

## Supplementary Information

# Surface Chemistry Altering Electronic Behaviours of Liquid Metal-Derived Tin Oxide Nanosheets

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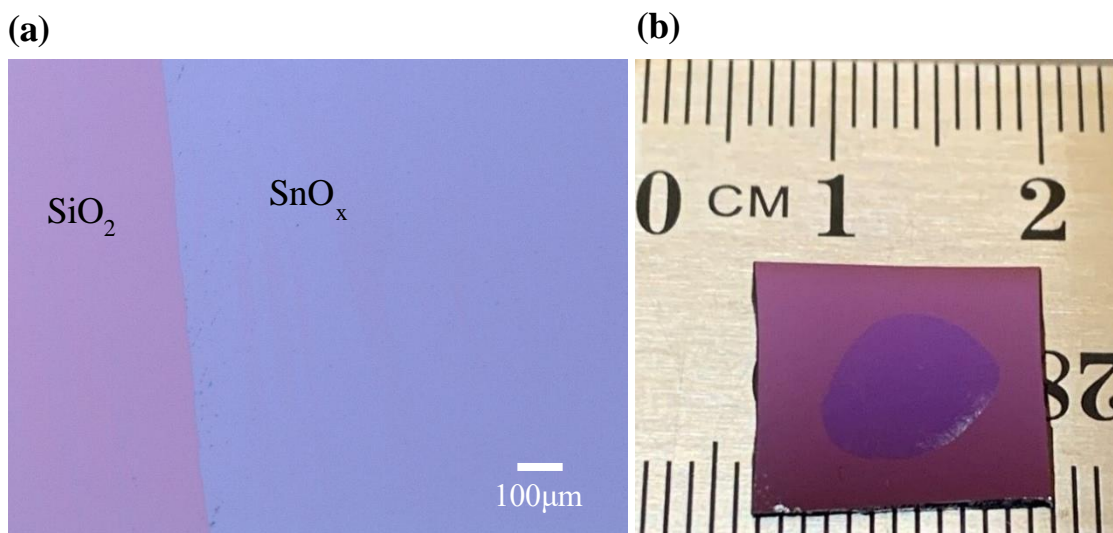
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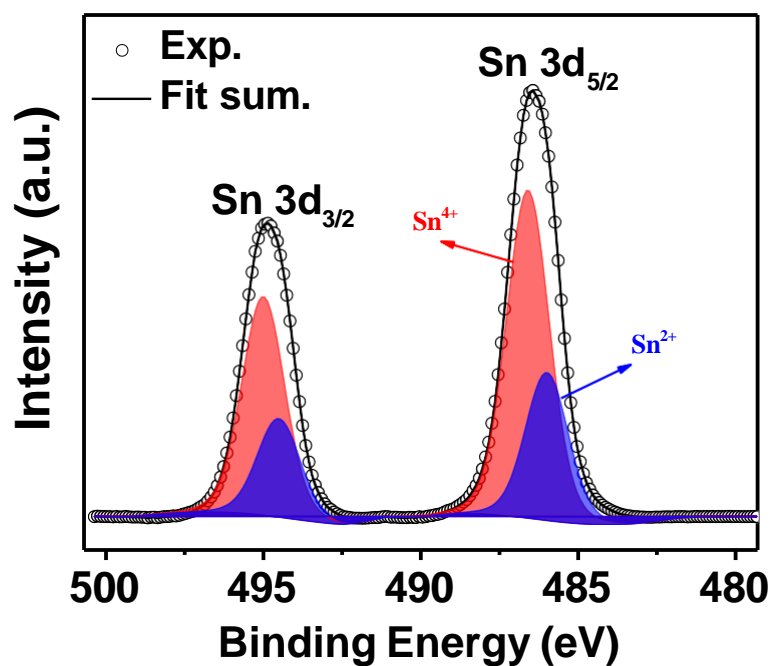
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The University of Melbourne, Australia

