

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Nanoscaled Tin Dioxide Films Processed From Organotin-based Hybrid Materials: An Organometallic Route Toward Metal Oxide Gas Sensors

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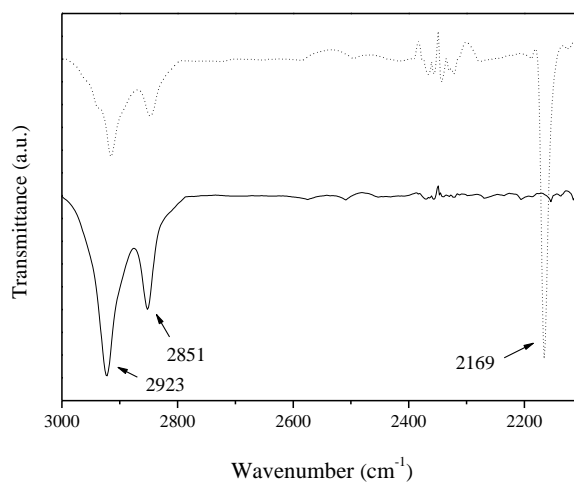
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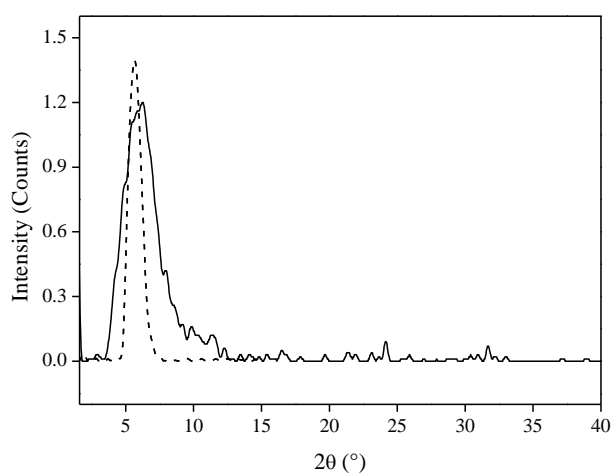
### Characterization of the hybrid thin films

The complete hydrolysis of precursors **1** and **2** in the spin-coated hybrid thin films was checked by FTIR spectroscopy. For instance, the stretching vibration band of the Sn-C≡C bond at 2169 cm<sup>-1</sup> has disappeared in the thin film prepared from **1** after drying at 120°C for one hour (Figure S1) showing that all the alkynyl groups have been removed.



