

Supporting Information

Local Control of Au/MoS₂ Schottky Barrier by Top ZnO Nanowire Gate for High-Performance Photodetection

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I. Supplementary Figures

1. Detailed fabrication processes

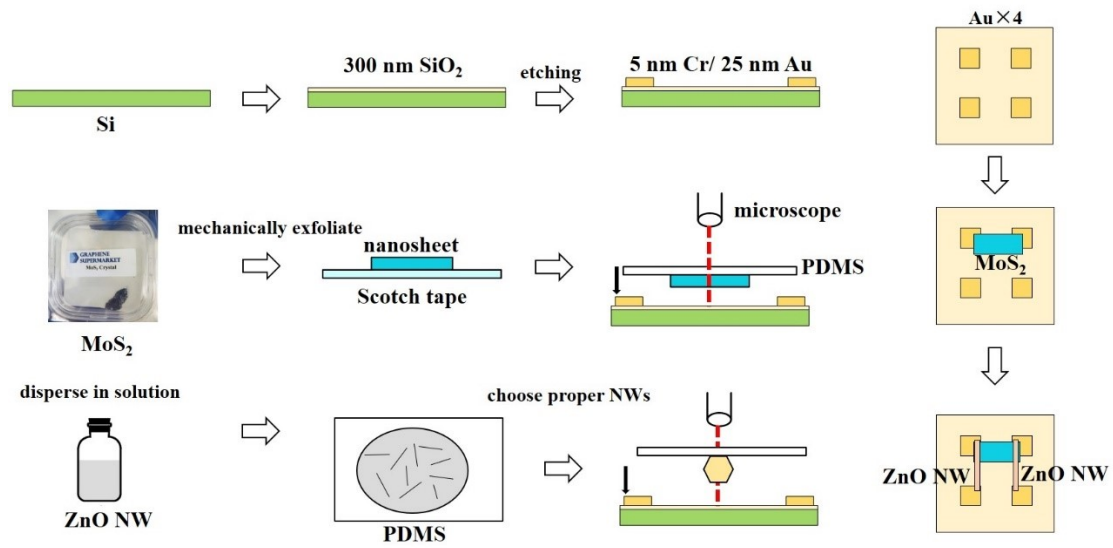


Figure S1. The fabrication process of the MoS₂ device with ZnO nanowire gates.

