

## Supporting Information

### Enhanced sensitivity towards hydrogen by a TiN interlayer in Pd-decorated SnO<sub>2</sub> nanowires

Clémence Badie,<sup>1†</sup> Jae-Hyoung Lee,<sup>2†</sup> Ali Mirzaei,<sup>3</sup> Hyoun Woo Kim,<sup>4#</sup> Syreina Sayegh,<sup>5§</sup> Mikhael Bechelany,<sup>5,6#</sup> Lionel Santinacci,<sup>1#</sup> and Sang Sub Kim<sup>7#</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, CINaM, Marseill 13009, France*

<sup>2</sup>*Electronic Materials Research Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul 02792, Republic of Korea*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Shiraz University of Technology, Shiraz 715557-13876, the Islamic Republic of Iran*

<sup>4</sup>*Division of Materials Science and Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul 04763, Republic of Korea*

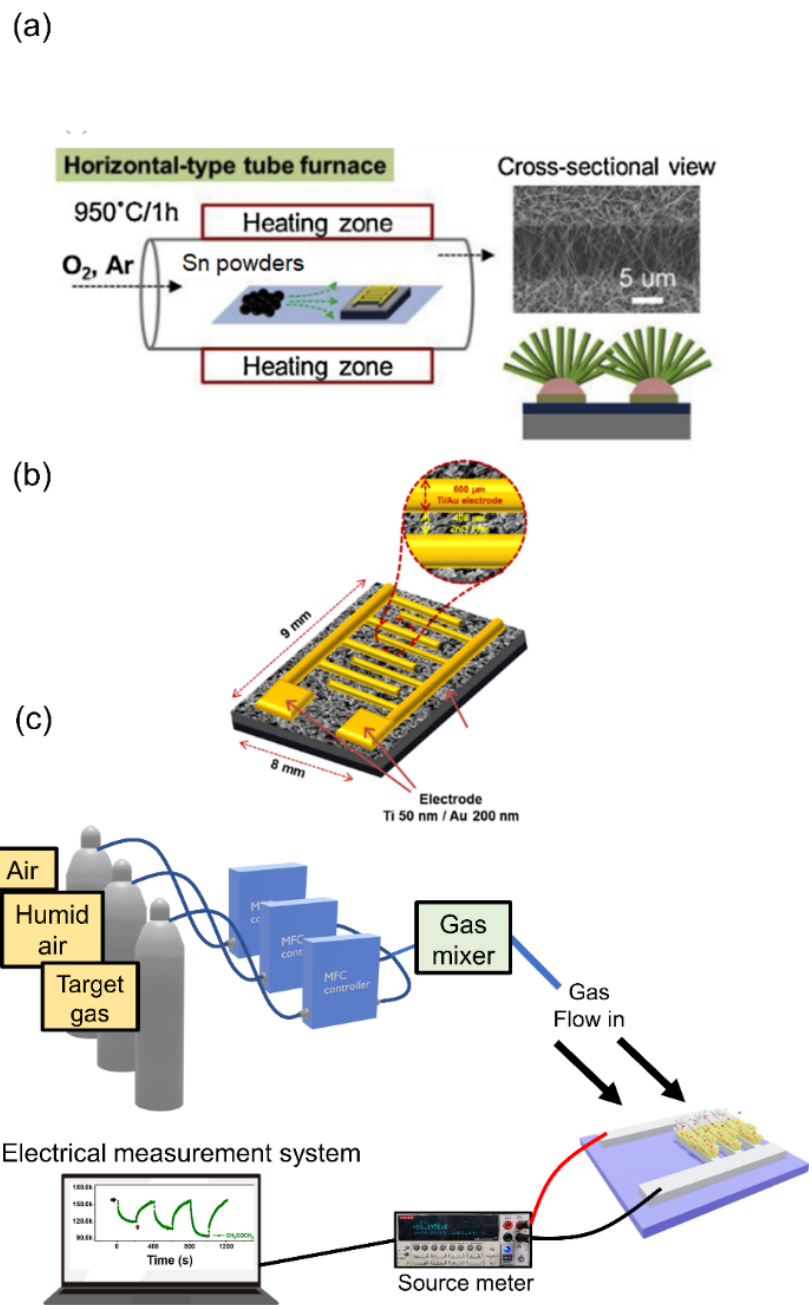
<sup>5</sup>*Institut Européen des Membranes, IEM – UMR 5635, University of Montpellier, CNRS, ENSCM, Place Eugène Bataillon, Montpellier 34095, France.*

<sup>6</sup>*Gulf University for Science and Technology, GUST, Kuwait*

<sup>7</sup>*Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Inha University, Incheon 22212, Republic of Korea.*

