

# Electronic Supporting Information

## **Ultralow Power Consumption gas Sensor based on Self-heated Nanojunction of SnO<sub>2</sub> Nanowires**

**Trinh Minh Ngoc<sup>1</sup>, Nguyen Van Duy<sup>1,\*</sup>, Hugo Nguyen<sup>2</sup>, Chu Manh Hung<sup>1</sup>, Nguyen Ngoc Trung<sup>3</sup>, Nguyen Duc Hoa<sup>1</sup>, Nguyen Van Hieu<sup>4,5</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>International Training Institute for Materials Science, Hanoi University of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Viet Nam

<sup>2</sup>School of Engineering Physics, Hanoi University of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Viet Nam

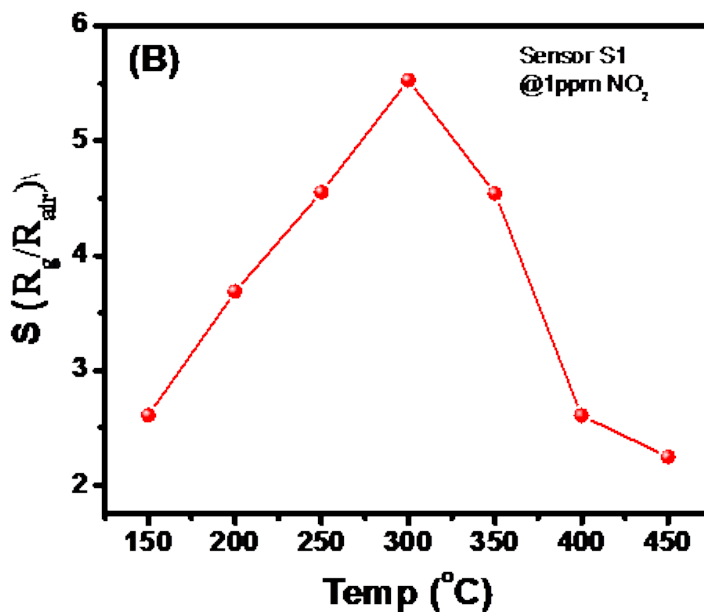
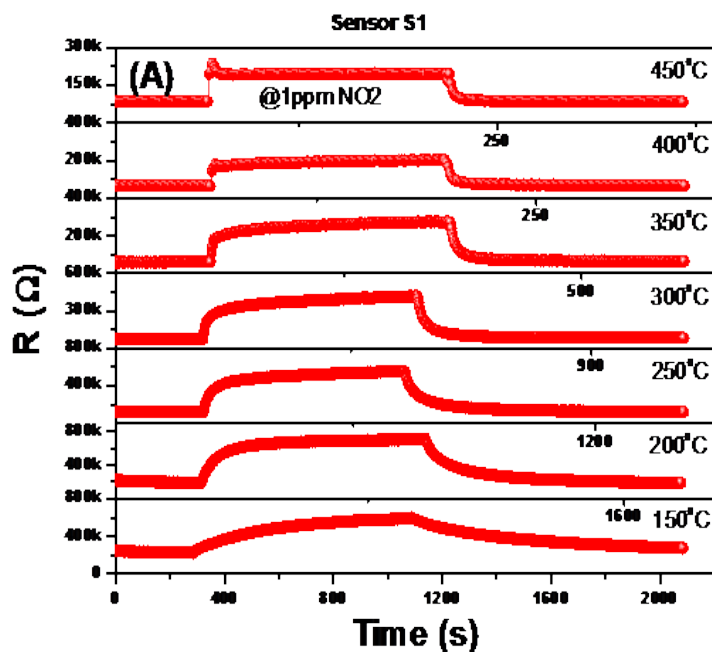
<sup>3</sup>Uppsala University, Department of Engineering Sciences, Lagerhyddsvägen 1, 751 21 Uppsala, Sweden

<sup>4</sup>Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Thanh Tay Institute for Advanced Study (TIAS), Thanh Tay University, Yen Nghia, Ha-Dong district, Hanoi 10000, Viet Nam

