

# Highly-sensitive SnO<sub>2</sub> Nanofiber Chemiresistors with Low Optimal Operating Temperature: Synergistic Effect of Cu<sup>2+</sup>/Au Co-doping

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## Electronic Supplementary Information

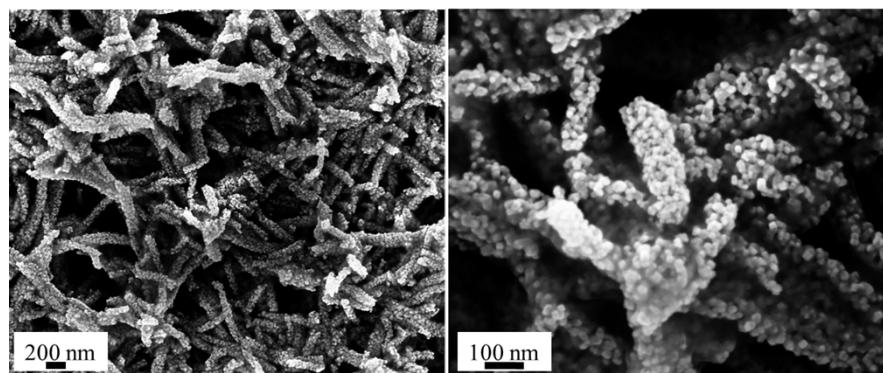
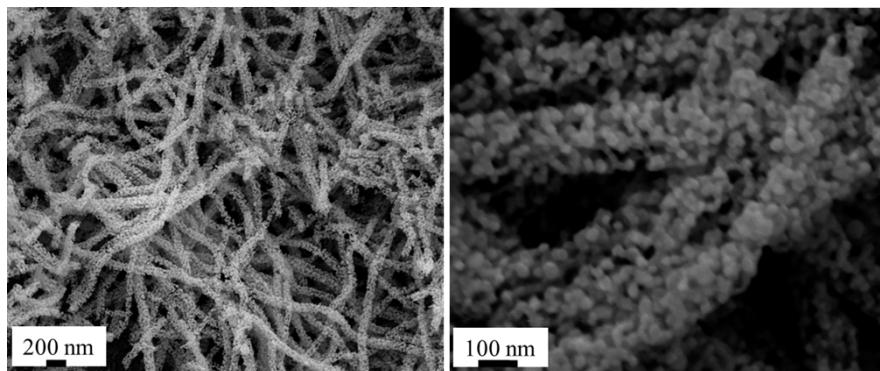
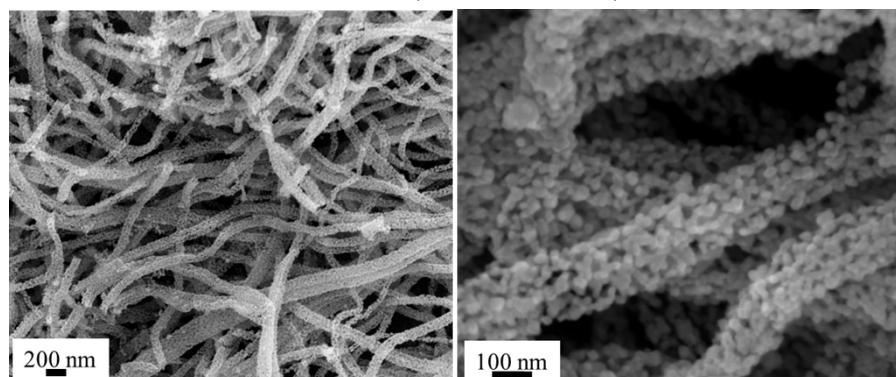


Fig. S1 SEM images of pure SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers with low and high magnifications.

