Supplementary Information

Turn-on Fluorescence Humidity Sensing Based on Cs₄PbBr₆ Nanocrystal Array

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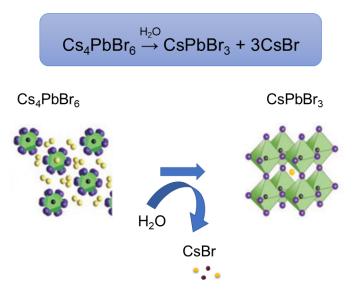


Fig. S1. The Schematic illustration of crystal structure change and transformation process from Cs_4PbX_6 to $CsPbX_3$ after water treatment.

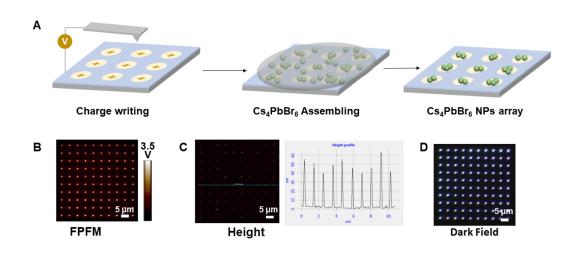


Fig. S2. Fabrication process for the Cs_4PbBr_6 nanoparticlas (NPs) array using a modified AFM nanoxerography technique. (A) The schematic diagram of assembly process which consists of two steps: charge writing and Cs_4PbBr_6 NPs assembly. (B) Surface potential characterization using KPFM scanning of AFM. (C) Height scan of Cs_4PbBr_6 NPs array after assembly and its corresponding height distribution on the left line. (D) Dark field imaging of Cs_4PbBr_6 NPs array after assembly.

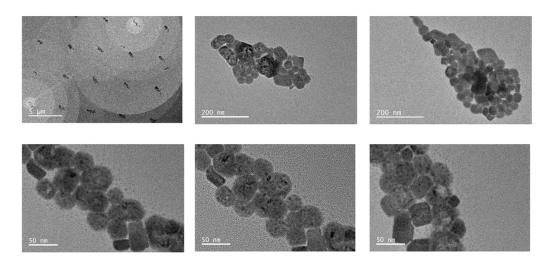


Fig. S3. TEM images of Cs₄PbBr₆ NPs array before exposed to water.

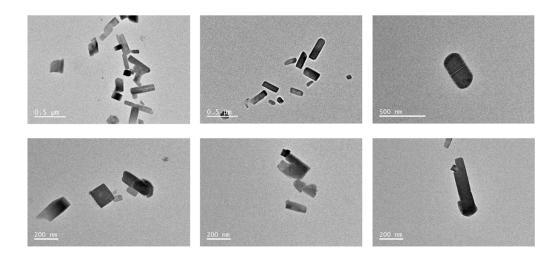


Fig. S4. TEM image of $CsPbBr_3$ array transformed by Cs_4PbBr_6 NPs array after exposed to 70% humidity for 10 minutes

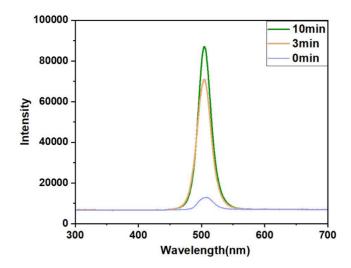


Fig. S5. The spectrums over time at a relative humidity of 80%.

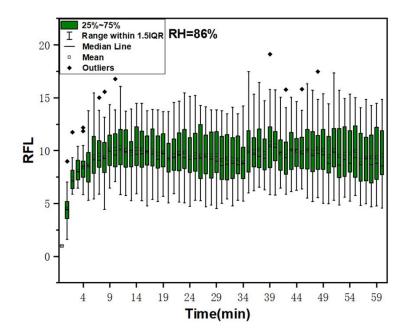


Fig. S6. Box plot the relative fluorescence intensity (RFI) for the entire duration of 60 minutes.