

Two-dimensional materials and applications

4. Properties of 2D Semiconductors

Part 2

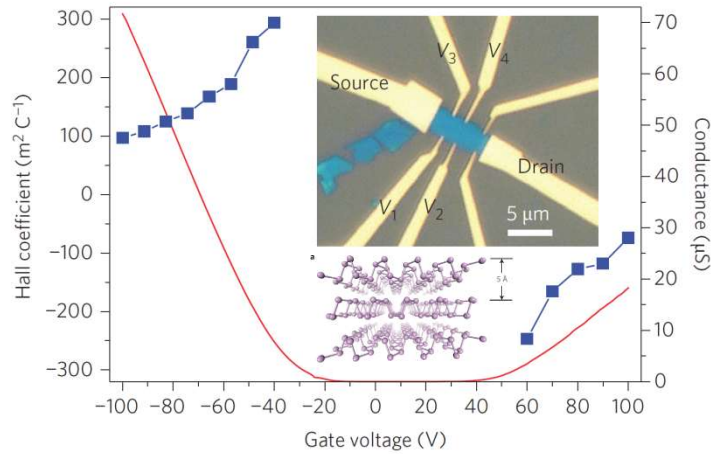


서울대학교
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

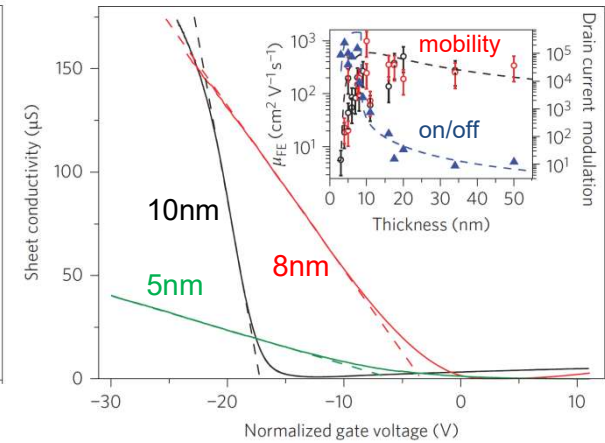
Properties of Black Phosphorous

1st paper by Fudan

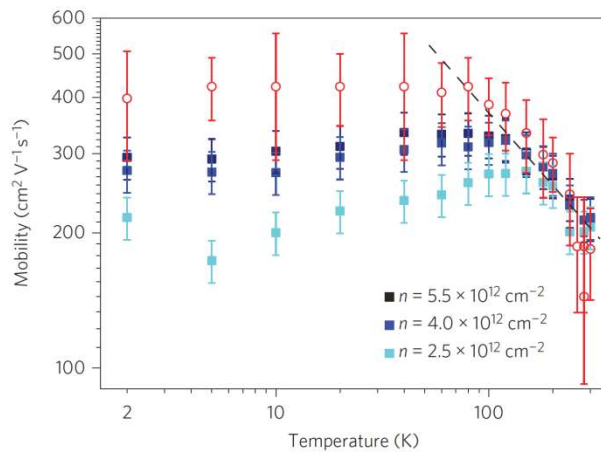
Electrical Transport



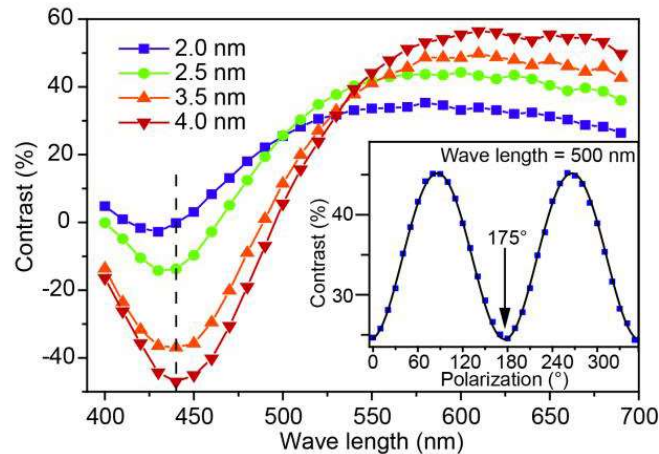
Thickness-dependence of mobility



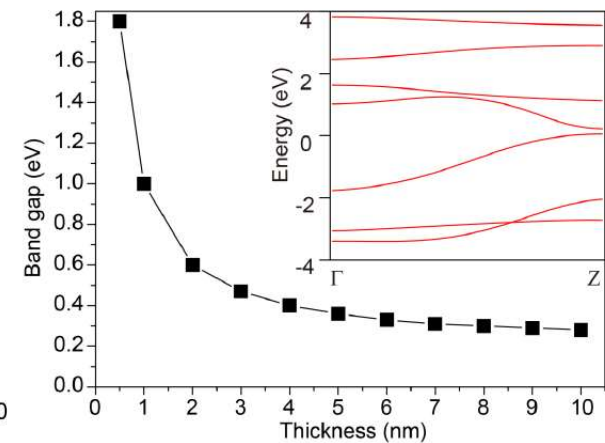
Temperature-dependence of mobility



Anisotropy in optical contrast



Thickness-dependent bandgap



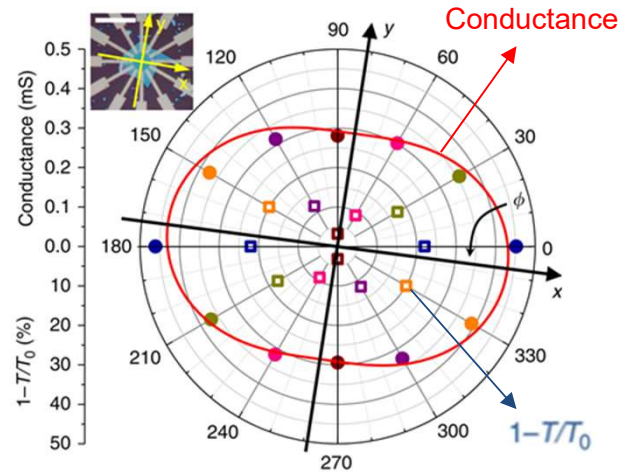
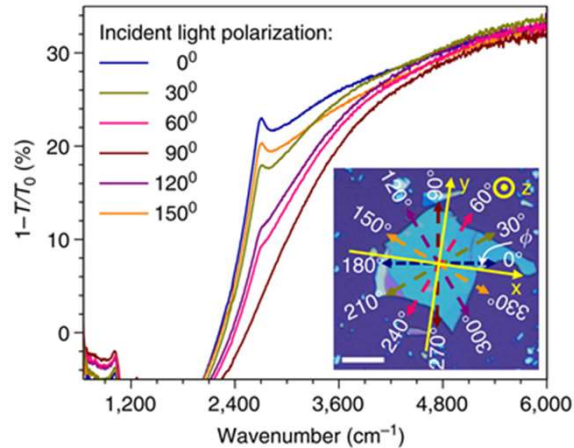
L. Li et al. Nature Nanotechnol. (2014)

Received 9/12/2013 and published 3/2/2014

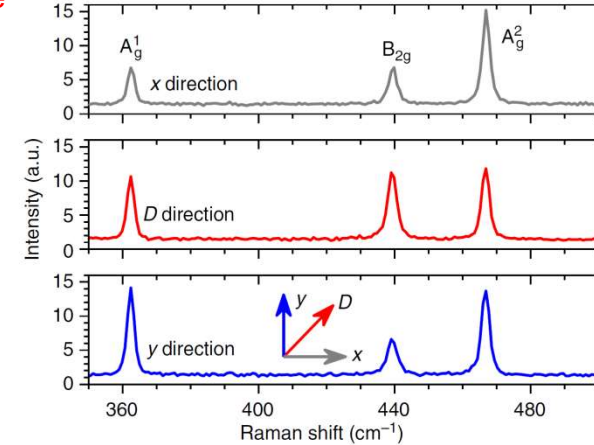
Properties of Black Phosphorous

2nd paper by Yale

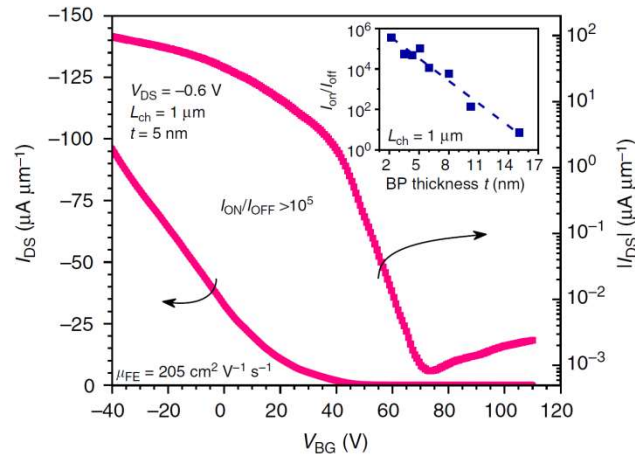
Polarization-resolved extinction spectra



