

Self-powered Artificial Optoelectronic Synapse Based on Lead-free Organic-Inorganic Hybrid Molecular Ferroelectric [C₄N₂H₁₄][BiI₅]

*Yafei Chen^{a, 1}, Zhuoran Ji^{a, 1}, Chunli Jiang^a, Chunhua Luo^{a, *}, Chang Yang^a, Xiaodong Tang^a, , and Hui Peng^{a, b, c, *}*

^a Key Laboratory of Polar Materials and Devices (MOE), Department of Electronics, School of Information and Electronic Engineering, East China Normal University, Shanghai, 200241, China

^b Innovation Center of Extreme Optics, Shanxi University, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030006, China

^c Shanghai Centre of Brain-inspired Intelligent Materials and Devices, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200241, China

* Corresponding authors, E-mail addresses: chluo@ee.ecnu.edu.cn; hpeng@ee.ecnu.edu.cn

¹ These authors contributed equally to this work.

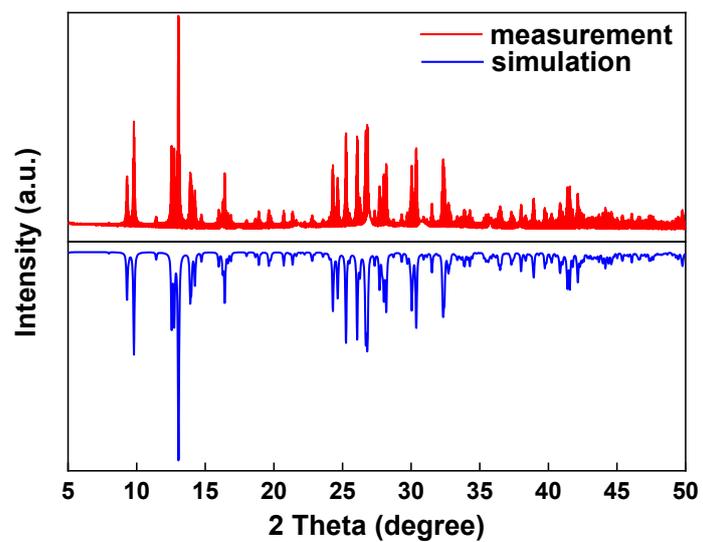


Figure S1 The XRD patterns of BDA-BiI₅ film.

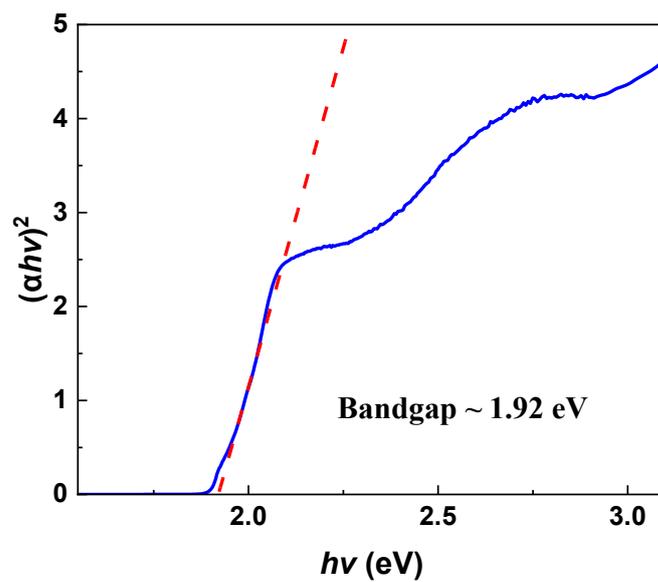


Figure S2 Estimated band gaps of the BDA-BiI₅ thin film.

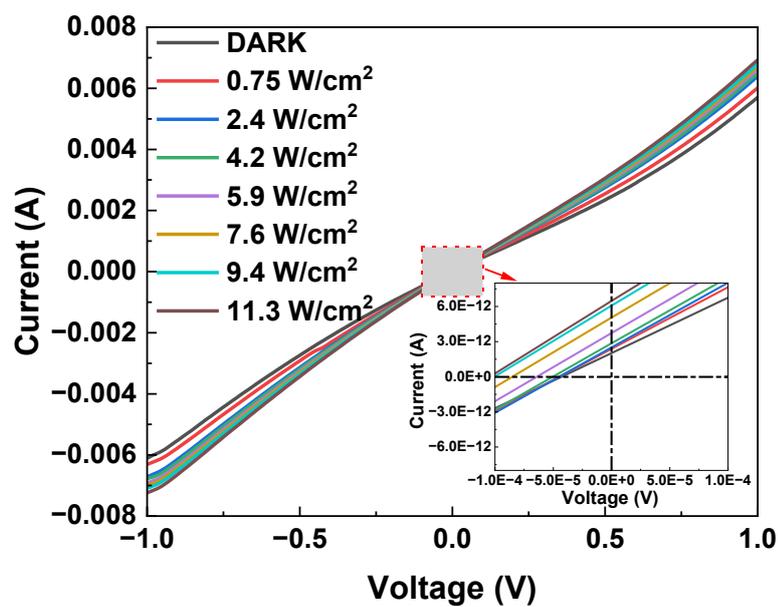


Figure S3 I-V curves of the device based on BDA-BiI₅ thin films under dark conditions and different light intensities at 445 nm.

