

## Supporting Information

### Galvanic replacement reaction in perovskite oxide for superior chemiresistors

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# Supporting Information

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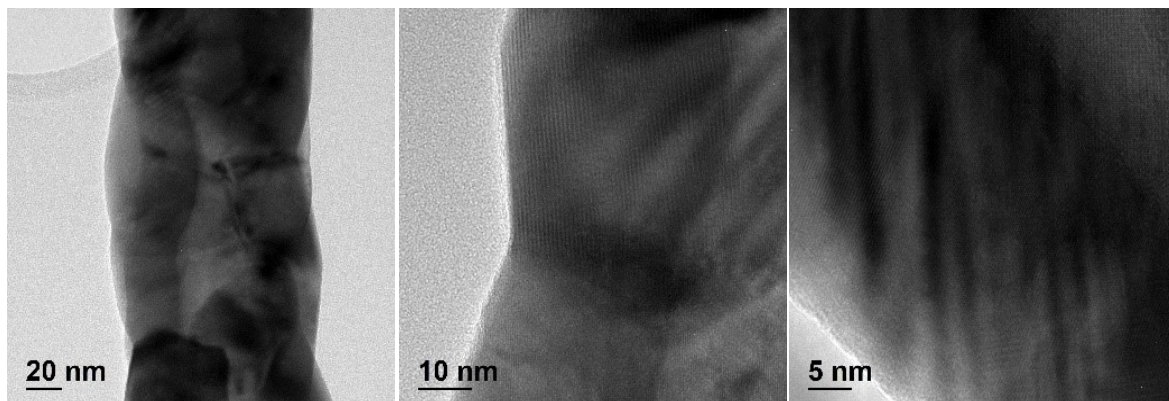
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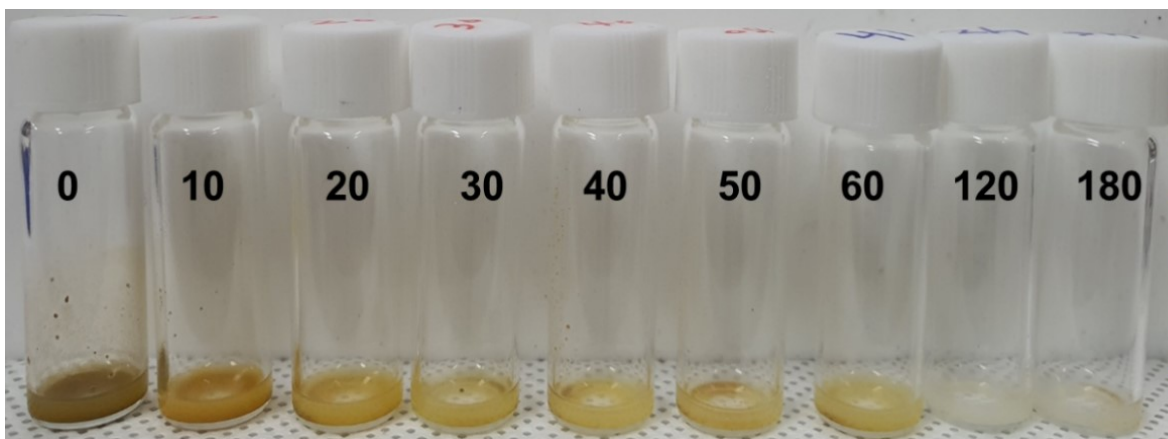
