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Enhanced Performance of ZnO Nanoparticles Decorated All-inorganic CsPbBr₃ Quantum Dot Photodetectors

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Table S1. Summarization of decay lifetime and ratios for each material in TRPL measurements, with different amounts of ZnO NPs decoration. Using multi-exponential decay fitting: $I(t) = A_1 \exp(-t/\tau_1) + A_2 \exp(-t/\tau_2) + A_3 \exp(-t/\tau_3)$.

Table S2. The details of single-exponential decay fitting for analyzing the rise time of PGH_1 photodetector in Figure 5g. The rise time was measured under 405 nm laser illumination at 0 V bias.

Table S3. The details of single-exponential decay fitting for comparing the fall time of PGH_2 photodetector before and after from Figure S4 and S6, for stability testing. Both fall time were measured under 405 nm laser illumination at 1 V bias.

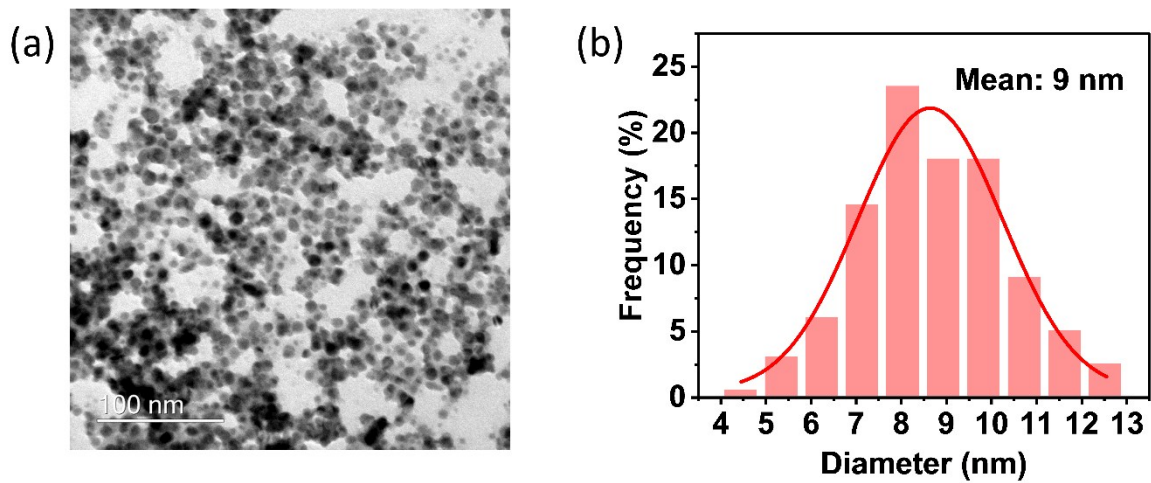


Fig. S1 (a) TEM image of CsPbBr₃ QDs with 60 μ L ZnO injection. The scale bar is 100 nm. (b) The corresponding size distribution.