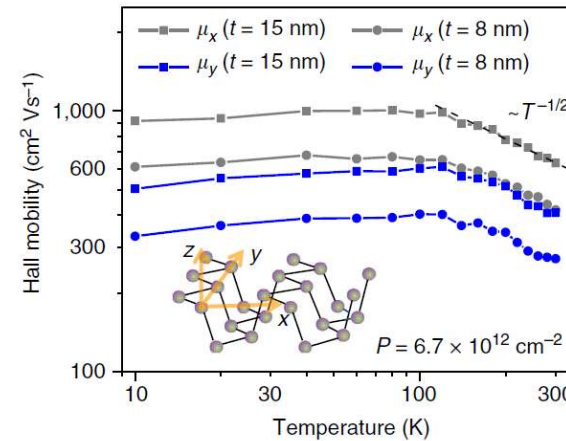
Polarized laser Raman spectroscopy



Electrical Transport



Temperature- and direction-dependence of mobility

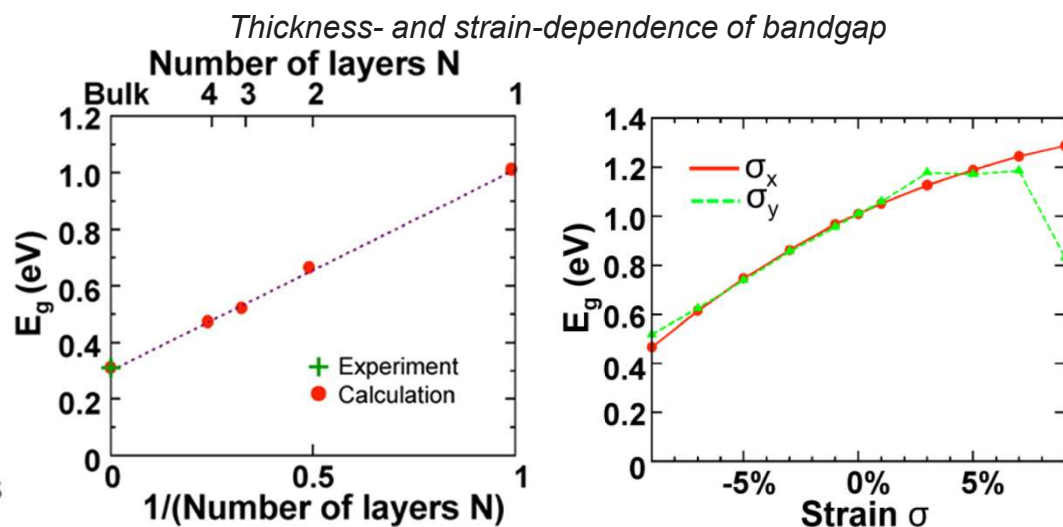
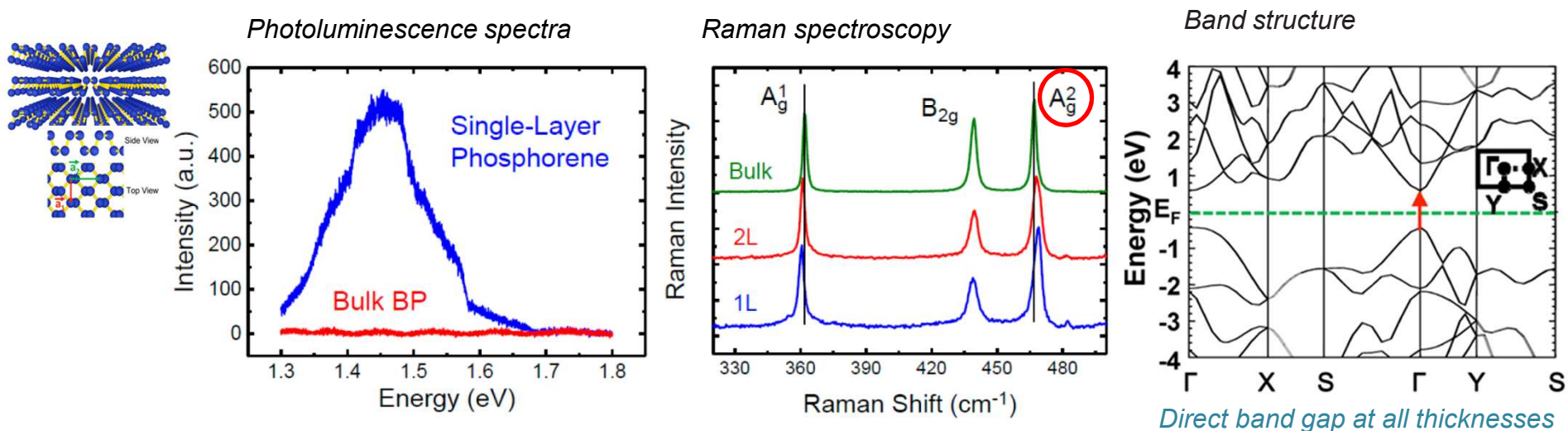


F. Xia et al. Nature Commun. (2014)

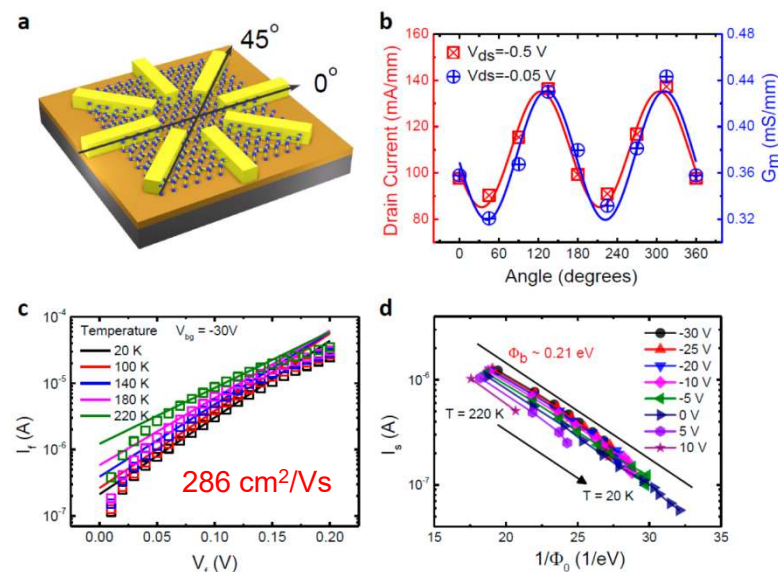
Received 2/21/2014 and published 7/21/2014

Properties of Black Phosphorous

3rd paper by Perdue

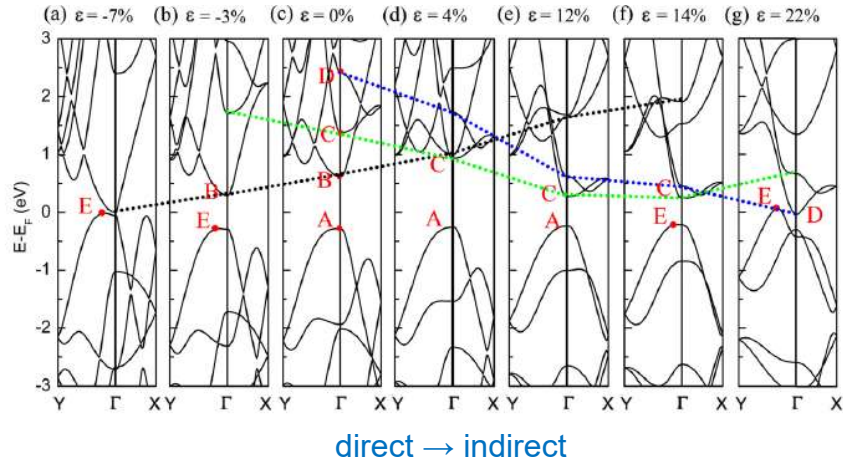


From 0.3 eV for bulk to 1.0 eV for monolayer (Simulated)
 From 0.5 eV for zero strain to 1.2 eV for over 5% strain (Simulated)

