

## Supplementary Information

### Highly selective and sensitive detection of methyl mercaptan by heterostructural CdS/(Sr<sub>0.6</sub>Bi<sub>0.305</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> chemiresistor

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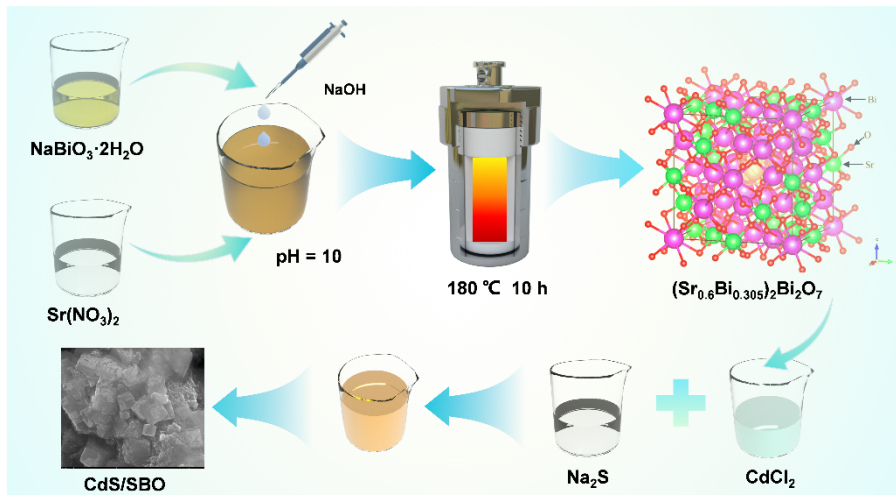
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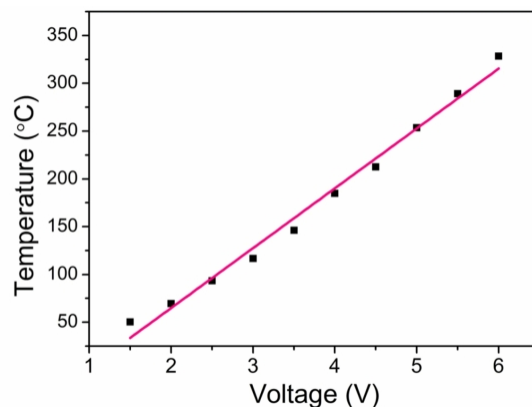
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**Keywords:** Heterostructural CdS/SBO; Methyl mercaptan chemiresistor; Highly selective; Sulfurization-desulfurization



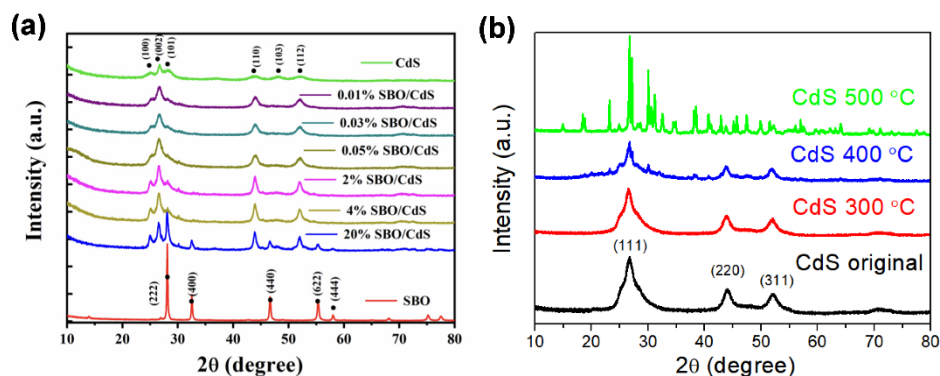
**Fig. S1.** Synthesis process of CdS/SBO nanomaterials.



