

Effects of humidity on the ultraviolet nanosensors of aligned electrospun ZnO nanofibers

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Supporting information:

1. Humidity Control of the Testing Chamber

The humidity in the chamber was controlled via adjusting the flow rates of two different air flows: one flow was synthetic dry air, and the other flow was wet air generated from bubbling the dry air through deionized (DI) water. The details of the air flows are shown in below table.

RH	Flow rates of two different air flows (sccm)	
	Dry air	Wet air
10%	300	0
44%	150	150
63%	100	200
75%	30	270
81%	0	300