2. The diameter of the left ZnO

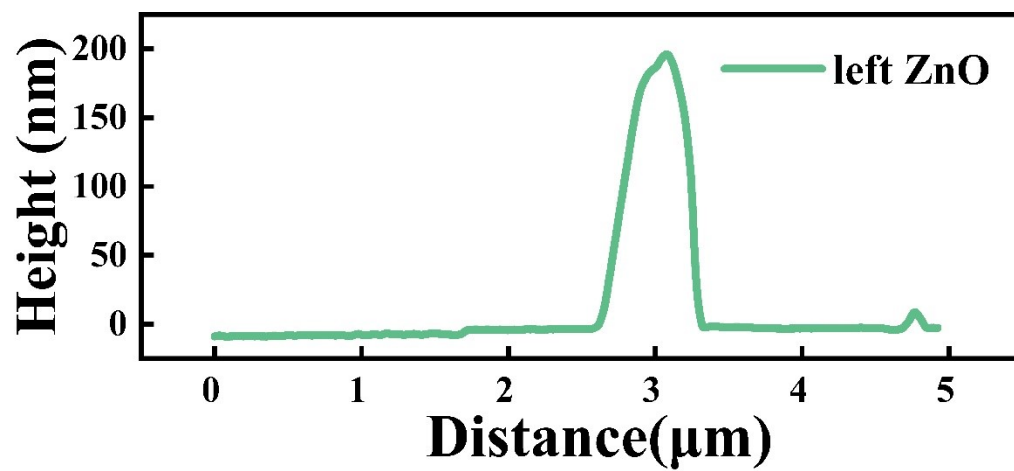


Figure S2. The diameter of the left ZnO in Figure 1b using AFM testing

3. Detailed Raman test positions

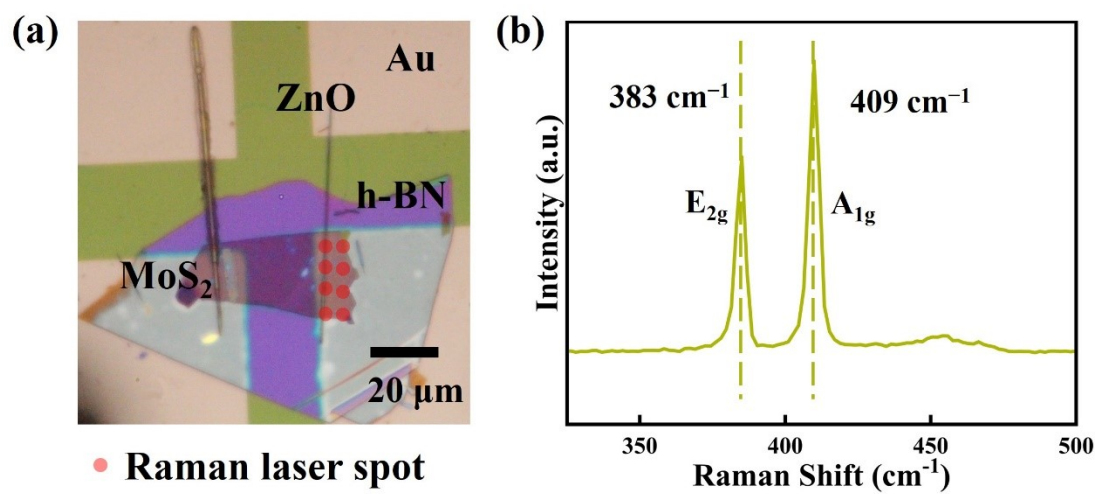


Figure S3. Detailed Raman test positions in the NG device. (a) An 1 μm Raman spot is focused at eight locations in the red regions, and the right ZnO nanowire cross through the left four detection spots. (b) The eight results are the same, and no peaks of ZnO appear in the Raman tests.

