

O 54: 2D Materials II: Growth

Time: Wednesday 10:30–13:00

Location: S053

O 54.1 Wed 10:30 S053

Growth and electronic structure of epitaxial single-layer WS₂ on Au(111) — ●MACIEJ DENDZIK, MATTEO MICHARDI, CHARLOTTE SANDERS, MARCO BIANCHI, JILL A. MIWA, SIGNE S. GRØNBORG, JEPPE V. LAURITSEN, ALBERT BRUIX, BJØRK HAMMER, and PHILIP HOFMANN — Department of Physics and Astronomy, Interdisciplinary Nanoscience Center, Aarhus University, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

Single-layer WS₂ is a promising alternative to the widely studied MoS₂, because of the larger size of the spin-splitting and the lower effective mass of the valence band maximum. Here we present a detailed study of the electronic structure of the large-area single-layer WS₂ grown epitaxially on Au(111) using evaporation of W atoms in a low pressure H₂S atmosphere. The growth process is characterized by means of scanning tunneling microscopy, low-energy electron diffraction and core-level spectroscopy. The electronic band structure of the single-layer WS₂ is determined by angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy. The valence band maximum at \bar{K} is found to be significantly higher than at $\bar{\Gamma}$. The observed dispersion around \bar{K} is in good agreement with density functional theory calculations for a free-standing monolayer, whereas the bands at $\bar{\Gamma}$ are found to be hybridized with states originating from the Au substrate. Strong spin-orbit coupling leads to a large spin-splitting of the bands in the neighborhood of the \bar{K} points, with a maximum splitting of 419(11) meV. The valence band dispersion around \bar{K} is found to be highly anisotropic with spin-branch dependent effective hole masses of 0.40(02) m_e and 0.57(09) m_e for the upper and lower split valence band, respectively.

O 54.2 Wed 10:45 S053

Synthesis of high quality TaS₂ monolayer using molecular beam epitaxy — ●ARLETTE S. NGANKEU, CHARLOTTE E. SANDERS, MARCO BIANCHI, MACIEJ DENDZIK, and PHILIP HOFMANN — Department of Physics and Astronomy, Aarhus University, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

The transition metal dichalcogenide TaS₂ has been intensively studied in its bulk form due to the rich properties arising from the interplay of electronic instabilities. As in many other materials, the electronic properties of TaS₂ might change in interesting ways in the thickness limit of a single layer. However, finding a good method for the production of high quality single layer TaS₂ is still a big challenge, and the thinnest crystals of TaS₂ obtained so far (by exfoliation of the TaS₂ bulk) actually have thicknesses of a few monolayers. In this talk, we report the first successful preparation of single- and few-layered TaS₂ on the Au(111) substrate by molecular beam epitaxy. Scanning tunneling microscopy, low energy electron diffraction and angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy have been used to probe the surface topography and electronic properties of TaS₂/Au.

O 54.3 Wed 11:00 S053

2D Heterojunctions from Non-local Manipulations of the Interactions — MALTE RÖSNER^{1,2}, ●CHRISTINA STEINKE^{1,2}, MICHAEL LORKE¹, CHRISTOPHER GIES¹, FRANK JAHNKE¹, and TIM O. WEHLING^{1,2} — ¹Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Bremen, Otto-Hahn-Allee 1, 28359 Bremen, Germany — ²Bremen Center for Computational Materials Science, Universität Bremen, Am Fallturm 1a, 28359 Bremen, Germany

We propose to create lateral heterojunctions in homogeneous two-dimensional materials based on non-local manipulations of the Coulomb interaction using structured dielectric substrates. By means of ab-initio calculations for MoS₂ as well as generic semiconductor models, we show, that changes in the dielectric environment can induce sizeable band-gap modulations. The Coulomb interaction induced self energy corrections in real space are sufficiently non-local, to be manipulated externally, and are clearly localized within a radius of a few unit cell at the same time. This allows to induce spatially sharp interfaces within a single homogeneous monolayer and thus to form a heterojunction by the external manipulation of the Coulomb interaction via structured dielectric substrates. Hence, new kinds of heterojunctions can be constructed by placing semiconducting 2d materials on appropriately structured substrates: For a laterally structured dielectric environment, we find a type-II heterojunction with a sharp band-gap crossover within less than 5 unit cells. By establishing four perpendicular interfaces a band gap modulation reminiscent of a quantum dot

can be realised.

O 54.4 Wed 11:15 S053

TFT Fabrication Based on Liquid Exfoliated MoS₂ Flakes — ●XIAOLING ZENG¹, SONIA METEL^{2,3}, VALERIA NICOLOSI^{2,3,4}, and VEIT WAGNER¹ — ¹Jacobs University Bremen, Campus Ring 1, 28759 Bremen, Germany — ²School of Chemistry, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland — ³CRANN, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland — ⁴School of Physics, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

There is a large interest in establishing cheap, scalable processes for producing low dimensional semiconducting dichalcogenide films for electronic application. In this work, well exfoliated MoS₂ dispersions were prepared through two step liquid phase exfoliation process with N-methyl-pyrrolidone (NMP) and Isopropanol (IPA). The obtained exfoliated MoS₂ flakes were characterized by microscopy (TEM and SEM), Uv - Vis and Raman spectroscopy.