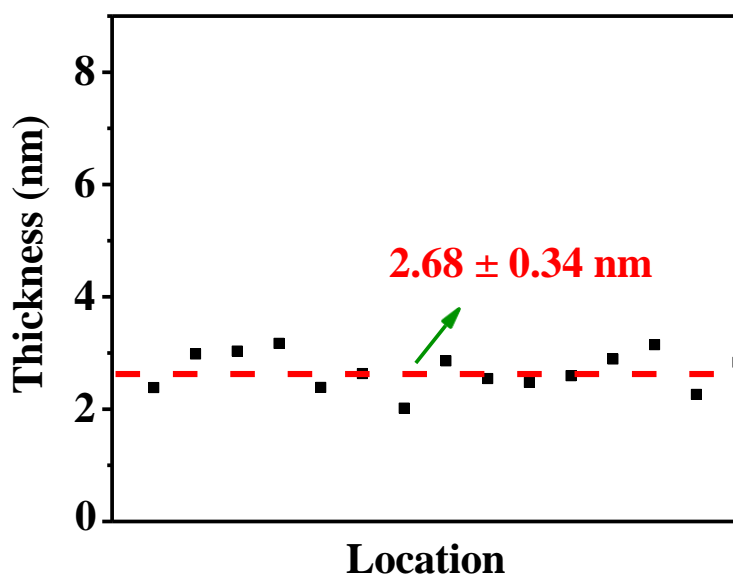
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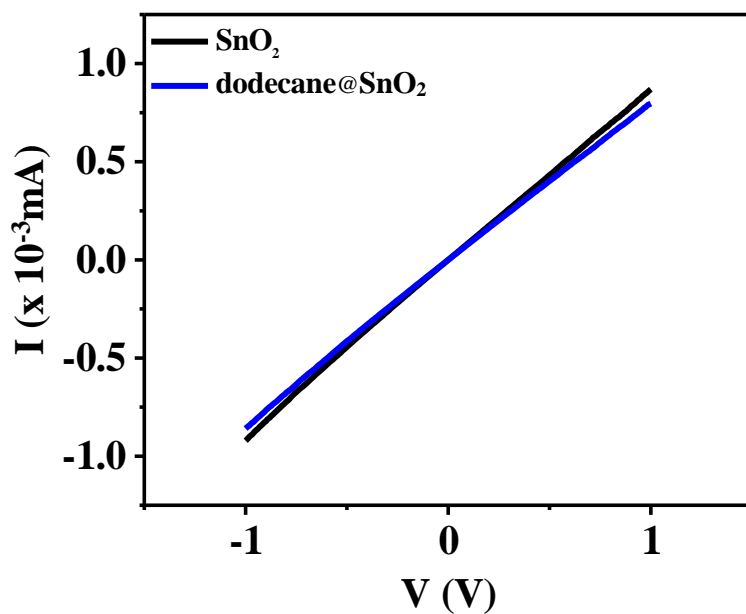
**Figure S1.** LM technique produced a SnO<sub>x</sub> nanosheet. (a) An optical microscopy image of obtained pristine SnO<sub>x</sub> nanosheet depositing onto 300 nm SiO<sub>2</sub> coated Si substrate. (b) A photo obtained pristine SnO<sub>x</sub> nanosheet in 1x1 cm<sup>2</sup> touch printed onto a 300 nm SiO<sub>2</sub> coated Si substrate.



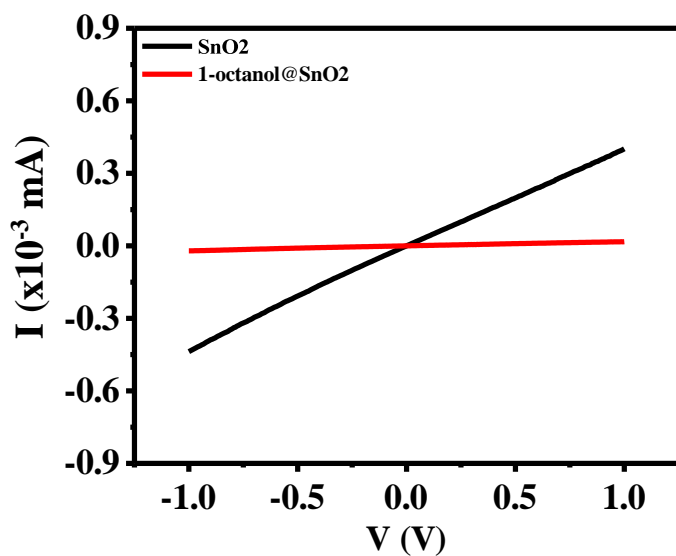
**Figure S2.** XPS spectra in the Sn 3d region of as-synthesized pristine SnO<sub>x</sub> nanosheet.



