

## **Electronic Supporting Information**

Controllable Bandgap-Gradient Halide Perovskite Films via Dip-Coating  
and Halide Anion Exchange for Multispectral Photodiodes with High  
Performance

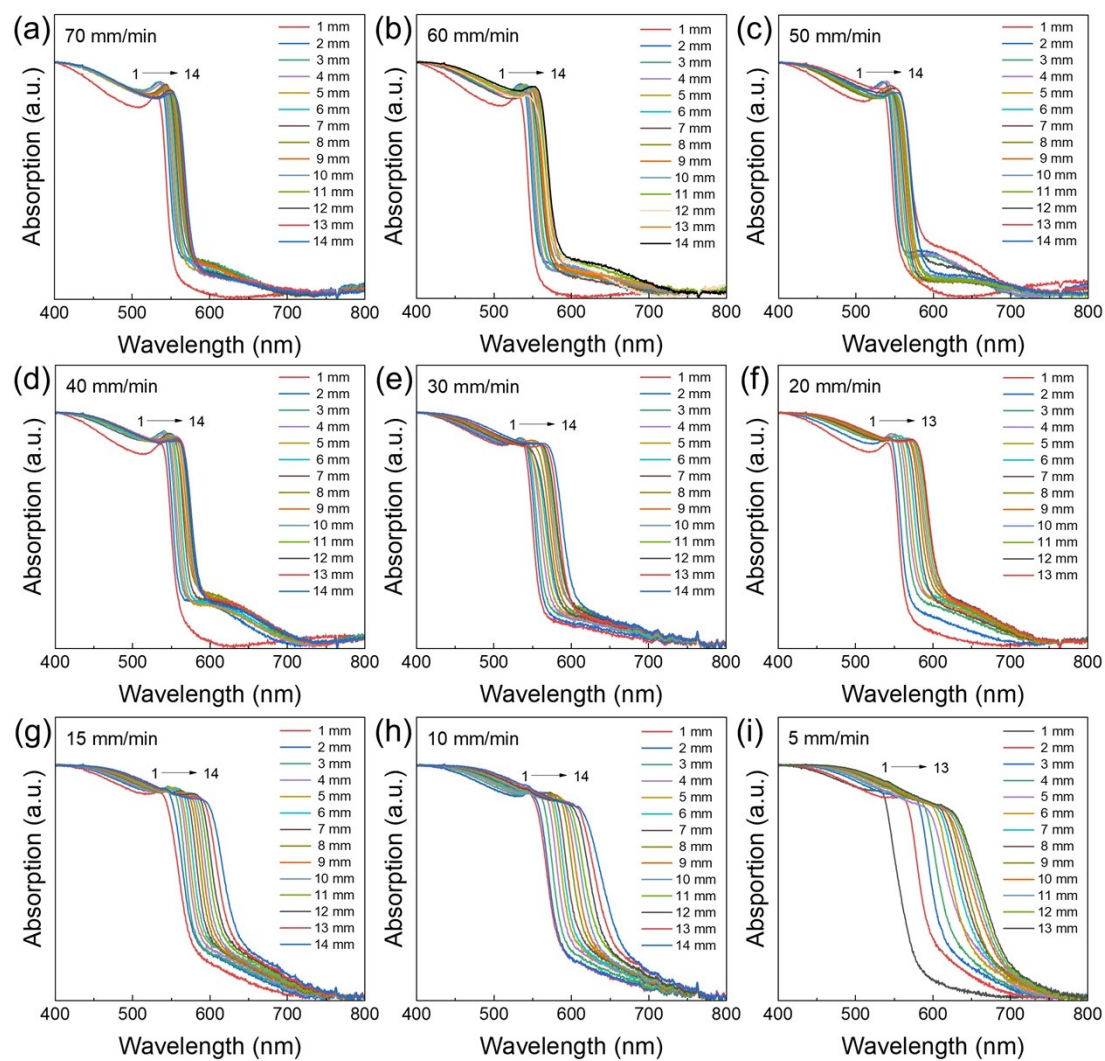
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Key Laboratory of Advanced Display Materials and Devices, Ministry of Industry and  
Information Technology, Institute of Optoelectronics & Nanomaterials, School of  
Materials Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology,  
Nanjing, 210094 China.

