

# Supporting information

## Low-Power Driven Broadband Phototransistor with a PbS/IGO/HfO<sub>2</sub> Stack

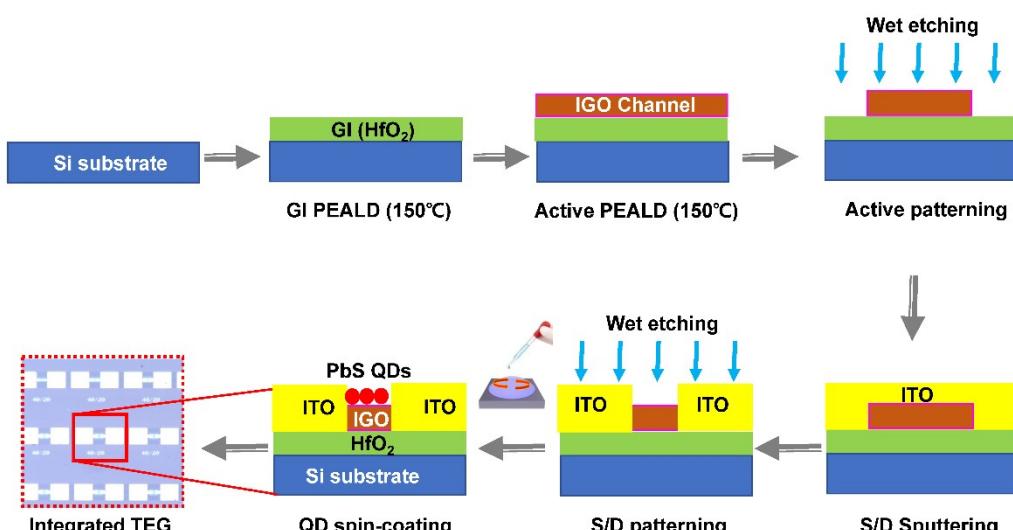
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Joon-Hyuk Chang, and Jae Kyeong Jeong\*