4. Comparison between the photodetecting areas and the device

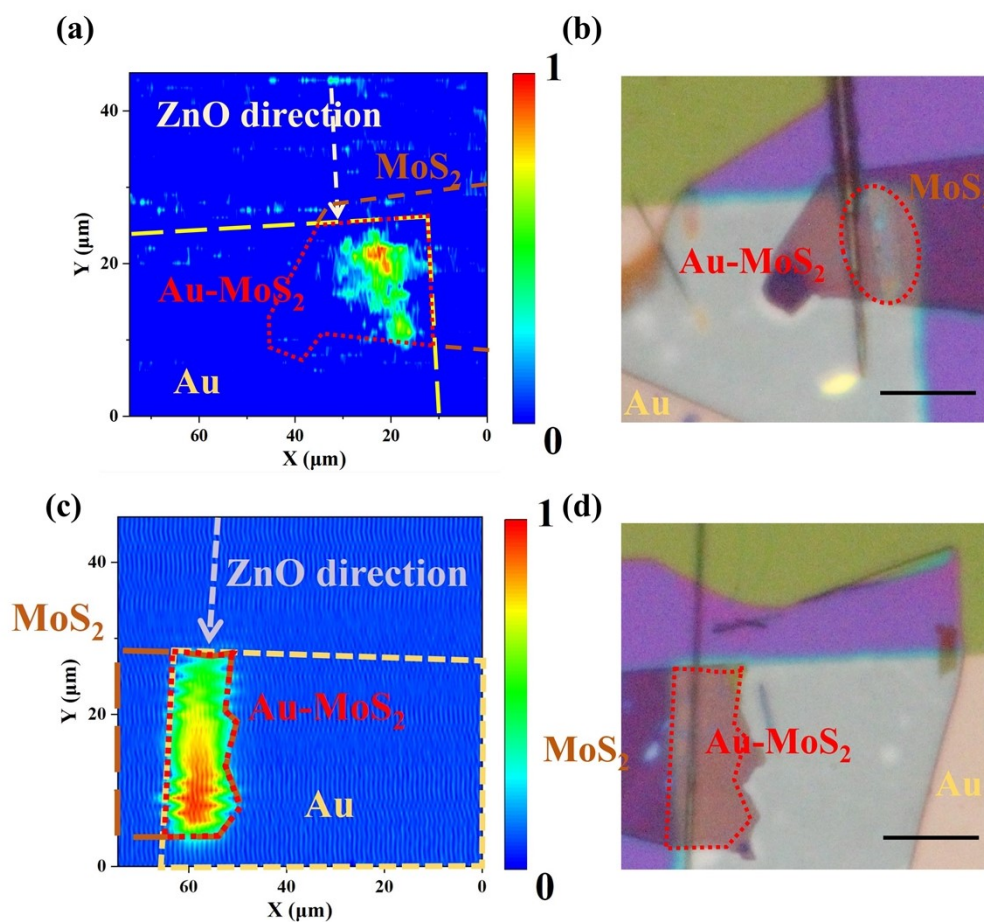


Figure S4. Photo-mapping of the Au-MoS₂ structure on both sides. (a) The normalized photodetecting intensity on the left side. (b) The corresponding optical image of Au-MoS₂ on the left side. (c) The normalized photodetecting intensity on the right side. (d) The corresponding optical image of Au-MoS₂ on the right side. Scale bar: 20 μm.

5. The supplementary photodetecting performances of Au-MoS₂ Schottky junction

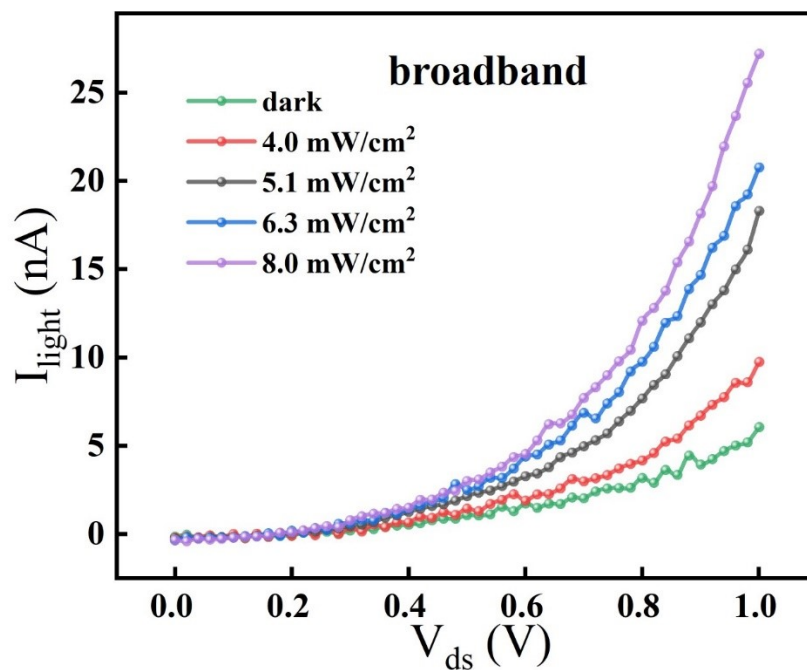


Figure S5. The photodetecting performances of Au-MoS₂ Schottky junction under a broadband halogen light.