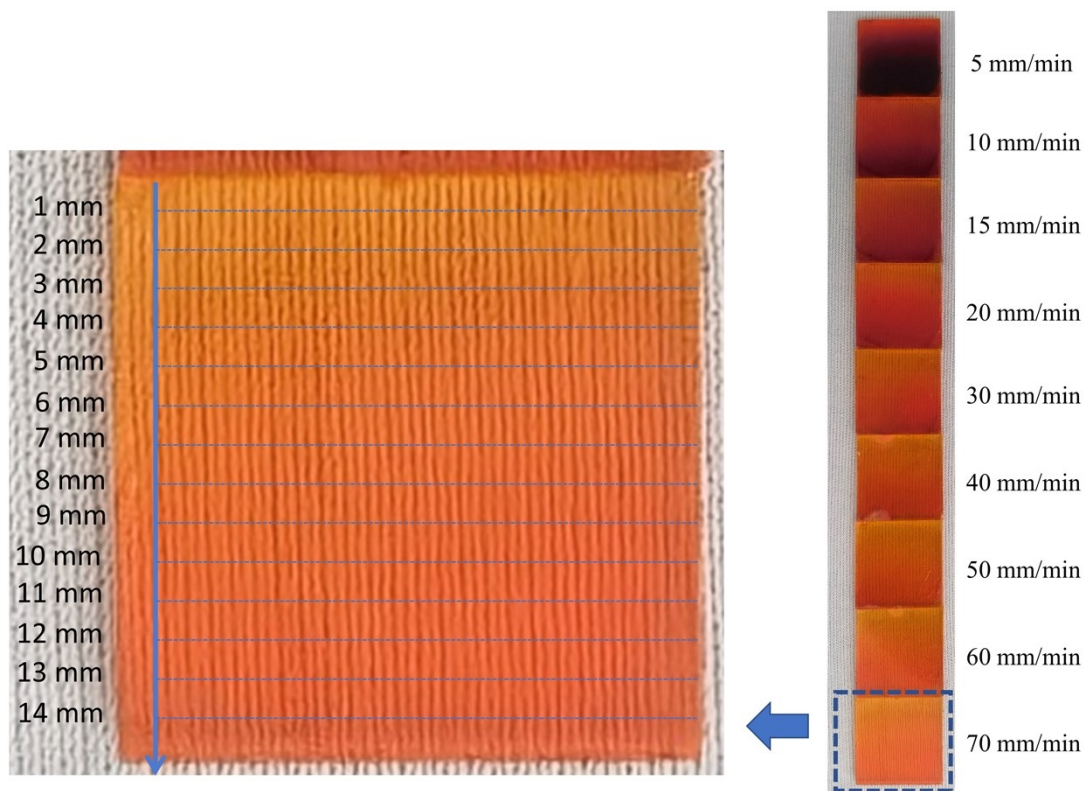
\*E-mail: [yshzou75@njust.edu.cn](mailto:yshzou75@njust.edu.cn)

