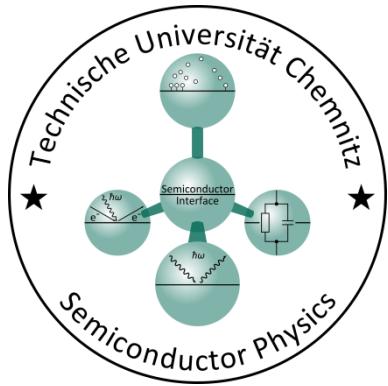


Tip-enhanced spectroscopies for studying 2-dimensional semiconductors and their interfaces

Dietrich RT Zahn



Spectroscopic Characterisation of Surfaces, Interfaces, Thin Films, and Low-dimensional Structures

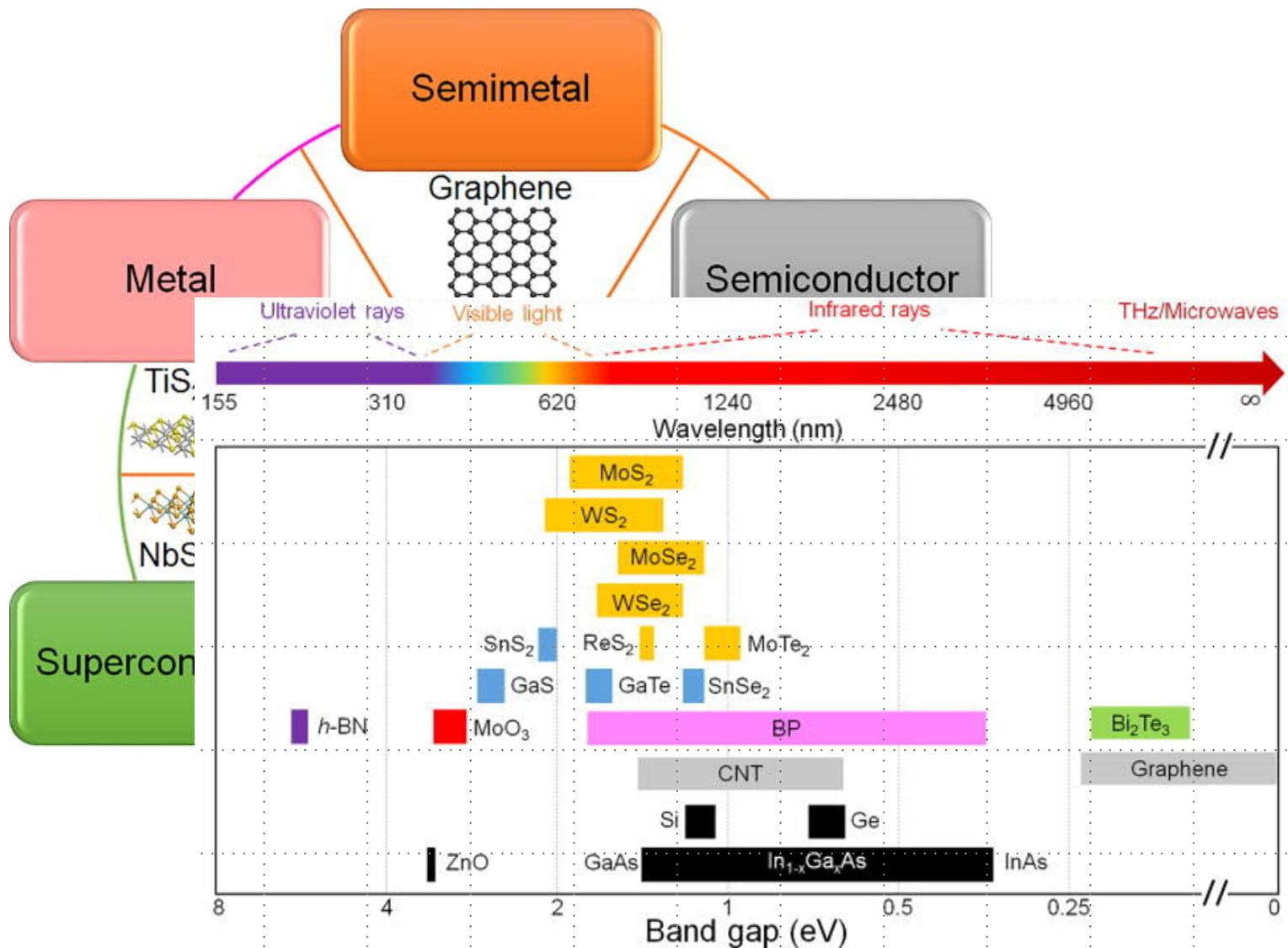
Current Research Areas:

- Ternary and quaternary quantum dots
- 2D semiconductors
- Plasmonics
- Wide bandgap oxide semiconductors

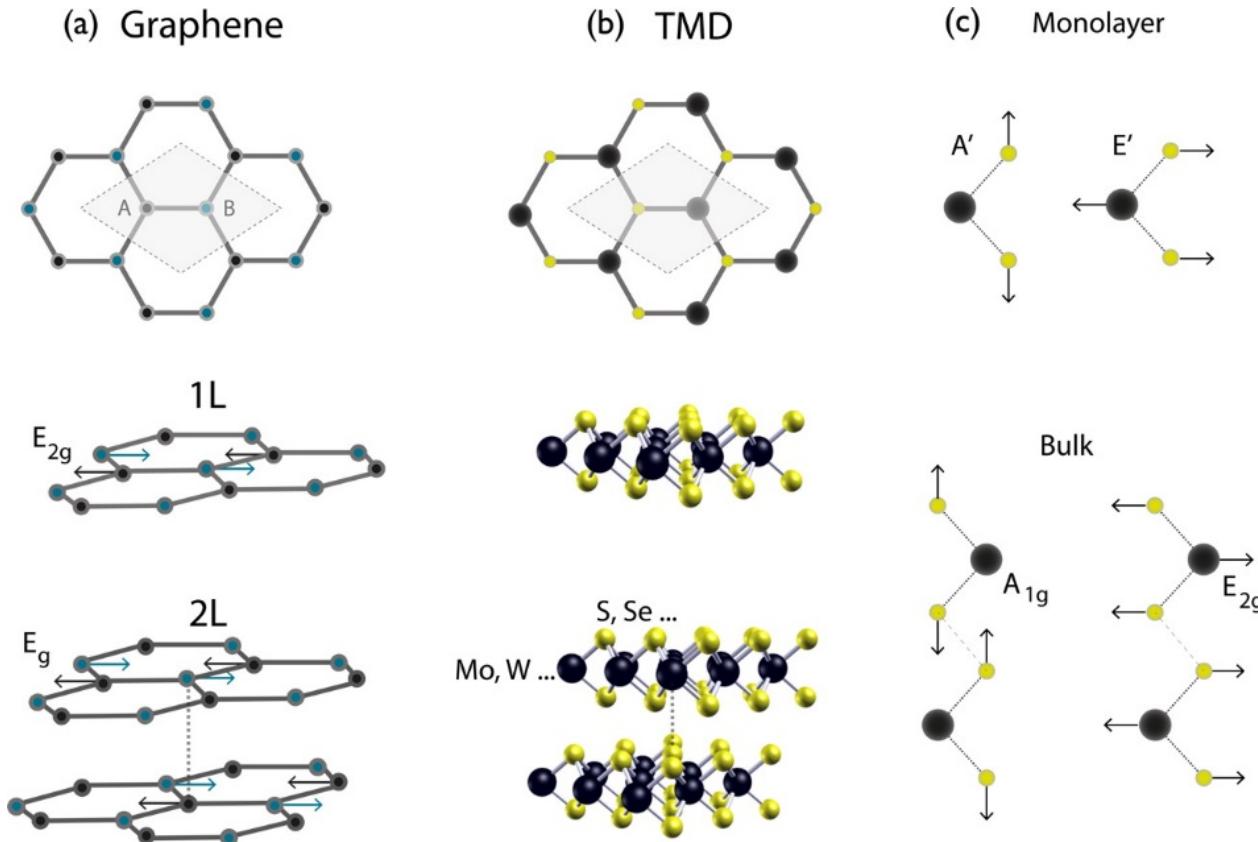
- Raman spectroscopy including surface-enhanced and **tip-enhanced Raman spectroscopy**
- Photoluminescence including **tip-enhanced photoluminescence**
- Spectroscopic ellipsometry including imaging ellipsometry
- Infrared spectroscopy including nano-IR
- Ultraviolet and X-ray photoemission spectroscopy
- Atomic force microscopy including Kelvin force microscopy and current-sensing AFM
- Electrical characterisation (IV, CV, DLTS, ...)

- 2-dimensional Semiconductors
- Tip-enhanced Optical Spectroscopies
- MoS₂ on Plasmonic Nanostructures
- Observation of Dark Excitons
at Room Temperature

2D Material Family

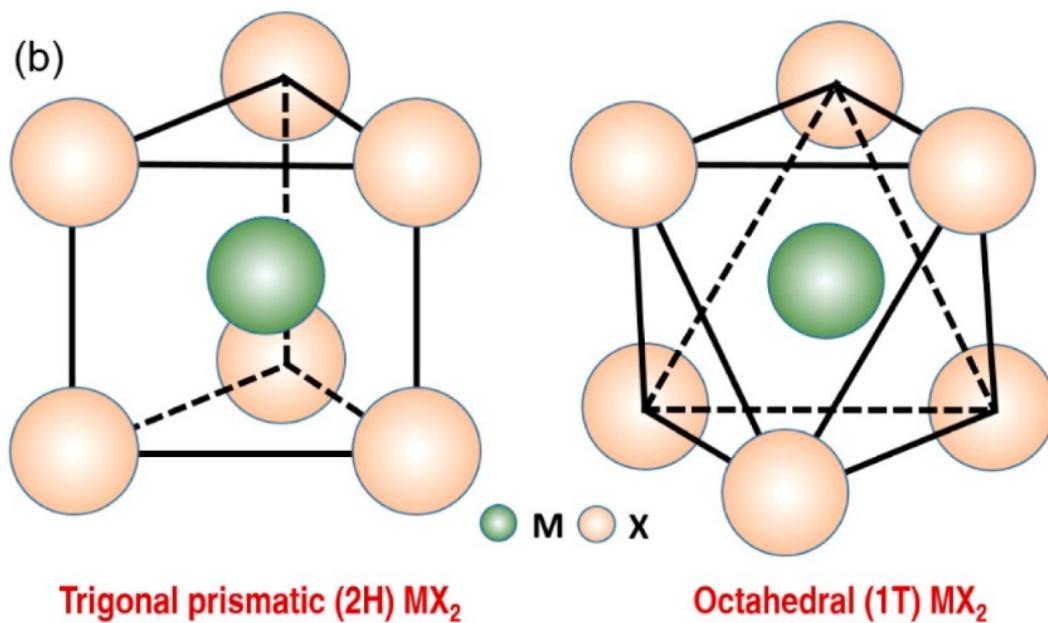
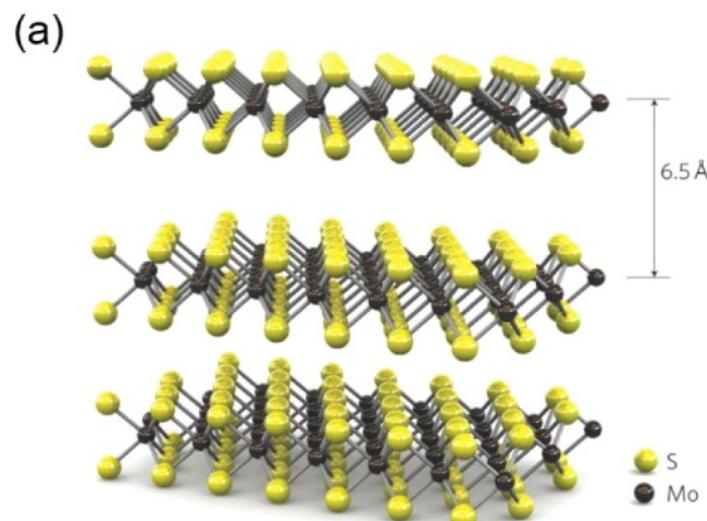


Graphene vs. TMDC: Atomic Structure

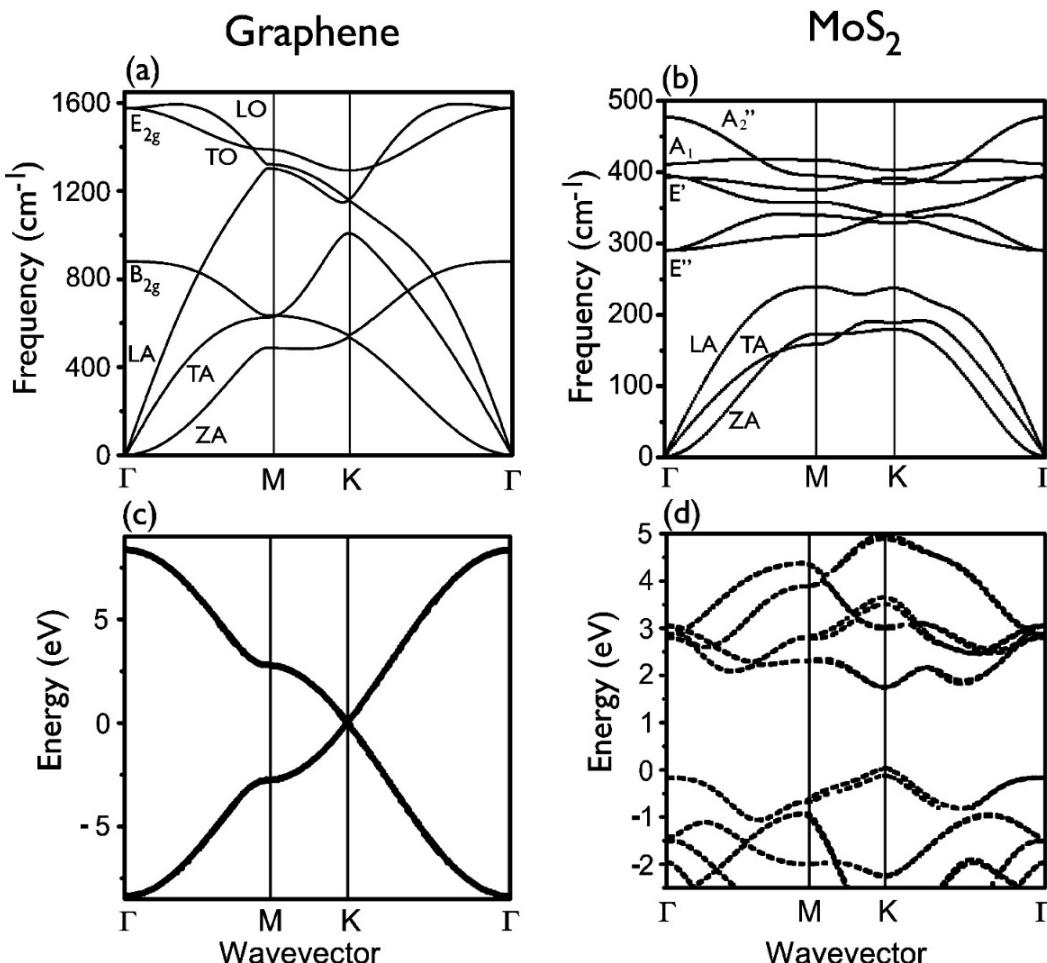


Atomic structure of (a) graphene/graphite and (b) monolayer TMDC and bulk 2H-TMDC. (c) Atomic displacements in two Raman active modes of monolayer TMDC and bulk 2H-TMDC.