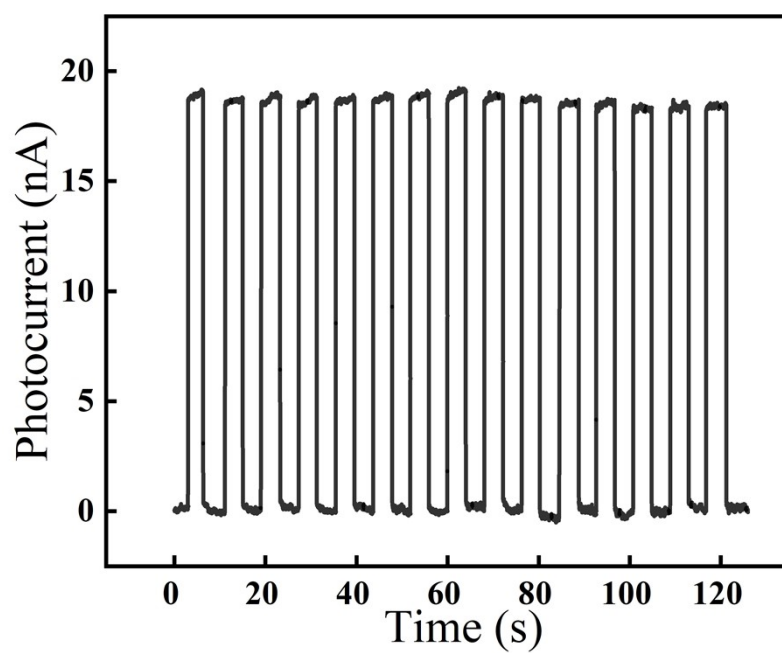


Figure S6. The photodetecting performances of Au-MoS₂ Schottky junction under on/off cycles of 5 mW/cm² halogen light.

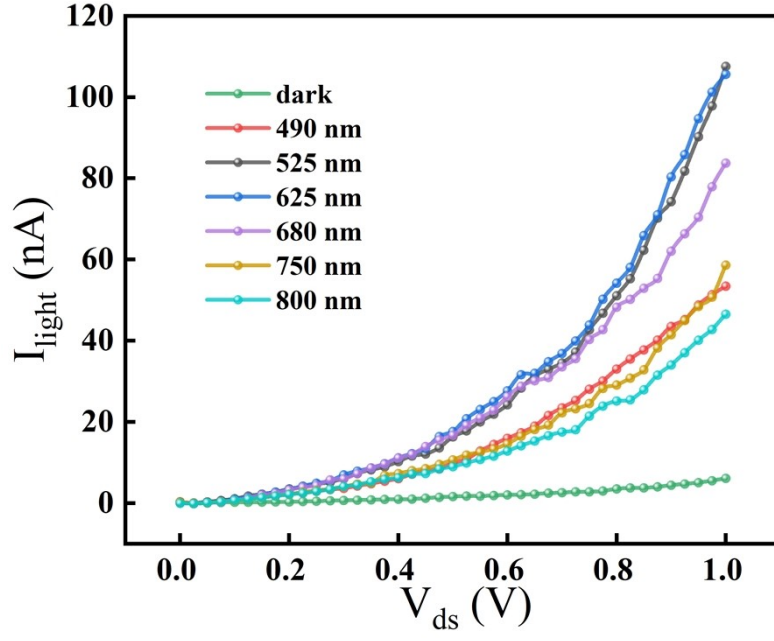


Figure S7. I_{ds} - V_{ds} curves of the Au-MoS₂ Schottky junction when exposed to light at different wavelengths of 1 mW/cm² when no bias is applied to NG.