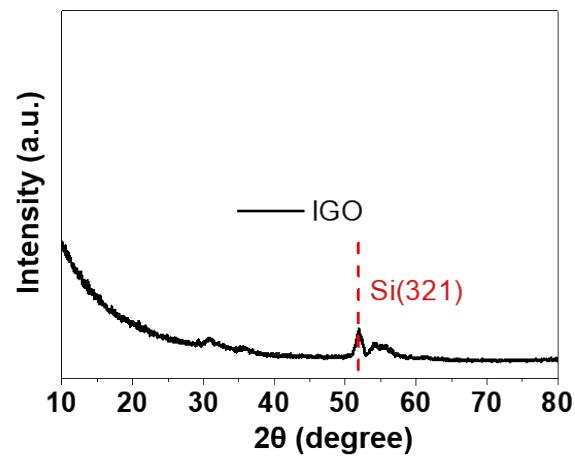
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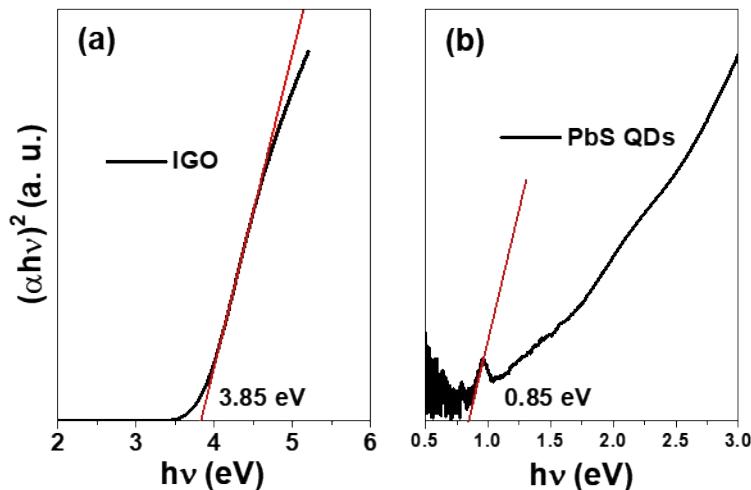
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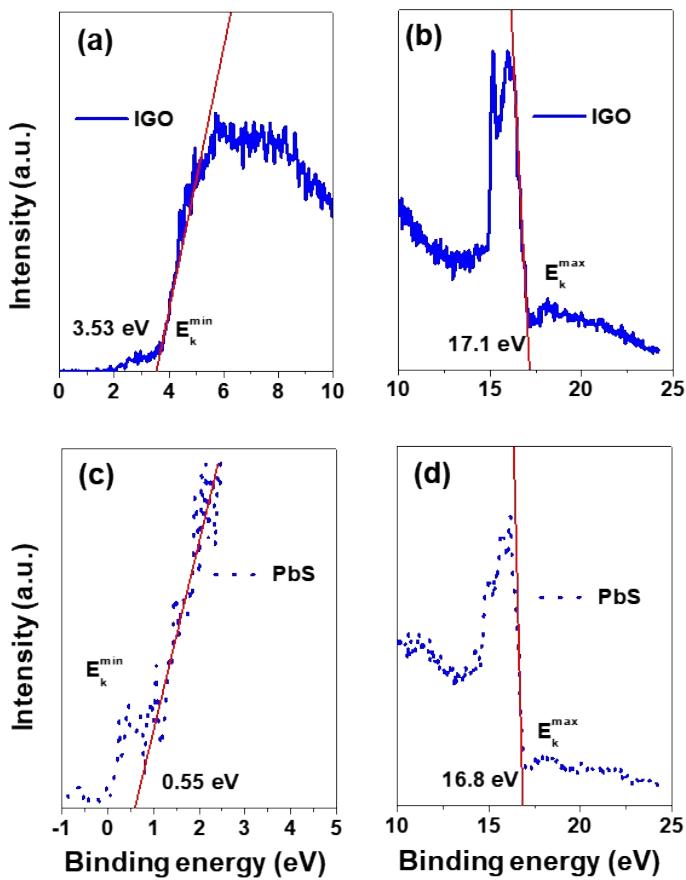
**Figure S1.** The schematic integration flow chart of phototransistors with the PbS/IGO/HfO<sub>2</sub> stack. The width of S/D electrode was larger than that of channel island region by ~10 %. Because the channel width as a  $W$  value was used in calculating the field-effect mobility, the mobility overestimation due to the fringe effect can be mitigated.



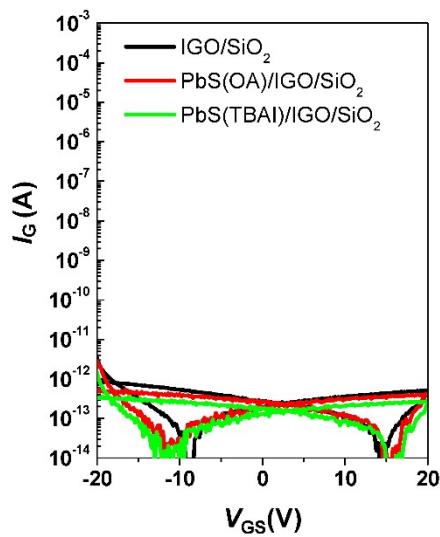
**Figure S2.** XRD pattern of the IGO thin film



**Figure S3.** Tauc plots for energy band gap of IGO and PbS QDs films.



**Figure S4.** UPS analysis of IGO and PbS QDs films.



**Figure S5.** Comparison of gate leakage current characteristics for the TFTs with IGO, PbS(OA)/IGO, and PbS(TBAI)/IGO stacks on the SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrate.

