

## ***Supporting Information :***

### **Cu<sub>2</sub>O nanorods modified by reduced graphene oxide for NH<sub>3</sub> sensing at room temperature**

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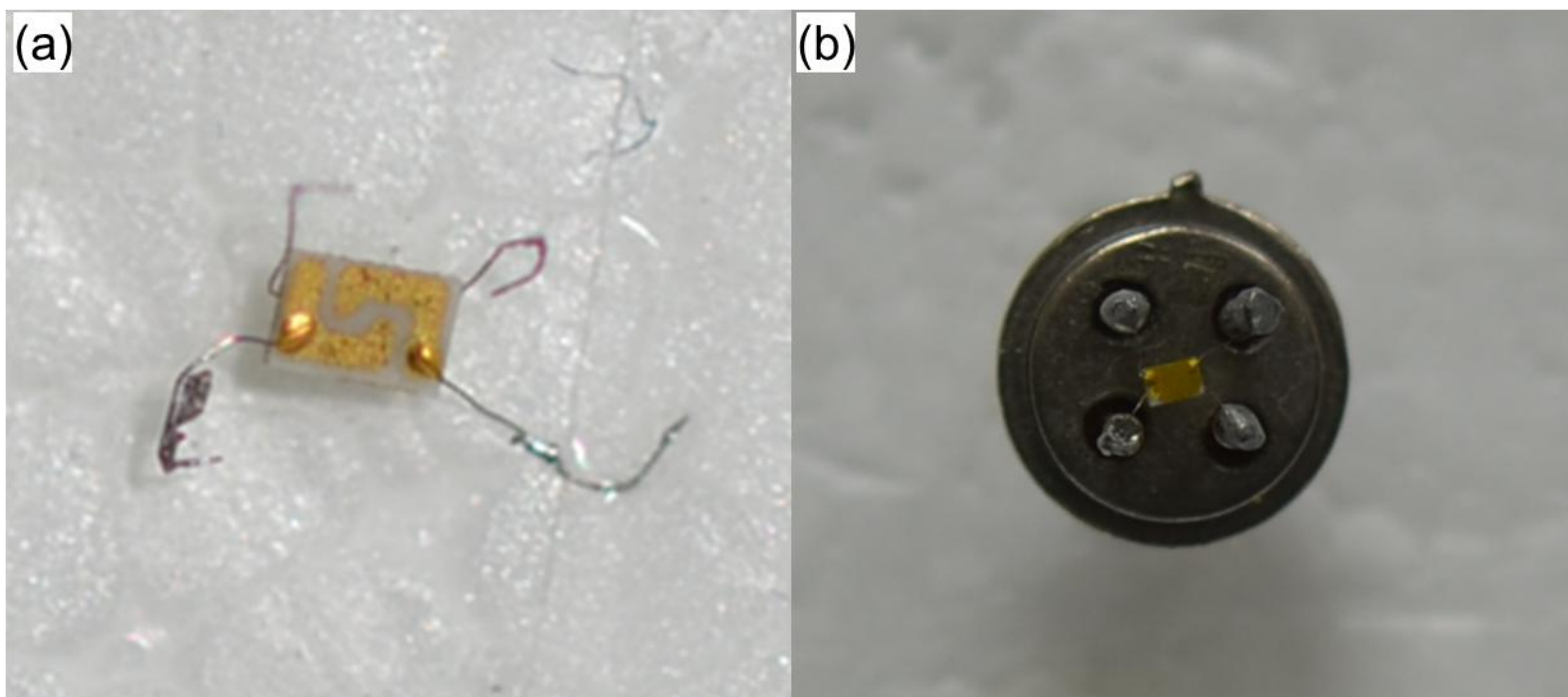
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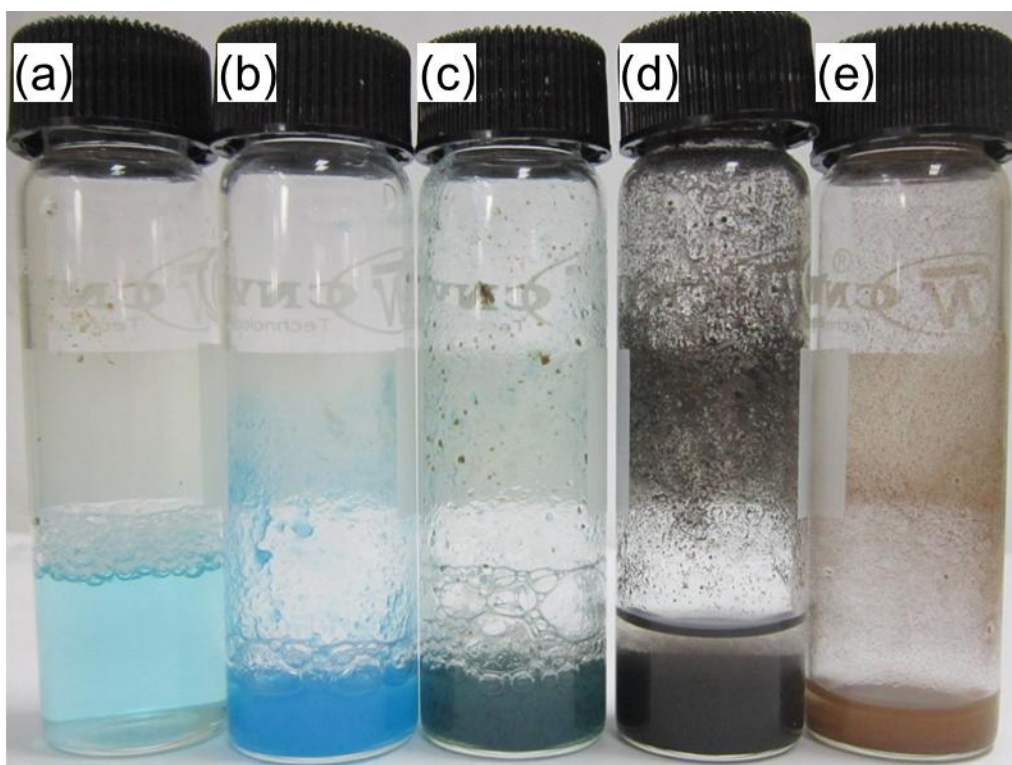
