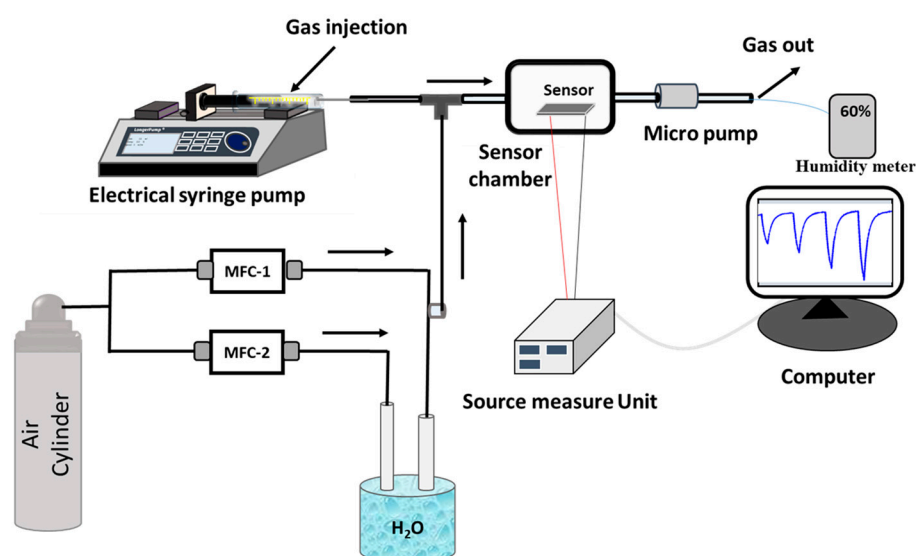


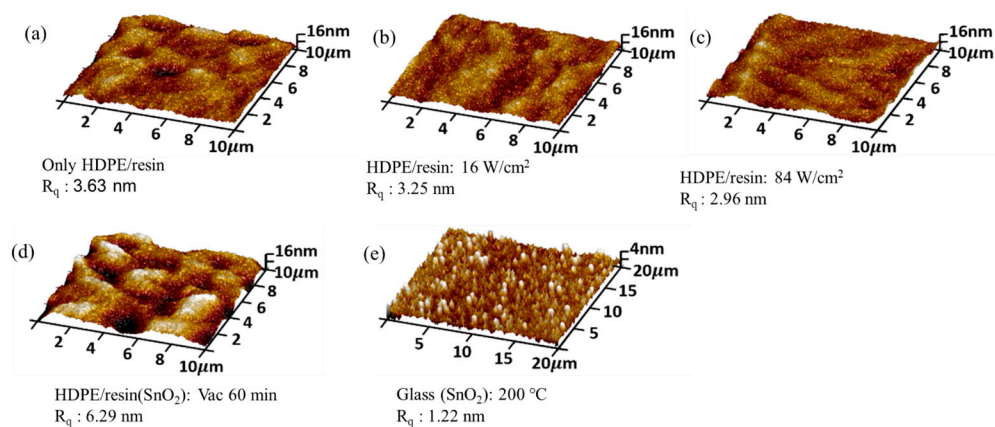
Supporting Information

# SnO<sub>2</sub>-Based Ultra-flexible Humidity/Respiratory Sensor for Analysis of Human Breath

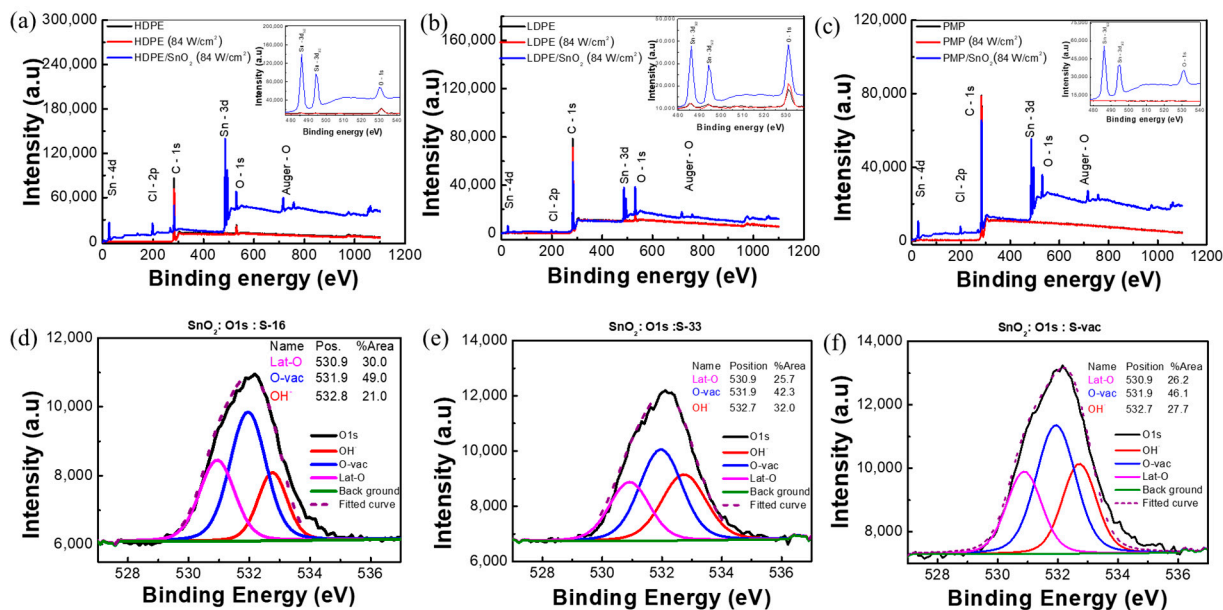
Moumita Deb <sup>1,2</sup>, Mei-Yu Chen <sup>3</sup>, Po-Yi Chang <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>, Pin-Hsuan Li <sup>1,2</sup>, Ming-Jen Chan <sup>6,7,8</sup>, Ya-Chung Tian <sup>6,7</sup>, Ping-Hung Yeh <sup>3</sup>, Olivier Soppera <sup>4,5,\*</sup> and Hsiao-Wen Zan <sup>1,2,\*</sup>



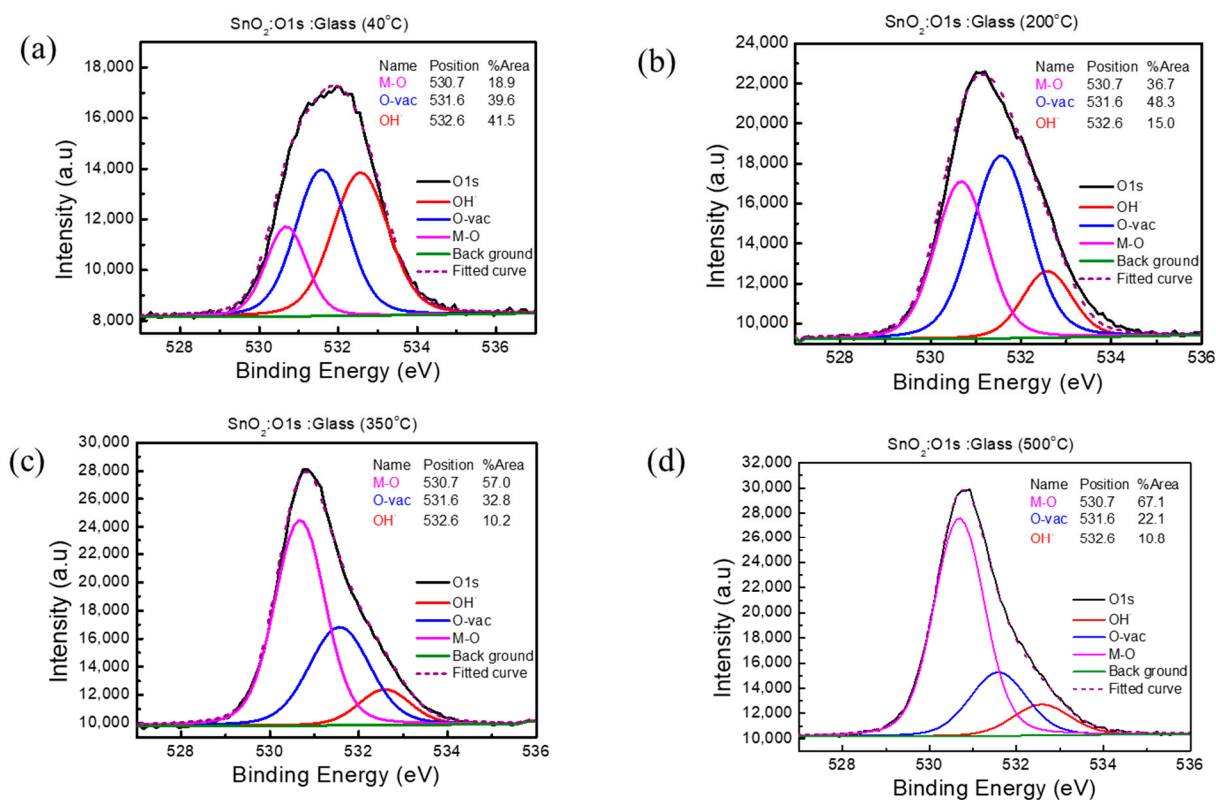
**Figure S1.** Diagram of sensor measurement system.