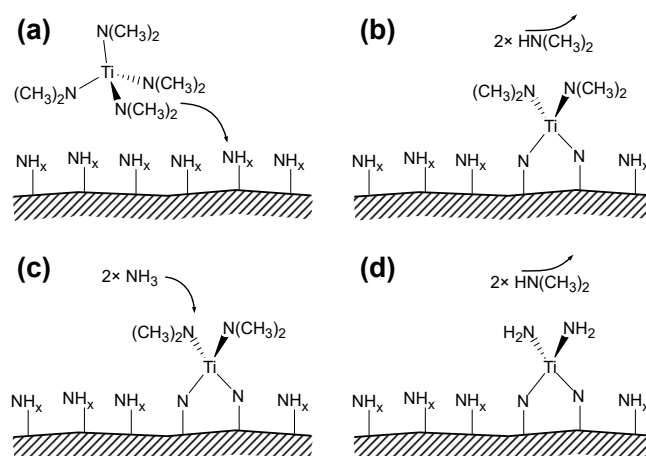
<sup>†</sup> *Co-first Authors*

<sup>#</sup> *Corresponding authors*

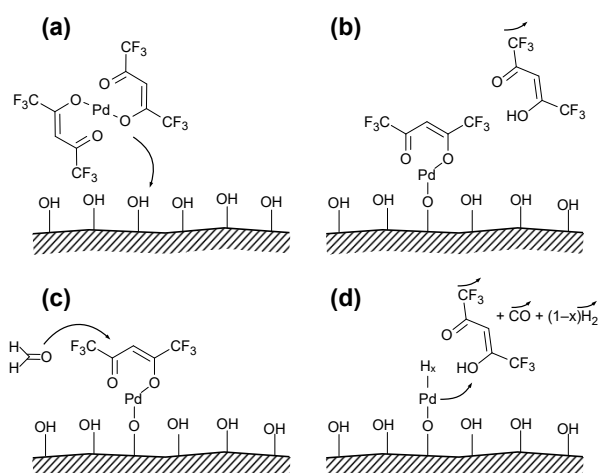


**Fig. S1.** (a) Growth of SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs by VLS growth method. (b) Schematic of a typical gas sensing device and (c) gas sensing measurement setup.

TiN deposition proceeds according to a transamination reaction proposed earlier<sup>1,2</sup> in which TDMAT can react with up to three active sites (here TDMAT reacts with two  $\text{-NH}_x$  surface groups).

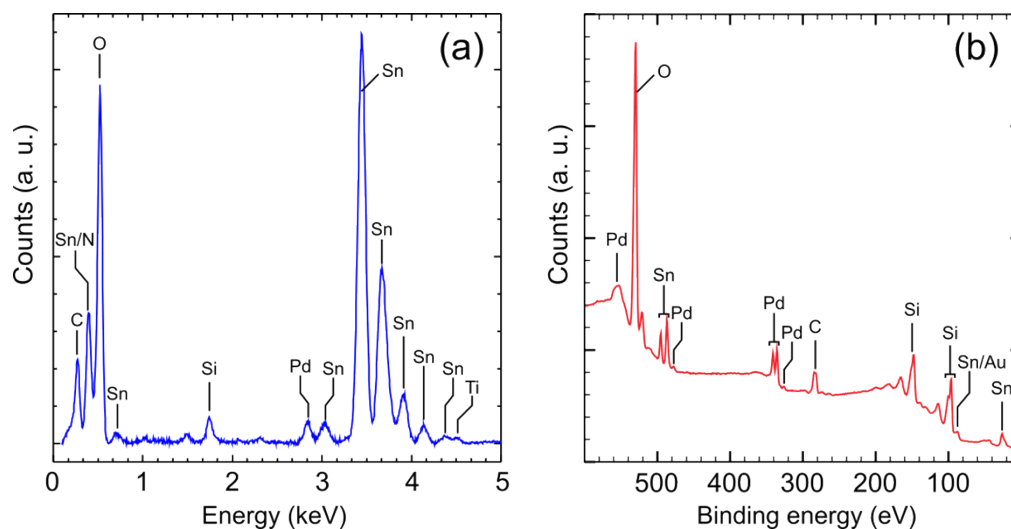


**Fig. S2.** Schematic description of the TiN deposition mechanism from TDMAT and  $\text{NH}_3$ : (a) Injection of TDMAT, (b) transamination reaction, (c) injection of  $\text{NH}_3$ , and (d) removal of ligands.

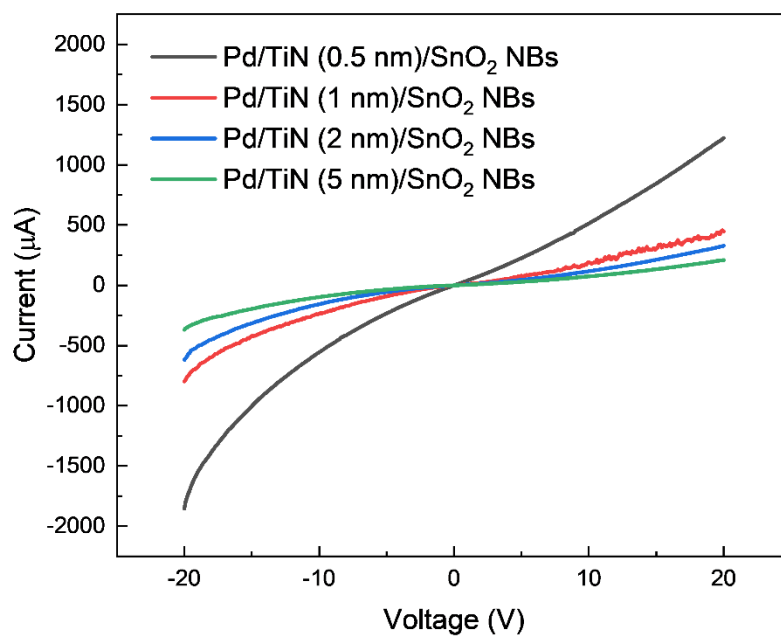


**Fig. S3.** ALD sequence during Pd deposition from  $\text{Pd}(\text{hfac})_2$  and formaldehyde. The steps are described in the text.