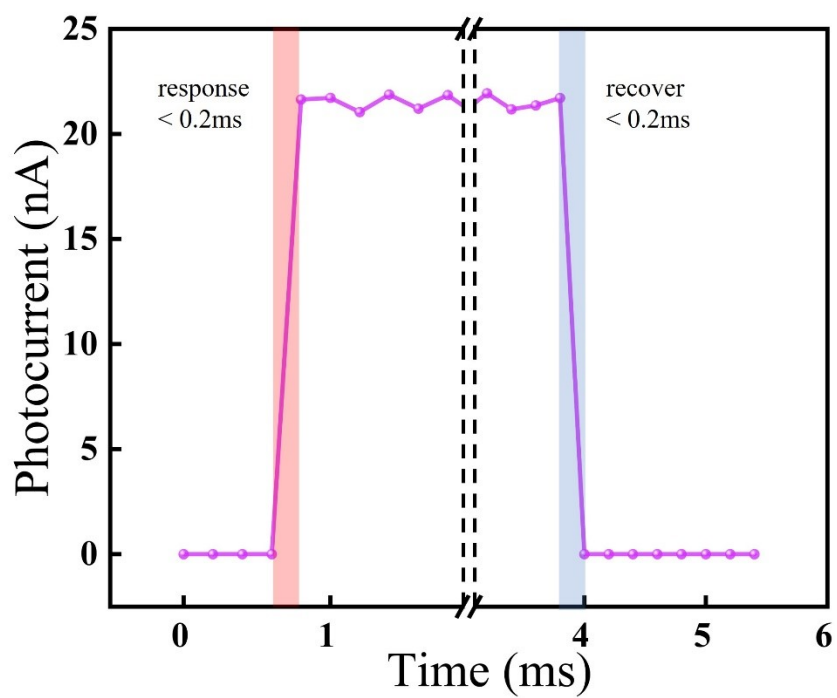


Figure S8. The response and recover speed of the Schottky photodetector.

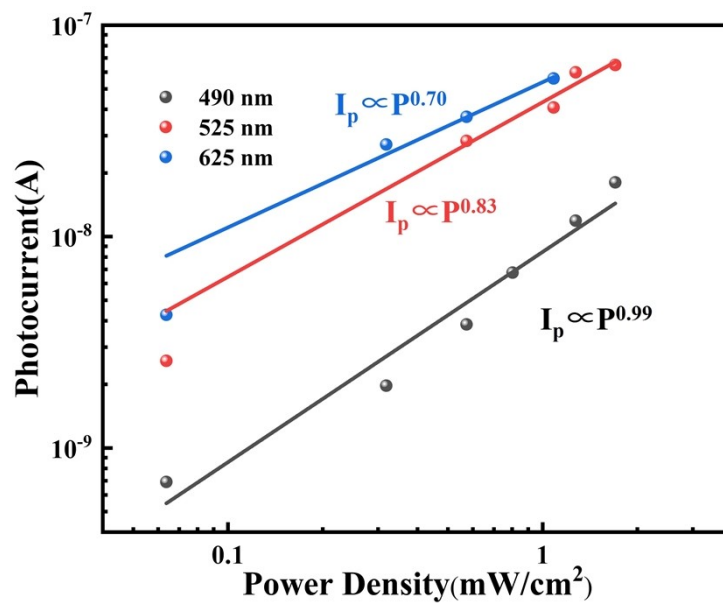


Figure S9. Linearity of the device when the incident light has a wavelength of 490 nm, 525 nm and 625 nm.

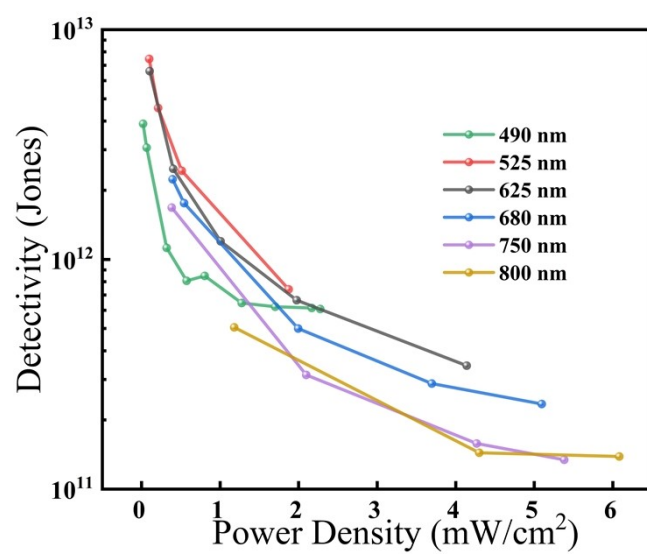


Figure S10. Detectivity under different power density when no NG bias is applied.