**Fig. S2.** The relationship between voltage and working temperature.

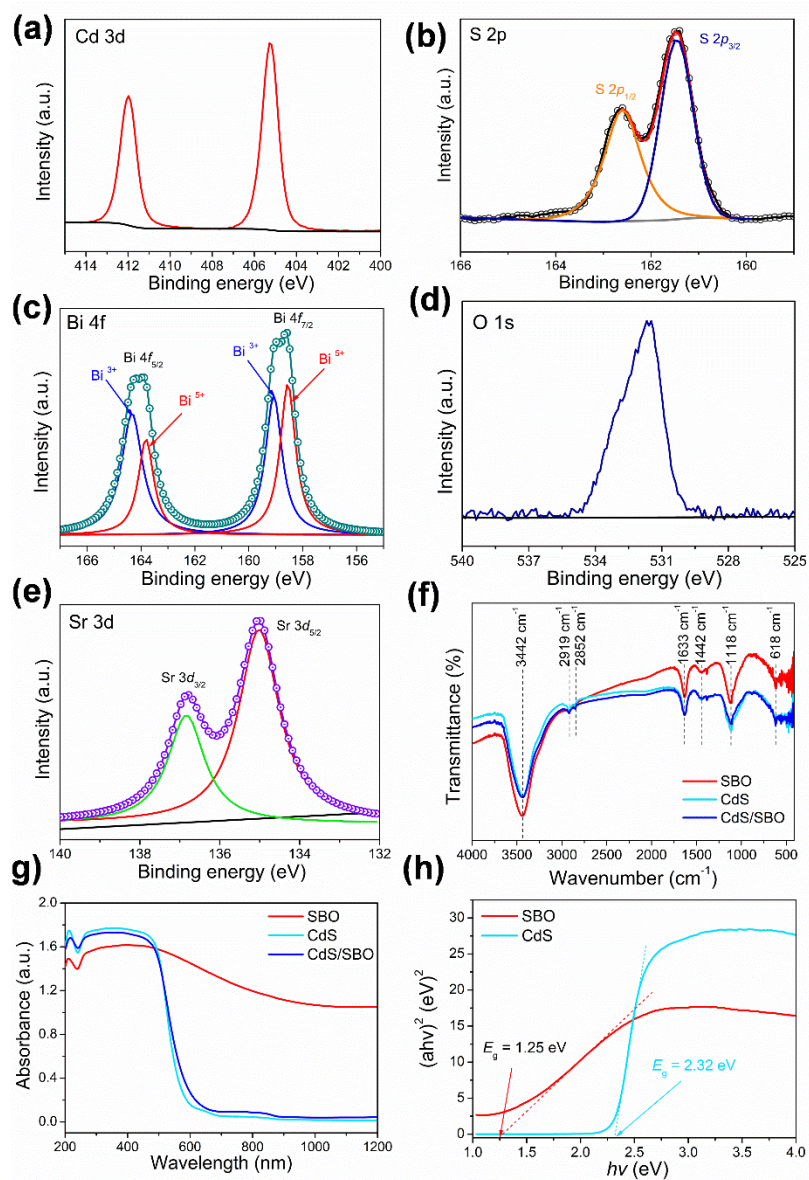
In order to test the thermal stability of CdS, the synthesized CdS powder samples were annealed in quartz crucibles at different temperatures (300 – 500 °C) and kept for 24 h (heating rate is 1 °C /min). The XRD (Fig. S3b) pattern shows that the diffraction peak pattern of the prepared CdS is consistent with the standard PDF card (JCPDS No. 89-0440). When the annealing temperature reaches 400 °C, the XRD pattern shows that

the phase of CdS has appeared some impurities. When the annealing temperature reaches 500 °C, the sample has undergone a complete phase transition, suggesting that the CdS material cannot work at higher temperature.

