

**Supplementary information**

**Cu-Ni nanoparticle decorated graphene based photodetector**

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Fig. 1S shows absorption curve of visible halogen light as such and after passing through quartz cuvette, DI water and Cu-Ni GrNHC solution in DI water respectively, the intensity was detected by a simple photon control spectrometer and the average change in the intensity was plotted. A rough estimation of absorption was calculated by the percentage difference in their observed intensities because of change in the intensity of 80%, which leads to a change in absorbance of 50%<sup>1</sup>. In our case, we have observed a 61% decrease in intensity when Cu-Ni GrNHC dispersed solution is used instead of DI water. Zhu et al, theoretically reported the enhancement light absorption of graphene using gold nanoparticle<sup>2</sup>. They optimized maximum 30.3% absorption controlled by gold nanostructured.

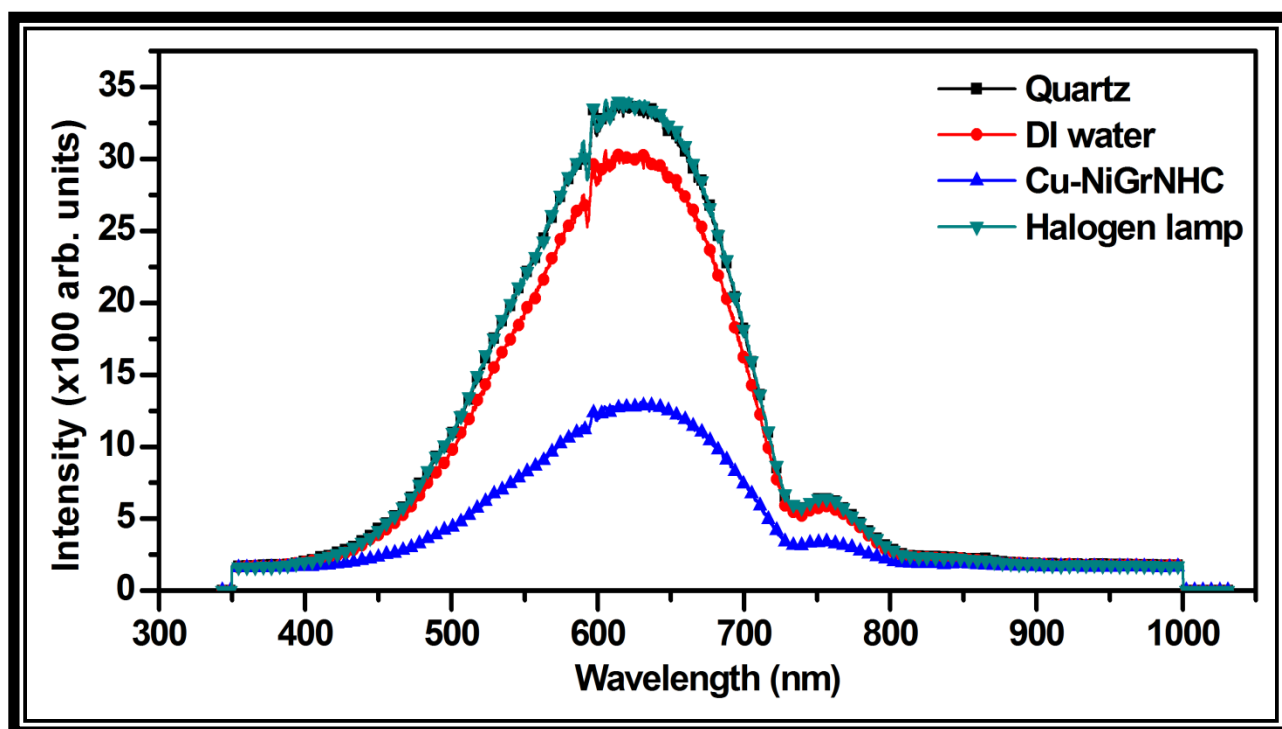


Fig. 1S Absorption of visible light (halogen lamp) without any medium (as such) and after passing through quartz, DI water and Cu-Ni GrNHC solution in DI water detected by the photon control spectrometer

Fig. 2S shows the rietveld analysis of Cu-Ni alloy having different Cu/Ni ratios of 1 and 3. The alloy was cured at 300°C. A dual phase was observed in Cu<sub>0.75</sub>Ni<sub>0.25</sub> (Cu/Ni ratio 3) as indicated by the peak splitting. However, at Cu/Ni ratio 1 (Cu<sub>0.5</sub>Ni<sub>0.5</sub>) only single phase has been observed, which is an evidence in the favor of the maximum solubility of Cu and Ni at this ratio<sup>3</sup>.