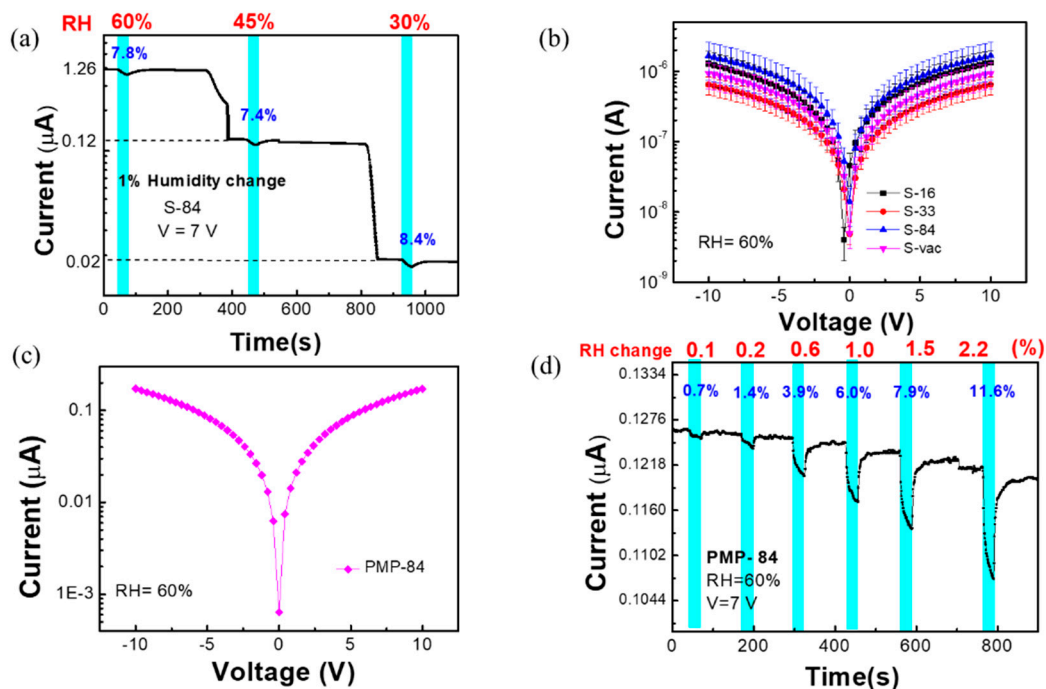
**Figure S2.** AFM images of (a) Only HDPE/resin. (b) HDPE/resin under NIR laser power 16 W/cm<sup>2</sup> and (c) 84 W/cm<sup>2</sup>. (d) HDPE/resin /SnO<sub>2</sub>: S–vac (e) Glass/SnO<sub>2</sub> under thermal annealing at 200 °C.