CASNPs (1Cu/5Au/SnO<sub>2</sub>)



CASNPs (2Cu/5Au/SnO<sub>2</sub>)



CASNPs (3Cu/5Au/SnO<sub>2</sub>)

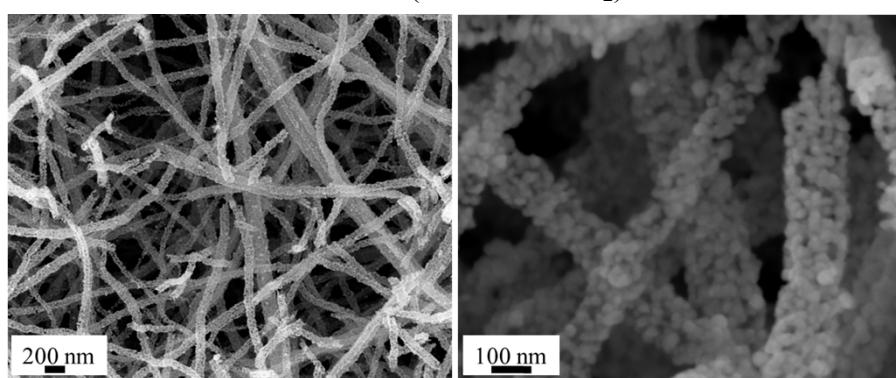


Fig. S2 SEM images of CASNPs with different Cu/Au/Sn ratios (3Cu/5Au/SnO<sub>2</sub> is referred to as Cu/Au/Sn ratio = 3:5:100 atom/atom in the nanofibers).