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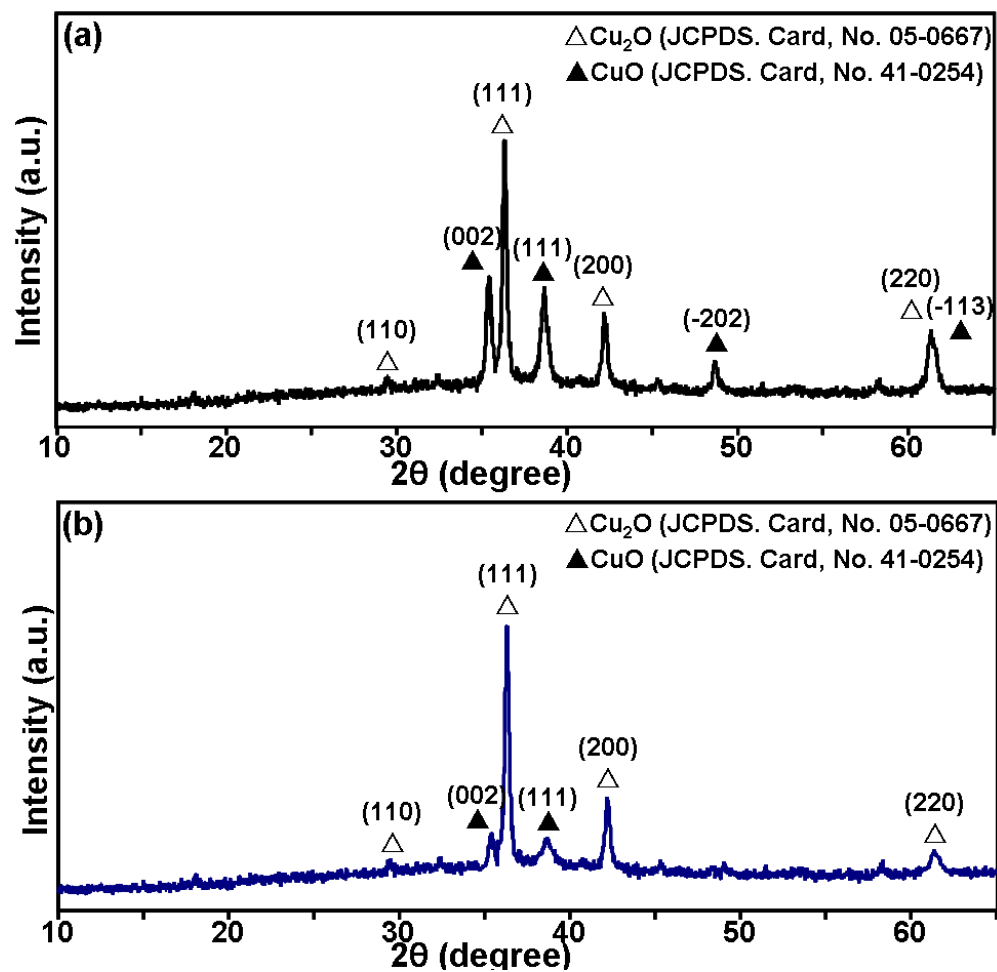
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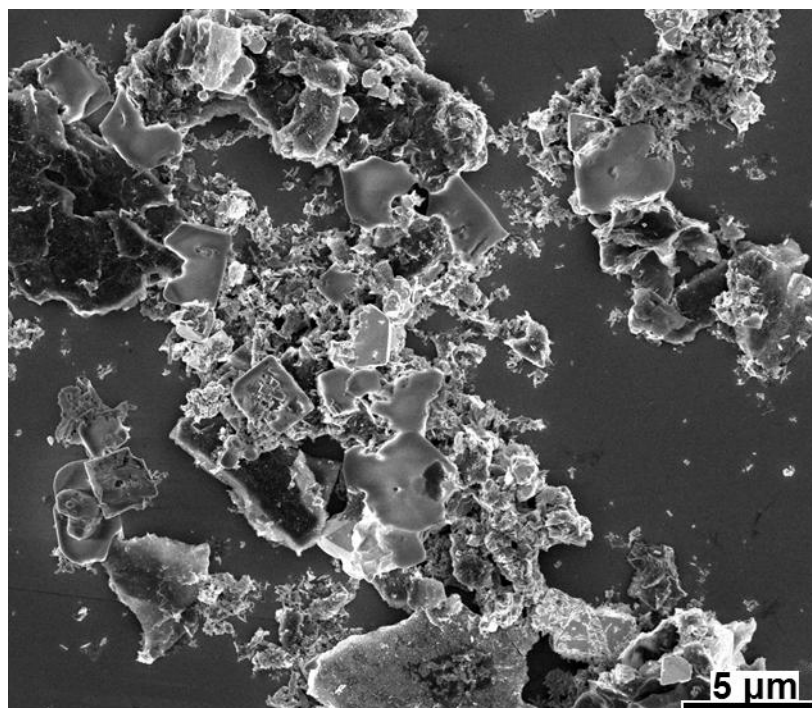
