

## Supporting Information

**for**

Enhancement of efficiency and long-term stability in graphene/Si-quantum-dot heterojunction photodetectors by employing bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)-amide as a dopant for graphene

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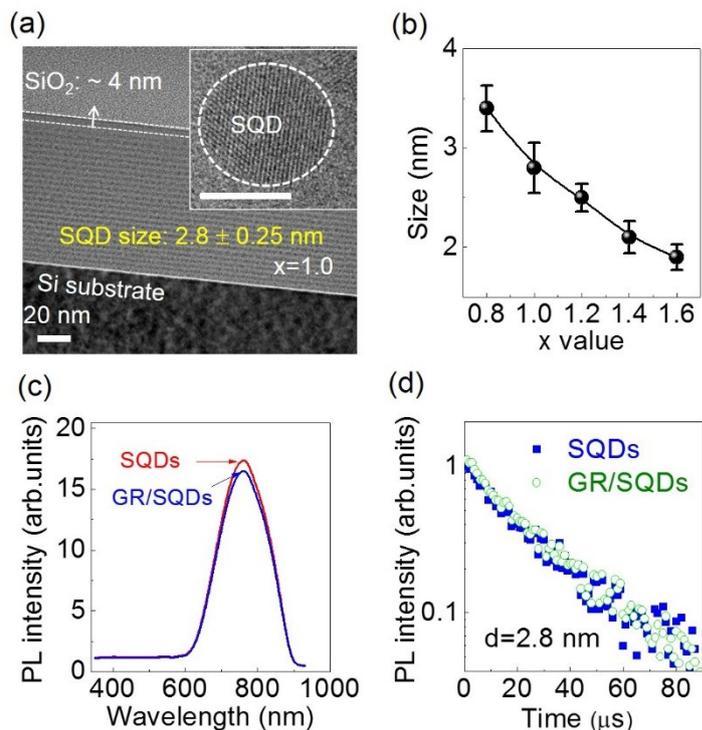
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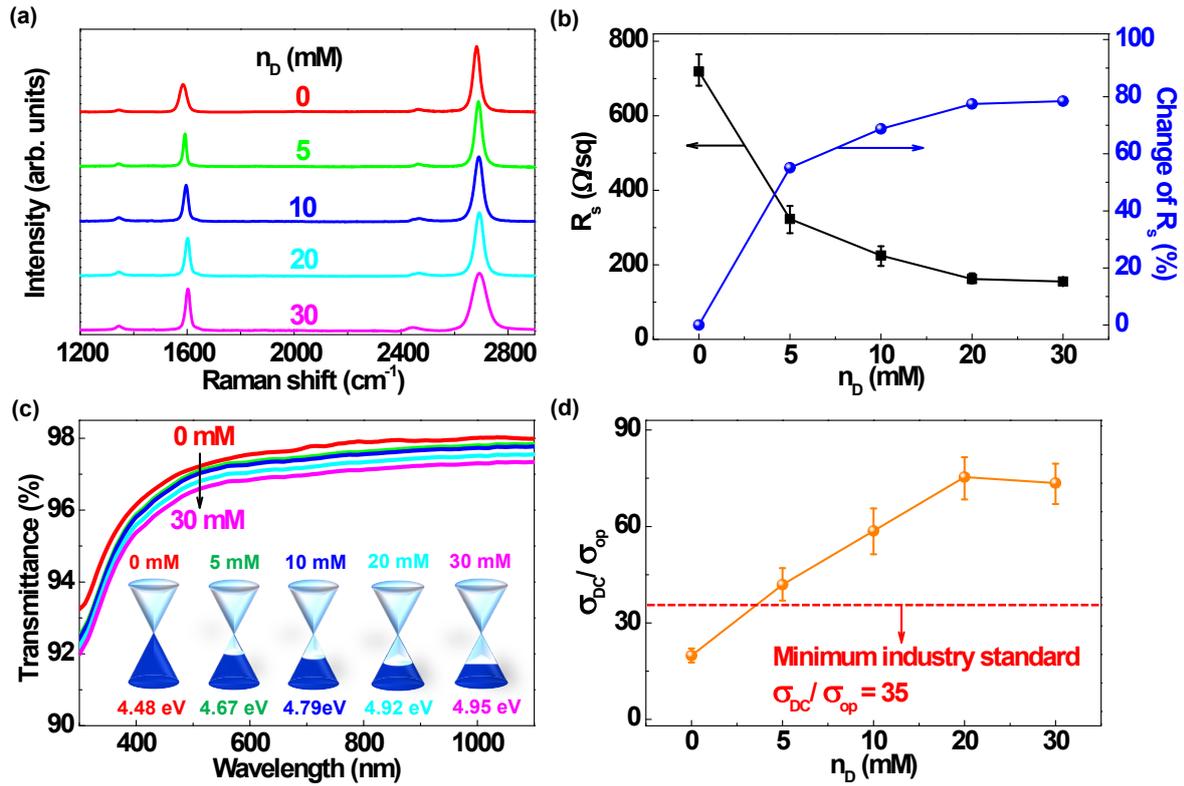
**Table S1.** Performance comparison of the TFSA-doped graphene/SQD:SiO<sub>2</sub>/n-Si PDs with other graphene-based Si PDs previously-reported in literatures.

