Supplementary Information

Surface functionalization-induced photoresponse characteristics of

monolayer MoS₂ for fast flexible photodetectors

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Fig. S1 Photoresponsivity with respect to the incident illumination powers for the pristine, ODTS-, and APTES-MoS₂ devices.

The photoresponsivity $R = I_{ph}/P$ was calculated for the pristine, ODTS-, and APTES-MoS₂ devices, and these values reached maximum values of 1500 A/W and 37.5 A/W at the lowest incident power for the APTES-MoS₂ and ODTS-MoS₂ devices, respectively. Photoresponsivity represents photocurrent generation respective to the incident illumination power. Therefore, the APTES-MoS₂ device with higher photoresponsivity suggests that more excitons were transported through the functionalized channel.



Fig. S2 Detectivity with respect to the incident illumination powers for the pristine, ODTS-, and APTES-MoS₂ devices.

The detectivity D* can be expressed as $D^* = \sqrt{AB} / NEP$, where A is the device area, B is the bandwidth, and NEP is noise-equivalent power which is the minimum detectable power when the signal-to-noise is equal to unity and bandwidth is limited to 1 Hz. The detectivity takes account the noise of a device, device area, and bandwidth. Highest detectivity of 10¹¹ cmHz^{-1/2}W was measured for the ODTS-MoS₂ device under the lowest illumination intensity, and it can be attributed to the lowering of the dark level by effectively withdrawing electrons from the channel.



Fig. S3 Time-dependent photocurrent measurement of the flexible MoS₂ photodetector before

and

after

ODTS-functionalization.

| Summary of performance of MoS ₂ photodetectors | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|----------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Materials | Device Type | Operation | Photoresponsivity (A/W) | Detectivity (cmHz ^{-1/2} W) | Rise Time (s) | Decay Time (s) | Ref |
| 1L-MoS2 | Phototransistor | V _{gs} = -70V V _{ds} = 8V | 880 | - | 4 | 9 | Nat. Nanotech. 8, 2013 (Ref 1) |
| Multilayer MoS2 | Phototransistor | V _{gs} = -3V V _{ds} = 1V | 0.05-0.12 | 10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹¹ | - | - | Adv. Mater. 24, 2012 (Ref 2) |
| 1L-MoS2 | Phototransistor | $V_{gs} = +50V$ $V_{ds} = 1V$ | 2200 | - | 10-100 | | Adv Mater. 25, 2013 (Ref 3) |
| 1L-MoS2 | Phototransistor | $V_{gs} = +60V$ $V_{ds} = 1V$ | 415-1750 | - | - | - | Nat. Commun. 8, 2017 (Ref 4) |
| Multilayer MoS2 | Photodetector | V _{ds} = 10V | 0.057 | 1.55 x 10 ⁹ | - | - | Adv. Mater. 29, 2017 (Ref 5) |
| 1L-MoS2 | Photodetector | V _{ds} = 3V | 178 | | >30 | | Adv. Mater. 29, 2017 (Ref 6) |
| 1L-MoS2 | Photodetector | Vds = 0.1-1V | 37-1500 | 10 ⁹ -10 ¹¹ | 1.6 | 0.7 | This work |

Table S1. Summary and comparison of the MoS_2 photodetectors.

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