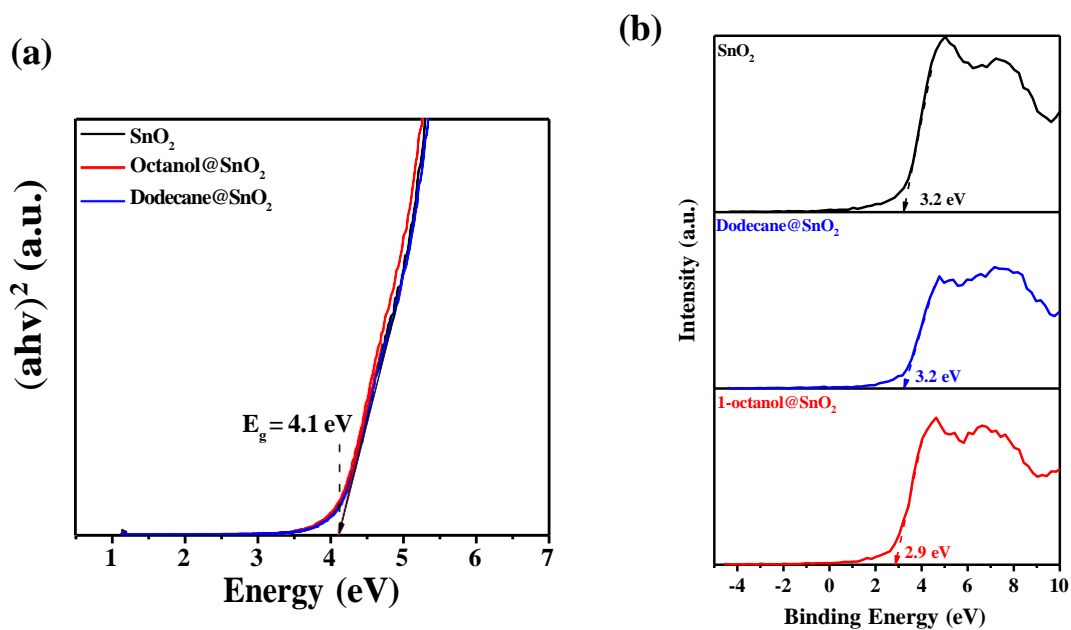
**Figure S3.** The thickness of the SnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet dependency on the measured location, indicating the thickness consistency across the sample.



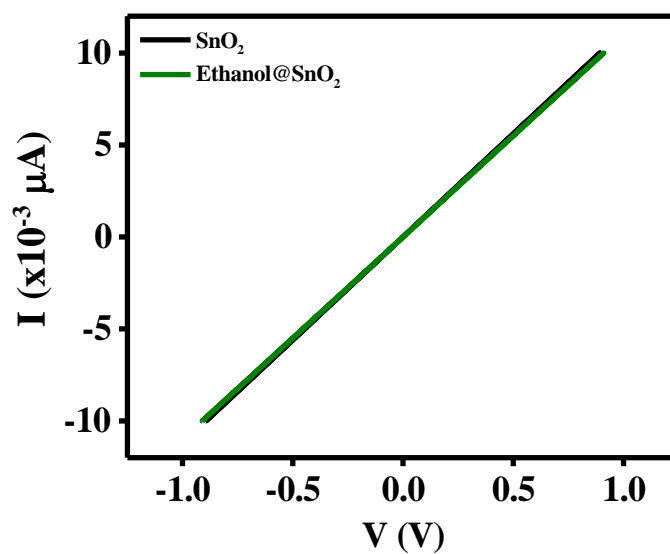
**Figure S4.** I-V curves of the two-terminal device based on SnO<sub>2</sub> and dodecane@SnO<sub>2</sub>, respectively.