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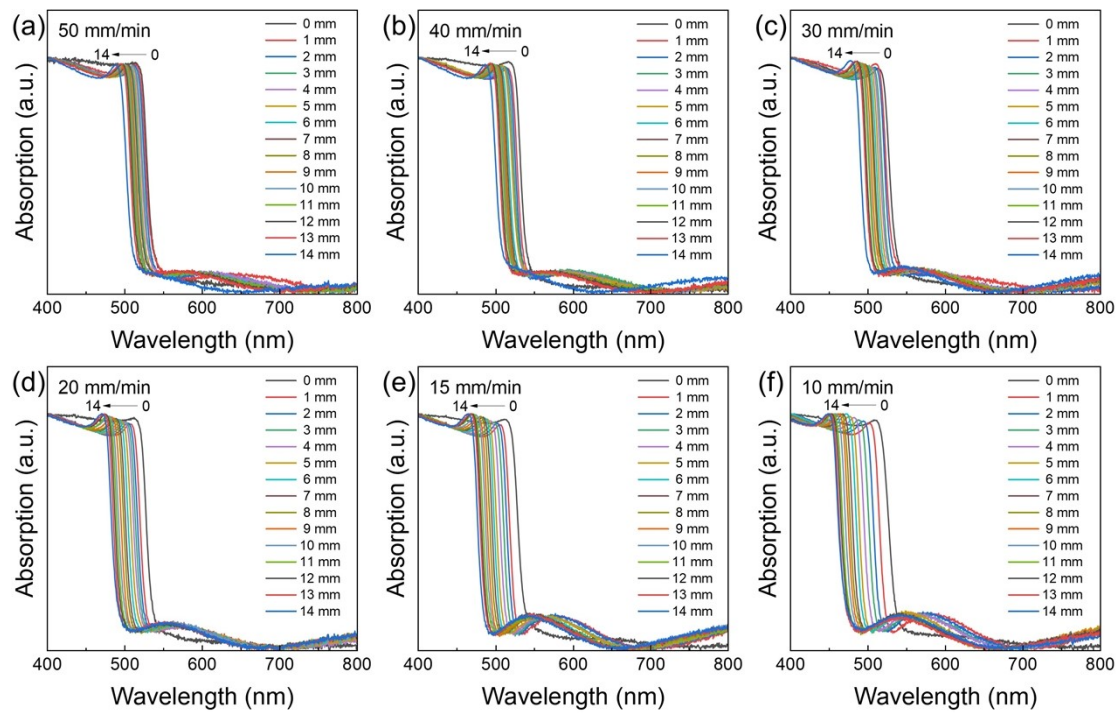
## 1. Figures



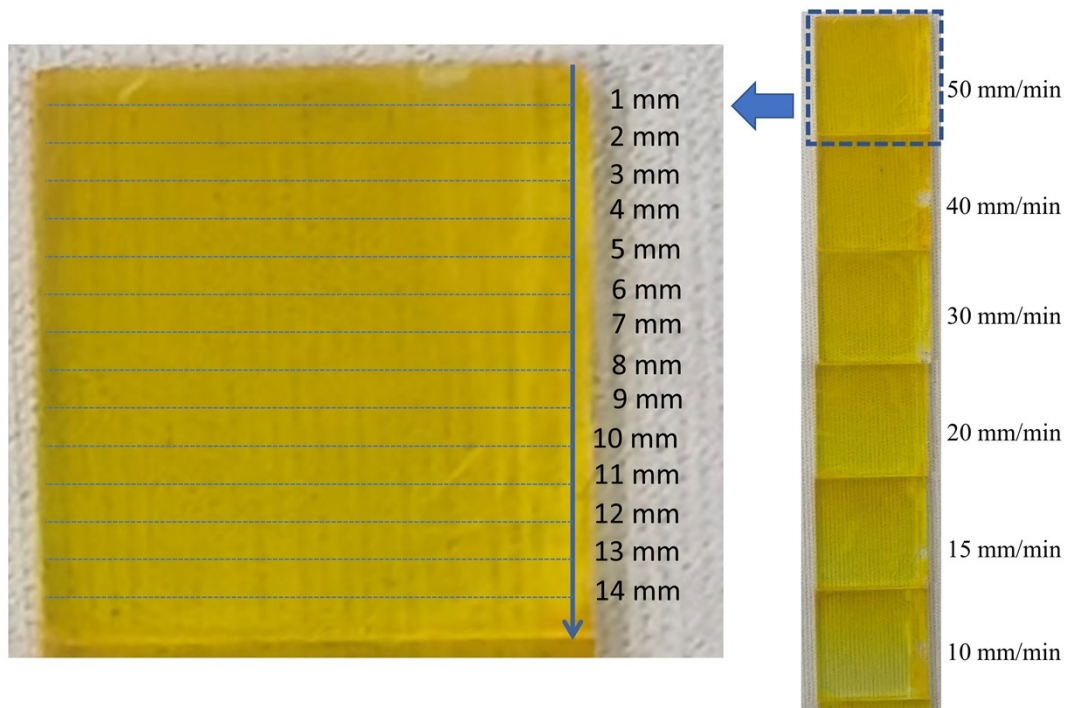
**Fig. S1** The absorption spectra of each position on the bandgap-gradient perovskite films pulled at different speeds (70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 15, 10, and 5 mm/min) in the MAI solution



