

# **Tin Oxide Nanoparticles: Facile Fabrication, Characterization and Application in UV Photodetectors**

Zhenping Huang<sup>1</sup>, Jun Zhu<sup>2</sup>, Yi Hu<sup>2</sup>, Yueping Zhu<sup>1</sup>, Guanghua Zhu<sup>2</sup>, Lanping Hu<sup>2</sup>, You Zi<sup>2,\*</sup> and Weichun Huang<sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nantong Normal College, Nantong 226010, China; rghzp@163.com (Z.H.); 2015001@ntnc.edu.cn (Y.Z.)

<sup>2</sup> School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nantong University, Nantong 226019, China; 2007320020@stmail.ntu.edu.cn (J.Z.); 2107320023@stmail.ntu.edu.cn (Y.H.); zgh@ntu.edu.cn (G.Z.); hlp@ntu.edu.cn (L.H.)

\*Correspondence: ziyou@ntu.edu.cn (Y.Z.); huangweichun@ntu.edu.cn (W.H.)

**Table S1** Laser power density ( $P_\lambda$ ) of incident light with various irradiation wavelengths.

Laser	$P_\lambda$ (mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )					
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Level V	Level VI
Simulated light (SL)	21.8	47.7	156	272	345	449
300 nm	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.55	0.75	0.84
334 nm	0.15	0.30	0.85	1.50	1.95	2.30
380 nm	0.35	0.55	2.10	3.60	4.74	5.95
420 nm	4.25	9.85	32.7	56.6	71.9	94.7

**Table S2** The comparison of the SnO<sub>2</sub> NP-based PEC electrodes and other published PEC electrodes.

Materials	Experimental conditions	Photocurrent density ( $I$ )/ $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$	Response time ( $t_{\text{res}}$ )/ Recovery time ( $t_{\text{rec}}$ )	Reduction of $I$ after one month	Ref.
SnO <sub>2</sub> NPs	0.05-0.50 M KOH	14.0	2.7 s/3.8 s	27.6%	This work
Black phosphorus Nanosheets (NSs)	0.05-1.0 M KOH and 0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.382	0.5 s/1.1 s	~82%	1
Te NSs	0.1-1.0 M KOH	0.365	-	~24%	2
Se QDs	0.5 M KOH	1.80	0.02 s/0.62 s	~48%	3
SnS NSs	0.1-1.0 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , 0.1-0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , and 0.1-0.5 M KOH	1.59	0.1-0.3 s/0.3-0.5 s	45.3%-62.7%	4
Bi quantum dots	0.1-1.0 M KOH and 0.1-0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.02	0.1 s/0.2 s	56.7%	5