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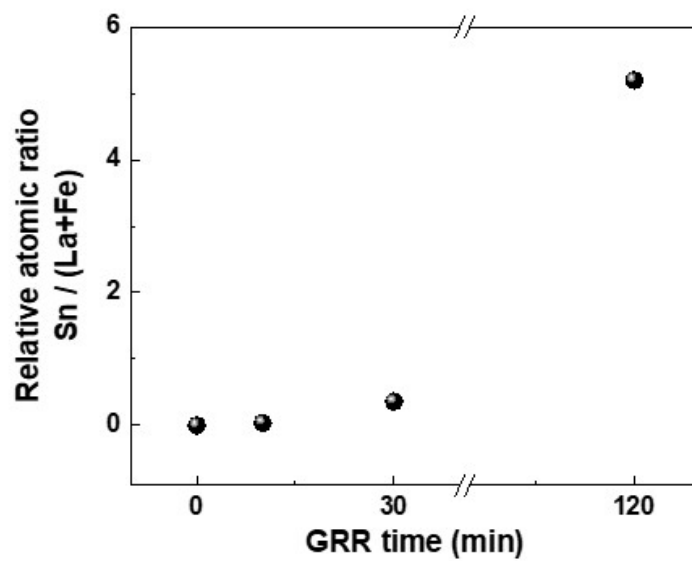
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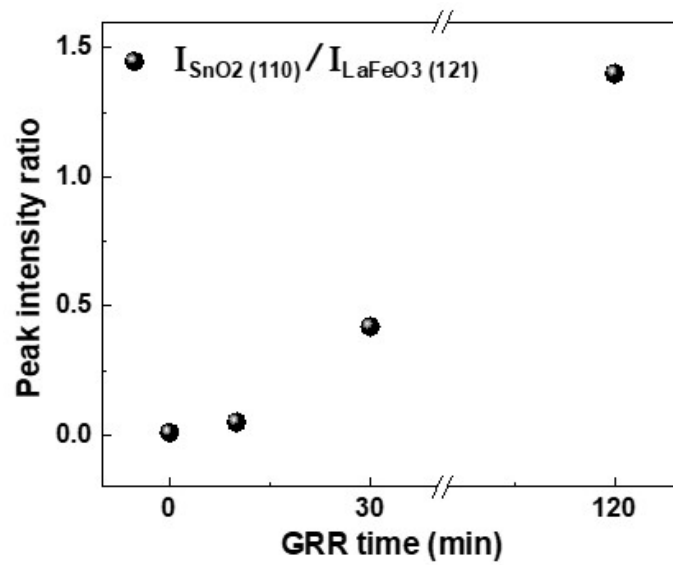
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**Figure S2.** Digital camera images of suspension for gas sensing materials (unit; min).



