Supporting Information

Boosting Light-driven Pyroelectric Response of Poly(vinylidene difluoride) by constructing Mn-doped BZT-BCT/PVDF Composites

Lu Wang^a, Feilong Yan^c, Jifeng Pan^a, Xiang He^a, Chen Chen^a, Muzaffar Ahmad Boda^a, Zhiguo Yi^{a,b*}

^aState Key Laboratory of High Performance Ceramics and Superfine Microstructure, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, China

^bCenter of Materials Science and Optoelectronics Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

^cKey Laboratory of Optoelectronic Material and Device, Department of Physics, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai 200234, China





Fig. S2. The UV-Visible absorbance spectrum of the BZTM-BCT particles.



Fig. S3. Electrode deposition. (a) The fixed films with tape before depositing electrodes. (b)ITOelectrodeside.(c)Auelectrodeside



Fig. S4. The cross-section morphology of the PVDF-*x* films.

Fig. S5. Surface morphological characterization. (a) The granule morphology of the BZTM_{0.12}-BCT powders. (b-f) Microscopic morphology of PVDF-*x* composite films with different BZTM_{0.12}-BCT content: x = 0 (b); x = 5 (c); x = 10 (d); x = 15 (e); x = 20 (f).

Fig. S6. Breakdown electric fields of PVDF-*x* films.

Fig. S7. Phase structure change of PVDF-*x* films with *x*. (a) the ratio of diffraction peak intensities between (020) and (110) planes, indicating that the content of β phase gradually increases with increasing the BZTM_{0.12}-BCT ceramic particles. (b) Schematic diagram illustrating that the ferroelectric ceramic powders induce the polar phase in the PVDF-*x* films.

Fig. S8. Ferroelectric properties of PVDF-x films under different electric fields.

Fig. S9. The temperature of the PVDF-*x* films after 365 nm LED light illuminating for 30 s, tested by an infrared thermal image instrument.

Fig. S10. Photo-pyroelectric response mechanism of the PVDF composite film.

Fig. S11. The photo wavelength dependent photo indeuced temperature change of PVDF-10 film.

Fig. S12. The photo wavelength dependent photo-pyroelectric current of the pure PVDF film. The light intensity for all the used lights is fixed at 100 mW/cm^2 .

Fig. S13. The temperature response with changing the t_{on} and t_{off} ($t_{on} = t_{off}$) under 365 nm LED light with light intensity of 100 mW/cm². (a,b) temperature variation (c,d) and temperature change rate when $t_{on} = t_{off} = 1$ s (a,c) and $t_{on} = t_{off} = 2$ s (b,d).

Fig. S14. The voltage evolution as the light illumination continued in situation (i).

Fig. S15. The temperature response with changing the t_{on} and t_{off} (fixing t_{on} , changing t_{off}) under 365 nm LED light with light intensity of 100 mW/cm². (a-c) temperature variation and (d-f) temperature change rate when $t_{on} = 2$ s, $t_{off} = 0.5$ s (a,d), 1.0 s (b,e), 2.0 s (c,f).

Fig. S16. The temperature response with changing the t_{on} and t_{off} (fixing t_{off} , changing t_{on}) under 365 nm LED light with light intensity of 100 mW/cm². (a-c) temperature variation and (d-f) temperature change rate when $t_{off} = 2$ s, $t_{on} = 0.5$ s (a,d), 1.0 s (b,e), 2.0 s (c,f).

Sample	Content of β phase			Crystallinity		
	A _α	$A_{\beta^{+\gamma}}$	F _{EA}	$\Delta H_m \left(J/g \right)$	φ	X _c
PVDF-0	0.54	3.02	81.6%	52.83	0	50.51%
PVDF-5	0.31	2.96	88.3%	55.85	0.05	56.04%
PVDF-10	0.21	2.90	91.6%	55.93	0.10	59.41%
PVDF-15	0.18	2.76	92.4%	50.99	0.15	57.35%
PVDF-20	0.15	2.73	92.8%	45.10	0.20	53.78%

Table S1 The content of β phase and crystallinity of PVDF-*x* films

	Light wavelength							
	365 nm	405 nm	450 nm	520 nm	660 nm			
Responsiveness (mA/W)	2.7×10 ⁻⁵	2.7×10 ⁻⁵	2.2×10 ⁻⁵	1.8×10 ⁻⁵	1.6×10 ⁻⁵			
Detectivity (Jones)	2.3×10 ⁶	2.3×10^{6}	1.9×10^{6}	1.5×10^{6}	1.4×10 ⁶			

 Table S2 Optical responsiveness and detectivity of PVDF-10 film.

Compositions	Light wavelength	Light intensity mW cm ⁻²	Output current nA/cm ²	Reference
Graphene/PVDF/A1	808 nm	2000	6.25	[1]
CNT/PVDF/Al	808 nm	1450	7	[2]
Patterned Al/PVDF/Al	NIR	~1000	6.6	[3]
Graphene/PVDF/Al	IR	340	10	[4]
Au@rGO-PEI/Ag/pvdf/Ag	Sunlight	100	25.8	[5]
PEDOT:Tos/PVDF/PEDOT:Tos	NIR	60	1.93	[6]
Graphene/Cs _{0.33} WO ₃ /Ag/PVDF/Ni-Cu	IR	226	7.4	[7]
Ni/PVDF/MAPbI ₃ /Cu	IR	~1000	0.004	[8]
ITO/PVDF-TrFE/KNN/Ag	405 nm	56	3.765	[9]
ITO/PVDF/BZTM-BCT/Au	365 nm	100	2.67	This work

Table S3 Comparison of PVDF based photodetectors.

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