Structure of the TMDC MoS₂



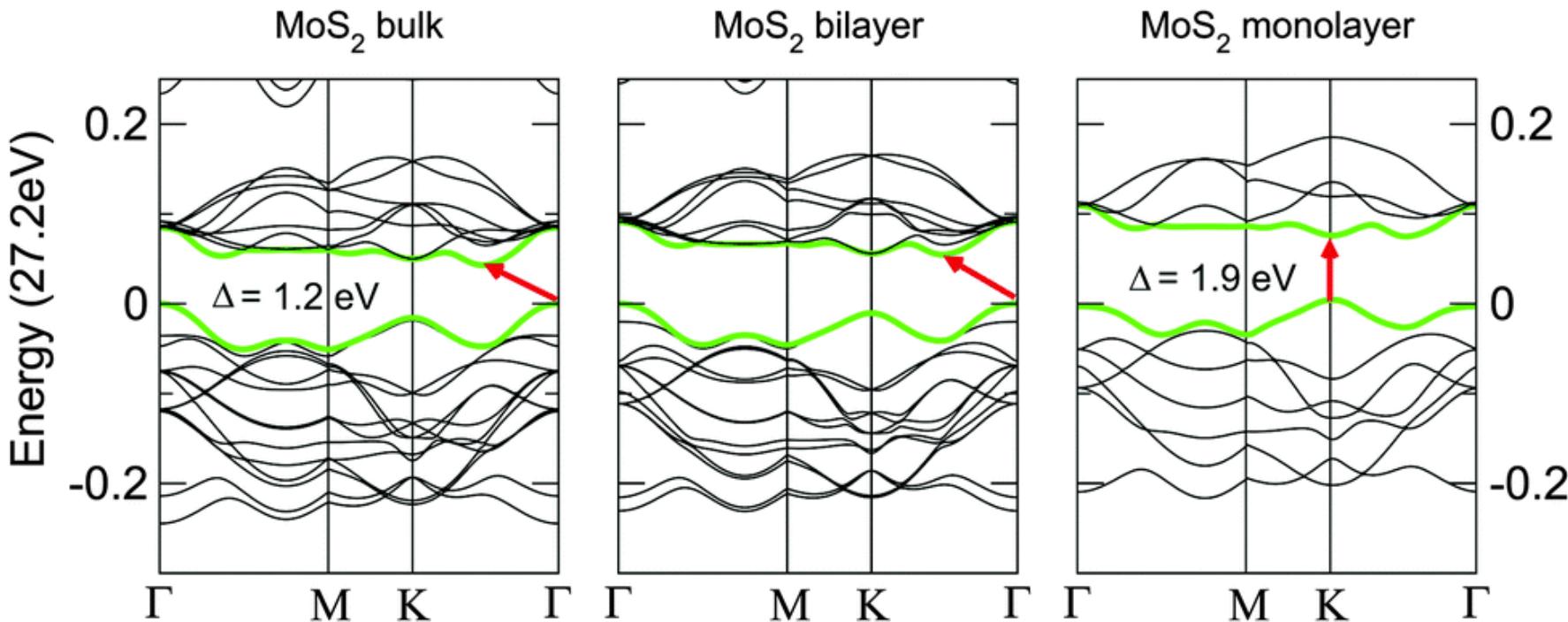
Graphene vs. TMDC: Phonon Dispersion and Electronic Structure



Phonon dispersion relations of (a) graphene and (b) MoS₂.
Electronic structure of (c) graphene and (d) MoS₂.

Acc. Chem. Res. 2015, 48, 41-47. DOI: 10.1021/ar500280m

Band Structures of Bulk, Bilayer, and Monolayer MoS₂

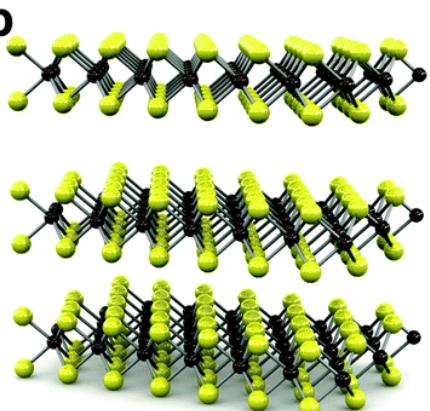
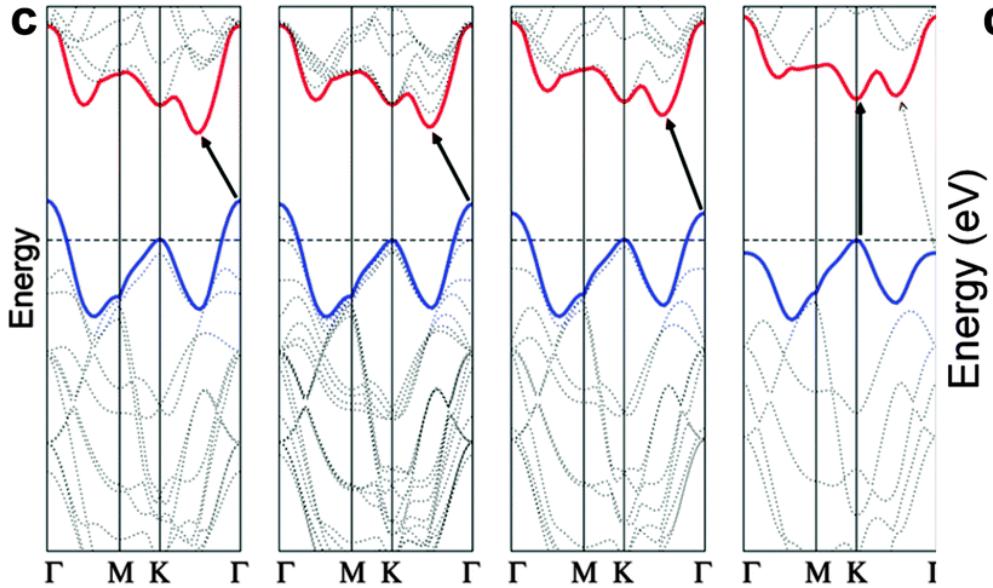
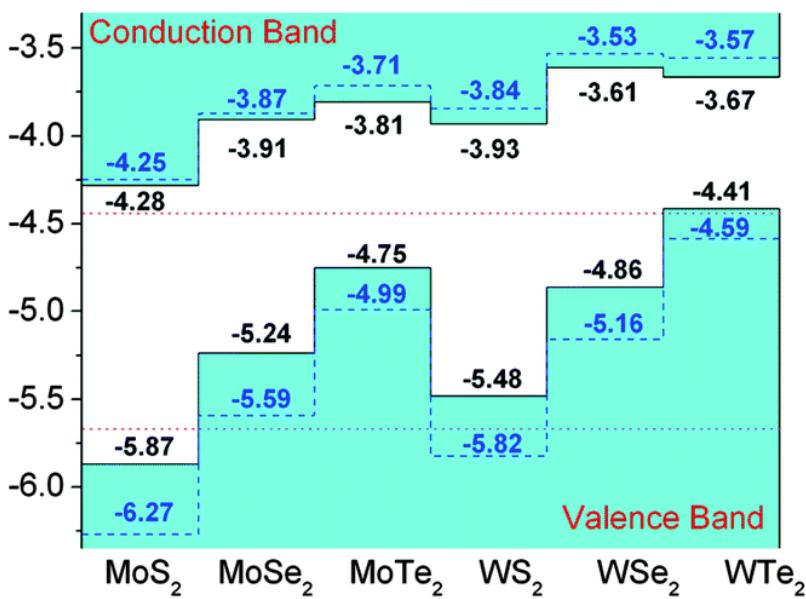


The top of the valence band and the bottom of the conduction band are highlighted in green. The red arrows indicate the smallest value of the bandgap (direct or indirect) for a given thickness.

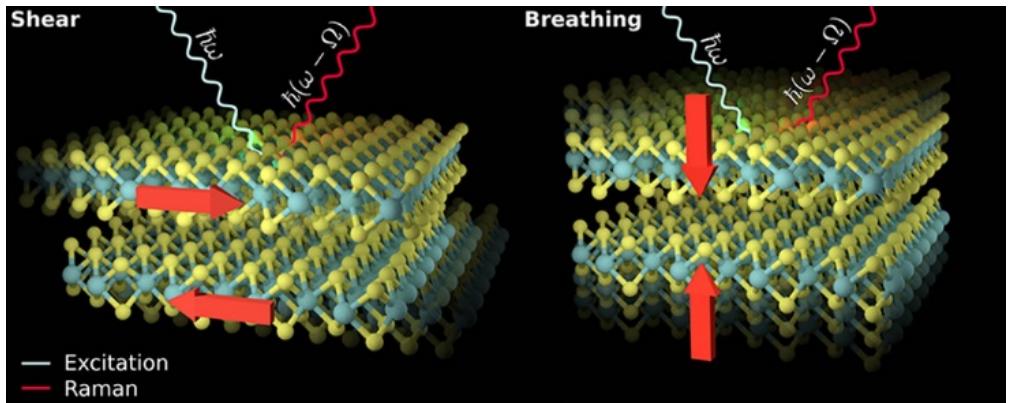
TMDC Properties

a

	Bandgap (eV)	Mo	W	Ti	Zr	Hf	V	Nb	Ta	Ni	Pd	Pt
S	monolayer	1.8-2.1	1.8-2.1	~0.65	~1.2	~1.3	~1.1	metal	metal	~0.6	~1.2	~1.9
	Bulk	1.0-1.3	1.3-1.4	~0.3	~1.6	~1.6	metal	metal	metal	~0.3	~1.1	~1.8
Se	monolayer	1.4-1.7	1.5-1.7	~0.51	~0.7	~0.7	metal	metal	metal	~0.12	~1.1	~1.5
	Bulk	1.1-1.4	1.2-1.5	metal	~0.8	~0.6	metal	metal	metal	metal	~1.3	~1.4
Te	monolayer	1.1-1.3	~1.03	~0.1	~0.4	~0.3	metal	metal	metal	~0.3	~0.8	
	Bulk	1.0-1.2	metal	metal	metal	metal	metal	metal	metal	~0.2	~0.8	

b

c

d


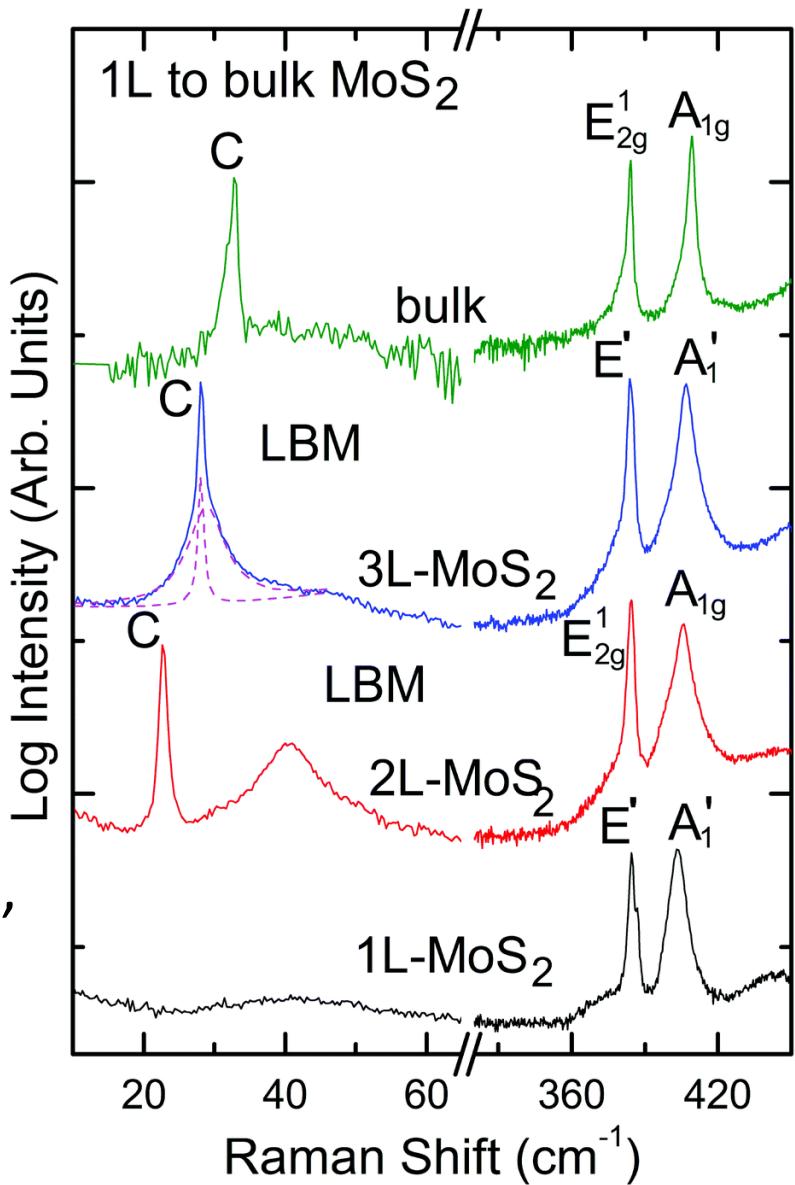
MoS₂: Raman Spectra as a Function of Layer Thickness



ACS Nano 2017, 11, 12, 11777-11802

Raman spectra of 1L-MoS₂, 2L-MoS₂, 3L-MoS₂, and bulk MoS₂ measured at 532 nm.