Device Structure	R [AW <sup>-1</sup> ]	EQE (%)	D* (cm Hz <sup>1/2</sup> W <sup>-1</sup> )	NEP [pW Hz <sup>-1/2</sup> ]	LDR [dB]	Ref
TPA-doped tri-layer graphene/Si	0.435 @ 488 nm	65 @ 550-800 nm	2.1 x 10 <sup>8</sup>	33		7
Graphene/thin SiO <sub>2</sub> /Si	0.73 @ 890 nm	60 @ 650 nm	4.2 x 10 <sup>12</sup>	0.075	90	24
Graphene/Si	0.29 @ 850 nm		3.9 x 10 <sup>11</sup>			25
Graphene/porous Si	0.35 @ 950 nm	60 @ 500 nm				26
Nanographene/Si	0.1~0.3 @ white LED					27
RGO/Si	0.064 @ 445 nm		1.18 x 10 <sup>12</sup>			28
Si QDs/graphene/Si	0.495 @ 877 nm	80 @ 500 nm	7.4 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	6.7		29
B-doped Si QDs/graphene/Si	~ 10 <sup>9</sup> @ 532 nm	~ 10 <sup>12</sup> @ 532 nm	~ 10 <sup>13</sup>			33
AuCl <sub>3</sub> -doped graphene/Si QDs	0.35 @ 600 nm	72 @ 600 nm	8.9 x 10 <sup>8</sup>	560	73	11
TFSA-doped Graphene/Si QDs	0.413 @630 nm	84 @ 600 nm	1.1 x 10 <sup>10</sup>	45.73	92	This work