**Figure S3.** The relative atomic percent ratio of Sn to the sum of La and Fe as a function of GRR time (The values are determined by EDS mapping).



**Figure S4.** XRD patterns and relative peak intensities ratio of SnO<sub>2</sub> (110) to LaFeO<sub>3</sub> (121).

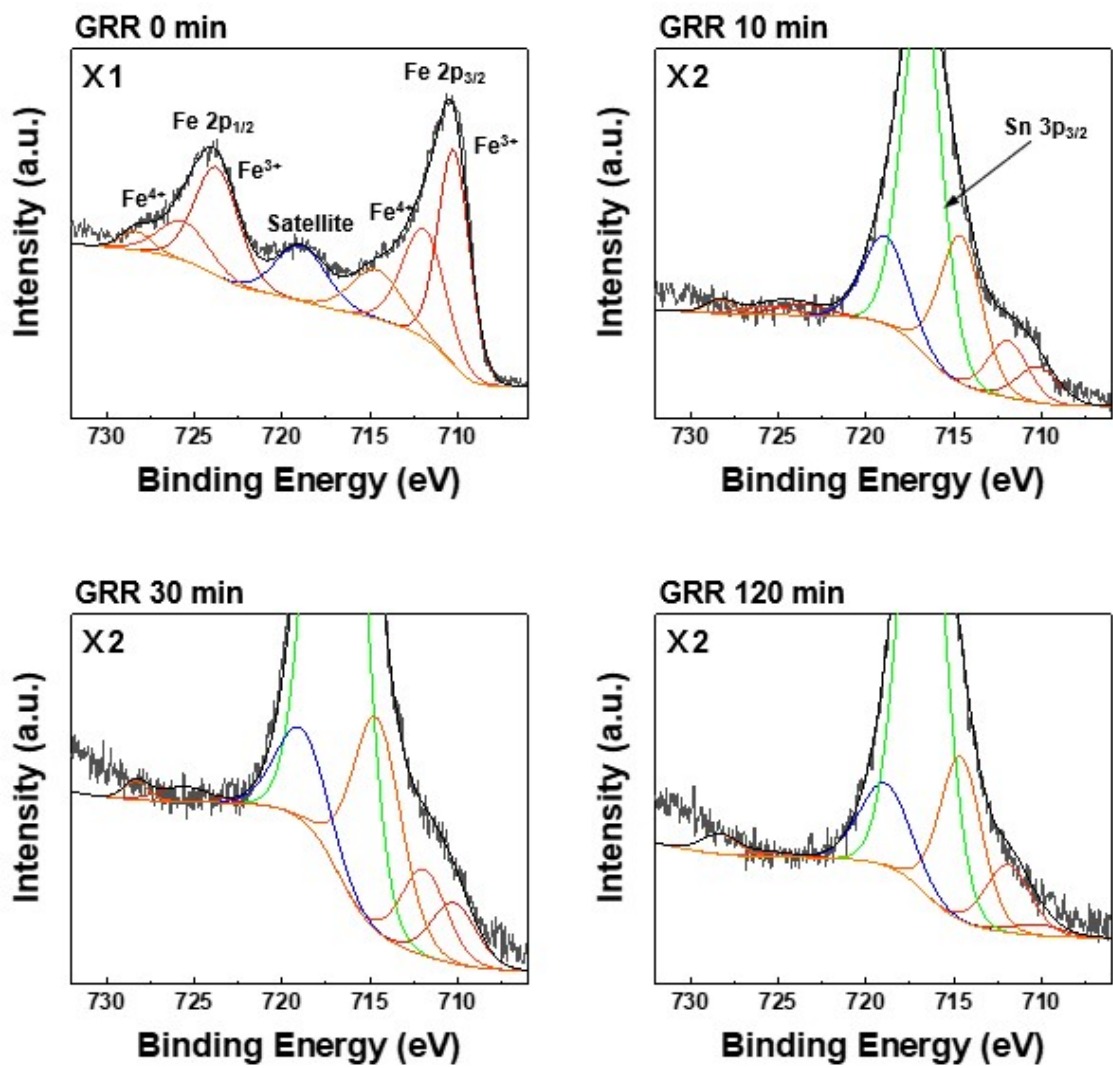
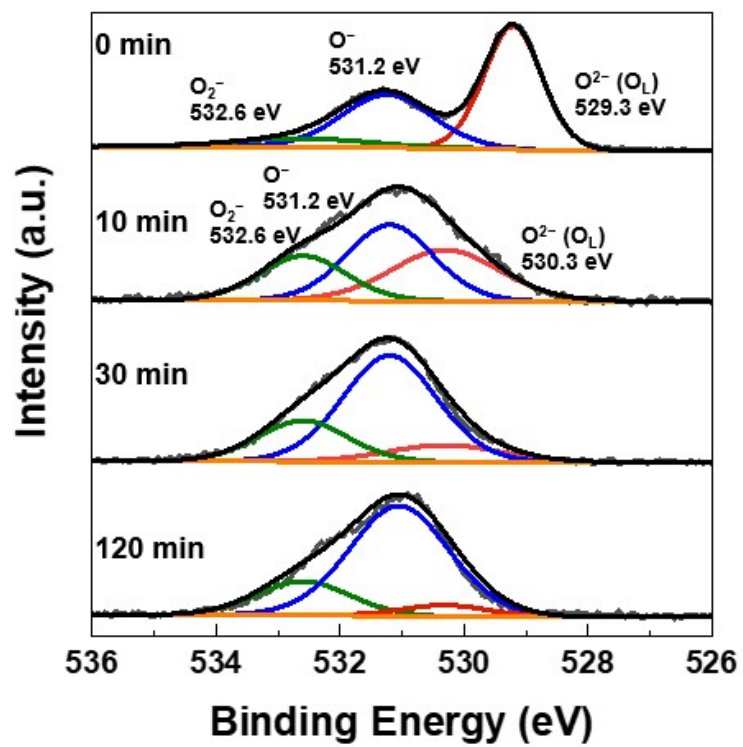
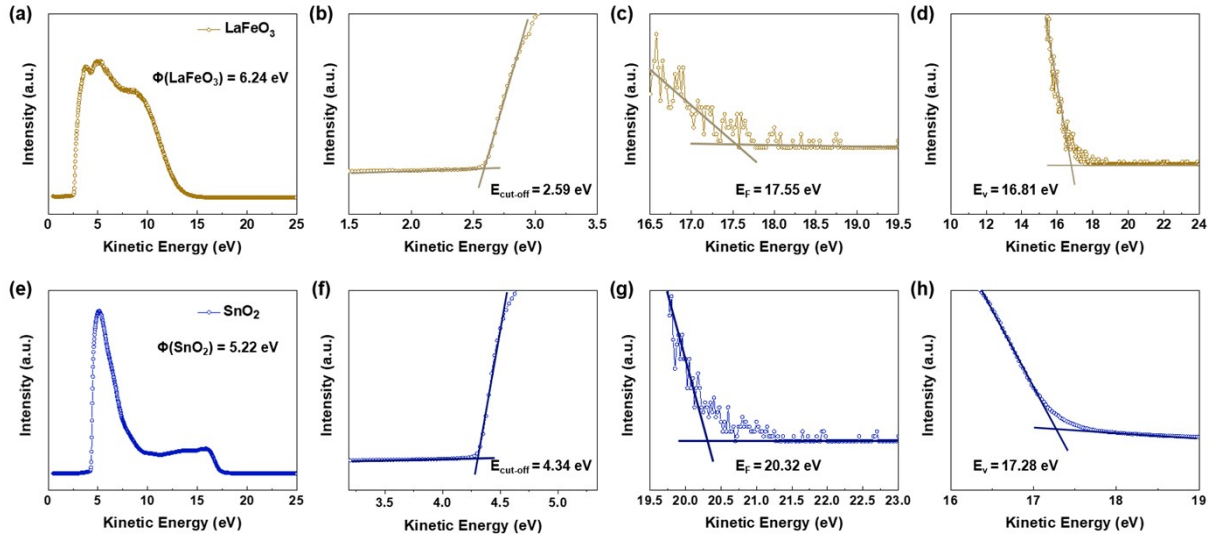


