**Electronic Supplementary Information:** 

Mechanistic Insights into Photoinduced Charge Carriers Dynamics of BiOBr/CdS Nanosheet Heterojunctions for Photovoltaic Application

Huimin Jia,<sup>ab</sup> Beibei Zhang, <sup>b</sup> Weiwei He,<sup>b</sup> Yong Xiang, <sup>\*a</sup> and Zhi Zheng<sup>\*b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Energy Science and Engineering, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, P. R. China.

<sup>b</sup>Key Laboratory for Micro-Nano Energy Storage and Conversion Materials of Henan Province, College of Advanced Materials and Energy, Institute of Surface Micro and Nano Materials, Xuchang University, Henan 461000, P. R. China.

\*Corresponding Authors: zzheng@xcu.edu.cn (Z.Z.), xiang@uestc.edu.cn (Y. X.).



**Fig. S1.** SEM images of pure BiOBr film (a), BiOBr/CdS-5 (b), BiOBr/CdS-10 (c), BiOBr/CdS-15 (d), BiOBr/CdS-20 (e) and BiOBr/CdS-30 heterojunction nanosheet array films (f).



Fig. S2. XRD pattern of CdS film.



Fig. S3. The SEM images of the pure CdS film.



Fig. S4. The I-V curves of BiOBr/CdS-20 photochemical cells under different irradiation time.



Fig. S5. The Mott–Schottky curve of BiOBr film.

The Mott–Schottky plot of BiOBr film was recorded by electrochemical workstation (CHI 760e, Shanghai). A three electrode single compartment immersed in 0.5 M  $Na_2SO_4$  solution was used for capacitance analysis. The BiOBr film was used as a working electrode while Ag/AgCl and platinum were used as reference and counter electrodes, respectively. According to the Mott–Schottky equation, a linear relationship of  $1/C^2$  versus applied potential can be obtained, and the negative and positive slopes correspond to p- and n-type conductivities, respectively. The result shows that the as-prepared BiOBr film was a p-type semiconductor.



**Fig. S6.** Contact potential differences (CPDs) of p-type BiOBr and n-type CdS film. Inset show the schematic diagram of valence band, conduction band and Fermi level of BiOBr and CdS.



**Fig. S7.** The transient photovoltage of pure BiOBr and pure CdS films front side illumination. The wavelength and power of the laser are 355 nm and 350 ns.

Irradiation Time (s)	V <sub>oc</sub> (V)	<i>I</i> <sub>sc</sub> (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	FF	η (%)
14	0.59	4.74	0.44	1.23
120	0.59	4.70	0.45	1.25
300	0.61	4.98	0.39	1.18
420	0.59	4.36	0.44	1.13

 Table S1 Effect of irradiation time on the stability of BiOBr/CdS-20 based solar cell.

**Table S2.** Parameters of the as-prepared Pure BiOBr Film Measured by Hall Effect.

Summary			
ID			
Туре		van der Pauw	
Thickness [nm]		400	
Hall factor		1	
Dimension Lp [mm]		10	
Max voltage [V]		20	
Max current [mA]		20	
Gate bias voltage [V]		0	
Final results			
			Mean value
μH	Hall mobility [m <sup>2</sup> /V·s]		1.221879987
	Carrier type		Р
n	Carrier concentration [1/m <sup>3</sup> ]		1.27538E+23
nsheet	Sheet carrier concentration [1/m <sup>2</sup> ]		5.10152E+16
RH	Hall coefficient [m <sup>3</sup> /C]		4.89384E-05
RHsheet	Sheet Hall coefficient [m <sup>2</sup> /C]		122.345976
ρ	Resistivity [Ω·m]		4.00517E-05
psheet	Sheet resistivity $[\Omega/\Box]$		100.1292903
VH	Hall voltage [V]		1.22346E-06