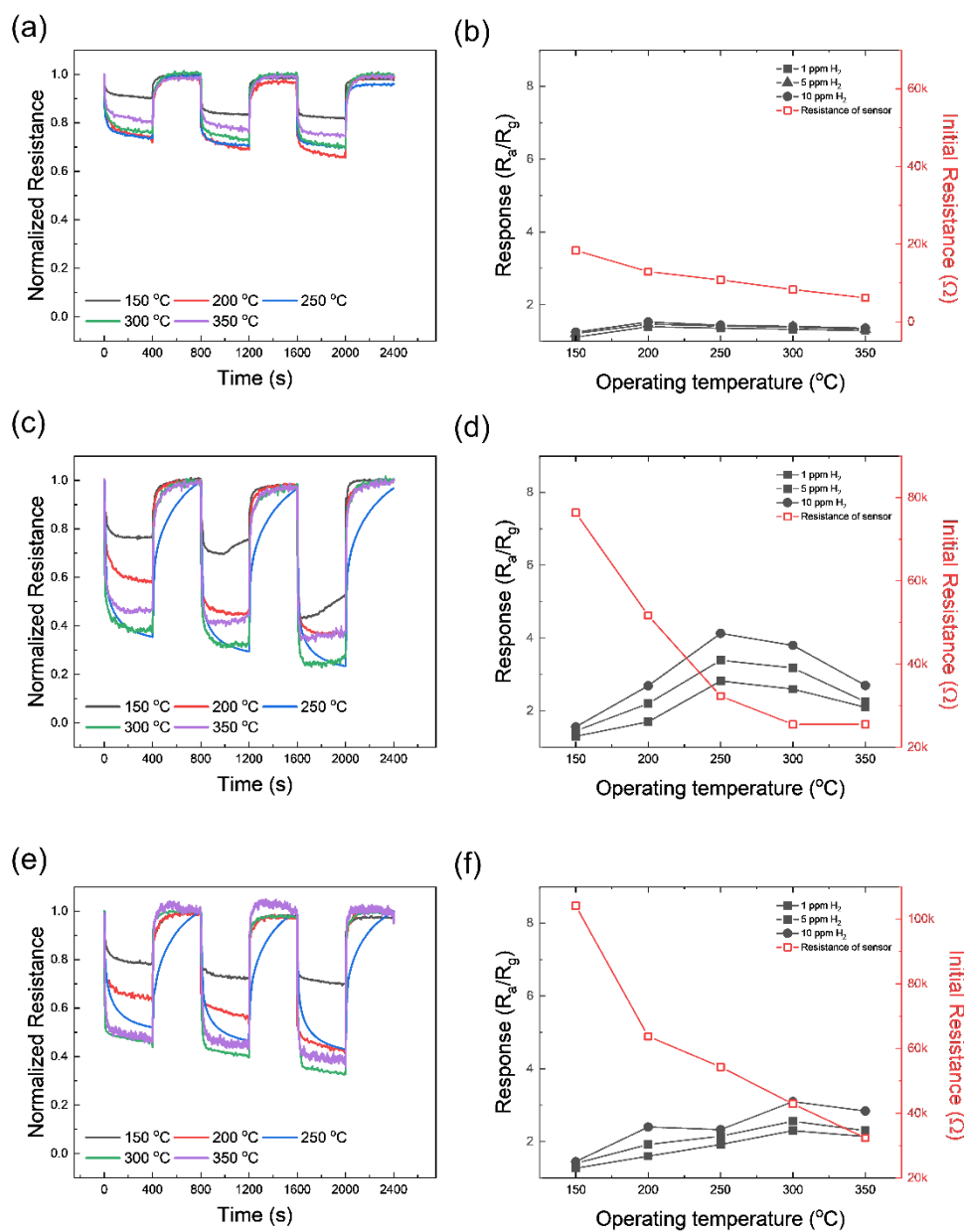
Steps 1 and 2 consist of the adsorption of the  $\text{Pd}(\text{hfac})_2$  precursor onto the surface and its reaction with the hydroxyl surface sites and a subsequent hfac release (**Fig. S2a, b**). After the exposition of the surface to the second precursor (step 3),  $\text{Pd}(\text{hfac})$  is reduced by formaldehyde (**Fig. S2c**). A  $\text{-Pd-H}_x$  termination is created at the active site and hfac, CO and  $\text{H}_2$  are released during step 4 (**Fig. S2d**)