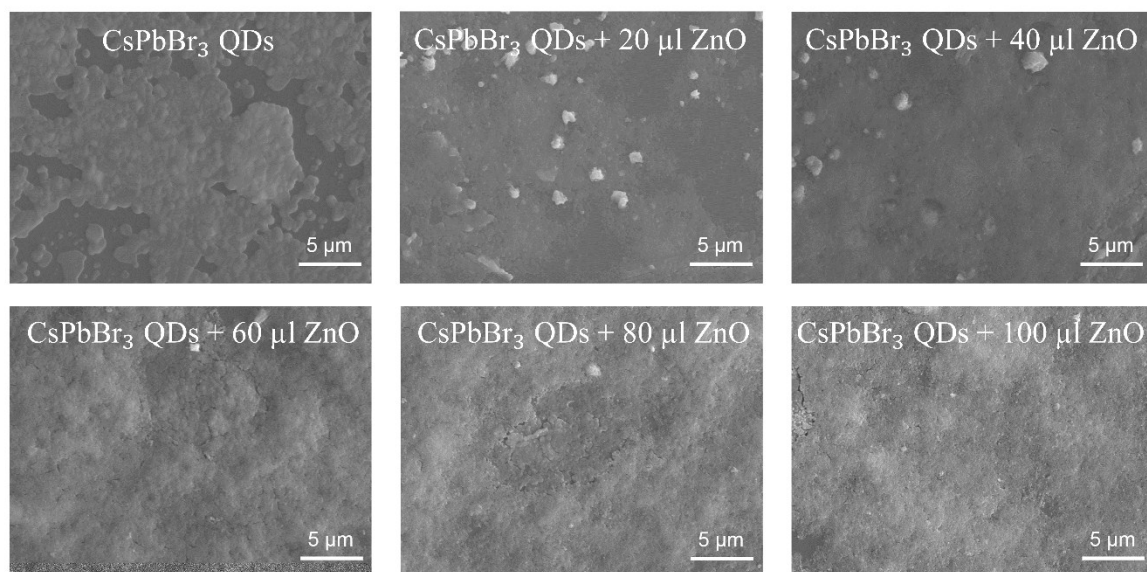


Fig. S2 SEM images of CsPbBr₃ QD films with different amounts of ZnO NPs injection: pure CsPbBr₃ QDs, 20 μL ZnO, 40 μL ZnO, 60 μL ZnO, 80 μL ZnO and 100 μL ZnO. The scale bar is 5 μm.

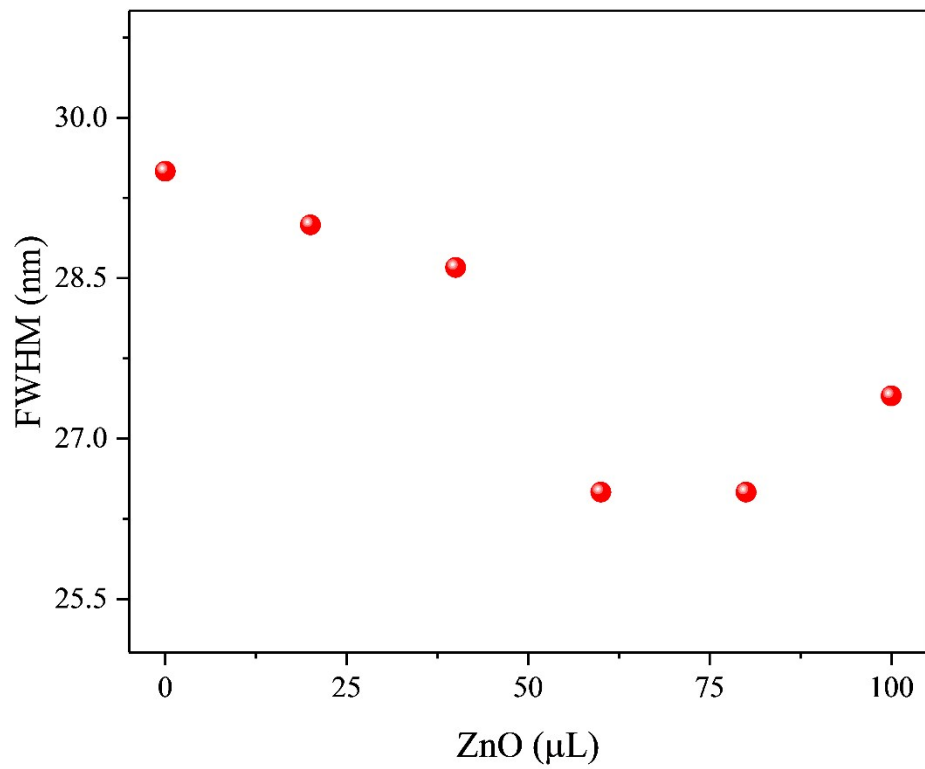


Fig. S3 Photoluminescence full-width at half-maximum (FWHM) of CsPbBr₃ QDs as a function of the amount of ZnO NPs injection. All the samples were measured under the same condition.

