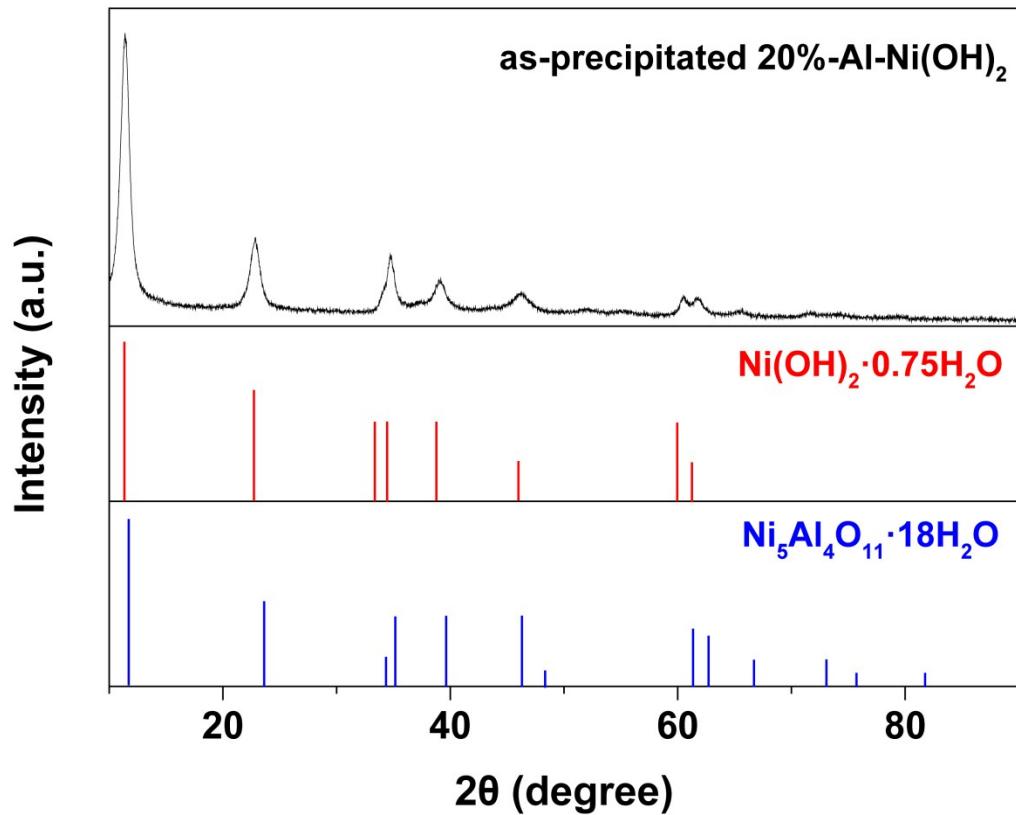
**Fig. S3** SEM images of (a) 1%-Al-NiO, (b) 5%-Al-NiO, (c) 10%-Al-NiO, (d) 12%-Al-NiO, and (e) 15%-Al-NiO.



