

Supplementary Information

Eye readable gasochromic and Optical Hydrogen Gas Sensor Based on CuS-Pd

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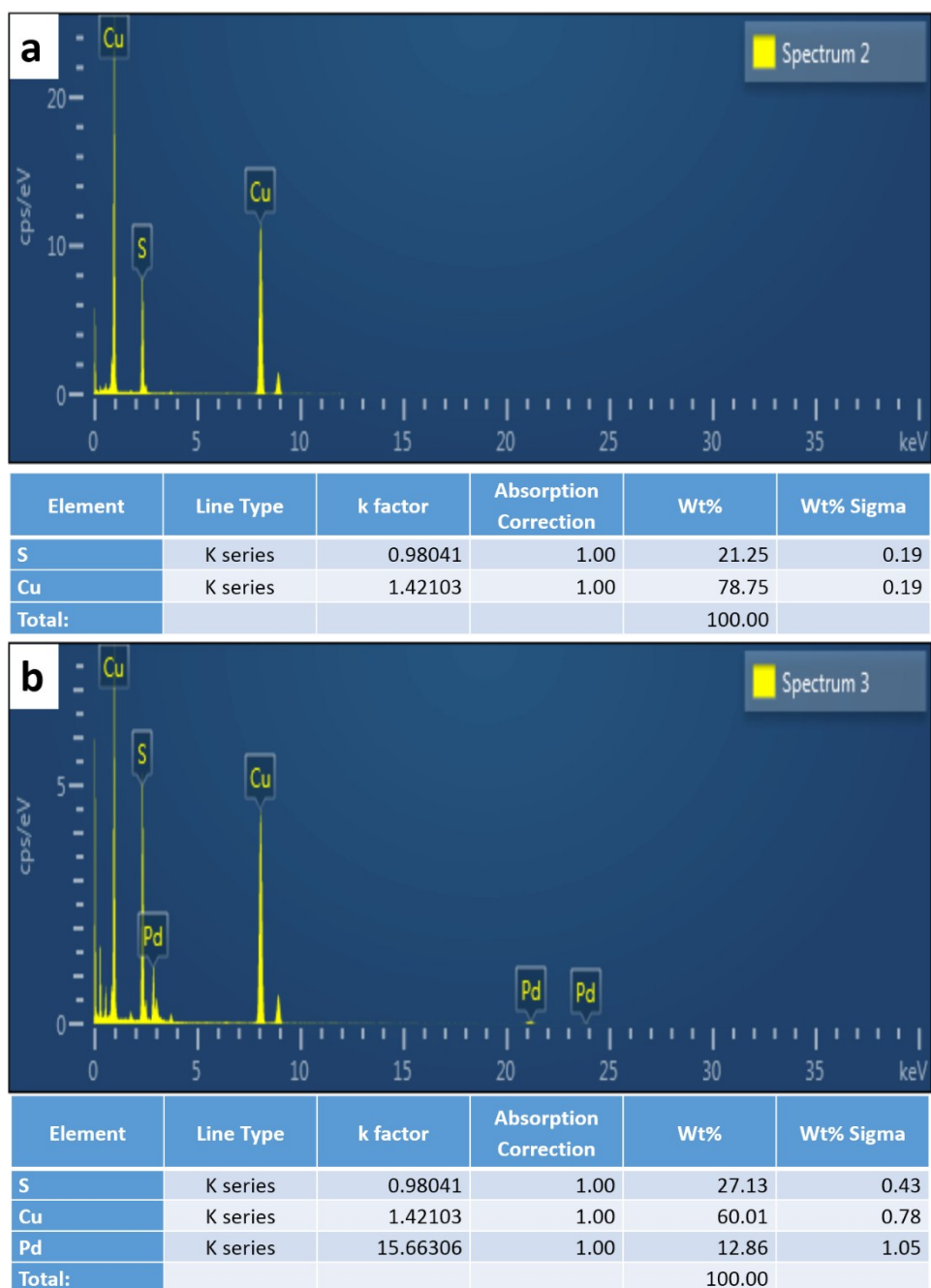


Figure S1. EDS spectra of synthesized CuS (a) and CuS-Pd nanohybrid. The higher wt% of Cu might be due to the Cu TEM grid.

