Supplementary Information

2H-SnS₂ assembled with petaloid 1T@2H-MoS₂ nanosheets heterostructures for room temperature NO₂ gas sensing

Shraddha Hambir^{a,e}, Shashikant Shinde^b, H. M. Pathan^a, Som Datta Kaushik^c, Chandra

Sekhar Rout^d Shweta Jagtap^{e*}

^aDepartment of Physics, Savitribai Phule Pune University, India

^bMES's Department of Physics, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Pune 411001, India

°UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research Mumbai Centre, BARC, Mumbai, India

^dCentre for Nano and Material Sciences, Jain (Deemed-to-be University), Jain Global Campus, Ramanagaram, Bangalore, India

^eDepartment of Electronic and Instrumentation Science, Savitribai Phule Pune University,

India

Corresponding author: - <u>*shweta.jagtap@gmail.com</u>

2. Experimental

2.4 Gas sensor fabrication and gas sensing measurement



Figure S1. Optical images of Sensing device a) bare electrode, b) with material deposition

X-ray Diffraction

Figure S1 shows diffraction peaks at 15.92°, 29.12°, 33.03°, 47.48°, 50.62°, and 53.34°, which correspond to the (001), (100), (101), (102), (110), and (111) planes of 2T-type hexagonal berndite SnS₂ (JCPDS, No. 23-0677)¹



Figure S2. XRD pattern of SnS₂

Raman analysis –

The presence of $2H-SnS_2$ was confirmed using non-destructive Raman spectroscopy in figure S2. Both $2H-SnS_2$ and $4H-SnS_2$ nanosheets exhibit a characteristic peak around 315 cm^{-1} . SnS_2 samples display an intense peak at approximately 313 cm^{-1} , attributed to the A_{1g} mode, which involves the out-of-plane stretching of sulfur atoms in SnS_2 . Additionally, for the $4H-SnS_2$ crystal, two weak E-mode peaks are observed at 200 cm⁻¹ and 214 cm⁻¹. In contrast, the $2H-SnS_2$ crystal features a weak E_g mode at 205 cm^{-1} , which differentiates it from the $4H-SnS_2$. The presence of several additional modes in the Raman spectrum of $4H-SnS_2$ further supports the confirmation of the 2H polytype SnS_2 formation²⁻⁴.



Figure S3. Raman spectra of 2H-SnS₂

FESEM

The FESEM image of pristine SnS_2 in figure S4 showed highly agglomerated nanoparticles they are densely packed and compact.



Figure S4. FESEM images of pure SnS₂



Figure S5. EIS spectra of SnS₂



Figure S6. Equivalent Circuit for a) $1T@2H-MoS_2$ and $1T@2H-MoS_2/SnS_2$ and b) SnS_2

References:

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