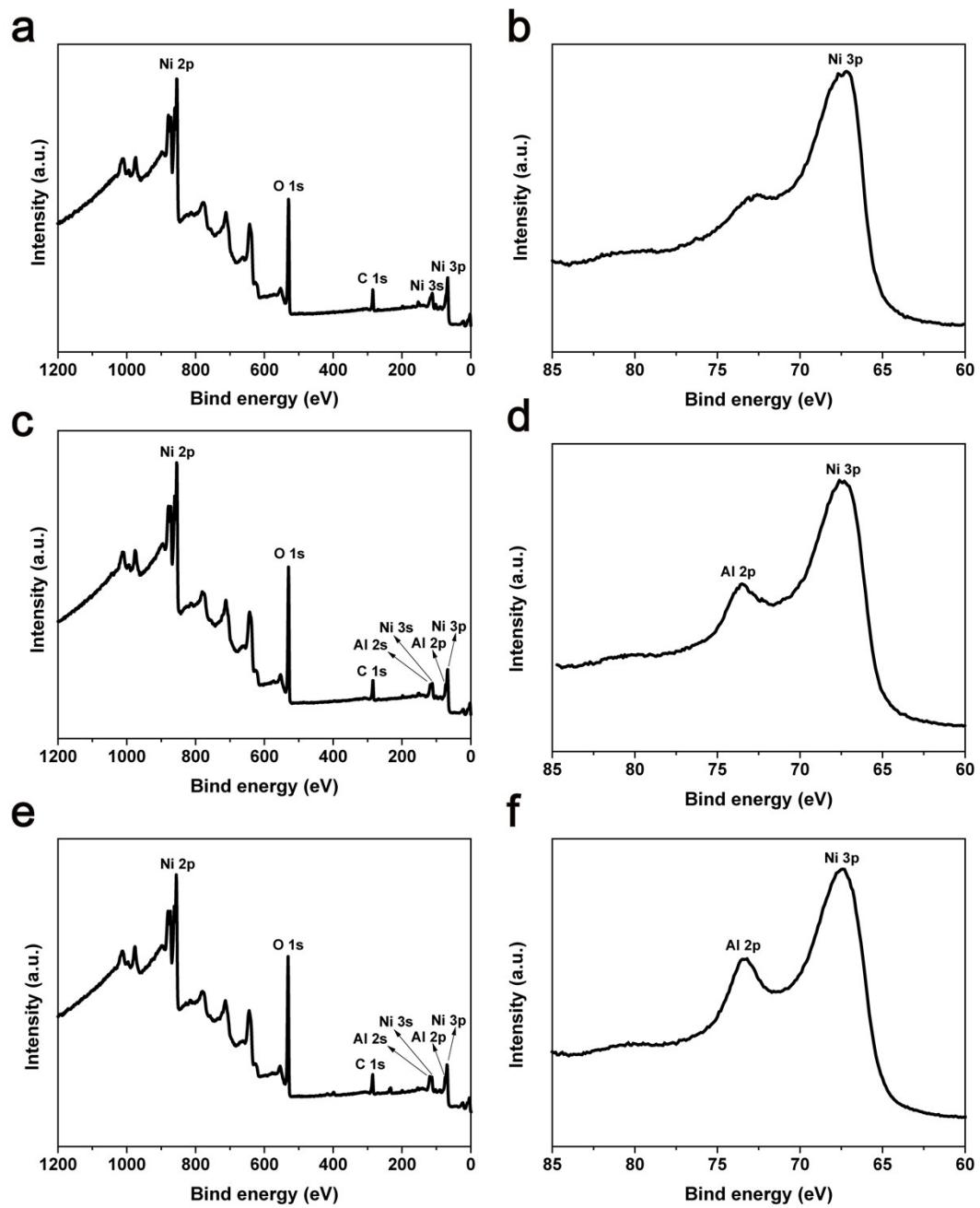
**Fig. S4** AFM image and corresponding thickness analysis of 20%-Al-NiO.



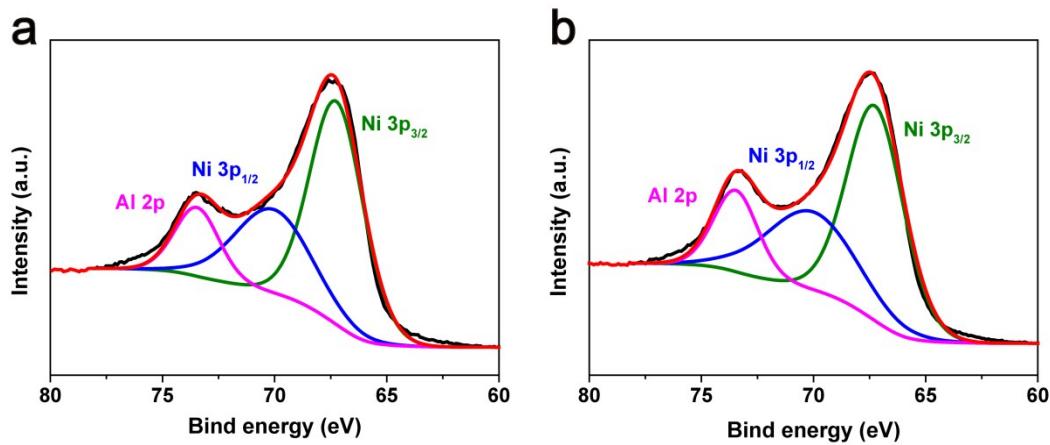
**Fig. S5** EDS spectra of (a) pure NiO, (b) 1%-Al-NiO, (c) 5%-Al-NiO, (d) 10%-Al-NiO, (e) 12%-Al-NiO, and (f) 20%-Al-NiO.



