

## **Supporting Information**

# **Highly Sensitive and Reusable Membraneless Field Effect Transistor (FET)-type Tungsten Diselenide (WSe<sub>2</sub>) Biosensor**

*Hae Won Lee<sup>1+</sup>, Dong-Ho Kang<sup>2+</sup>, Jeong Ho Cho<sup>3</sup>, Sungjoo Lee<sup>2,3</sup>, Dong-Hwan Jun<sup>4,\*</sup>,  
and Jin-Hong Park<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> School of Semiconductor and Display Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Korea

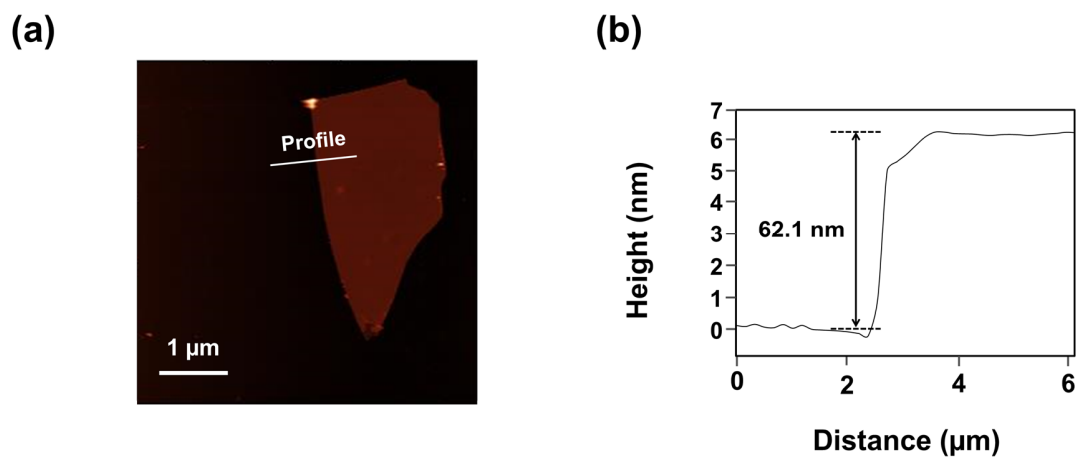
<sup>2</sup> School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Korea

<sup>3</sup> SKKU Advanced Institute of Nano Technology (SAINT), Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Korea

<sup>4</sup> Korea Advanced Nano Fab Center (KANC), Suwon 16229, Korea

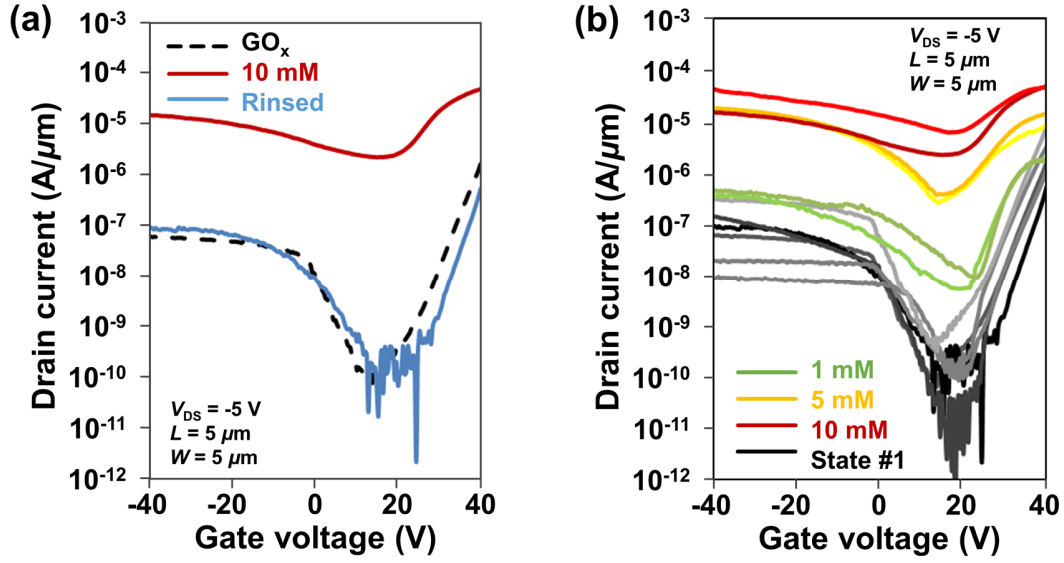
\*Corresponding Author : [jhpark9@skku.edu](mailto:jhpark9@skku.edu) (Prof. J.-H. Park), [donghwan.jun@kanc.re.kr](mailto:donghwan.jun@kanc.re.kr) (Dr. D.-H. Jun)