Nanoscale, 2015, 7, 4598-4810



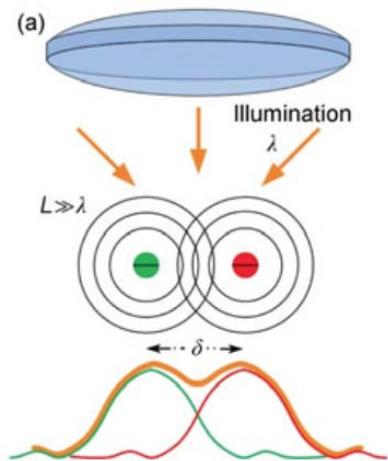
- 2-dimensional Semiconductors
- Tip-enhanced Optical Spectroscopies
- MoS₂ on Plasmonic Nanostructures
- Observation of Dark Excitons
at Room Temperature
- Interlayer Excitons
- Outlook

Abbe diffraction limit:

$$\text{Spatial resolution} = \frac{0.61\lambda}{NA}$$

λ → wavelength of the light

NA → numerical aperture of the objective



Considering the probing lasers

100x obj. and 0.9 NA

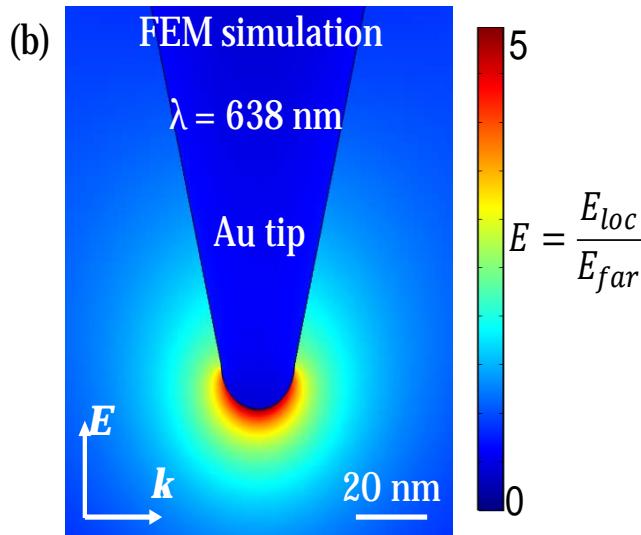
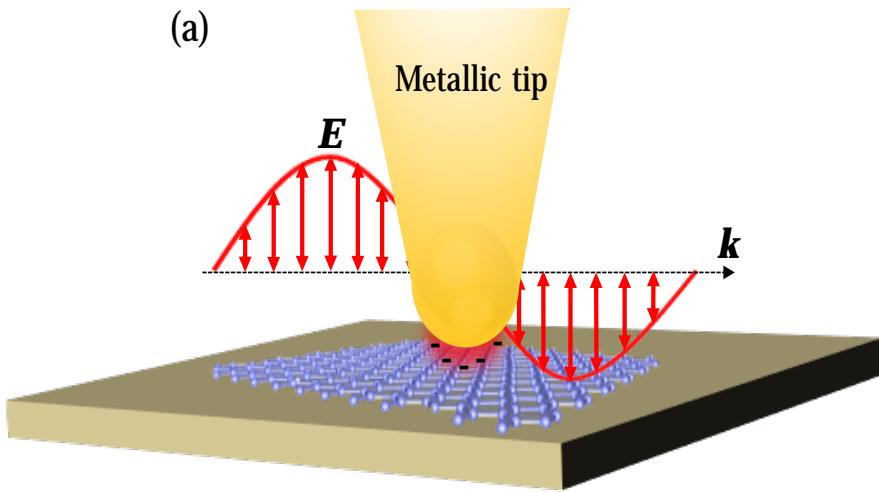
For $\lambda = 515 \text{ nm}$:

Spatial resolution = 350 nm

For $\lambda = 632 \text{ nm}$:

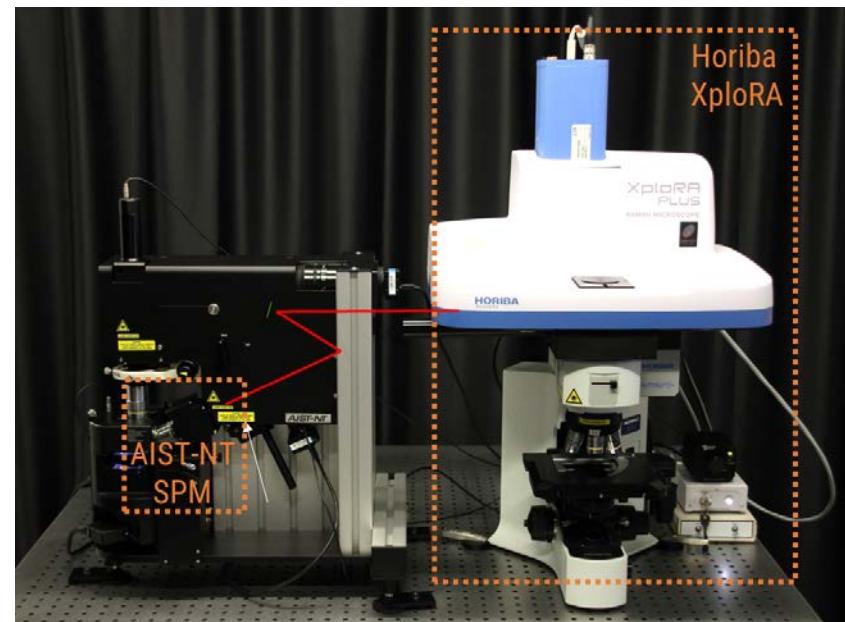
Spatial resolution = 430 nm

Solution: Tip-enhanced Raman Spectroscopy

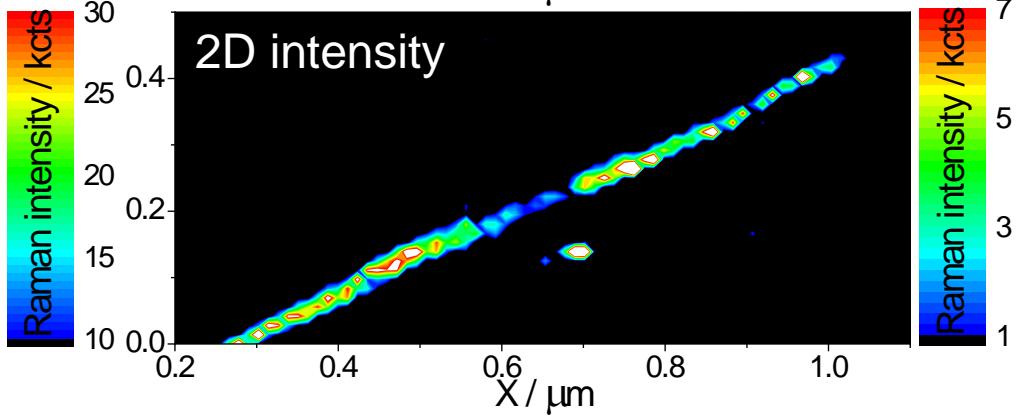
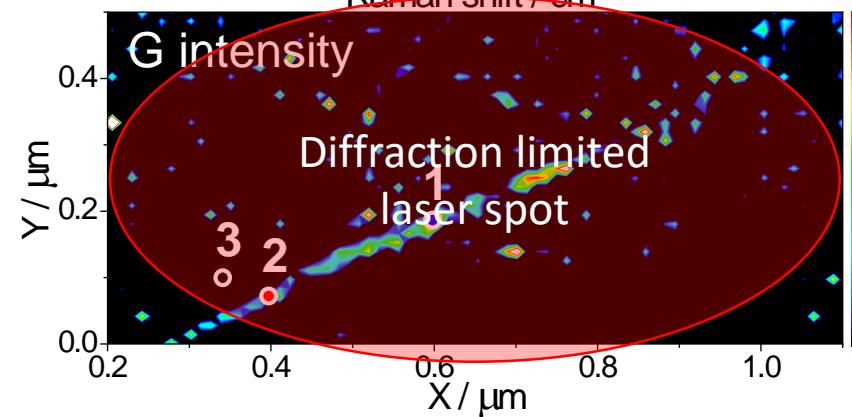
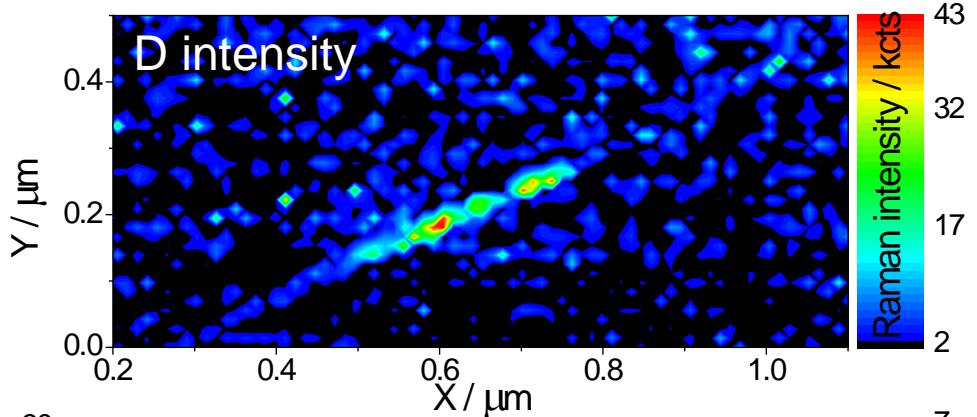
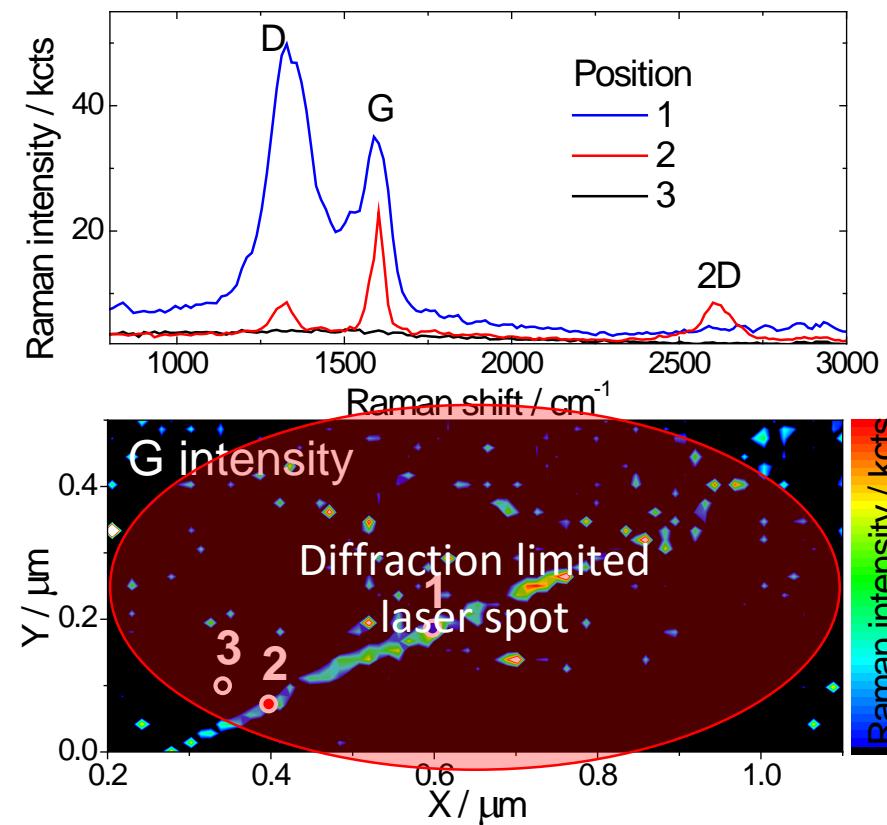


Schematic representation of TERS (a)
FEM simulation of the plasmonic field
enhancement at the tip apex for an
Au tip (b).