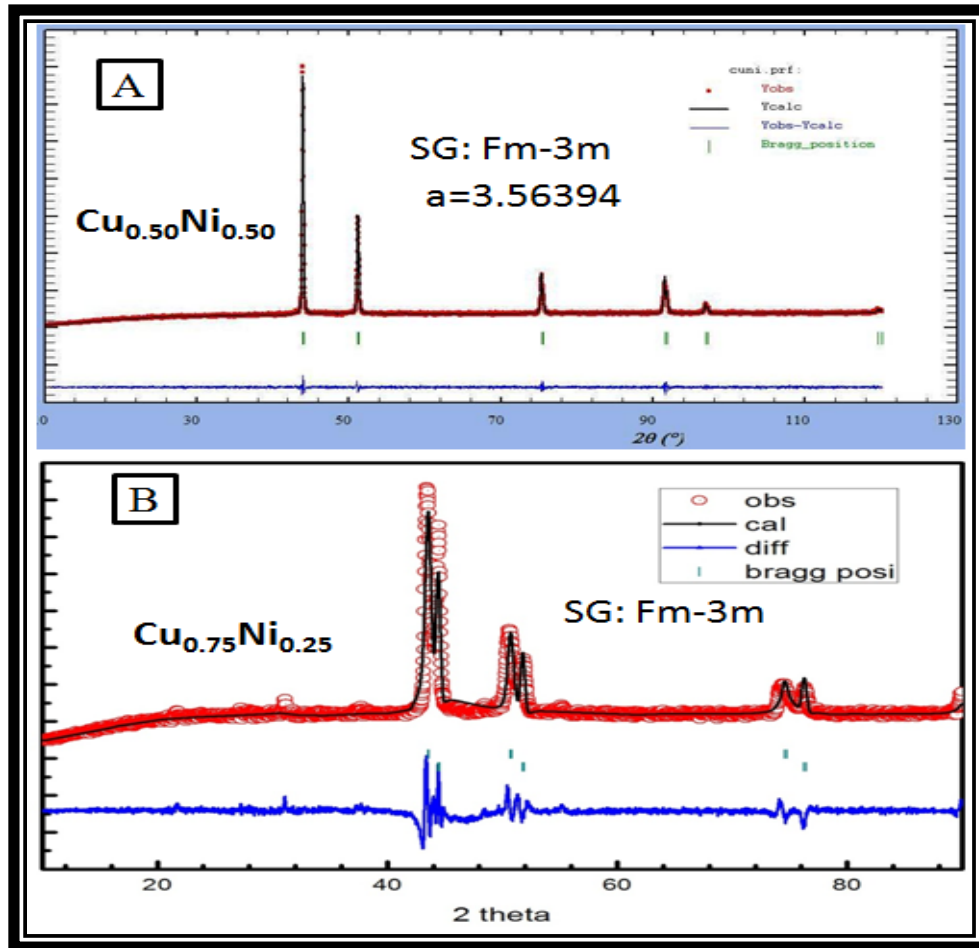


Fig. 2S :Shows rietveldanalysis of X-ray diffraction pattern of Cu<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>x</sub> alloy synthesized by electroless techniques and 300°C HTT (A)x = 0.5 and (B) x = 0.25

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2. J. Zhu, Q. H. Liu and T. Lin, *Nanoscale*, 2013, **5**, 7785-7789.
3. I. Ban, J. Stergar, M. Drofenik, G. Ferik and D. Makovec, *Journal of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials*, 2011, **323**, 2254-2258.