Bottom gate thin film transistors (TFTs) based on exfoliated MoS₂ film were fabricated by using spray coating techniques. The deposition process was optimized to get uniform and percolated MoS₂ film with different thicknesses. Transistors show only minor conductivity directly after layer deposition. However, depositing additional PMMA layer on top shows large improvement in electrical characteristics, i.e. switching behavior with changing gate voltage. Interpretation is that the PMMA layer brings the initially separated flakes into contact and enables proper percolation. Further investigation found that the thickness of PMMA influences the electrical properties. This low-cost and scalable solution-based fabrication process will promote the application of dichalcogenides in future nanoelectronic devices.

O 54.5 Wed 11:30 S053

Novel Deposition Approach of Semiconducting MoS₂ Thin Films and Their Application for Electronic Devices — ●FRANCIS OLIVER VINAY GOMES^{1,2}, MARKO MARINKOVIC¹, JOCHEN BRENDT¹, TORSTEN BALSTER², and VEIT WAGNER² — ¹Evonik Resource Efficiency GmbH, Paul-Baumann-Strasse 1, 45764 Marl, Germany — ²Jacobs University Bremen, Department of Physics & Earth Science, Campus Ring 1, 28759 Bremen, Germany

In this work, MoS₂ films obtained from precursor solution via spin-coating on various substrates were investigated. Molybdenum(V) chloride dissolved in 1-methoxy-2-propanol was used as precursor solution. The MoS₂ films obtained from the Mo-precursor upon sulfurization during annealing were analyzed for surface morphology and roughness, chemical composition and crystallinity. In addition, comparison of silicon and sapphire substrates were studied. Our approach focuses on novel deposition technique compared to the current state-of-the-art chemical vapour deposition.

The thickness of the MoS₂ films was controlled in the process, and film thicknesses between 2 and 27 nm were obtained. The thickness of the films linearly scaled with precursor concentration. SEM/EDX measurements indicate that the surface morphology and film composition is strongly dependent on the annealing temperature and processing environment. Electrical measurements demonstrate a film conductivity of 0.27 S/cm while XRD confirms the formation of semiconducting 2H-MoS₂ films. The future steps will lead towards applying fabricated films in electronic devices such as thin film transistors.

O 54.6 Wed 11:45 S053

Growing graphene underneath hBN on Rh(111) — ●UTA SCHLICKUM¹, DANIEL ROSENBLATT¹, SEBASTIAN KOSLOWSKI¹, and KLAUS KERN^{1,2} — ¹Max-Planck-Institute for Solid State Research, 70569 Stuttgart, Germany — ²École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

The stable hexagonal monolayer of hBN is an insulator with excellent dielectric properties. It can be grown on a large variety of transition metal surfaces like Rh(111) on which it shows a hexagonal Moire super-lattice. We grow a single layer of hBN on Rh(111) by chemical vapor deposition and found beside the well known hexagonal structure a new periodic pattern resembling a lattice of a "spoked wheel" (SW). For small coverages this new phase appears at the intersection of the rims connecting three valleys of the Moire lattice, and forms large islands for higher coverage. Atomic resolution topographic images reveal that the phase boundaries do not disturb the atomic lattice

periodicity of the hBN. Depending on the preparation parameters, the relative coverage of the two phases can be tuned at will. The crucial parameter determining the relative coverage is the time, the sample stays at about 600°C after the exposure to borazine at 800°C. It is well known that at 600°C, C impurities segregate and accumulate at the surface. This together with the fact that the hBN lattice itself remains intact crossing a phase boundary, leads us to conclude that the SW phase consists of an additional graphene layer below the hBN layer. Various experimental details, like high resolution spectroscopy, support this interpretation.

O 54.7 Wed 12:00 S053

Prediction of metastable two-dimensional compounds in the C/Si system using global optimization techniques, and investigation of their electronic properties — •JOHANN CHRISTIAN SCHÖN and RICO GUTZLER — MPI for Solid State Research, Heisenbergstr. 1, D-70569 Stuttgart

We employ the global energy landscape exploration package G42+[1,2] to predict (meta)stable two-dimensional crystalline polymorphs in the carbon/silicon system for a range of compositions: C:Si = 1:0, 3:1, 2:1, 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, and 0:1.[1] During the global search (energy function: DFT), both atom positions and cell parameters in the xy-plane were allowed to vary freely. The global optimization method used was basin-hopping-simulated annealing, with two consecutive local optimizations - the first keeping the atoms restricted to the $z = 0$ plane, while the second one also permitted relaxation in the z -direction. For all compositions, the lowest energy 2D-structures exhibited a graphene-like super-structure with 6-membered rings, but many quite stable competing minimum structures containing a variety of rings of size 4 - 12 were also observed. Deviations from planarity occurred most frequently for structures where a high local concentration of the Si-atoms was present. Complementing geometric structure prediction, we performed band-structure calculations to investigate the effect of geometry and C:Si ratio on the electronic properties of these 2D-materials.