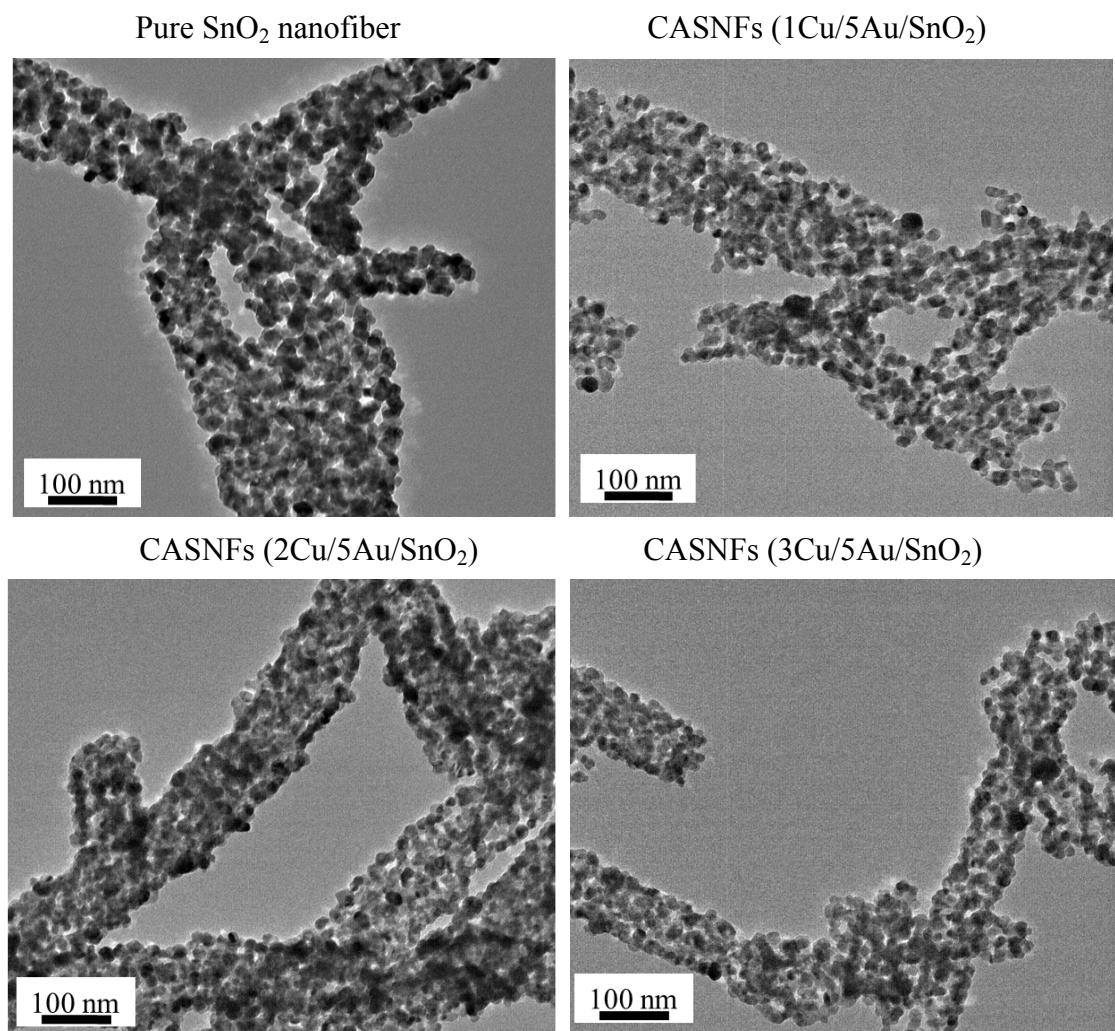


Fig. S3 TEM images of pure SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofiber and CASNFs with different Cu/Sn ratios (the Au/Sn ratio in all the sample was fixed at 5:100 atom/atom).

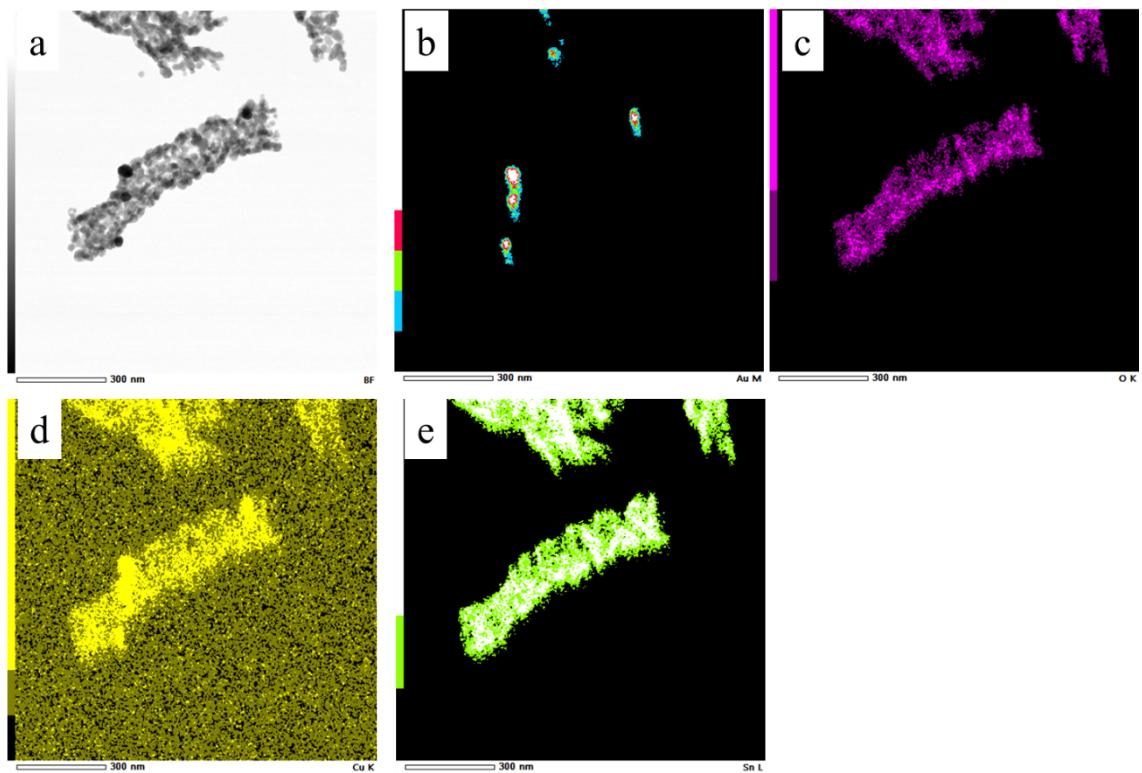


Fig. S4 (a) TEM image of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Au}$  co-doped  $\text{SnO}_2$  nanofiber ( $1\text{Cu}/5\text{Au}/\text{SnO}_2$ ), and (b)~(e) TEM EDS maps of the same area. The abundant navy/red, purple, yellow, and grass green dots indicate the locations of (b) Au, (c) O, (d) Cu, and (e) Sn, respectively. (Cu is found to distribute out of the nanofibers, due to the use of a Cu TEM grid.)

