

# Self-powered UV photodetectors with ultrahigh air stability based on a 2D coordination nanosheet

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## Abstract

Organometallic two-dimensional (2D) nanosheets with tailorable components have recently fascinated the optoelectronic communities due to their solution-processable nature. However, the poor stability of organic molecules may hinder their practical application in photovoltaic devices. Instead of conventional organometallic 2D nanosheets with low weatherability, we synthesize an air-stable  $\pi$ -conjugated 2D bis(dithiolene)iron(II) (FeBHT) coordination nanosheet (CONASH) via bottom-up liquid/liquid interfacial polymerization using benzenehexathiol (BHT) and iron(II) ammonium sulfate  $[\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2]$  as precursors. The uncoordinated thiol groups in FeBHT are easily oxidized, but the  $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)$  dissociation rate is slow, which facilitates the protection of sulfur groups by iron(II) ions. The density functional theory calculates that the resultant FeBHT network gains the oxygen-repelling function for oxidation suppression. In air, the FeBHT CONASH exhibits self-powered photoresponses with short response times ( $< 40$  ms) and a spectral responsivity of  $6.57 \text{ mA W}^{-1}$  under 365 nm illumination. Interestingly, the FeBHT self-powered photodetector revealed extremely high long-term air stability, maintaining over 94% of its initial photocurrent after aging for 60 days without encapsulation. These results open the prospect of using organometallic 2D materials in commercialized optoelectronic fields.

## REFERENCES

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## FIGURE

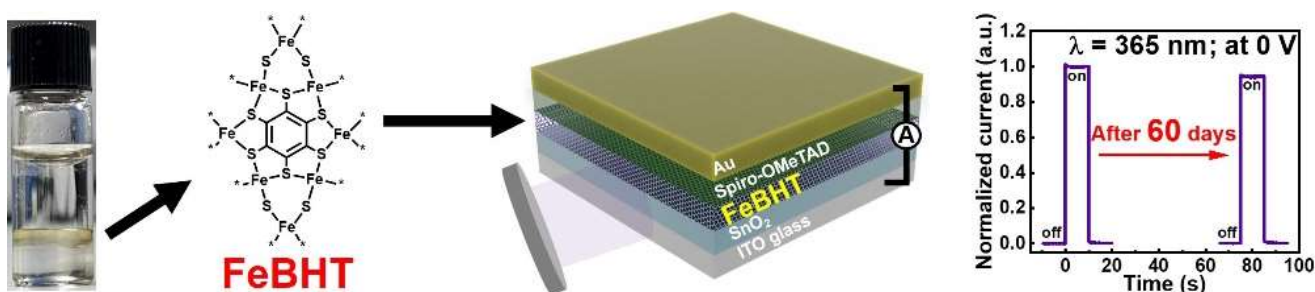


Figure 1: The organometallic FeBHT 2D CONASHs are used to fabricate self-powered photodetectors.