Also suitable for
**Tip-enhanced
Photoluminescence TEPL!**



TERS: Single CNT Bundle on Gold



Faraday Discussions

Cite this: *Faraday Discuss.*, 2019, 214, 309

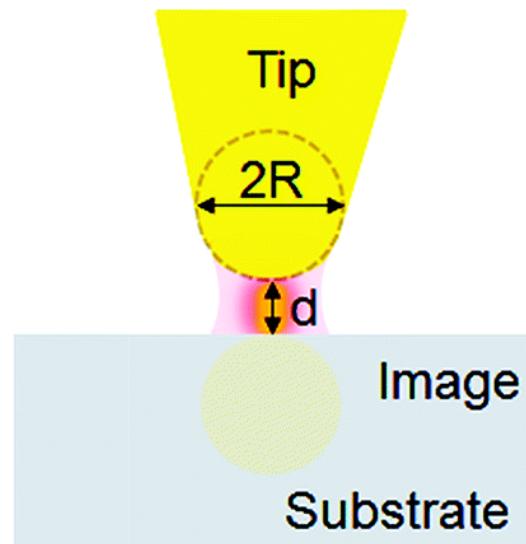


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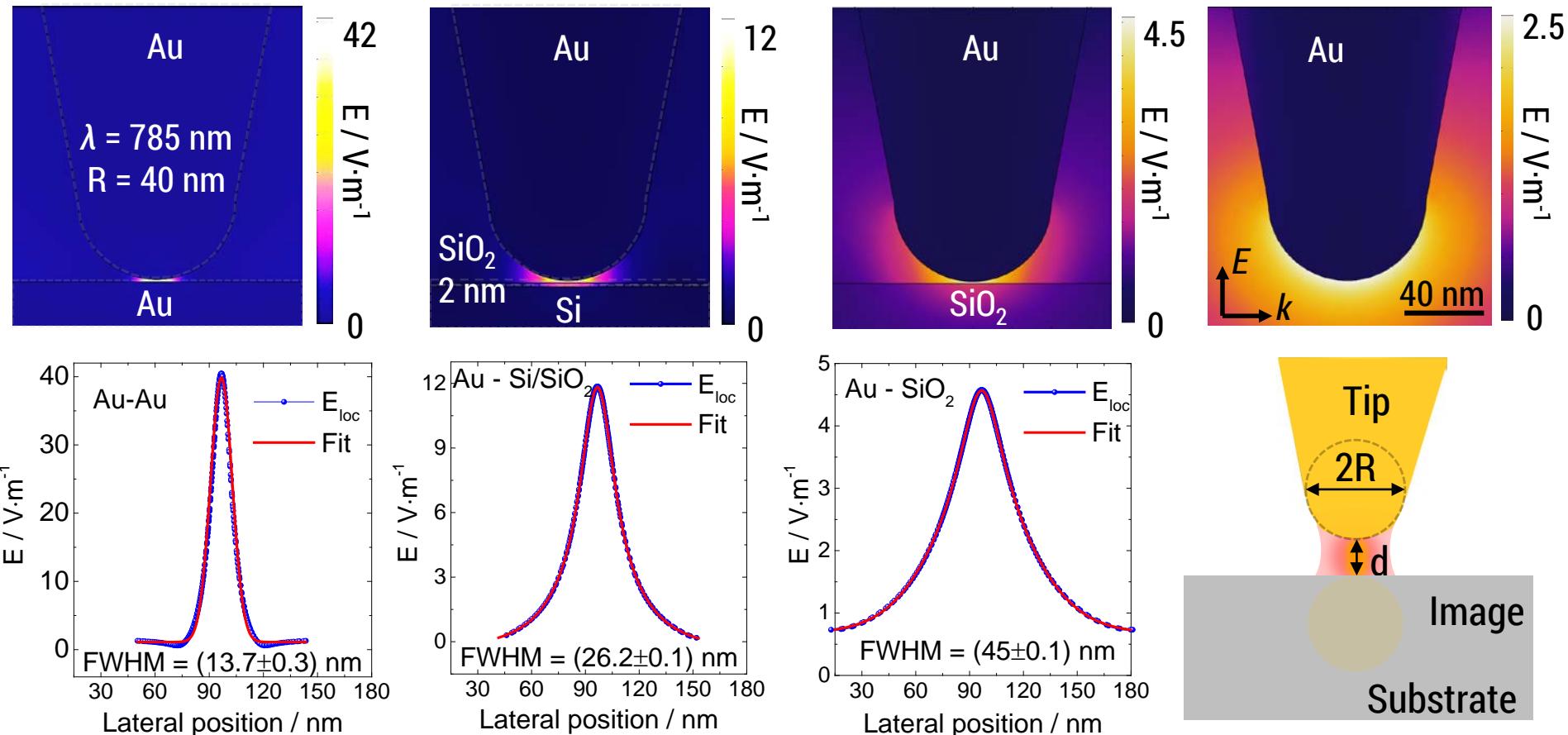
The role of a plasmonic substrate on the enhancement and spatial resolution of tip-enhanced Raman scattering†

Mahfujur Rahaman, ^{*a} Alexander G. Milekhin, ^{bc}
Ashutosh Mukherjee, ^a Ekaterina E. Rodyakina, ^{bc}
Alexander V. Latyshev, ^{bc} Volodymyr M. Dzhagan ^{ad}
and Dietrich R. T. Zahn ^a



Distribution of Local Electric Field

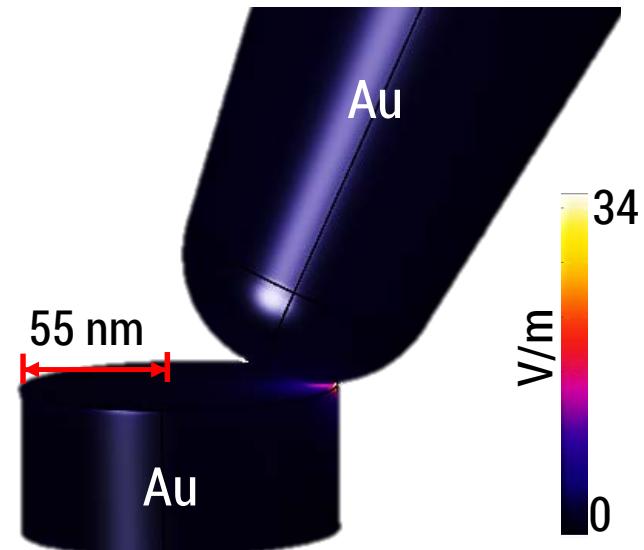
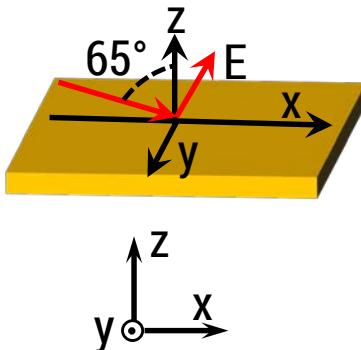
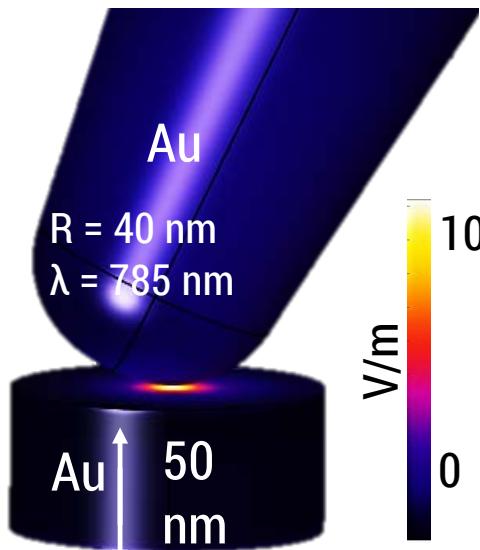
COMSOL simulations



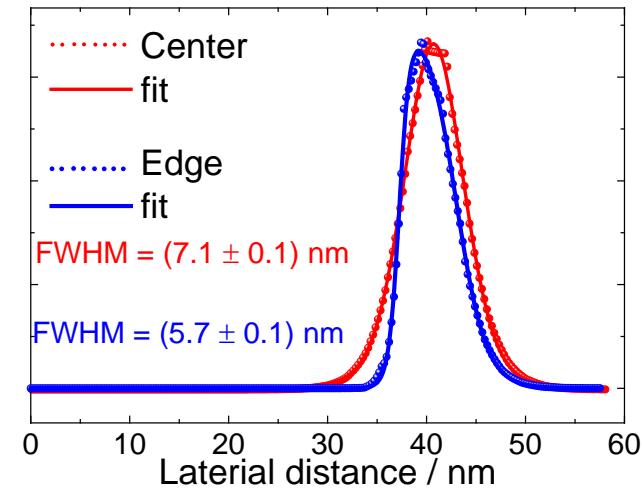
$$w \approx 2\sqrt{Rd}$$

Richard-Lacroix *et al.*, Chem. Soc. Rev. 2017, 46, 3922

Simulation of Enhancement Factor and Spatial Resolution



$$EF_{Rel} = \left(\frac{34}{10} \right)^4 = 133.6$$



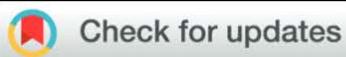
- 2-dimensional Semiconductors
- Tip-enhanced Optical Spectroscopies
- MoS₂ on Plasmonic Nanostructures
- Observation of Dark Excitons at Room Temperature
- Interlayer Excitons
- Outlook



Nanoscale

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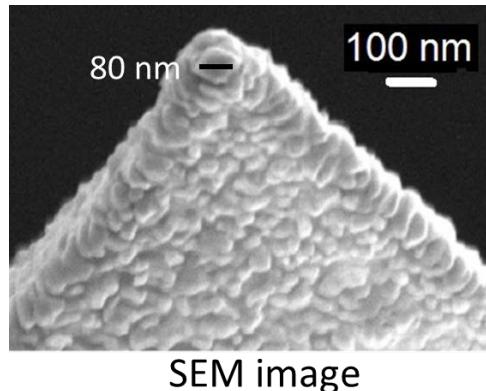
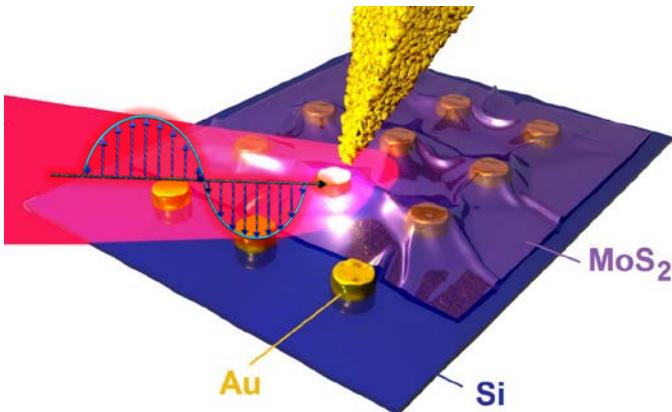
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Cite this: *Nanoscale*, 2018, **10**, 2755

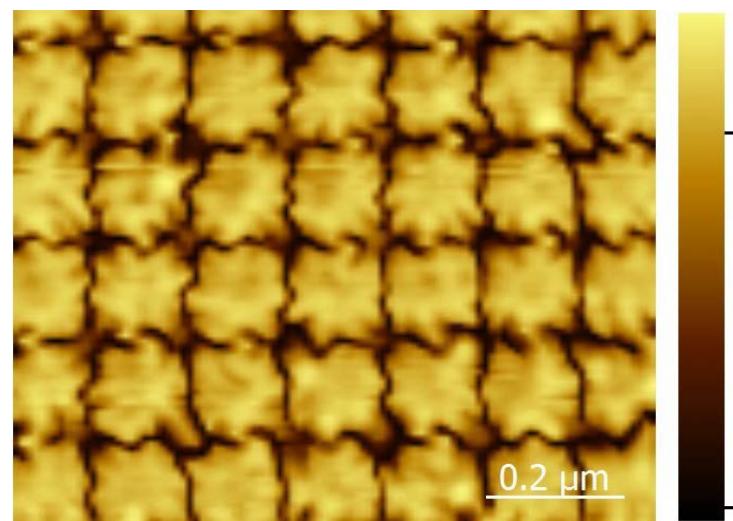
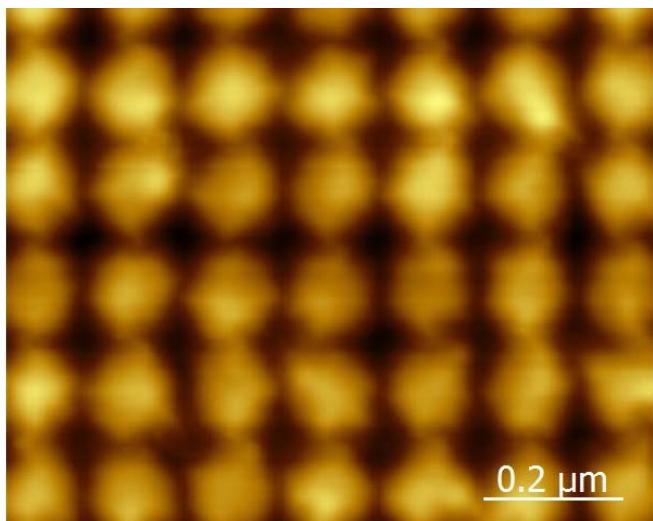
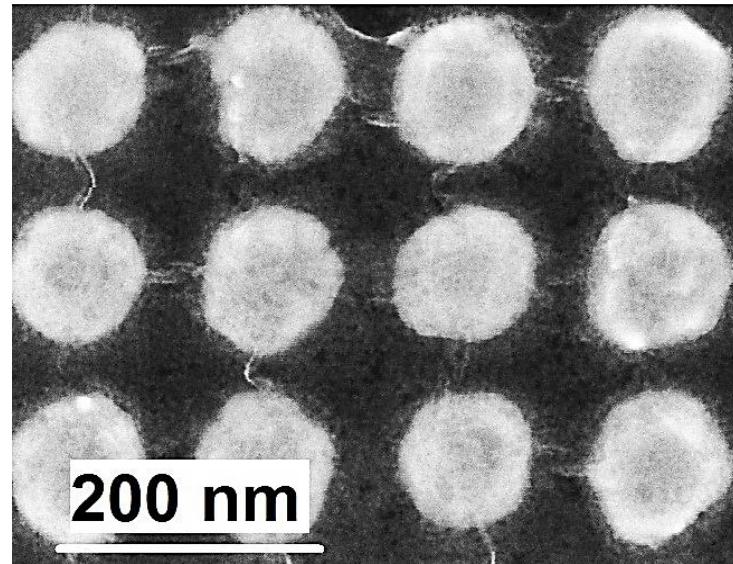
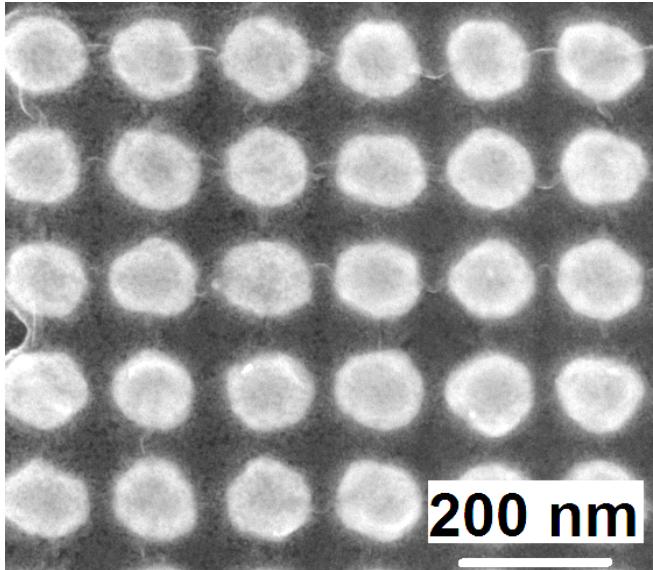
Giant gap-plasmon tip-enhanced Raman scattering of MoS₂ monolayers on Au nanocluster arrays†

Alexander G. Milekhin, *‡^{a,b} Mahfujur Rahaman, ‡^c Ekaterina E. Rodyakina,^{a,b} Alexander V. Latyshev,^{a,b} Volodymyr M. Dzhagan ^c and Dietrich R. T. Zahn ^c

