

Supplementary Material

Low temperature HCHO detection by SnO₂/TiO₂@Au and SnO₂/TiO₂@Pt: understanding by in-situ DRIFT spectroscopy

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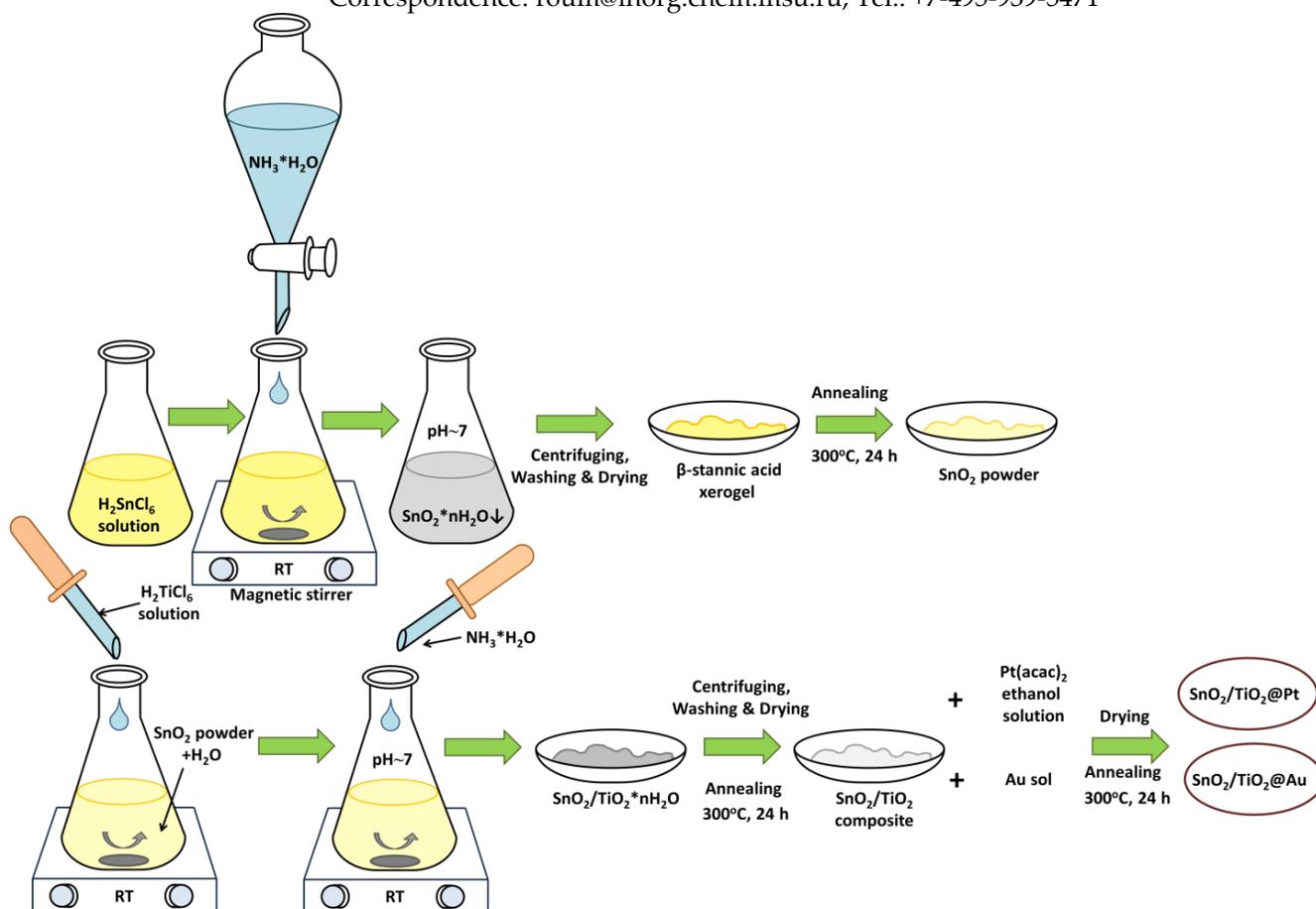


Figure S1. Schematic illustration of the synthesis of the SnO₂/TiO₂ nanocomposites modified with Au NPs and Pt NPs.