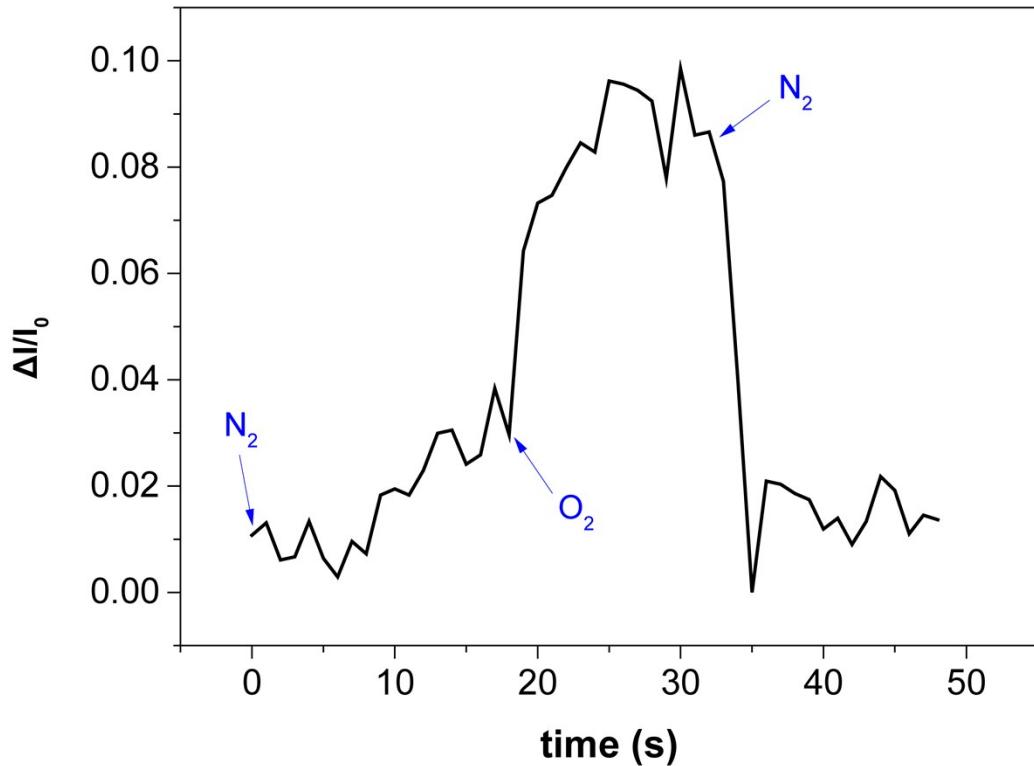
**Fig. S6** XRD patterns of as-precipitated 20%-Al-Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>.