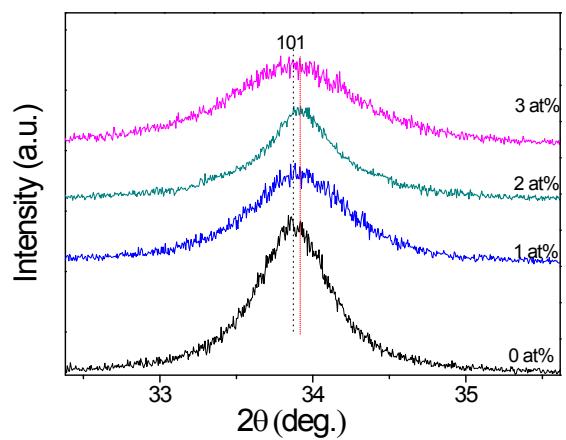


Fig. S5 High-resolution XRD to show the (101) peak of Cu-doped SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers (step length: 0.005/step).

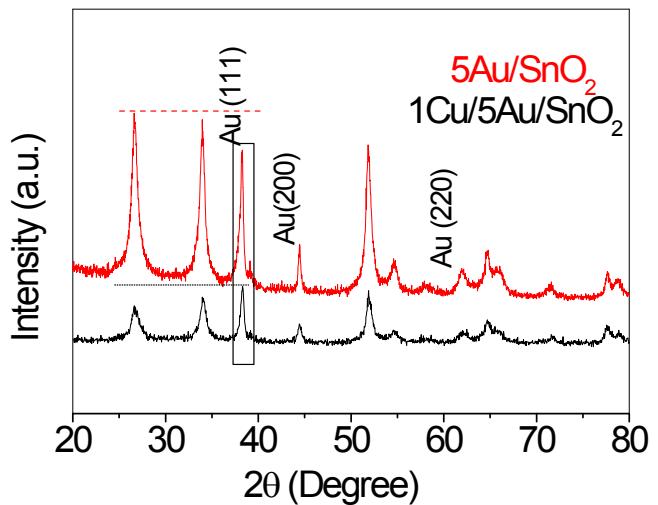


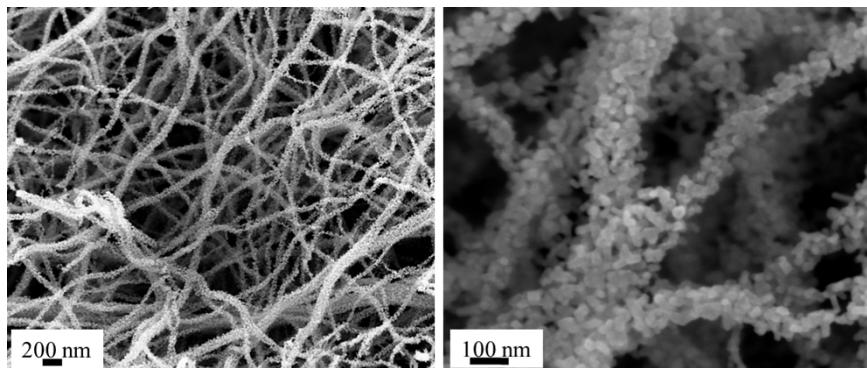
Fig. S6 XRD patterns of Cu<sup>2+</sup>-doped and Cu<sup>2+</sup>/Au co-doped SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers.