Nanocrystalline TiO₂ was obtained under similar synthesis conditions and was annealed at 300 °C for 24 hours in air. According to the ICDD PDF-2 database, all peaks on the XRD pattern (Figure S2a) correspond to the anatase phase. Raman peaks observed at 137.5, 194.6, 392, 513.5 and 632.7 cm⁻¹ are attributed to E_g, E_g, B_{1g}, A_{1g}+B_{1g} and E_g modes of the anatase phase (Figure S2b), respectively [1]. The obtained results indicate that such synthesis conditions can lead to formation of single-phase of TiO₂ sample.

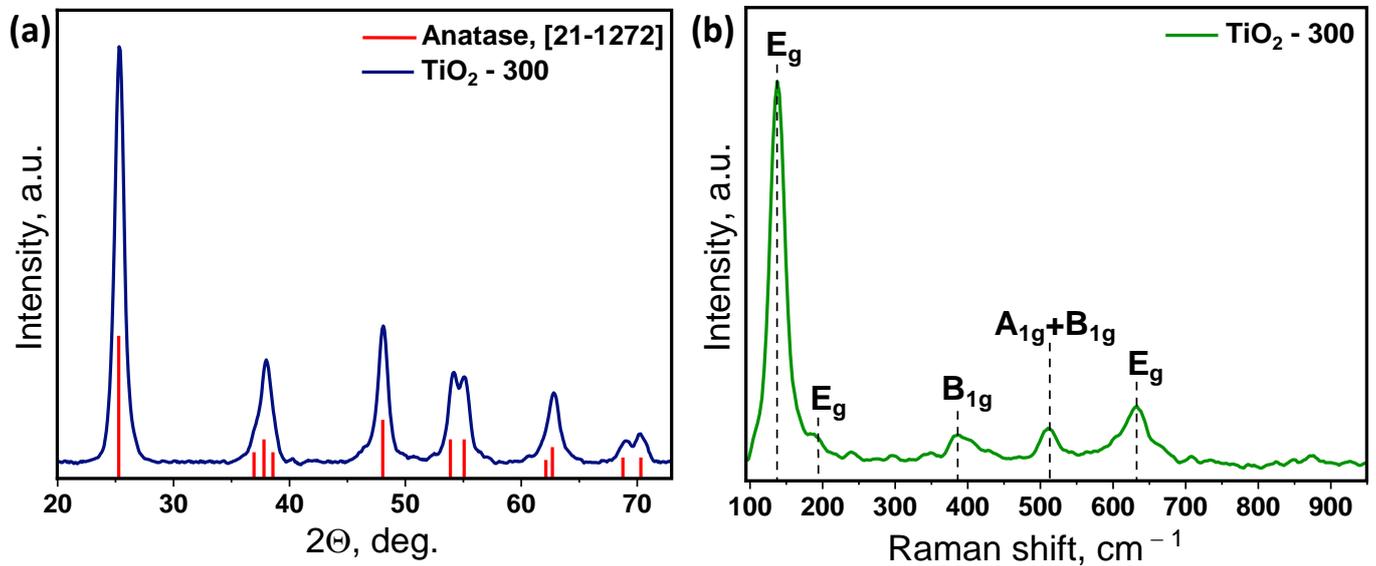


Figure S2. XRD pattern (a) and Raman spectrum (b) of TiO₂-300.

TEM examination of Au sol showed the spherical shape gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) with an average particle size of 17 ± 4 nm (Figure S3a). XRD pattern showed the presence of cubic gold phase (space group Fm3m, Figure S3b). Calculated crystallite size by Sherrer equation (16 ± 2 nm) is equal as that obtained by the TEM method. Due to the strong absorption in the green region of the spectrum ($\lambda_{\max} = 520$ nm), which is associated with localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) effect, Au sol is ruby red in color (Figure S3c). Symmetric LSPR band indicates a narrow size distribution of nanoparticles.

