

# Fabrication of Large-area short-wave infrared array photodetectors under high operating temperature by high quality PtS<sub>2</sub> continuous films

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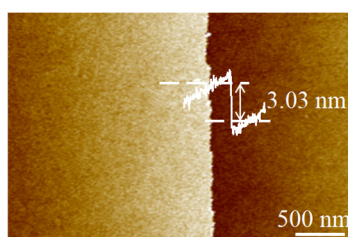
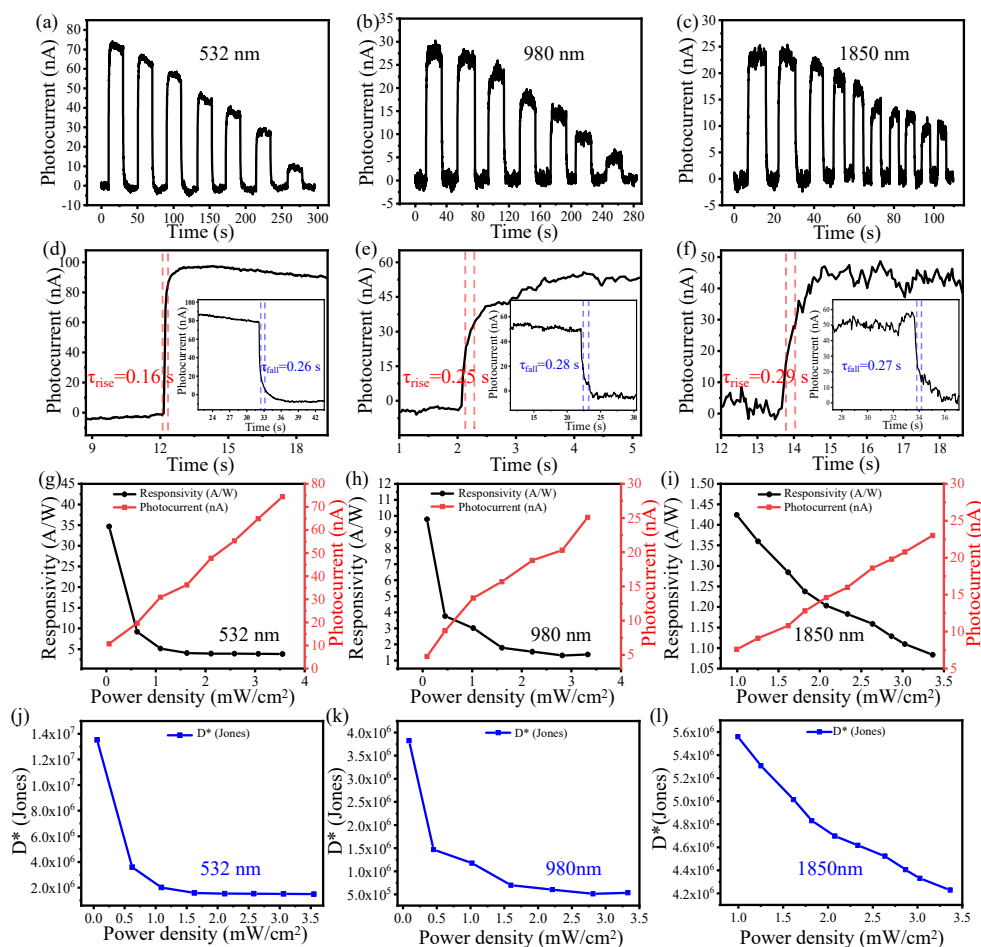
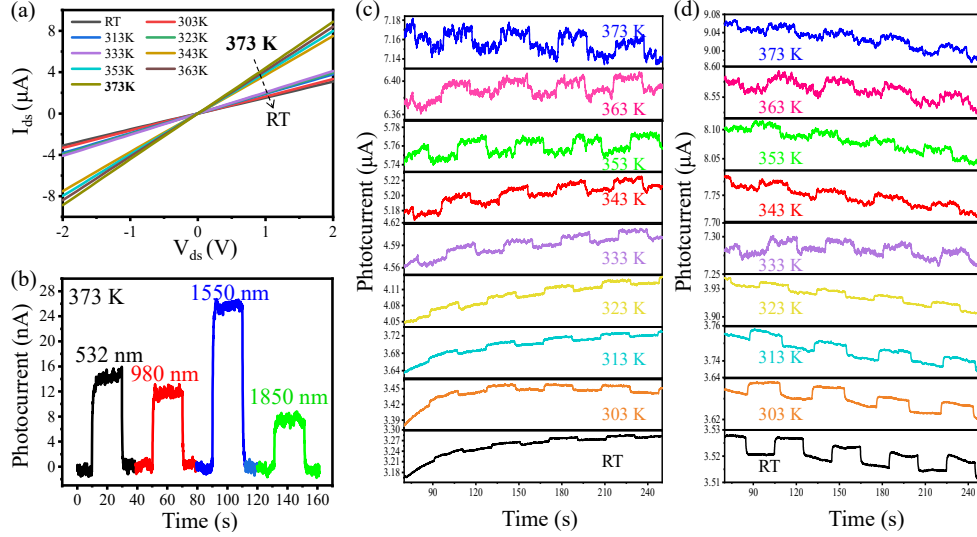


Figure S1. Pt AFM image plated on SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrate.



**Figure S2.** Photo-response performance of PtS<sub>2</sub> films based FETs at 532, 980, 1850 nm. (a-c) Photo-response of the device under different wavelengths of laser illumination under 532, 980 and 1850 nm as the power density decreased. (d-f) Photo-response of the photodetector to on/off laser illumination is 532, 980, and 1850 nm, respectively. (g-i) Photocurrent and responsivity as a function of laser illumination power density at 532, 980, and 1850 nm, respectively. (j-k) The power of incident light at 532, 980, 1850 nm and the detectivity ( $D^*$ ) have a functional relationship, respectively.



**Figure S3.** Photoelectric properties of PtS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets at high temperature. (a) Room temperature output characteristic curve of PtS<sub>2</sub> device 373 K. (b) The photocurrent changes at different laser wavelengths when the PtS<sub>2</sub> FET is heated to 373 K, and  $V_{ds} = 2$  V. At  $V_{ds} = 2.0$  V, the optical response changes with temperature when the PtS<sub>2</sub> device is heated to 373 K (c) and then reduced from 373 K to room temperature (d).