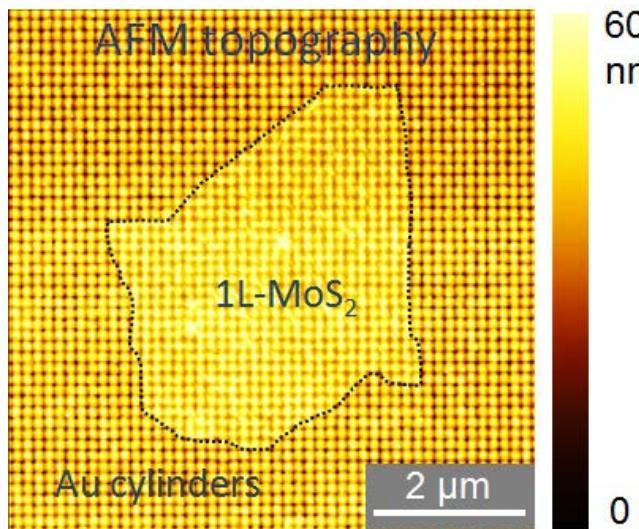
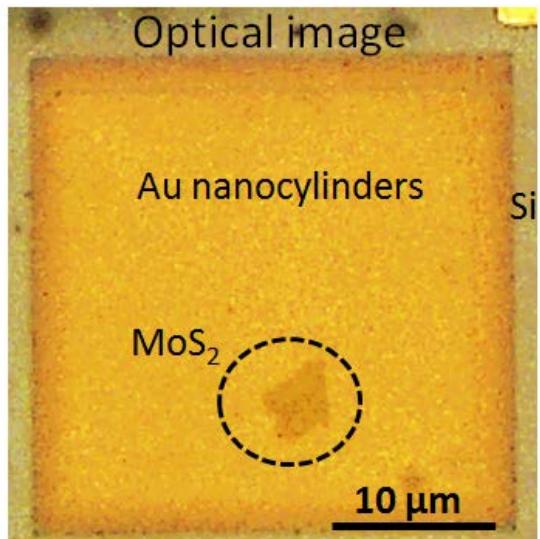


SEM image

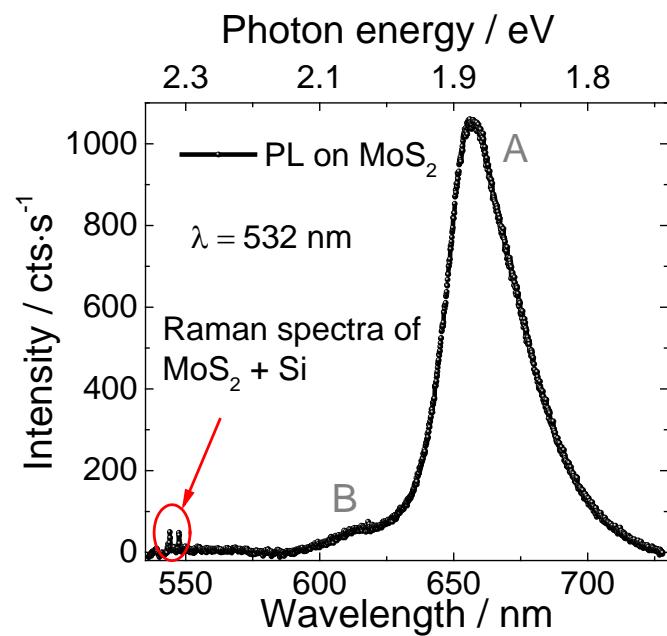
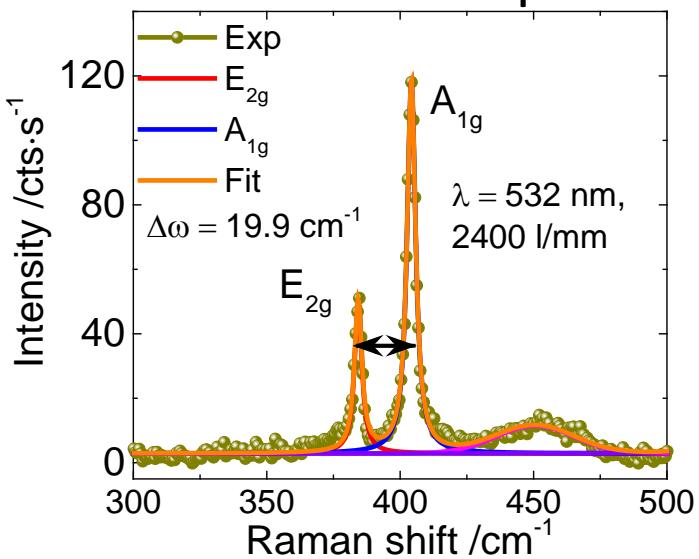
SEM and AFM of MoS₂ on Au Disks



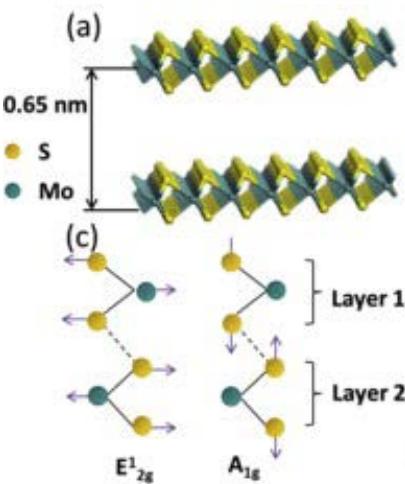
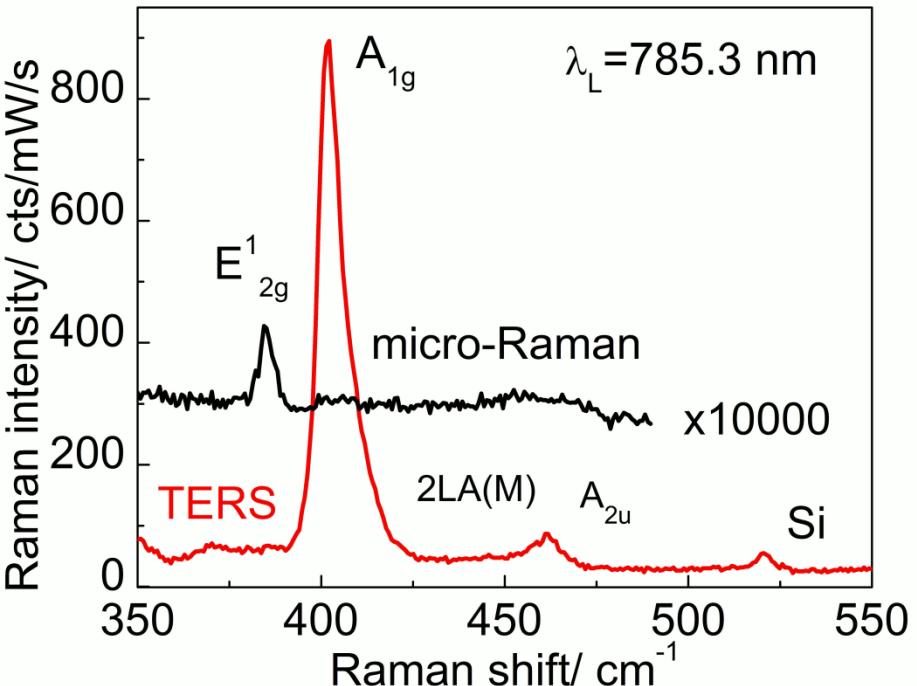
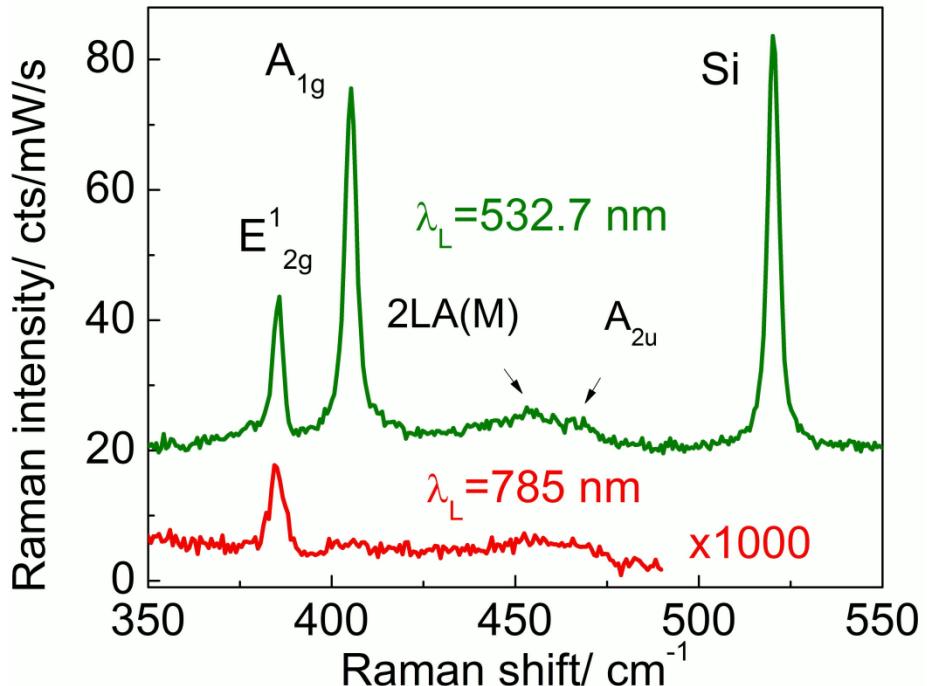
1L-MoS₂/Plasmonic Heterostructure



Micro-Raman spectra



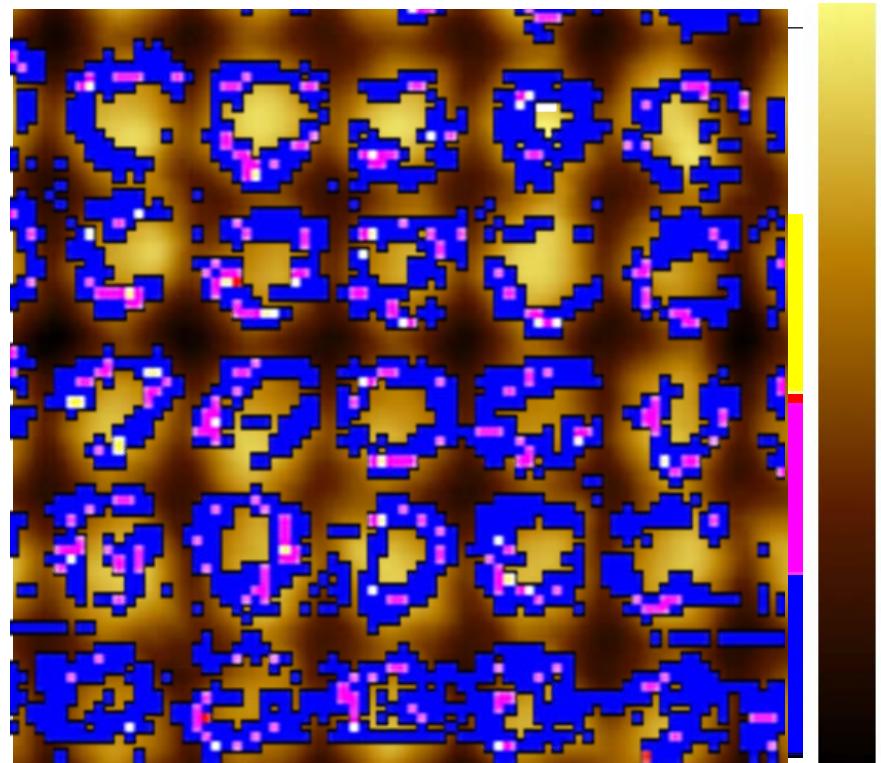
Experiment: TERS vs Raman



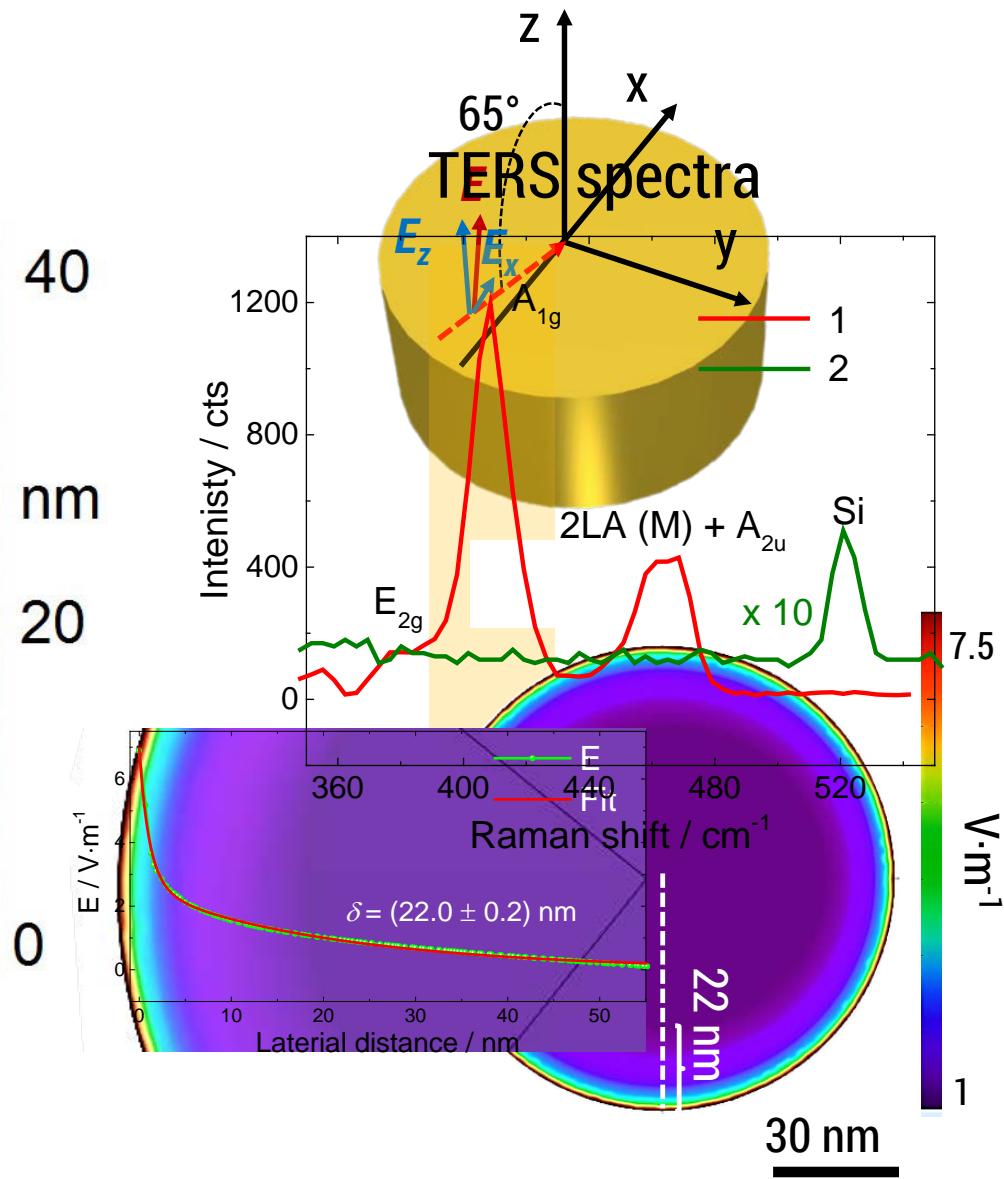
$$E_{\text{exc}}(785\text{nm})=1.58\text{eV}$$

