Supporting information

Developing low-cost nanohybrids of ZnO nanorods and multi-shaped silver nanoparticles for broadband photodetectors

Nhat Minh Nguyen^{a,d}, Duc Anh Ngo^{b,d}, Le Ngoc Thu Nguyen^{b,d}, Hoai Nhan Luong^{b,d}, Ha Ngoc Duy Huynh^{b,d}, Bui Gia Man Nguyen^{b,d}, Nhat Giang Doan^{b,d}, Le Thai Duy^{b,d}, Anh Vy Tran^{e,f}, Cong Khanh Tran^{b,d}, Kim Ngoc Pham^{b,c,d}, and Vinh Quang Dang^{b,c,d,*}

^a Faculty of Physics and Engineering Physics, University of Science, 227 Nguyen Van Cu Street, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City 700000, Vietnam

^b Faculty of Materials Science and Technology, University of Science, 227 Nguyen Van Cu

Street, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City 700000, Vietnam

^c Center for Innovative Materials and Architectures (INOMAR), Ho Chi Minh City 700000, Vietnam

^d Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City (VNU-HCM) 700000, Vietnam

^e Institute of Applied Technology and Sustainable Development, Nguyen Tat Thanh University,

Ho Chi Minh City 700000, Vietnam

^f Faculty of Environmental and Food Engineering, Nguyen Tat Thanh University, Ho Chi Minh City 700000, Vietnam

* Corresponding e-mail: <u>vinhquangntmk@gmail.com</u>



Figure S1. The synsthesis process of MAgNPs solution

The formation of MAgNPs solution is a result of an etching-growth process, as indicated by our group [1,2]. Initially, the Ag seed solution was synthesized by mixing 0.25 mM AgNO₃ with 0.25 mM Na₃C₆H₅O₇.2H₂O under stirring condition for 30 minutes, followed by a slow dropping procedure of 10 mM NaBH₄. Consequently, to obtain MAgNPs, 20 mL of Ag seed was mixed with 50 mL DI water. Then, after adding 8 % H₂O₂ to the being-stirred beaker, 20 mM AgNO₃ and 52.87 mM NaBH₄ were simultaneously poured into the solution. The final purple solution was consistently stirred for further 30 minutes to stabilize the MAgNPs.



Figure S2. I-V characteristics and time-resolved photocurrents of the photodetector under various excitation light wavelengths at 464 nm (**a** and **b**), 532 nm (**c** and **d**), 640 nm (**e** and **f**).



Figure S3. Photocurrent of ZnONRs and ZnONRs/MAgNPs photodetectors as fucntions of wavelength

Table S1. Summary of calculated response and recovery times of the photodetector under464, 532 and 640 nm illumination

Wave length (nm)	464	532	640
Response time (s)	40.54	29.83	28.658
Recovery time (s)	61.509	48.94	63.115



Figure S4. Dependence of responsivity, photoconductive gain and detectivity of the photodetector on light intensity at 464 nm (**a** and **b**), 532 nm (**c** and **d**), 640 nm (**e** and **f**).

References

- [1] Pham T B N, Bui T T T, Tran V Q, Dang V Q, Hoang L N and Tran C K 2020 Surfaceenhanced Raman scattering (SERS) performance on salbutamol detection of colloidal multi-shaped silver nanoparticles *Appl Nanosci* **10** 703–14
- [2] Luong H N, Nguyen N M, Nguyen L N T, Tran C K, Nguyen T T, Duy L T, Nguyen N P, Huynh T M H, Tran T T, Phan B T, Thi T V T and Dang V Q 2022 Detection of carbendazim by utilizing multi-shaped Ag NPs decorated ZnO NRs on patterned stretchable substrate through surface-enhanced Raman scattering effect Sensors and Actuators A: Physical 346 113816