

Supplementary Information

Poly(vinyl alcohol)-assisted synthesis of 3D Bi_2S_3 submicrometric structures toward feasible chip photodetector applications

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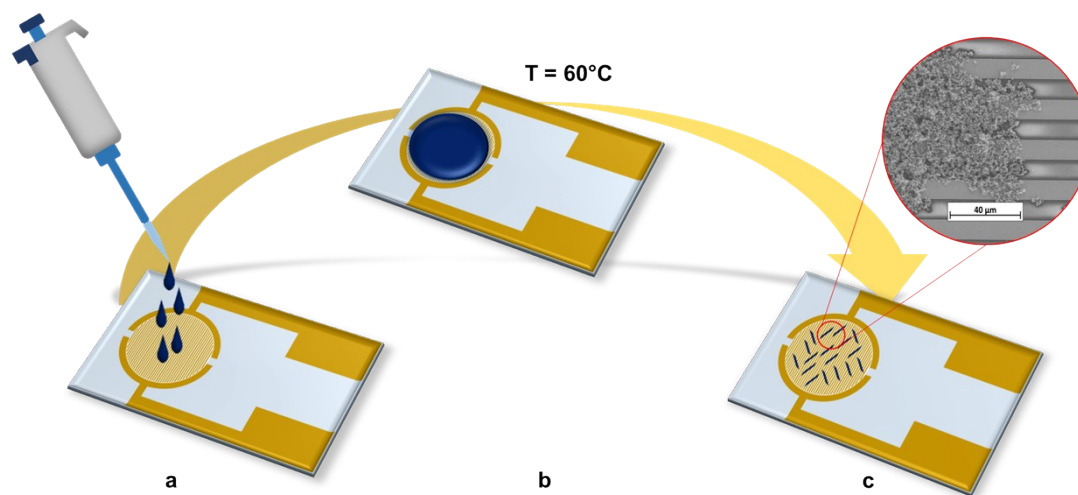


Fig. S1. Scheme of photodetector fabrication process: (a) drop-casting of Bi_2S_3 dispersion in ethanol onto ED-IDE1-Au chip, (b) solvent evaporation at 60°C, and (c) final chip-based photodetector with deposited particles. An inset in figure (c) shows SEM micrograph of the Bi_2S_3 (BS-PVA_{high} sample) deposited on the ED-IDE1-Au chip.

Table S1. A comparison of the energy band gaps of BS, BS-PVA_{low}, and BS-PVA_{high} samples with literature data for Bi₂S₃ (used abbreviations: T – theoretical computations performed using first principle Density Functional Theory (DFT), E – experimental method of energy band gap determination based on UV-VIS spectroscopy).

Material	Method of material preparation	Energy band gap value, eV	Band gap type	Determination method	Ref.
Bi ₂ S ₃ film	atomic layer deposition	1.03	indirect	E	[1]
Bi ₂ S ₃	not applicable	1.32	indirect	T	[2]
Bi ₂ S ₃ film	physical vapor deposition	1.32 – 1.36		E	[3]
Bi ₂ S ₃ film	reactive evaporation	1.38	direct	E	[4]
Bi ₂ S ₃ nanoflowers	hydrothermal method	1.39	direct	E	[5]
Bi ₂ S ₃ film	electrochemical synthesis	1.4	direct	E	[6]
Bi ₂ S ₃ nanosheets	hydrothermal vulcanization	1.41	direct	E	[7]
Bi ₂ S ₃ nanocrystals	organometallic synthesis	1.443		E	[8]
Bi ₂ S ₃ nanowires	hydrothermal vulcanization	1.46	direct	E	[7]
Bi ₂ S ₃ nanoribbons	hydrothermal vulcanization	1.47	direct	E	[7]
Bi ₂ S ₃	not applicable	1.492	indirect	T	[9]
Bi ₂ S ₃ film	atomic layer deposition	1.56	direct	E	[1]
Bi ₂ S ₃ film	chemical bath deposition	1.56	direct	E	[10]
Bi ₂ S ₃ film	successive ionic layer adsorption and reaction	1.61	direct	E	[11]
Bi ₂ S ₃ film	pulse-plating method	1.68	direct	E	[12]
BS	microwave synthesis	1.34(2)	direct	E	this work
BS-PVA _{high}	PVA-assisted microwave synthesis	1.41(1)	direct	E	this work
BS-PVA _{low}	PVA-assisted microwave synthesis	1.43(3)	direct	E	this work