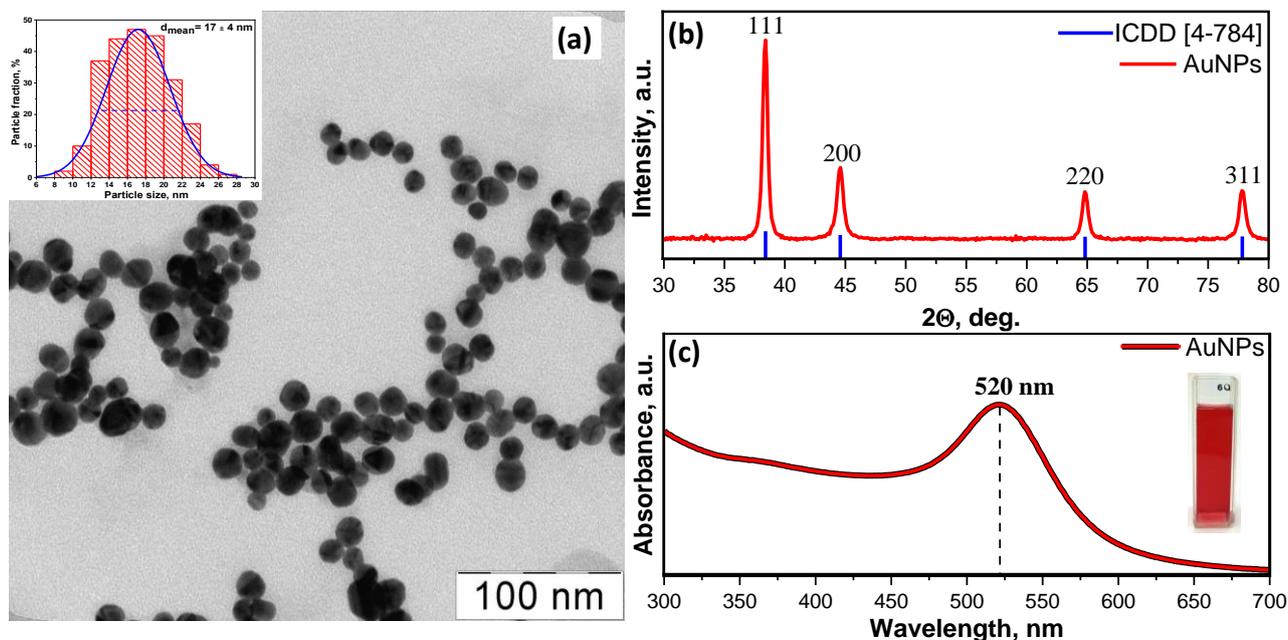


Figure S3. TEM image and size distribution of the AuNPs determined by TEM images analysis (inset) (a), XRD pattern (b) and absorption spectrum (c) of synthesized AuNPs.