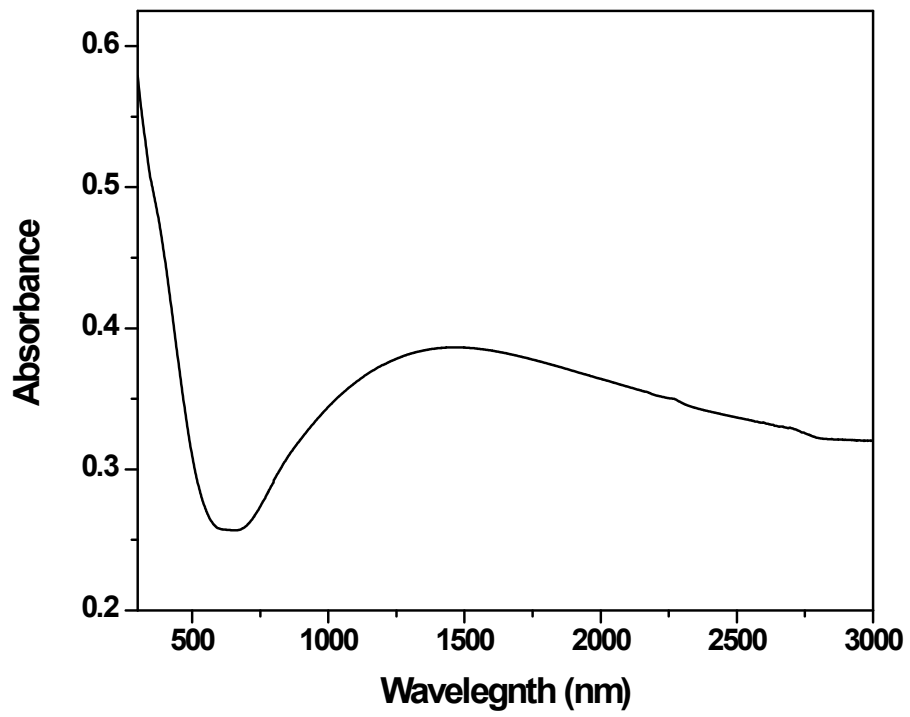


Figure S2. Absorbance spectra of prepared CuS/Pd thin films on glass.