$$E_g=1.84\text{eV}$$

Giant TERS signal from MoS₂ monolayer is observed

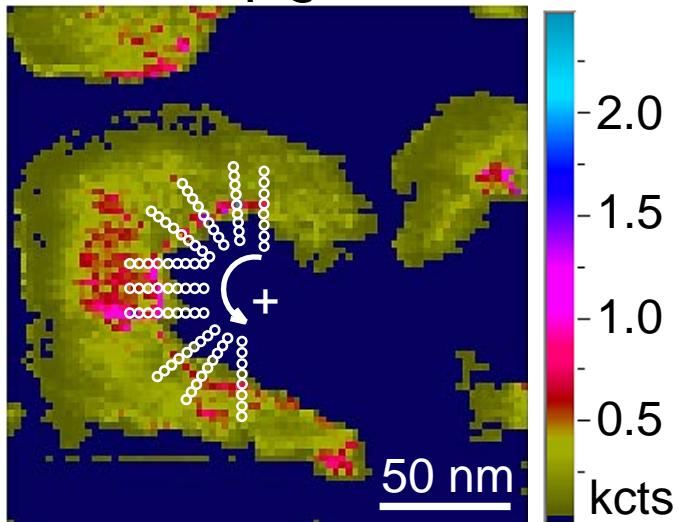
TERS map @ 410 cm^{-1} 

785 nm, 600 l/mm, 3 mW approx

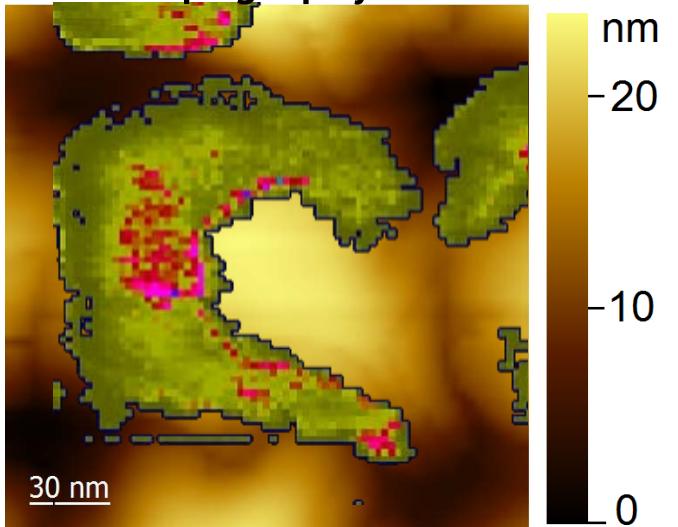


Spatial Resolution and Enhancement Factor

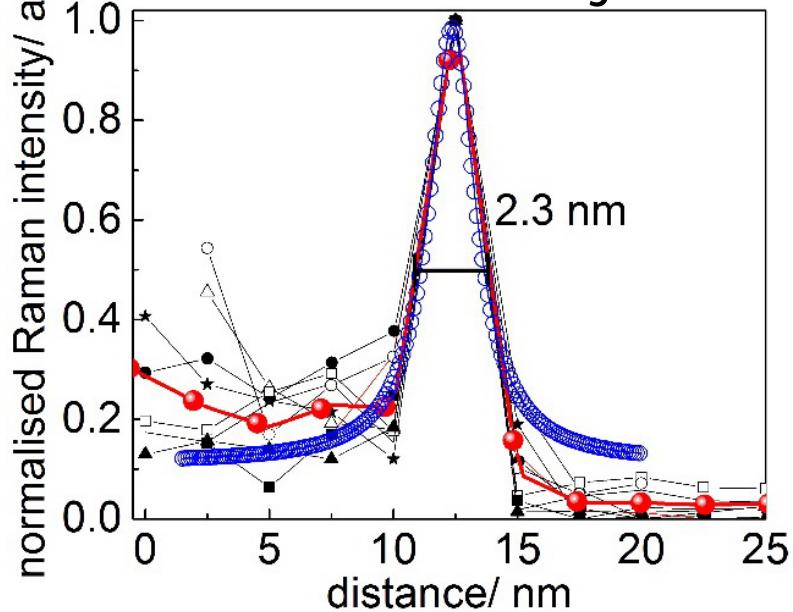
TERS map @ 410cm^{-1}



Topography



Gauss fit to the edge

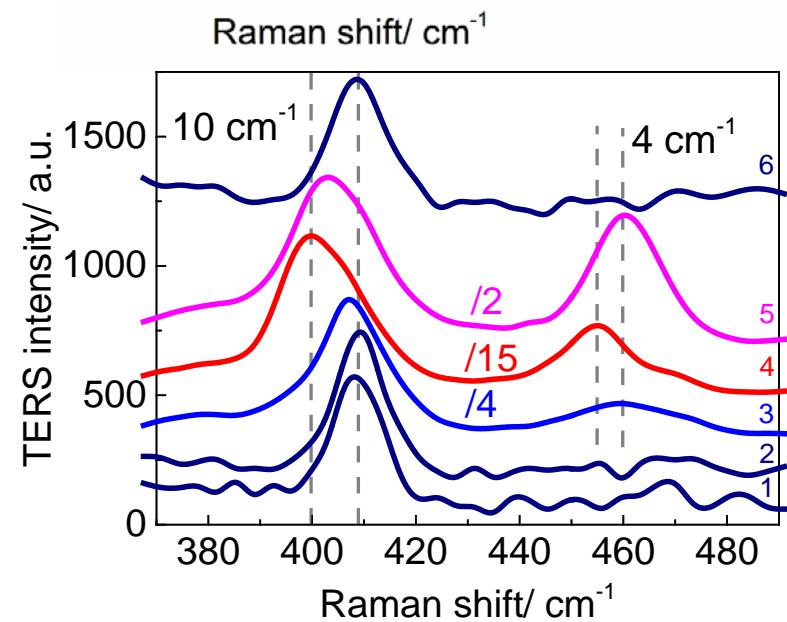
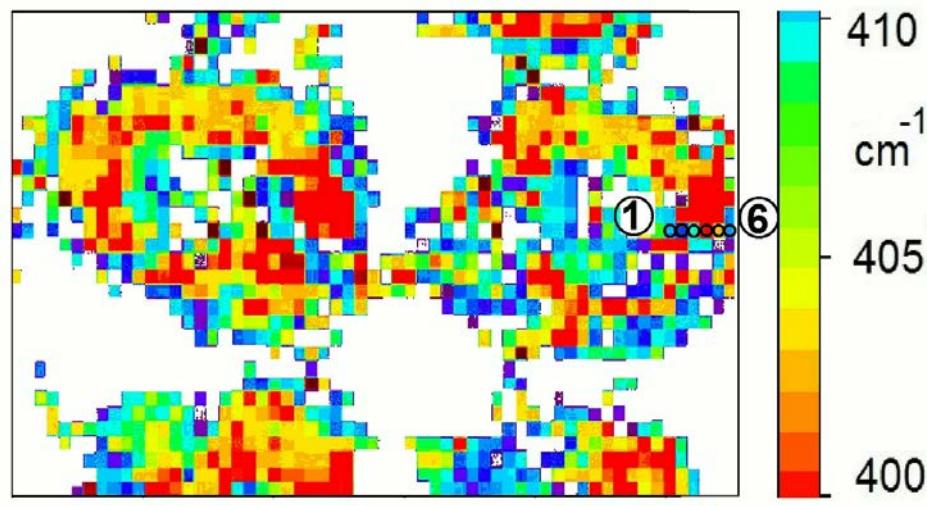
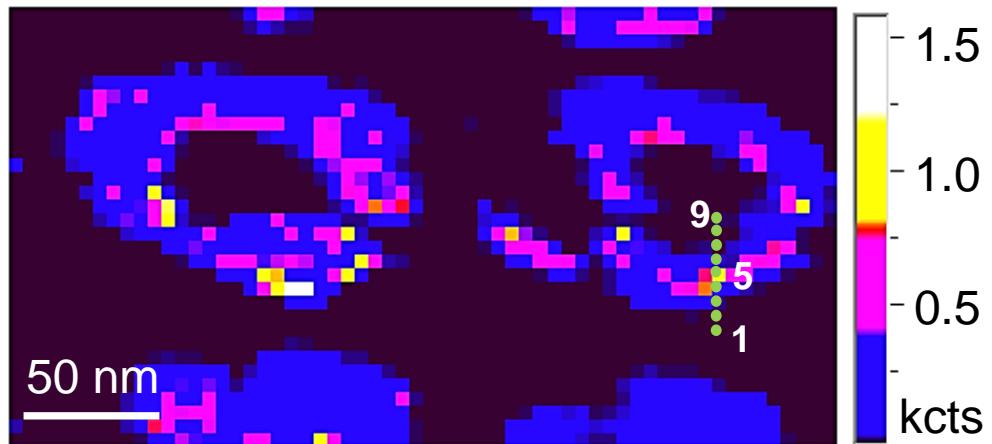


$$EF_{hot-spot} = \text{Contrast}_{TER\!S} \times \frac{d_{Raman}}{d_{tip}}$$

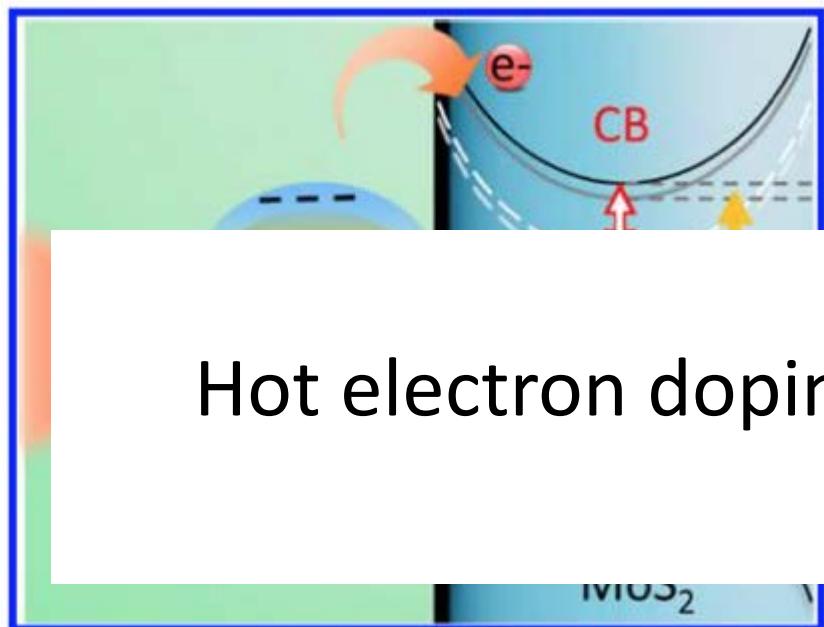
$$= \frac{I_{TER\!S}/d_{tip}}{I_{Raman}/d_{Raman}} = 5.6 \cdot 10^8$$

- Strain
- Temperature rise
- Hot electron doping

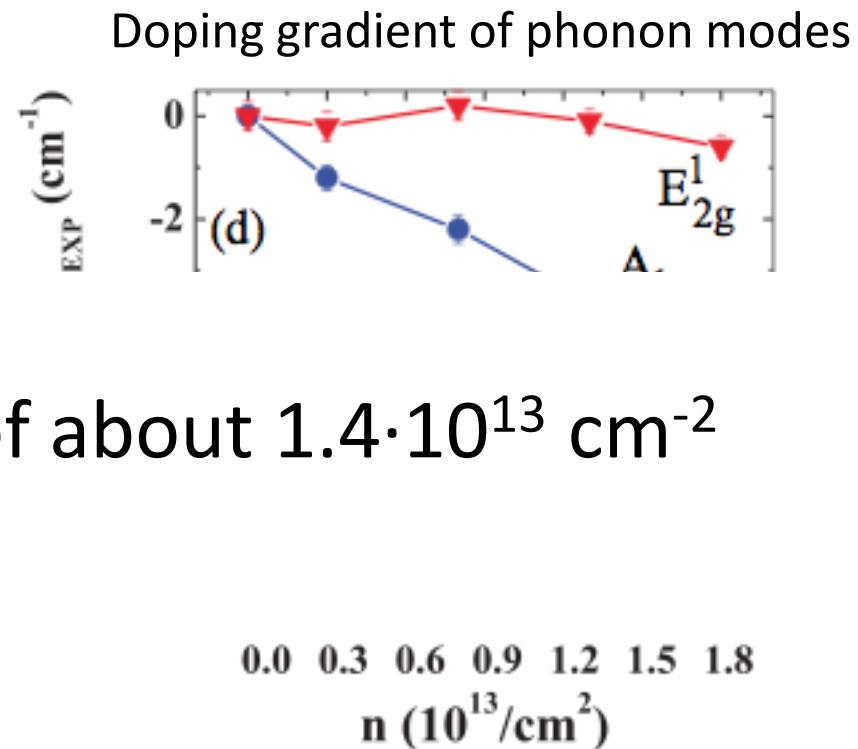
TERS map @ 410cm^{-1}



□ Doping induced Raman shift $\approx 6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



Hot electron doping of about $1.4 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



