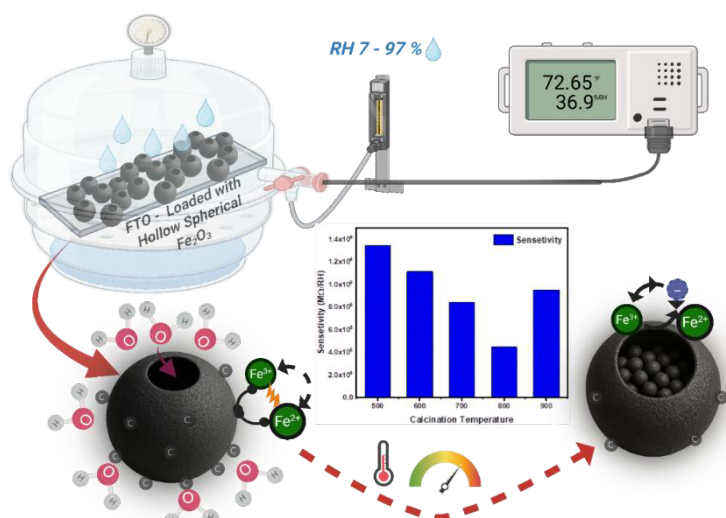


Autonomous Sampling α -Fe₂O₃ Hollow Microspheres with Carbon-Stabilized Defects: Calcination-Tuned Humidity Sensor PerformanceIslam Gomaa ^{a,*}, Mohamed Morsy ^{a,b}, Raiedhah A. Alsaiani ^c, Moustafa A. Rizk ^c^a Nanotechnology Research Centre (NTRC), The British University in Egypt (BUE), Suez Desert Road, El-Sherouk City, Cairo 11837, Egypt.^b Building Physics and Environment Institute, Housing & Building National Research Center (HBRC), Dokki, Giza 12311, Egypt^cDepartment of Chemistry, College of Science and Art in Sharurah, Najran University, Najran P.O. Box 1988, Saudi Arabia*E-mail: islam.gomaa@bue.edu.eg./presenting author

Control of defects and surface chemistry in metal-oxide sensors remains a significant challenge for achieving ultrahigh sensitivity and rapid response in humidity monitoring. Herein, we present a scalable mechano-thermal route to synthesize carbon-doped α -Fe₂O₃ hollow microspheres with built-in voids acting as autonomous sampling chambers. By systematically varying calcination temperature (500–900 °C), we tune crystallite size (38.2–87.6 nm), lattice strain (0.10–0.77%), dislocation density (1.4×10^{-4} – 3.07×10^{-3} nm⁻²), and C content (21→14 wt.%), thereby carbon-oxygen moiety that govern water adsorption and proton-hopping conduction. XPS/XAS confirm unusual stable Fe²⁺/Fe³⁺ surface ratio and C–Fe–O interactions and hydrophilic sites, facilitating a dual-regime sensing mechanism transitioning from ionic conduction (11–75%RH) to Grotthuss-mediated proton transport (>75%RH), with unpredicted non-monotonic structural rearrangements at 800 °C underscore the critical role of transient Fe₃O₄ nucleation in defect activation. The Fe-500 sensor exhibits exceptional performance of 0.75 k Ω /%RH, response time of 40 s, and recovery time of 85 s, outperforming benchmark hematite-based devices..

**Figure 2:** X-ray

absorption spectra at the O K-edge (c), Fe L_{2,3}-edge (d), and C K-edge (e) for Sphere.