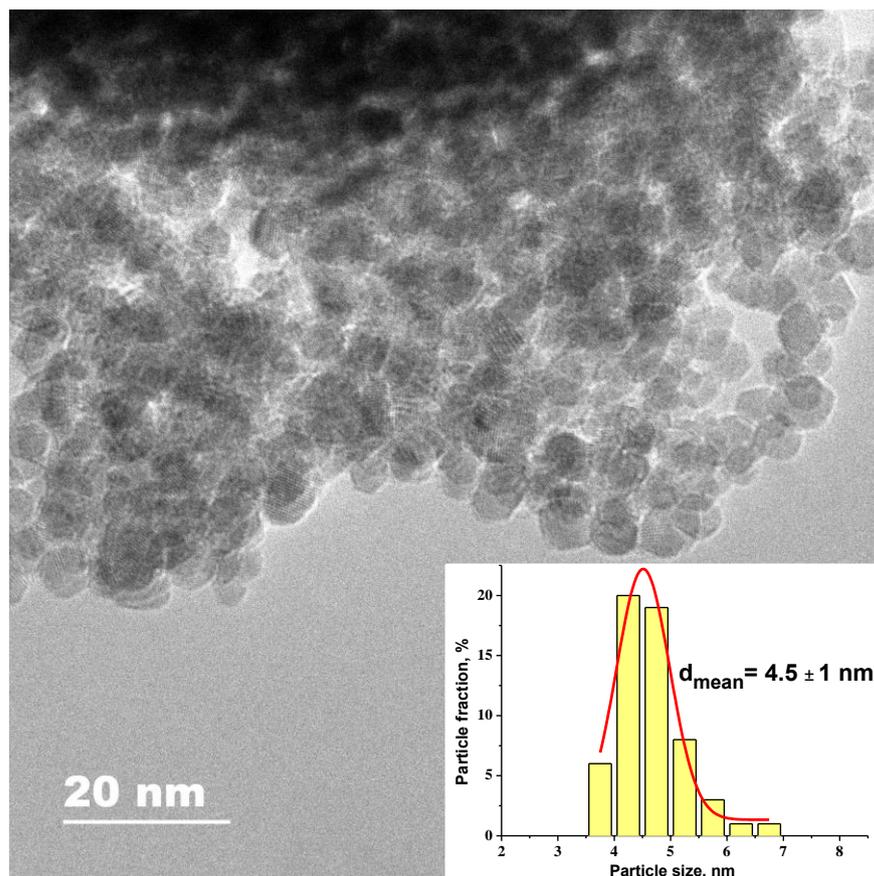


Figure S4. TEM image and size distribution of the SnO₂ nanoparticles determined by TEM image analysis (inset).

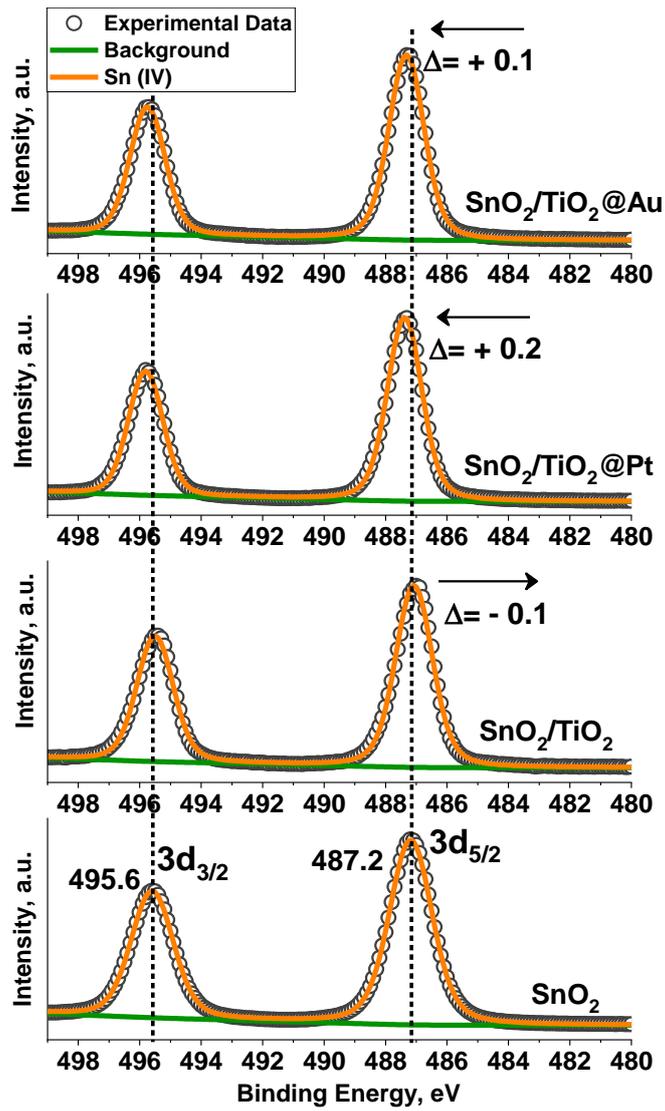


Figure S5. Sn 3d XP-spectra of the synthesized samples.

