

Supporting Information for

Confined formation of ultrathin ZnO nanorods/reduced graphene oxide mesoporous nanocomposites for high-performance room-temperature NO₂ sensors

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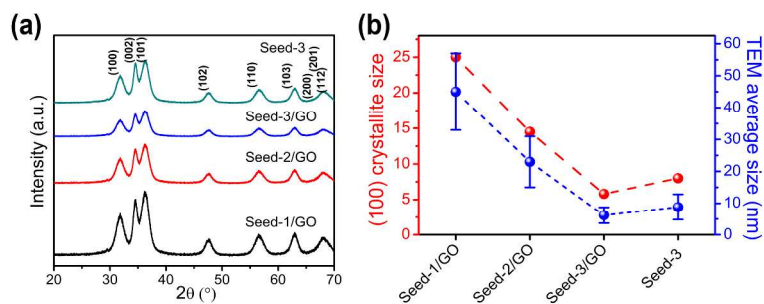


Figure S1. (a) XRD patterns of different nanoseeds; (b) summarized results of the calculated crystallite sizes from (100) diffraction peaks and the TEM observed average seed diameters.

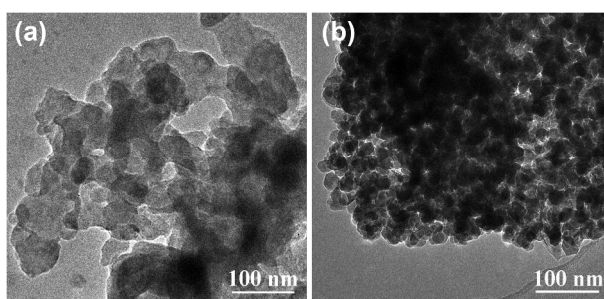


Figure S2. TEM images of the seed-1 (a) and seed-2 (b) formed in the absence of GO.

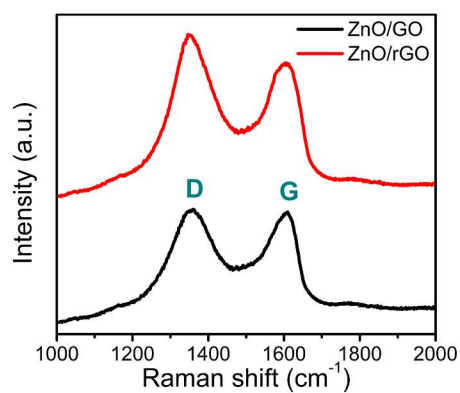


Figure S3. Raman spectra of ZnO nanoseeds/GO and ZnO nanorods/rGO.

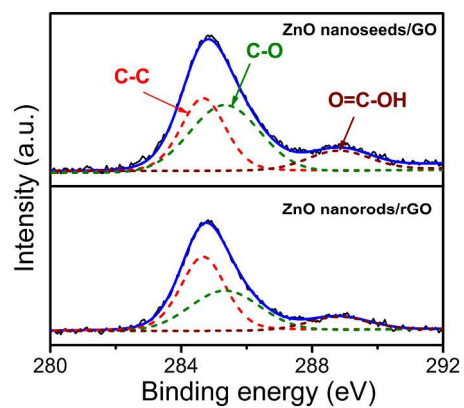


Figure S4. C 1s XPS spectra of ZnO nanoseeds/GO and ZnO nanorods/rGO.