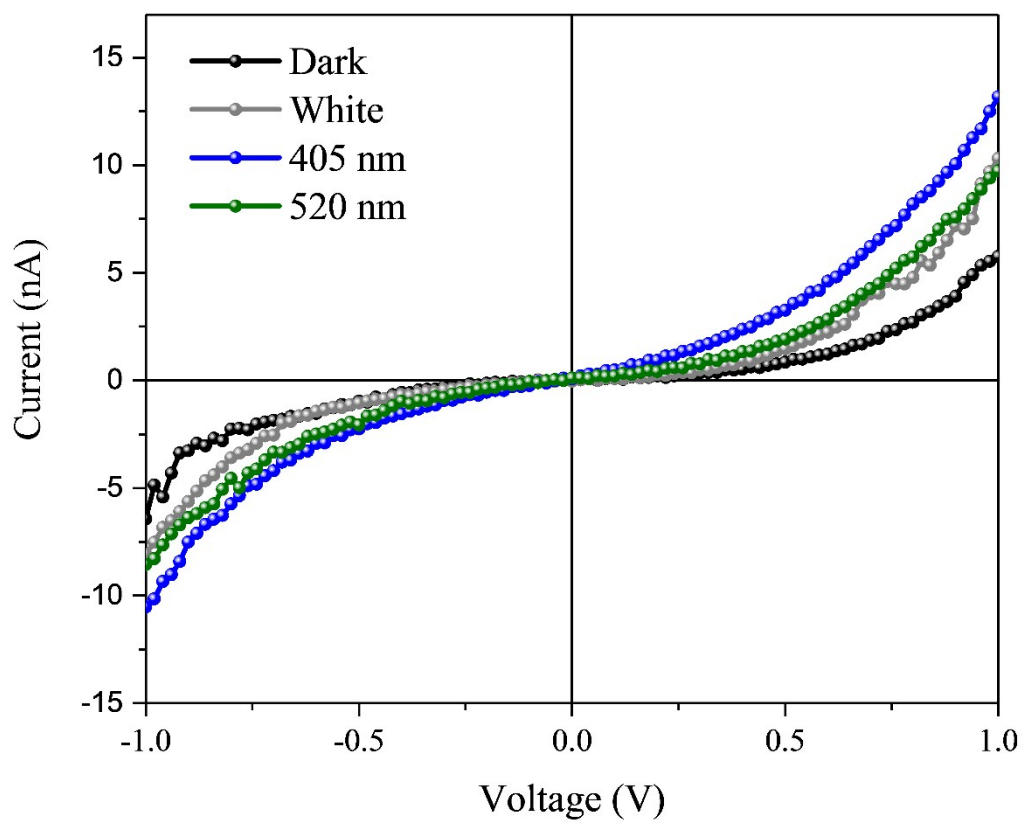


Fig. S4 I - V curve of PGH₂ photodetector (without ZnO NPs treatment) under dark, white light, 405 nm and 520 nm laser illumination at room temperature, respectively.

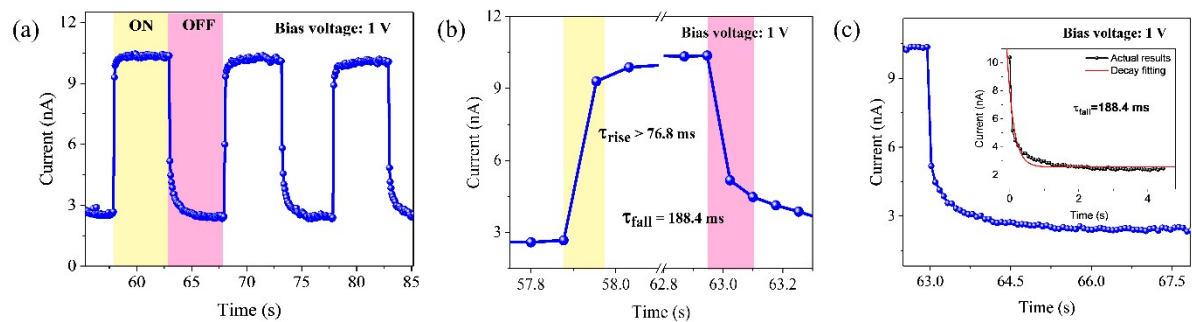


Fig. S5 The transient photoresponse of PGH₂ photodetector illuminated by 405 nm laser at 1V applied bias. (a) Three reproducible cycles of photoresponse as a function of time. (b) The photoresponsive time of one specific period. (c) The fall time fitted by single-exponential decay.

