Self-assembly of ZnO nanoparticles into hollow microspheres via a facile solvothermal route and their application as gas sensor†

Xiaoshuang Chen, Xiaoyan Jing, Jun Wang, $*^{a, b}$ Jingyuan Liu, Dalei Song and Lianhe Liu

^a The Key Laboratory of Superlight Materials and Surface Technology, Ministry of Education, Harbin Engineering University, 150001, P.R. China. Tel: +86 451 8253 3026. Fax: +86 451 8253 3026. E-mail address: zhqw1888@sohu.com

^b Institute of Advanced Marine Materials, Harbin Engineering University, 150001, P.R. China.

* Corresponding author: Tel.: +86 451 8253 3026. Fax: +86 451 8253 3026.

E-mail address: zhqw1888@sohu.com

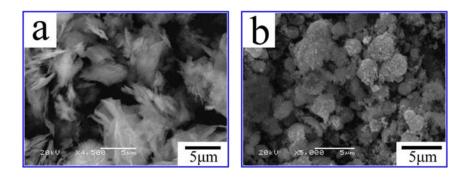


Figure S1. SEM images of the ZnO products obtained from the comparative experiments for different solvents at 180°C: (a) distilled water, and (b) absolute ethanol.

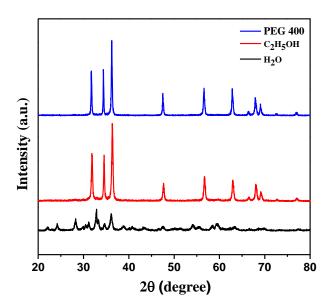


Figure S2. XRD patterns of the ZnO products for different solvents at 180°C.

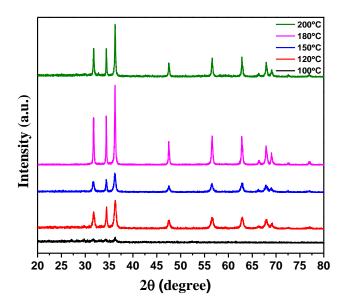


Figure S3. XRD patterns of the ZnO products prepared at different temperatures.

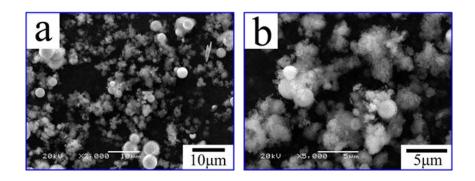


Figure S4. SEM images of the ZnO products prepared at 180 °C for 3h: (a) a low-magnification SEM image; (b) a high-magnification SEM image.

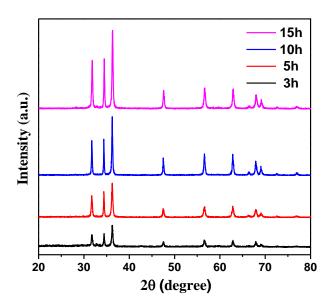


Figure S5. XRD patterns of the ZnO hollow spheres reacted for different times at 180°C.

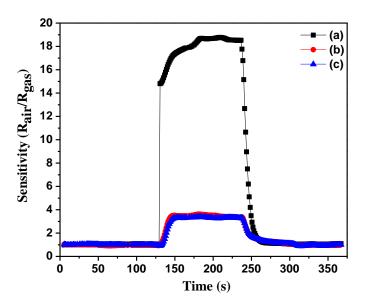


Figure S6. Response-recovery curves of ZnO products for different solvents exposed to ethanol gas of 100 ppm at 320°C: (a) PEG 400, (b) absolute ethanol, and (c) distilled water.

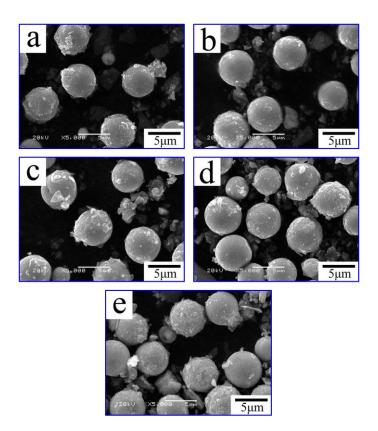


Figure S7. SEM images of the ZnO products at five different annealing temperature zones: (a) 220°C, (b) 270°C, (c) 320°C, (d) 370°C, and (e) 420°C.