

## Supporting Information

### Ordered Porous RGO/SnO<sub>2</sub> Thin Films for Ultrasensitive Humidity Detection

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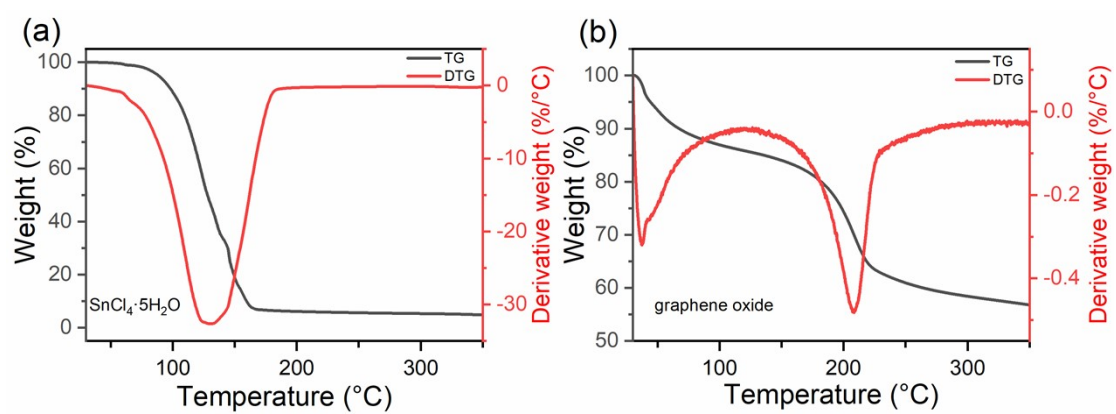
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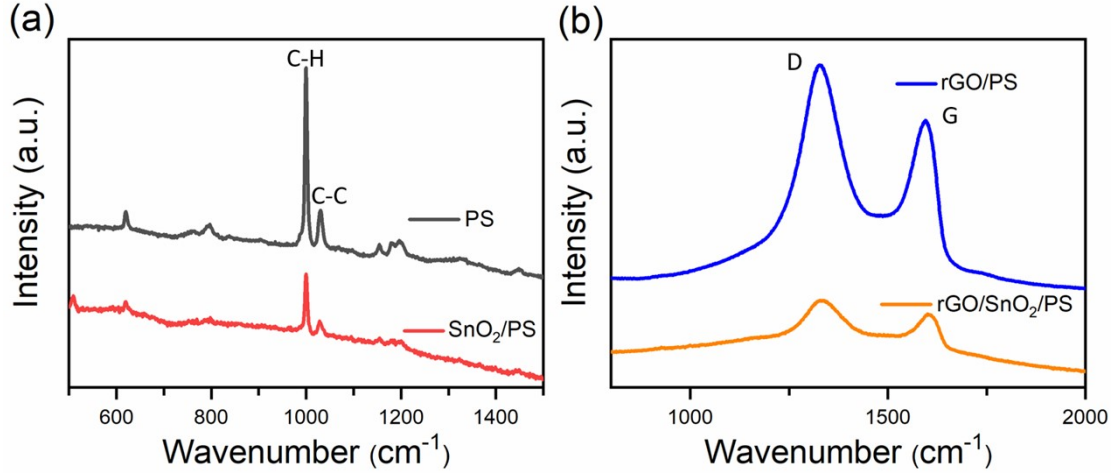
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Figure S1-Figure S12

Table S1



**Fig. S1.** TGA and DTG analyses of  $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and graphene oxide.



**Fig. S2.** Raman spectra of PS, SnO<sub>2</sub>/PS, rGO/PS, and rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub>/PS.

The PS Raman spectrum pattern is measured for comparison shown in Fig. S2a. The two main labeled peaks are consistent with the peaks of related literature [1]. For SnO<sub>2</sub>/PS, the main peaks are from PS, indicating the existence of PS. For rGO/PS, and rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub>/PS shown by Fig. S2b, no obvious PS peaks are directly observed mainly due to the strong intensity of the rGO peak. However, given the same annealing temperature and time for all these four samples, the existence of PS for rGO/PS, and rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub>/PS can be reasonably speculated.

[1] M. Mazilu, A. Luca, A. Riches, C. Herrington, and K. Dholakia, *Opt. Express*, 2010, **18**, 11382-11395.

