

**Porous ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Hollow Spheres: Synthesis, Characterization, and Their Applications in Gas Sensors**

Xin Zhou<sup>a</sup>, Wei Fenga, Chen Wang<sup>a</sup>, Xiaolong Hu<sup>a</sup>, Xiaowei Li<sup>a</sup>, Peng Sun<sup>a\*</sup>, Kengo Shimano<sup>b</sup>, Noboru Yamazoe<sup>b</sup>, Geyu Lu<sup>a\*</sup>

*a State Key Laboratory on Integrated Optoelectronics, College of Electronic Science and Engineering, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, People's Republic of China.*

*b Department of Energy and Material Sciences, Faculty of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga-shi, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan.*

*\*Corresponding Authors: Tel: +86 431 85167808; Fax: +86 431 85167808 E-mail addresses: spmaster2008@163.com, luyg@jlu.edu.cn*

### **Synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles**

ZnO nanoparticles were synthesized by a facile precipitation route according to the literature with some modifications<sup>1</sup>. All of the reactants were analytical grade and directly used without any further purification. In a typical process, ZnSO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution (100mL, 1.5 mol L<sup>-1</sup>) was added dropwise into NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub> solution (200mL, 1.26mol L<sup>-1</sup>) at 40 °C. After aged for 1 h, the precipitate was dried and collected. Finally, the precipitate was annealed at 800°C under air atmosphere for 30 min (the same calcinations condition with ZnCo-glycolate precursor) to obtain ZnO nanoparticles.

### **Synthesis of ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles**

In order to get ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles, the as-obtained ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> composites were immersed in 2M NaOH aqueous solution and dispersed, and then the solution was maintained at room temperature for 30 min under ultrasonication. Finally, the products were centrifuged, dried and collected.

### **Preparation of ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles**

The as-obtained porous ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> hollow spheres were ball milled for 10 minutes to prepare ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles

### **Preparation of the mixture of ZnO and ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>**

The as-prepared ZnO and ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles were ball milled with a molar ratio of 1:1 to obtain the simple mixture of ZnO and ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

1 N. Han, X. F. Wu, L. Y. Chai, H. D. Liu, Y. F. Chen, *Sens. Actuators B*, 2010, 150, 230-238.

Low-magnification FESEM images of nanoparticles: (a) ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (b) ZnO, (c) ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

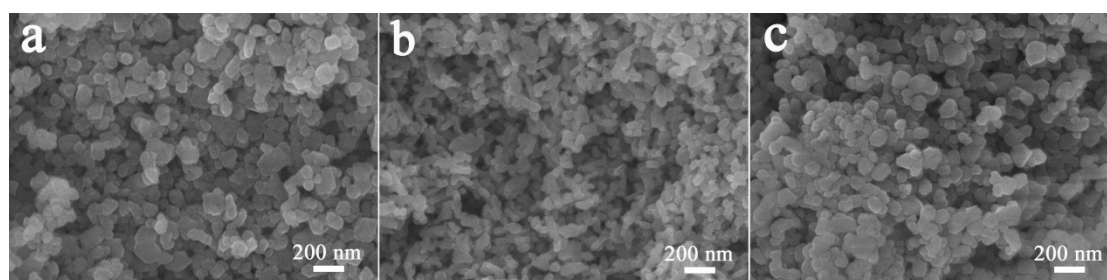


Fig. S1† Low-magnification FESEM images of nanoparticles: (a) ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, (b) ZnO, (c) ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

XRD pattern of the ZnO products.

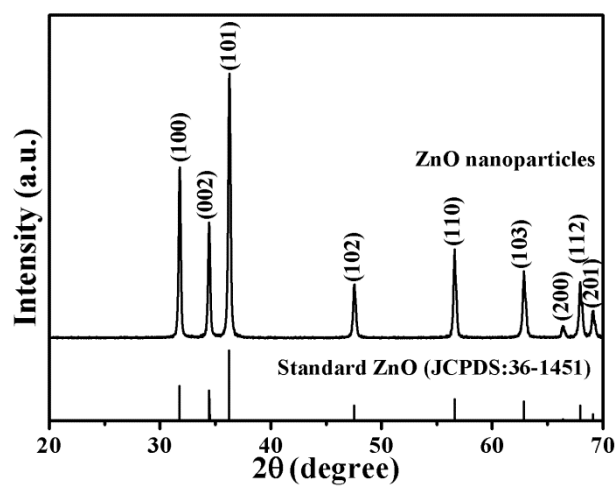


Fig. S2† XRD pattern of the ZnO products.

XRD pattern of the ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles

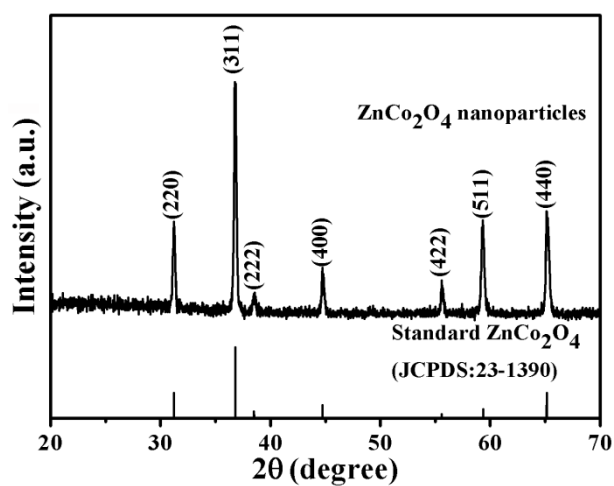


Fig. S3† XRD pattern of the ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles

XRD pattern of the ZnCo-glycolate precursor

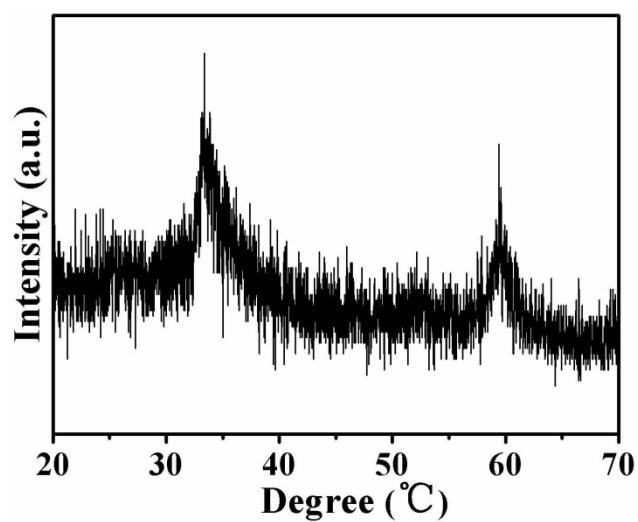


Fig. S4† XRD pattern of the ZnCo-glycolate precursor.

TEM images of the precursors obtained after solvothermal treatment for (a) 3h, (b) 6h, (c) 9h

and (d) 12h.

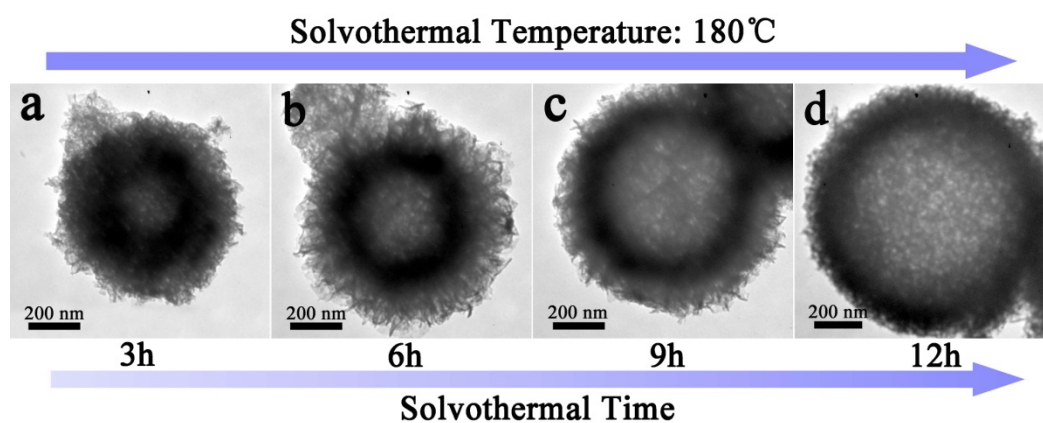


Fig. S5† TEM images of the precursors obtained after solvothermal treatment for (a) 3h, (b) 6h, (c) 9h and (d) 12h.

Displaying five periods of response-recovery curve

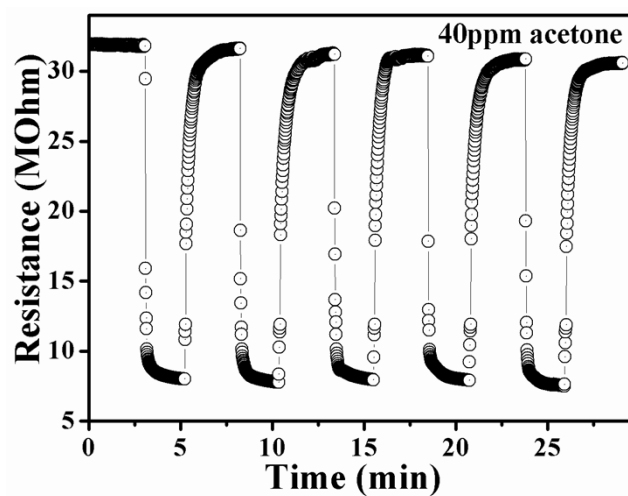


Fig. S6† Displaying five periods of response-recovery curve.

Pore-size distribution plot of ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> hollow spheres.

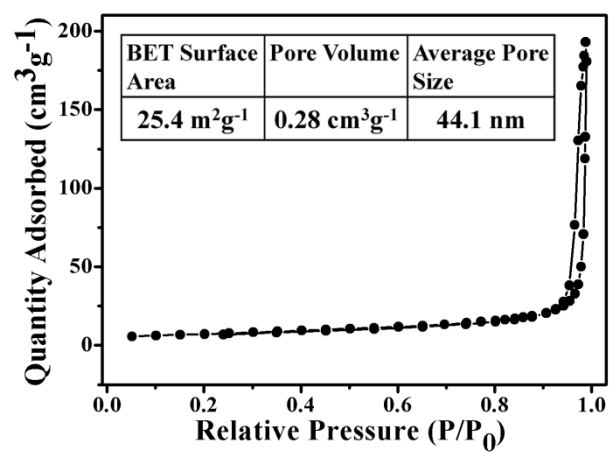


Fig. S7† Pore-size distribution plot of ZnO/ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> hollow spheres.