**Figure S1.** (a) Photograph of the blank sensor. (b) Photograph of the sensor coated with the sensing material.



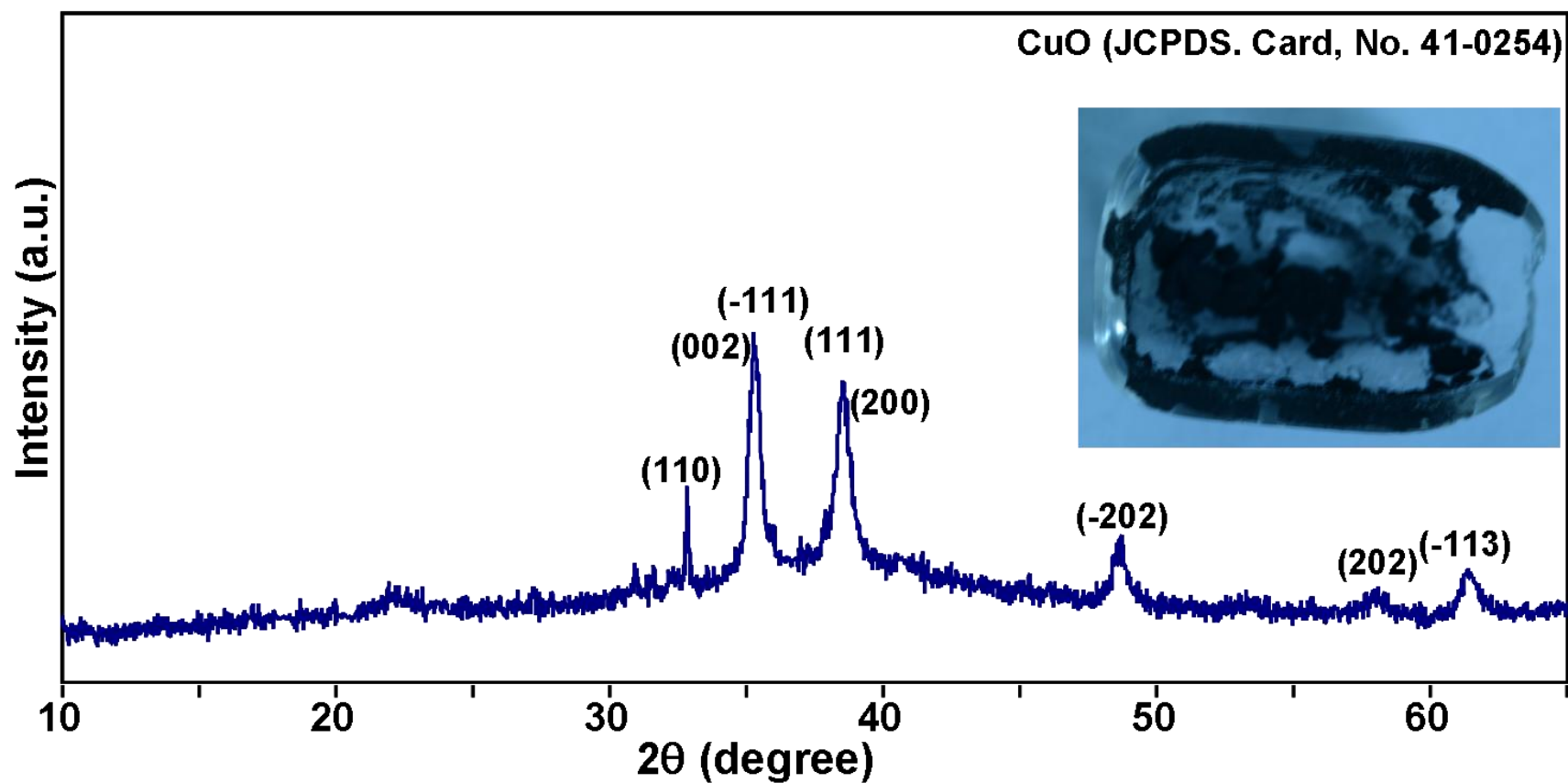
**Figure S2.** Optical images of the  $\text{CuCl}_2$  solution (a),  $\text{CuCl}_2$  solution after  $\text{NaOH}$  was added (b),  $\text{CuCl}_2$  and  $\text{NaOH}$  solution after  $\text{GO}$  was added (c),  $\text{CuO/rGO}$  composites after microwave-assisted hydrothermal reaction (d) and obtained  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O/RGO}$  composites after annealing (e).