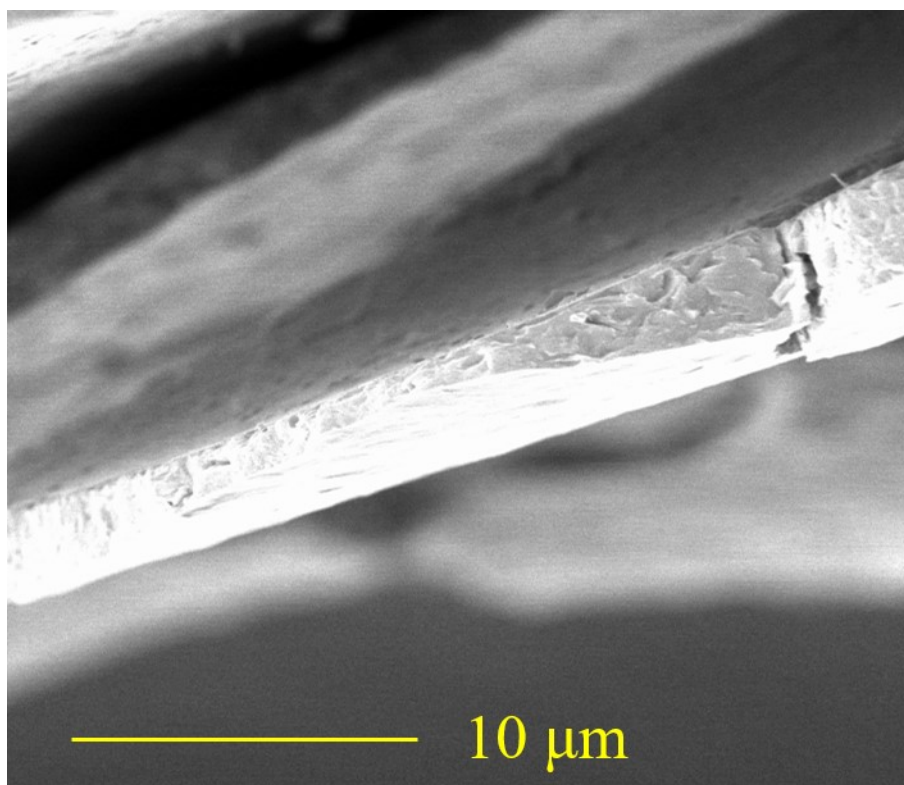
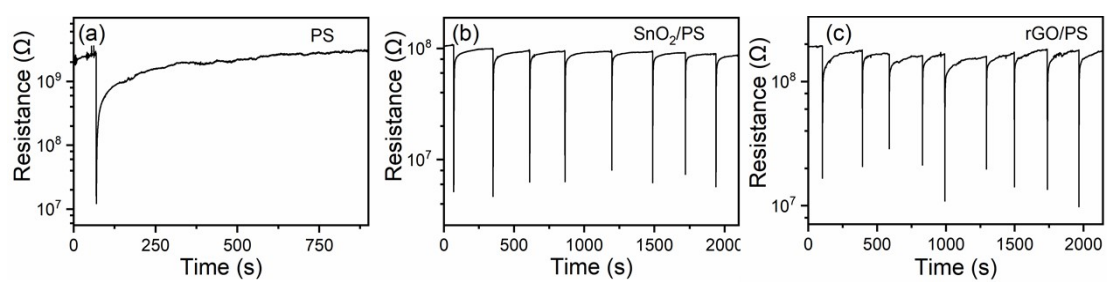
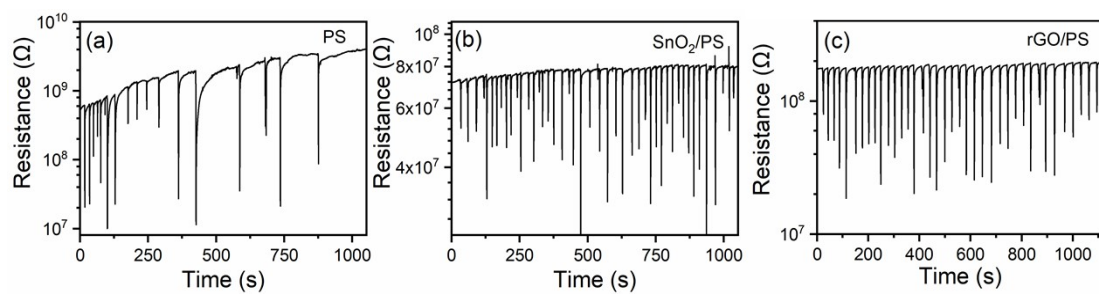


