

**Supplementary information:**

**High temperature operation of electrochemically-gated SnO<sub>2</sub> nanowire field-effect transistors**

Babak Nasr<sup>a,b</sup>, Zhirong Zhao-Karger<sup>a</sup>, Di Wang<sup>a</sup>, Robert Kruk<sup>a</sup>, Horst Hahn<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Subho Dasgupta<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Institute for Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), D-76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany, Fax: +49 721-608-26368 Tel: +49 721-608-23109 Email:

[subho.dasgupta@kit.edu](mailto:subho.dasgupta@kit.edu)

<sup>b</sup>KIT-TUD Joint Research Laboratory Nanomaterials, Technische Universität Darmstadt (TUD), Institute of Materials Science, Petersenstr. 32, D-64287 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>c</sup>Center for Functional Nanostructures (CFN), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Wolfgang-Gaede-Str. 1a, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany

Contents:

- (A) High resolution transmission electron micrograph (HRTEM) and its fourier transform (FFT) showing the crystallographic growth direction of SnO<sub>2</sub> nanowires
- (B) Scanning electron microscopy (prior to electrolyte printing) and high resolution optical image (after electrolyte printing) showing top view of a typical electrochemically-gated nanowire channel device, and a complete set of nanowire devices, respectively
- (C) Complete dataset of temperature dependent transfer curves measured for single SnO<sub>2</sub> nanowire EG FETs

- (A) High resolution transmission electron micrograph (HRTEM) and its fourier transform (FFT) showing the crystallographic growth direction of SnO<sub>2</sub> nanowires

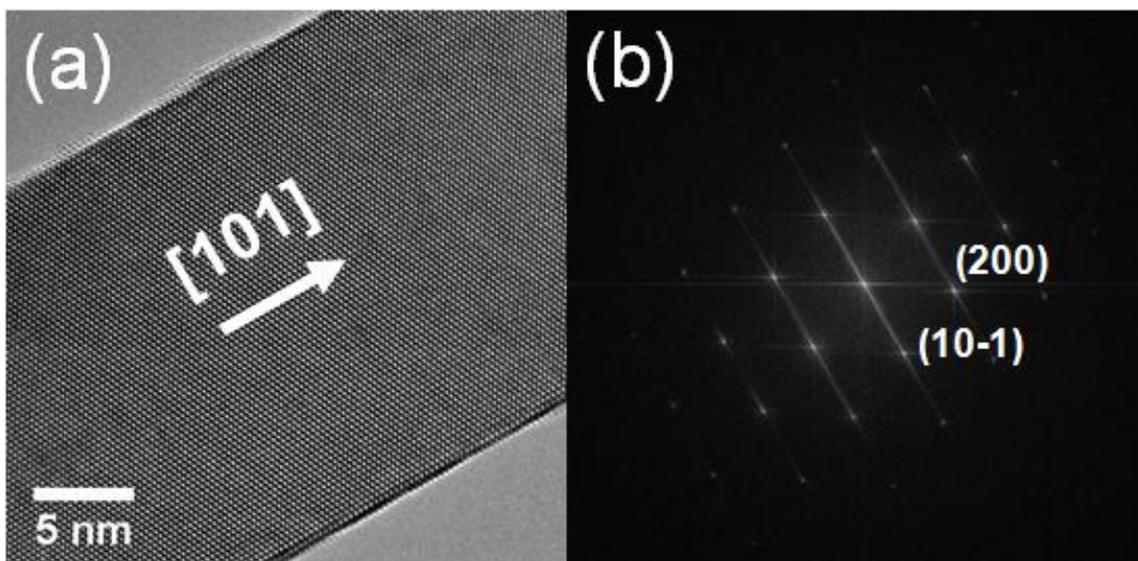


Figure S1 (a) High resolution TEM of a single SnO<sub>2</sub> nanowire (b) FFT of the HRTEM image which is shown in the left, in Figure S1(a).

- (B) Scanning electron microscopy (prior to electrolyte printing) and high resolution optical image (after electrolyte printing) showing top view of a typical electrochemically-gated nanowire channel device, and a complete set of nanowire devices, respectively

