

Supporting Information

Van der Waals Stacked CdS /WSe₂ Heterostructure For High-Performance Photodetection

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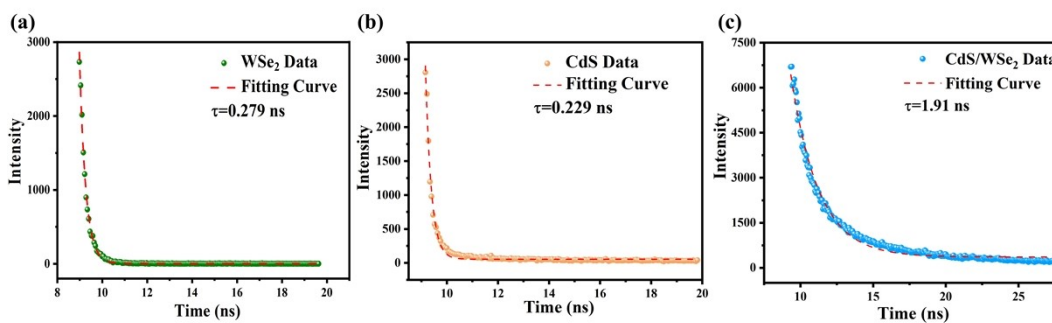


Figure S1. Time-resolved PL spectra of (a) isolated WSe₂ and (b) isolated CdS and CdS/WSe₂ HT.

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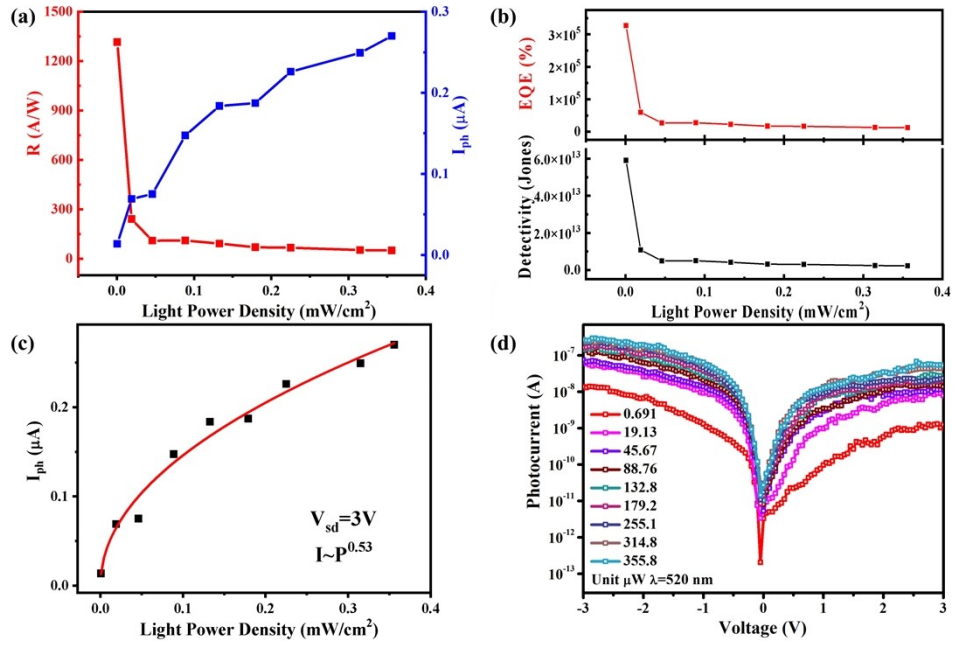


Figure S2. The incident light power of CdS/WSe₂ photodetector as a function of (a) photoresponse and photocurrent, (b) EQE and detectivity; (c) The relationship between photocurrent and incident light power density; (d) I-V curves (logarithmic form) at different optical powers. (the incident wavelength is 520 nm).