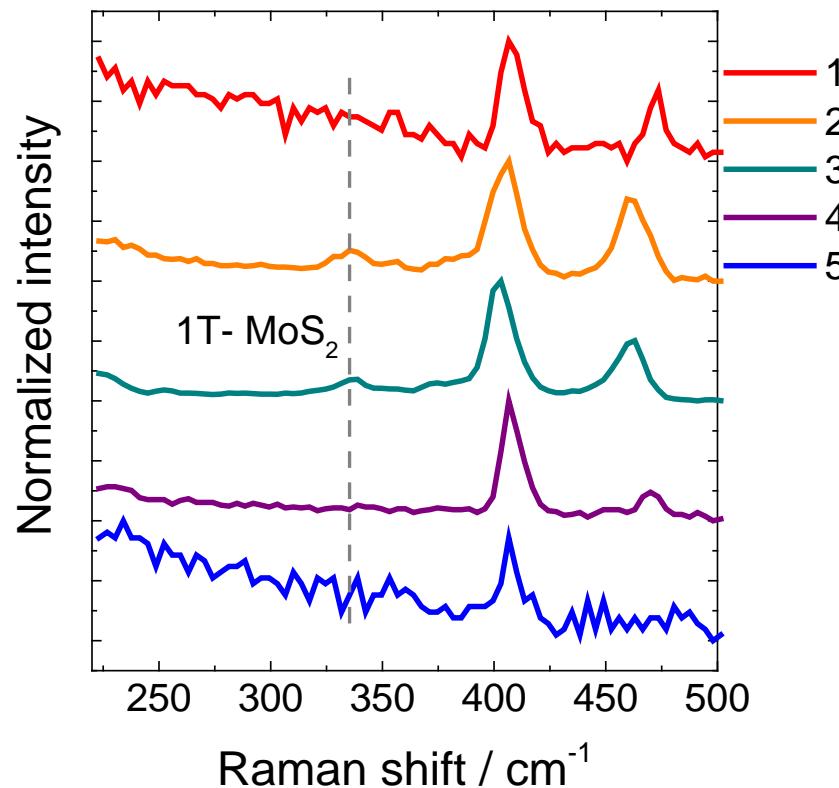
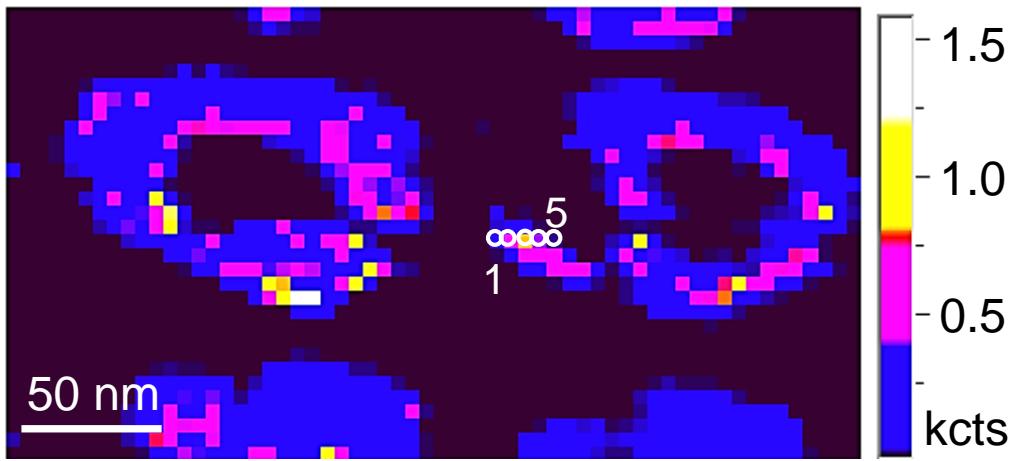
Chakraborty *et al.* Phys. Rev. B (2012), 85, 161403(R)

1. Li *et al.*; ACS Nano (2015), 9, 10158
2. Yu *et al.*, Adv. Func. Mat. (2016), 26, 6394
3. Najmaei *et al.*, ACS Nano (2014), 8, 12682

Doping gradient for
 A_{1g} mode = $0.23 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}/\text{cm}^{-1}$

Phase Change in Hot Spots

TERS map @ (390 – 430) cm⁻¹



High resolution TERS map of monolayer MoS₂ on gold nanodiscs acquired with a gold tip and 785 nm excitation.
Corresponding TERS spectra along the circles shown in the map.



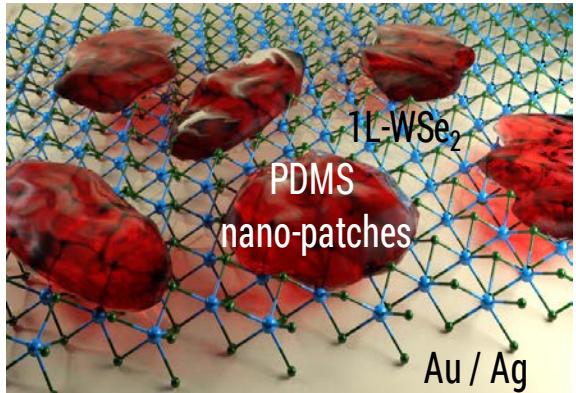
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Observation of Room-Temperature Dark Exciton Emission in Nanopatch-Decorated Monolayer WSe₂ on Metal Substrate

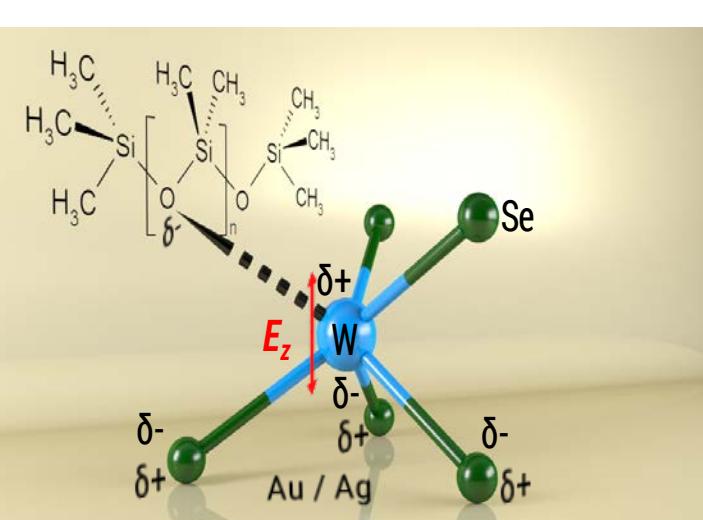
Mahfujur Rahaman, Oleksandr Selyshchev, Yang Pan, Rico Schwartz, Ilya Milekhin, Apoorva Sharma, Georgeta Salvan, Sibylle Gemming, Tobias Korn, and Dietrich R. T. Zahn*

Dark Excitons in WSe₂

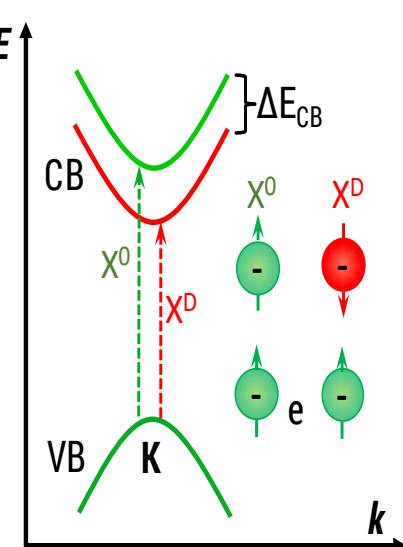
(a)



(b)



(c)



Schematic of monolayer WSe₂ sandwiched between Au (or Ag) and PDMS nano-patches (a).

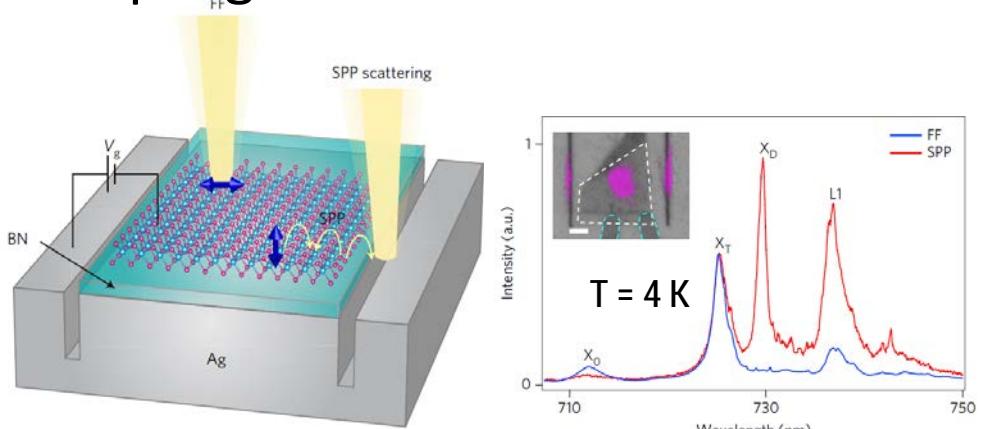
Two-way formation of out-of-plane dipole in WSe₂ (b): one via metal substrate (bottom) and the other via polar Si-O in PDMS (top).

Formation of top dipoles via chalcogen vacancies are the most probable scenario.

Spin-dependent optical transitions in monolayer WSe₂ (c).

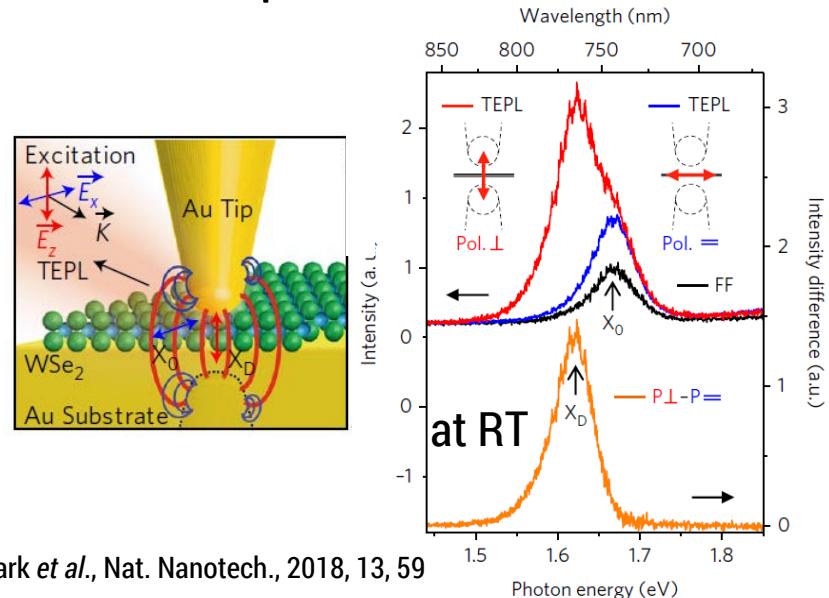
Dark Excitons in TMDCs

Coupling to Surface Plasmon Polariton



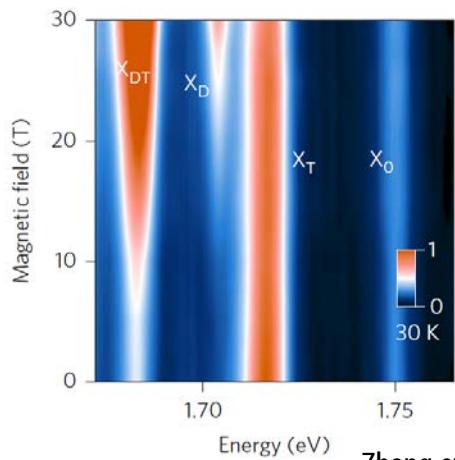
Zhou *et al.*, Nat. Nanotech., 2017, 12, 856

via Tip Purcell Effect

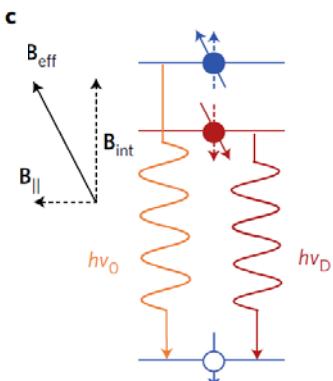


Park *et al.*, Nat. Nanotech., 2018, 13, 59

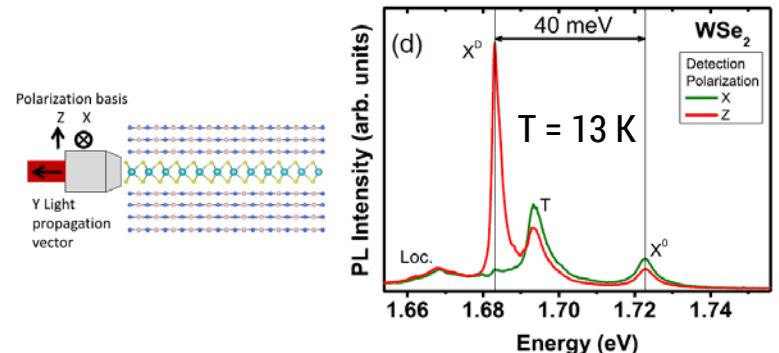
Magnetic Brightening



Zhang *et al.*, Nat. Nanotech., 2017, 12, 883



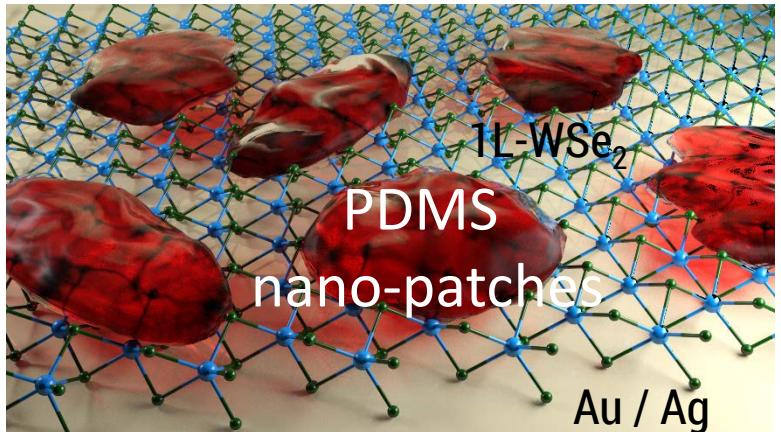
Using high NA objective



Zhu *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2017, 119, 047401

Sample preparation

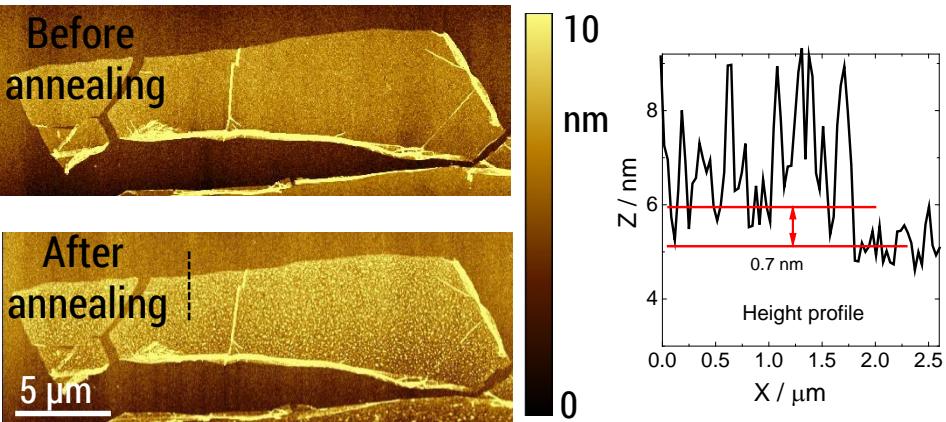
Sample schematic



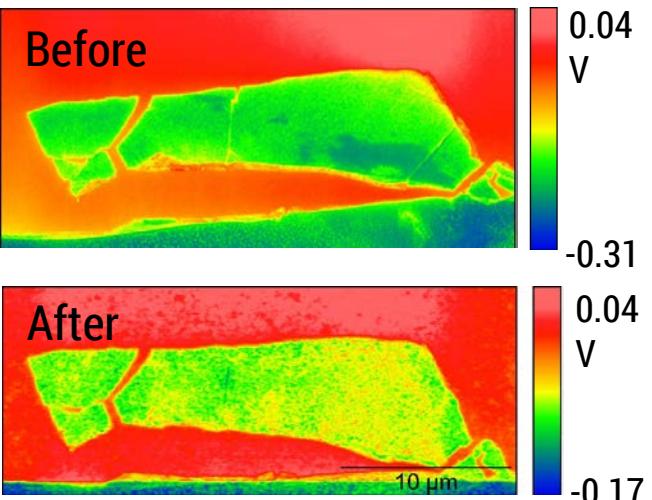
Sample preparation:

