



Supplementary Materials

Microwave Synthesized 2D WO₃ Nanosheets for VOCs Gas Sensors

He Liu ¹, Lingyao Duan ¹, Kedong Xia ¹, Yang Chen ^{2,3}, Yunling Li ¹, Shaoxin Deng ¹, Jiaqiang Xu ³ and Zhenyu Hou ^{1,*}

¹ School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Henan Institute of Science and Technology, Xinxiang 453003, China; heliu8043@163.com (H.L.); ddlingyao@163.com (L.D.); kdongxia@163.com (K.X.); liyl271@126.com (Y.L.); dengshaoxin123@126.com (S.D.)

² Shanghai Yaolu Instrument & Equipment Co., Ltd., Shanghai 200444, China; shucy@shu.edu.cn

³ NEST Lab, Department of Physics, Department of Chemistry, College of Sciences, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, China; xujiaqiang@shu.edu.cn

* Correspondence: houzhy0373@163.com

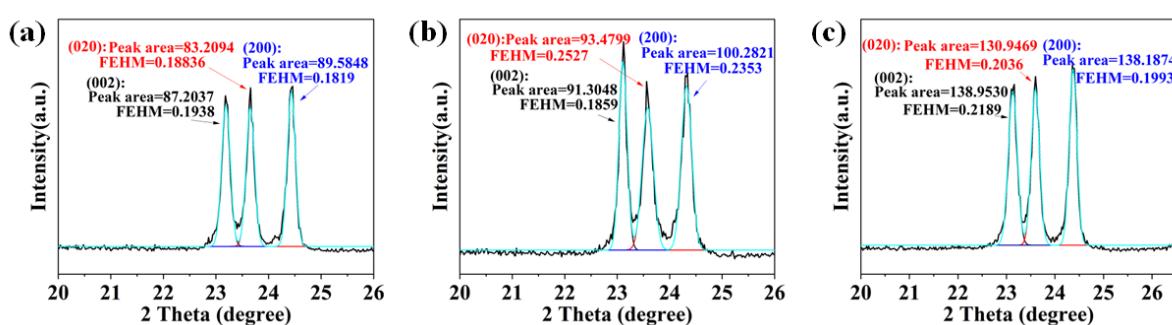


Figure S1. Peak area and Full-width at the half of the maximum (FEHM) after XRD integration; (a) WO₃-OA, (b) WO₃-TA, (c) WO₃-CA.

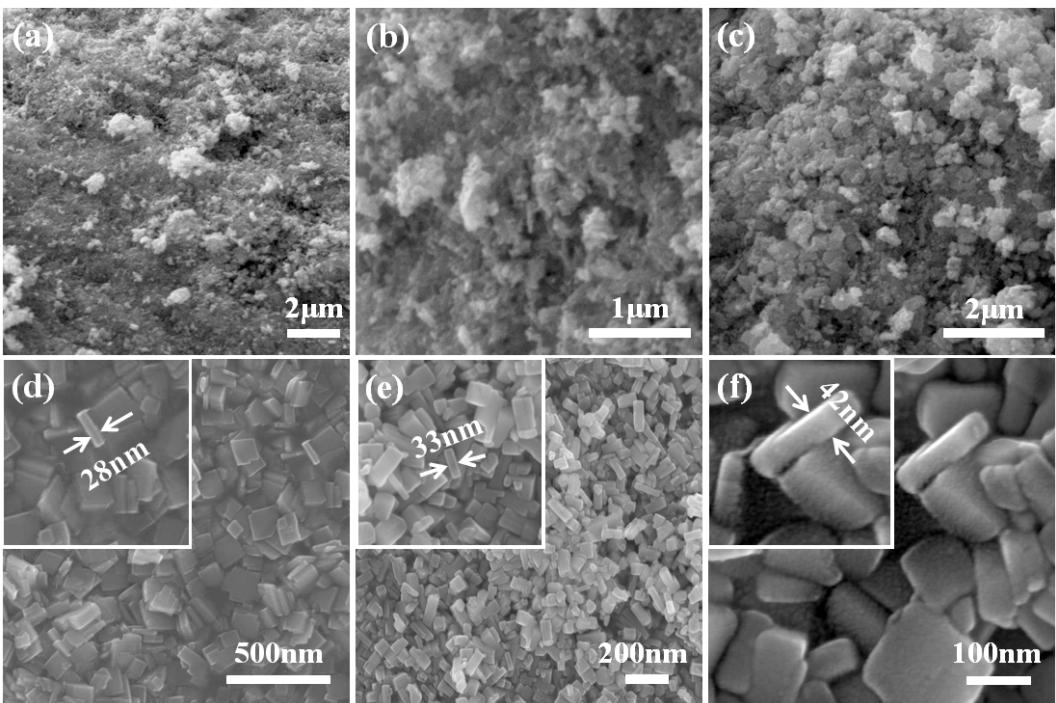


Figure S2. SEM images of three samples without adjuvants, and sample thickness diagram; (a,d) $\text{WO}_3\text{-OA}$, (b,e) $\text{WO}_3\text{-TA}$, (c,f) $\text{WO}_3\text{-CA}$.