Table S1 Comparison between different MOCs against C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>\*

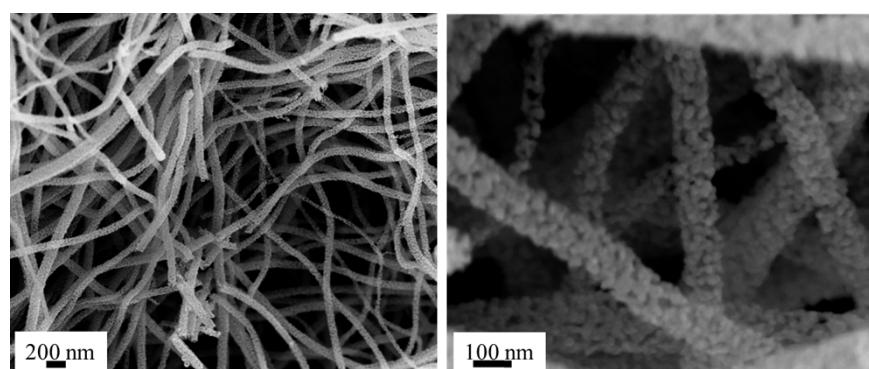
<i>MOCs</i>	<i>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> (ppm)</i>	<i>Operating Temperature (°C)</i>	<i>R<sub>a</sub>/R<sub>g</sub></i>	<i>t<sub>1</sub>/t<sub>2</sub> (s/s)</i>	<i>Ref</i>
Our experiment (1Cu/5Au/SnO <sub>2</sub> )	100	160	~10.8	5/13	
Pd-doped SnO <sub>2</sub>	100	350	~3.6	6/11	S1
Ni-doped ZnO	100	250	~2.7	7/10	S2
Pt/ZnO	1,000	300	~45	6/65	S3
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -doped SnO <sub>2</sub>	100	180	~8.3	8/14	S4
ZnFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1000	350	~12		S5
CuFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1000	250	~15	-	S5
CdFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1000	250	~31		S5
MgFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1000	250	~22		S5
Flame-spray-made SnO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	10,000	300	~6.3	34/14	S6
Nanoparticle-decorated ZnO microdisk	200	420	~52	15/19	S7
γ-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> powder	1,000	380	~15	35/41	S8

\*To give convective comparative data, we have made a suitable transformation to these data by defining S=Ra/Rg.

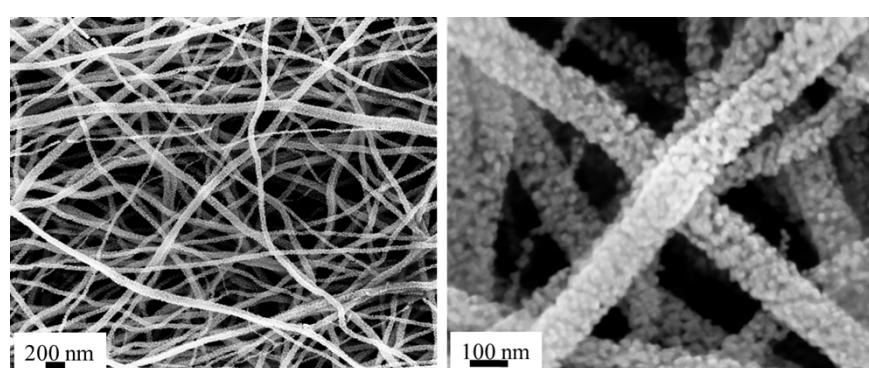
1Cu/SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers



2Cu/SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers



3Cu/SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers



5Au/SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers

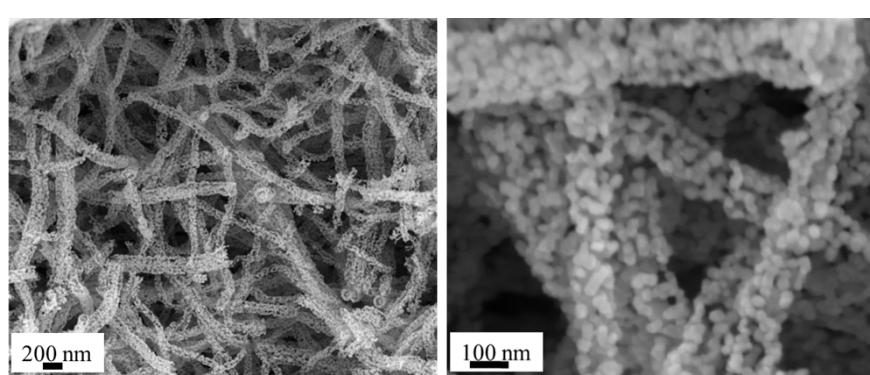


Fig. S7 SEM images of Cu<sup>2+</sup>- or Au-doped SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers.

