## Supporting information for

## **Two-Dimensional Beta-Lead Oxide Quantum Dots**

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$P_{\lambda}$ (mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Dark	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level <b>IV</b>	Level <b>VI</b>
Simulated light	0	26.2	53.0	83.1	118	122
350 nm	0	0.614	1.52	2.52	3.26	3.41
400 nm	0	0.637	2.04	3.57	5.22	5.35
475 nm	0	1.91	4.33	7.01	10.1	10.6
520 nm	0	2.01	3.87	5.78	8.22	8.31
650 nm	0	2.04	4.08	6.02	8.54	8.92
700 nm	0	1.15	2.42	4.08	6.11	6.14

**Table S1** The light powder density ( $P_{\lambda}$ ) of incident light with various irradiation wavelengths. The gradually increased  $P_{\lambda}$  were labelled with Dark and Levels I, II, III, IV, and VI, respectively.

**Table S2** The photocurrent density ( $P_{ph}$ ) of  $\beta$ -PbO QDs-based photodetectors at 400 nm laser in both Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and KOH electrolytes.

P <sub>ph</sub> /μA cm⁻²	0.01 M KOH	0.05 M KOH	0.10 M KOH	0.05 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
0	0	0	0	0
0.637 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	2.73	2.25	2.51	1.55
2.04 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	4.09	3.25	3.19	2.73
3.57 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	5.01	4.08	3.72	4.55
5.22 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	5.91	4.86	4.17	6.36
5.35 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	5.93	4.61	4.03	6.82

**Table S3** The photocurrent density ( $P_{ph}$ ) of  $\beta$ -PbO QDs-based photodetectors at different wavelengths at level **IV** in both Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and KOH electrolytes.

P <sub>ph</sub> /μA cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.01 M KOH	0.05 M KOH	0.10 M KOH	0.05 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
350 nm (3.26 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	6.88	6.25	5.23	6.82
400 nm (5.22 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	7.01	6.48	5.17	6.36
475 nm (10.1 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	7.27	6.75	5.61	3.27
520 nm (8.22 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	3.82	4.00	4.77	1.41
650 nm (8.54 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	1.41	1.95	2.41	0.345
700 nm (6.11 mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	0.227	0.832	0.682	0.0818



Scheme S1 The fabrication of  $\beta$ -PbO QDs by a facile LPE method.



E3: Saturated calomel electrode (reference electrode).

Scheme S2 PEC system built for evaluating the photoresponse behavior of  $\beta\mbox{-PbO}$  QDs-based

photodetector in different electrolytes.



**Fig. S1** Kinetics fitting results with a two-decay model at different wavelengths. Green color corresponds to the PEC test laser wavelengths.



**Fig. S2** The contribution ratio between decay 2 ( $\tau_2$ ) and decay 1 ( $\tau_1$ ). The determined ratio is > 1, indicating  $\tau_2$  is the major process in the decay dynamics.



Fig. S3 Photoresponse behaviours of  $\beta$ -PbO QDs-based photodetector at 0.2 V under various laser power densities of dark and levels I, II, III, IV and VI in different Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentrations. Traces are shifted vertically for clarity.



**Fig. S4** Photoresponsivity ( $R_{ph}$ ) of  $\beta$ -PbO QDs-based photodetectors as a function of laser power density at 400 nm laser in both Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and KOH electrolytes.



**Fig. S5** The profiles of response time ( $t_{res}$ ) and recovery time ( $t_{rec}$ ) of  $\beta$ -PbO QDs-based photodetectors in different electrolytes and concerntrations at the same level **II** at 0.4 V under 400 nm laser. (a) 0.01 M KOH; (b) 0.05 M KOH; (c) 0.10 M KOH; (d) 0.05 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.