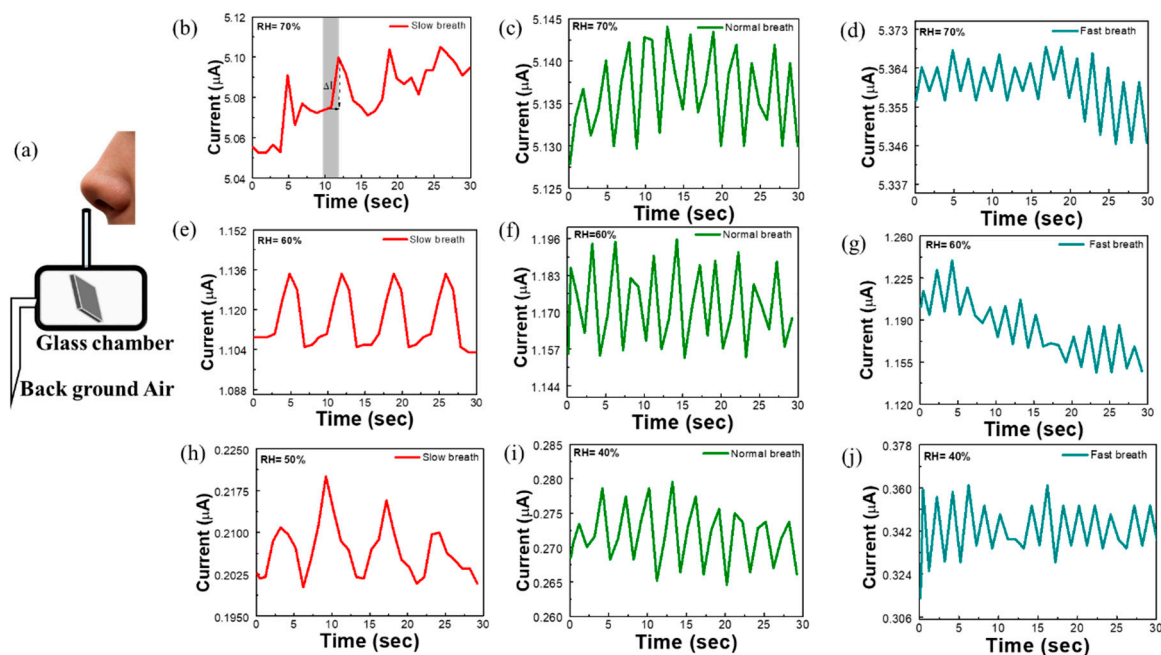
**Figure S3.** XPS data of (a) HDPE/resin, (b) LDPE, (c) PMP before (only substrate, substrate with NIR irradiation 84 W/cm<sup>2</sup>) and after depositing film (SnO<sub>2</sub> film with NIR irradiation 84 W/cm<sup>2</sup>). XPS O-1s for (d) S-33, (e) S-84 and (f) S-vac.



**Figure S4.** SnO<sub>2</sub>: O-1s data of thermally annealed film at (a) 40 °C, (b) 200 °C, (c) 350 °C, and (d) 500 °C.



**Figure S5.** (a) Real time measurement of 1% RH changes under different relative humidity (b) I-V of different sensors (S-16, S-33, S-84, S-vac) under 60% RH (c, d) I-V and incremental-change of humidity response of **PMP-84** under 0.1% to 2.2% RH.



**Figure S6.** (a) Image of breath analysis inside glass chamber. The continuous slow, normal, and fast nasal breath was released from 5 cm away from substrates under different background relative humidity environment such as; (b-d) 70% RH (e-g) 60% RH, and (h-j) 50%.

**Table S1.** Recent flexible humidity sensor.

Material	Substrate (Thick.)	Deposition method	Anneal temperature	Dynamic range	Response (%) / RH%	Res/Rec time	Reference
Graphene/ Ag colloids	PET (0.2-0.7 mm)	CVD	Infrared lamp	11-97	3.5/97	54/ 132 s	[17]
GNCP	PI (0.125 mm)	Drop cast	Evaporate close condition/ 12 h	0-90	20,00,000/90	20/17 ms	[22]
MWCNTs/ PLL	PI	Drop cast	60 °C/ 24 h	0-91.5	659.97/91.5 ~200/ 70	19/472 s	[23]
Cellulose	Cellulose paper	---	---	7.2-91.5	~3,50,000 /91.5	472/19 s,	[28]
SnS <sub>2</sub> /rGO	PET (0.2-0.7 mm)	Printing	RT	11-97	96.92/ 97	6/15 s	[18]
Graphdiyne	PET	Ink Printing	---	0-50	140/43	0.29/ 0.36 s	[19]
Cellulose/ KOH	Cellulose	Hydrogel film	60 °C/ 24 h	11.3-97.7	NA	6/10.8 s	[27]
Cellulose NF/ Carbon black	PEN	Ink Printing	120 °C/ 5 m	30-90	120/90	10/6 s	[24]
MXene/ MWCNT	MWCNT Fabric	Drop cast	UV light	10-90	265/90	28/66 s (at 50% RH)	[30]
SnO <sub>2</sub>	Plastic wrap (~10 µm)	Spin coating	26.2-40.8 °C / 1 m (NIR anneal)	15-70	3,24,000/ 70	90/ 150 s	<b>This work</b>
SnO <sub>2</sub>	Plastic wrap	Spin coating	26.2-40.8 °C / 1 m (NIR anneal)	0.1-2.2	14/ 2.2	30/ 29 to 50 s	<b>This work</b>