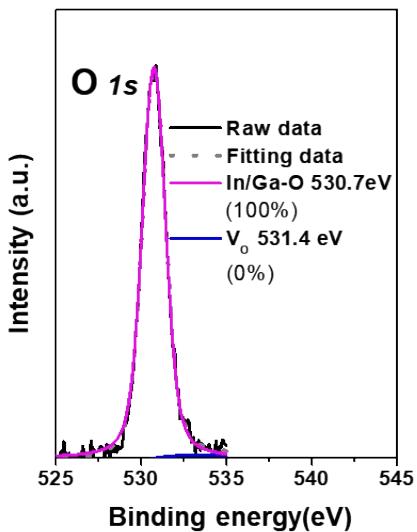


Figure S6. O<sub>1s</sub> XPS of IGO layer

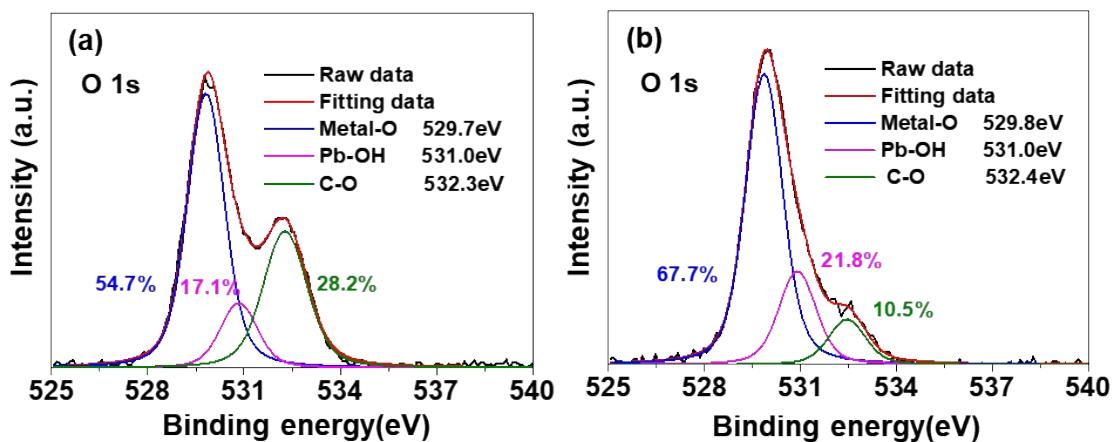
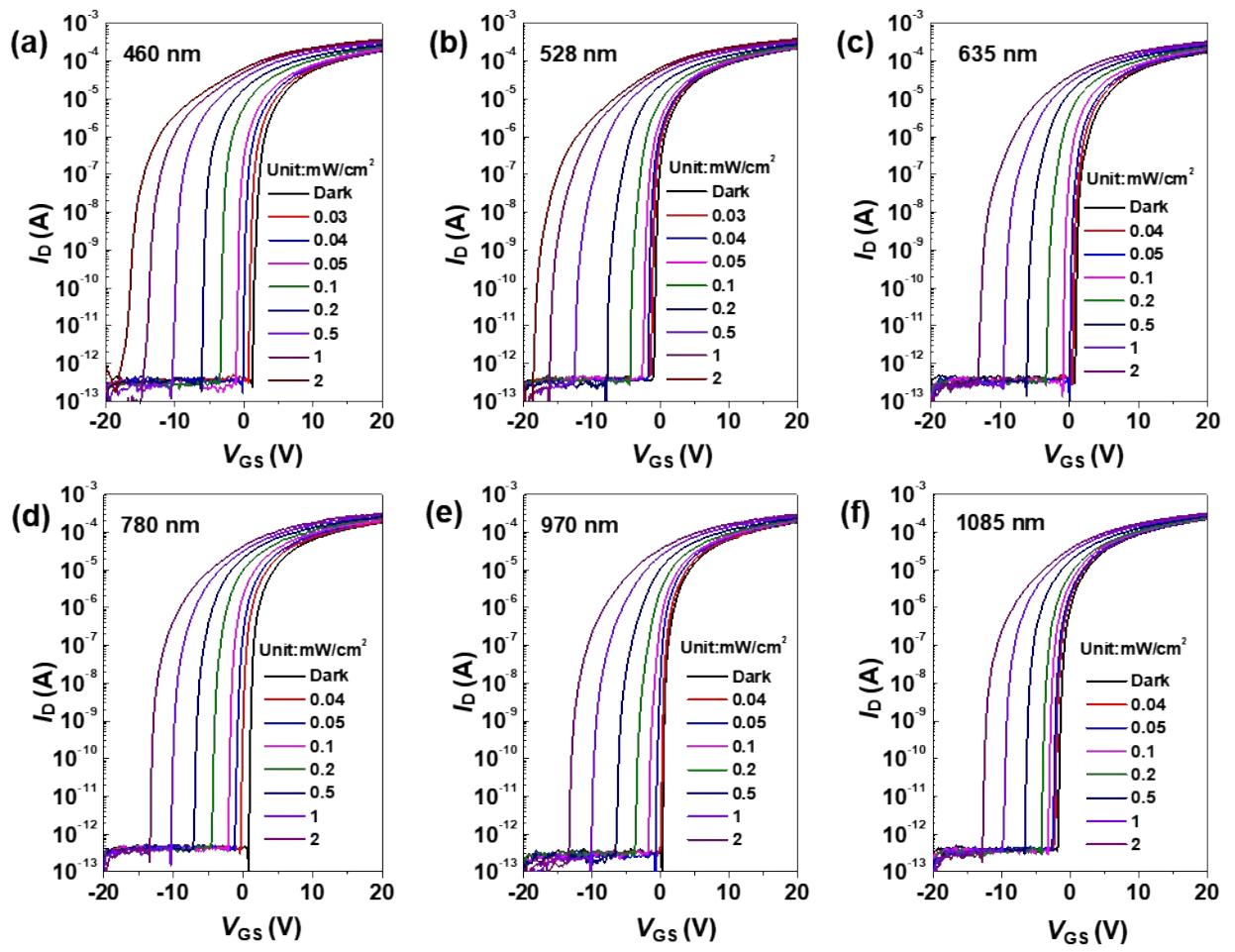
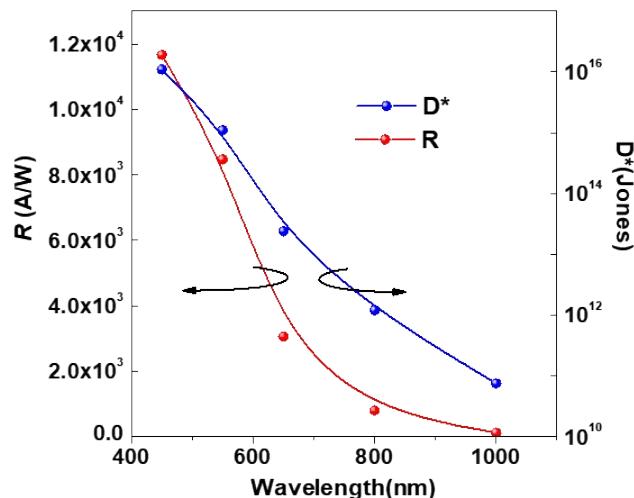