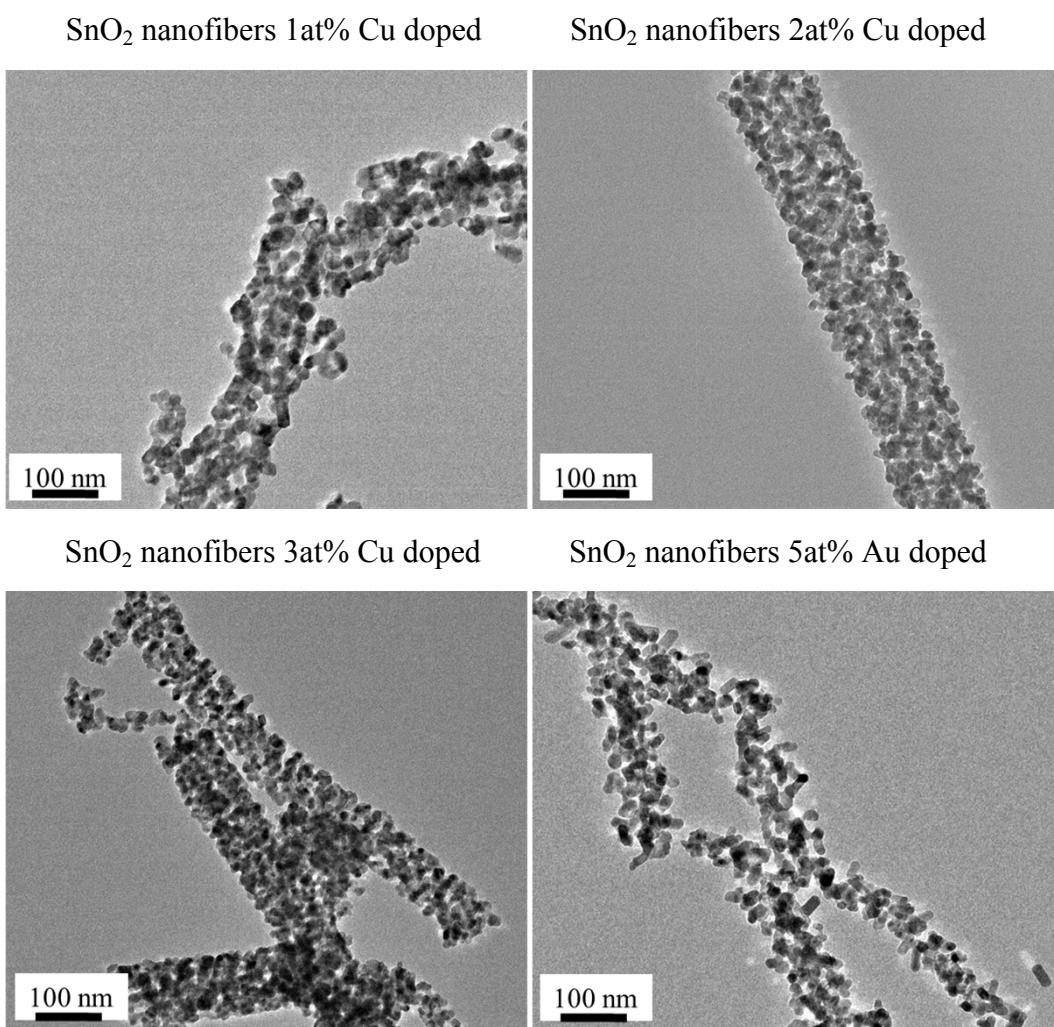


Fig. S8 TEM images of Cu<sup>2+</sup>- or Au-doped SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers.