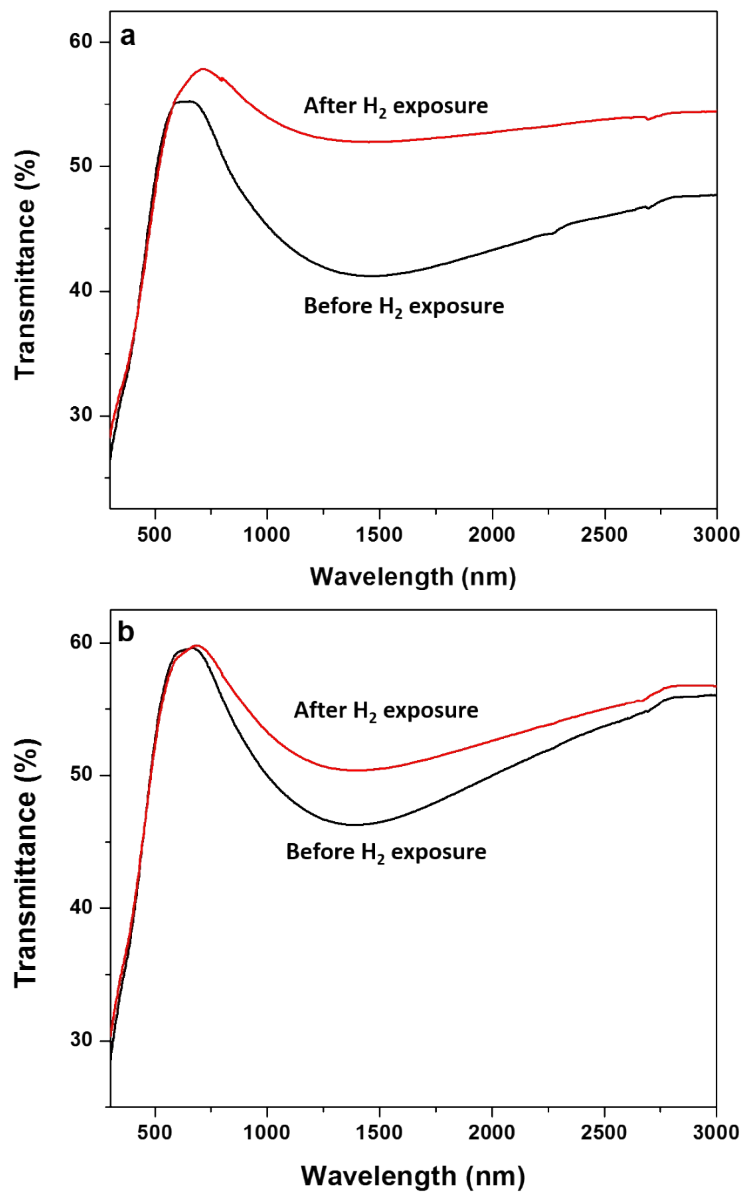


Figure S3. Transmittance spectra of CuS-Pd nanohybrid film on glass substrate before and after passing (a) 100 % and (b) 1% hydrogen gas.

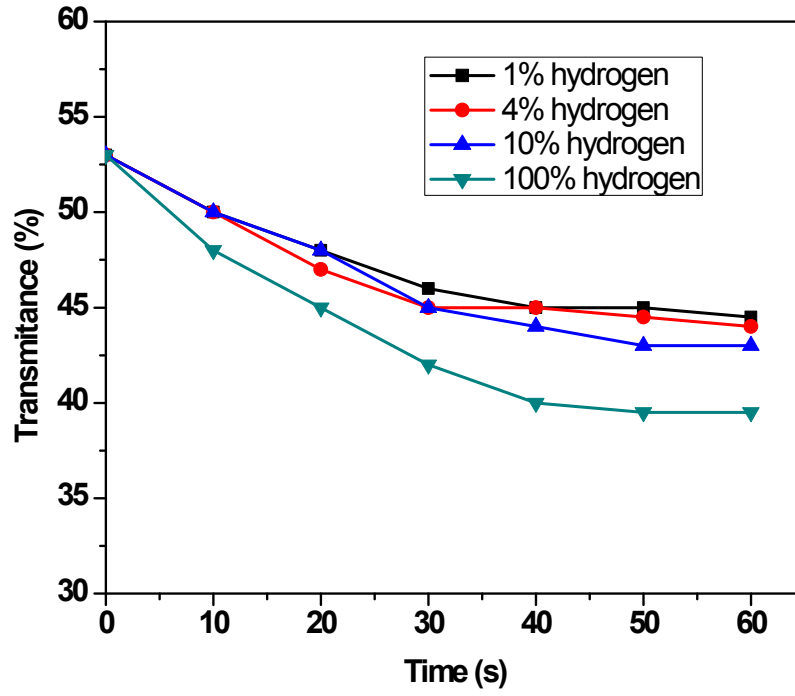


Figure S4. Plot of transmittance vs response time of CuS-Pd thin films at different hydrogen concentrations at 1475 nm wavelength.

