SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Development of an ammonia sensor based on silver nanoparticles in a poly-methacrylic acid matrix

C. Cannilla^a, G. Bonura^a, F. Frusteri^a, D. Spadaro^b, S. Trocino^c, and G. Neri^b

a CNR-ITAE, Institute of Advanced Technologies for Energy "Nicola Giordano", Via S. Lucia sopra Contesse 5, 98126, Messina, Italy. E-mail: catia.cannilla@itae.cnr.it; giuseppe.bonura@itae.cnr.it; francesco.frusteri@itae.cnr.it; Tel: +39 090 624297.

b Department of Electronic Engineering, Chemistry and Industrial Engineering, University of Messina, Contrada di Dio (S. Agata), 98166, Messina, Italy. E-mail: gneri@unime.it; dspadaro@unime.it Tel: +39 090 3977297.

c Department of Civil Engineering, Energy, Environment and Materials, University "Mediterranea" of Reggio Calabria, Via Graziella, Feo di Vito, 89124, Reggio Calabria, Italy. E-mail: stefano.trocino@unirc.it; Tel: +39 0965 875462.



Fig. S1. TEM image of Ag1PMA film showing isolated Ag nanoparticles in the PMA matrix. Inside is shown the SAED pattern of one of these particles.



Fig. S2. SEM image of Ag1PMA film at higher magnification showing details of dendritic Ag structures.



Fig. S3. SEM images of Ag2PMA film along with EDX measurements [A-B] and mapping analysis [C-D].



Fig. S4. Comparison of baseline resistance (in air) of fabricated sensors as a function of Ag loading at RT.



Fig. S5. I-V characteristics of Ag3PMA/MWCNTs films



Fig. S6. Comparison of sensor response towards 4000 ppm of NH3 as a function of Ag loading at RT and 50 °C.