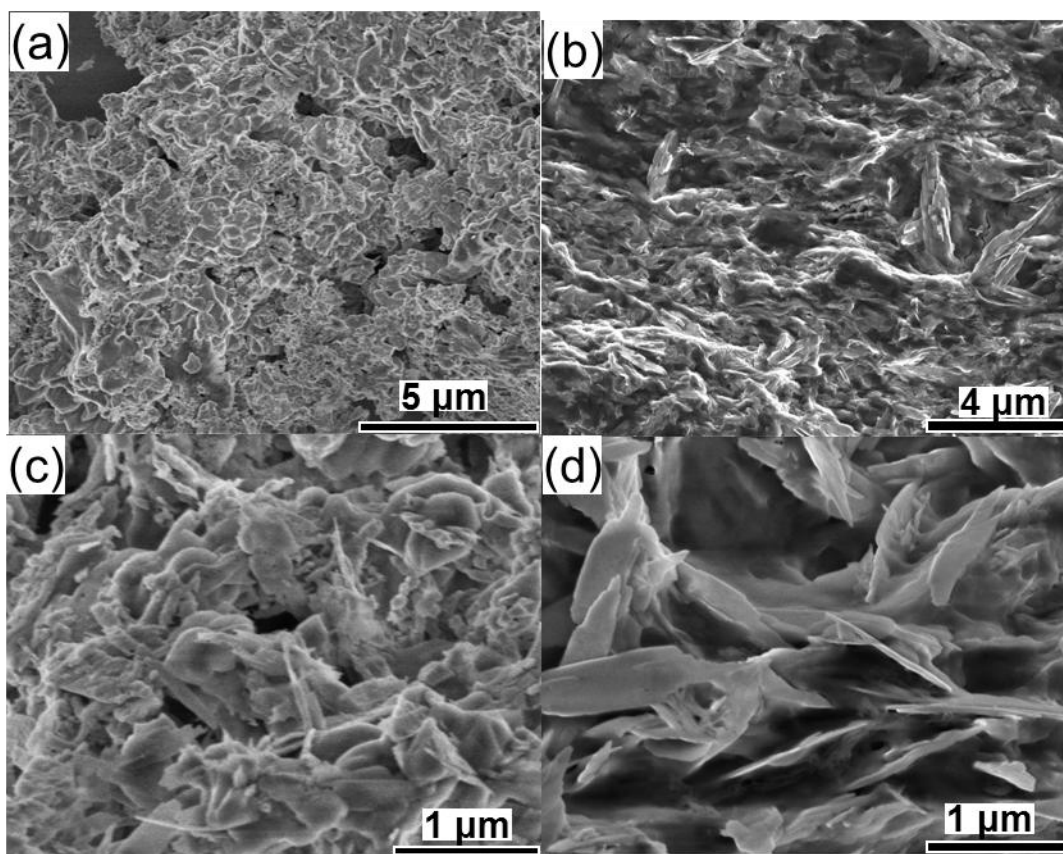
**Figure S3.** Typical XRD patterns of the products after annealing for 1 h (a) and 6 h (b) at 400 °C and under a continuous  $N_2$  flow of 100 sccm. According to the relative ratio of the diffraction intensity ( $I_{Cu_2O(111)} / (I_{CuO(111)} + I_{Cu_2O(111)})$ ), the reduction degrees of  $CuO$  were estimated as 70% and 91% (wt%) for (a) and (b), separately.