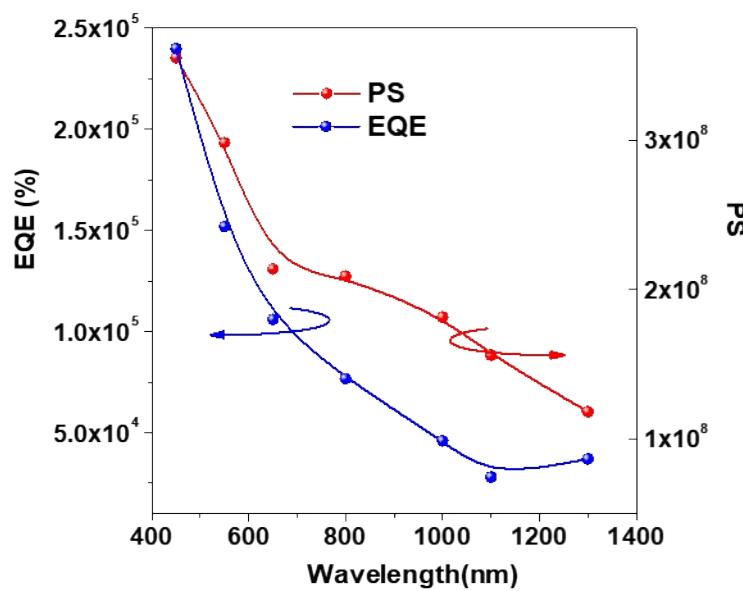
Figure S7. O<sub>1s</sub> XPS near the interface of (a) Pb-OA/IGO layer and (b) Pb-TBAI/IGO layer.



