Supporting Information

Patterned Growth of AgBiS₂ Nanostructures on Arbitrary Substrates for Broadband and Eco-Friendly Optoelectronic Sensing

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Figure S1 XRD pattern of Ag₂O on SiO₂/Si substrate.



 $\label{eq:Figure S2 Contact angle test between (a) $AgBiS_2$ solution and SiO_2 substrate and (b) $AgBiS_2$ solution and Ag_2O.}$



Figure S3 Optical microscope picture of the original mask pattern of the university logo.



Figure S4 Photographs of centimeter-scaled patterns of Clock, University Logo, Human Face, Lotus, Mushroom, Butterfly, Peppa Pig and Shark on SiO₂/Si substrates based on the patterning process.



Figure S5 (a) Photographs of mini-patterns of university logo, animal schematics (left) and micro-letters of "BIT" stands for Beijing Institute of Technology (right); **(b)** Optical microscope photographs of Panda, Cherries and Goldfish on SiO₂/Si substrates based on the patterning process.



Figure S6 Optical microscope photographs of Goldfish, Tiger and Cherries on glass substrates based on the patterning process.



Figure S7 Optical microscope photographs of Tiger, Rabbit, Cherries, Panda and Goldfish on PET substrates based on the patterning process.



Figure S8 Photographs of Butterfly and Cherries (left) and optical microscope photographs of Panda and Rabbit (right) on PI substrates based on the patterning process.



Figure S9 Optical microscope photographs of one-channel photoconductor.



Figure S10 Photocurrent responses of one-channel photoconductor under 2200 nm illumination (2.5 W/cm²).



Figure S11 I-V characteristics of one-channel photoconductor under 520 nm illumination with different light intensities.



Figure S 12 Photocurrent responses of one-channel photoconductor under 520 nm illumination with different light intensities.



Figure S13 Photodetector noise testing.



Figure S 14 Optical microscope photographs of a device of multiple "microroads".



Figure S 15 R_{λ} and EQE of multiple-channels photodetector with different wavelengths under 0.5 W/cm² light intensity illumination.



Figure S16 Photographs of a 28×12 pixel photodetector arrays.

Calculation Formula

Responsivity¹ (R_{λ}), external quantum efficiency¹ (EQE) and specific detectivity² (D*) can be calculated by the following equations:

$$R_{\lambda} = \frac{I_{ph} - I_{dark}}{P \cdot A}$$

$$EQE = \frac{Rhc}{q\lambda}$$

$$D^* = \frac{R_\lambda \sqrt{A\Delta f}}{i_n}$$

where I_{ph} is the photocurrent, I_{dark} is the dark current, P is the incident light intensity, A is the effective area of the photodetector, h is Planck's constant, c is the speed of light, q is the electron charge, i_n is the noise current spectral density, Δf is the noise bandwidth, here being 1 Hz and λ is the wavelength of the incident light.

The time required for the I_{ph} to rise from 10% to 90% and decay from 90% to 10% of its maximum value are defined as rise time (τ_r) and decay time (τ_d), respectively.

The 3dB bandwidth is an essential parameter to characterize the response speed of the system and is calculated as:³⁻⁵

 $f_{3dB} = \frac{0.443}{\tau_r}$

References

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