FTIR spectra of nanocomposites (Figure S6) consist of intense and wide band associated to Sn-O (530 cm^{-1}) and O-Sn-O (620 cm^{-1}) vibration modes [2]. A peak at 1628 cm^{-1} is attributed to deformation vibrations of water molecules and a broad peak at the $2500 - 3700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ wavelength range is associated with the stretching vibrations of the surface OH groups [3]. According to the results of FTIR spectroscopy, it can be seen that the introduction of modifiers does not affect the surface OH groups. Other possible vibration modes from modifiers did not observed due to their low concentration in the composition of nanocomposites.

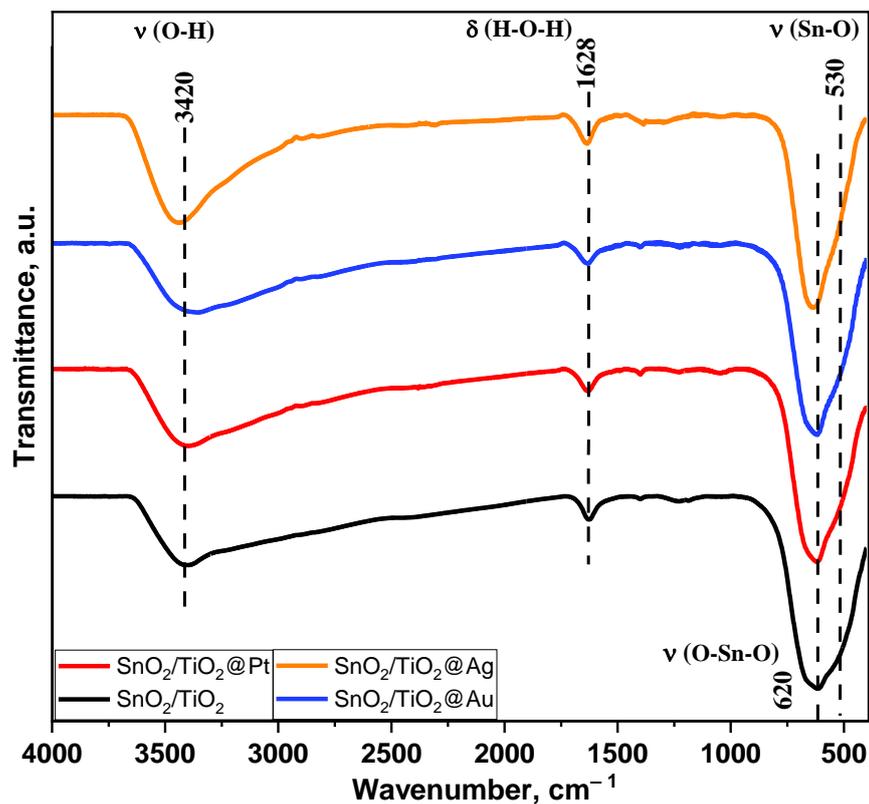


Figure S6. FTIR spectra of the synthesized samples.

References

1. Loudon, R. The Raman effect in crystals. *Adv. Phys.* **1964**, *13*, 423–482.
2. Nasriddinov, A.; Rumyantseva, M.; Marikutsa, A.; Gaskov, A.; Lee, J.H.; Kim, J.H.; Kim, J.Y.; Kim, S.S.; Kim, H.W. Sub-ppm Formaldehyde Detection by n-n TiO₂@SnO₂ Nanocomposites. *Sensors*, **2019**, *19*, 3182.
3. Nakamoto, K. *Infrared and Raman Spectra of Inorganic and Coordination Compounds. Part A: Theory and Applications in Inorganic Chemistry*, 6th ed.; Publisher: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2009.