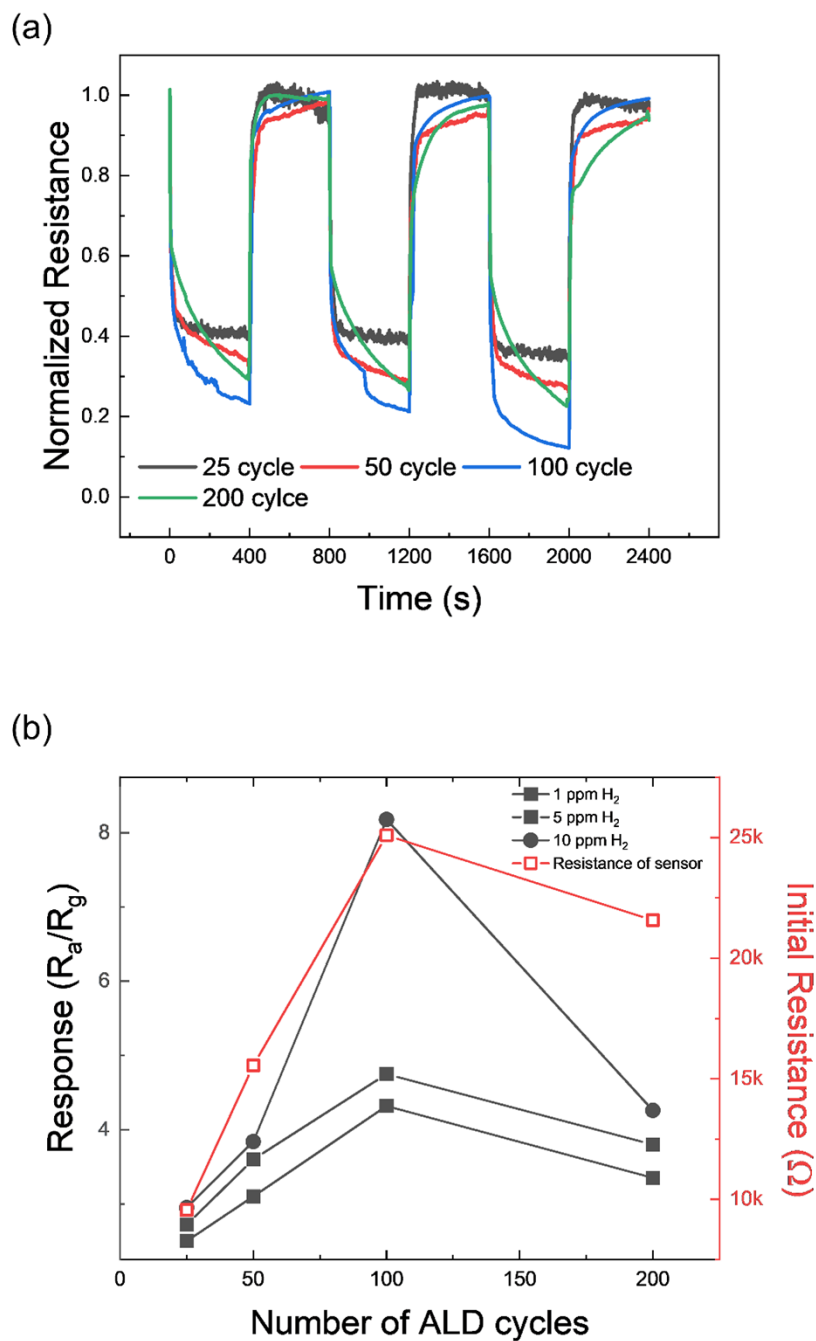
**Fig. S4.** EDS spectra (a) and XPS survey (b) of SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs covered by TiN and Pd. The detected elements are indicated on the corresponding peaks.



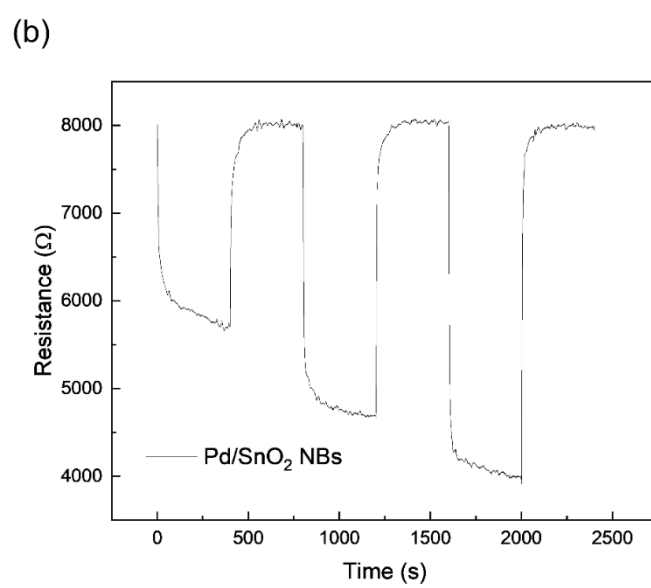
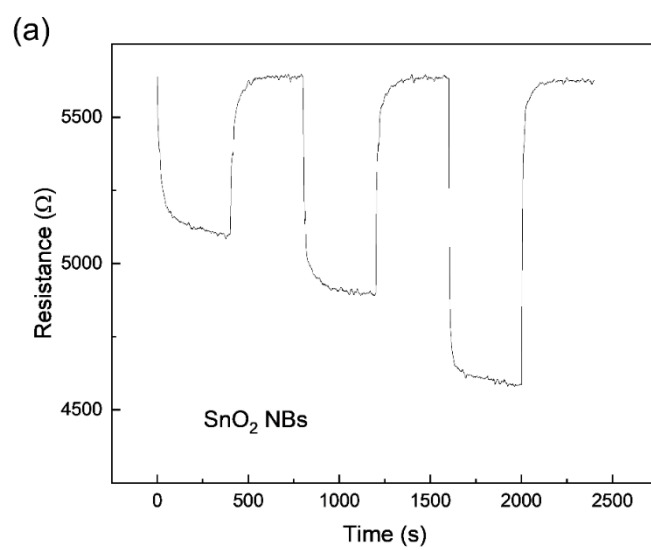
**Fig. S5.** I-V curves of Pd/TiN (0.5, 1, 2, 5 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs gas sensors