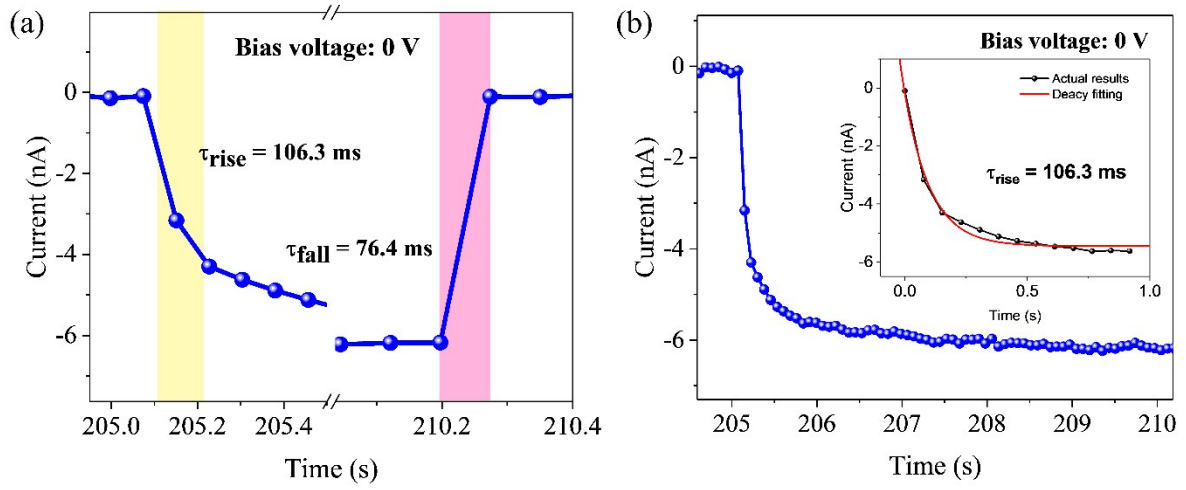


Fig. S6 Time response characteristics of PGH_1 photodetector at 0 V bias voltage, with 405 nm laser excitation. (a) The photoresponsive time of one specific period. (b) The rise time fitted by single-exponential decay.

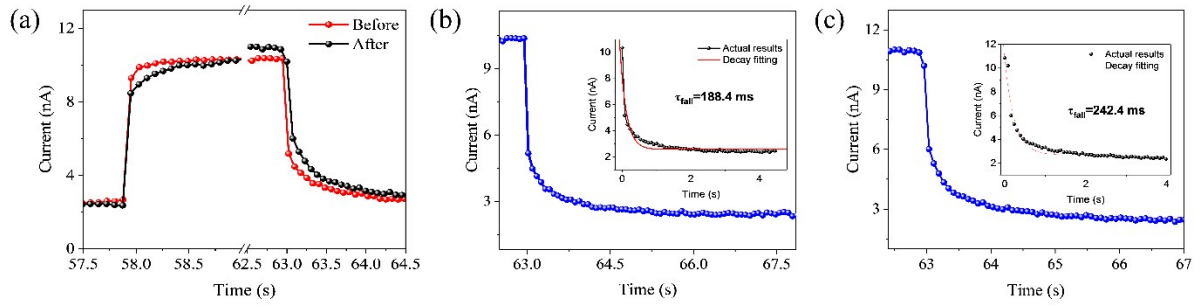


Fig. S7 Time response characteristics of PGH₂ photodetector (without ZnO NPs treatment) at 1 V bias voltage, under 405 nm laser illumination. (a) Response time comparison between before and after. The single-exponential decay fitted fall time curve (b) before and (c) after.

Table S1. Summarization of decay lifetime and ratios for each material in TRPL measurements, with different amounts of ZnO NPs decoration. Using multi-exponential decay fitting: $I(t) = A_1 \exp(-t/\tau_1) + A_2 \exp(-t/\tau_2) + A_3 \exp(-t/\tau_3)$.

	Pure	20 μ L	40 μ L	60 μ L	80 μ L	100 μ L
τ_1 (ns)	0.256	0.229	0.224	0.368	0.365	0.408
τ_2 (ns)	1.449	1.168	1.197	1.972	1.962	2.140
τ_3 (ns)	16.955	18.623	21.142	15.462	15.782	15.607
A_1 (%)	8.889	10.561	8.513	8.731	7.578	9.809
A_2 (%)	13.151	15.809	14.196	23.263	22.270	21.242
A_3 (%)	77.960	73.630	77.291	68.006	70.153	71.949
τ_{avg} (ns)	13.431	13.921	16.530	11.006	11.536	11.724

Table S2. The details of single-exponential decay fitting for analyzing the rise time of PGH_1 photodetector in Figure 5g. The rise time was measured under 405 nm laser illumination at 0 V bias.

Equation	$I(t) = A_1 \cdot \exp(-t/t_1) + y_0$
y_0	-5.45608 ± 0.06991
A_1	5.26002 ± 0.19008
t_1	0.10626 ± 0.00854
Reduced Chi-Sqr	0.03526
R-Square (COD)	0.98764
Adj. R-Square	0.98517

Table S3. The details of single-exponential decay fitting for comparing the fall time of PGH_2 photodetector before and after from Figure S4 and S6, for stability testing. Both fall time were measured under 405 nm laser illumination at 1 V bias.

Equation	I (t) = A ₁ *exp(-t/t ₁) + y ₀	
	Before (Figure S4)	After (Figure S6)
y ₀	2.57019 ± 0.05817	2.69715 ± 0.05802
A ₁	5.45073 ± 0.36683	7.99019 ± 0.31278
t ₁	0.18837 ± 0.02268	0.24238 ± 0.01672
Reduced Chi-Sqr	0.16600	0.13538
R-Square (COD)	0.87490	0.95068
Adj. R-Square	0.87043	0.94871