Electronic Supplementary Information to:

Enhanced selectivity of target gas molecules through a minimal array of gas sensors based on nanoparticle-decorated SWCNTs

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Figure S1 (left panel) shows the response of all sensors upon exposure to 30 and 45 ppm of ammonia. Each exposure was carried out for 2 and 3 minutes, respectively. On the basis of the data shown in the right panel, which refer to the exposure to 30 ppm ammonia for 2 minutes, the fastest response time is registered for the ITO-CNT sample, while the slowest are detected for Au-CNT and Si-CNT. Likewise, the fastest recovery is observed for ITO-CNT, while the slowest recovery is observed for Au-CNT and Si-CNT.



Figure S2 shows the results of the PCA carried out taking into account all sensors in the array (left panels) and the sensor array without the Au-CNT response (right panels). The top panels display the whole 2D PCA space, while the bottom panels display a limited region of the 2D PCA space. The dashed horizontal and vertical lines are drawn to denote the orthogonal axis in the PCA planes. A comparison between the PCA results in the limited region obtained with all sensors (bottom left) and with the array without the Au-CNT sensor allows to point out that the Au sensor is relevant to achieve a better discrimination in the central area of the PCS space. In particular, the use of the Au-CNT sensor avoids overlapping of the sodium hypochlorite points with those of acetone+ethanol, and makes the cluster of the ethanol points more detached from the cluster located approximately at PC1= -0.25; PC2= -0.275.