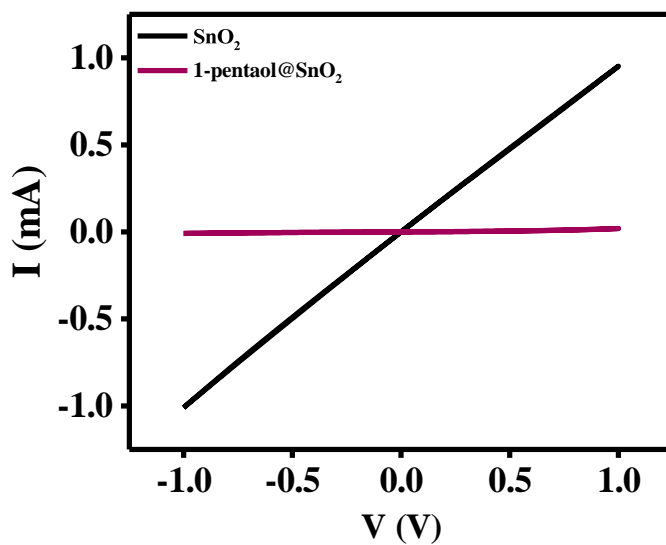
**Figure S5.** I-V curves of the two-terminal device based on SnO<sub>2</sub> and 1-octanol@SnO<sub>2</sub>, respectively.



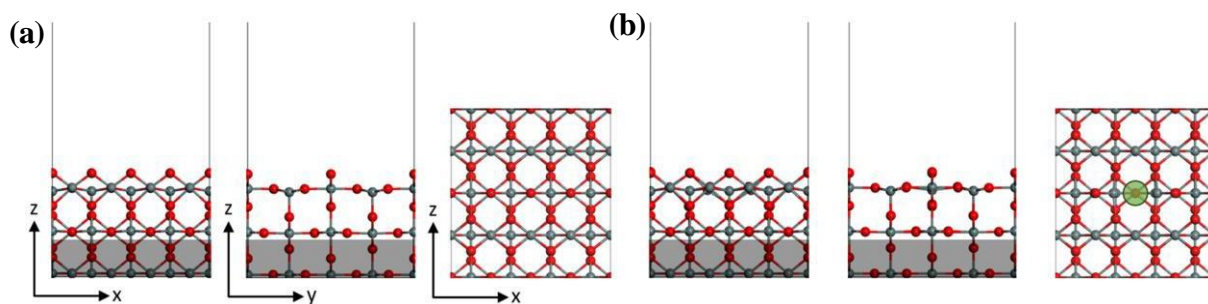
**Figure S6.** (a) Tauc plot analysis of optical bandgap for SnO<sub>2</sub>(black), 1-octanol@SnO<sub>2</sub>(red), and dodecane@SnO<sub>2</sub>(blue), respectively. (b) XPS valence band (VB-XPS) spectra with the Fermi levels to be 3.2 eV for SnO<sub>2</sub>(black), 2.9 eV for 1-octanol@SnO<sub>2</sub>(red), and 3.2 eV for dodecane@SnO<sub>2</sub>(blue).



**Figure S7.** I-V curves of the two-terminal device based on  $\text{SnO}_2$  and  $\text{ethanol@SnO}_2$ , respectively.



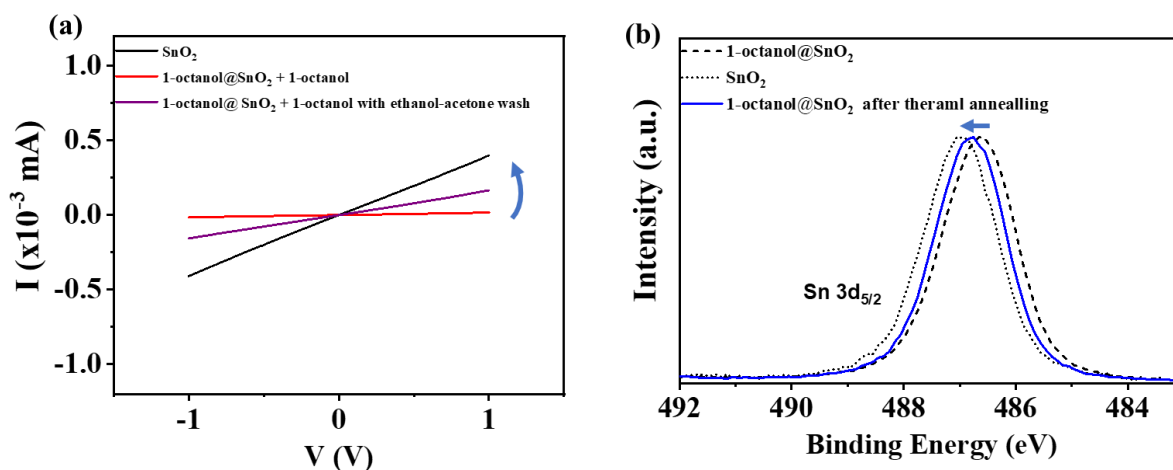
**Figure S8.** I-V curves of the two-terminal device based on  $\text{SnO}_2$  and  $1\text{-pentanol@SnO}_2$ , respectively.



