

**High-performance self-powered broadband photodetector
based on CH₃NH₃PbI₃ Perovskite/ZnO nanorod arrays
heterostructure**

Jichao Yu ^{a,+}, Xu Chen ^{a,+}, Yi Wang ^{b,+}, Hai Zhou ^a, Mengni Xue ^a, Yang Xu ^a,
Zhaosong Li ^a, Cong Ye ^a, Jun Zhang ^a, Peter A. van Aken ^b, Peter D. Lund ^{a,c},
Hao Wang ^{a,*}

^a Hubei Collaborative Innovation Center for Advanced Organic Chemical Materials,
Faculty of Physics and Electronic Science, Hubei University, Wuhan 430062, China

^b Stuttgart Center for Electron Microscopy, Max Planck Institute for Solid State
Research, Heisenbergstr. 1, 70569 Stuttgart, Germany

^c Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University, FI-00076 Aalto, Espoo, Finland

*Corresponding author. E-mail address: nanoguy@126.com

⁺These authors contribute equally to this work.

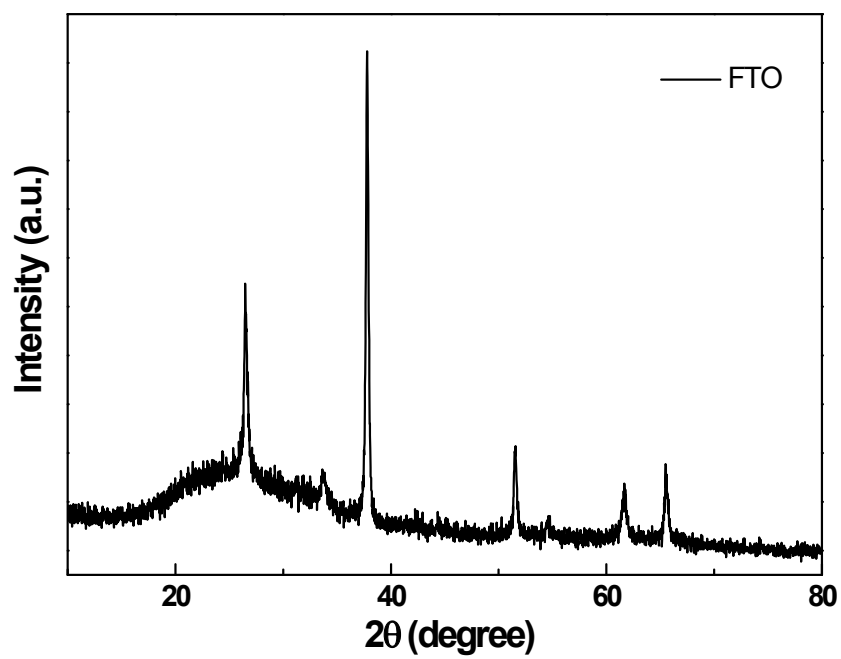


Figure S1 XRD pattern of the pristine FTO substrate.

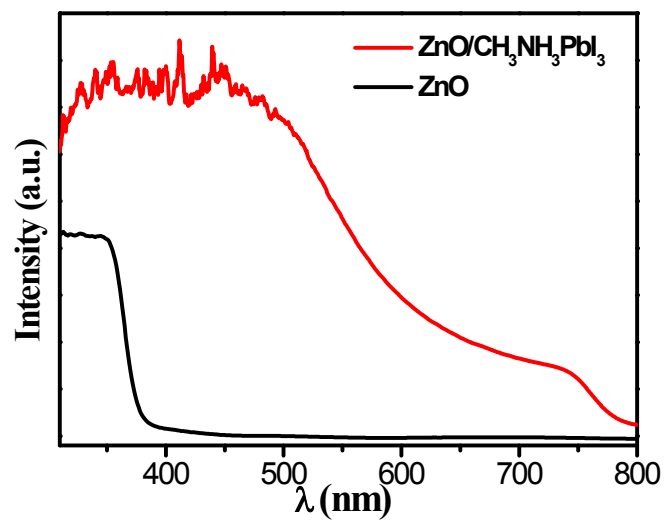


Figure S2 The absorption spectra of ZnO nanorods and CH₃NH₃PbI₃ on ZnO nanorods.