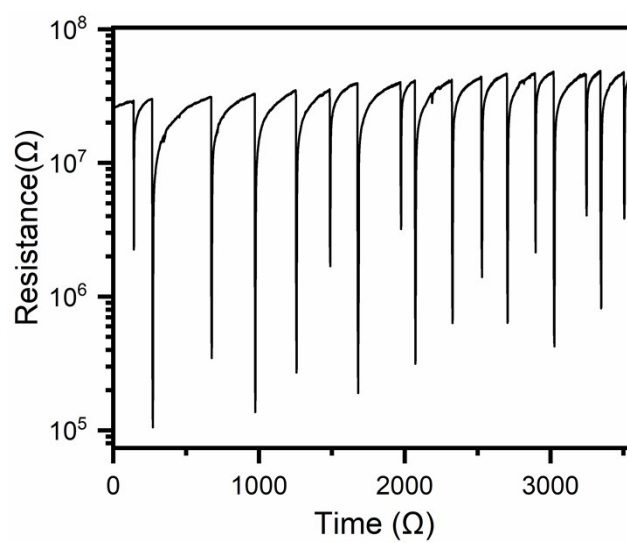
Fig. S3 SEM cross sectional image of rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub>/PS.



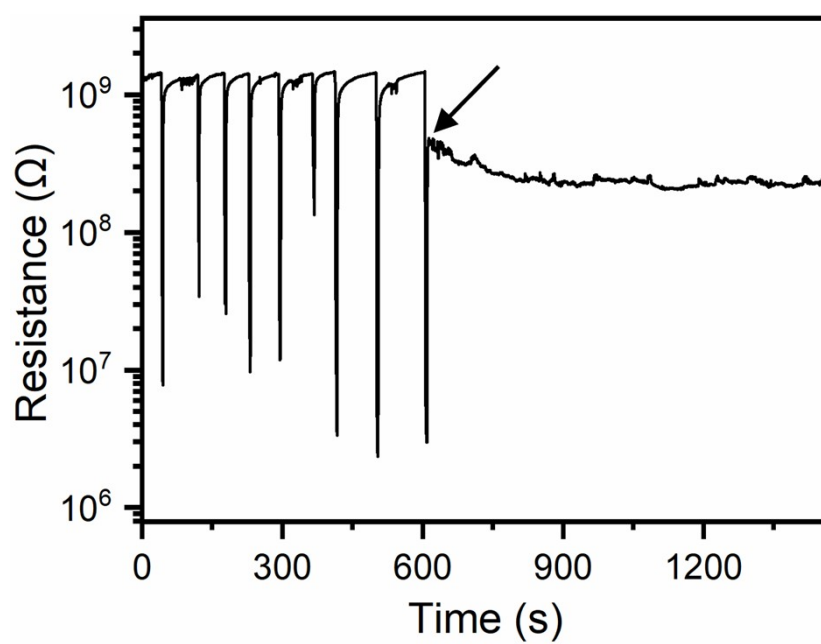
**Fig. S4.** Dynamic resistance changes of (a) PS, (b)  $\text{SnO}_2/\text{PS}$ , and (c)  $\text{rGO}/\text{PS}$  sensor at an ambient relative humidity of 35% to exhaled breath.



**Fig. S5.** Dynamic resistance changes of (a) PS, (b)  $\text{SnO}_2/\text{PS}$ , and (c)  $\text{rGO}/\text{PS}$  sensor at an ambient relative humidity of 35% to finger humidity.