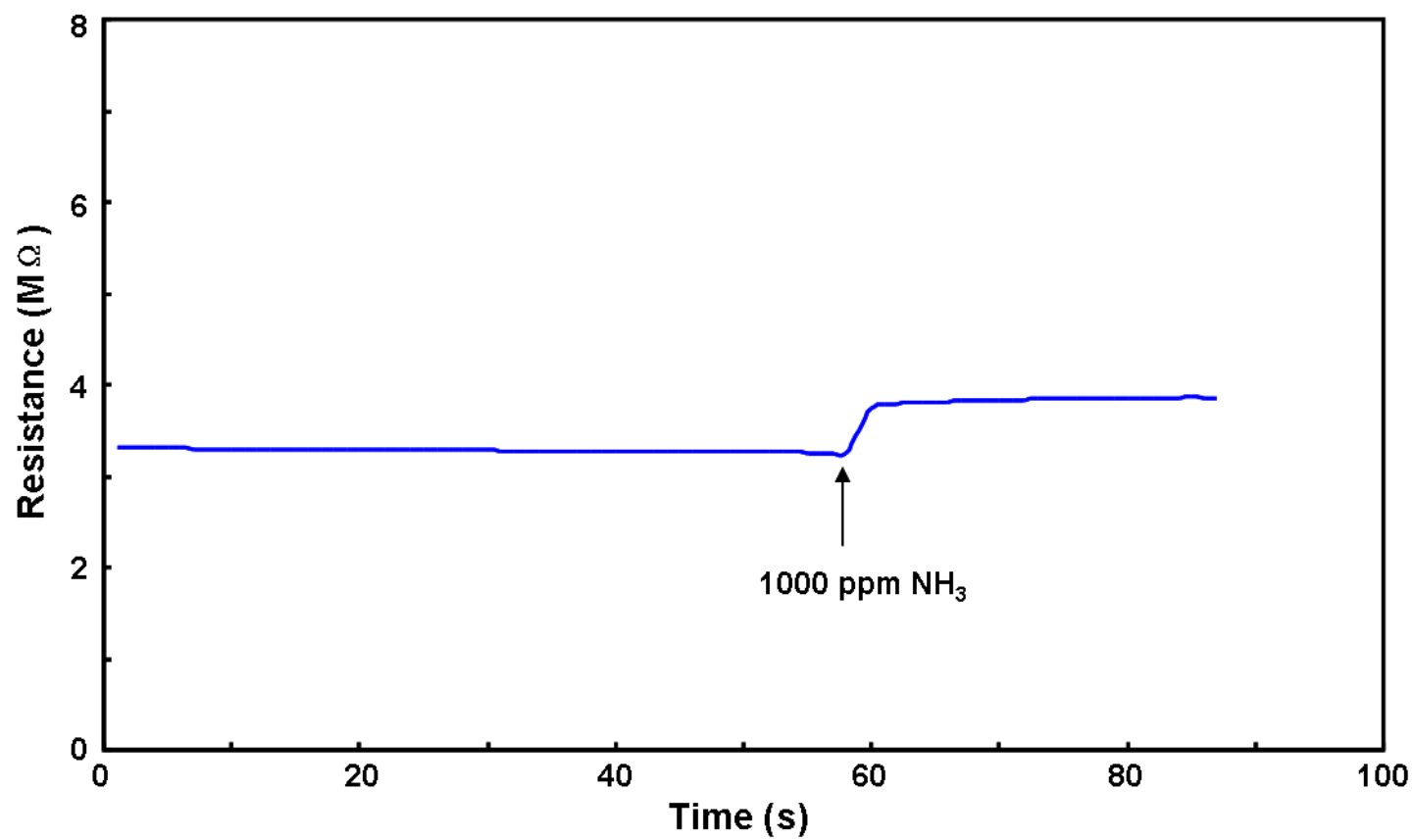
**Figure S4.** SEM images of the CuO/rGO composites after microwave-assisted hydrothermal reaction without the addition of CTAB.



**Figure S5.** Typical XRD patterns of the products after microwave-assisted hydrothermal reaction and the annealing process without the addition of CTAB. Inset: optical image of the products after microwave-assisted hydrothermal reaction and the annealing process without the addition of CTAB.



**Figure S6.** SEM images of the CuO/rGO composites after microwave-assisted hydrothermal reaction when the  $\text{CuCl}_2$  concentration decreased to 0.02 mol/L (a and c) and the following products after annealing (b and d).



**Figure S7.** Dynamic response resistances of pure  $Cu_2O$  to 1000 ppm  $NH_3$  at 270 °C