

**Table S1.** Curve fitting models for CO<sub>2</sub>. The parameters of the fitting curves put in evidence the different contribution of the linear and no-linear terms of the curve. The R-square give an account of the goodness of each fitting option.

<b>RH 50%</b>	<b>RH 65%</b>	<b>RH 75%</b>	<b>RH 80%</b>	<b>RH 90%</b>
$p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$	$p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$	$p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$	$p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$	$p5*x + p6$
<b>Coefficients</b>	<b>Coefficients</b>	<b>Coefficients</b>	<b>Coefficients:</b>	<b>Coefficients</b>
p1 = -2.407e-07	p1 = -6.691e-08	p1 = -9.312e-07	p1 = -1.073e-06	p5 = 0.0004141
p2 = 2.001e-05	p2 = 2.637e-05	p2 = 6.175e-05	p2 = 0.0001598	p6 = -8.106e-05
p3 = 1.386e-05	p3 = 4.225e-05	p3 = 3.729e-05	p3 = 4.724e-05	
<b>Goodness of fit:</b>	<b>Goodness of fit:</b>	<b>Goodness of fit:</b>	<b>Goodness of fit:</b>	<b>Goodness of fit:</b>
R-square: 0.9626	R-square: 0.9795	R-square: 0.9796	R-square: 0.9874	R-square: 0.985

**Table S2.** Curve fitting models for O<sub>2</sub>. The parameters of the fitting curves put in evidence the different contribution of the linear and no-linear terms of the curve. The R-square give an account of the goodness of each fitting option.

<b>RH 50%</b>	<b>RH 65%</b>	<b>RH 75%</b>	<b>RH 80%</b>
$p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$	$p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$	$p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$	$p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$
<b>Coefficients:</b>	<b>Coefficients:</b>	<b>Coefficients:</b>	<b>Coefficients:</b>
p1 = -4.571e-08	p1 = -1.19e-07	p1 = -8.538e-08	p1 = -1.291e-06
p2 = 9.525e-06	p2 = 1.579e-05	p2 = 3.595e-05	p2 = 8.111e-05
p3 = 6.732e-06	p3 = 6.368e-06	p3 = 2.377e-05	p3 = 2.247e-05
<b>Goodness of fit:</b>	<b>Goodness of fit:</b>	<b>Goodness of fit:</b>	<b>Goodness of fit:</b>
R-square: 0.8937	R-square: 0.9486	R-square: 0.9627	R-square: 0.9715