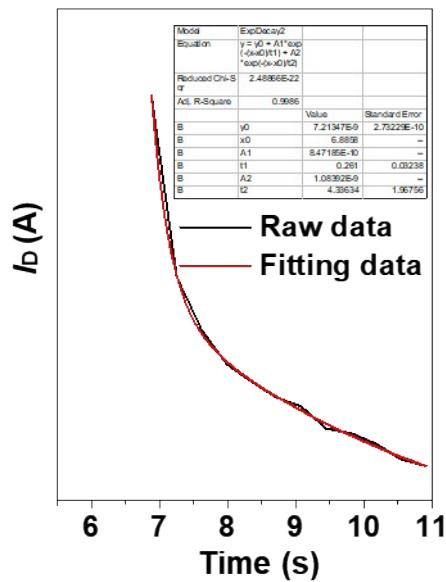
**Figure S8.** Transfer characteristics of PbS(TBAI)/IGO/SiO<sub>2</sub> phototransistors under photo-exposures at  $\lambda = 460, 528, 635, 780, 970$ , and  $1085$  nm.



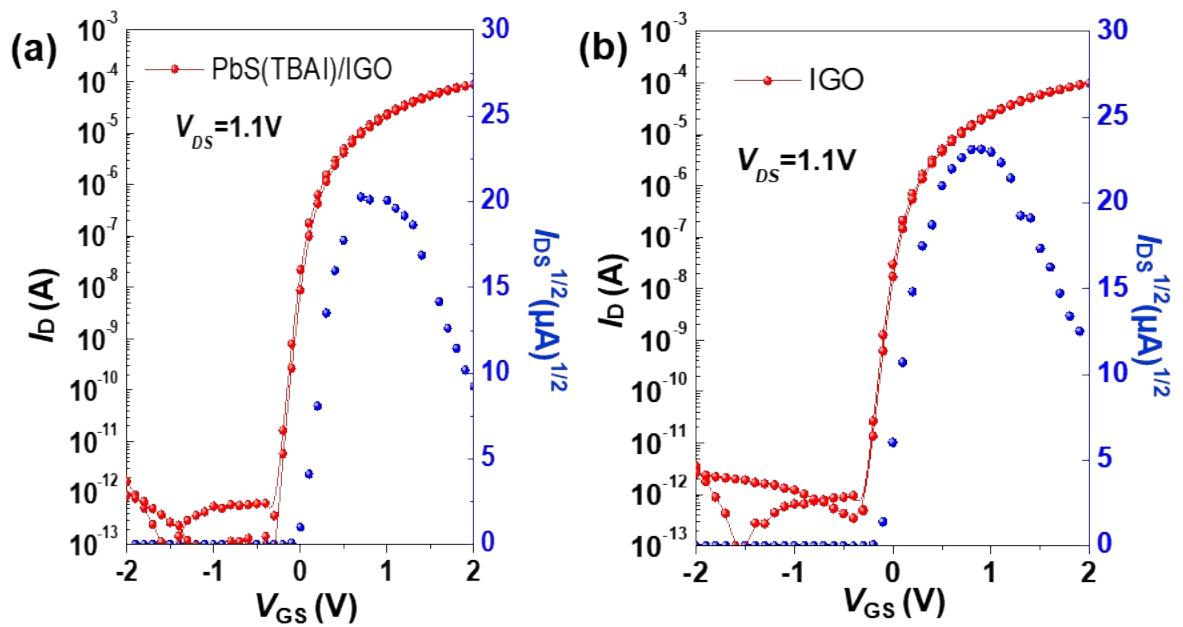
**Figure S9.**  $R$  and  $D^*$  of the PbS(OA)/IGO phototransistors as a function of incident light wavelength.



