Supporting information for

Reductive-heat-treated platinum tungsten oxide catalyst with

improved CO oxidation activity and its CO gas sensing property

Shiwei Liu ^{a, c}, Liang Liang ^{a, c}, Qixian Zhang ^a, Changpeng Liu ^{a,b}, Wei Xing ^{a,b*}, Xiandui Dong ^{a*} ^a State Key Laboratory of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied

Chemistry, 5625 Renmin Street, Changchun 130022, PR China ^b Laboratory of Advanced Power Sources, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, 5625 Renmin Street, Changchun 130022, PR China

^c University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, PR China.

The structure of the sensor is shown in Fig. S1, which adopts a three-electrode electrolytic cell type. Taking $Pt-WO_2/C$ as an example, $Pt-WO_2/C$ catalyst, Pt/C and Pt/C are used as working electrodes, counter and reference electrodes respectively. The working electrode is formed by loading a catalyst on a porous gas permeable membrane, named GDE. While counter and reference electrodes could be used as GDE type or on other stable substrates. The electrolyte is prepared by immersing sulfuric acid (30 %w/w) into a liquid-absorbing support material.

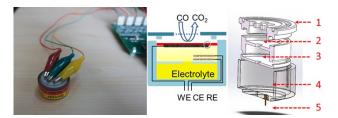


Figure S1. Photograph and assembly drawing of electrochemical CO gas sensor. In the right graph: 1. perforated lid, 2 three-electrodes chamber, 3 electrolyte reservoir, 4 sensor shell, 5 electrode pins.

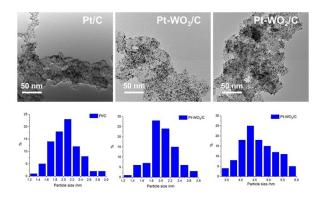


Figure S2. Pt particle size distribution of prepared catalysts.

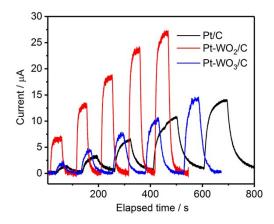


Figure S3. The sensing signals of Pt-WO $_2$ /C, Pt-WO $_3$ /C and Pt/C.