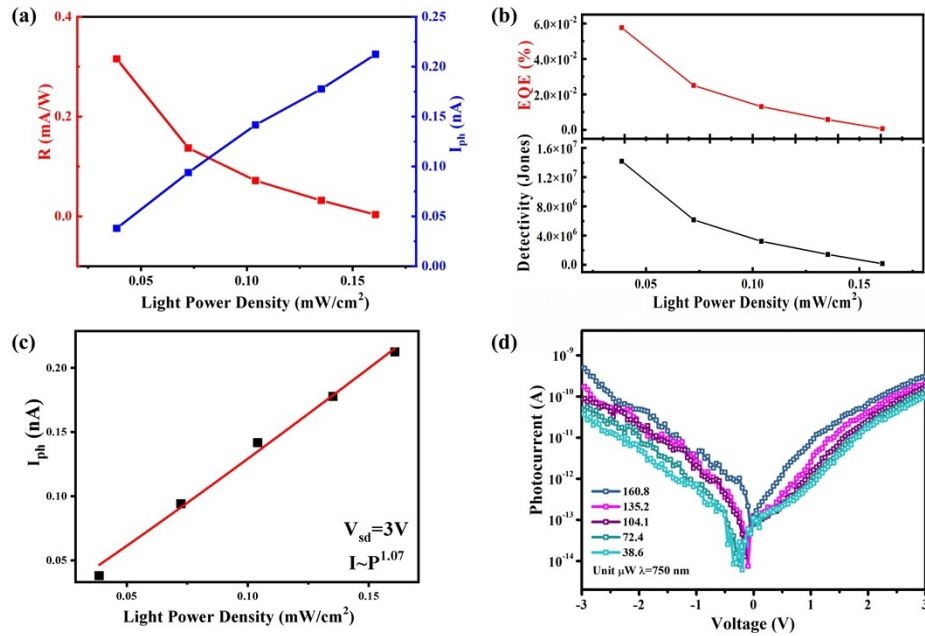


Figure S3. The incident light power of CdS/WSe₂ photodetector as a function of (a) photoresponse and photocurrent, (b) EQE and detectivity; (c) The relationship between photocurrent and incident light power density; (d) I-V curves (logarithmic form) at different optical powers. (the incident wavelength is 750 nm).

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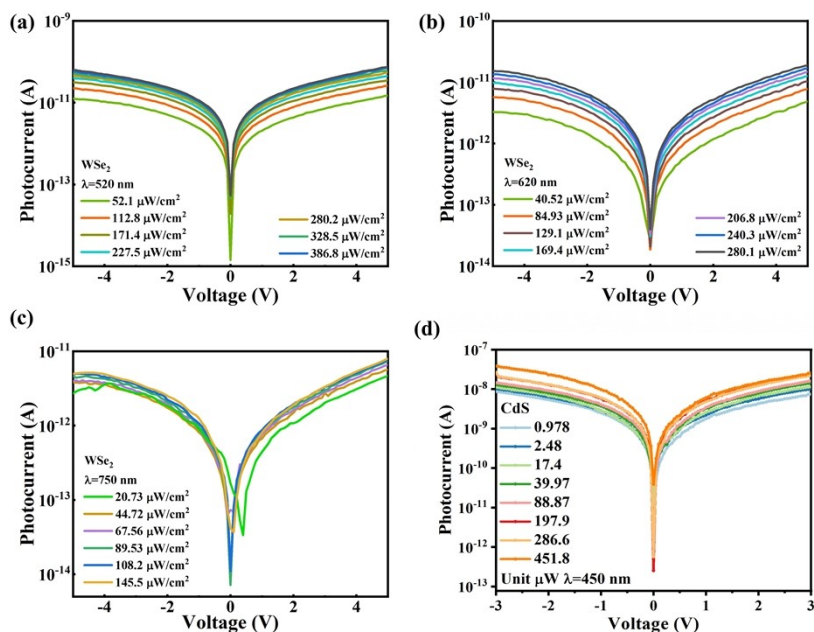


Figure S4. I-V curves (logarithmic form) of single WSe₂ at different optical powers. (the incident wavelength is 520 (a), 620 (b), 750 (c) nm, respectively); I-V curves (logarithmic form) of single CdS at different optical powers. (the incident wavelength is 450 (d) nm).

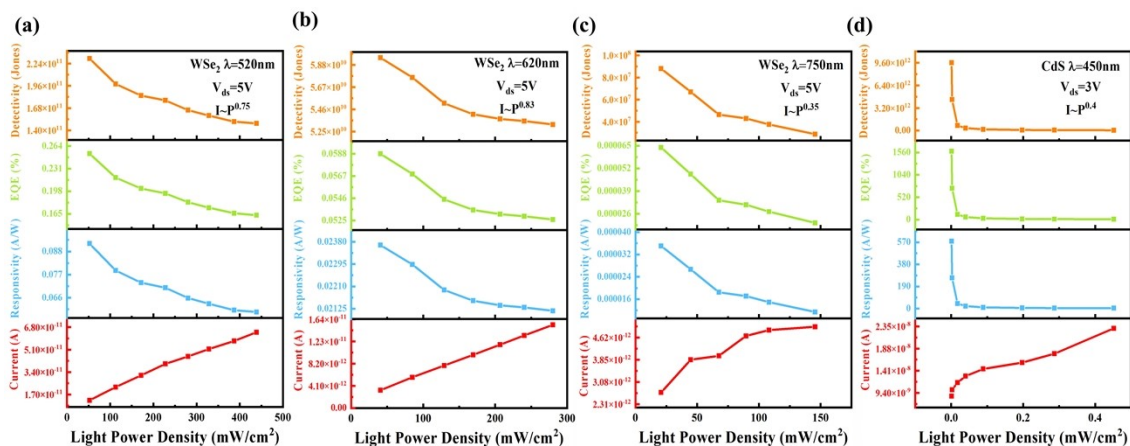


Figure S5. The photoelectric performance parameters of a single WSe₂ photodetector, with the incident light being 520 (a), 620 (b), and 750 (c) nm, respectively; The photoelectric performance parameters of a single CdS photodetector, with the incident light of 450 nm.