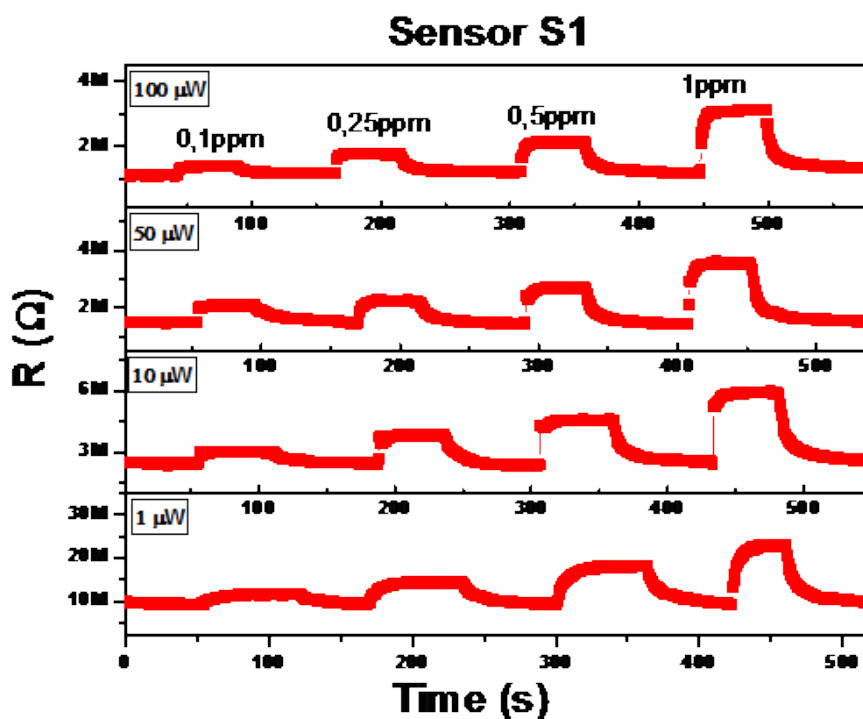
<sup>5</sup>Phenikaa Research and Technology Institute (PRATI), A&A Green Phoenix Group, 167 Hoang Ngan, Hanoi 10000, Viet Nam

\*E-mail: [nguyenvanduy@itims.edu.vn](mailto:nguyenvanduy@itims.edu.vn)

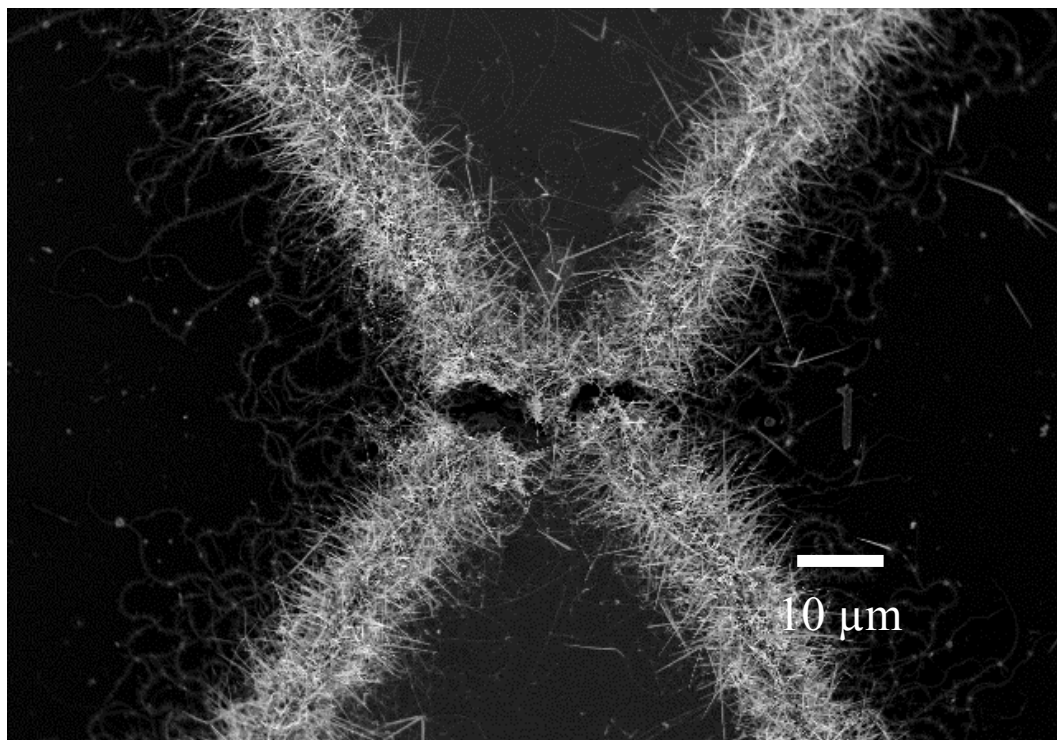
**Figure S1.** (A) Transient resistance vs. time upon exposure to 1 ppm NO<sub>2</sub> measured at different temperatures of sensor S1; (B) sensor response as a function of working temperatures.



**Figure S2.** Transient resistance vs. time upon exposure to various NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations measured at different powers of sensor S1.



**Figure S3.** Low magnification SEM image of sensor S2 after damage.



**Figure S4.** Stability of sensor S1 after a month continuous operation at supplied power of  $10\ \mu\text{W}$ .