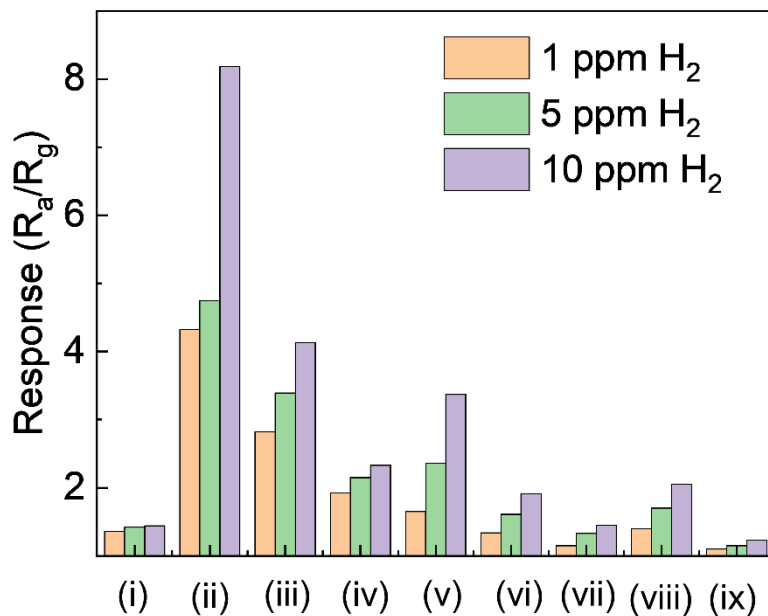
**Fig. S6.** Transient resistance curves and response plots of (a), (b) Pd/TiN (0.5 nm)/  $\text{SnO}_2$  NWs (c), (d) Pd/TiN (2 nm)/  $\text{SnO}_2$  NWs and (e), (f) Pd/TiN (2 nm)/  $\text{SnO}_2$  NWs, respectively.



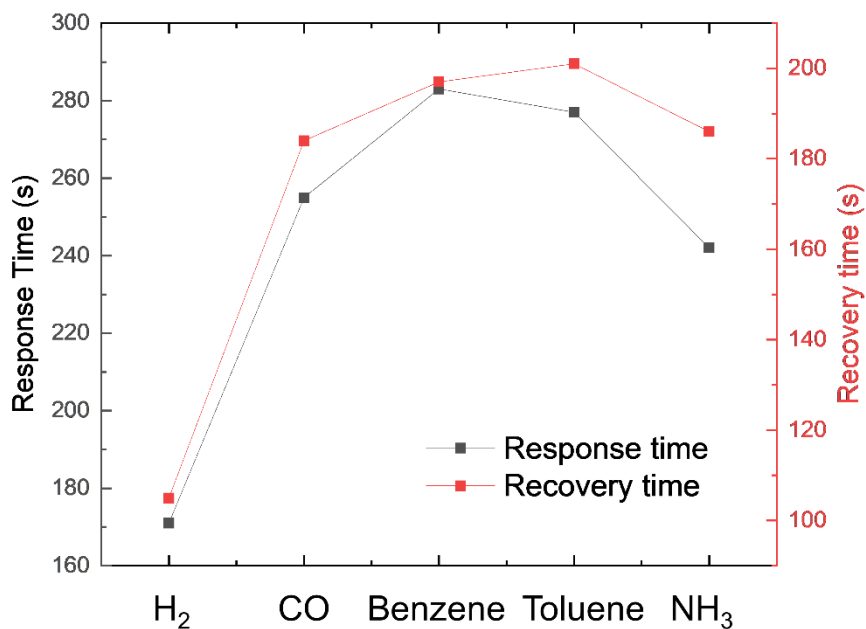
**Fig. S7.** (a) Transient resistance curves of Pd (25, 50, 100, 200 cycles)/TiN (1 nm)/ SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs and (b) response plots to 1-10 ppm of H<sub>2</sub> gas.



