Supporting information

Enhanced chemiresistive sensing performance of well-defined porous CuO-doped ZnO nanobelts toward VOCs

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Figure S2. XRD patterns of as-prepared porous ZnO nanobelts doped with different concentrations of CuO.



Figure S3. (a) Optical image of the fabricated sensing device, (b) low-magnification SEM image of top view of the sensing film and (c) its high-magnification SEM image, and (d) SEM image of cross section of the assembled sensing film.



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Figure S5. Real-time relative response curves of CZ-3 porous nanobelts toward different concentrations of propanol (a), ethanol (b) and formaldehyde (c) at the optimal working temperature of 325 °C.



Figure S6. (a) the relative response of CZ-3 toward 50 ppb acetone for 20-cycle times and (b) the relative responses of porous CuO-doped ZnO nanobelts toward 100 ppm of acetone, ethanol, propanol and formaldehyde at the optimal working temperature of 325 °C before and after 6 about months.

Sample	CZ-1	CZ-2	CZ-3	CZ-4	CZ-5
Theoretical concentration of Cu (at %)	1	2	3	4	5
Experimental concentration of Cu (at %)	1.19	2.22	3.29	4.26	5.16

 Table S1. Theoretical and experimental concentration of the doped Cu (at %) for the

porous CuO-doped ZnO nanobelts.

Sample	Working Temperature (°C)	$\frac{\tau_{res}/\tau_{rec}{}^a}{(s)}$	Acetone Concentration (ppm)	$\frac{S}{(R_a/R_g)}$	Refs			
ZnO microsphere	330	11/17	100	22	[1]			
Au/ZnO flowers	280	15/2	100	18.8	[2]			
Co/ZnO nanofibers	360	6/4	100	4	[3]			
Ni/SnO ₂ nanofibers	340	_/_	100	3.8	[4]			
Cu/ZnO/GO	340	15/15	10	9.4	[5]			
Cu/ZnO flowers	220	-/-	10	7	[6]			
CuO-doped porous ZnO nanobelts	325	6/4	100/10	50/14	this work			
${}^{a}\tau_{res}$: response time; τ_{rec} : recovery time.								

Table S2. Comparison of the sensing properties of various acetone sensors based on

CuO/ZnO.

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