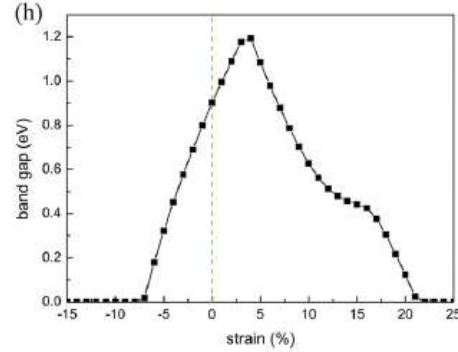


Strain-Induced Bandgap Change in Black Phosphorous

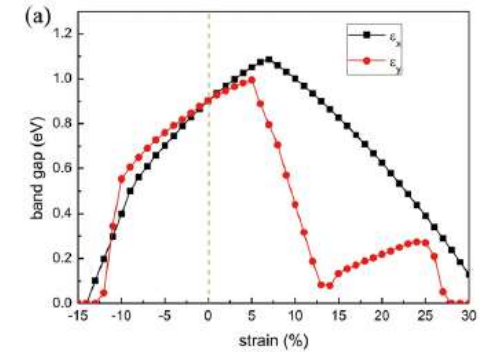
Isotropic strain



Isotropic strain



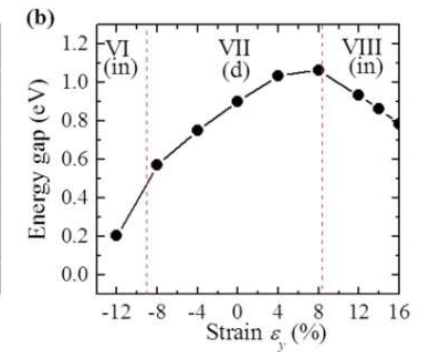
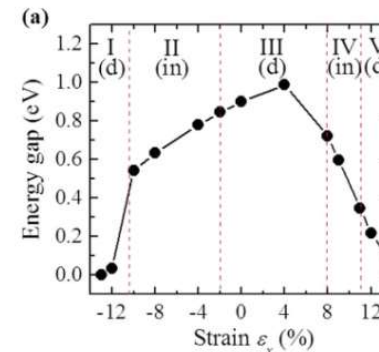
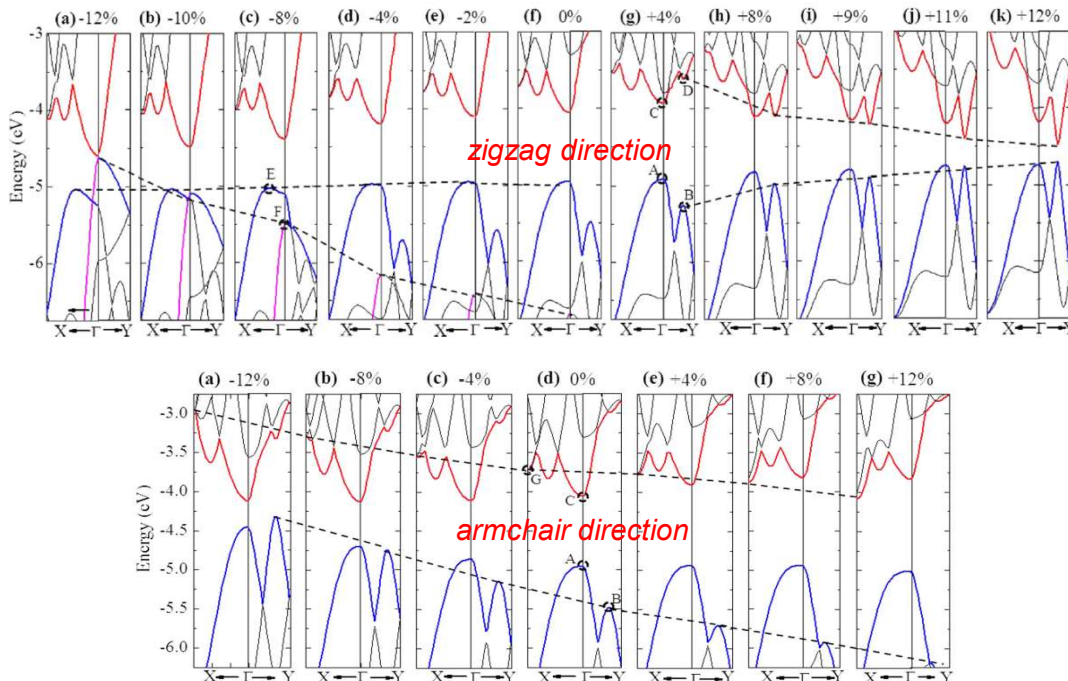
Uniaxial strain



semiconductor \rightarrow metal change

T. Hu et al. Nanotechnology (2014)

Uniaxial strain(monolayer)

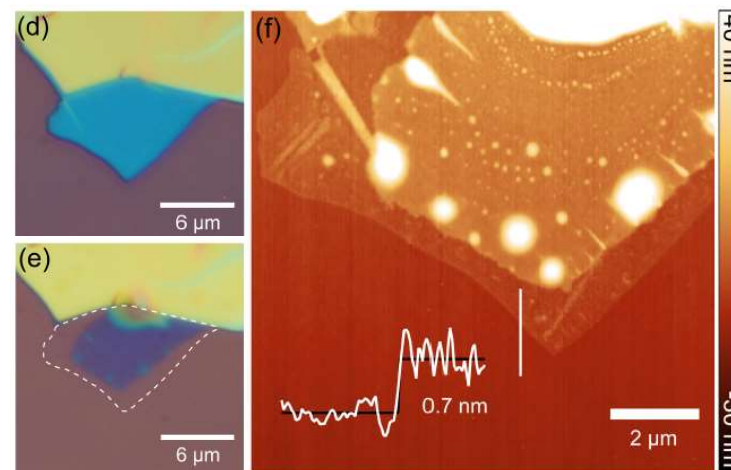


X. Peng et al. Phys. Rev. B (2014)

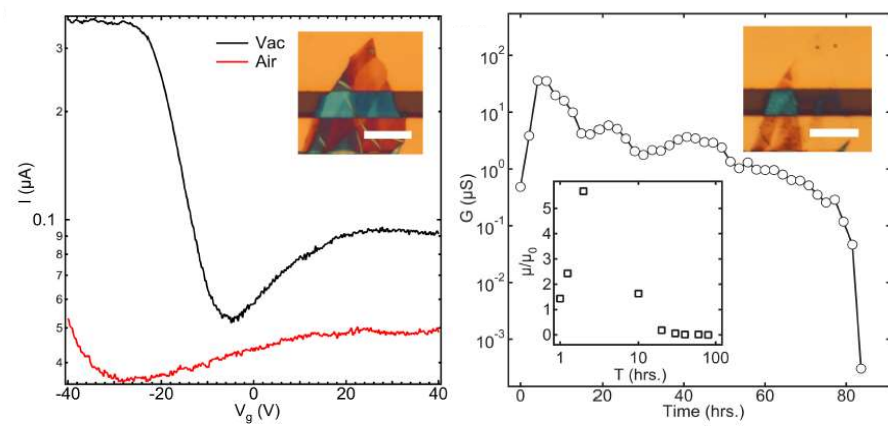
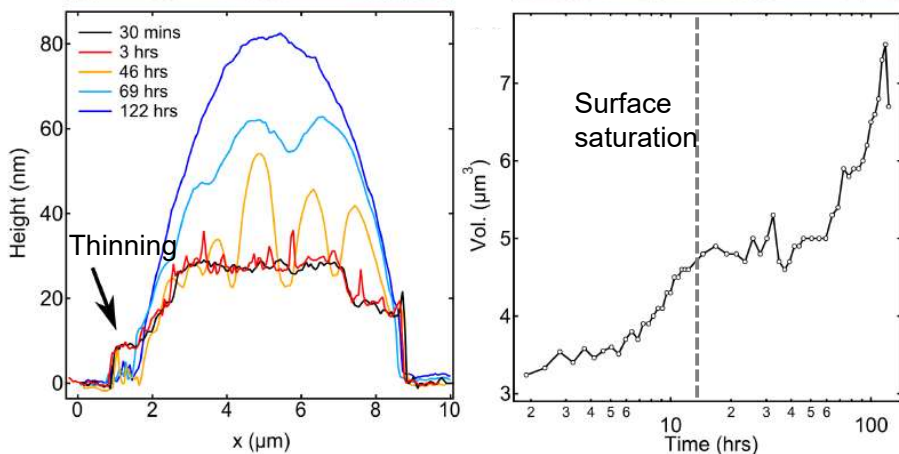
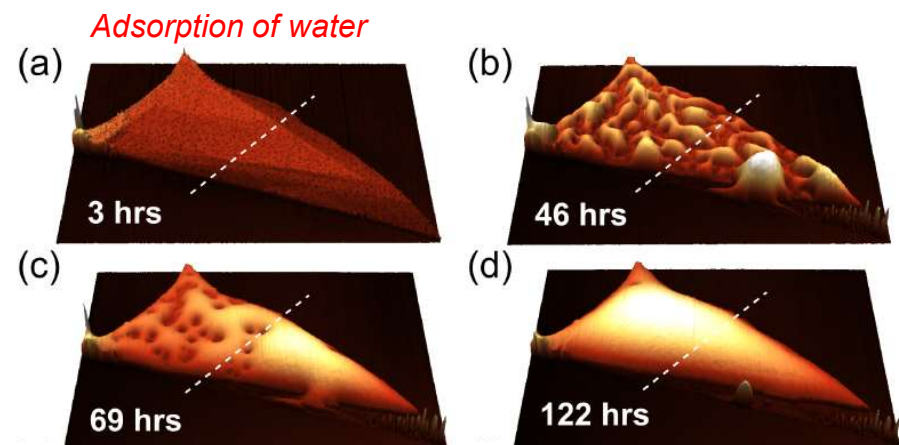
Stability of Black Phosphorous



