

Supporting Information

In Situ Growth of Pd Nanoparticles on Wood for Highly Sensitive Hydrogen Sensing

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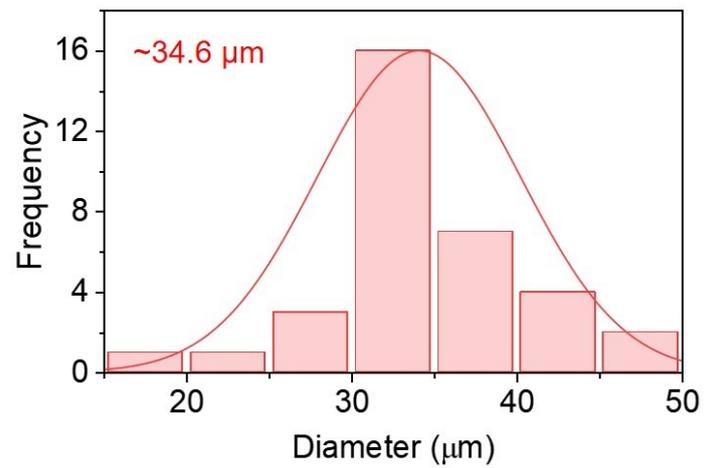


Figure S1. Diameter distribution histogram of the vertical channels in balsa wood.

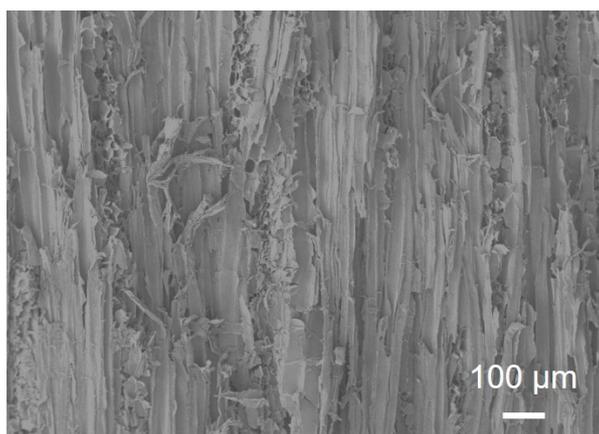


Figure S2. SEM image of the Pd NPs@Balsa sample.

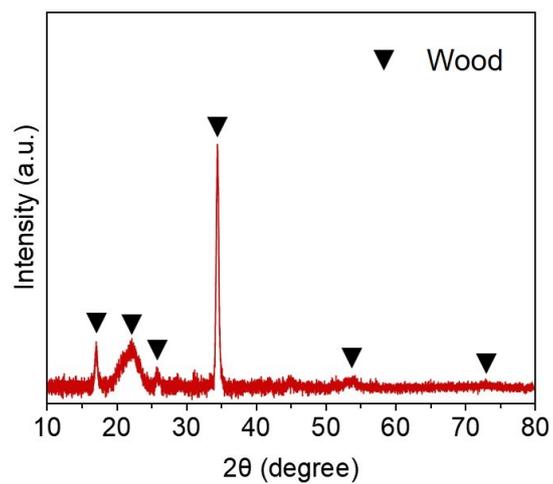


Figure S3. XRD pattern of the pristine balsa wood.

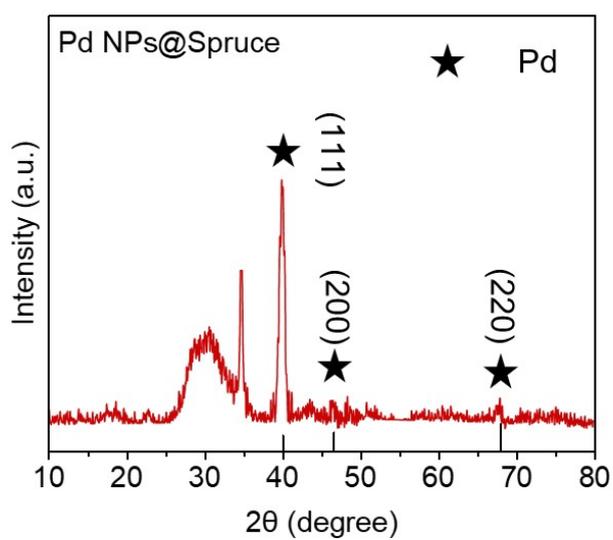


Figure S4. XRD pattern of Pd NPs@Spruce.

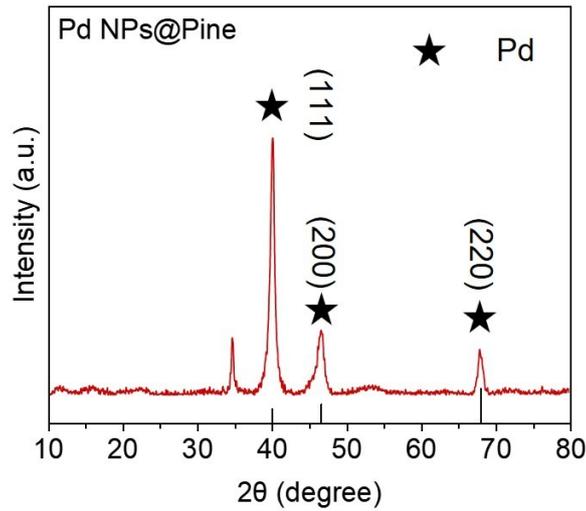


Figure S5. XRD pattern of Pd NPs@Pine.