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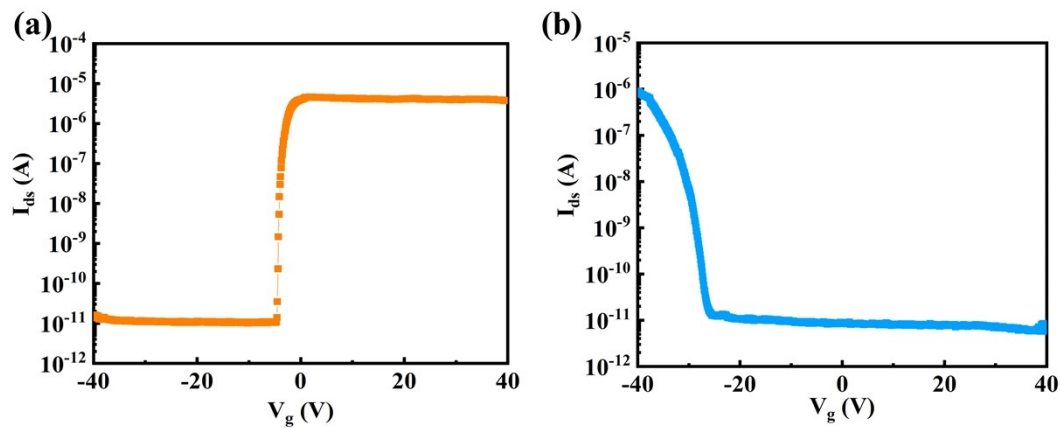


Figure S6. (a) Transfer characteristic curve of CdS-FET;
(b) Transfer characteristic curve of WSe₂-FET.

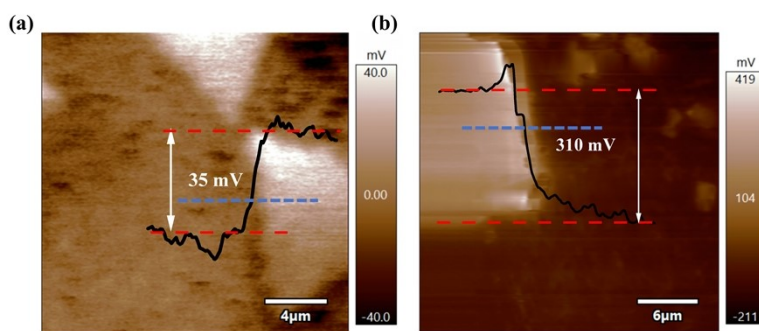


Figure S7. SKPFM characterization of the surface potential of (a) WSe₂/Au, (b) CdS/Au.

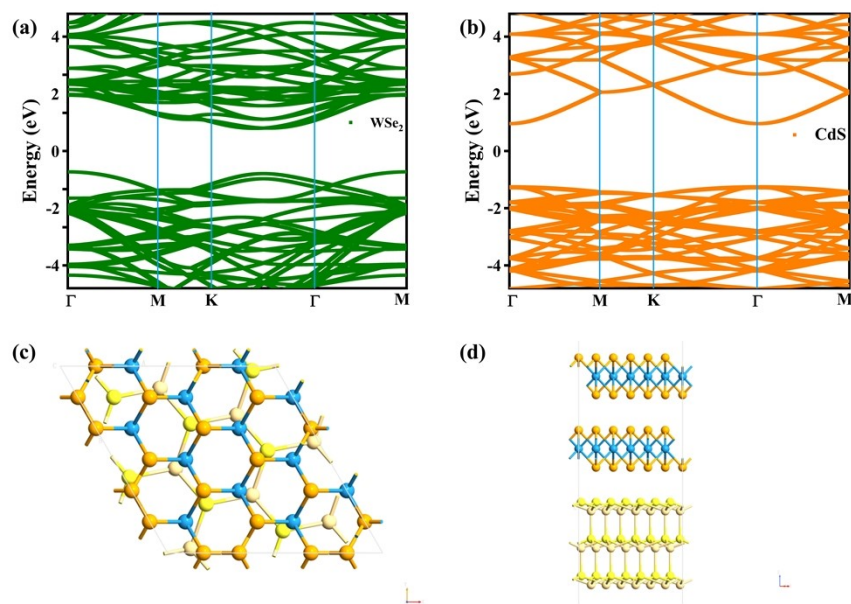


Figure S8. The calculated band structure for WSe₂ (a) and CdS (b) device along some high symmetry directions of the Brillouin zone; Top (c) and side (d) views of the heterojunction model used in the calculations.