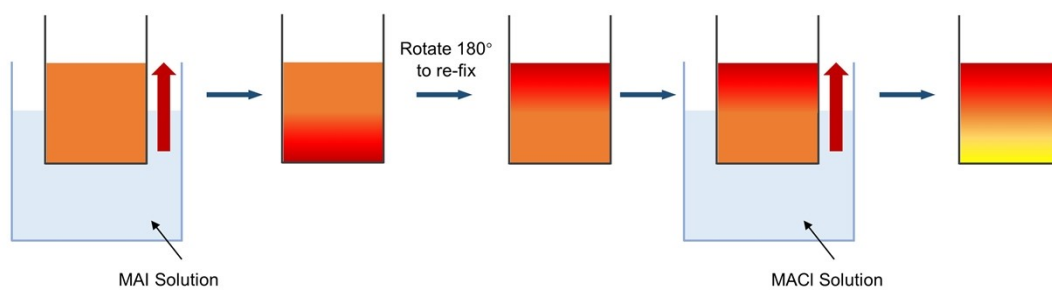
**Fig. S2** The physical picture of bandgap-gradient perovskite films at various pulling speeds (70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 15, 10, and 5 mm/min) in the MAI solution.



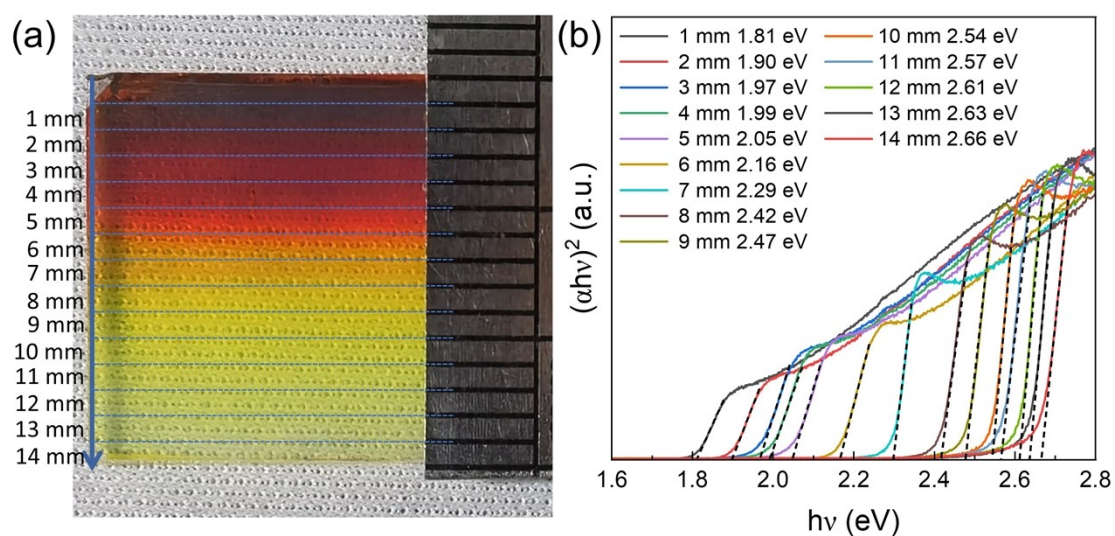
**Fig. S3** The absorption spectra of each position on the bandgap-gradient perovskite films pulled at different speeds (50, 40, 30, 20, 15, and 10 mm/min) in the MACl solution.



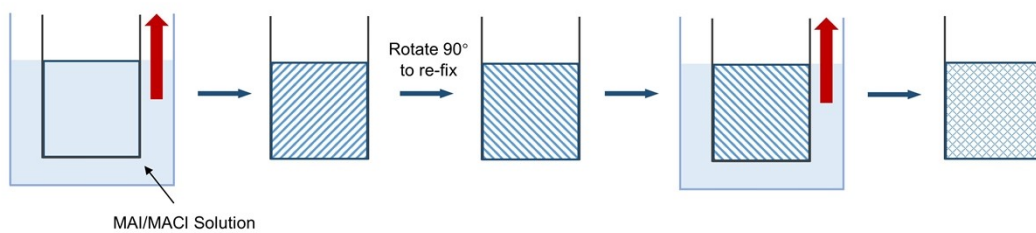
**Fig. S4** The physical picture of bandgap-gradient perovskite films at various pulling speeds (50, 40, 30, 20, 15, and 10 mm/min) in the MACl solution.