**Figure S1:** FTIR spectra of **1** (dotted line) and TF<sub>1</sub><sup>120</sup> (full line).

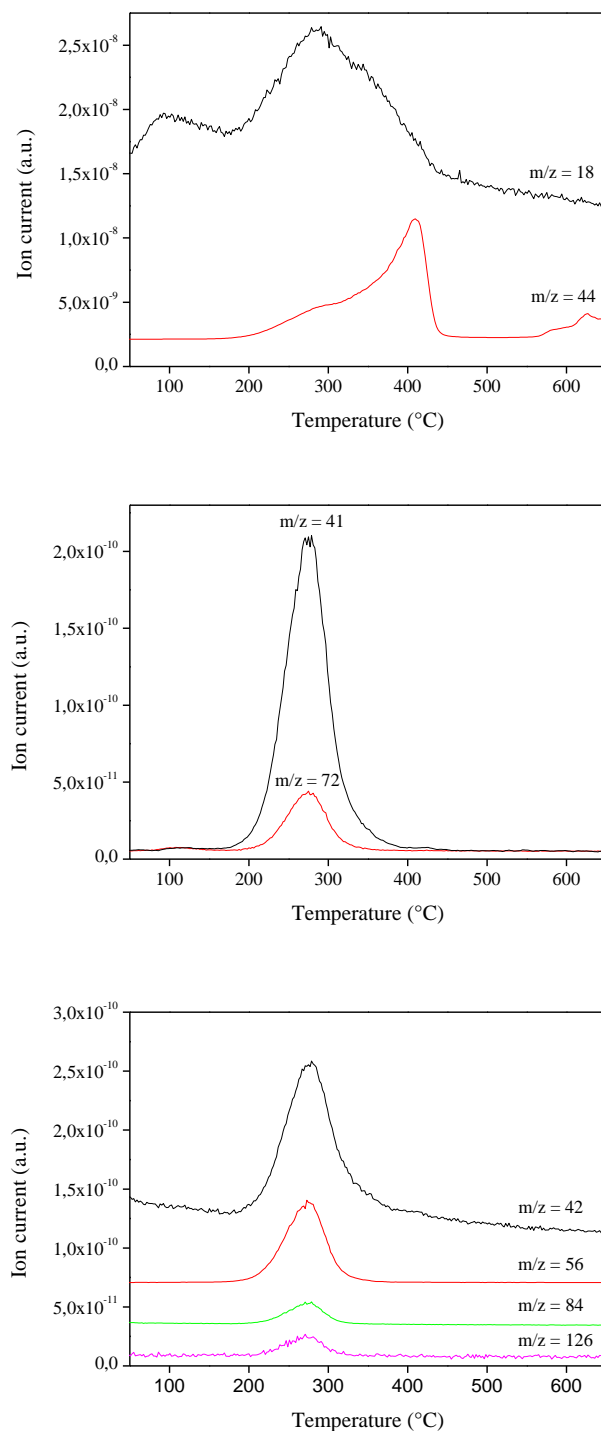
Furthermore, the GIXRD patterns of the hybrid thin films showed diffraction features at rather low angle consistent with the formation of self-assembled tin-based hybrid thin film as described in *Chem. Commun.* **2011**, 47, 1464.



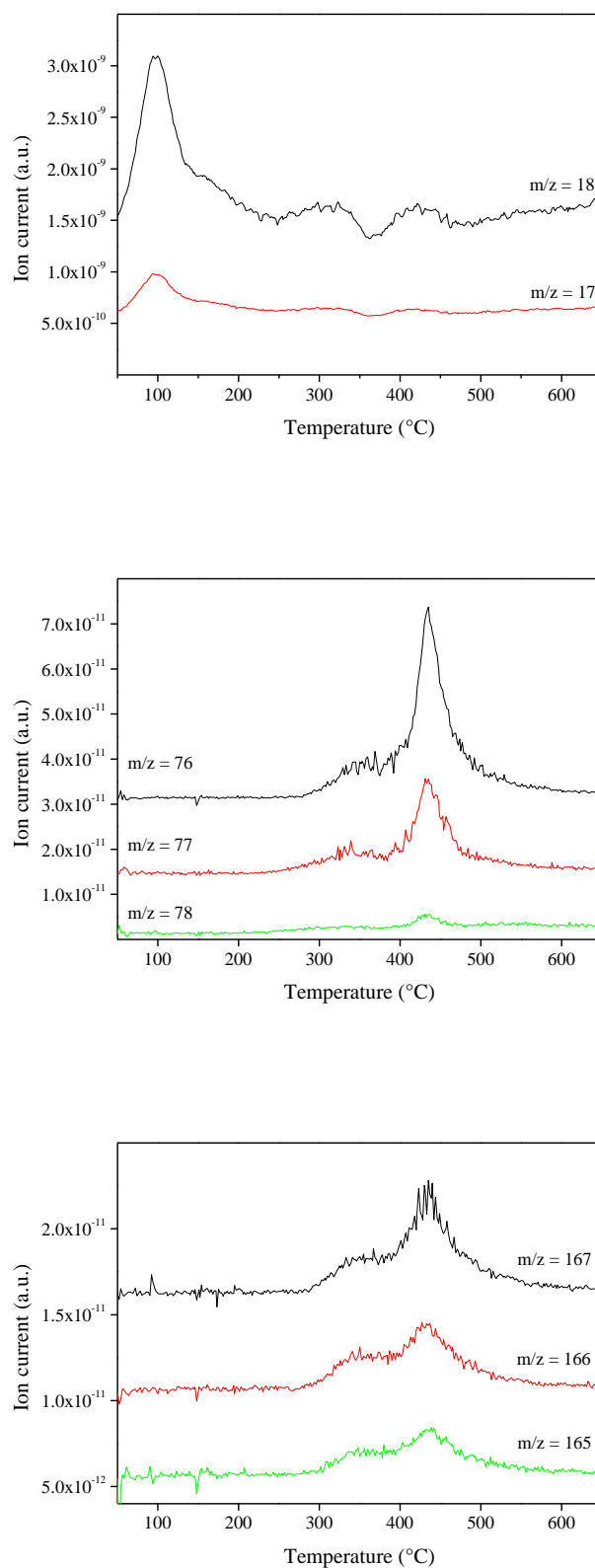
**Figure S2:** GIXRD patterns of TF<sub>1</sub><sup>120</sup> (full line) and TF<sub>2</sub><sup>120</sup> (dotted line).