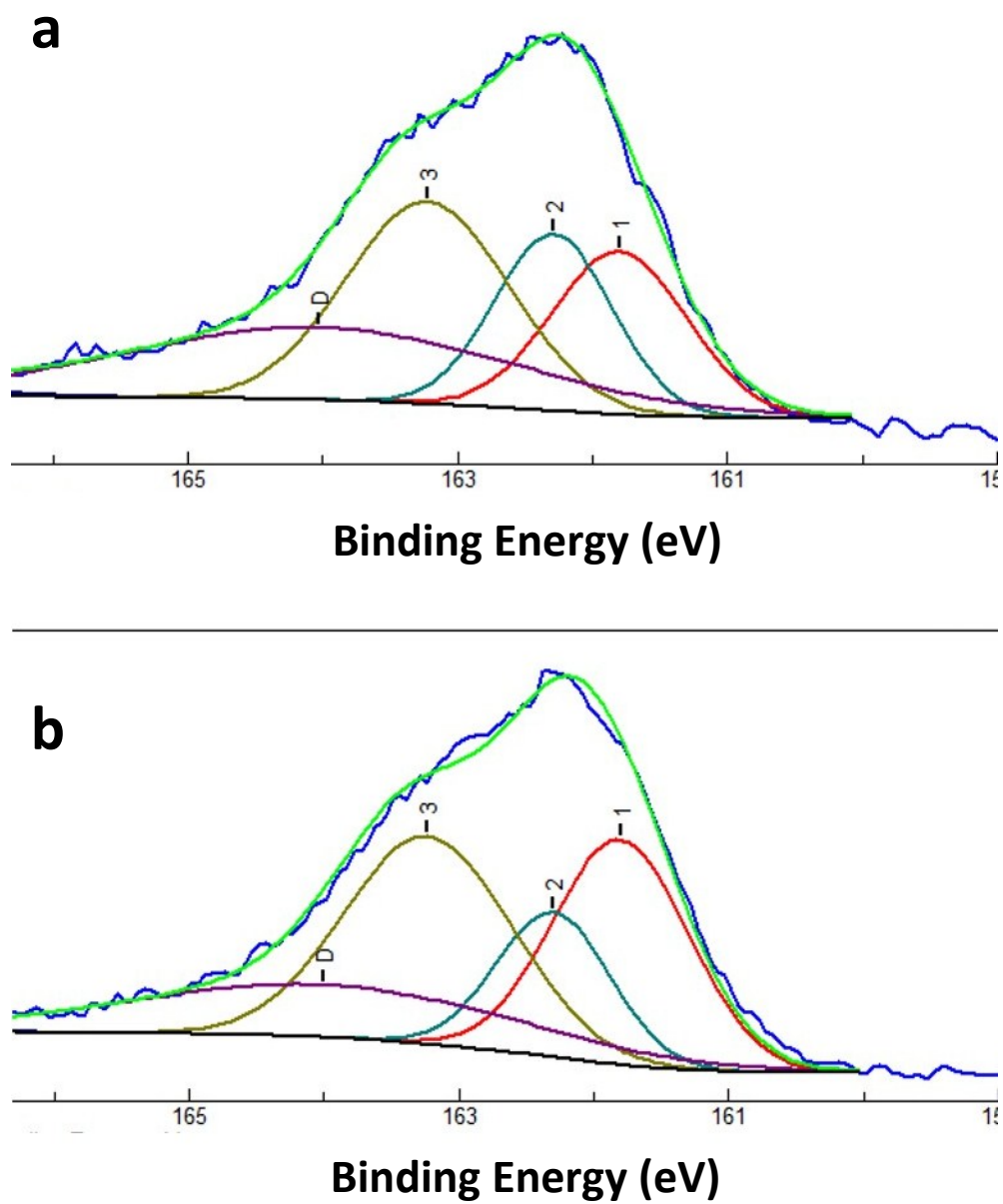


Figure S5. Deconvolution of the S 2p XPS signal (a) before and (b) after hydrogen gas exposure. Peak 1 corresponds to sulfide moiety and peak 2 represents disulfide group.

