## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## High performance quasi-solid-state self-powered UVphotodetectorbased on TiO<sub>2</sub> nanorod arrays

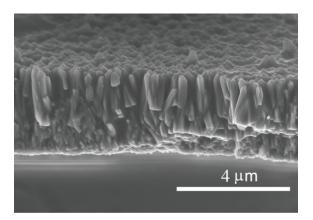
YanruXie,<sup>a</sup> Lin Wei,<sup>b</sup> Qinghao Li,<sup>a</sup> Yanxue Chen,<sup>\*a</sup> Hong Liu,<sup>\*c</sup> Shishen Yan,<sup>a</sup> Jun Jiao,<sup>d</sup> Guolei Liu<sup>a</sup> and Liangmo Mei<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Physics, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, P. R. China. E-mail: cyx@sdu.edu.cn

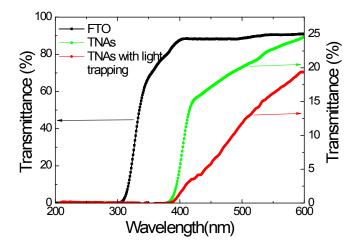
<sup>b</sup>School of Information Science and Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, P. R. China

<sup>c</sup>State Key Laboratory of Crystal Materials and Institute of Crystal Materials, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, P. R. China. E-mail: hongliu@sdu.edu.cn

<sup>d</sup> Department of Mechanical & Materials Engineering, Department of Physics, PortlandState University, Post Office Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207-0751, USA



**Figure S1**. The SEM cross-section micrographof TNAs coated with liquid crystal electrolyte after removing the solvent.



**Figure S2**. The transmission spectrum of FTO-glass, TNAs and TNAs with the quasisolid-state electrolyte.

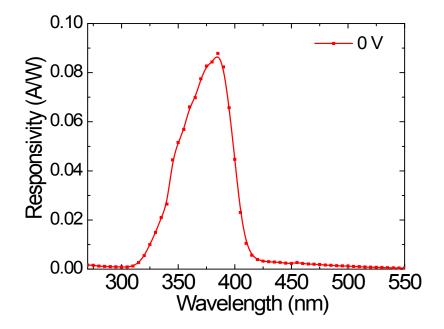
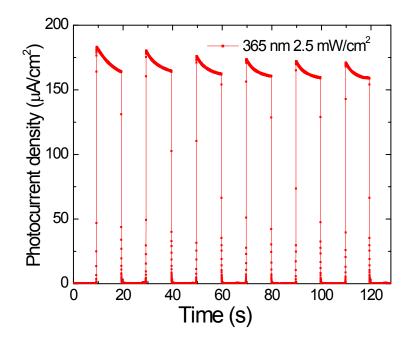


Figure S3. Spectral responsivity characteristic of the quasi-solid-state photodetector after being stored under ambient environment for 5 months



**Figure S4**. Incident light depended J-T characteristic of the quasi-solid-state photodetector after being stored under ambient environment for 5 months