**Fig. S5** The schematic diagram for preparing one-dimensional bandgap-gradient perovskite films.

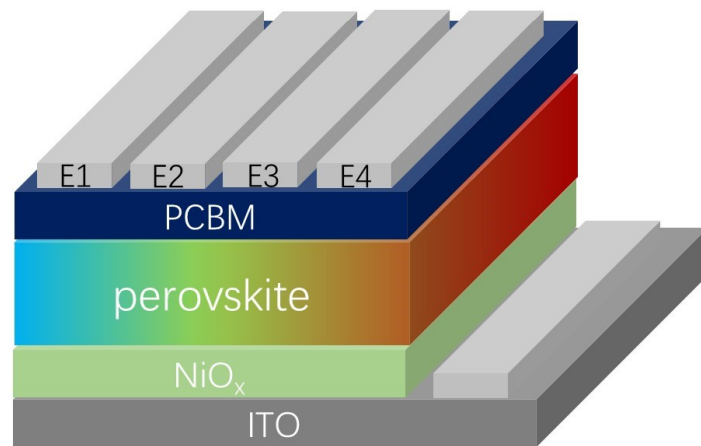


**Fig. S6** (a) The physical picture of the fabricated one-dimensional bandgap-gradient perovskite films. (b) The bandgaps of each position were calculated using the Tauc plot.