Figure S5. *Ex-situ* XPS spectra of Fe 2p in 0, 10, 30 and 120\_LaFeO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> NTs.



**Figure S6.** *Ex-situ* XPS spectra of O 1s in 0, 10, 30 and 120\_LaFeO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> NTs.



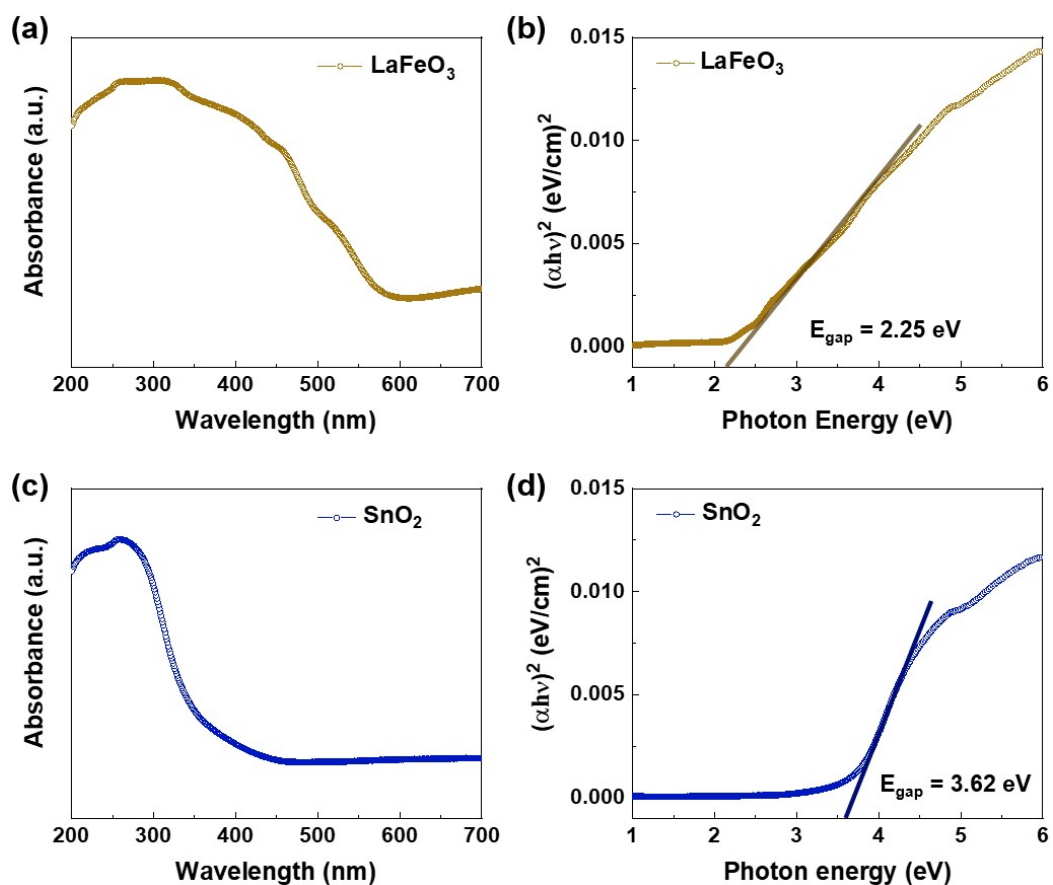


**Figure S7.** UPS spectra of (a-d)  $\text{LaFeO}_3$ , and (e-h)  $\text{SnO}_2$ .

A He-lamp with 21.2 eV (UV excitation by He I) excitation energy was used for the UPS analysis and the work function of samples was calculated using the following equation (1).

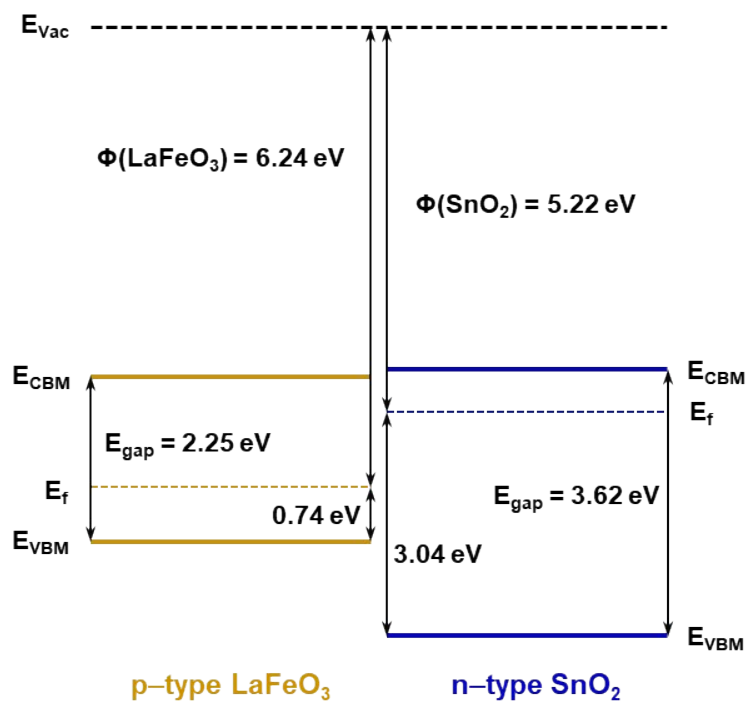
$$\Phi (\text{work function}) = h\nu (\text{He I line, 21.2 eV}) - |E_{\text{cut-off}} - E_f| \quad (1)$$