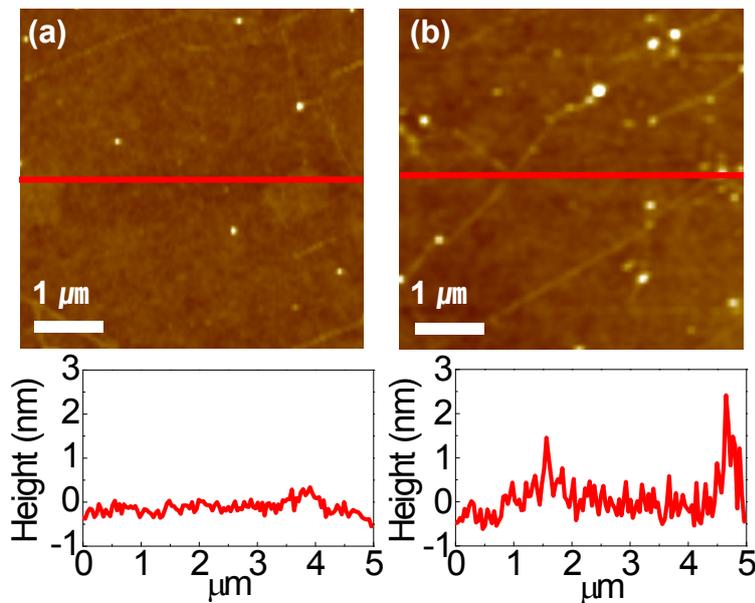
## Figures for Supporting Information



**Figure S1.** (a) Cross-sectional high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of 50-period 2 nm SiO<sub>1.0</sub>/2 nm SiO<sub>2</sub> MLs after annealing at 1100 °C. The inset shows a magnified TEM image of a single SQD. The scale bar in the inset is 2 nm. (b) Average SQD size as a function of x value (c) PL spectra of SQDs:SiO<sub>2</sub> MLs and graphene/ SQDs:SiO<sub>2</sub> MLs on n-Si wafer. (d) PL decay curves of SQDs:SiO<sub>2</sub> MLs and graphene/ SQDs:SiO<sub>2</sub> MLs on n-Si wafer. Here, GR indicates graphene.



**Figure S2.** (a) Raman spectra of doped graphene layers for various  $n_D$ . (b) Absolute  $R_s$  and its percentage change as functions of  $n_D$ . (c) Spectral transmittance spectra of doped graphene layers for various  $n_D$ . The inset shows work function of doped graphene layers as a function of  $n_D$ . (d) Calculated  $\sigma_{DC}/\sigma_{OP}$  of doped graphene layers as a function of  $n_D$ .



**Figure S3.** AFM images and height profiles of graphene sheets (a) before and (b) after doping at  $n_D = 20$  mM. The scale bars indicate 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