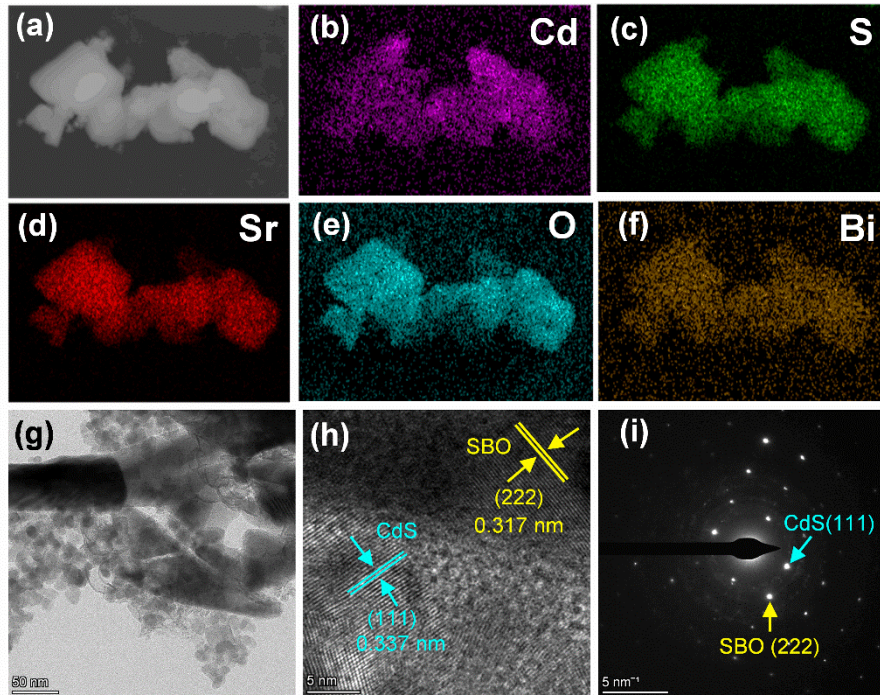


**Fig. S3.** (a) XRD patterns of SBO, CdS and CdS/SBO nanomaterials with different ratio. (b) XRD patterns of CdS at different annealing temperature (300 – 500 °C).

The FTIR spectra of the SBO, CdS and CdS/SBO nanomaterials are illustrated in Fig. S4f, which are similar to each other. The broad band at  $3442\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1442\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are ascribed to the stretching vibration and in-plane deformation vibration of O–H groups[1], respectively, and the peaks centered at 2919 and  $2852\text{ cm}^{-1}$  can be attributed to C–H stretching vibration[2]. The asymmetric stretching vibrations of C=O and C–O–C appear at  $1633\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1118\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , respectively[3, 4]. In addition, several strong peaks near at  $618\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are caused by metal-oxygen bond vibrations in the as-synthesised nanomaterials[5, 6]. As shown in Fig. S4g, the SBO and CdS are direct semiconductors and show a visible absorption hence the band gap of SBO and CdS can be calculated as 1.25 eV and 2.32 eV, respectively (Fig. S4h).



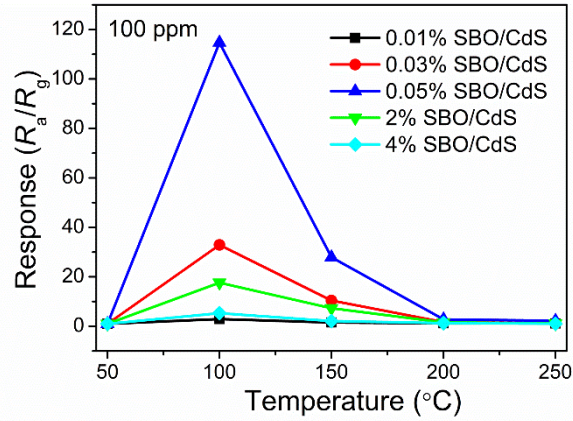
**Fig. S4.** (a) Cd 3d, (b) S 2p, (c) Bi 4f, (d) O 1s, (e) Sr 3d XPS spectra of CdS/SBO composite. (f) FT-IR spectra (g) UV-vis DRS of SBO, CdS and CdS/SBO nanomaterials. (h) Plots of  $(ah\nu)^2$  versus photo energy ( $h\nu$ ) of SBO and CdS.