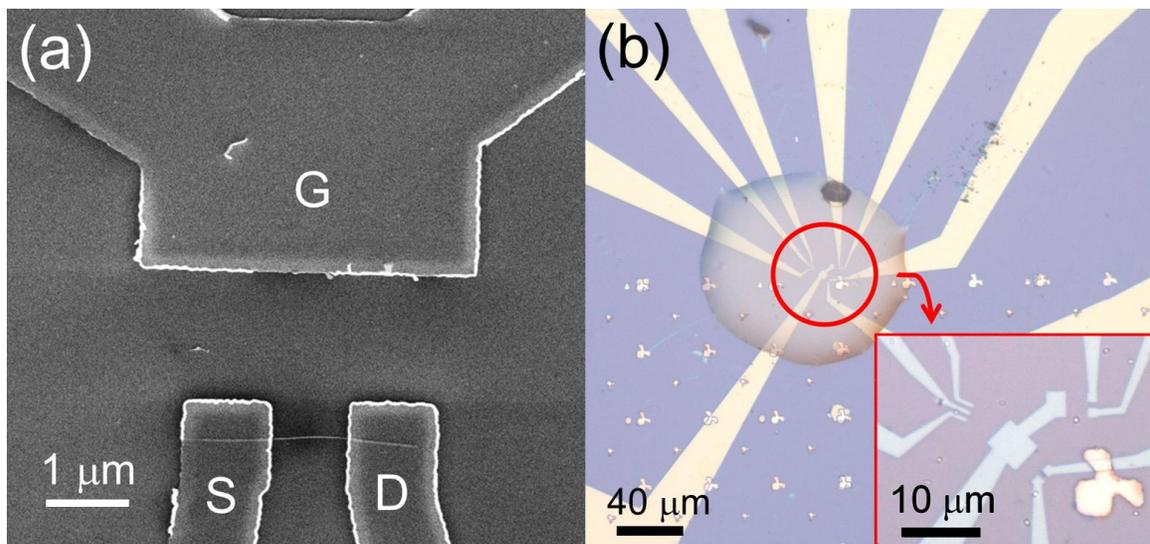


Fig. S2(a) SEM image showing top view of a typical nanowire channel electrochemically-gated device with a single nanowire bridging the source and drain electrode; (b) High resolution optical image of a set of nanowire devices after printing of the composite solid polymer electrolyte.

(C) Complete dataset of temperature dependent transfer curves measured for single SnO<sub>2</sub> nanowire EG FETs

