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Supporting Information

Ultrafast Formation of Porosity and Heterogeneous Structure on 2D oxides via Momentary Photothermal Effect

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Supplementary data

Fig. S1 (a) The schematic of fabricating the Titania nanosheet film using drop coating method and (b) the photo of the sensor

Fig. S2. SEM images of layered (a) KTLO and (b) HTO powder

Fig. S3 Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images of Ti0.87O2 nanosheets and the corresponding (b) the thickness and (c) lateral size distribution

Fig. S4 The schematic of formation porous and reduced nanoparticles on surface of

Ti0.87O2-x nanosheets

Fig. S5. The TEM-EDS analysis of the spherical Ti nanoparticles (Area 1 and 2, respectively) on the surface of FTS-Ti0.87O2

Fig. S6. TEM and FFT images of the samples. Top panel: Ti0.87O2, Bottom panel: FTS-

Ti0.87O2 (a,e) TEM images (b,f) The fast Fourier transform pattern of the selected red box

(c,g) The calculated d-spacing values from HR-TEM (d,h) The intensity profile showing an interlayer spacing between the monolayers in the nanosheets.

Fig. S7. EPR spectra of FTS-Ti0.87O2

Fig. S8 The survey XPS spectra of the 2D titania nanosheets.

Fig S9. (a) X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of pristine Ti0.87O2 nanosheets and (b)

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Fig. S10. The UV-Vis analysis was conducted before and after FTS irradiation

Fig. S11 The Raman spectra of the pristine Ti0.87O2 and FTS-Ti0.87O2 samples

Fig. S12. The HCHO gas sensing properties under various FTS voltages (250, 300, 350, 400, 450 and 500 V).

Fig S13. (a) XRD analysis of Ti0.87O2 and FTS-Ti0.87O2, and (b) after cycle test conditions, respectively

Fig S14. SEM images of Ti0.87O2 and FTS-Ti0.87O2: (a, b) before and (c, d) after cycle test conditions

Fig. S15 Gas sensing properties of FTS-Ti0.87O2 of formaldehyde gas detection in various mixing gases (toluene, ammonia, formaldehyde)

Fig. S16. The photo of the sensing system in working condition.

Table S1. Comparison of the sensing performance of HCHO sensors at room temperature.



Fig. S1 (a) The schematic of fabricating the Titania nanosheet film using drop coating method and (b) the photo of the sensor



Fig. S2. SEM images of layered (a) KTLO and (b) HTO powder



Fig. S3 Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images of $Ti_{0.87}O_2$ nanosheets and the corresponding (b) the thickness and (c) lateral size distribution



Fig. S4 The schematic of formation porous and reduced nanoparticles on surface of $Ti_{0.87}O_{2-x}$ nanosheets



Fig. S5. The TEM-EDS analysis of the spherical Ti nanoparticles (Area 1 and 2, respectively) on the surface of $FTS-Ti_{0.87}O_2$



Fig. S6. TEM and FFT images of the samples. Top panel: $Ti_{0.87}O_2$, Bottom panel: FTS- $Ti_{0.87}O_2$ (a,e) TEM images (b,f) The fast Fourier transform pattern of the selected red box (c,g) The calculated d-spacing values from HR-TEM (d,h) The intensity profile showing an interlayer spacing between the monolayers in the nanosheets.



Fig. S7. EPR spectra of FTS-Ti_{0.87}O₂



Fig. S8 The survey XPS spectra of the 2D titania nanosheets.



Fig S9. (a) X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of pristine $Ti_{0.87}O_2$ nanosheets and (b) After FTS irradiation $Ti_{0.87}O_2$ nanosheets for Ti 2p and O 1s, respectively



Fig. S10. The UV-Vis analysis was conducted before and after FTS irradiation



Fig. S11 The Raman spectra of the pristine $\mathrm{Ti}_{0.87}\mathrm{O}_2$ and FTS-Ti_{0.87}\mathrm{O}_2 samples



Fig. S12. The HCHO gas sensing properties under various FTS voltages (250, 300, 350, 400, 450 and 500 V).



Fig S13. (a) XRD analysis of $Ti_{0.87}O_2$ and FTS- $Ti_{0.87}O_2$, and (b) after cycle test conditions, respectively



Fig S14. SEM images of Ti_{0.87}O₂ and FTS-Ti_{0.87}O₂: (a, b) before and (c, d) after cycle test conditions



Fig. S15 Gas sensing properties of $FTS-Ti_{0.87}O_2$ of formaldehyde gas detection in various mixing gases (toluene, ammonia, formaldehyde)



Fig. S16. The photo of the sensing system in working condition.

| No. | Reference | Material | Structures | Concentrati on | Response | Response time | Limit of detect |
|-----------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| This work | | Ti _{0.87} O ₂ | Porous Nanosheet | 5 ppm | 213 % | 97 s | 99.13 ppb |
| 1 | J. Mater. Ch em., 2012, 2 2, 12915-12 920 | In ₂ O ₃ /ZnO | Nanoflowers | 5 ppm | 19 % | - | 5 ppm |
| 2 | Nanoscale 4 (2012) 5651 -5658. | ZnO QDs/ graphene | Nanosheet | 100 ppm | 2.10 % | 30 s | 25 ppm |
| 3 | Appl. Phys. Lett. 105, 03 3107 (2014) | ZnO/graphene | Thin film | 9 ppm | 1.50 % | 36 s | 135 ppb |
| 4 | Sens. Actuat ors, B, 2015, 221, 1290–1 298 | ZnO/rGO | Nanoflowers | 15 ppm | 6 % | 34 s | 2 ppm |
| 5 | J. Electroch em. Soc., 20 16, 163, B51 7 | Au@ZnO | Nanosheet- sphere | 5 ppm | 10.57 % | 13.8 s | 1 ppm |
| 6 | Sens. Actuat ors, B 256 (2 018) 1011–1 020. | SnO ₂ /VG | Thin film | 5 ppm | 5.50 % | 46 s | 0.02 ppm |
| 7 | Microchemic al Journal 16 0 (2021) 105 607 | ZnO-ANS-rGO | Nanosheet | 5 ppm | 1.05 % | 300 s | 5 ppm |
| 8 | Applied Surf ace Science 605 (2022) 1 54839 | Au-In ₂ O ₃ / Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x Mxene | Nanosphere/ nanosheets | 5 ppm | 31 % | 5 s | 5 ppm |
| 9 | Materials Le tters 350 (20 23): 134927 | NiCo ₂ O ₄ | Nanoneedles | 50 ppm | 1.85 % | 22 s | 10 ppm |
| 10 | Results in C hemistry 5 (2023) 10094 6 | TiO ₂ | Thin film | 20 ppm | 85.87 % | 35 s | 1 ppm |
| 11 | Nature Com munications (2021) 12:49 55 | MMM (ZIF-7/ PEBA) - coate d TiO ₂ | Membrane | 5 ppm | 1350 | 57.4 s | 3.8 ppb |
| 12 | Sci. Adv.10, eadk6856 (2 024) | 3D printed QD s/rGO | Aerogels | 1 ppm | 15.23% | < 30 s | 8.02 ppb |

Table S1. Comparison of the sensing performance of HCHO sensors at room temperature