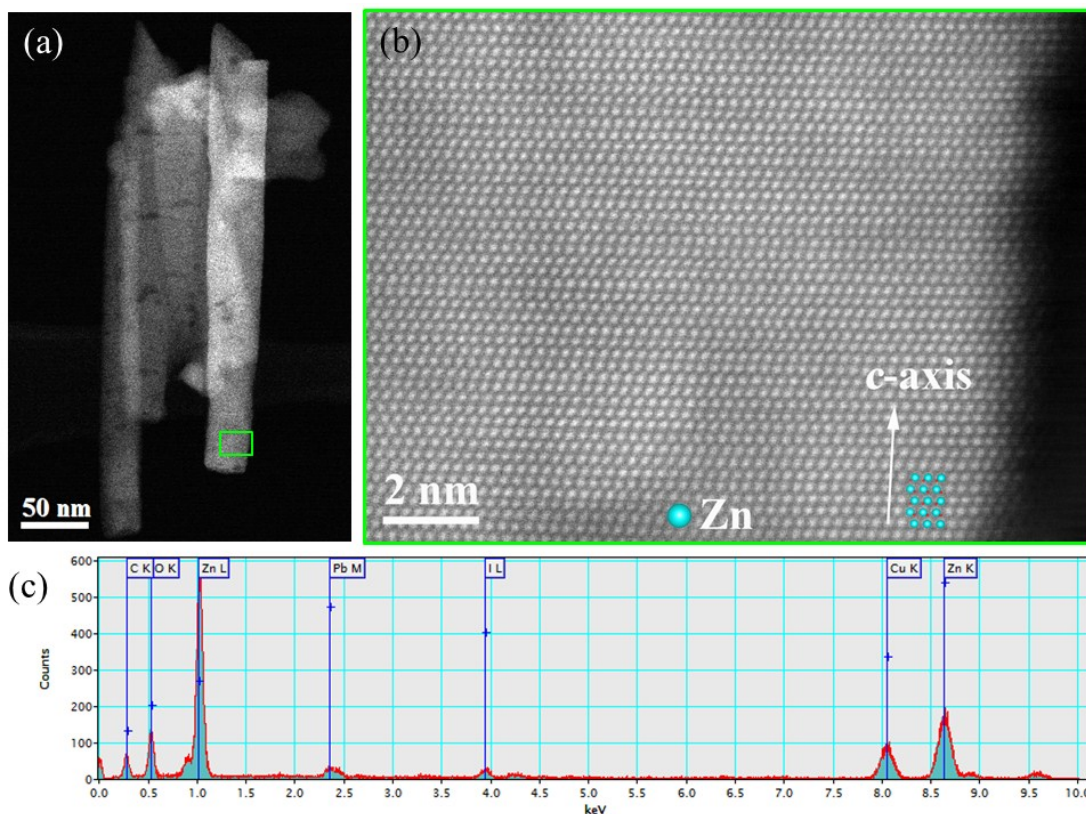


Figure S3 High-angle annular dark-field (HAADF) scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) images and EDXS analysis. (a) Low magnification HAADF-STEM image of ZnO-nanorods. (b) Atomic-column resolved HAADF image of a ZnO nanorod of the highlighted area in Fig. S2 (a). An atomic structure model of the hexagonal phase of ZnO along [010] projection is superimposed on the HAADF image. (c) STEM-EDXS spectrum of ZnO nanorods in Fig.S2 (a), in which Pb-M and I-L lines are clearly visible.