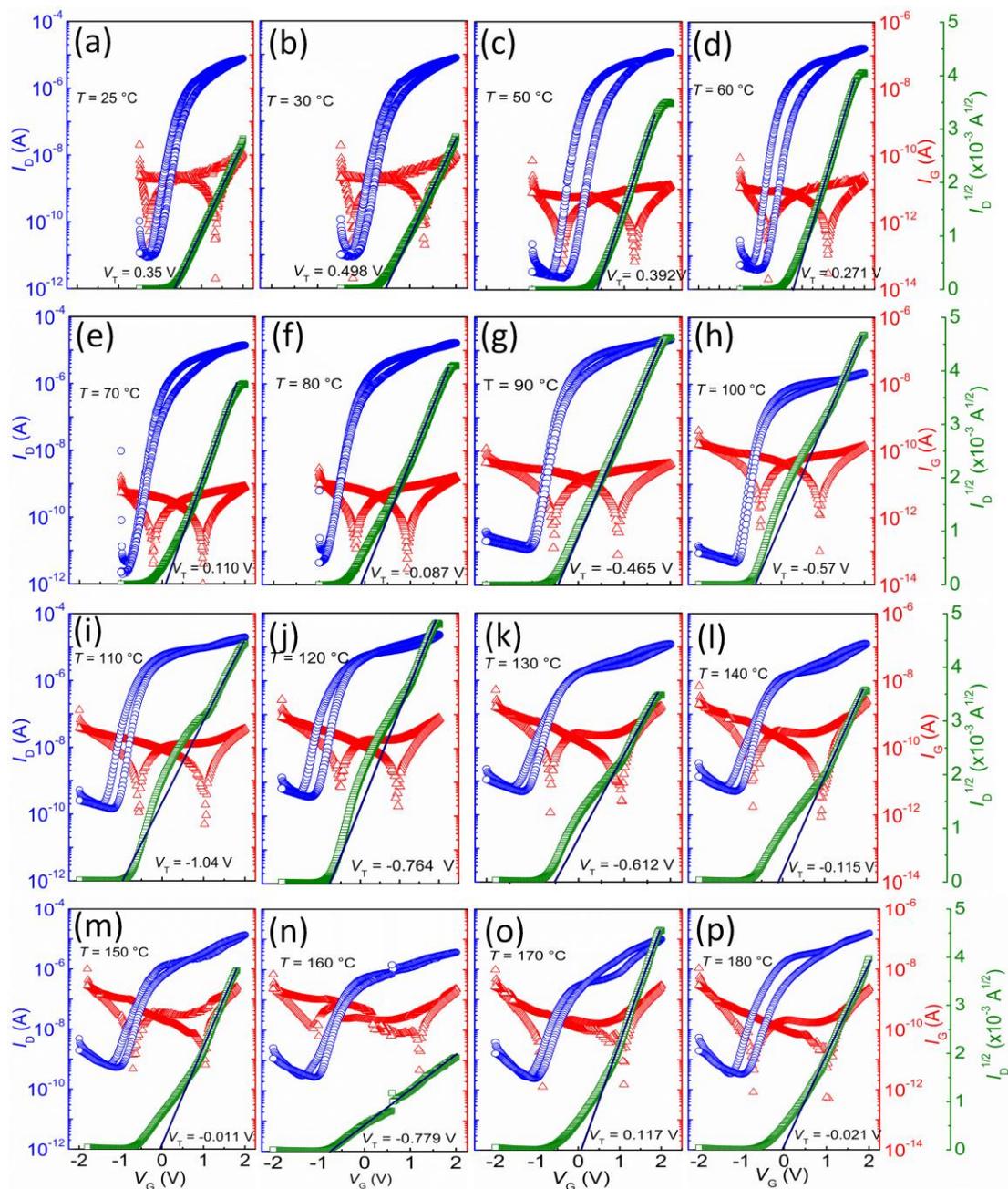


Figure S3(a) Transfer characteristics of a single SnO<sub>2</sub> nanowire EG FET device, the applied drain voltage is  $V_D = 0.5$  V, the blue circles, the green squares and the red triangles represent the drain current, the square root of the drain current and the gate current, respectively. Figures (a-p) show the gradual change in the performance parameters ( $V_T$ ,  $I_G$ ,  $I_{On-sat}$  and  $On/Off$ ) of the device with the increase in operating temperatures from 25 °C to 180 °C at 10 °C steps.

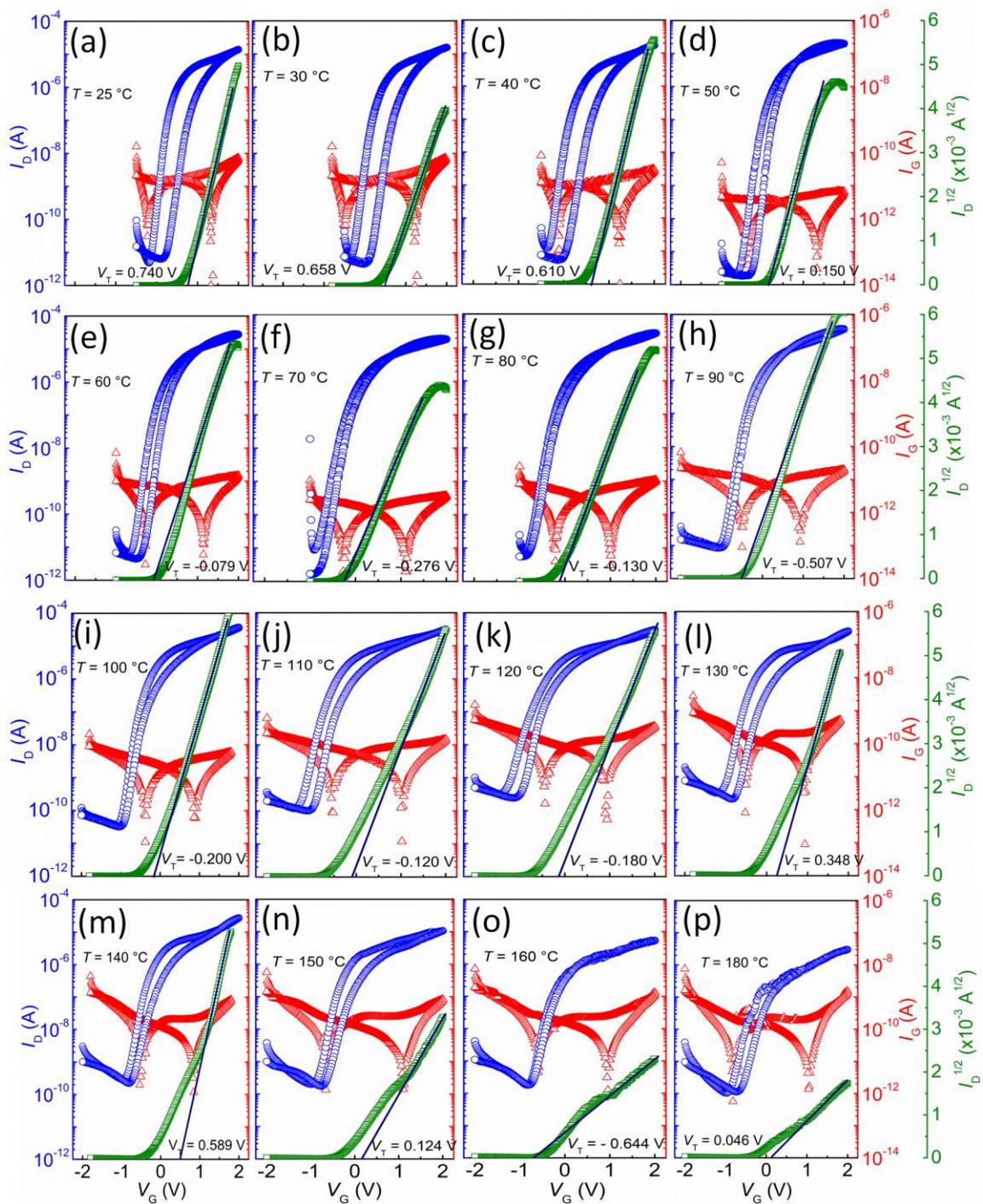


Figure S3(b) Similar temperature dependent transfer curves measured for another identical single  $\text{SnO}_2$  nanowire EG FET device showing reproducibility of the measured phenomena.