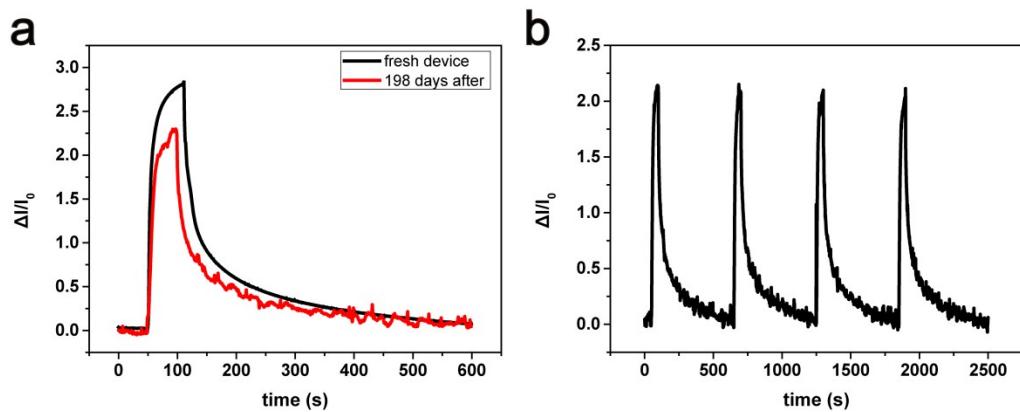
**Fig. S7** XPS spectra of pure NiO, 12%-Al-NiO, and 20%-Al-NiO. Survey scan of (a) pure NiO, (c) 12%-Al-NiO, and (e) 20%-Al-NiO. Ni 3p and Al 2p spectra of (b) pure NiO, (d) 12%-Al-NiO, and (f) 20%-Al-NiO.



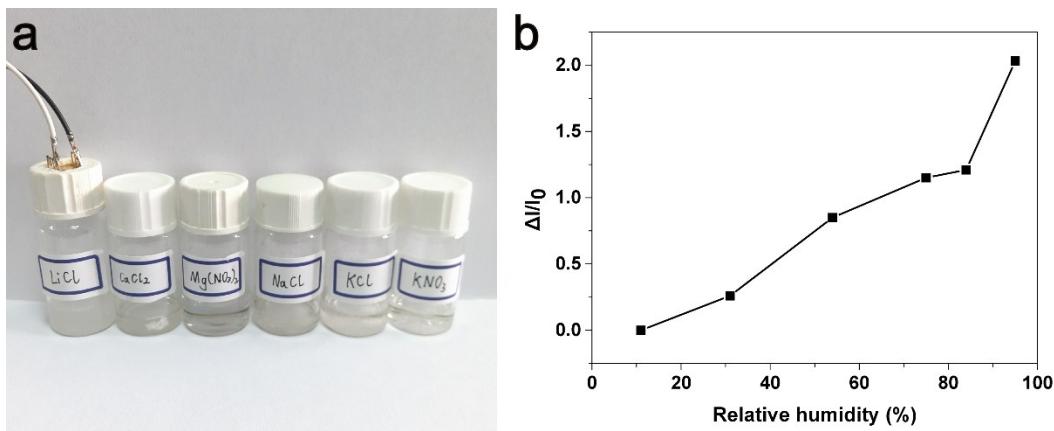
**Fig. S8** Fig. Deconvoluted XPS spectra of Al 2p and Ni 3p. (a) 12%-Al-NiO. (b) 20%-Al-NiO.



**Fig. S9** The selectivity of 20%-Al-NiO to O<sub>2</sub> using N<sub>2</sub> as background gas and air as test gas.



**Fig. S10** The long-term stability and the repeatability of 20%-Al-NiO. (a) Sensitivity tests at concentration of 10 ppm  $\text{NO}_2$  for fresh device and after 198 days. (b) Cycle test curve at concentration of 10 ppm  $\text{NO}_2$  for 20%-Al-NiO after 198 days.



**Fig. S11** (a) Devices used in the humidity tests with saturated salt solutions of  $\text{LiCl}$ ,  $\text{CaCl}_2$ ,  $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{KCl}$  and  $\text{KNO}_3$ . (b) The influence of humidity on 20%-Al-NiO.

## References

- 1 F. S. Tsai and S. J. Wang, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2014, **193**, 280–287.
- 2 W. Li, Y. Ma, S. Ji, G. Sun and P. Jin, *Ceram. Int.*, 2015, **42**, 9234–9240.
- 3 J. Feng, X. Kang, Q. Zuo, C. Yuan, W. Wang, Y. Zhao, L. Zhu, H. Lu and J. Chen, *Sensors (Switzerland)*, 2016, **16**, 1–9.