

Metal chalcogenide nanorings for temperature-strain dual-mode sensing

Xiaoshan Wang^{a,b,c}, Jinhao Zhang^a, Peiyuan Liu^c, Danlin Wei^b, Daobo Tian^b, Shipeng Liu^c, Qian Chen^c, Jiacheng Cao^c, Zhiwei Wang^{a,c}, Xiao Huang^{a*}

^a Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), School of Flexible Electronics (SoFE), Nanjing Tech University (NanjingTech), 30 South Puzhu Road, Nanjing 211816, China

^b Ningxia Key Laboratory of Photovoltaic Materials, School of Materials and New Energy, Ningxia University, Yinchuan 750021, China

^c Frontiers Science Center for Flexible Electronics, Xi'an Institute of Flexible Electronics (IFE) and Xi'an Institute of Biomedical Materials & Engineering, Northwestern Polytechnical University, 127 West Youyi Road, Xi'an 710072, China

*Corresponding author. iamxhuang@njtech.edu.cn, iamwhuang@nwpu.edu.cn

Characterization methods.

Scanning electron microscope (SEM, JEOL JSM-7800F, Japan), transmission electron microscope (TEM, JEOL 2100Plus, Japan), high resolution transmission electron microscope (HRTEM, JEOL 2100F, Japan) coupled with energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscope were used to investigate the materials morphological, compositional, and structural features. X-ray diffraction (XRD, Rigaku SmartLab, Japan) and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, PHI 5000 VersaProbe, Japan) were performed to reveal the materials crystal phase and structure. Raman spectra (Horiba HR800, France) were obtained with a 532 nm laser. The metallic properties of the $\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Mo}_{0.8}\text{S}_2$ nanorings were studied with a semiconductor characterization system (Keithley 4200).

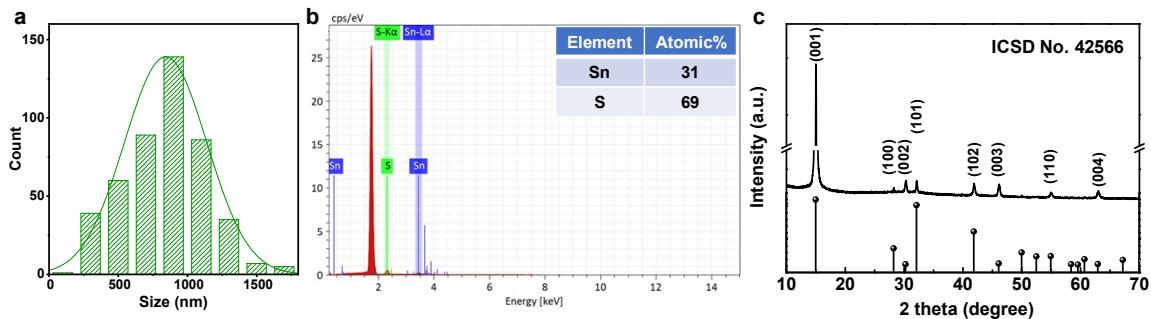


Fig. S1 EDX analysis (a) and XRD pattern (b) of SnS_2 nanoplates.

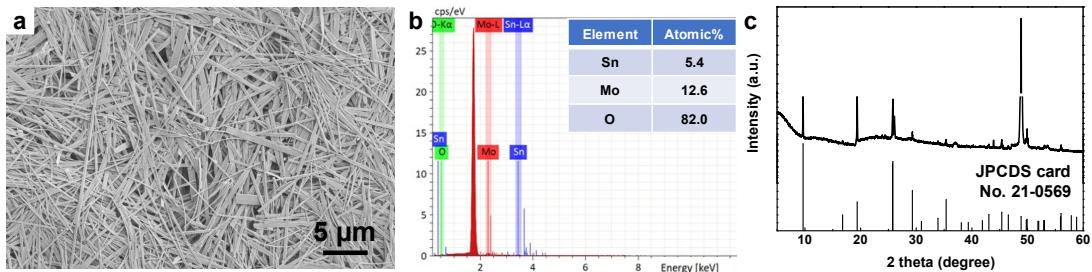


Fig. S2 SEM image (a), EDX analysis (b), and XRD pattern (c) of $\text{Sn}_{0.3}\text{Mo}_{0.7}\text{O}_3$ nanorods.