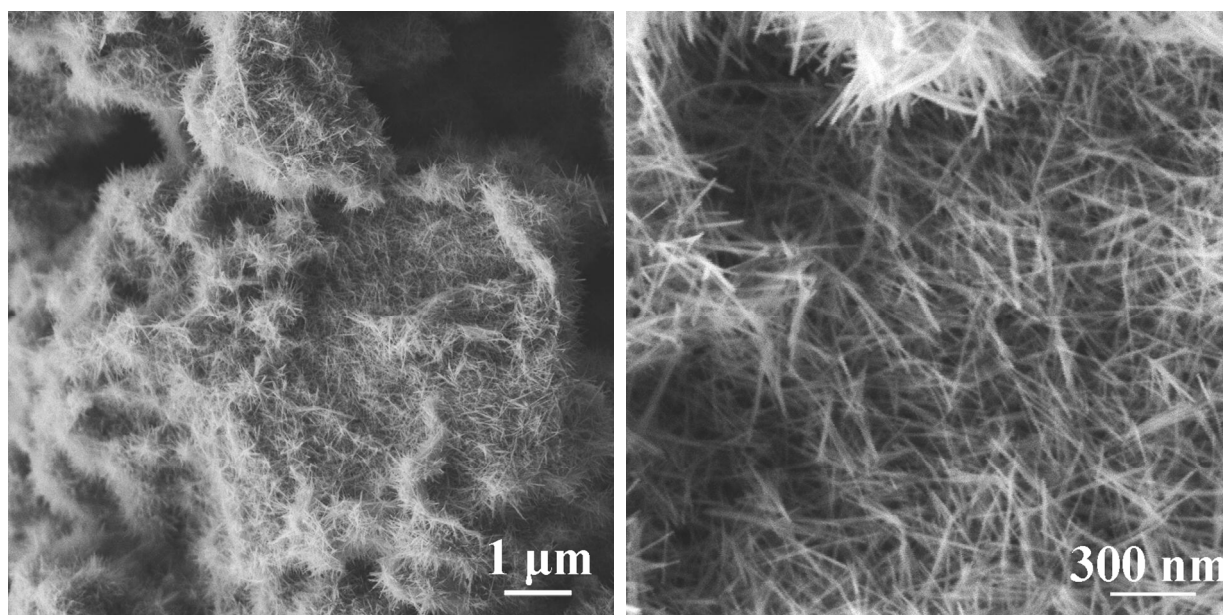


Figure S5. Enlarged Figure 2c and its inset.

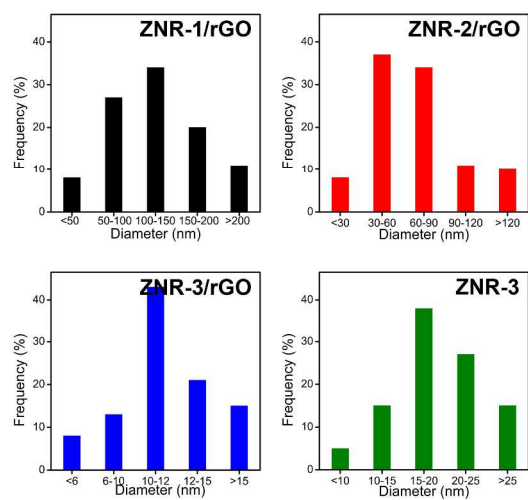


Figure S6. Diameter distributions of the nanorods in ZNR-1/rGO, ZNR-2/rGO, ZNR-3/rGO and ZNR-3.

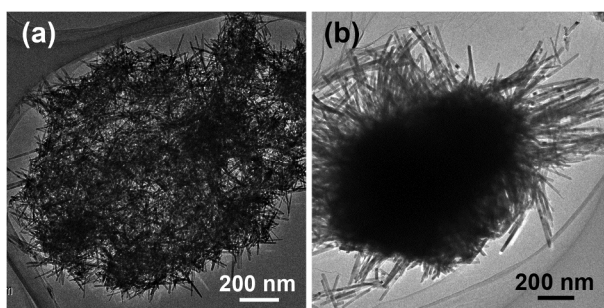


Figure S7. Low-magnification TEM images of ZNR-3/rGO (a) and ZNR-3 (b).

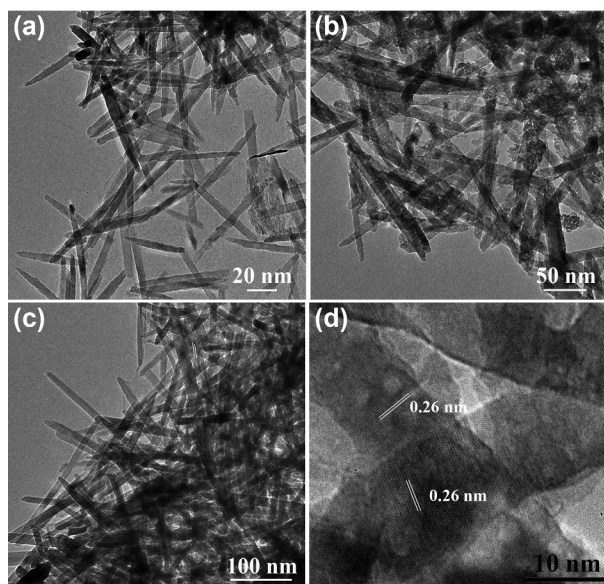


Figure S8. TEM and HRTEM images of ZNR-3/rGO at different reaction time (min). (a) 2; (b, d) 5 and (c) 10.