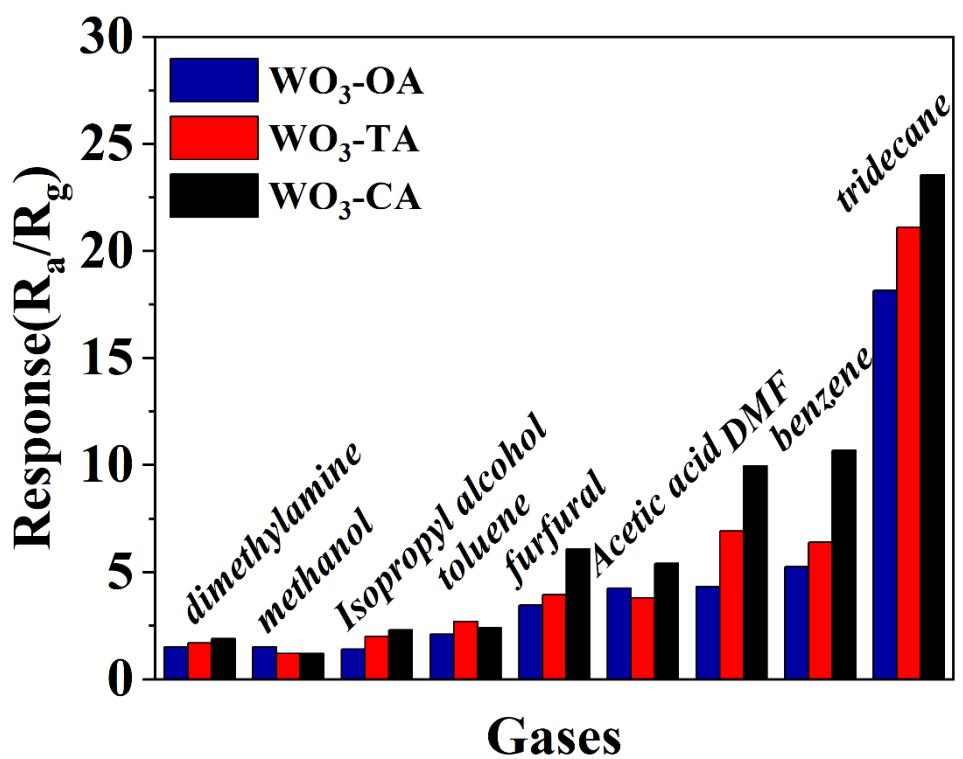


Figure S3. Schematic diagram of three sensor selectivity with tridecane as control.

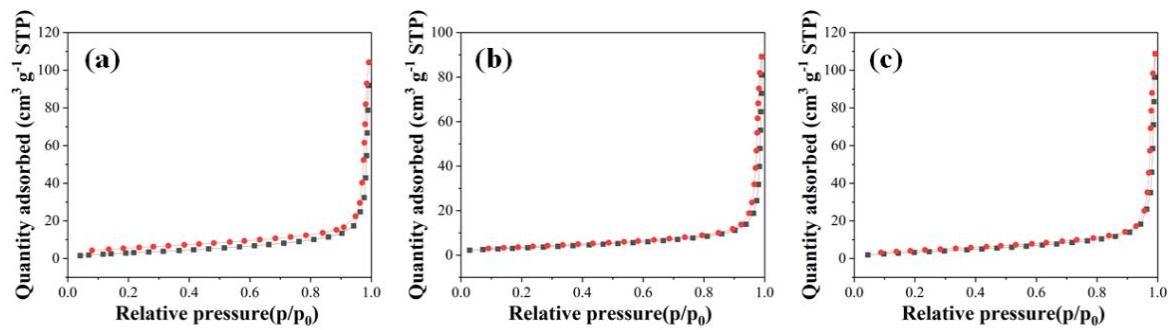


Figure S4. N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms for (a) WO₃-OA, (b) WO₃-TA, (c) WO₃-CA.