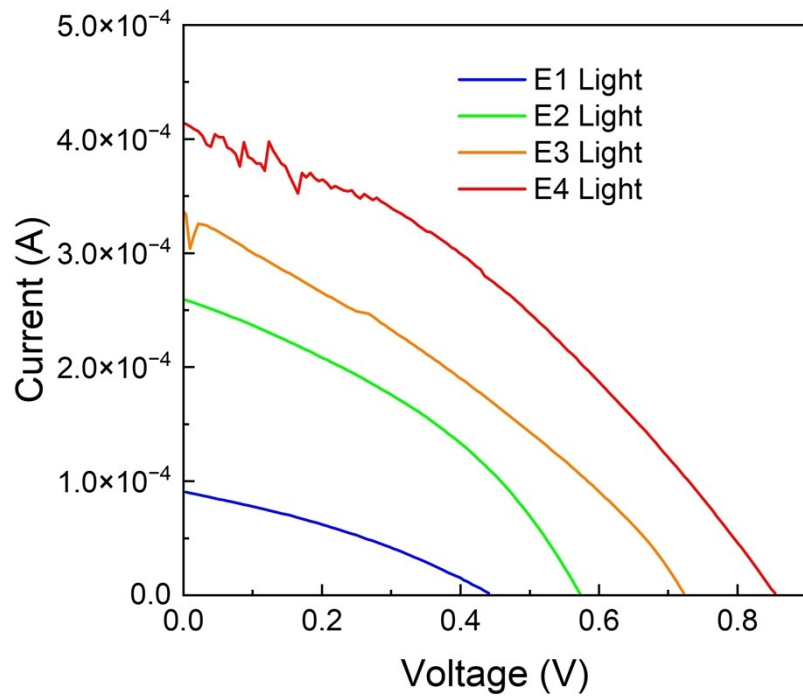


**Fig. S7** The schematic diagram for preparing two-dimensional bandgap-gradient perovskite films.

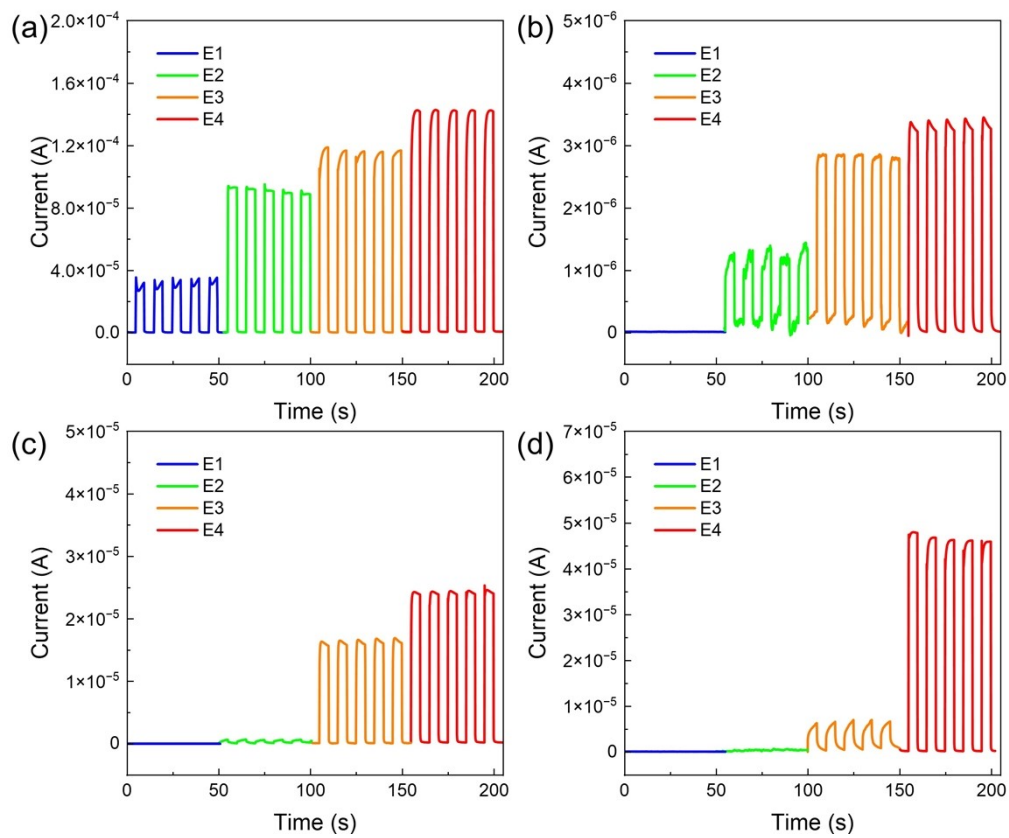




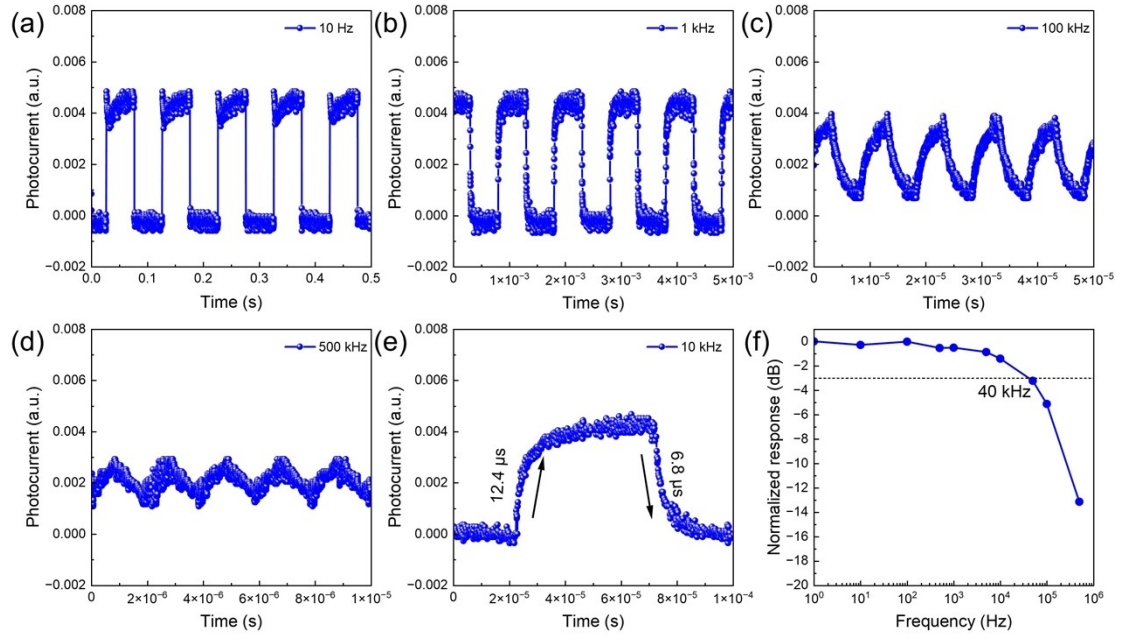
**Fig. S8** The schematic diagram of multispectral PD.