6. The simulation of the distribution of light field near the nanowire

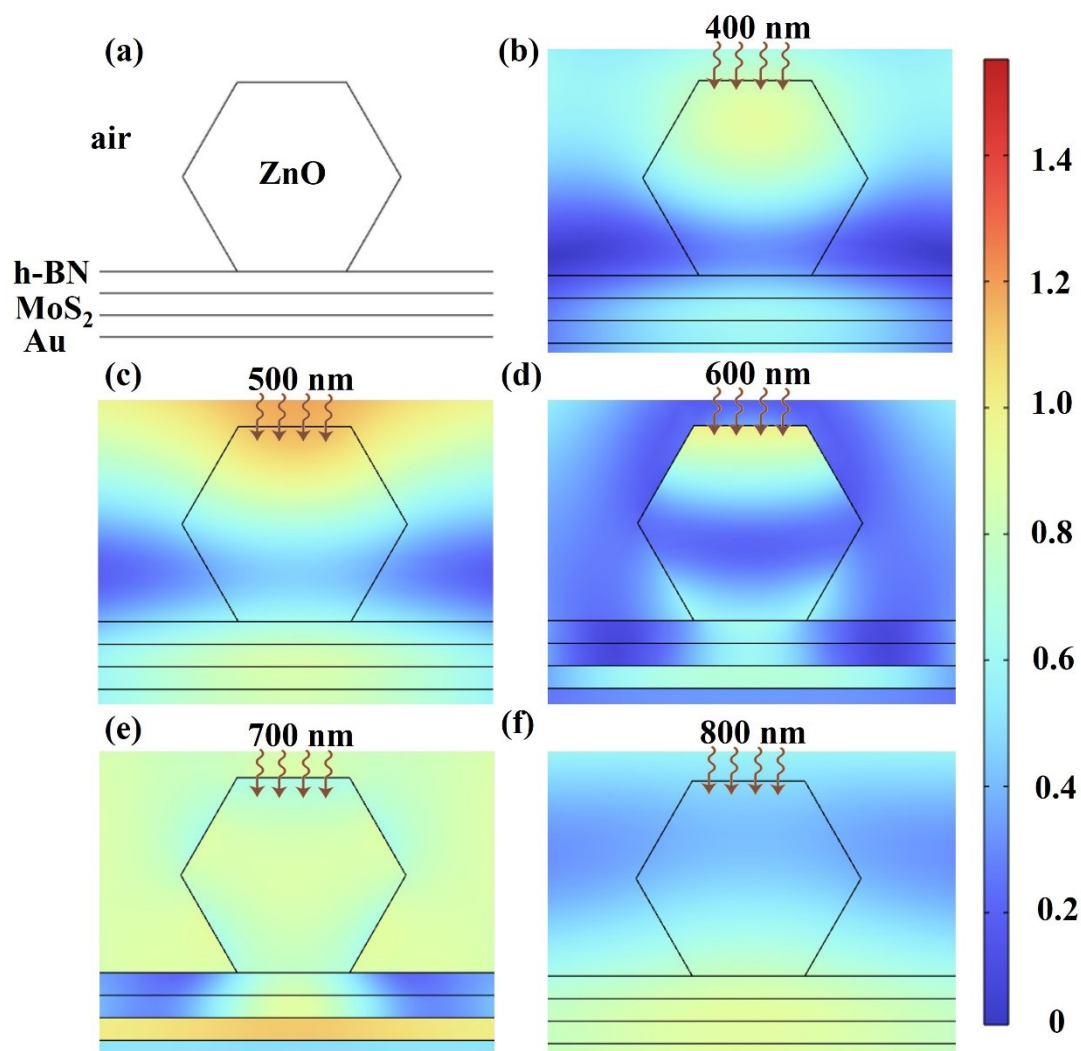


Figure S11. The simulation of the distribution of light field near the nanowire. (a)

The basic model of the simulation. (b)-(f) The simulation of the distribution of light field when the incident light is 400 nm (b), 500 nm (c), 600 nm (d), 700 nm (e), 800 nm (f), respectively.