Based on UPS results, the derived work functions of the  $\text{LaFeO}_3$  and  $\text{SnO}_2$  were 6.24 eV, and 5.22 eV, respectively.

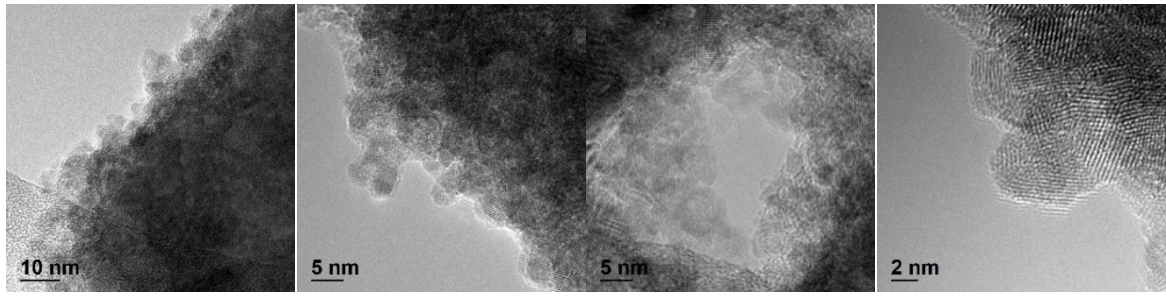


**Figure S8.** UV-VIS absorbance spectra, and Tauc plots of (a-b) LaFeO<sub>3</sub>, and (c-d) SnO<sub>2</sub> samples.

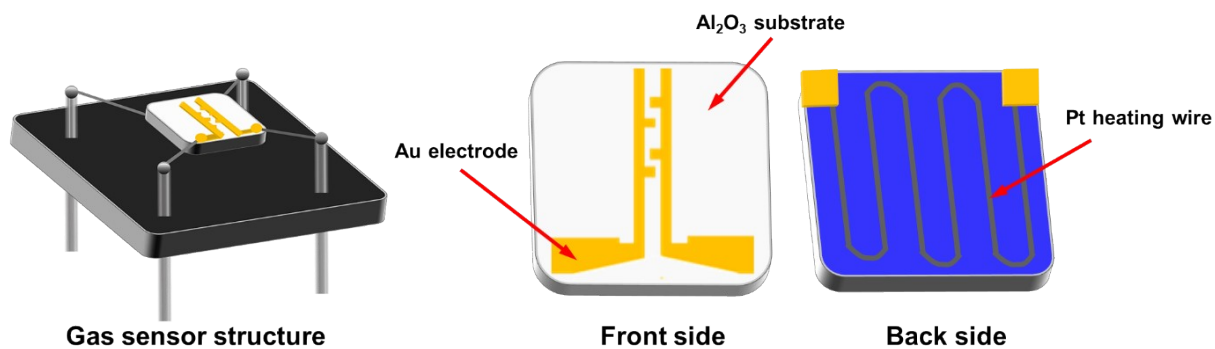
The estimated band gap energy of LaFeO<sub>3</sub> was 2.25 eV, while the band gap energy of the SnO<sub>2</sub> was 3.62 eV.