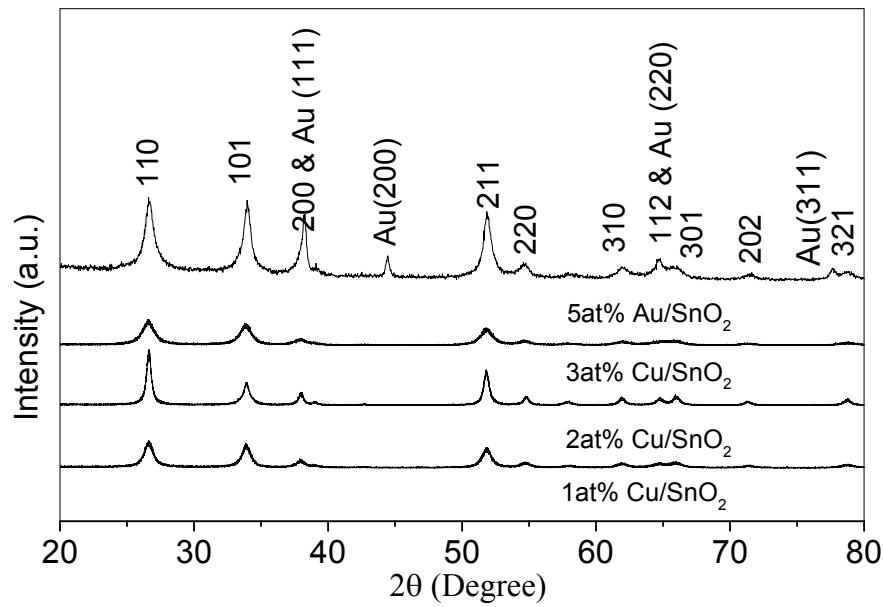
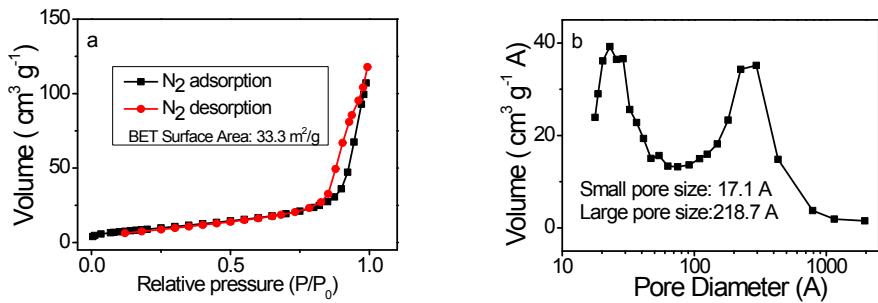
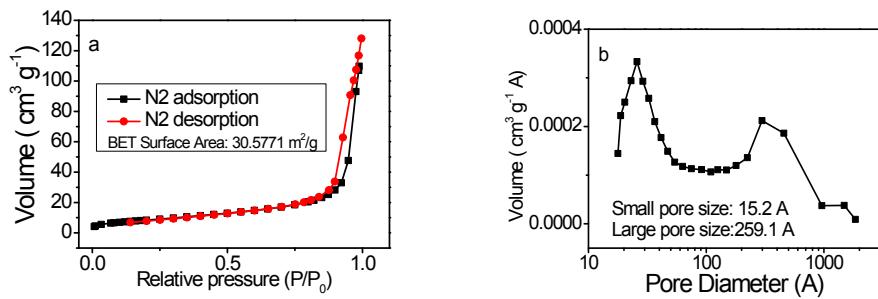


Fig. S9 XRD results of Cu<sup>2+</sup>- or Au-doped SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers.