**Fig. S8.** (a) Transient resistance curves of SnO<sub>2</sub> NBs and (b) Pd/SnO<sub>2</sub> NBs gas sensors to 1-10 ppm of H<sub>2</sub> gas.

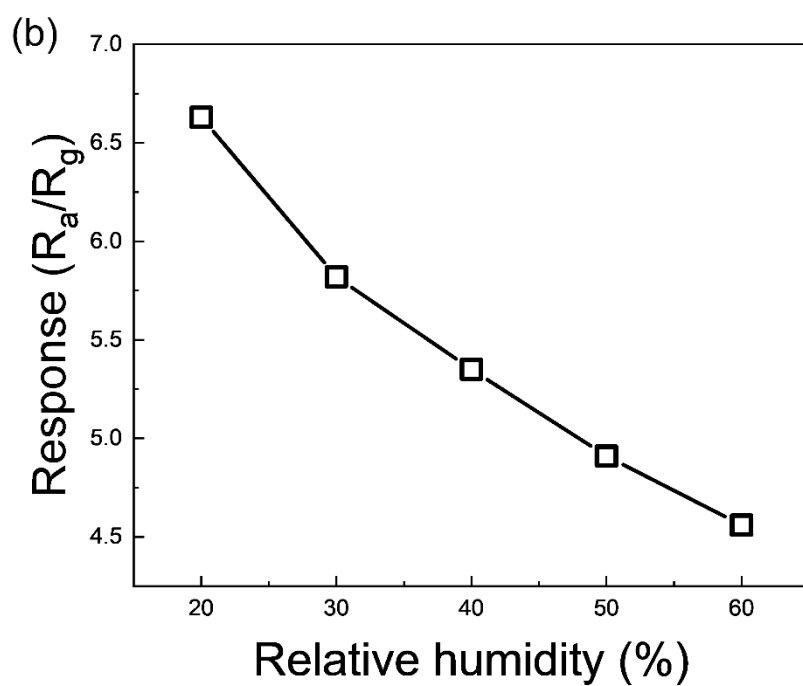
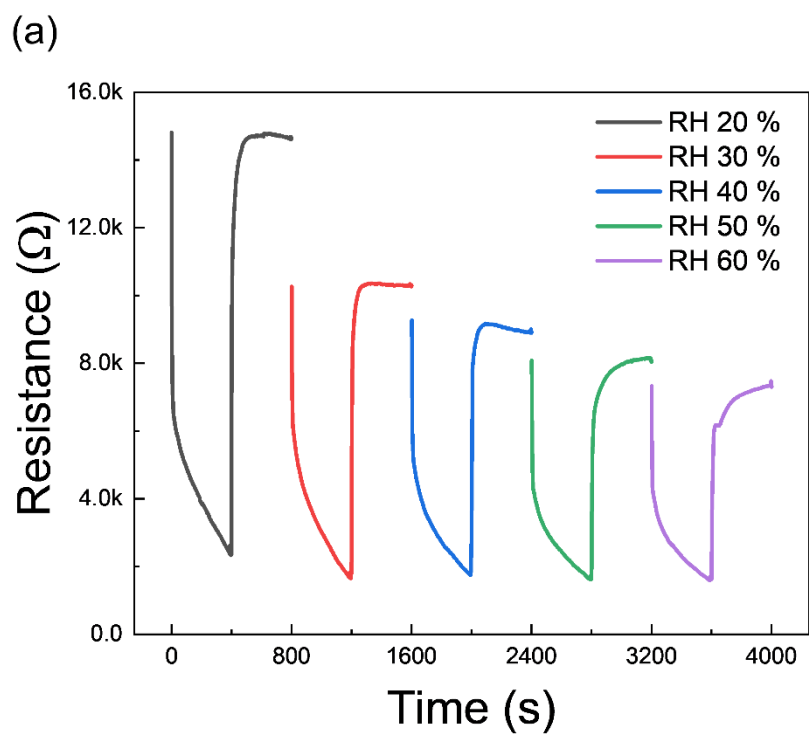


**Fig. S9:** Comparison of response of different gas sensors (i) Pd/TiN (0.5 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs (ii) Pd/TiN (1 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs (iii) Pd/TiN (2 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs (iv) Pd/TiN (5 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs (v) TiN (1 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs (vi) TiN (2 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs (vii) TiN (5 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs (viii) Pd/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs (ix) pristine SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs to 1, 5 and 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub> gas.