The out-of-plane dipole moment makes black phosphorous highly hydrophilic.

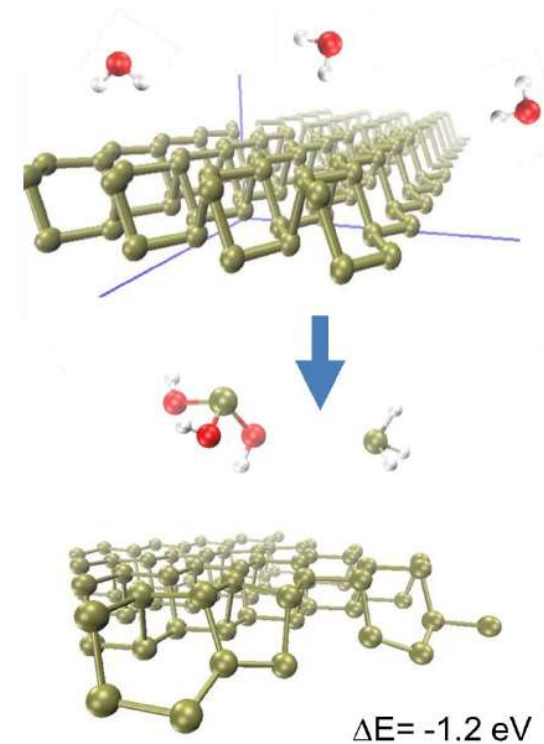
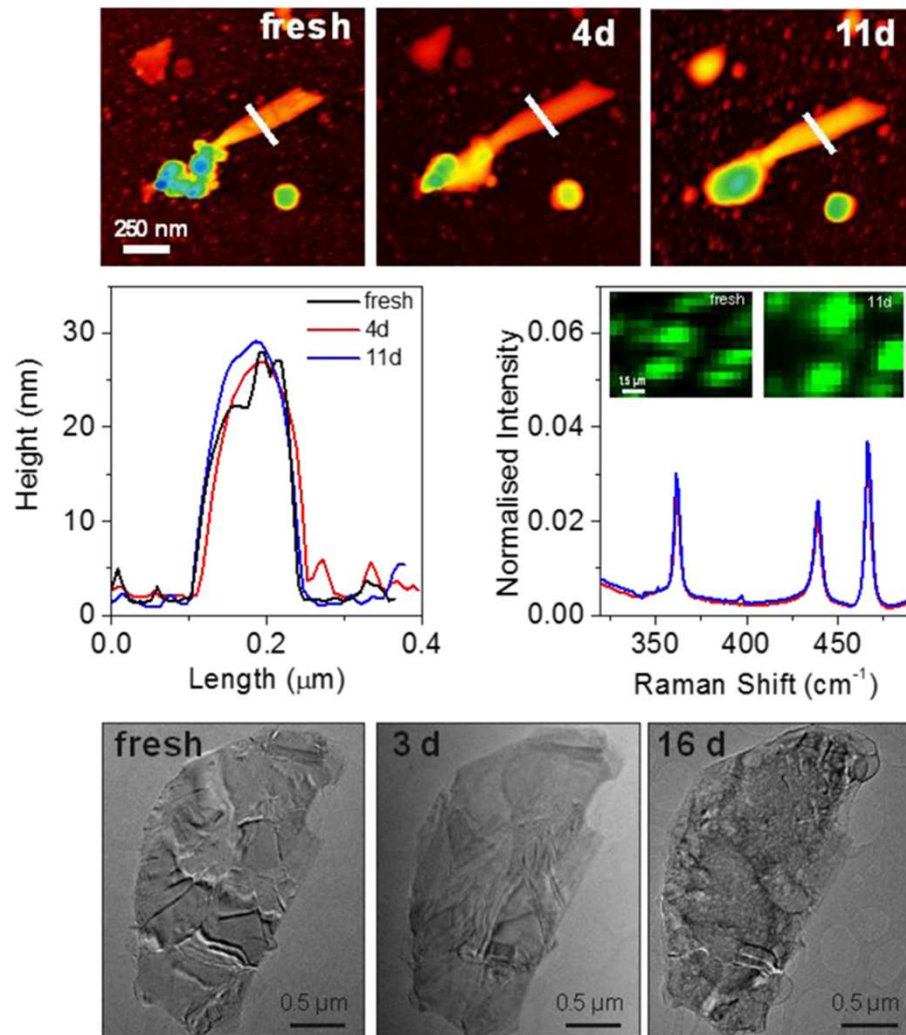


Fast adsorption of water on thinner flake
Layer-by-layer thinning
Transformation of edges to single layer
Etching by reaction with water or oxygen



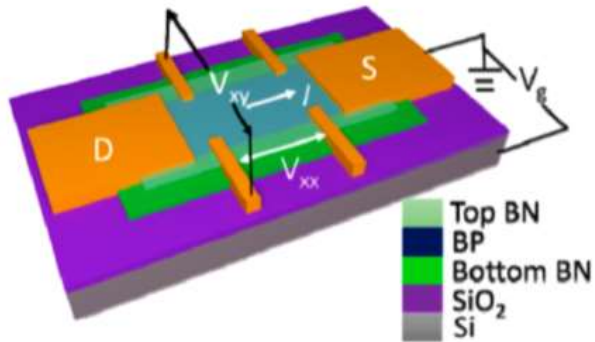
Continuous degradation and final breakdown

Stability of Black Phosphorous



Degradation by reaction with water molecules only at the nanosheet edge, leading to the removal of phosphorus atoms and the formation of phosphine and phosphorous acid.

