## **Supporting information**

## System design of large-area vertical photothermoelectric detector based on carbon nanotube forest with MXene electrodes

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Fig. S1. The photographic image of the prepared MXene solution.

**Fig. S2.** The illustration of temperature measurement by infrared thermometer. With the blackbody radiation vertically illuminates on the top of the PTE detector, infrared thermometer #1 and #2 measures the temperature of top MXene electrode and bottom Si substrate.



In this measurement, we use the PTE detector with Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> electrode of 0.9 µm. With the 873K blackbody radiation, the temperature of top MXene electrode and bottom Si substrate is 29.6 °C and 22.5 °C. The ambient temperature is 22.5 °C. The temperature difference is 7.1 °C. According to the PTE voltage calculation equation,  $V_{PTE} = S_{eff}\Delta T$ , where  $S_{eff}$  the effective Seebeck coefficient of the detector and  $\Delta T$  is the temperature difference of two electrodes. The estimated  $S_{eff}$  should be 33.8 µV/K.



Fig. S3. The realtionsihip between responsivity and blackbody peak wavelength.

Detection Spectrum	Active layer	Electrodes	Response time	Detectivity (×10 <sup>8</sup> Jones)	Ref.
MIR	CNTF	MXene/Metal	2.3 s	2.2	This work
MIR	Graphene/PEDOT:PSS	Metal/Metal	>10 s	0.14	1
MIR	Graphene/polyaniline	Metal/Metal	>5 s	0.68	2
MIR	CNT/(Polyvinyl alcohol)	Metal/Metal	/	0.049	3
Terahertz (THz)	CNT	Metal/Metal	/	1.2	4
THz	EuBiTe <sub>3</sub>	Metal/Metal	0.1 s	2.3	5

## Table S1. Performance Comparison of PTE detectors.

## References

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