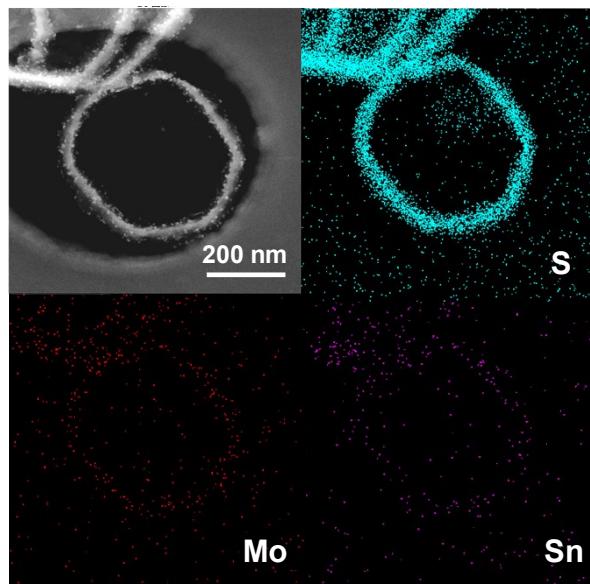


Fig. S3 STEM image and EDX mapping of $\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Mo}_x\text{S}_2$ nanorings.

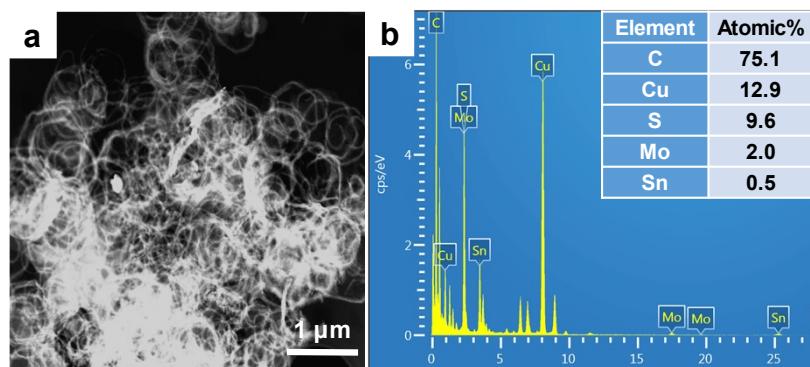


Fig. S4 STEM image (a) and EDX spectrum (b) of $\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Mo}_{0.8}\text{S}_2$ nanorings. A mean value of ~ 0.8 was determined for x .

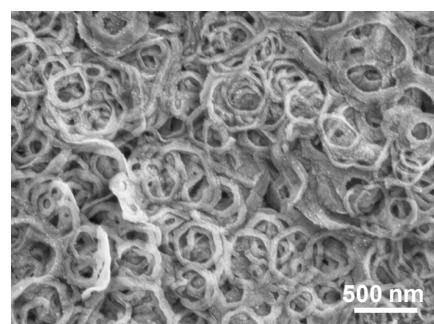


Fig. S5 The SEM images of $\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Mo}_{0.8}\text{S}_2$ nanorings were synthesized 12 mg $\text{Sn}_{0.3}\text{Mo}_{0.7}\text{O}_3$ as precursors.

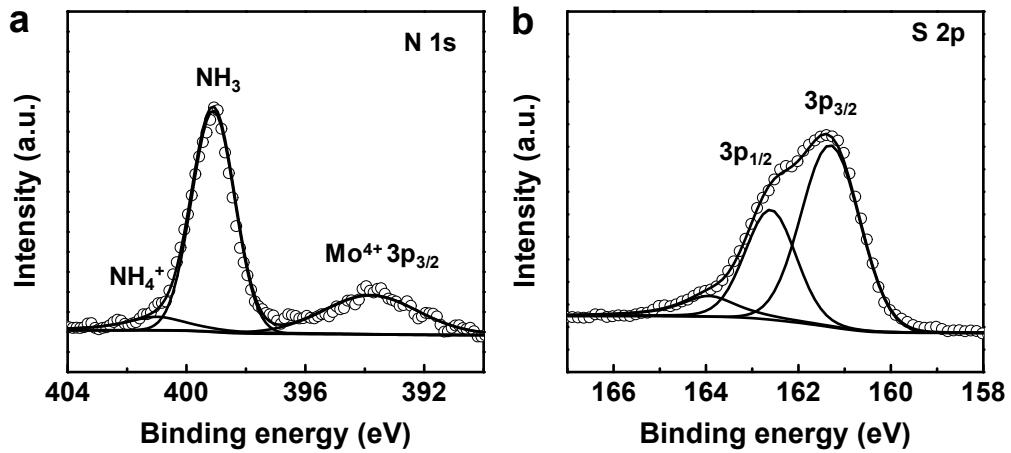


Fig. S6 XPS N 1s (a) and S 2p (b) spectra of Sn_{0.2}Mo_{0.8}S₂ nanorings.