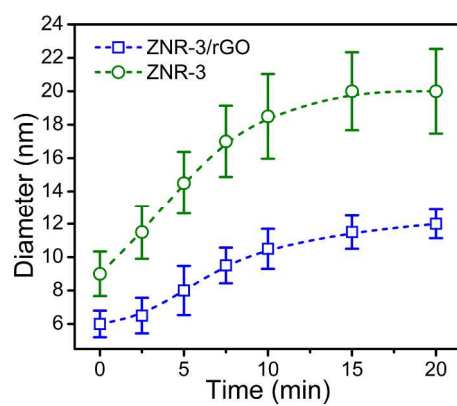


Figure S9. Variation of nanorod diameters during the growth of ZNR-3/rGO and ZNR-3.

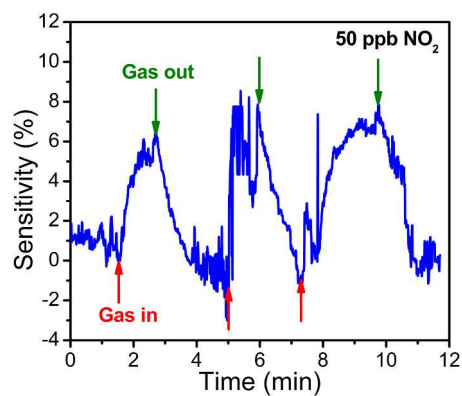


Figure S10. Dynamic response curve of the ZNR-3/rGO sensor to 50 ppb NO₂ for 3 cycles at 25 °C.

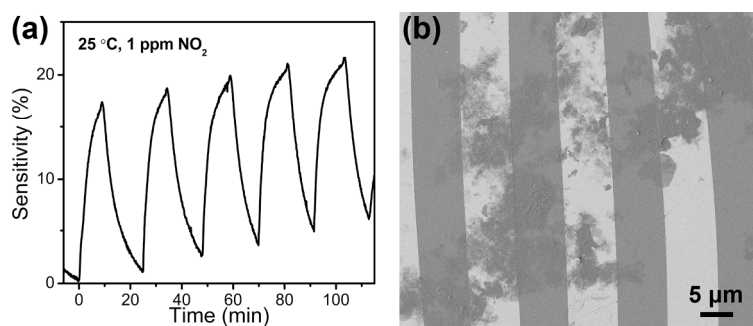


Figure S11. (a) Reproducibility of the rGO sensor to 1 ppm of NO₂; (b) SEM image of the rGO sensor.

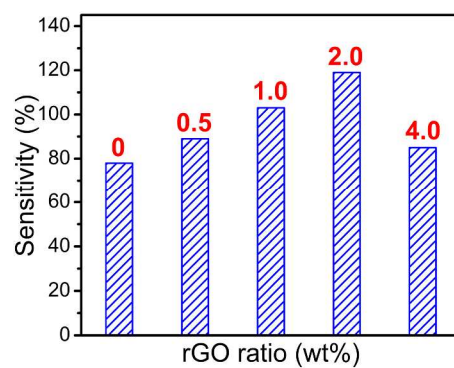


Figure S12. Effect of rGO ratio on the sensitivity of ZNR-3/rGO nanocomposites.

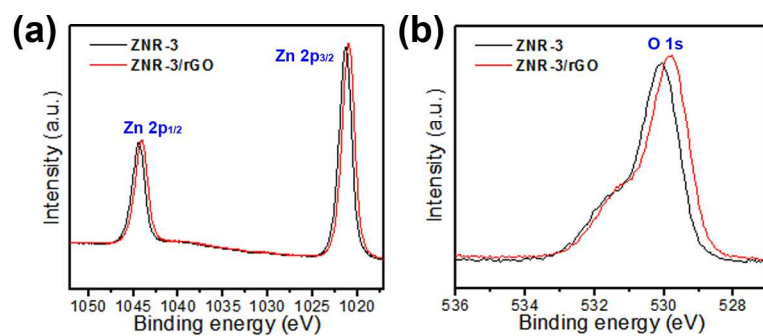


Figure S13. Zn 2p (a) and O 1s (b) XPS spectra of ZNR-3 and ZNR-3/rGO samples.