**Table S2.** Recent metal oxide based humidity sensor under low curing temperature.

Material	substrate	Deposition method	Anneal temperature	Range	Response(%) / RH%	Res/Rec time	Reference
SnO <sub>2</sub>	PET	Spin-spray	60 °C/ 1 h	5-95	72/95 60/70	69/47 s	[43]
In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /GO	Epoxy	Drop cast	60 °C / 4 h	11-97	8,44,200/97 ~15,000/70	15/ 2.5 s	[26]
In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Epoxy	Drop cast	60 °C/ 4 h	11-97	2,11,025/97 ~13,500/70	38/ 3 s	[26]
Au/ZnO ZnO	Ceramic	Drop cast	60 °C/ 1 h	11-95	~100/95 ~90/95	16/28 s 36/44 s	[35]
Cu/CuxO	PC	Laser direct writing	<100 °C	0-55 55-95	60/55 100/95	3/23 s	[25]
SnO <sub>2</sub> /rGo	PI	Sputter	60 °C/ 1 h	11-95	1,51,000/90	80/4 s	[41]
gC <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> / ZnO	PI	Drop cast	60 °C / 12 h	11-95	10,50,000/95 ~99,900/70	22/5 s	[42]
ZnO	PI	Drop cast	60 °C / 12 h	11-95	381/95	22/5 s	[42]
ZnO/ SnO <sub>2</sub>	---	Paste	60 °C / 12 h	11-95	12,25,361/95 ~10,000/70	35/8 s	[44]
SnO <sub>2</sub>	---	Paste	60 °C / 12 h	11-95	40,906/95	--	[44]
SnO <sub>2</sub>	Plastic wrap	Spin coating	NIR anneal 26-40 °C / 1 m	15-70	3,24,000/ 70	90/ 150 s	<b>This work</b>
SnO <sub>2</sub>	Plastic wrap	Spin coating	NIR anneal 26-40 °C / 1 m	0.1-2.2	14/ 2.2	30/ 29 to 50 s	<b>This work</b>

**Table S3.** Fabrication of plastic wrap sensor under different annealing condition.

Plastic wrap (DI water: Ethanol)	Affordable temp. (°C)	Sensor Name	NIR annealing	Vacuum annealing
HDPE/resin (1:1)	-46~80	S-16	16 W/cm <sup>2</sup> (1 m)	30 min
		S-33	33 W/cm <sup>2</sup> (1 m)	30 min
		S-84	84 W/cm <sup>2</sup> (1 m)	30 min
		S-vac	NA	60 min
LDPE (4:1)	-60~110	LDPE-84	84 W/cm <sup>2</sup> (1 m)	60 min
PMP (1:3)	-20~160	PMP-84	84 W/cm <sup>2</sup> (1 m)	60 min

**Table S4.** Atomic concentration (%) measured by XPS.

Different annealed film	C-1s	O-1s	Sn-3d	n=[O]/[Sn] in (SnO <sub>n</sub> )
16 W/cm <sup>2</sup> (S-16) (HDPE/resin)	65.69	23.41	10.90	2.14
33 W/cm <sup>2</sup> (S-33) (HDPE/resin)	66.24	23.08	10.69	2.15
84 W/cm <sup>2</sup> (S-84) (HDPE/resin)	65.36	23.70	10.94	2.16
Vacuum (S-vac) (HDPE/resin)	70.82	20.17	9.02	2.23
200 °C (glass)	25.61	50.54	23.85	2.12
350 °C (glass)	16.13	55.61	28.27	1.97
500 °C (glass)	15.78	55.93	28.29	1.97