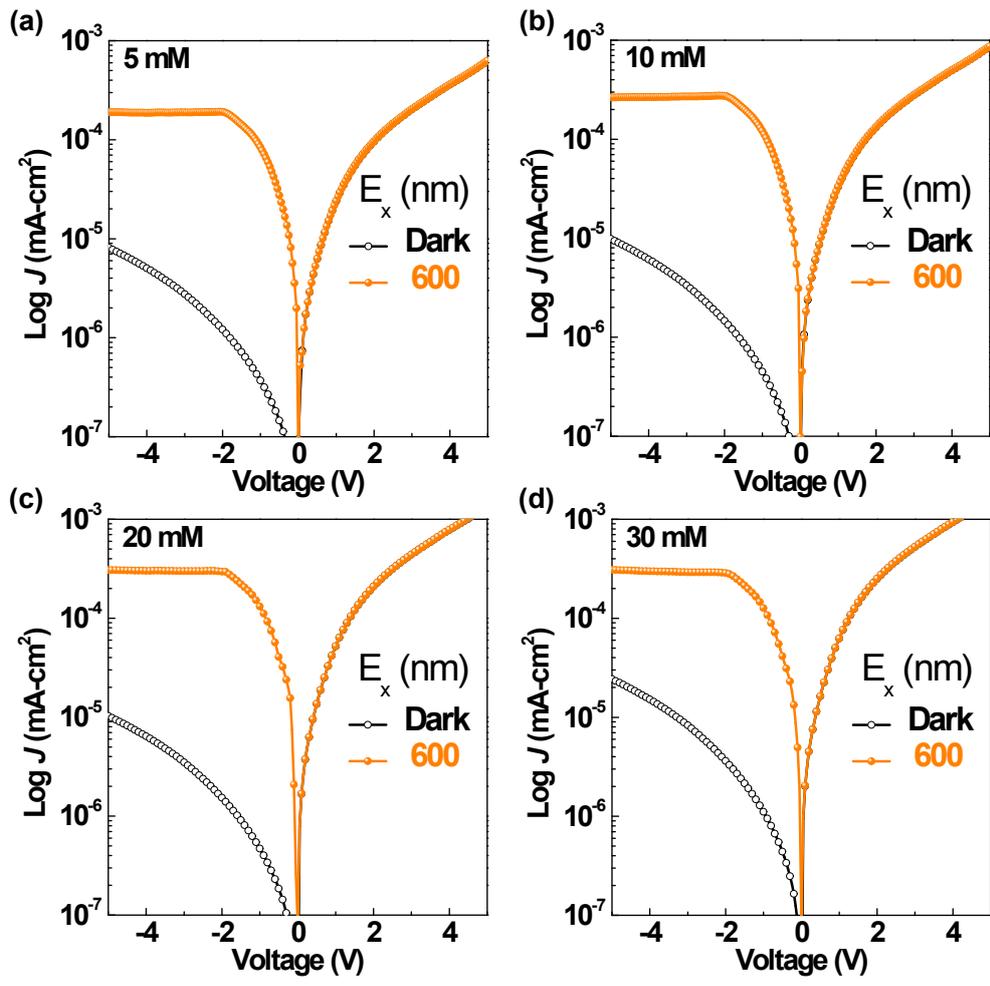


Figure S4.  $J$ - $V$  curves under dark and illumination at  $\lambda = 600$  nm for various  $n_D$ .

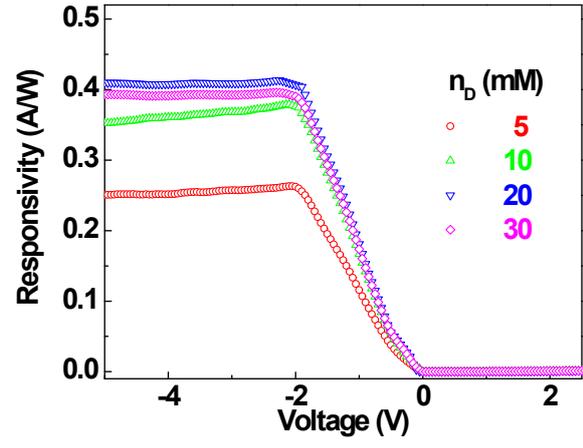
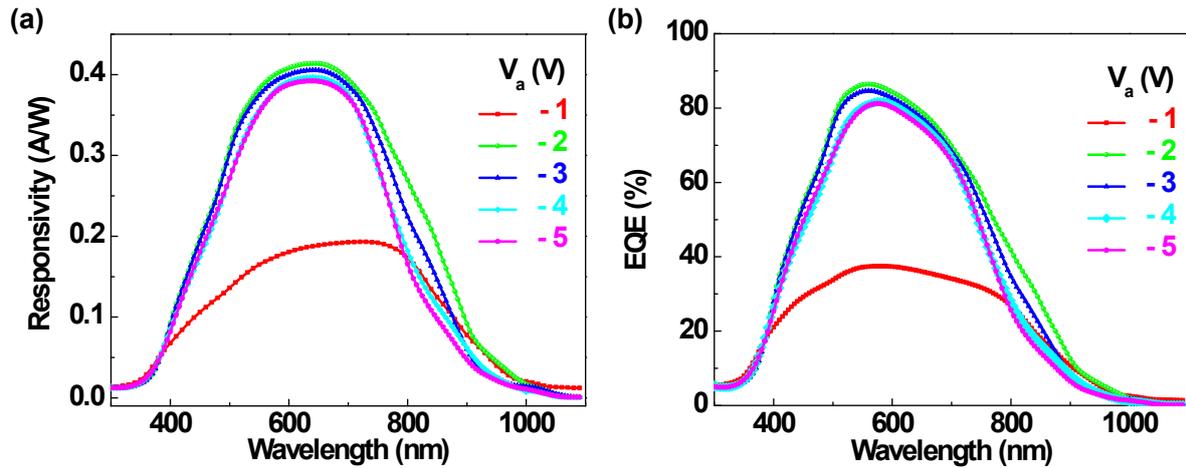
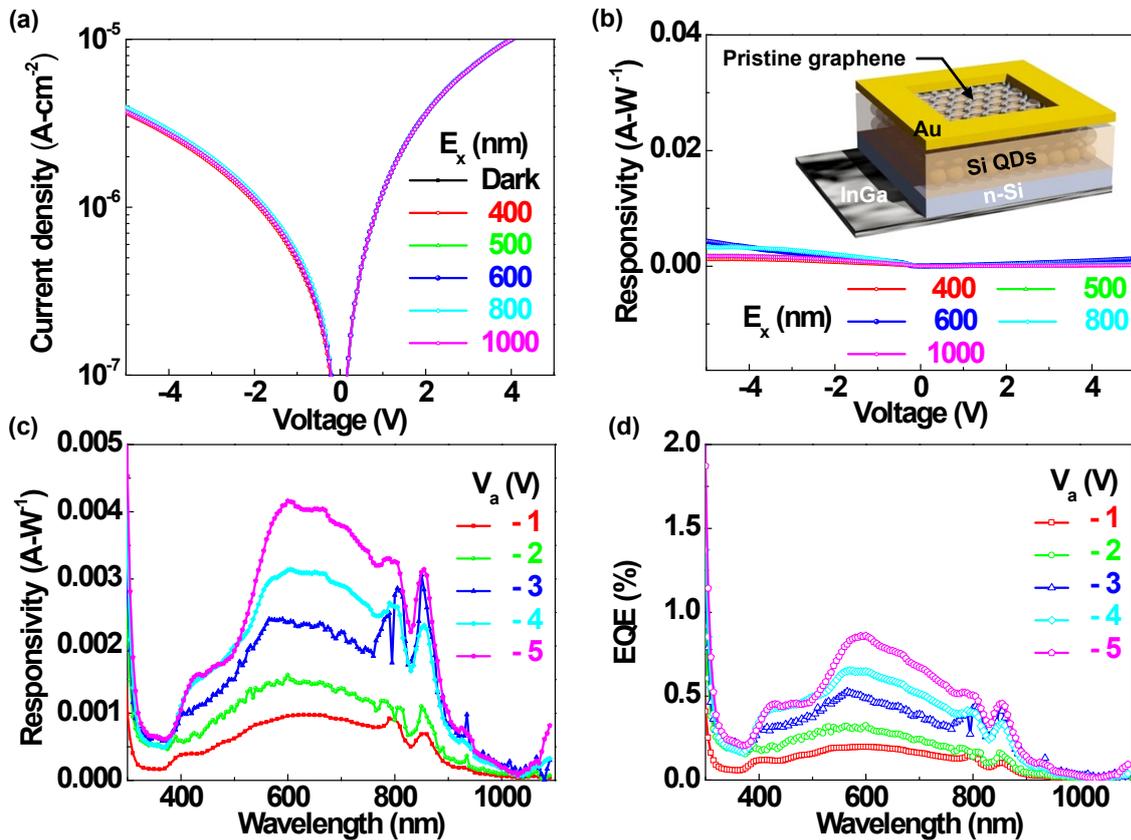