**Figure S10.** *PS* and *EQE* of the PbS(TBAI)/IGO phototransistors as a function of incident light wavelength.



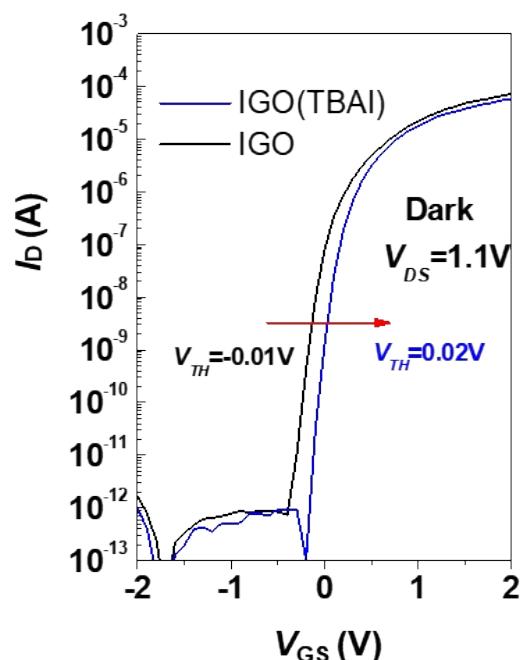
**Figure S11.** Transient current variation of PbS(TBAI)/IGO phototransistors under NIR exposure ( $\lambda = 1300$  nm).



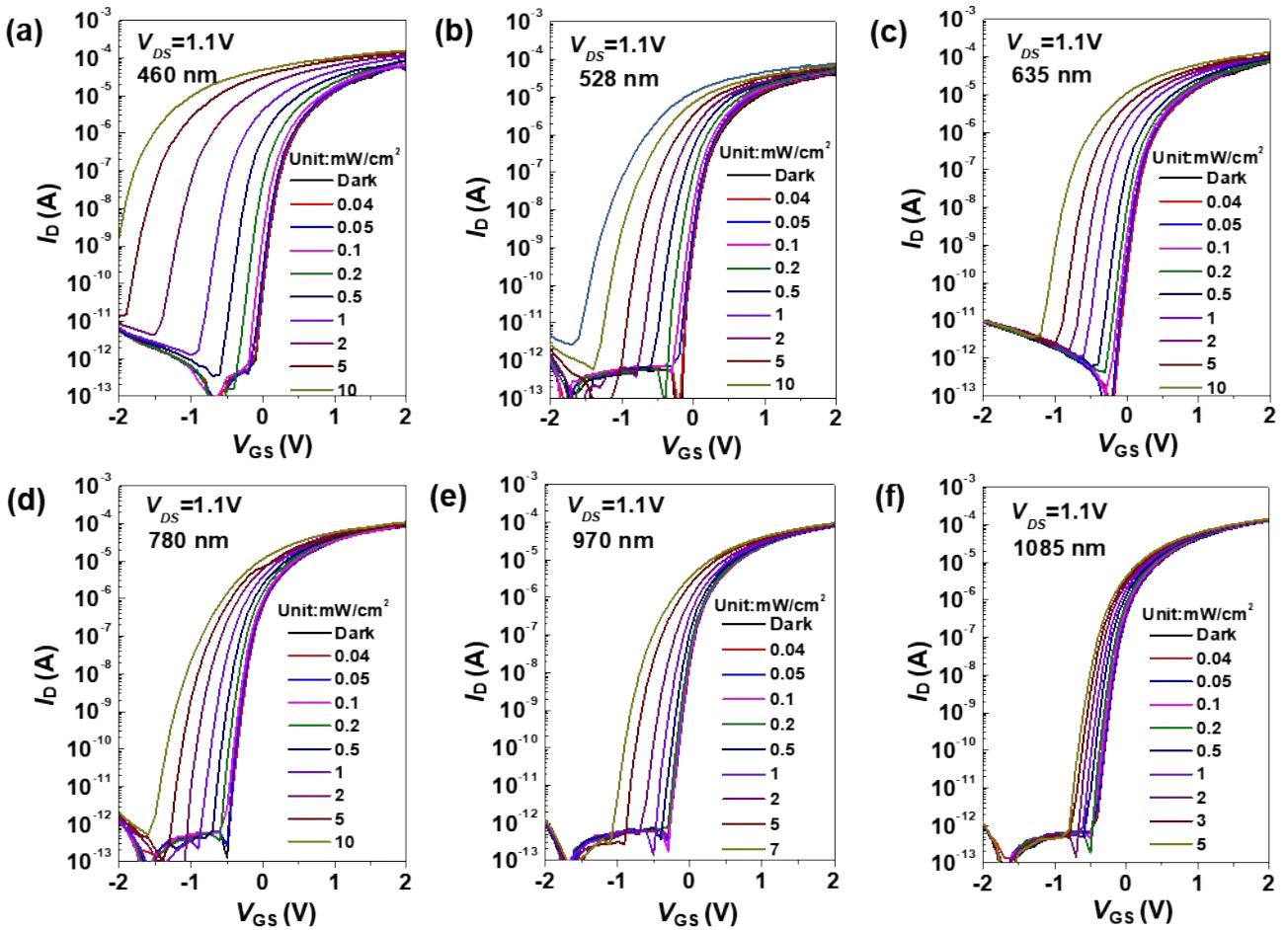
**Figure S12.** Transfer characteristics of phototransistors with (a) IGO and (b) PbS(TBAI)/IGO/HfO<sub>2</sub> stack in the dark.

