Supplementary data

Enhanced photosensitive properties of single-crystal formamidinium lead bromide iodine (FAPbBr₂I) based photodetector

Ramashanker Gupta^{1,2}, Vinay Gupta^{1,2,3,*}, Ram Datt⁴, Sandeep Arya⁵, Animesh Pandey^{1,2}, Anoop

Singh⁵, Sudhir Husale^{1,2}, Ritu Srivastava^{1,2} and Sandeep Pathak^{6*}

¹Advanced Materials and Device Metrology, CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, Dr. K. S. Krishnan Marg, New Delhi, 110012, India

²Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad, 201002, India

³Department of Physics, Khalifa University of Science and Technology, Abu Dhabi, 54224, United Arab Emirates

⁴SPECIFIC, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Swansea University, Bay Campus, Fabian Way, Swansea, SA1 8EN, United Kingdom

⁵University of Jammu, Jammu, Jammu, and Kashmir, 180006, India

⁶Centre for Energy Studies, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, 110016 New Delhi, India

*Corresponding author email id: drvinaygupta@netscape.net,sandeeppathak04@gmail.com

S1. Photoconductivity measurements using two probes:

The study of an incident photon's conversion into an electrical signal comes under photocurrent analysis. Time-dependent photocurrent measurements are performed under the monochromatic laser for UV, visible, and NIR wavelength¹. These measurements are used to calculate the responsivity and Detectivity of the curve as different voltages are applied as direct function. Two probes optoelectrical analysis of the single crystal has been done by using the cascade Keithley 2634B source meter with Microtech instrument accompanied along with the illumination sources of UV-376nm (Pd=2.87mW/cm²), Visible impact-532 nm (Pd=32mW/cm²), and NIR impact-1064 nm (Pd=18 mW/cm²) as depicted in Figure 1. The photoresponsivity and Detectivity are estimated using the relation, the number of photocurrents generated by photons per unit illumination area, and the light sources' incident power^{2,3}.

$$R_{ph} = \frac{I_{ph}}{P_d A}$$

where R_{ph} represents photoresponsivity, A represents an illumination area, P_d represents an incident power. Detectivity defines a relation to the noise-equivalent power (NEP) and responsivity⁴:

$$D = \frac{R_{ph}\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{2qI_{dark}}} =$$

Where I_{dark} represents dark current, R_{ph} photoresponsivity, q is the elementary charge, and A means illumination area.



Figure S1: Illustration of two probes photoconductive measurement setup.



Figure S2: Represent Extended photocurrent response.



Figure S3: White light photocurrent response.



Figure S4: (a) Initial FAPbBr₂I single crystal and (b) after 8 months of the period show there is no colour change in FAPbBr₂I perovskite single crystal.



Figure S5: SEM image FAPbBr₂I perovskite single crystal.

References:

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