## Thermogravimetry coupled to mass spectrometry

The trends of molecular ion fragments as a function of the temperature detected for the hybrid material prepared from precursors **1** and **2** are given Figures S1 and S2.



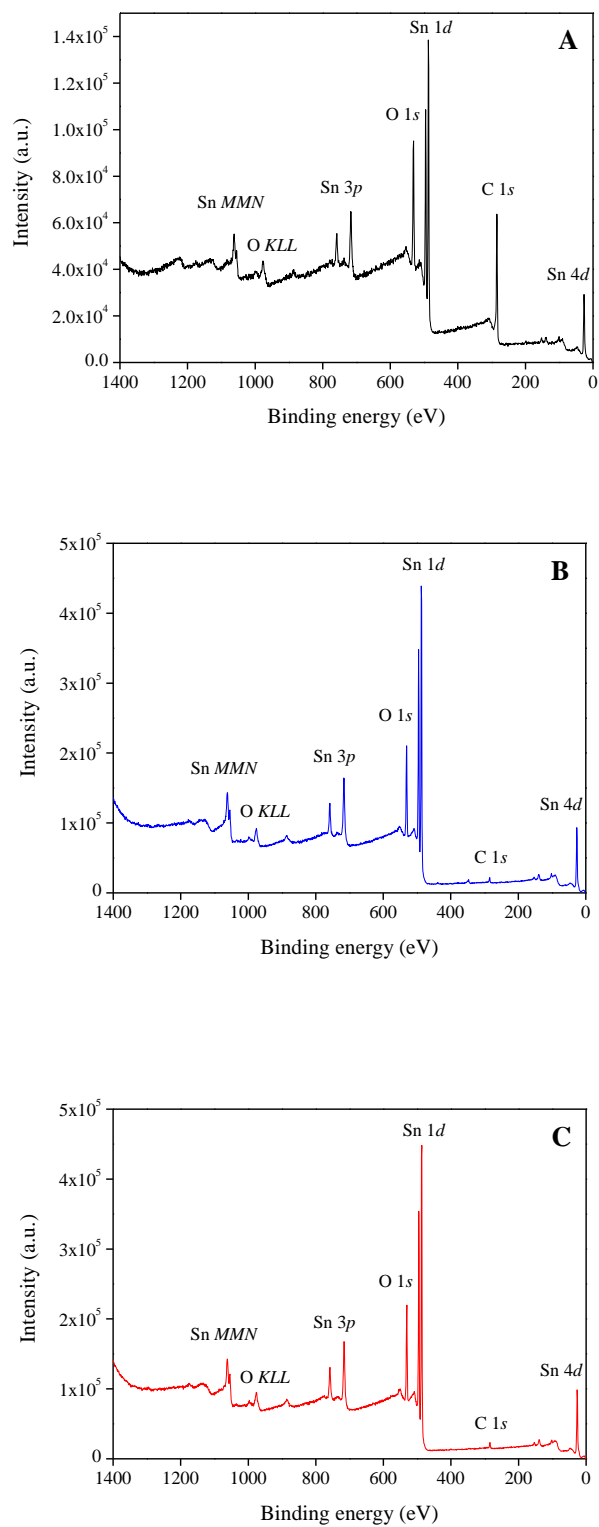
**Figure S3:** m/z curves as a function of temperature for the hybrid material prepared from **1**  
m/z = 18 (H<sub>2</sub>O); m/z = 44 (CO<sub>2</sub>); m/z = 41, 72 (THF); m/z = 42 (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub><sup>+</sup>); m/z = 56 (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub><sup>+</sup>), m/z = 84 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub><sup>+</sup>), m/z = 126 (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>18</sub><sup>+</sup>).