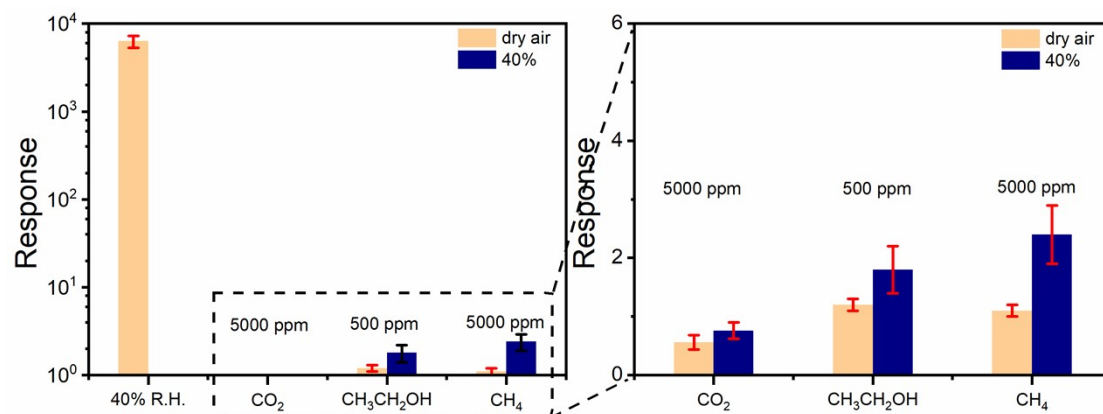


**Fig. S6.** Repeatability of the sensing performance of rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub>/PS sensor to 75% R.H. humidified air at an ambient relative humidity of 25%.



**Fig. S7.** Repeatability of the sensing performance of rGO/PS sensor to 75% R.H. humidified air at an ambient relative humidity of 25%. The resistance of rGO/PS sensor cannot recover to baseline after several measurement cycles.





**Fig. S8.** Responses of rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub> sensor (without PS monolayer template) to 40% R.H. humidified air, CO<sub>2</sub>, ethanol, and methane in dry and 40% R.H. humidified air.

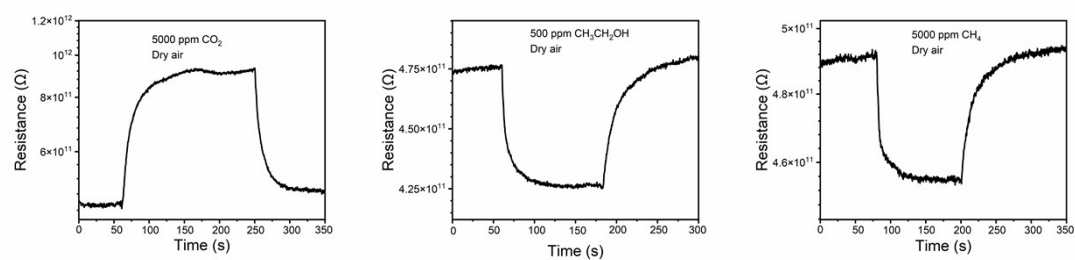


Fig. S9. Response and recovery curves of the rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub>/PS sensor to CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, and CH<sub>4</sub> gases.