**Table S1.** Comparisons of electrical parameters of phototransistors with n-type stack channel.

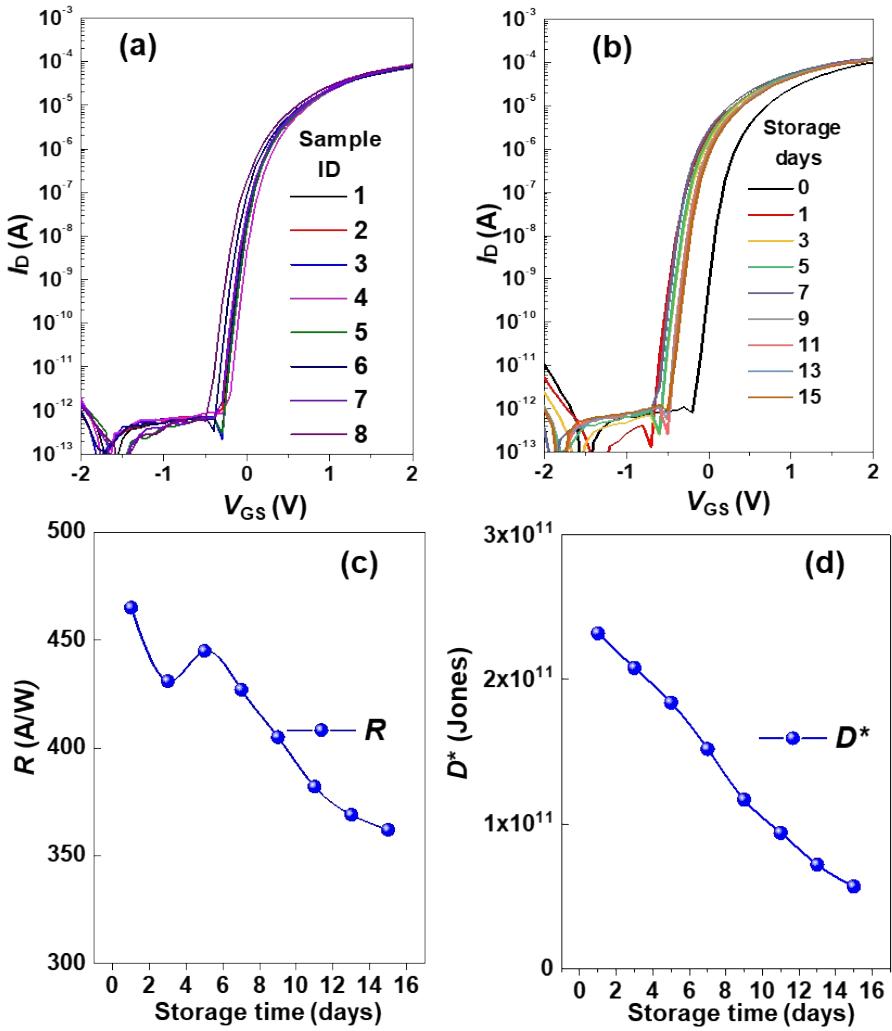
P-N junction	W/L (μm)	Method	V <sub>TH</sub> (V)	I <sub>ON/OFF</sub> ratio	μ <sub>SAT</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /V.s)	SS (V/dec)	Operation Voltage(V)		Ref
							V <sub>DS</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub>	
IGZO(SnO)	800/500	Sputter	3.4	1.5×10 <sup>7</sup>	2.0	0.50	20	-10~20	[1]
IGZO(MoS <sub>2</sub> )	100/50	Sputter	-	10 <sup>7</sup> <	-	-	10	-40~40	[2]
IGZO(PVK)	600/60	Sputter	-0.33	10 <sup>4</sup>	-	1.92	2	-15~20	[3]
IGZO(PVK)	80/80	Sputter	-	10 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	2	-10~10	[4]
IGZO(Polymer)	500/30	Sputter	28	10 <sup>9</sup>	16	0.60	5	-30~40	[5]
IGZO(PbS)	200/25	Sputter	>10	10 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	2	0~30	[6]
IGZO(CdSe/PbS)	100/50	Solution	-	10 <sup>9</sup>	10.75	0.726	15	-15~15	[7]
SIZO(QDs)	250/50	Sputter	~-20	10 <sup>7</sup>	10	-	5	-30~60	[8]
IGZO(PbS)	1000/50	Sputter	1.68	10 <sup>8</sup>	13.10	-	20	-20~20	[9]
IGZO(PbS)	900/50	Sputter	>1	10 <sup>8</sup> <	6.36	-	5	-3~7	[10]
IGZO(CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> )	100/100	Sputter	2.27	2.7×10 <sup>8</sup>	8.95	0.52	30	-20~30	[11]
IGZO(ZnO)	100/20	Sputter	>2	10 <sup>5</sup>			10	-10~18	[12]
IZO(BHJ)	1000/30	Solution	-	10 <sup>6</sup>	0.83	-	5	-40~40	[13]
IGZO(Se)	1000/150	Sputter	-1.71	6.5×10 <sup>9</sup>	6.72	0.31	10.1	-30~30	[14]
IGZO(PVK)	1000/150	Sputter	-	10 <sup>8</sup>	-	-	10.1	-30~30	[15]
IGO(PbS)	40/20	PEALD	0.68	1.5×10 <sup>9</sup>	26.8	0.125	5.1	-20~20	This work
IGO(PbS)	40/20	PEALD	0.02	2.2×10 <sup>8</sup>	20.1	0.06	1.1	-2~2	



**Figure S13.** Comparison of transfer characteristics of the IGO/HfO<sub>2</sub> and PbS(TBAI)/IGO/HfO<sub>2</sub> transistors in the dark condition.



**Figure S14.** Photo-response of transfer characteristics of PbS(TBAI)/IGO/HfO<sub>2</sub> phototransistors under photo-exposure ( $\lambda = 460, 528, 635, 780, 970$ , and 1085 nm).



**Figure S15** (a) The collected transfer characteristics of the PbS(TBAI)/IGO/HfO<sub>2</sub> phototransistors in different batches. (b) The stability of the transfer characteristics of the PbS(TBAI)/IGO/HfO<sub>2</sub> phototransistors under 1300 nm light illumination (3.3 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) within 15 days.

## Reference

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