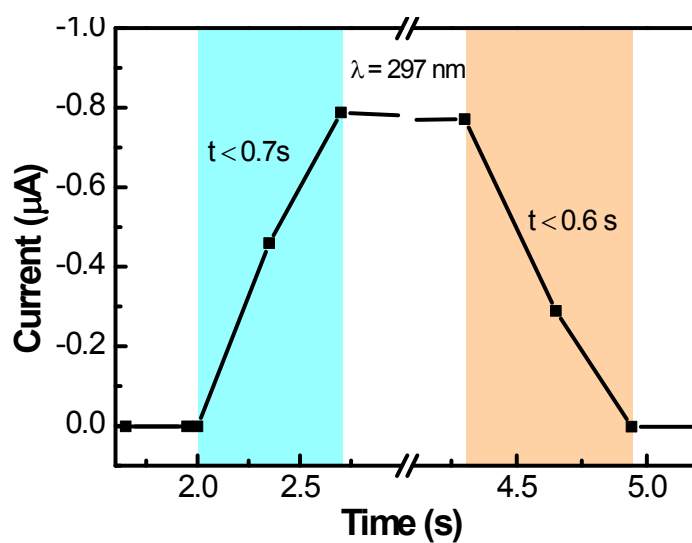


Figure S4 Photocurrent rise and decay of the device measured at a bias of 0 V.

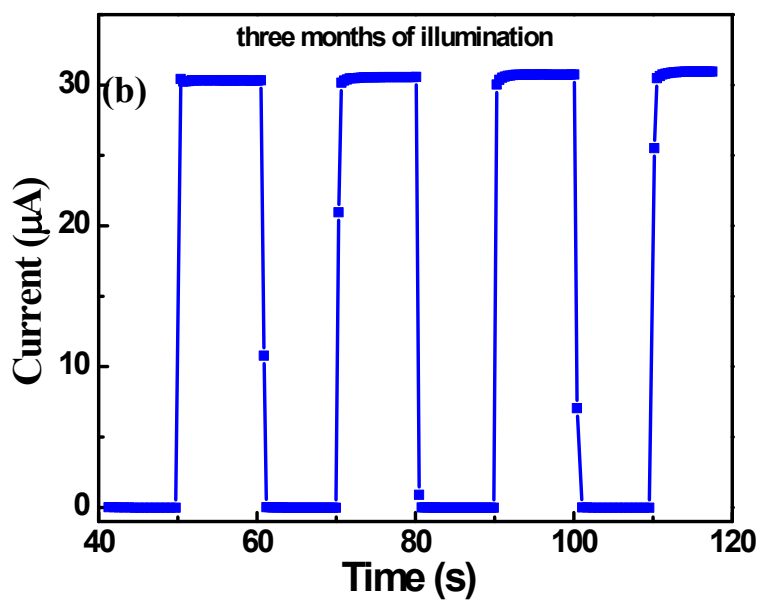
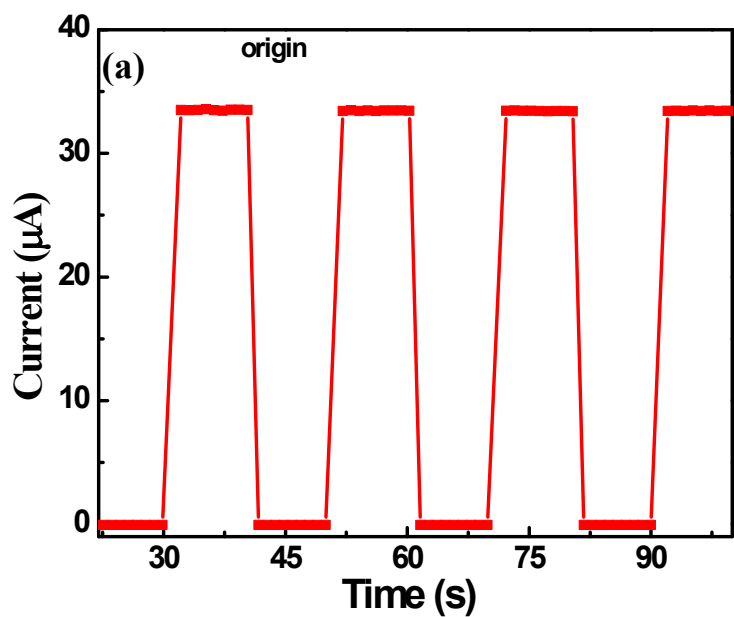


Figure S5 Photoelectric response curves of the original value (a) and after three months of illumination (b).