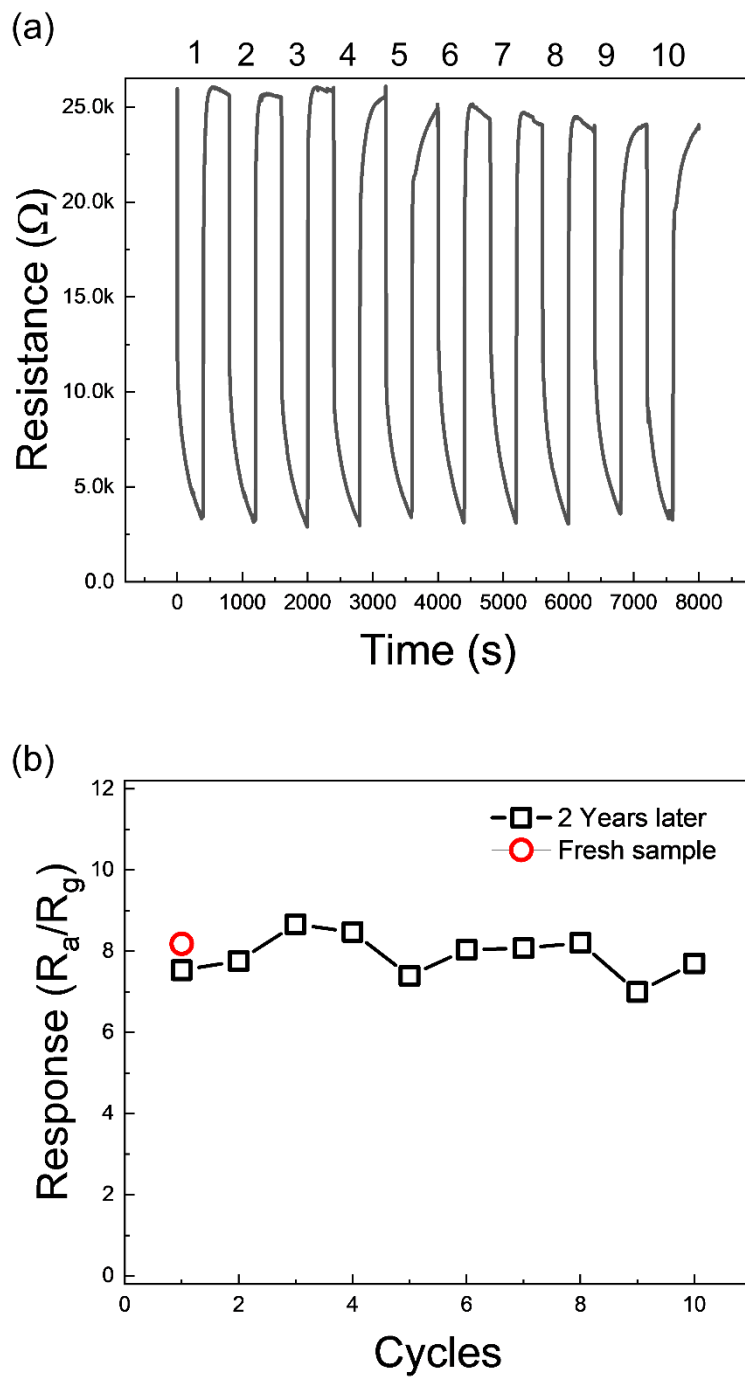


**Fig. S10.** Response and recovery time of Pd/TiN (1 nm)/SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs and to 10 ppm of tested gases.

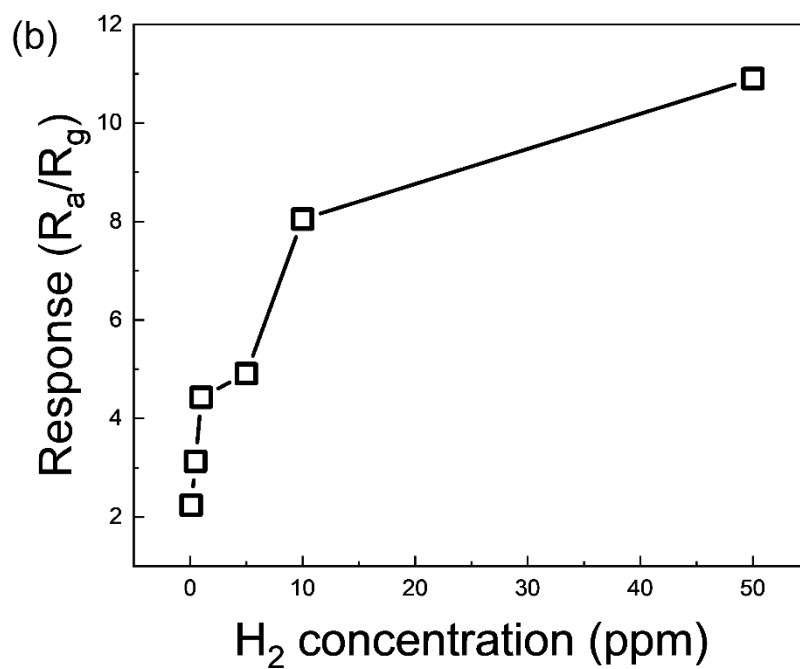
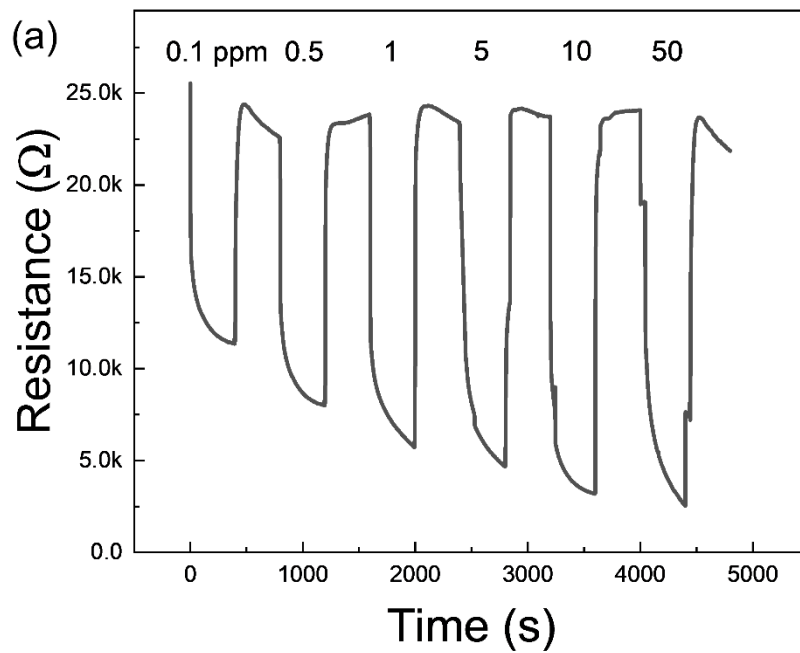