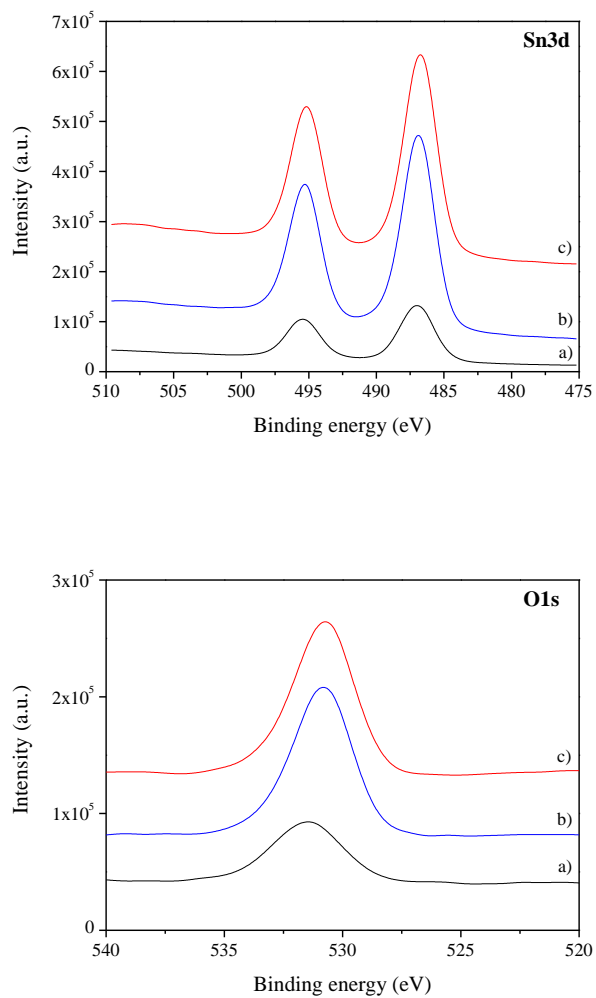
**Figure S4:** m/z curves as a function of temperature for the hybrid material prepared from **2**  
m/z = 17, 18 ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ); m/z = 76 ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4^+$ ); m/z = 77 ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5^+$ ), m/z = 78 ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6^+$ ), m/z =  
165 ( $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9^+$ ), m/z = 166 ( $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}^+$ ), m/z = 167 ( $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}^+$ ).

## X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy for thin films prepared from 2

The XPS spectra of the  $\text{TF}_2^{120}$  (A),  $\text{TF}_2^{500}$  (B) and  $\text{TF}_2^{600}$  (C) films are given in Figures S3 and S4.



**Figure S5:** X-ray Photoelectron survey spectra of  $\text{TF}_2^{120}$ ,  $\text{TF}_2^{500}$  and  $\text{TF}_2^{600}$ .