**Figure S9.** Simplified energy band diagram of the  $\text{LaFeO}_3$  and  $\text{SnO}_2$ .

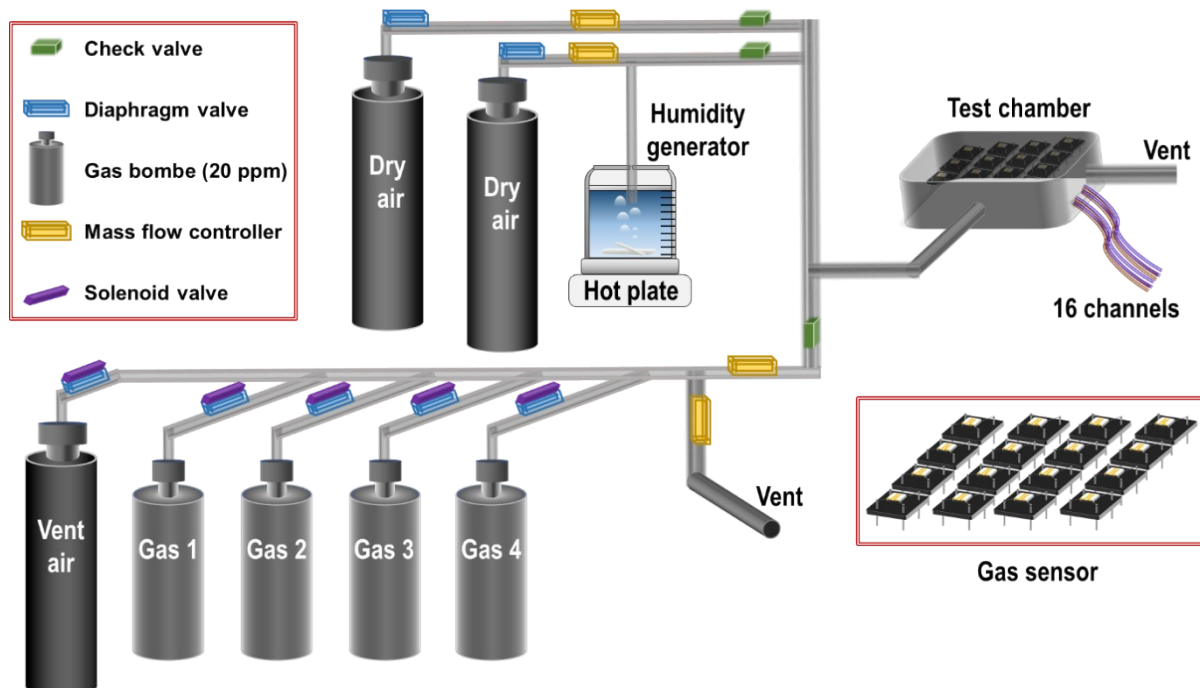


**Figure S10.** Additional TEM images of 30\_LaFeO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> NTs.



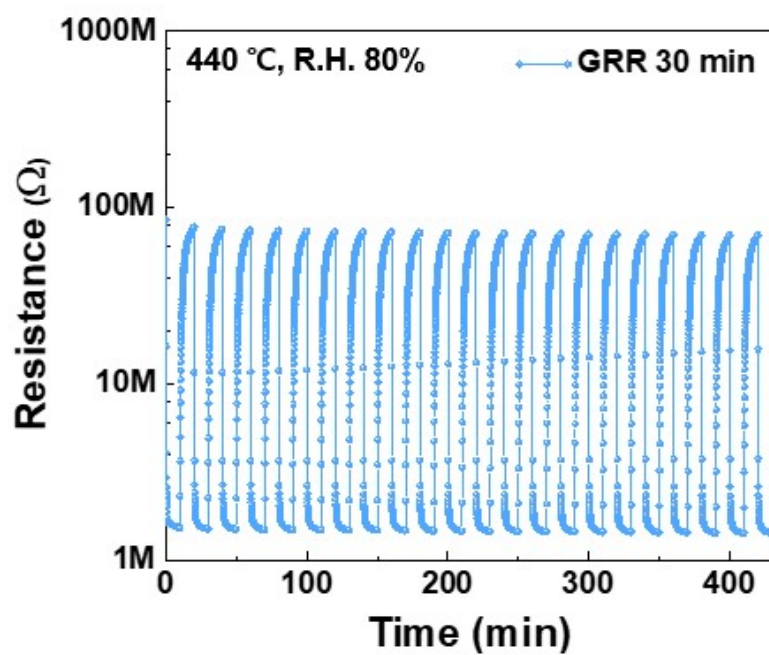
**Figure S11.** Schematic illustrations of the gas sensor structure.