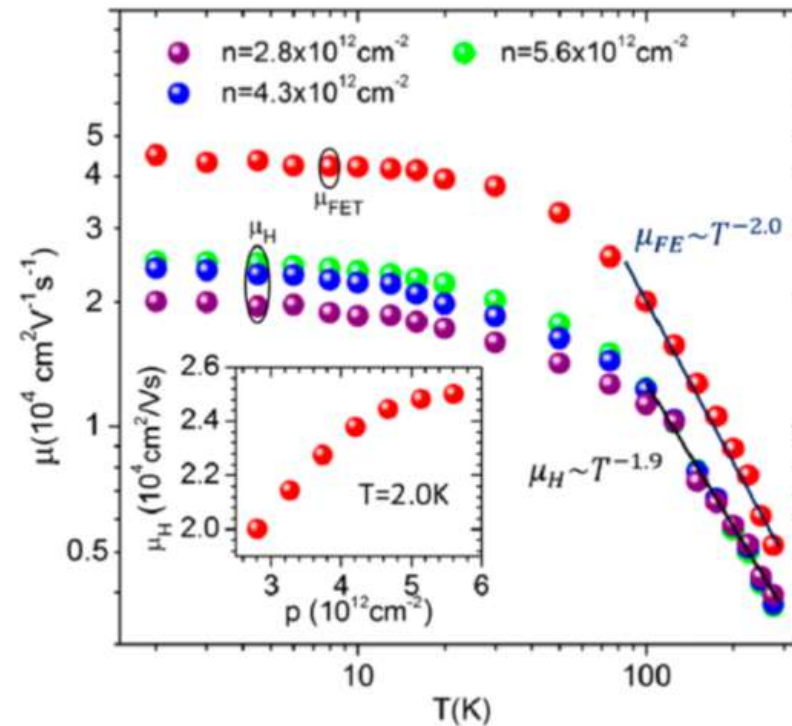
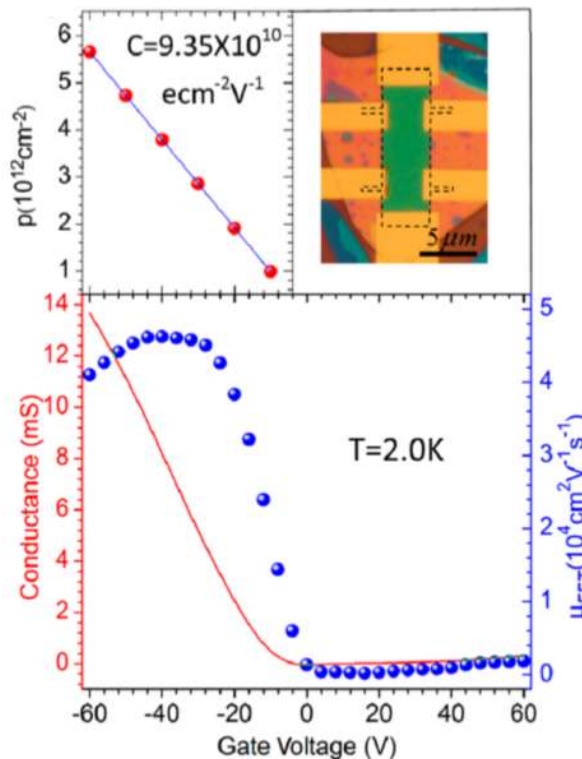
Ultrahigh carrier mobility in hBN encapsulated BP



hBN encapsulated BP FET

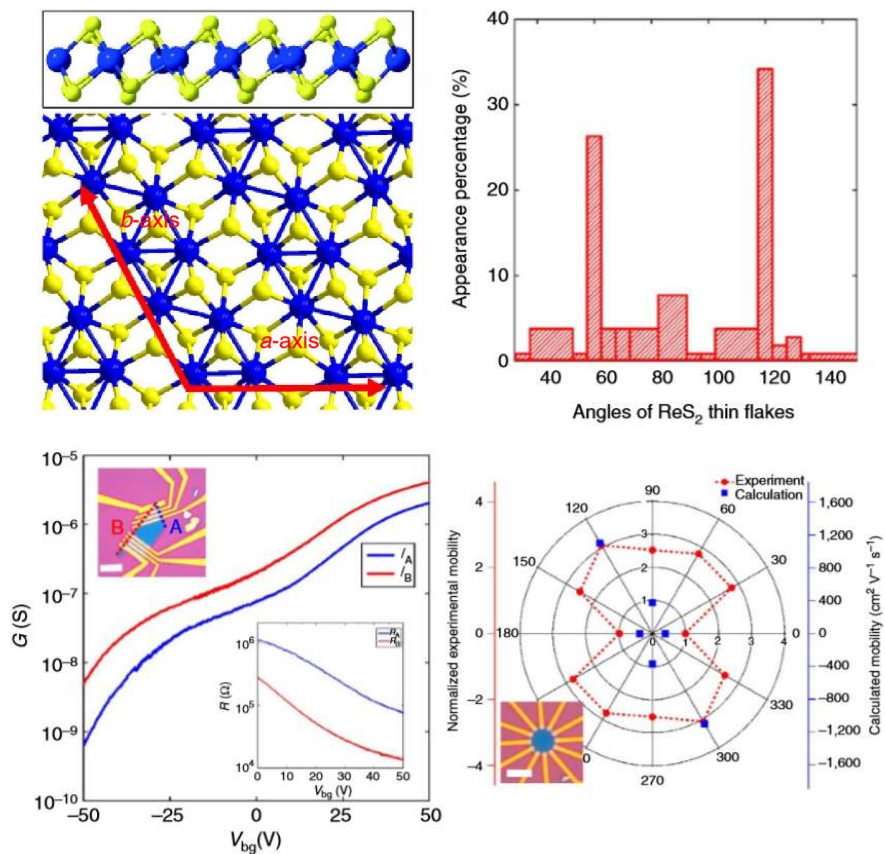
In vacuum and RT,

- Hole mobility of 5,200 cm² / Vs
- Field-effect mobility of 45,000 cm² / Vs



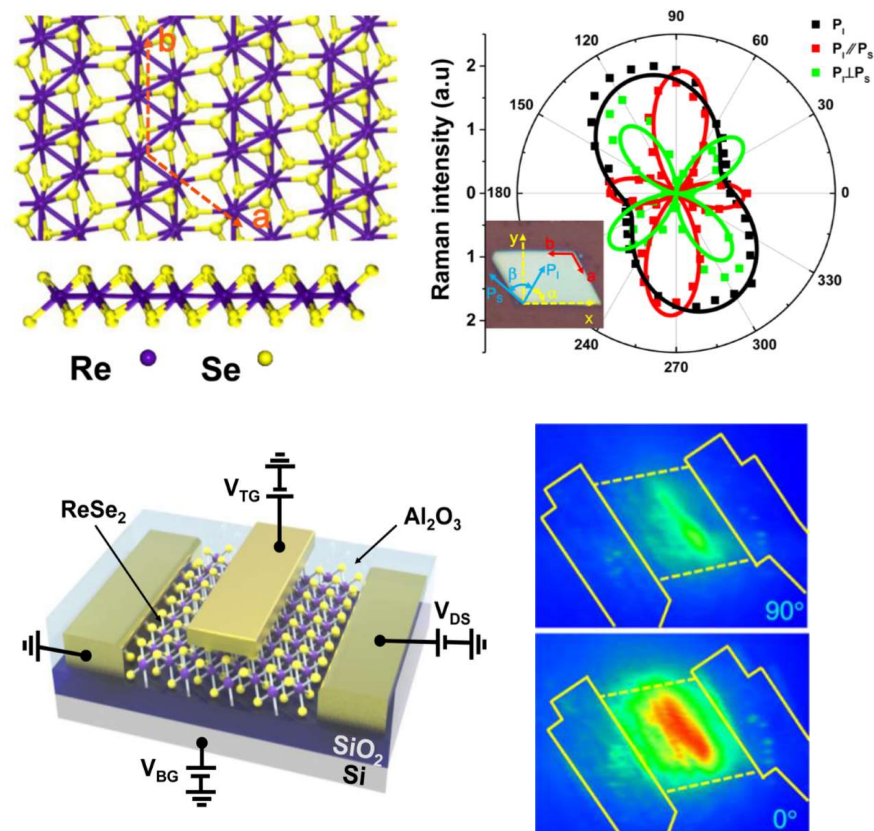
Anisotropic Two-dimensional Materials

Electrical anisotropy of ReSe_2



Liu, E. et al. Nat. Commun. (2015)

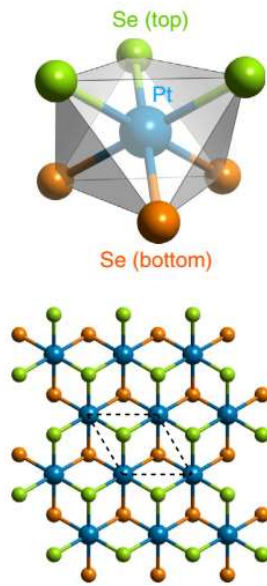
Polarization-sensitive ReSe_2 photodetectors