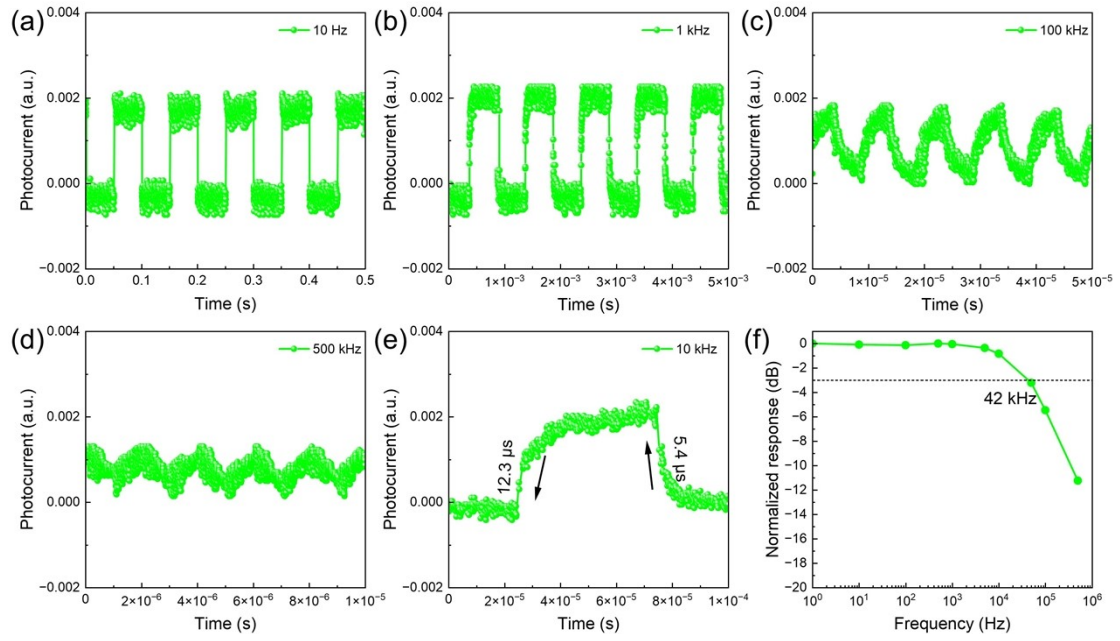
**Fig. S9** The  $I-V$  characteristics of E1, E2, E3, and E4 under AM 1.5 light.



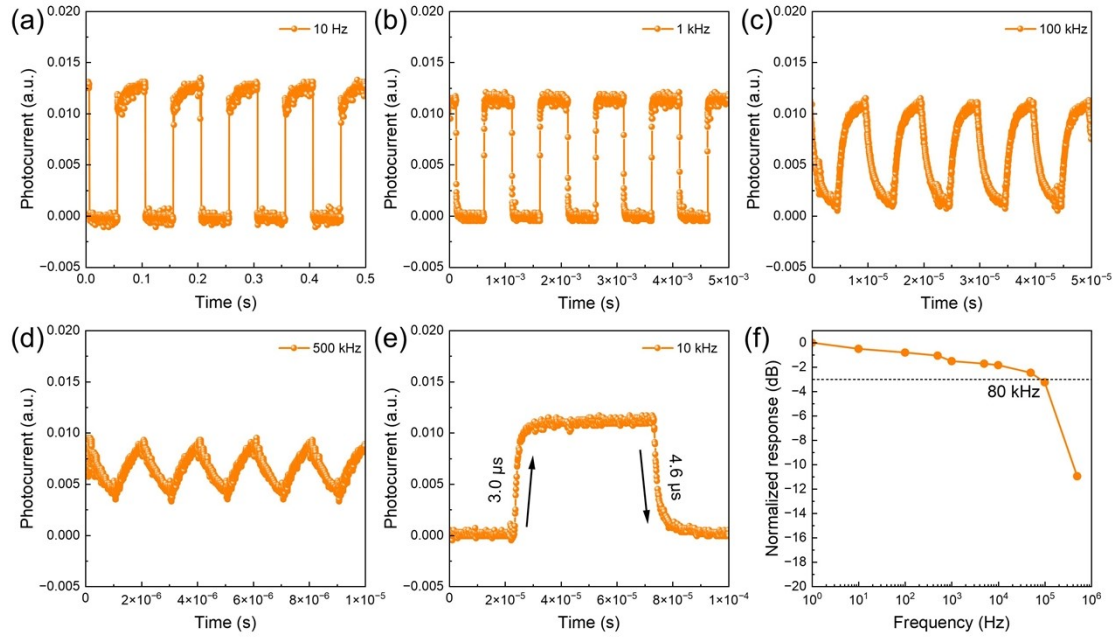
**Fig. S10** The I-t curves of the multispectral PD at E1, E2, E3, and E4 when exposed to blue (460 nm), green (530 nm), yellow (570 nm), and red (620 nm) LEDs, with a switching frequency of 0.1 Hz.