**Figure S6:** X-ray Photoelectron spectra of a)  $\text{TF}_2^{120}$ , (b)  $\text{TF}_2^{500}$  and (c)  $\text{TF}_2^{600}$ : Sn3d and O1s regions

## Surface morphology of the $\text{TF}_2^{600}$ film

The surface morphology of  $\text{TF}_2^{600}$  is depicted in Figure S5.

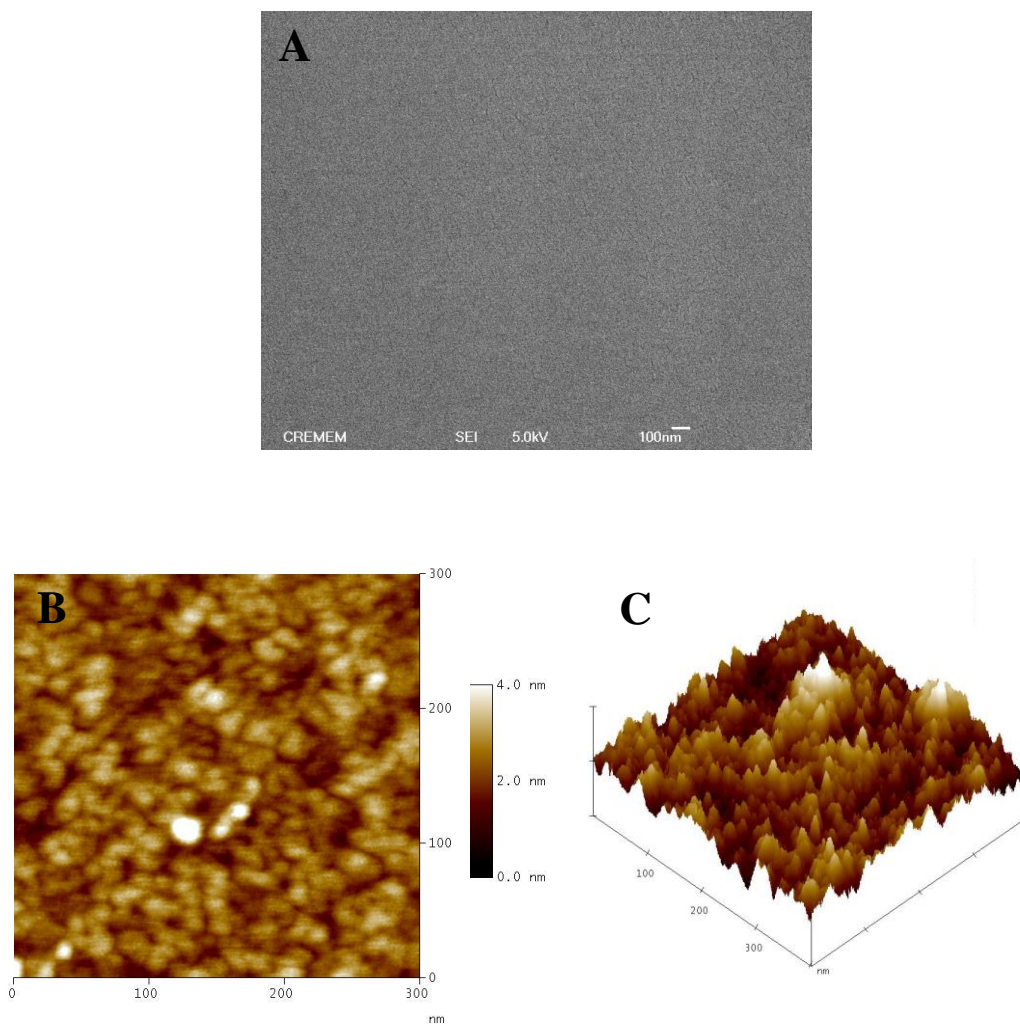


Figure S7: A: SEM images of  $\text{TF}_2^{600}$ ; B, C: AFM topography images