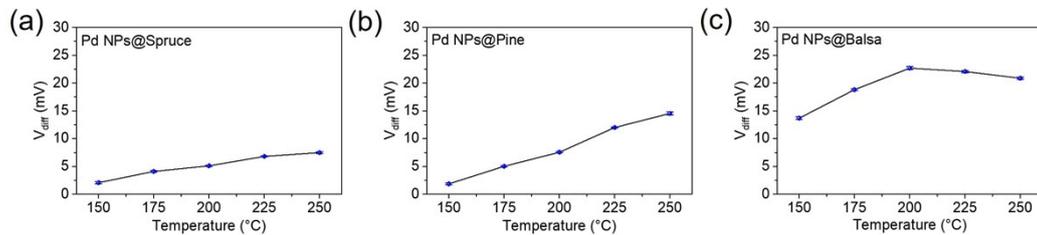


Figure S6 Comparison of the responses of three wood-based sensors to 1000 ppm H₂ at different operating temperatures: (a) Spruce, (b) Mongolian pine and (c) Balsa wood-based sensors.

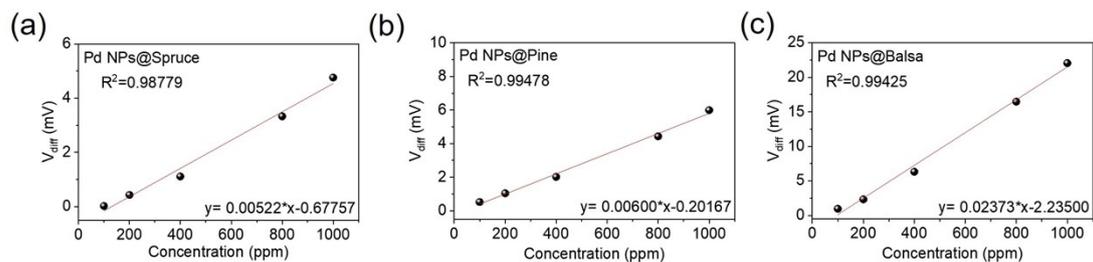


Figure S7. Calibration curves of three wood-based sensors in the H₂ concentration range of 100-1000 ppm: (a) Spruce, (b) Mongolian pine and (c) Balsa wood-based sensors.

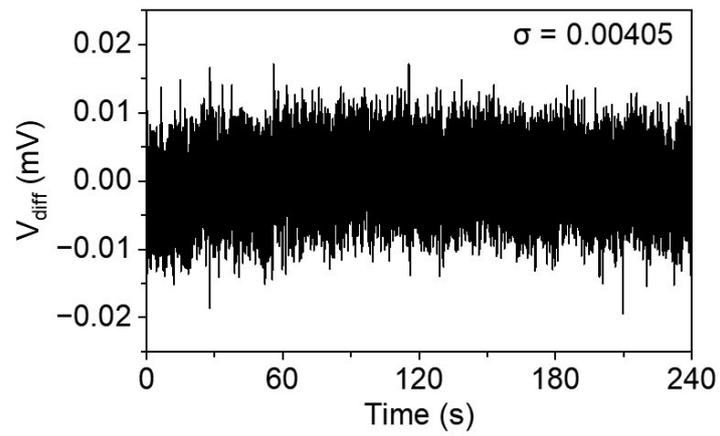


Figure S8. Magnified view of the baseline signal.

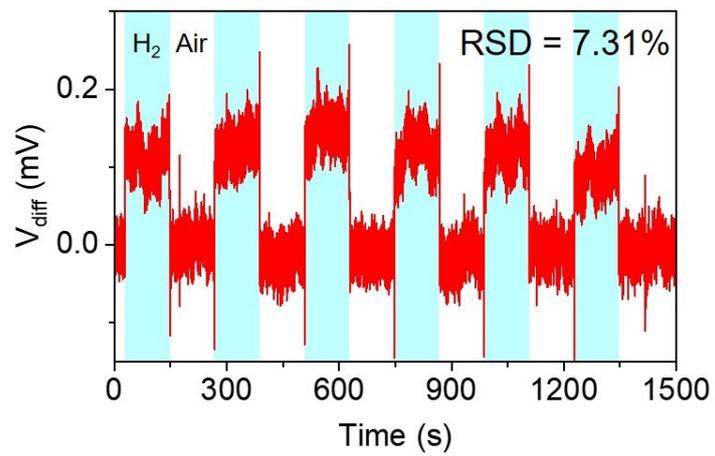


Figure S9. Repeatability test of the sensor at a low H_2 concentration of 1 ppm.