7. The influence region of ZnO nanowire on left side

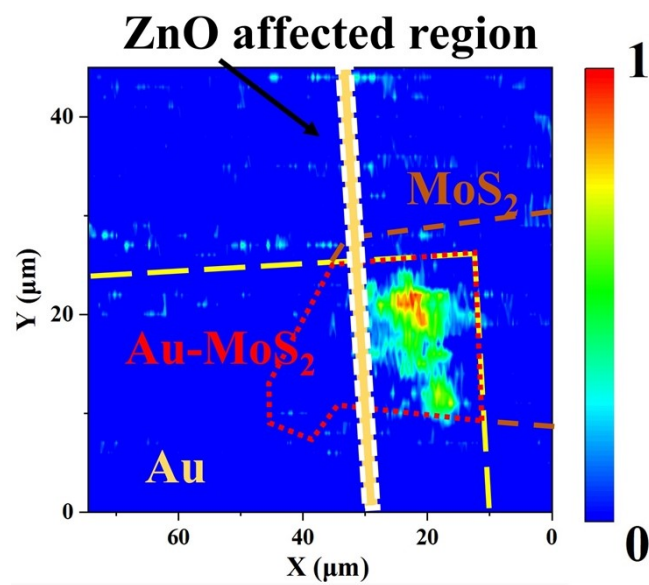


Figure S12. The influence region of ZnO nanowire on left side deviates from the main photocurrent region.

8. The detailed transfer characteristics of the left NG

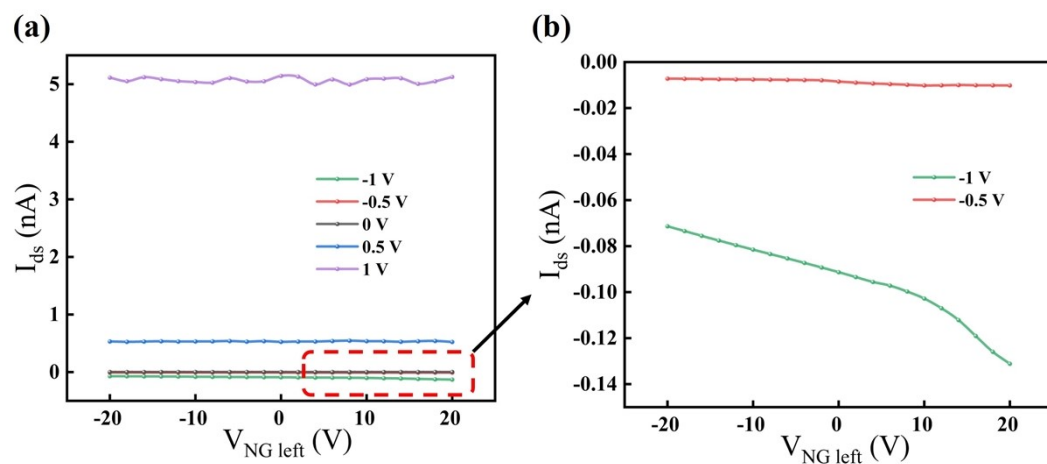


Figure S13. The detailed transfer characteristics of the left NG. (a) The gating effect is not as obvious on the right junction. (b) The red area in (a) is enlarged and the nanowire on the left can gate the left Schottky junction.

II. Supplementary Table

Table1. Comparison of device performances of MoS₂ Schottky based photodetectors.

Schottky Type	Wavelen gth (nm)	Gate Type	V _{ds} (V)	Responsivity (A/W)	On/off Ratio	Detectivity (Jones)	Ref
Au/MoS ₂ /Au	525/625	nanowire gate (-20V)	1	1.3×10 ²	6×10 ³	1.4×10 ¹³	This work
Au/MoS ₂ /Au	445	-	10	0.05	-	1.55×10 ⁹	1
Au/MoS ₂ /Ti	1310	-	1	1.9	-	2.3×10 ¹¹	2
MoS ₂ /Pd	488	ion gate (0~6 V)	1	0.24	1×10 ⁶	1.7×10 ¹¹	3
MoS ₂ /CNT	532	-	1	2.01×10 ³	-	3.2×10 ¹²	4
MoS ₂ /Cr	650	backgate (-60 V)	5	4.10×10 ³	1.6×10 ²	1.34×10 ¹³	5
2H-1T@2H MoS ₂	530	backgate (18 V)	20	1.92×10 ³	-	7.55×10 ¹¹	6
MoS ₂ / graphene	432	backgate (-3 V)	0.5	2.2×10 ⁵	4×10 ⁴	3.5×10 ¹³	7
MoS ₂ /TaIrTe 4	635	backgate. (-40 V)	1	0.89	1×10 ⁴	~9×10 ¹¹	8

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