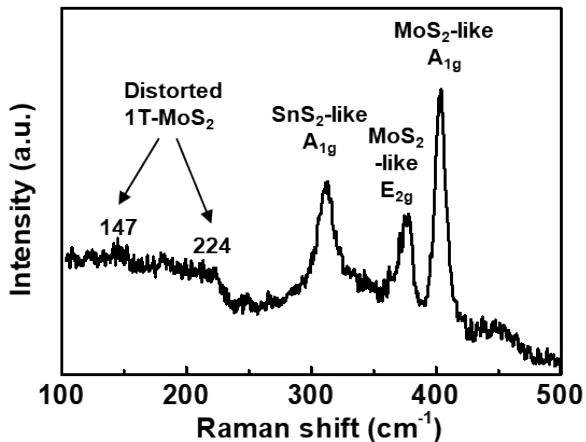


Fig. S7 Raman spectrum of Sn_{0.2}Mo_{0.8}S₂ nanorings.

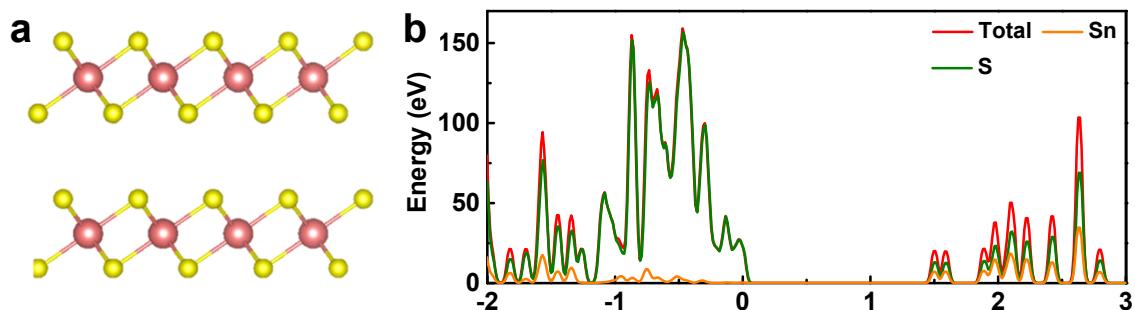


Fig. S8 Optimized crystal structure (a) and DOS (b) of a SnS₂, showing the semiconducting property. The Fermi level is assigned at 0 eV.

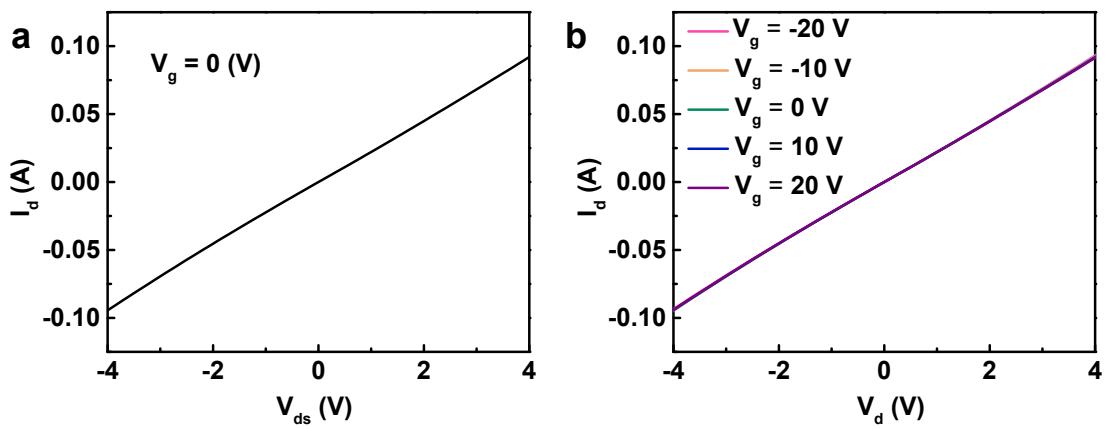


Fig. S9 Drain current (I_d) characteristics of back-gated TFTs based $\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Mo}_{0.8}\text{S}_2$ nanorings for drain-source voltages (V_{ds}) varied from -4 to 4 V at 0 V gate voltage (V_g). The I_d - V_{ds} curves of $\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Mo}_{0.8}\text{S}_2$ nanorings at varied V_g from -20 to 20 V.