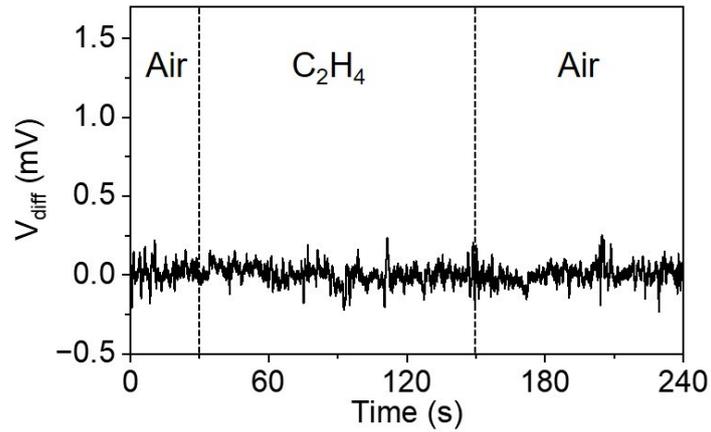


Figure S10. Response curve of the sensor to 1 ppm ethylene gas, showing no response signal.

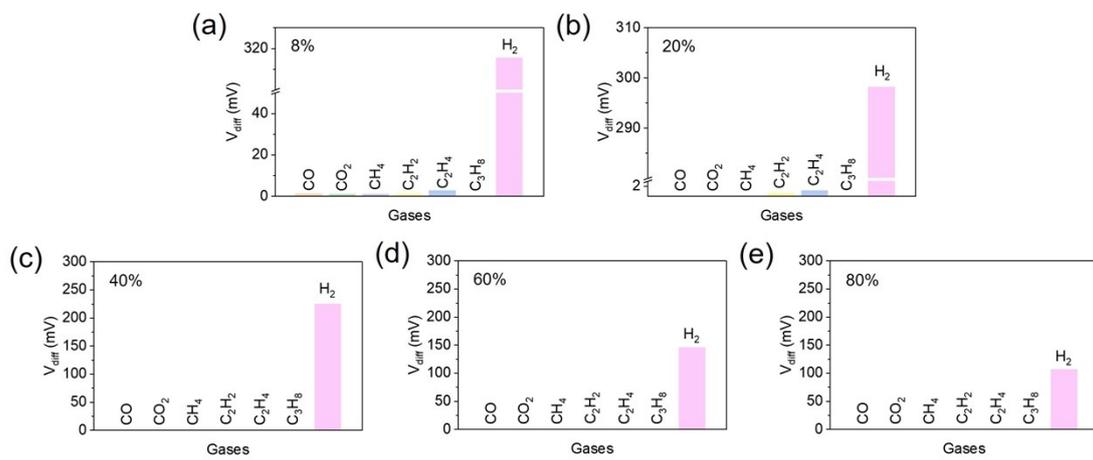


Figure S11. Comparison of sensor responses to 1% H₂ and six interfering gases under different relative humidity levels: (a) 8%, (b) 20%, (c) 40%, (d) 60%, and (e) 80%.

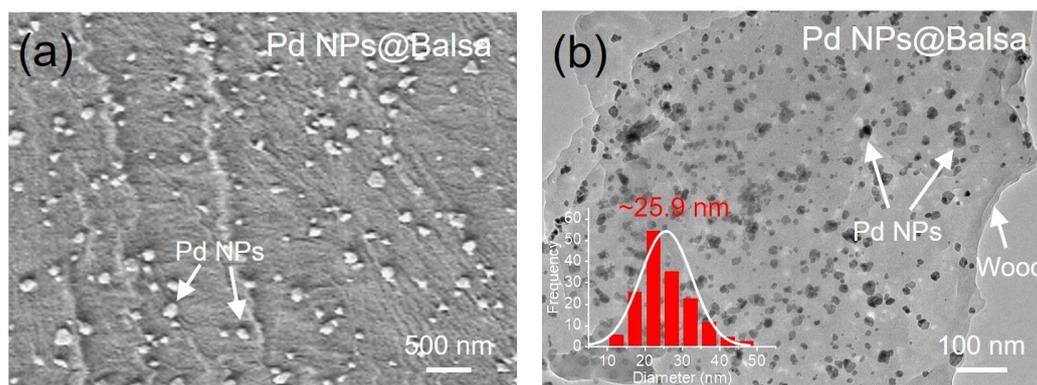


Figure S12. (a) SEM image, (b) TEM image, and particle size distribution analysis (inset in (b)) of the Pd NPs@Balsa composite after one month of stability testing.

Table S1. Comparison of the performance between this work and reported palladium-based H₂ sensors

Sensing material	Operating temp. (°C)	Detection limit (ppm)	Response time / Recovery time (s)	Ref.
Pd NPs@Balsa (MEMS)	200	1	5.4/2.5	This work
Pd-Au alloy thin film (MEMS)	60	5	22/160	S1
Polycrystalline Pd nanowires (paper-based)	RT	10	4.9/10.6	S2
Pd/SnS ₂ /SnO ₂ nanocomposites	300	10	1/9	S3
Pd/ZnO nanorods	175	7	18/40	S4
Pd/M-WO ₃	RT	1000	80/10	S5

References

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