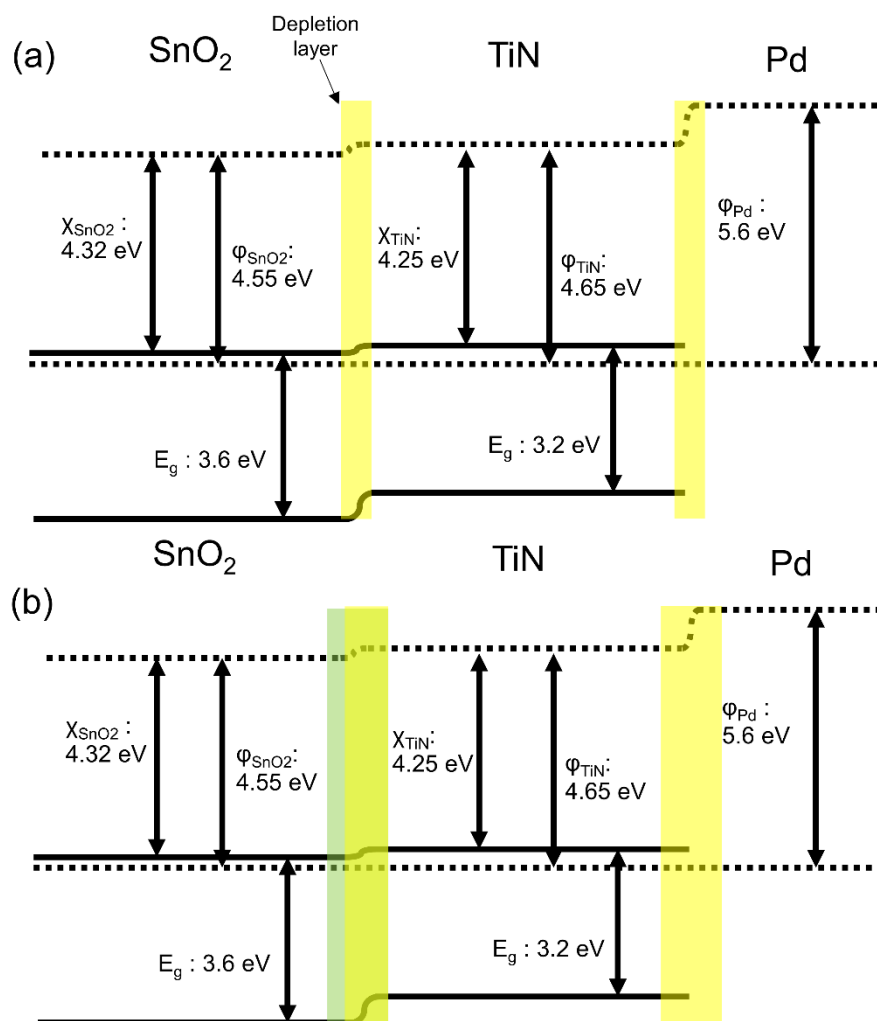
**Fig. S11.** (a) Transient resistance curves of Pd/TiN (1 nm)/ SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs and (b) response plots to 10 ppm of H<sub>2</sub> gas in the presence of relative humidity.



**Fig. S12.** (a) Transient resistance curves of 2 years aged Pd/TiN (1 nm)/ SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs and (b) response comparison between fresh and 2 years aged s to 10 ppm of H<sub>2</sub> gas.



**Fig. S13.** (a) Transient resistance curves of Pd/TiN (1 nm)/ SnO<sub>2</sub> NWs to various concentration of H<sub>2</sub> gas and (b) correspond response plots.



**Fig. S14.** Band diagram of Pd, SnO<sub>2</sub> and (a) TiN 1 nm, (b) 2, 5 nm.

## REFERENCES

1. J. W. Elam, M. Schuisky, J. D. Ferguson and S. M. George, *Thin Solid Films*, 2003, **436**, 145-156.
2. J. C. F. Rodríguez-Reyes and A. V. Teplyakov, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2007, **111**, 16498-16505.