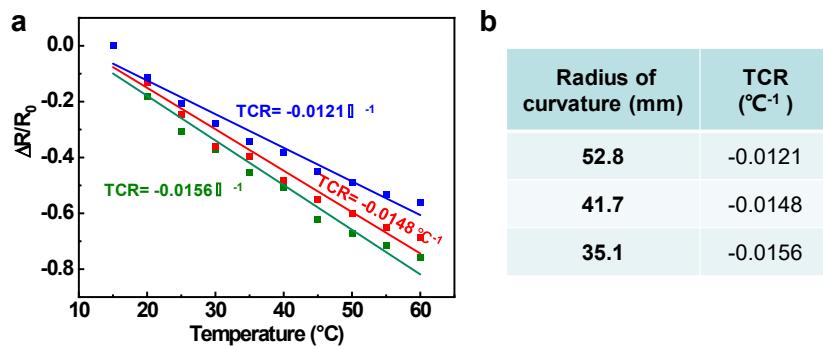


Fig. S10 (a) Calculation of temperature coefficient of resistance. (b) TCR of temperature sensors with different radius of curvature.

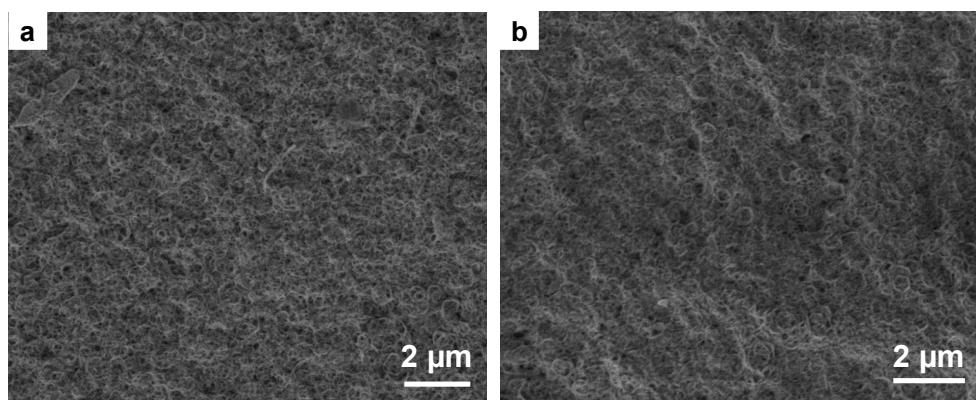


Fig. S11 The SEM images of $\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Mo}_{0.8}\text{S}_2$ nanorings based strain sensor before (a) and after (b) 300 cyclic bending tests.

Table 1 Comparison of various inorganic materials-based thermoresistive temperature sensors.

| Material type | Material | Fabrication method | Temperature range (°C) | Sensitivity | Stretchability | Ref. |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Sn _{0.2} Mo _{0.8} S ₂ | inkjet printing | 25-85 | -0.013 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | This work |
| | rGO fiber | wet spinning | 30-80 | -0.00636 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | 1 |
| | rGO-PU/PDMS | wet spinning | 25-50 | -0.01185 °C ⁻¹ | 50% | 2 |
| | rGO film | spray coating | 0-100 | - | 3% | 3 |
| | graphene- | | | | | |
| | (PEDOT:PSS)/PU | inkjet printing | 35-45 | -0.0006 °C ⁻¹ | - | 4 |
| | rGO/parylene | spray coating | 22-70 | -0.0083 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | 5 |
| | rGO/PET | spray coating | 30-100 | -0.006345 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | 6 |
| | PEI-rGO/polyimide | Spray coating | 25-45 | -0.013 °C ⁻¹ | bending angle:40° | 7 |
| | graphene/polyorganosiloxa | freeze drying | 20-100 | - | 80% | 8 |
| Carbon | ne aerogels | | | | | |
| | graphene | writing or spraying | 30-80 | -0.0127 °C ⁻¹ | curvature radius: 1 cm | 9 |
| | nanoribbons | | | | | |
| | graphene/porous | | | | | |
| | elastic | dip coating | 20-100 | -0.00815 °C ⁻¹ | 50% | 10 |
| | polyurethane | | | | | |
| | rGO-Pu | spin coating | - | 0.009 °C ⁻¹ | 70% | 11 |
| | CNT | printing | 21-80 | ~0.0025 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | 12 |
| | graphene | CVD | - | 0.0042 °C ⁻¹ | 40% | 13 |
| | Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /cellulose | vacuum filtration | 27-140 | ~0.00222 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | 14 |
| | LIG/MXene-Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x @EDOT | laser-induced | 26-45 | 0.0052 K ⁻¹ | flexible | 15 |
| metal nanowire | Ag NWs | electrospinnin g | 30-45 | 0.0003 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | 16 |
| | Ag NWs-PI | filtration | -20-20 | 0.0033 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | 17 |
| | MoS ₂ | CVD | 27-120 | 0.01-0.02 K ⁻¹ | flexible | 18 |
| | MoS ₂ | - | - | 0.0057 K ⁻¹ | - | 19 |
| semiconduct | MoTe ₂ | - | - | 0.0064 K ⁻¹ | - | 19 |
| uctor | MoS ₂ -graphene | coating | - | - | flexible | 20 |
| | MoS ₂ | printing | - | 0.0102 °C ⁻¹ | 80% | 21 |
| | MoS ₂ | inkjet printing | 30-70 | -0.0095 °C ⁻¹ | flexible | 22 |