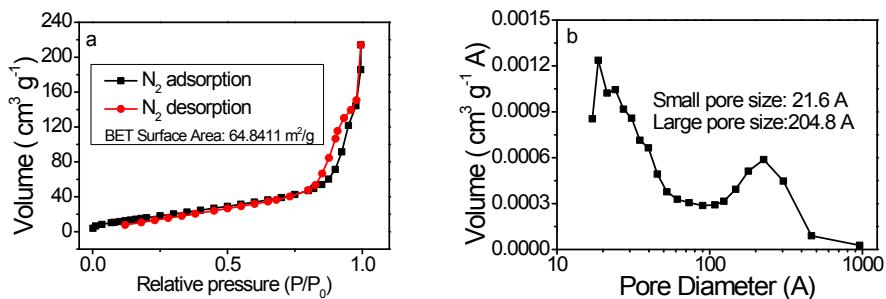
### Pure SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers



### 5Au/SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers



### 2Cu/SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers



### 1Cu/5Au/SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers

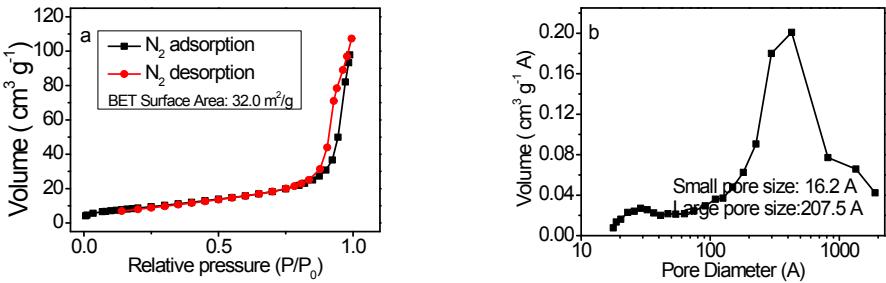


Fig. S10 Nitrogen adsorption – desorption isotherms and pore size distribution of nanofiber samples.

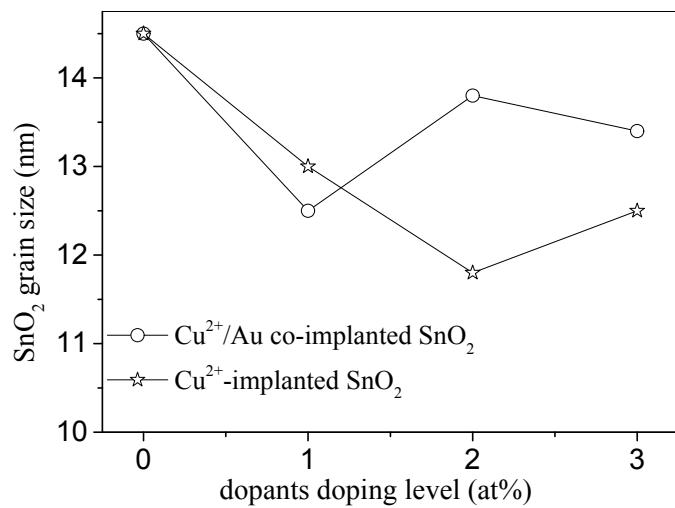


Fig. S11 Effect of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ -doping and  $\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Au}$  co-doping on the  $\text{SnO}_2$  grain size of nanofibers (calculated by  $D = K\lambda/\beta \cos\theta$ ).

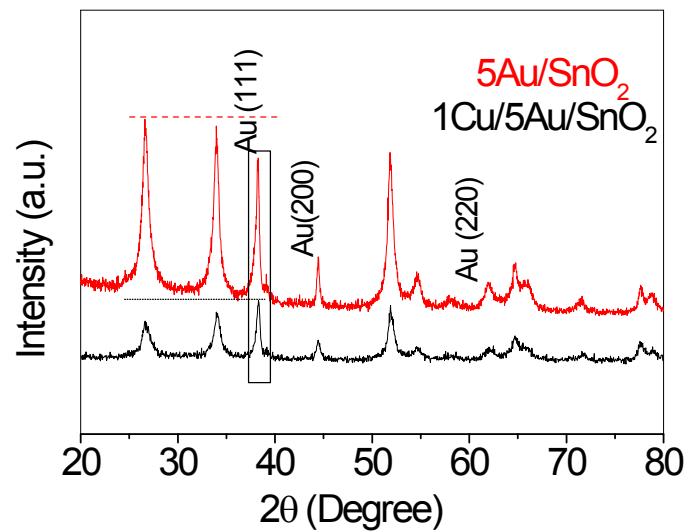


Fig. S12 Effect of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ -doping on Au (111) phase.

## References

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