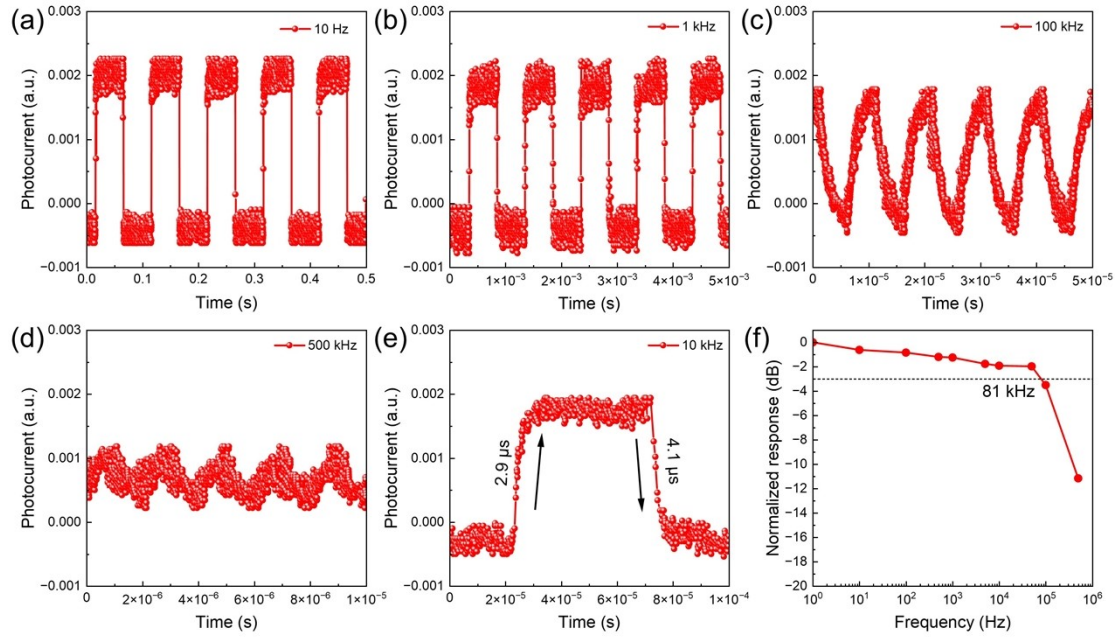
**Fig. S11** The normalized temporal response and -3 dB bandwidth for E1 using blue LED as light sources across a frequency range of 1 Hz to 500 kHz.



**Fig. S12** The normalized temporal response and -3 dB bandwidth for E2 using green LED as light sources across a frequency range of 1 Hz to 500 kHz.



**Fig. S13** The normalized temporal response and -3 dB bandwidth for E3 using yellow LED as light sources across a frequency range of 1 Hz to 500 kHz.



**Fig. S14** The normalized temporal response and -3 dB bandwidth for E4 using red LED as light sources across a frequency range of 1 Hz to 500 kHz.

2. The main program instruction of Matlab for the RGB multispectral image:

```
clc;clear all;
```

```
R = imread('D:\XX\R.jpg');  
imagesc(R);cmap1 = colormap;
```

```
G = imread('D:\XX\G.jpg');  
imagesc(G);cmap2 = colormap;
```

```
B = imread('D:\XX\B.jpg');  
imagesc(B);cmap3 = colormap;
```

```
image(:,:,1) = R(:,:,1);  
image(:,:,2) = G(:,:,2);  
image(:,:,3) = B(:,:,3);
```

```
imagesc(image);
```