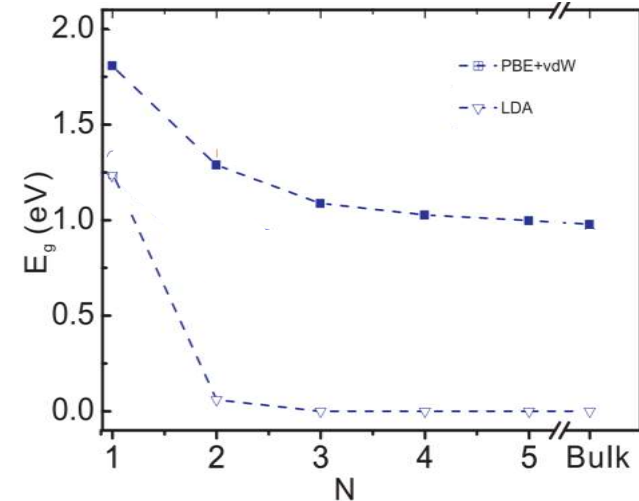
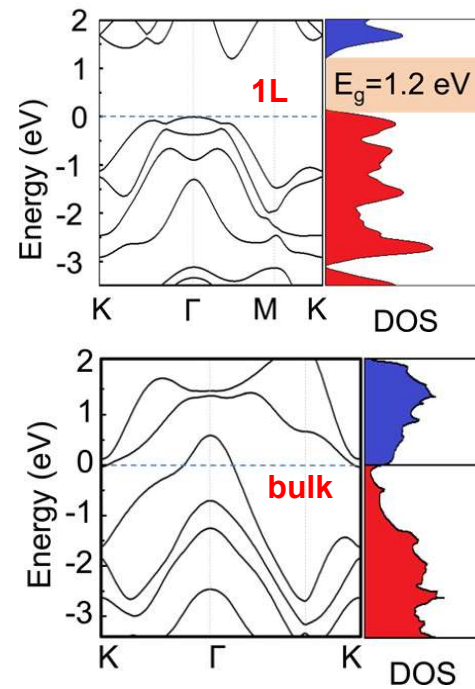
Zhang, E. et al. ACS Nano (2016)

Photocurrent is generated with 0° polarized light while there is no photocurrent with 90° polarized light

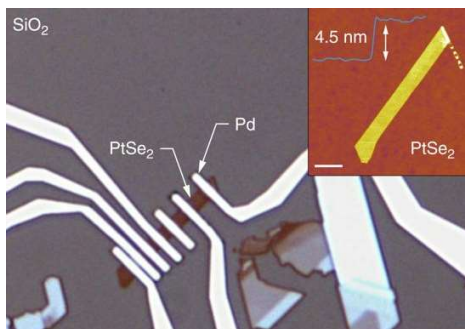
Semiconductor-to-metal Transition of PtSe₂



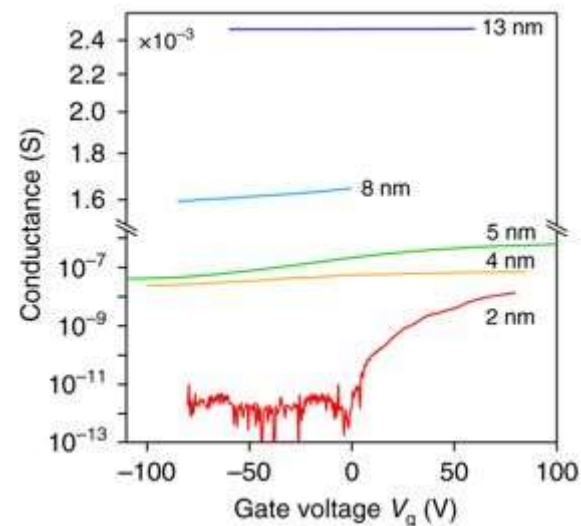
Nano Lett. (2015)



J Mater. Chem. C (2016)



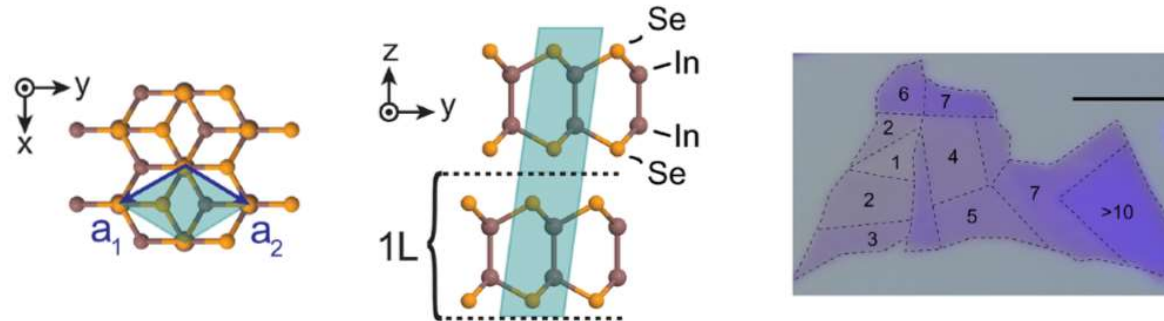
Nature Commun. (2018)



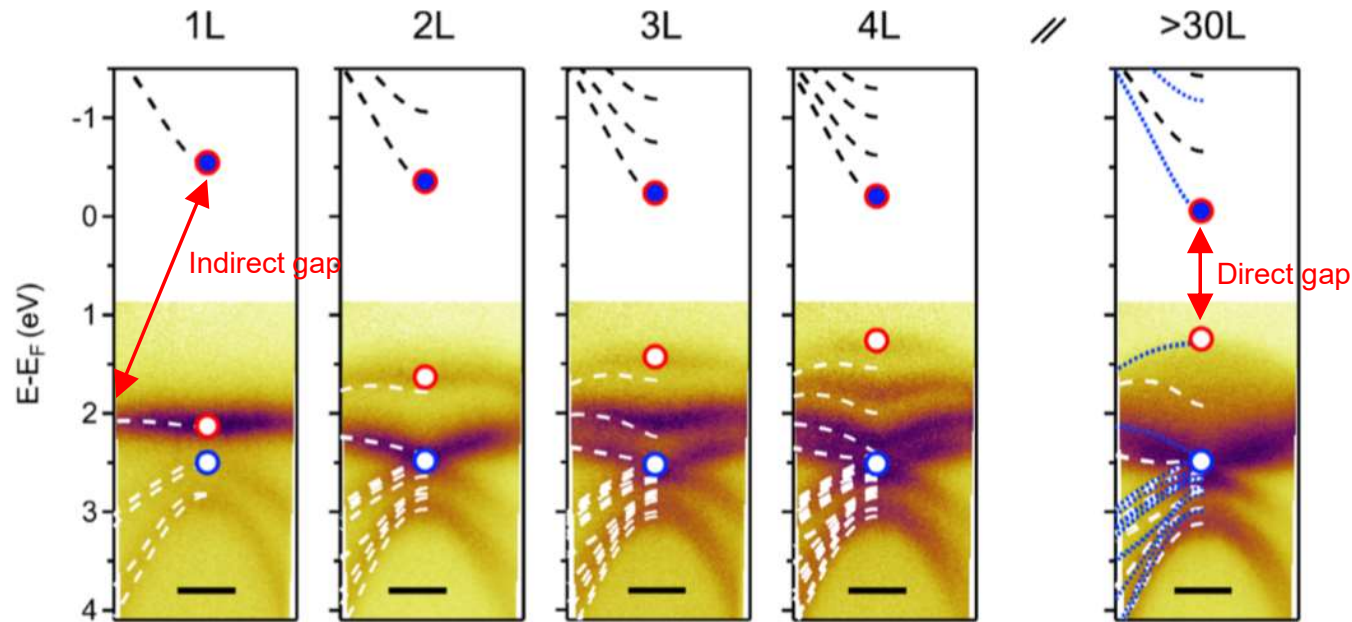
- Theoretically, semiconductor of 1.2 eV for monolayer and metallic for thicker layer
- Experimentally, 2nm-thick PtSe₂ shows n-type behavior.