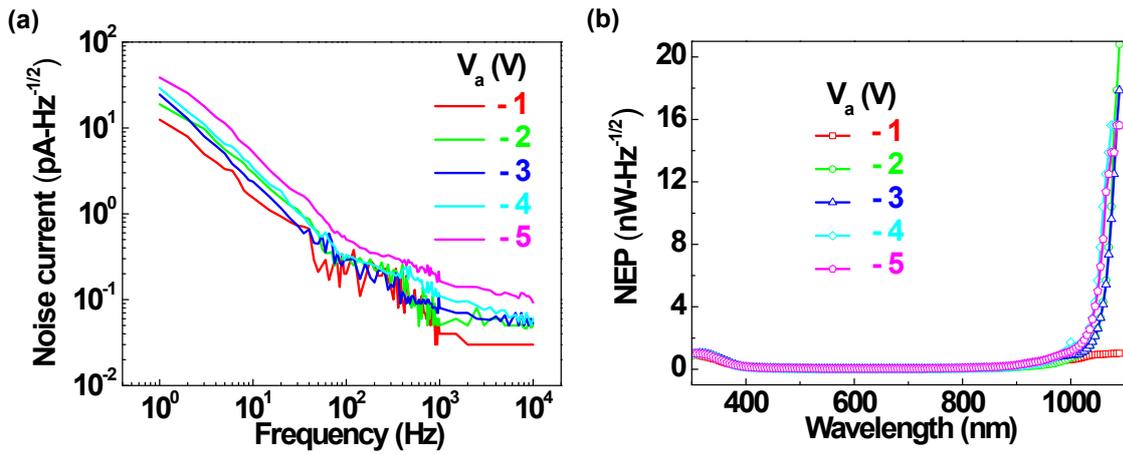
Figure S5. Responsivities as functions of bias at  $\lambda = 600$  nm for various  $n_D$ .