Reference

- 1 T. Q. Trung, H. S. Le, T. M. L. Dang, S. Ju, S. Y. Park and N. E. Lee, *Adv. Healthc. Mater.*, 2018, **7**, e1800074.
- 2 T. Q. Trung, T. M. L. Dang, S. Ramasundaram, P. T. Toi, S. Y. Park and N. E. Lee, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 2317-2327.
- 3 D. H. Ho, Q. Sun, S. Y. Kim, J. T. Han, D. H. Kim and J. H. Cho, *Adv. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 2601-2608.
- 4 T. Vuorinen, J. Niittynen, T. Kankkunen, T. M. Kraft and M. Mantysalo, *Sci. Rep.*, 2016, **6**, 35289.
- 5 G. Y. Bae, J. T. Han, G. Lee, S. Lee, S. W. Kim, S. Park, J. Kwon, S. Jung and K. Cho, *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30**, e1803388.
- 6 G. Liu, Q. Tan, H. Kou, L. Zhang, J. Wang, W. Lv, H. Dong and J. Xiong, *Sensors*, 2018, **18**
- 7 Q. Liu, H. Tai, Z. Yuan, Y. Zhou, Y. Su and Y. Jiang, *Adv. Mater. Technol.*, 2019, **4**
- 8 G. Zu, K. Kanamori, K. Nakanishi and J. Huang, *Chem. Mater.*, 2019, **31**, 6276-6285.
- 9 X. Gong, L. Zhang, Y. Huang, S. Wang, G. Pan and L. Li, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 22222-22229.
- 10 X. Hu, M. Tian, T. Xu, X. Sun, B. Sun, C. Sun, X. Liu, X. Zhang and L. Qu, *ACS Nano*, 2020, **14**, 559-567.
- 11 T. Q. Trung, S. Ramasundaram, B. U. Hwang and N. E. Lee, *Adv. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 502-509.
- 12 S. Harada, K. Kanao, Y. Yamamoto, T. Arie, S. Akita and K. Takei, *ACS Nano*, 2014, **8**, 12851-12857.
- 13 S. Kabiri Ameri, R. Ho, H. Jang, L. Tao, Y. Wang, L. Wang, D. M. Schnyer, D. Akinwande and N. Lu, *ACS Nano*, 2017, **11**, 7634-7641.
- 14 V. Adepu, V. Mattela and P. Sahatiya, *J Mater. Chem. B*, 2021, **9**, 4523-4534.
- 15 S. Zhang, A. Chhetry, M. A. Zahed, S. Sharma, C. Park, S. Yoon and J. Y. Park, *npj Flex. Electron.*, 2022, **6**
- 16 B. W. An, S. Heo, S. Ji, F. Bien and J. U. Park, *Nat. Commun.*, 2018, **9**, 2458.
- 17 D. Y. Youn, U. Jung, M. Naqi, S. J. Choi, M. G. Lee, S. Lee, H. J. Park, I. D. Kim and S. Kim, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2018, **10**, 44678-44685.
- 18 A. Daus, M. Jaikissoon, A. I. Khan, A. Kumar, R. W. Grady, K. C. Saraswat and E. Pop, *Nano Lett.*, 2022, **22**, 6135-6140.
- 19 A. I. Khan, P. Khakbaz, K. A. Brenner, K. K. H. Smithe, M. J. Mleczko, D. Esseni and E. Pop, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2020, **116**
- 20 Y. Xie, T.-M. Chou, W. Yang, M. He, Y. Zhao, N. Li and Z.-H. Lin, *Semicond. Sci. Technol.*, 2017, **32**
- 21 Y. Lu, J. Wang, J. He, L. Zou, D. Zhao and S. Song, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2022, **14**, 29250-29260.
- 22 W. Li, M. Xu, J. Gao, X. Zhang, H. Huang, R. Zhao, X. Zhu, Y. Yang, L. Luo, M. Chen, H. Ji, L. Zheng, X. Wang and W. Huang, *Adv. Mater.*, 2023, **35**, e2207447.