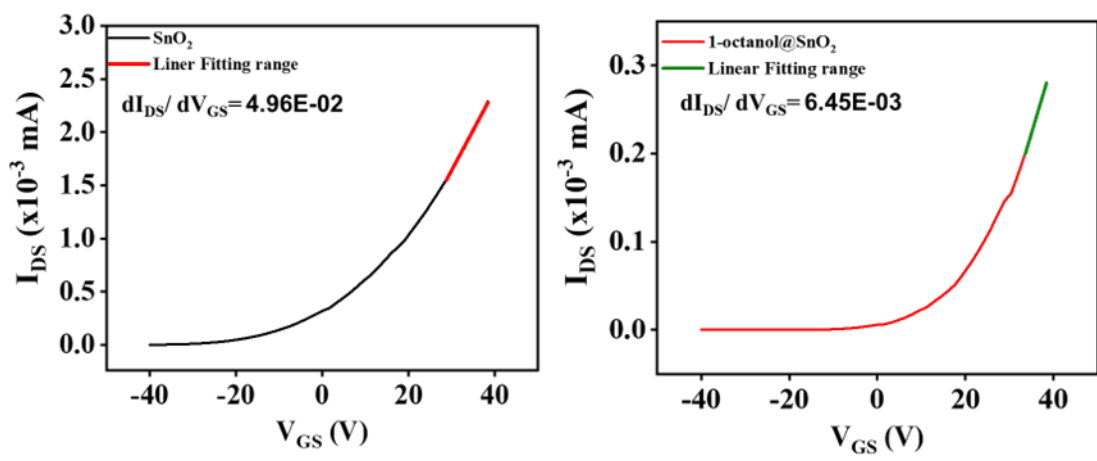
**Figure S9.** Top and side views of the optimised (a) pristine  $\text{SnO}_2(110)$  and (b)  $\text{SnO}_2(110)\text{-VO}$  surfaces.

**Table S1.** Summary of the binding configuration, binding energy and binding distance when the 1-octanol molecule interacting with  $\text{SnO}_2$  and  $\text{SnO}_2\text{-VO}$  surface.

Surface	Configuration	BE (eV)	$d(\text{O}_{\text{ads}}\text{-Sn}_{\text{sub}})$ (Å)	$d(\text{H}_{\text{ads}}\text{-O}_{\text{sub}})$ (Å)	$d(\text{H}_{\text{ads}}\text{-O}_{\text{ads}})$ (Å)
$\text{SnO}_2(110)$	p1	-2.10	2.06	1.02	1.75
	p2	-1.85	1.44	1.02	1.70
$\text{SnO}_2(110)\text{-VO}$	d1	-2.24	2.06	1.01	1.77
	d2	-1.21	2.47, 2.58	-	0.98
	d3	-1.19	2.53, 2.46	-	0.98
	d4	-1.07	2.27	-	0.98



**Figure S10.** (a) I-V curves of the two-terminal device as indicated samples. (b) XPS of Sn 3d as indicated samples.



**Figure S11.** Transfer curves of FET devices of SnO<sub>2</sub> and 1-octanol@SnO<sub>2</sub>. The highlighted regions indicate the fitting region for the corresponding slope of  $dI_{DS}/dV_{GS}$  for electron mobility calculations.