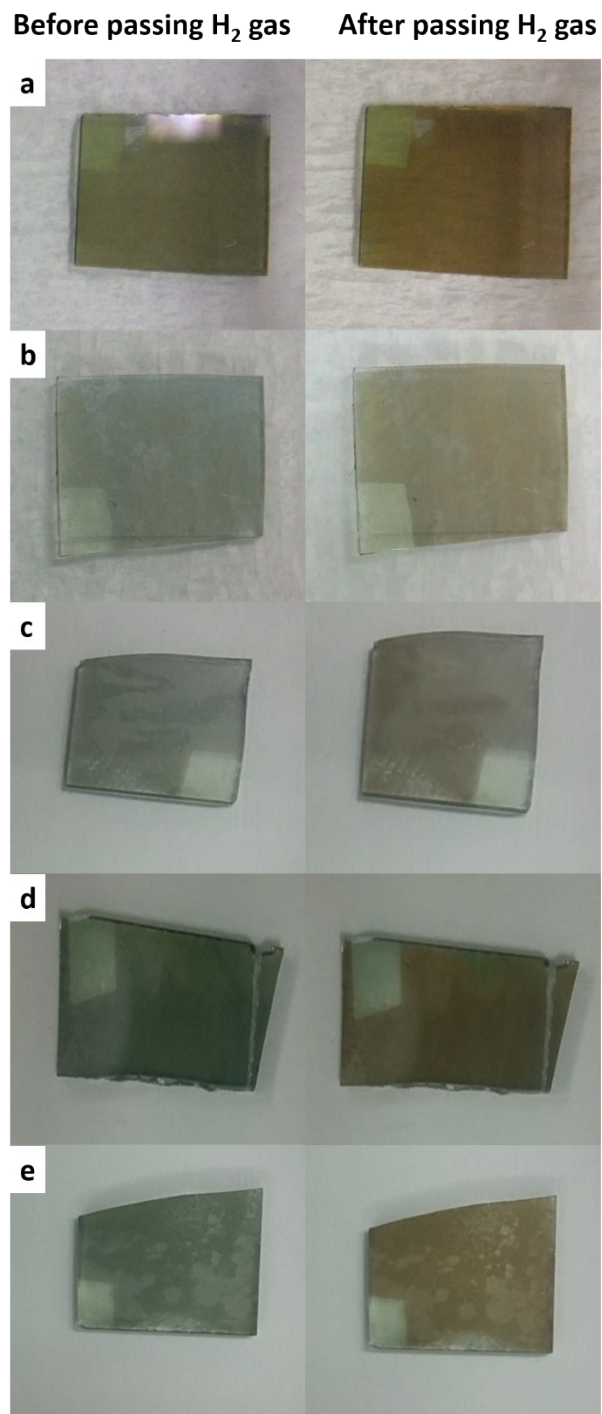


Figure S6. CuS-Pd nano hybrid films on glass tested for chemochromic effect after the fabrication of a) 1, b) 30, c) 60, d) 90 and 120 days.