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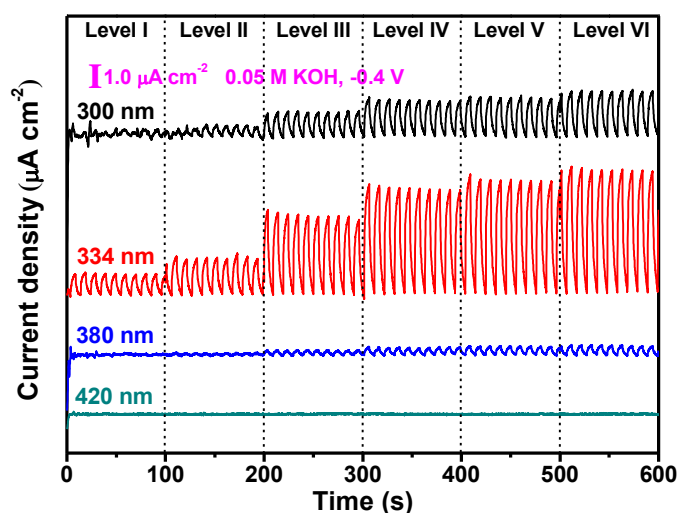
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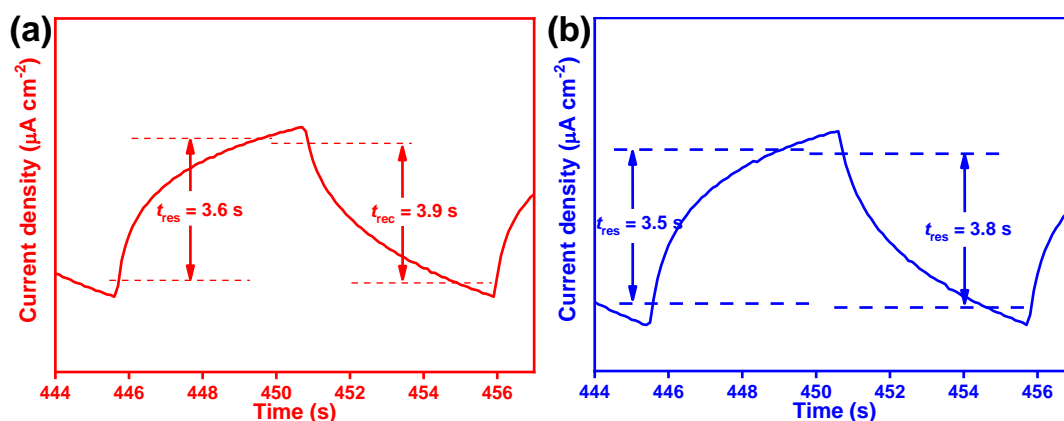
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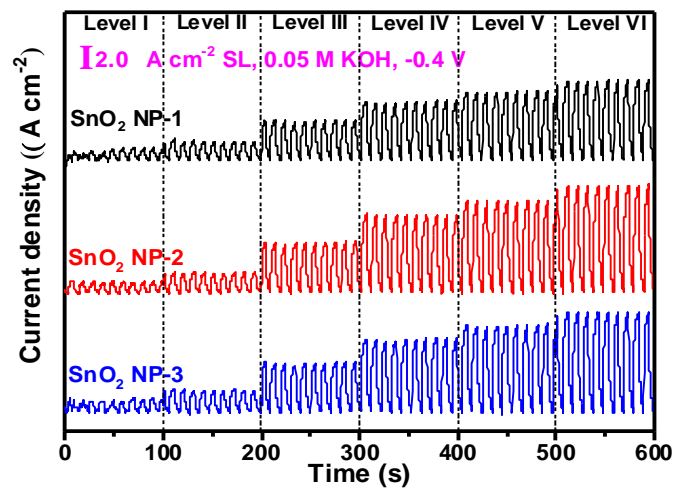
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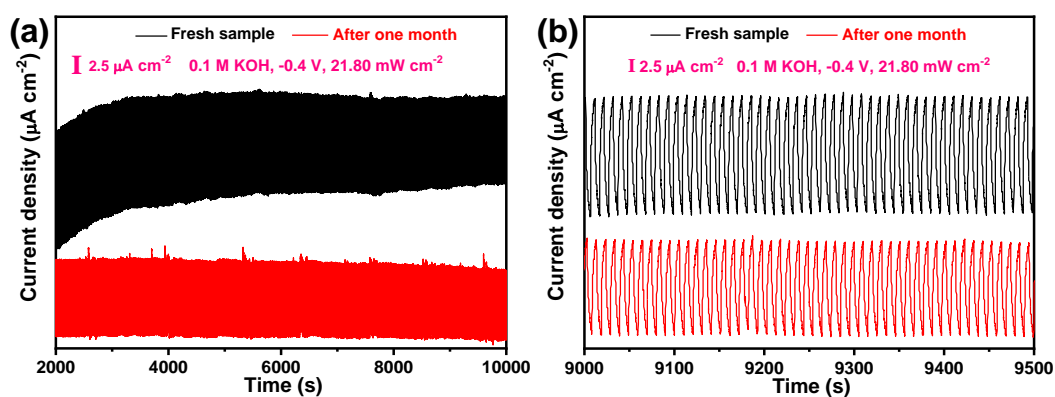
**Figure S1.** The influence of laser wavelength on the on/off switching behavior of the as-fabricated SnO<sub>2</sub> NPs at -0.4V.



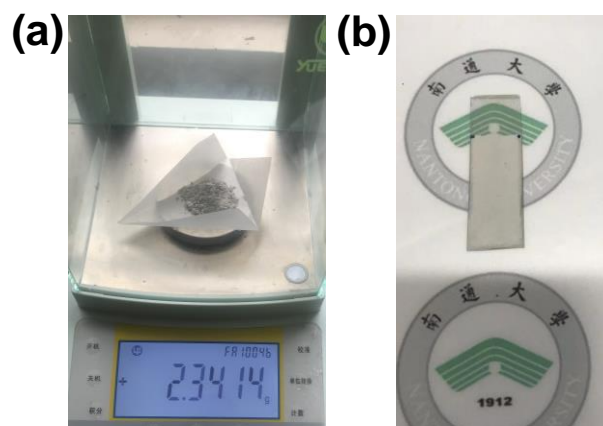
**Figure S2.** The response time and decay time of (a) the as-fabricated SnO<sub>2</sub> NP-2 and (b) SnO<sub>2</sub> NP-3-based electrodes irradiated by SL in 0.05 M KOH.



**Figure S3.** Size effect of the SnO<sub>2</sub> NPs with different sizes on the photoresponse behavior at external voltages of -0.4 V under 334 nm laser.



**Figure S4.** (a) Photoresponse stability of the as-prepared SnO<sub>2</sub> NPs-1, and (b) its enlarged area.



**Figure S5.** The pictures of (a) the as-prepared SnO<sub>2</sub> NP-1 powder and (b) SnO<sub>2</sub> NP-1-based electrode.