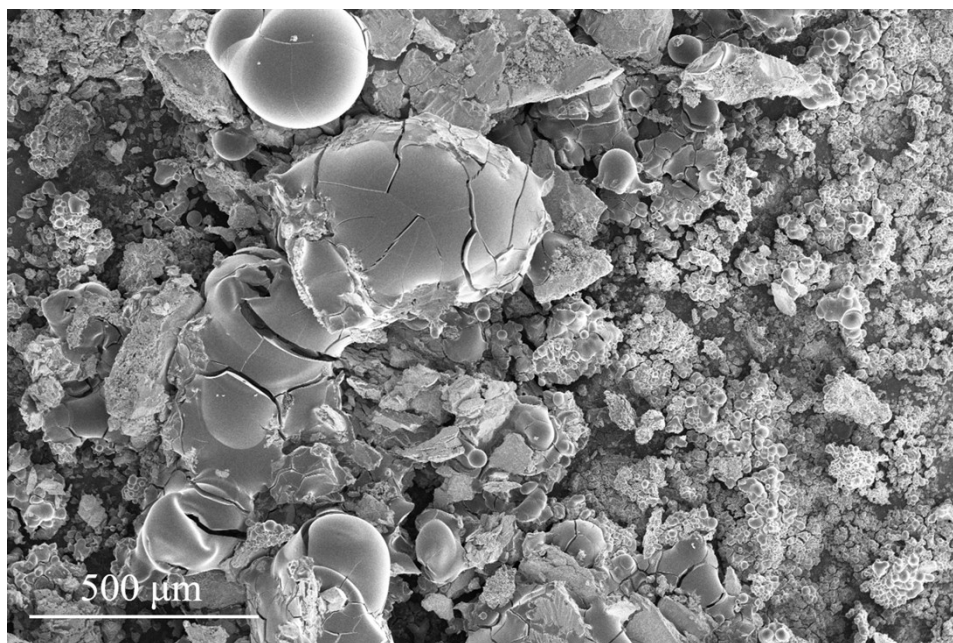
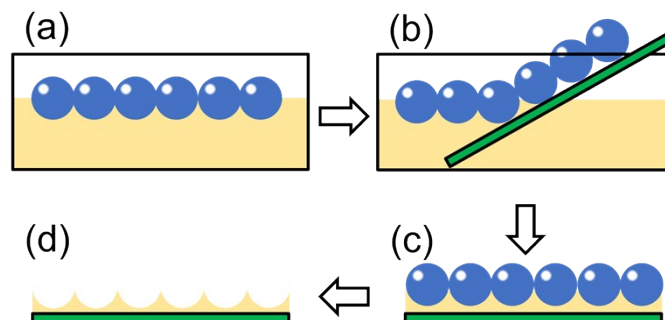
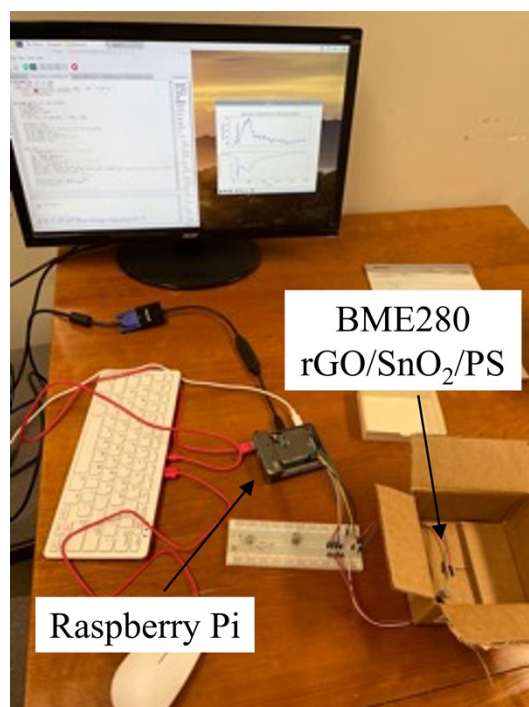


Fig. S10. SEM image of rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub> sensor (without PS monolayer template)



**Fig. S11.** The synthesis procedure for rGO/SnO<sub>2</sub> porous films. (a) Polystyrene sphere monolayer floats on the precursor solution; (b) The monolayer is picked up by sensor consisting of alumina substrate with Au interdigitated electrodes; (c) The substrate covered with the monolayer is placed horizontally and dries at room temperature; (d) RGO/SnO<sub>2</sub> ordered porous films are formed after annealing at 120°C for 3 h.



**Fig. S12.** Long-term test system based on Raspberry Pi.

Table S1 Comparison of Characteristics of Related Humidity Sensors

Material	R. H.	Response	Response time (s)	Ref.
Graphene	95%	0.31	0.6	2
rGO film	100%	0.07	600	3
PDDA/rGO	97%	37.4	108-147	4
rGO/MoS <sub>2</sub>	85%	2494	6.3	5
rGO/MoS <sub>2</sub>	90%	0.23	17	6
rGO/SnO <sub>2</sub> /PS	75%	6300	1.4	This work

[2] N. Agmon, Chem. Phys. Lett., 1995, 244, 456–462.

[3] A. Lipatov, A. Varezchnikov, P. Wilson, V. Sysoev, A. Kolmakov and A. Sinitskii, Nanoscale, 2013, 5, 5426–5434.

[4] A. D. Smith, K. Elgammal, F. Niklaus, A. Delin, A. C. Fischer, S. Vaziri, F. Forsberg, M. R°asander, H. Hugosson and L. Bergqvist, Nanoscale, 2015, 7, 19099–19109.

[5] S.Y. Park, Y.H. Kim, S.Y. Lee, W. Sohn, J.E. Lee, D.H. Kim, et al., J Mater Chem A, 2018, 6, 5016-5024.

[6] S.Y. Park, J.E. Lee b, Y.H. Kim, J.J. Kim, Y.S. Shim, S.Y. Kim, M.H. Lee, H.W. Jang, Sensor Actuat B-Chem, 2018, 258, 775–782