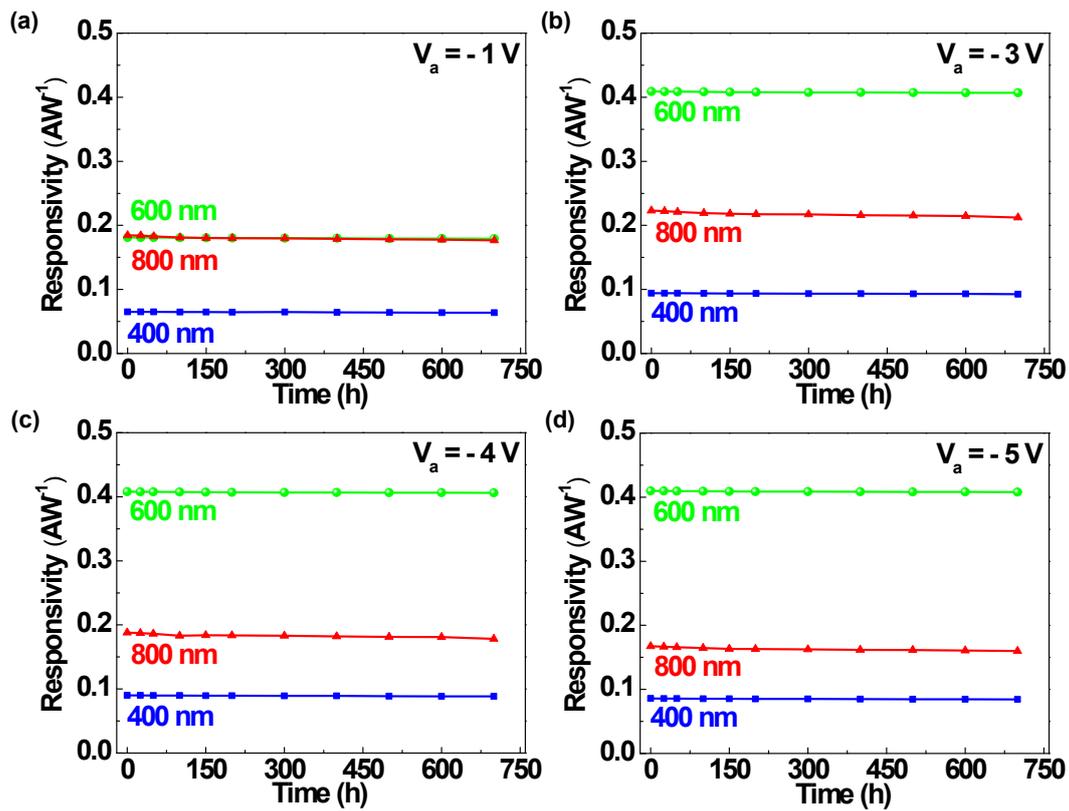
**Figure S6.** (a) Spectral responsivities and (b) quantum efficiencies under bias voltages from -1 to -5 V for  $n_D = 20$  mM.



**Figure S7.**  $J$ - $V$  curves under dark and illumination of a bare graphene/SQDs:SiO<sub>2</sub>/n-Si PD. The illumination was done at  $\lambda$  from 400 to 1000 nm. (b) Responsivities as functions of bias at  $\lambda$  from 400 to 1000 nm. (c) Spectral responsivities and (d) external quantum efficiencies under bias voltages from -1 to -5 V.



**Figure S8.** (a) Frequency-dependent noise current and (b)  $\lambda$ -dependent NEP under various bias voltages at  $n_D = 20$  mM.



**Figure S9.** (a) Time-dependent responsivities at  $\lambda = 400, 600,$  and  $800$  nm under various  $V_a$  of (a) -1, (b) -3, (c) -4, and (d) -5 V, respectively.