Indirect to Direct Bandgap Transition in InSe

Atomic structure of InSe



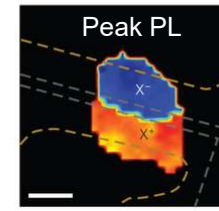
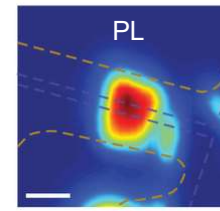
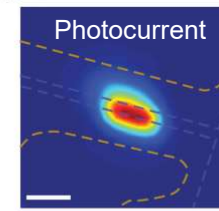
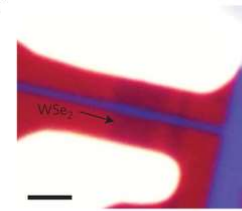
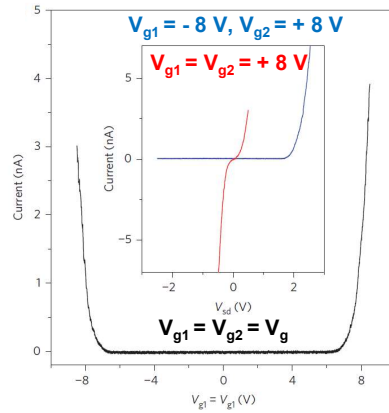
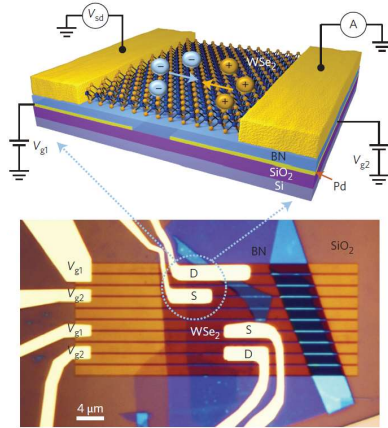
Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES)



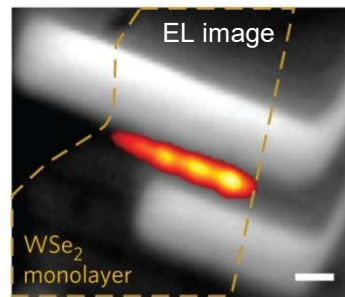
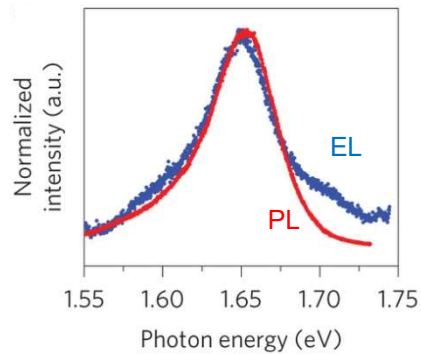
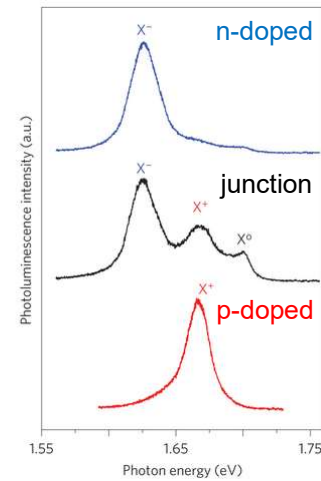
Hamer, M. J. et al. ACS Nano (2019)

Electrical Tunability of 2D Semiconductors

WSe₂ p-n junction devices with split back-gates

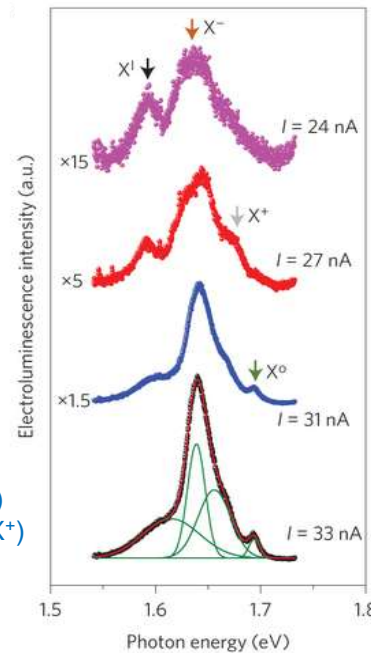


Photoluminescence

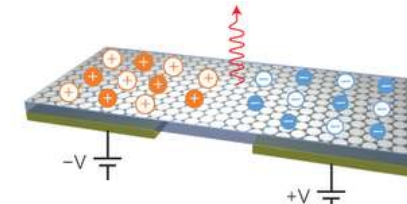
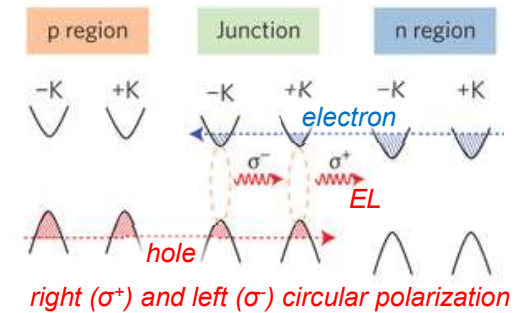


impurity-bound exciton (X^I)
charged excitons (X⁻ and X⁺)
neutral exciton (X⁰)

Electroluminescence



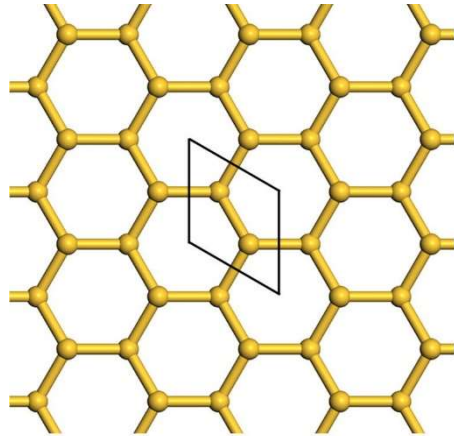
EL generation from valley excitons



Filled and empty circles indicate carriers in the +K and -K valleys

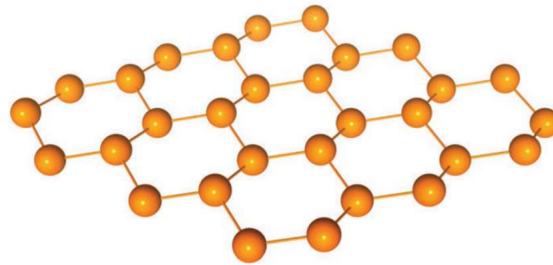
Group IV 2D Materials

Silicene (Si)



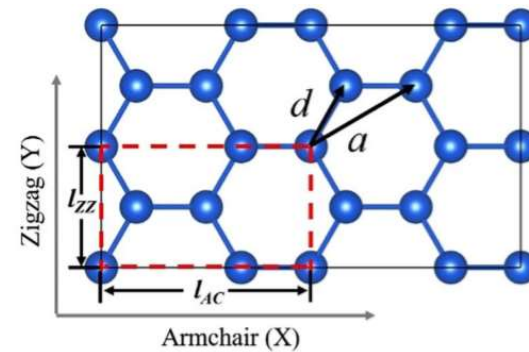
Zhao, J. et al. *Pro. in Mat. Sci.* (2016)

Germanene (Ge)



Wei, W. et al. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* (2013)

Stanene (Sn)

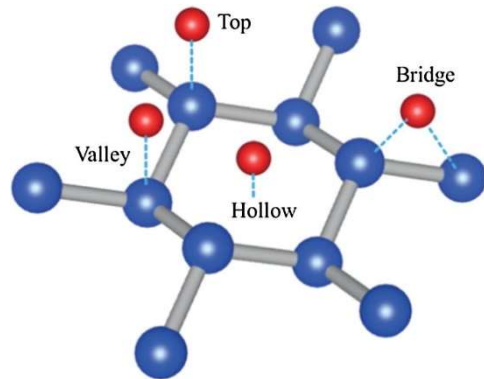


Lu, P. et al. *Sci. Rep.* (2017)

- Graphene-like honeycomb structure materials
- Linear dispersion at Dirac point
- High electron mobility
- 2-3% of light absorption
- Strong spin-orbit coupling
 - Better tunability of the band gap

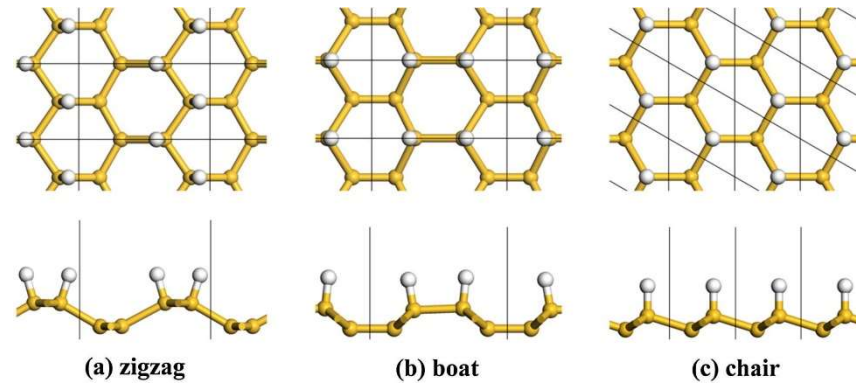
Functionalization of Silicene

Possible adsorption sites of silicene



Sahin, H. *Phys. Rev. B* (2013)