## Thickness of WSe<sub>2</sub> flake as analyzed by AFM



**Figure S1.** (a) AFM analysis on WSe<sub>2</sub> flake. (b) Extracted profile from the AFM analysis, which exhibits the thickness of 62.1 nm.

**$I_D$ - $V_G$  characteristics after rinsing process and during 6 cycles with different glucose concentrations**



**Figure S2.** a)  $I_D$ - $V_G$  characteristics of the WSe<sub>2</sub> BioFET in GO<sub>x</sub>-immobilized state, glucose-sensed state (10 mM), and rinsed state. (b)  $I_D$ - $V_G$  characteristics of the WSe<sub>2</sub> BioFETs in the repeated rinsing and applying glucose steps with different concentrations (1, 5, 10 mM)

Figure S2a shows the  $I_D$ - $V_G$  characteristics of the WSe<sub>2</sub> BioFET in the GO<sub>x</sub>-immobilized state (black dotted line), glucose-sensed state (red line), and rinsed state (blue line). The current values in the GO<sub>x</sub>-immobilized state (state #1) and rinsed state were almost the same, indicating that glucose was fully removed through the rinsing step. It also appears that the created surface defects hold the chemical linker APTES well even after rinsing glucose, thereby returning the device to state #1. With confirmation of thorough removal of glucose, we repeated the cycles of rinsing and applying glucose. The whole  $I_D$ - $V_G$  curves of the WSe<sub>2</sub> BioFETs in different concentrations (1, 5, 10 mM) are presented in Figure S2b, where the sensitivity values were extracted and shown in Figure 4c.

## Performance comparison with other biosensors.

Type of biosensor	Channel Materials	Detection molecules	Detection range	Sensitivity	Reusability	Reference
Electrochemical (CV and CA)	Bi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> nanoplates	Cholesterol	0.05 - 7.4 mM	139.5 $\mu\text{AmM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	No mention	[S1]
Electrochemical (CV and CA)	ZnO nanotubes	Cholesterol	1 $\mu\text{M}$ - 13 mM	79.4 $\mu\text{AmM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	No mention	[S2]
Electrochemical (CV and CA)	Au-PAni	Glucose	1 $\mu\text{M}$ - 20 mM	$29.27 \pm 0.73$ $\mu\text{AmM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	No mention	[S3]
Fluorescent	CdSe/ZnS	Glucose	0.045 - 10 mM	Fluorescence intensity 48000	No mention	[S4]
Fluorescent	MoS <sub>2</sub>	DNA	0.5 - 130 nM	Fluorescence intensity 25 - 250	No mention	[S5]
FET	rGO/C-PPy nanotubes	Glucose	1 nm - 100 mM	0.45 A/A	No mention	[S6]
FET	Si nanowires	PSA	0.023 - 500 ng/mL	70 mV/pH	No mention	[S7]
FET	In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> nanoribbons	Glucose	0.1 $\mu\text{M}$ - 1 mM	3 A/A	No mention	[S8]
FET	MoS <sub>2</sub>	pH	pH 3 - 9	713 A/A	No mention	[S9]
FET	MoS <sub>2</sub>	Doxorubicin	0.1 nM - 50 $\mu\text{M}$	1757.1 A/A	Reusable	[S10]
FET	WSe <sub>2</sub>	Glucose	1 - 10 mM	$2.87 \times 10^5$ A/A	Reusable	This work

**Table S1.** The performance comparison table in terms of biosensor type, channel material, detection molecule, sensitivity, and reusability.

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