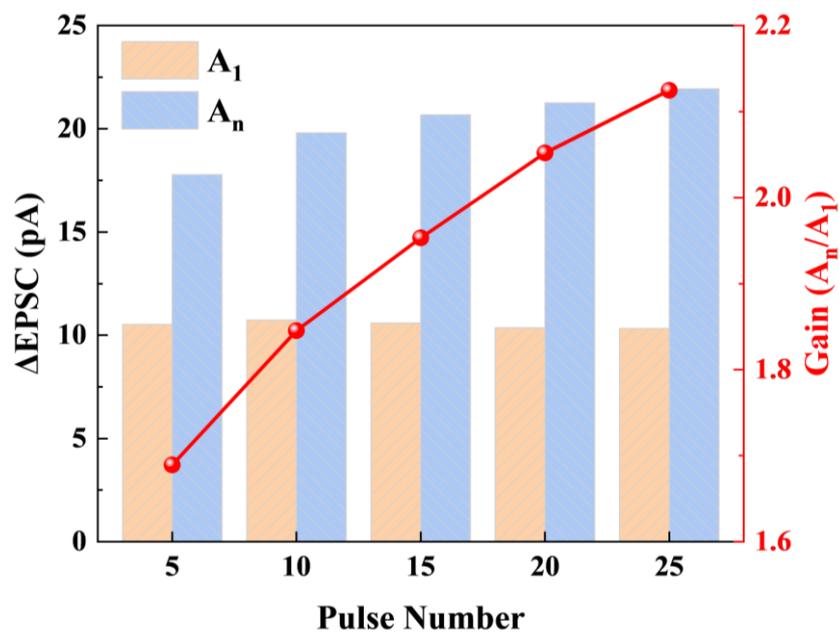


Figure S4 the amplitude A_1 and A_n of Δ EPSC and the SNDP gain plotted as a function of pulse number.

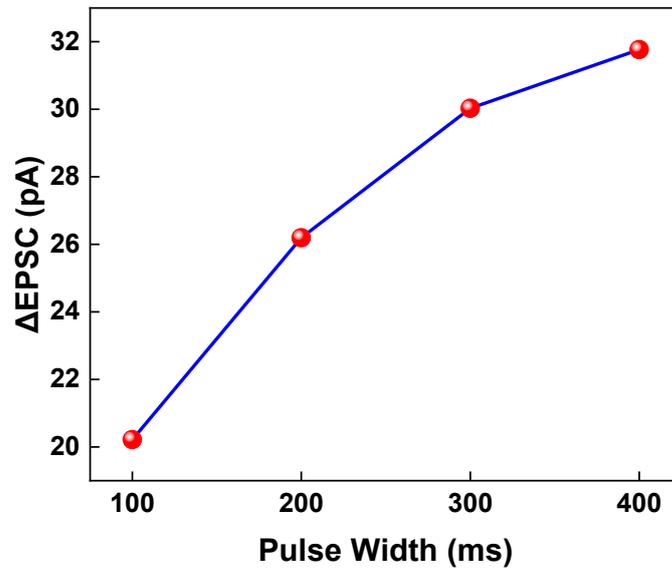


Figure S5 The dependence of Δ EPSC on the light pulse width.

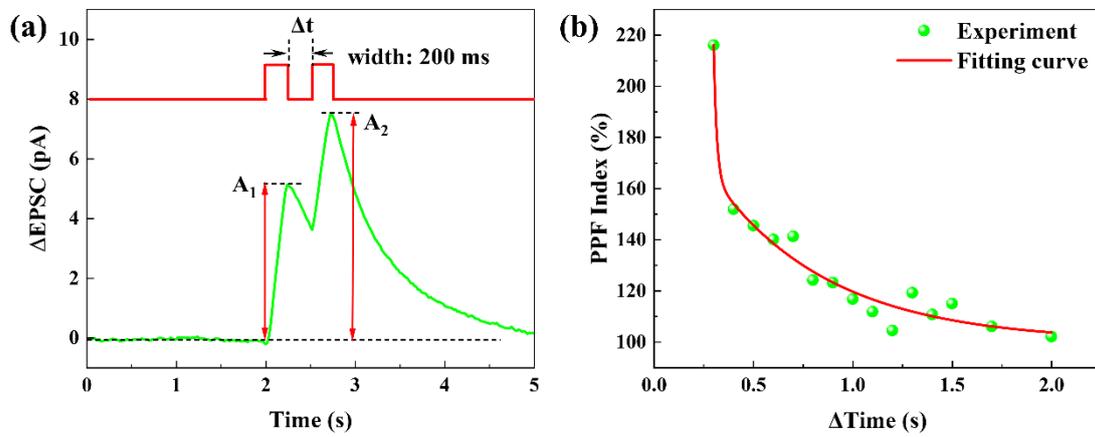


Figure S6 a) PPF behavior excited by a pair of 520 nm light pulses with an interval (Δt) of 300 ms and an optical power density of 3.17 W/cm². (b) Relationship between the PPF index and the time interval (Δt).