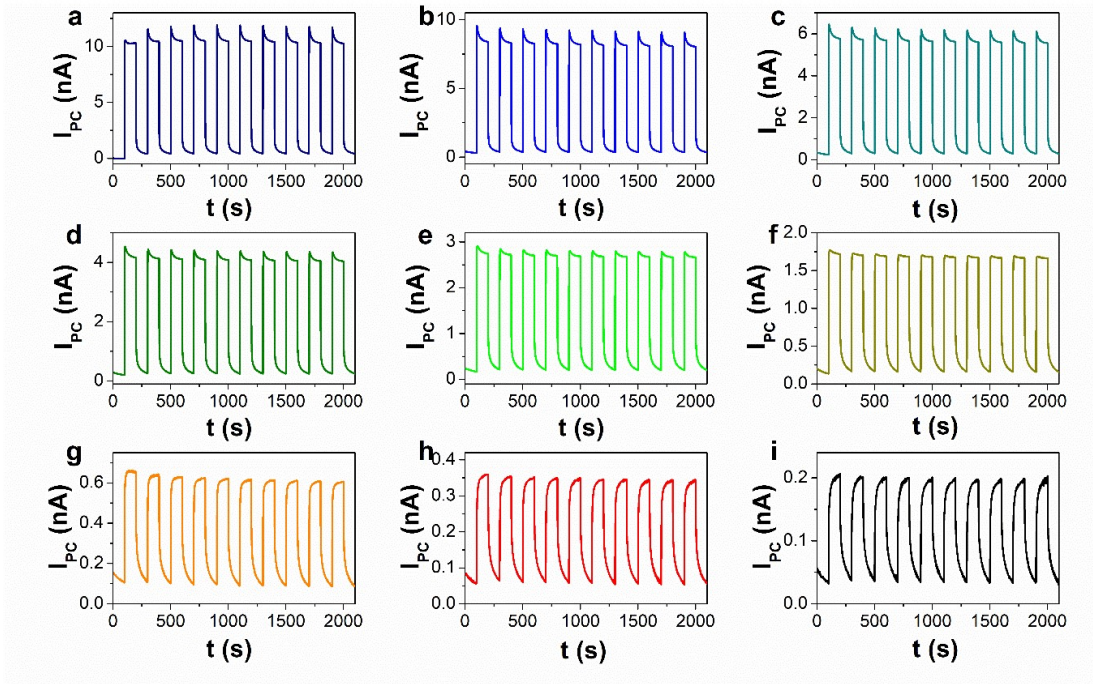


Fig. S2. The transient photocurrent responses of Bi_2S_3 nanosheets (BS-PVA_{high} sample) to switching ON and OFF green light illumination ($\lambda=517$ nm) measured for different light intensities (a) $I_L=915 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (b) $I_L=619 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (c) $I_L=323 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (d) $I_L=183 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (e) $I_L=86 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (f) $I_L=36 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (g) $I_L=5.9 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (h) $I_L=2.3 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (i) $I_L=0.95 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ($U=1$ V, $T=20^\circ\text{C}$, $RH=30\%$).

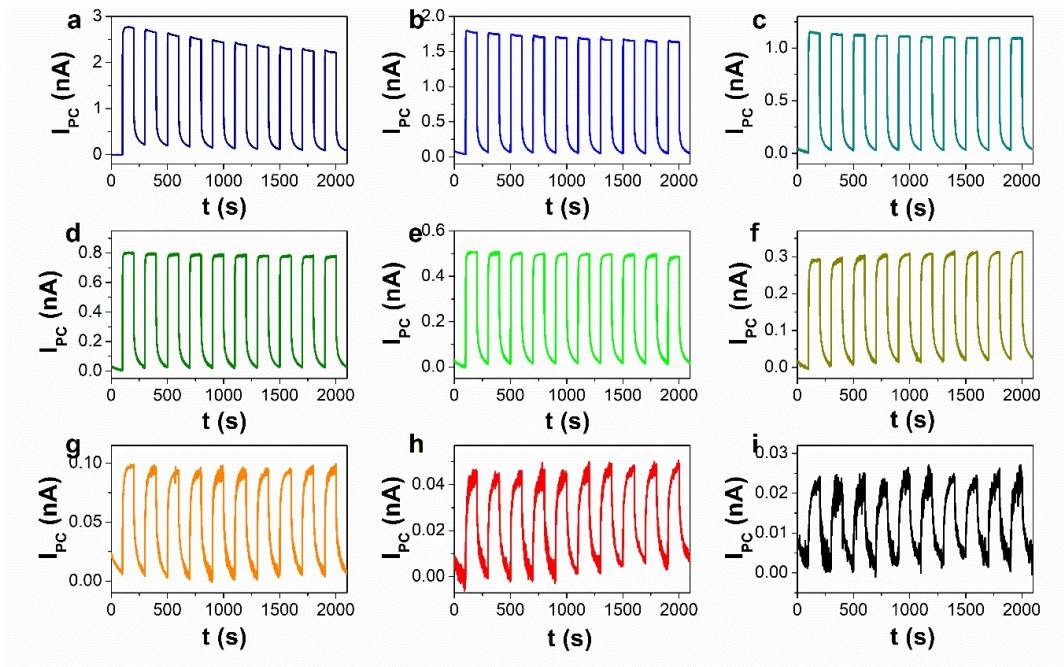


Fig. S3. The transient photocurrent responses of Bi_2S_3 nanosheets (BS-PVA_{high} sample) to switching ON and OFF red light illumination ($\lambda=628$ nm) measured for different light intensities (a) $I_L=332 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (b) $I_L=202 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (c) $I_L=92 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (d) $I_L=48 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (e) $I_L=20 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (f) $I_L=7.7 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (g) $I_L=0.98 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (h) $I_L=0.34 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, (i) $I_L=0.13 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ($U=1$ V, $T=20^\circ\text{C}$, $RH=30\%$).

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