Atomic structure of functionalized silicene



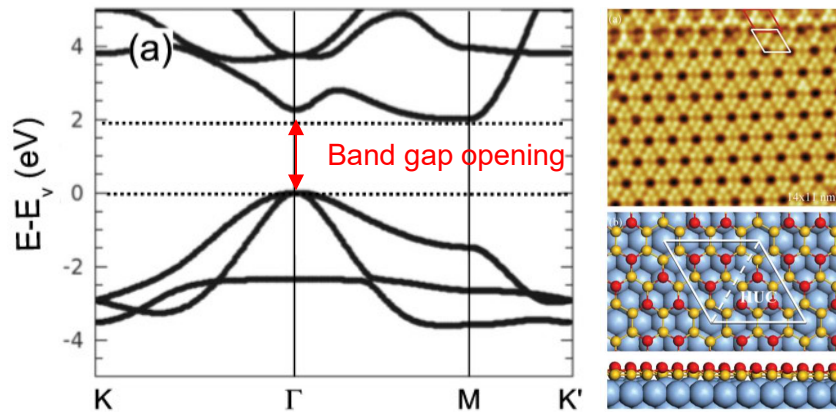
(a) zigzag

(b) boat

(c) chair

Zhao, J. et al. *Pro. in Mat. Sci.* (2016)

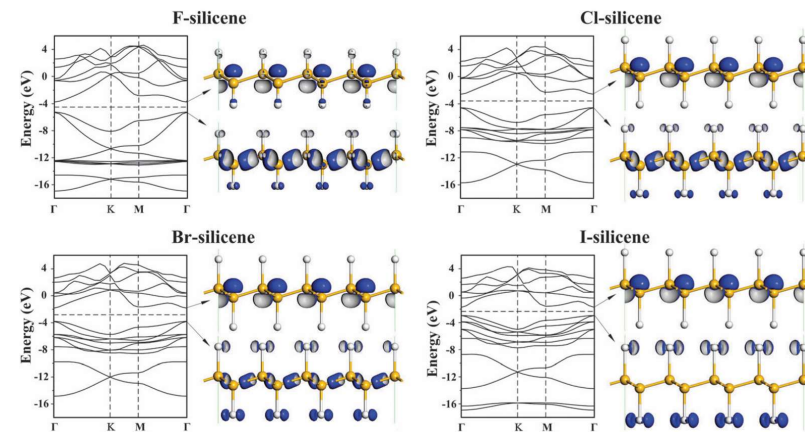
Hydrogenation



Houssa, M. et al. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* (2011)

Qiu, J. et al. *PRL* (2015)

Halogenation

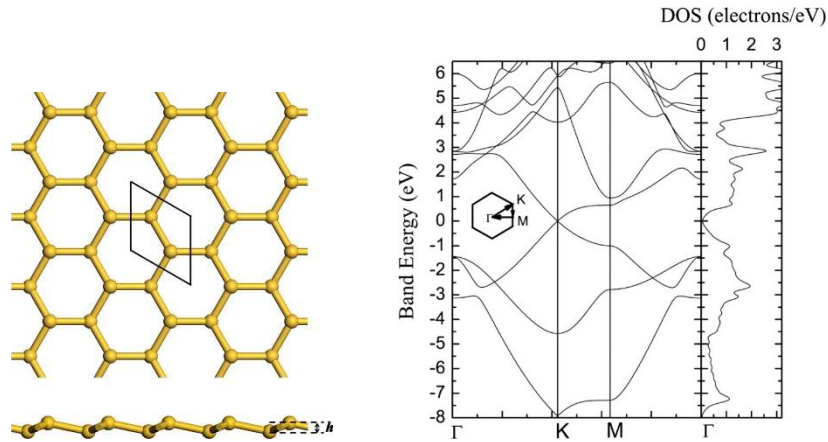


Gao, N. et al. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* (2011)

Band gap of silicene can be opened by functionalization, converted sp^2 hybridized silicon into sp^3

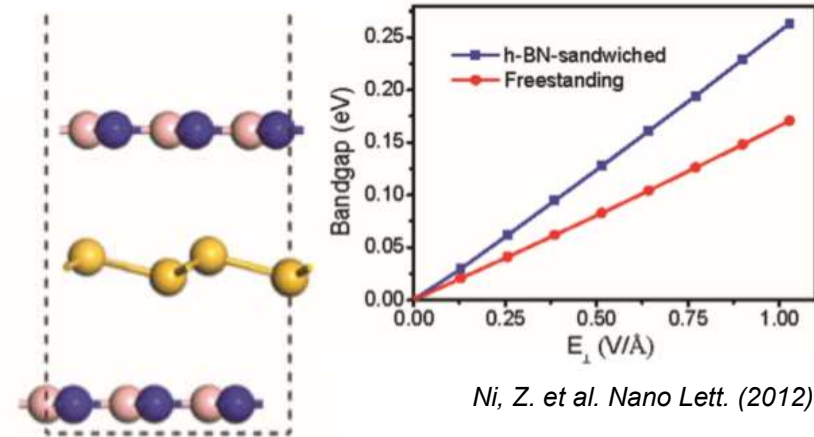
Electrical Properties of Silicene

Band structure of silicene



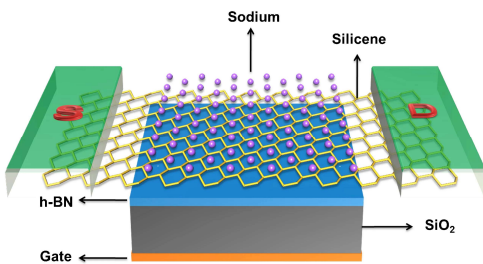
Zhao, J. et al. *Pro. in Mat. Sci.* (2016)

Band gap tuning in hBN-sandwiched silicene

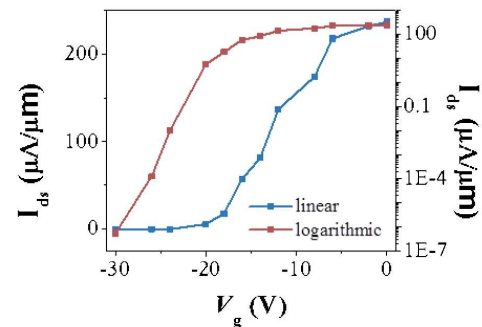


Ni, Z. et al. *Nano Lett.* (2012)

Sodium treated silicene FET

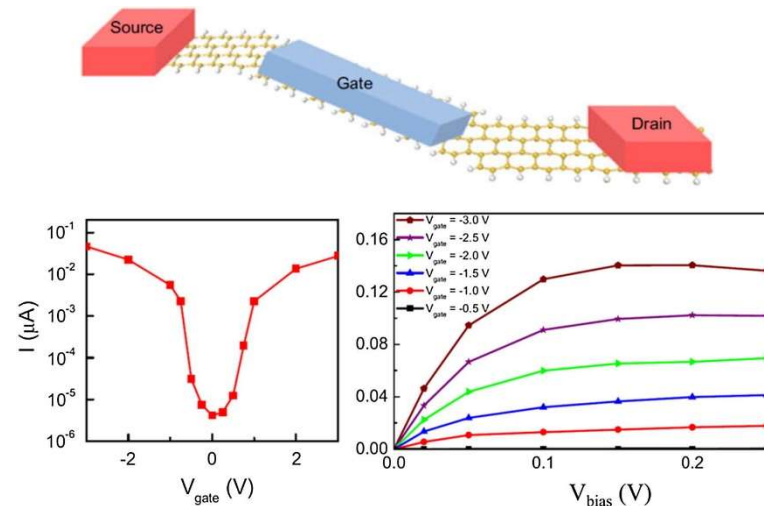


n-type semiconducting behavior



Quhe, R. et al. *Sci. Rep.* (2012)

Hydrogenated silicene nanoribbon FET



Li, H. *Eur. Phys. J. B* (2012)