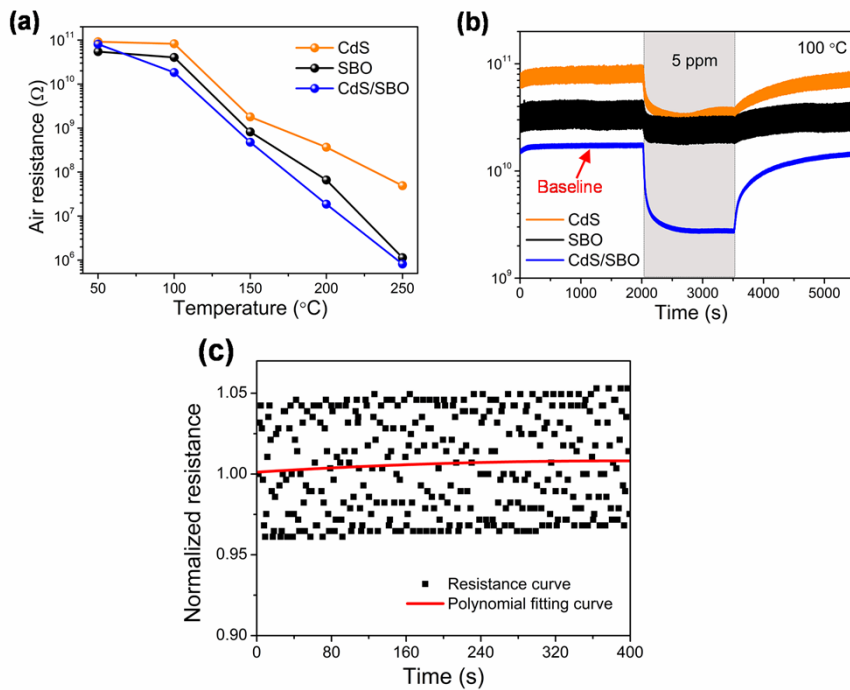
**Fig. S5.** (a–f) The EDS elemental mappings for the heterostructural CdS/SBO. (g) TEM, (h) HRTEM images and (i) SAED of heterostructural CdS/SBO.

Before carrying out systematic experiments, we optimized the proportion of complex SBO, Fig. S6 shows the MM (100 ppm) responses of all chemiresistors under different temperature (50 – 250 °C). It can be seen that the response of 0.05% SBO/CdS chemiresistor exhibits the highest response to 100 ppm MM. Therefore, 0.05% SBO was selected to compound with CdS material to form a heterogeneous structure. Therefore, 0.05% SBO/CdS in the manuscript is uniformly abbreviated as CdS/SBO.





**Fig. S6.** Responses of all chemiresistors to 100 ppm MM versus the operation temperature.

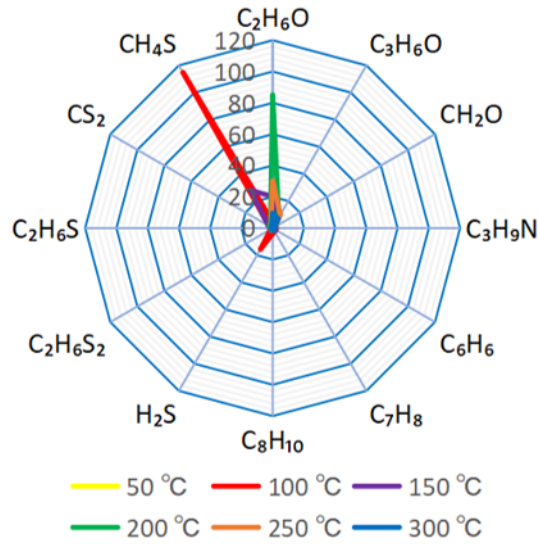


**Fig. S7.** (a) Air resistance curve with operation temperature of all chemiresistors. (b) Resistance curves of all chemiresistors to 5 ppm MM at 100 °C. (c) Calculation of the noise using the variation in the normalized resistance of the baseline indicated in Fig. S7b