[1] J. C. Schön, Proc. Appl. Ceram. 9:157-168 (2015); [2] J. C. Schön, G42+ Manual, www.chemie.uni-bonn.de/ac/schoen/forschung/g42-manual, (2015)

O 54.8 Wed 12:15 S053

Tuning the physical properties of MoS₂ membranes by organophosphate interfacial chemistry — •SUSANNE SCHWARZWÄLDER¹, RÉKA CSIKI¹, ERIC PARZINGER¹, JEFFREY SCHWARTZ², ALEXANDER HOLLEITNER¹, MARTIN STUTZMANN¹, URSULA WURSTBAUER¹, and ANNA CATTANI-SCHOLZ¹ — ¹Walter Schottky Institut and Physik Department, Technische Universität München, Germany — ²Princeton University, New Jersey, USA

One of the most prominent members of the 2D material family is the transition metal dichalcogenide MoS₂, due to its natural occurrence and its promising potential applications in nanoelectronic and optoelectronic devices [1]. Interfacial chemistry strongly influences the interaction of molecularly thin semiconducting membranes with the underlying substrate, hence a suitable silicon surface functionalization can be employed for improving the performance of MoS₂-based devices [2]. Our work focuses on the investigation of surface functionalization using homogeneous organophosphate self-assembled monolayers

(SAMs) covalently bonded to SiO₂. In particular, the interaction of single layer (SL) MoS₂ with SAMs based on four different aromatic phosphonic acids are investigated. Modulation of the intrinsic n-type doping of SL-MoS₂ via charge transfer with aromatic SAMs is suggested by a shift in the Raman-active out-of plane vibrational mode A_{1g}, emphasizing the importance of interfacial interactions in MoS₂-based nanodevices.

- [1] R. Ganatra, Q. Zhang, ACS Nano 8, 4074 (2014).
[2] S. Najmaei et al., Nano Lett. 14, 1354 (2014).

O 54.9 Wed 12:30 S053

Structural analysis of one monolayer of hBN on Cu(111) via NIXSW and SPA-LEED — •TIMO HEEPENSTRICK¹, CHRISTINE BRÜLKE¹, INA KRIEGER¹, SERGEY SUBACH², SIMON WEISS², NIKLAS HUMBERG¹, and MORITZ SOKOLOWSKI¹ — ¹Institut für Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie der Universität Bonn, Wegelerstraße 12, 53115 Bonn, Germany — ²Peter Grünberg Institut, Forschungszentrum Jülich, 52452 Jülich, Germany

We present a detailed structural analysis of hBN on Cu(111) with normal incidence x-ray standing waves (NIXSW) supported by spot profile analysis low energy electron diffraction (SPA-LEED). hBN forms an incommensurate structure on Cu(111) with a lattice mismatch of 2.3% corresponding to the unstrained hBN layer. The NIXSW experiments show that the hBN layer is weakly bonded with a distance of 3.23 Å (for the nitrogen) and 3.26 Å (for the boron) and shows little buckling. We also present an analysis for the topmost Cu(111) layer with and without a monolayer of hBN.

O 54.10 Wed 12:45 S053

Nanotents - 2 nm void-formation and self-healing in 2D monolayers on metals — •HUANYAO CUN¹, MARCELLA IANNUZZI², ADRIAN HEMMI¹, SILVAN ROTH¹, JÜRIG OSTERWALDER¹, and THOMAS GREBER¹ — ¹Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland — ²Chemistry-Institut, Universität Zürich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland

At room temperature, it is quite challenging to immobilize single atoms. However, with the single layers of hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) or graphene, site-selective immobilization of atoms at surfaces becomes feasible. The h-BN nanomesh is a corrugated structure that consists of two regions, the 'pores' with 2 nm diameter and the surrounding 'wire' regions.

In the present study, we demonstrate that the h-BN nanomesh, which acts as thin "rainfly", can trap atoms at distinct subsurface sites and form so-called "nanotents" structure. Remarkably, annealing to 900 K induces the "can-opener" effect: h-BN flakes at pore sites are cut out from the h-BN monolayer and 2 nm voids form on the h-BN surface. We assign the "can-opener" effect to the vacancy defects generated during the Ar⁺ penetration. Higher temperature annealing leads to the "self-healing" of the h-BN monolayer. Systematic measurements reveal that the entire process, including nanotent formation, "can-opener" effect and nanomesh "self-healing", is well controlled and repeatable. The reported effects are robust and quite general: they are also observed in graphene on ruthenium, for neon and rubidium atoms.