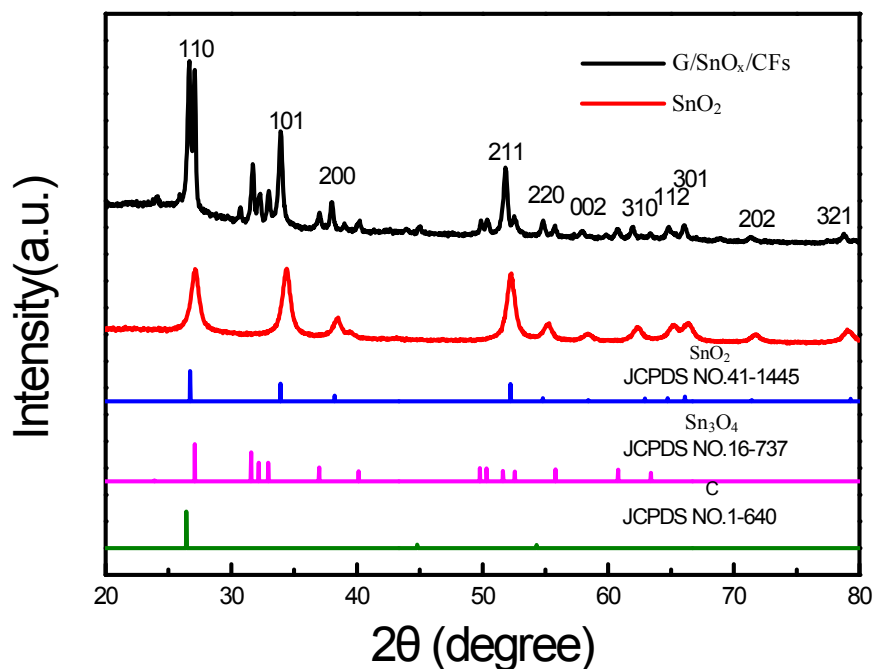


## **Humidity Sensors Based on Graphene/SnO<sub>x</sub>/CFs**

### **Nanocomposites**

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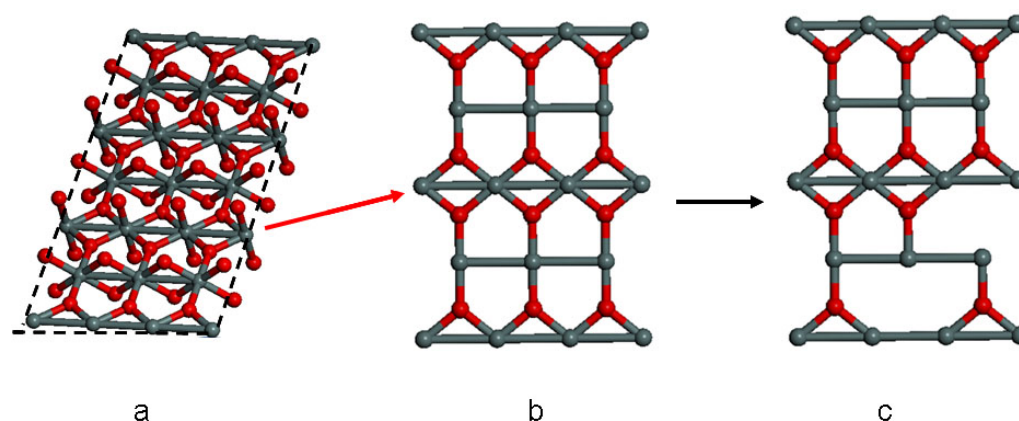
**Fig. S1**



**Fig. S1** XRD pattern of pure SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers and G/SnO<sub>x</sub>/CFs

Fig. S1 is the XRD pattern of pure SnO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers and G/SnO<sub>x</sub>/CFs. All the peaks were similar to rutile phase SnO<sub>2</sub>. Some additional weak peaks corresponding to Sn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> were also observed. Moreover, no peaks of carbon were found in XRD pattern which indicated that the carbon in SnO<sub>x</sub>/CFs could be amorphous.

**Fig. S2**



**Fig. S2** Ball-and-stick model of SnO<sub>2</sub>. (a) stereostructure of SnO<sub>2</sub>, (b) an oxygen vacancy free plane of SnO<sub>2</sub>, (c) a plane of SnO<sub>2</sub> with oxygen vacancy. Red atoms: O; Grey atoms: Sn.

It is well known that metal oxides can lose oxygen, resulting in the formation of oxygen vacancy. The crystal structure of SnO<sub>2</sub> and oxygen vacancies in SnO<sub>2</sub> can be seen from Fig. S2. Fig. S2b is a plane of the crystal structure which is helpful to understand the oxygen vacancy

structure. From the ball-and-stick model and compared with Fig. S2b, two oxygen atoms were missed in Fig. S2c which formed two oxygen vacancies.

**Fig. S3**

Materials	measured parameter	Test Range (%RH)	Response Time (s)	Recovery Time (s)	$\Delta RH/T_{res}$ (%RH/s)	$\Delta RH/T_{rec}$ (%RH/s)	Reference
single SnO <sub>2</sub> nanowire	current	5%-30%	120	20	0.208	1.250	J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 129, (2007), 6070-6071
single SnO <sub>2</sub> zigzag belt	resistance	5%-22.5%	30	80	0.583	0.219	Cryst. Res. Technol. 45, (2010), 539 – 544
SnO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	resistance	5%-95%	32	25	2.813	3.600	Materials Science and Engineering C 31 (2011) 840–844
G/SnO <sub>x</sub> /CFs	resistance	30%-55%	8	6	3.125	4.167	this work

Actually, the response and recovery time are not comparable because of the difference in test range. To be more precisely,  $RH_s$ , the ratio of  $\Delta RH/T_{res}$  or  $\Delta RH/T_{rec}$  is determined. Where  $\Delta RH$  is the difference of relative humidity,  $T_{res}$  is response time and  $T_{rec}$  is recovery time.

From the table above, the variation of relative humidity for one second in our work is higher than reported, which indicates that humidity sensor based on graphene/SnO<sub>x</sub>/CFs has a fast response to the variation of humidity.