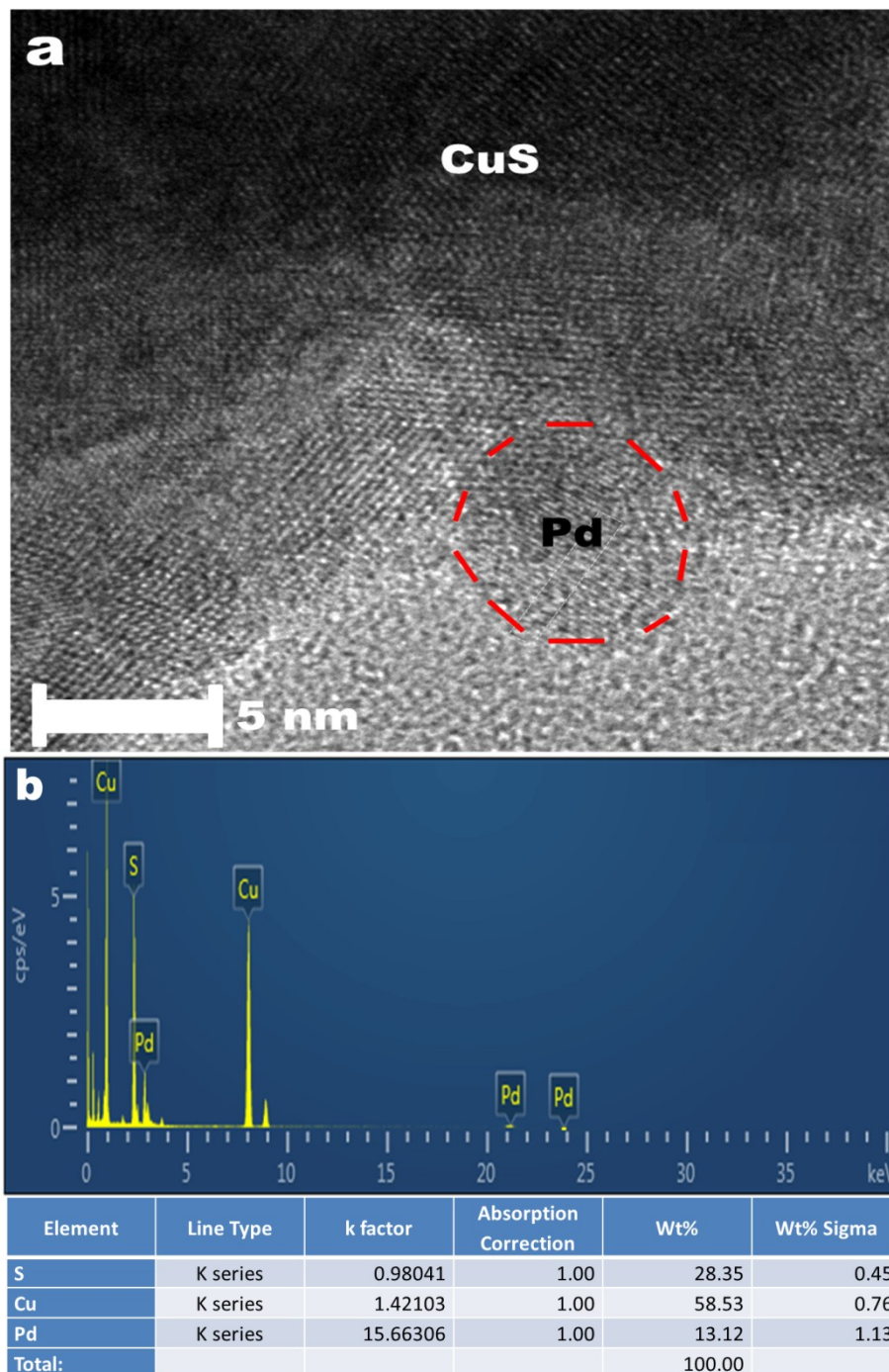


Figure S7. a)HR-TEM of CuS-Pd nanohybrid after hydrogen exposure and its corresponding b) EDS data.

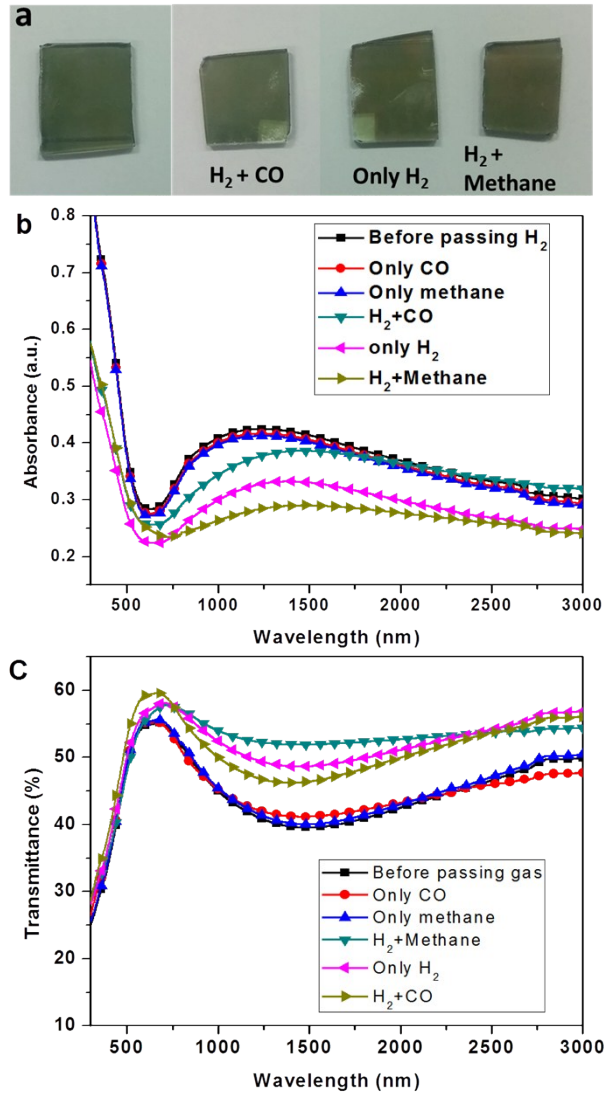


Figure S8. a) photographic images of CuS-Pd thin film hydrogen sensing effects in presence of CO and methane gas. b) and c) represent corresponding absorbance and transmittance properties respectively. In individual gas experiments 100% CO and methane gas is used. In mixtures 50% methane with 50% H₂ and 50% CO with 50% H₂ was used. The pressure inside the chamber was maintained at 456 Torr (from the vacuum background at 1 Torr) and the gas flow rate was 22.8 Torr/min (a total gas feed time to the final pressure was 20 min).