The sensor substrates have three main components: an alumina board support, printed Au electrodes, and Pt heating wires. The size of the alumina support is 2.5 mm x 2.5 mm (thickness: 0.2 mm), and the substrates were printed on one side with a pair of interdigitated Au electrodes (width: 25  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance: 70  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and decorated with a Pt heating wire on the other side. The alumina support is connected to the four-pin systems with Pt wires. The connected two pins of electrodes measured resistance between electrodes, and the other pins were connected to the Pt heater, which measured the operating temperature.



**Figure S12.** Schematic illustrations of the gas sensor measurement system.

The gas sensing tests were operated using a home-made gas sensing system consisting of a 16-channel multiplexer (34902A, Agilent) equipped with a data acquisition system (34972A, Agilent) for measuring the resistance of sensors through 16 channels at 4-s intervals, as well as a mass flow control system for controlling the concentration of exposed gases. The sensing measurements were operated in a highly humid atmosphere (90% RH), which is similar to the conditions in exhaled breaths of humans. The operating temperatures were controlled by applying a voltage to the Pt microheaters in the sensor substrate using a DC power supply (E3647A, Agilent).



**Figure S13.** Reliability tests using 30\_LaFeO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> sensors upon 21 cyclic exposures to 5 ppm C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>.

**Table S1.** Average grain sizes of LaFeO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> NTs calculated by Scherrer equation.

|   | LaFeO <sub>3</sub> | SnO <sub>2</sub> |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 0_LaFeO <sub>3</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> NTs  | 39.7 nm            | –                |
| 30_LaFeO <sub>3</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> NTs | 44.7 nm            | 3.0 nm           |

Scherrer equation is known as follows:

$$d = \frac{0.9\lambda}{\beta \cos\theta}$$

Where, d is the average crystallite size

$\lambda$ , Wavelength of the X-ray is 0.154 nm

$\theta$ , Bragg diffraction angle

$\beta$ , Full width at half maximum intensity (FWHM)

Peaks at  $2\theta = 32.2^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$  and  $26.7^\circ$  were selected to estimate the grain size of LaFeO<sub>3</sub> and SnO<sub>2</sub> from 0 and 30\_LaFeO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> NTs, respectively. The values were taken from the XRD results in Figure 3a.



**Table S2.** The proportion of oxygen species and relative ratios ( $O^-/O^{2-}$ ). The values were taken from the *Ex-situ* XPS spectra of O 1s in Fig. S6.

| Proportion of peak area (%)                  | $O_2^-$ | $O^-$ | $O^{2-}$ | $O^-/O^{2-}$ |
|--|---------|-------|----------|--------------|
| 0_LaFeO <sub>3</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> NTs   | 9.2     | 36.8  | 54.1     | 0.7          |
| 10_LaFeO <sub>3</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> NTs  | 24.6    | 41.0  | 34.4     | 1.2          |
| 30_LaFeO <sub>3</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> NTs  | 23.1    | 64.1  | 12.8     | 5.0          |
| 120_LaFeO <sub>3</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> NTs | 21.0    | 72.5  | 6.5      | 11.1         |