## Regulated Self-powered Photoresponse Properties and Irradianceadaptable Behavior in Ferroelectric SrTiO<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> Heterojunction Photodetectors

Songyao Gao,<sup>a,b</sup> Jianping Xu,\*a Shaobo Shi,<sup>c</sup> Jing Chen,<sup>b</sup> Jianghua Xu,<sup>b</sup> Lina Kong,<sup>b</sup>

Xiaosong Zhang,<sup>b</sup> and Lan Li\*<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Tianjin Key Laboratory of Quantum Optics and Intelligent Photonics, School of Science, Tianjin

University of Technology, Tianjin 300384, China

<sup>b</sup>School of Materials Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory of Display Materials and Photoelectric Devices, Ministry of Education, and Tianjin Key Laboratory for Photoelectric Materials and Devices, Tianjin University of Technology, Tianjin 300384, China

<sup>c</sup>School of Science, Tianjin University of Technology and Education, Tianjin 300222, China

\*Corresponding author. E-mail addresses: xjp0335@163.com (J. Xu), lilan@tjut.edu.cn (L.Li).



Fig. S1 Histograms of the coarse and fine size analysis of  $STO/TiO_2$  NRs with different conversion time (a) 0 h, (b) 3 h, (c) 4 h and (d) 5 h.

Fig. S2 The cross-sectional SEM images of  $STO/TiO_2$  NRs at different conversion time (a) 8 h and (b) 11 h.



Fig. S3 The Raman spectra of  $STO/TiO_2$  NRs at different conversion time (a) 0 h, (b) 3 h, (c) 4 h and (d) 5 h.



**Fig. S4** (a) Absorption spectra derived from diffuse reflectance spectra, (b) optical band-gap, (c)work function measured by Kelvin probe and (e) valence band spectra of  $TiO_2$  NRs.

Fig. S5 the I-V curves under dark (a)  $FTO/TiO_2/FTO$ , In/STO-11 h/In (b) and (c)  $In/STO/TiO_2/FTO$  for different conversion time. (d) The dark current of  $STO/TiO_2$  PDs at zero bias for different conversion time.



Fig. S6 I-t cycle curves of  $STO/TiO_2$  PDs with different conversion time under different wavelength illumination: (a) 365 nm, (b) 385 nm, (c) 400 nm, and (d) 405 nm.

Fig. S7 (a) I-t curves and (b) responsivity curves of  $STO/TiO_2$  photodetectors at different conversion times under different wavelengths of light.

**Fig. S8** I-V curve (unpolarized) (a) and I-t curve at zero bias unpolarized (b), negative polarization (polarized at -5 V for 10 min) (c) and positive polarization (polarized at 5 V for 10 min) (d) of STO-4 h/TiO<sub>2</sub> PD under different light power densities of 375 nm illumination.

Samples	C	Atomic Ratio						
	Sr	Ti	0	Sr: Ti				
STO-0 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	0	42.083	57.917	0				
STO-3 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	2.563	35.537	61.900	0.072				
STO-4 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	2.983	37.987	59.030	0.078				
STO-5 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	3.254	37.383	59.363	0.087				

 Table S1. Proportion of each element in STO/TiO2 NRs prepared by different conversion time tested by EDS.

Samulas	Percentage (%)		
Samples	Ti1	Ti2	
STO-0 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	100	0	
STO-3 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	90.2	9.8	
STO-4 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	82.0	18.0	
STO-5 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	71.1	28.9	
	Samples STO-0 h/TiO <sub>2</sub> STO-3 h/TiO <sub>2</sub> STO-4 h/TiO <sub>2</sub> STO-5 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	Samples         Percenta           STO-0 h/TiO2         100           STO-3 h/TiO2         90.2           STO-4 h/TiO2         82.0           STO-5 h/TiO2         71.1	

**Table S2.** The proportion of Ti1 and Ti2 in  $STO/TiO_2$  NRs with different conversion time.

Samular	Percentage (%)		
Samples	01	O2	
STO-0 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	73.5	26.5	
STO-3 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	71.7	28.3	
STO-4 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	67.6	32.4	
STO-5 h/TiO <sub>2</sub>	64.5	35.5	

**Table S3.** The proportion of O1 and O2 in STO/TiO<sub>2</sub> NRs with different conversion time.

Photodetector	λ (nm)	R (A/W)	$ au_r$ (ms)	τ <sub>d</sub> (ms)	Ref.
NiO/PLZT	350	1.8×10 <sup>-4</sup>	0.34	0.36	1
ZnO/PLZT	360	4.0×10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.04	0.05	2
BEFO/NSTO	405	19.7	50	44	3
BGFO/ZnO	360	3.0×10 <sup>-2</sup>	9	2400	4
MoS <sub>2</sub> -P(VDF-TrFE)	532	12	0.01-0.02	-	5
Graphene/LNO	1064	2.9×10 <sup>6</sup>	23	23	6
Perovskite/STO	550	0.73	200	<100	7
STO/TiO <sub>2</sub>	375	1.4×10 <sup>-2</sup>	6.4	31.5	This work

 
 Table S4. Comparison of performance parameters of ferroelectric-based heterojunction selfdriven PDs.

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