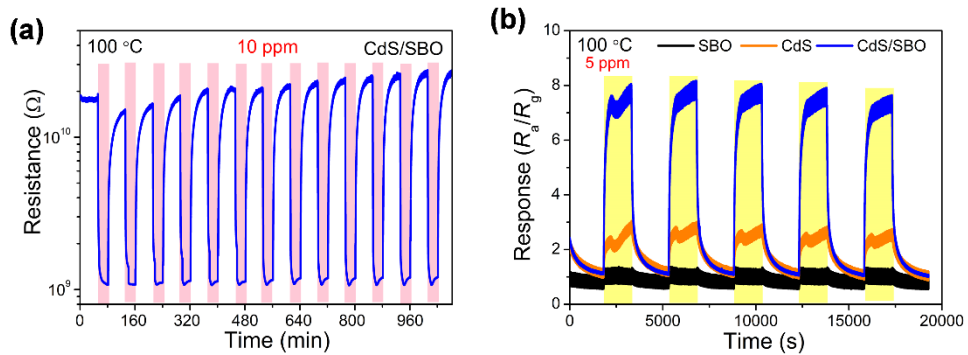
S7b

**Table S1** Polynomial fitting data of CdS/SBO chemiresistor to MM gas

<b>Time (s)(s)</b>	<b><math>y_i - y</math></b>	<b><math>(y_i - y)^2</math></b>
1	-0.00126	1.5876E-06
40	0.01856	0.000344474
80	0.03501	0.0012257
120	-0.01906	0.000363284
160	-0.03765	0.001417523
200	0.03939	0.001551572
240	0.02463	0.000606637
280	0.02063	0.000425597
320	-0.01856	0.000344474
360	-0.0364	0.00132496
400	-0.03287	0.001080437

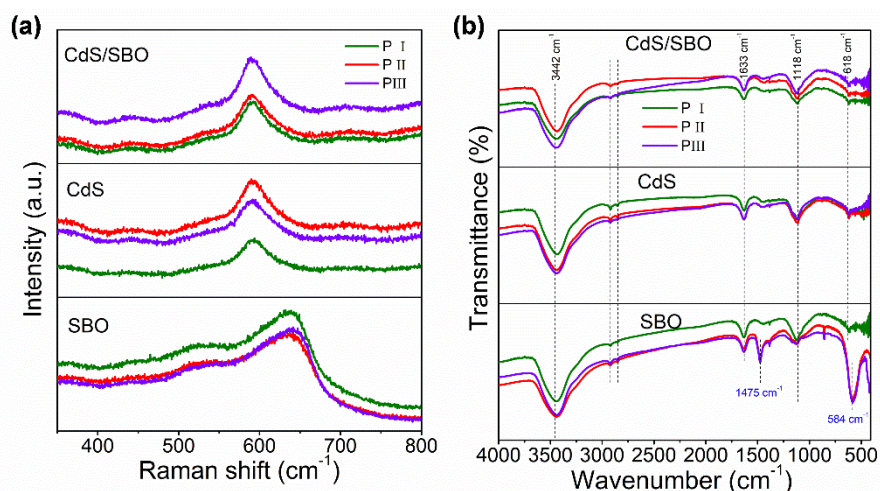


**Fig. S8.** Radar plot for the response of CdS/SBO chemiresistor toward 12 kinds of vapors (100 ppm), as a function of working temperature ranging from 50 to 300 °C.



**Fig. S9.** (a) The resistance repeatability curves of CdS/SBO chemiresistor to 10 ppm MM at 100 °C. (b) The response repeatability curves of three chemiresistors to 5 ppm MM at 100 °C.





**Fig. S10.** (a) Raman and (b) FTIR of CdS, SBO and CdS/SBO sensing layer taken on different stages, respectively.

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