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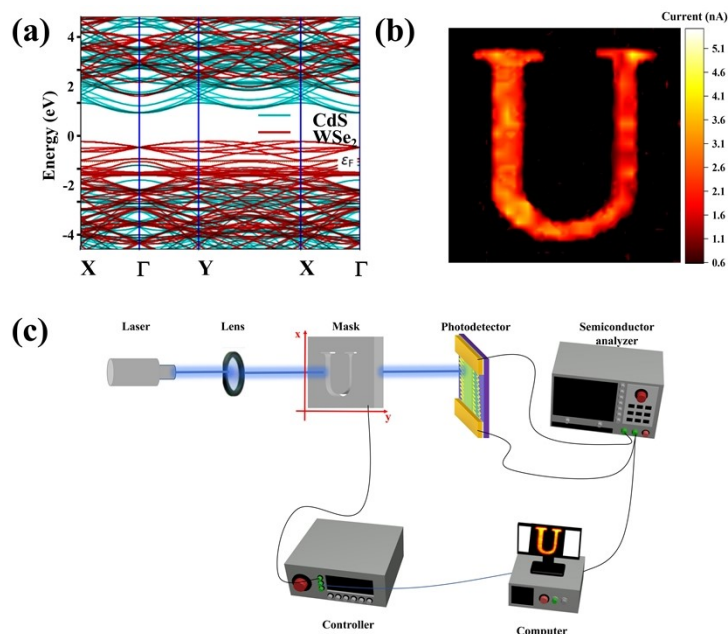


Figure S9. (a) The calculated band structure for CdS/WS₂ HTs along some high symmetry directions of the Brillouin zone; (b) CdS/WS₂ HTs photodetector imaging at 490 nm illumination ($50 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, $V_{\text{ds}} = 3\text{V}$); (c) Schematic diagram of the imaging system.

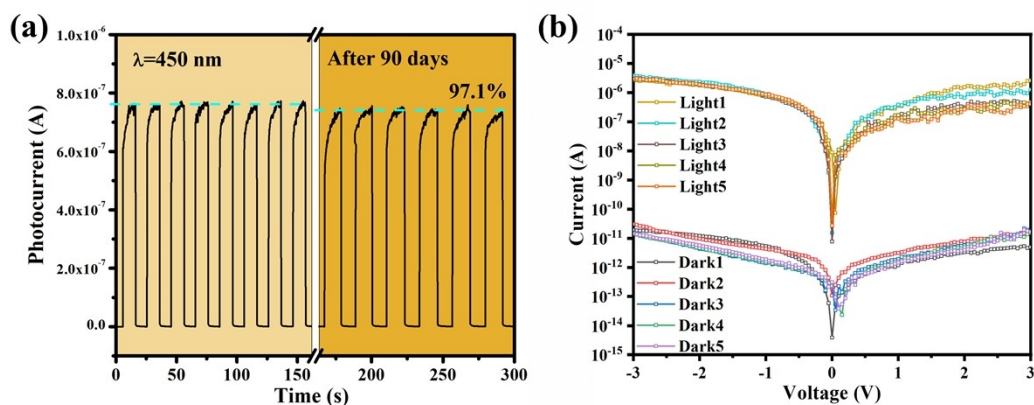


Figure S10. (a) The long-term stability tests of the WS₂/CdS HTs under 450 nm ($0.45 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$) periodic illumination with 3 V bias voltage; (b) The reproducibility tests of five WS₂/CdS HTs by 3 V under white-light illumination at controlled power densities ($22.6 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$) and dark condition.

Table S1 The reproducibility of WS₂/CdS HTs devices

	$I_{\text{light}} (-3\text{V})$	$I_{\text{light}} (3\text{V})$	$I_{\text{dark}} (-3\text{V})$	$I_{\text{dark}} (3\text{V})$	On/off ratio (-3V)	On/off ratio (3V)
Mean	3.03×10^{-6}	1.02×10^{-6}	1.87×10^{-11}	1.42×10^{-11}	1.62×10^5	7.15×10^4
SD	4.87×10^{-7}	9.06×10^{-7}	6.95×10^{-12}	5.19×10^{-12}	3.63×10^4	5.10×10^4
RSD	16.06%	89.15%	37.12%	36.59%	22.46%	71.31%