- Thermal evaporation of Au/Ag (100 nm) on Si
- 1L-WSe₂ was transferred on Au/Ag from PDMS using conventional dry transfer method
- Annealing @ 150 °C for 2 hours in N₂ atmosphere

AFM topography



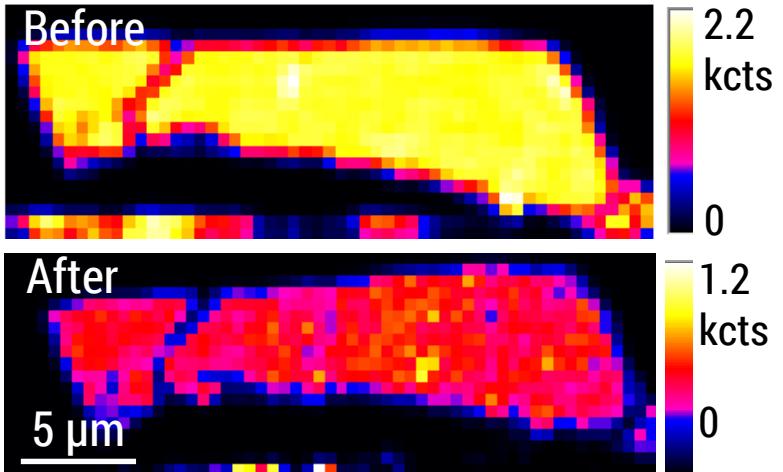
SP image



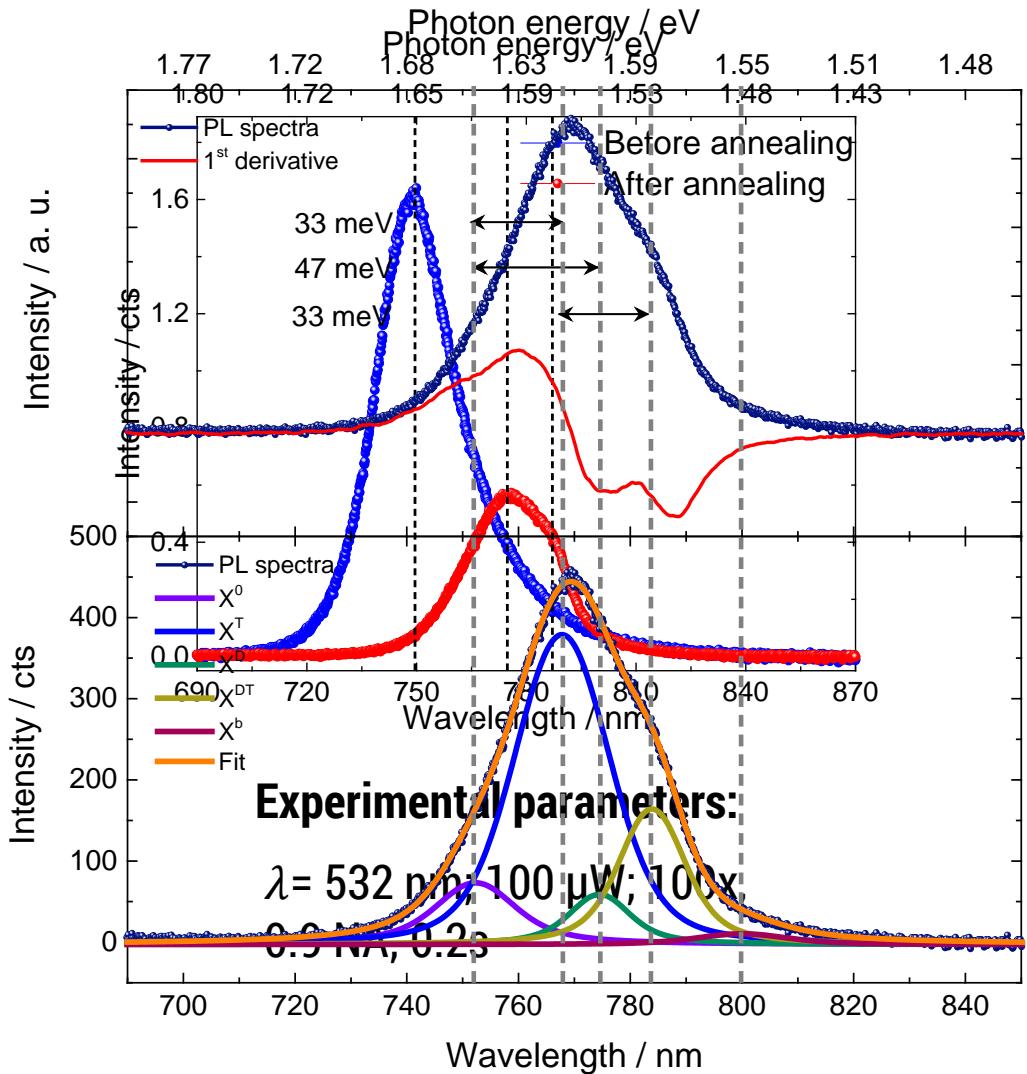
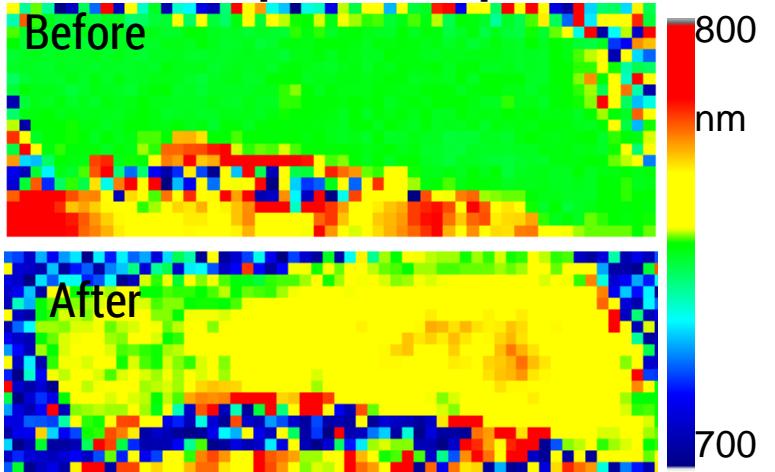
Micro-PL measurements

at Room Temperature

Intensity map



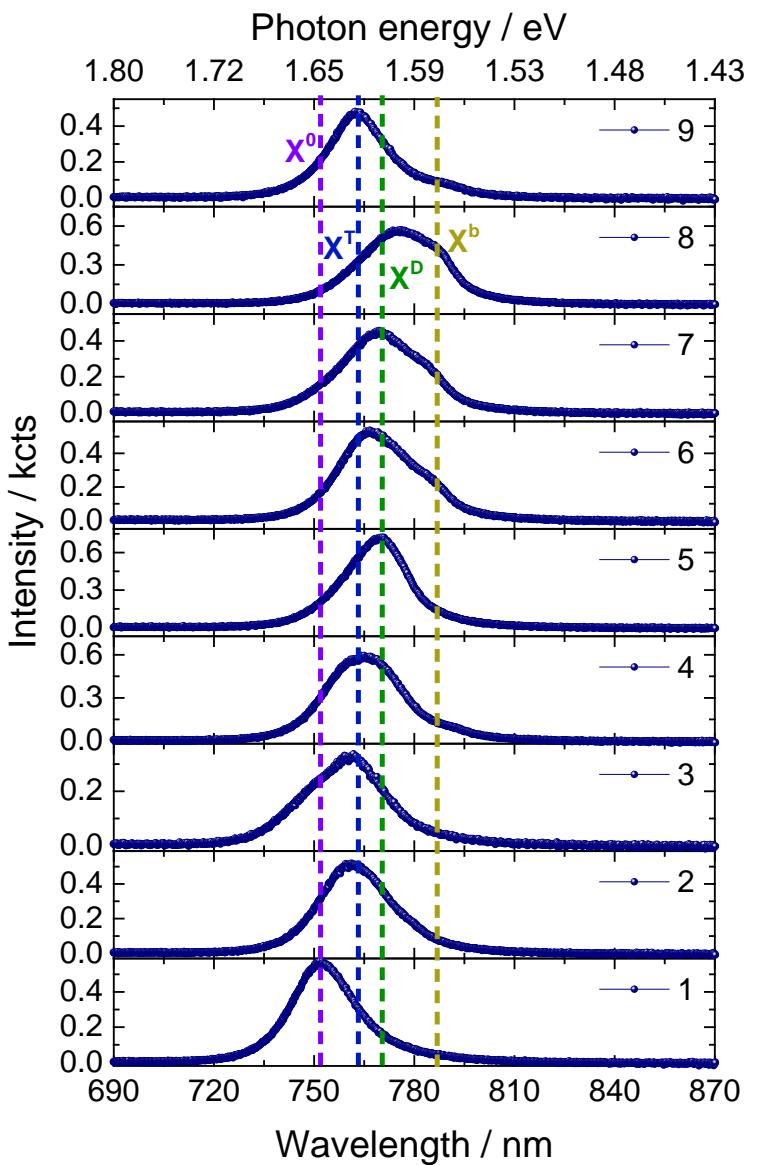
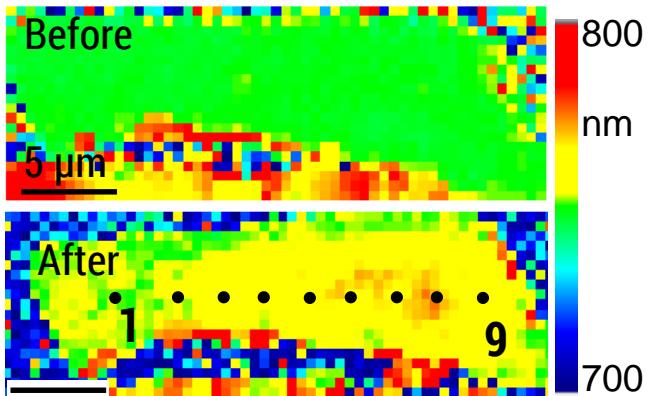
Peak position map



Micro-PL measurements

at Room Temperature

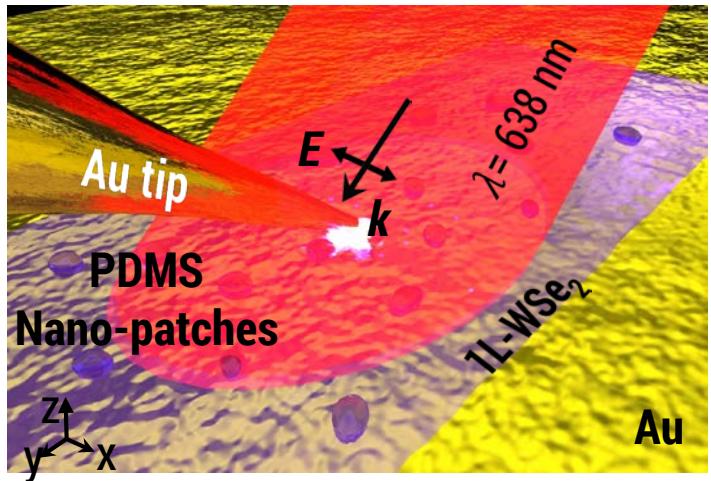
Peak position map



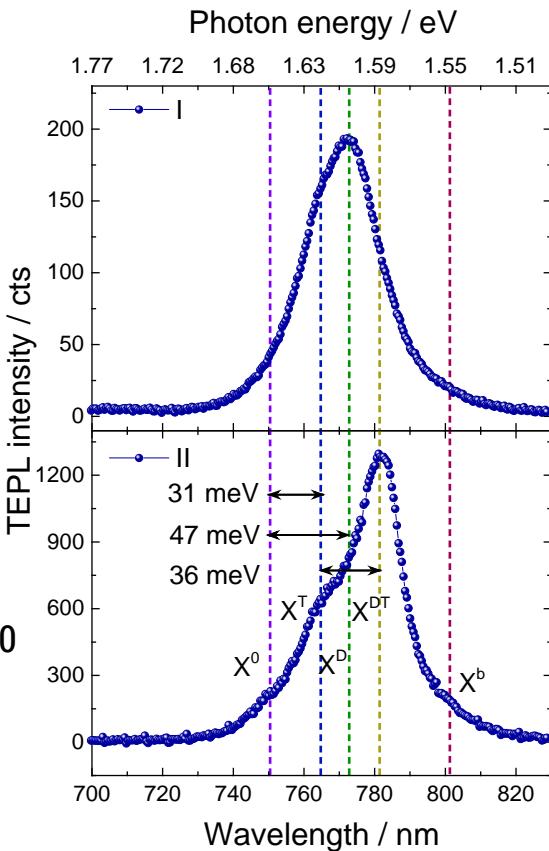
Nano-PL measurements

at Room Temperature

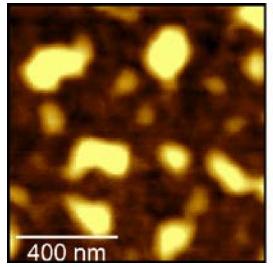
TEPL schematic



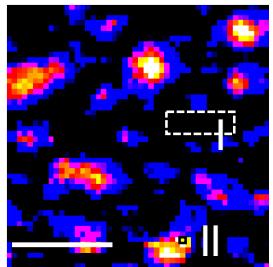
TEPL spectra



AFM topography

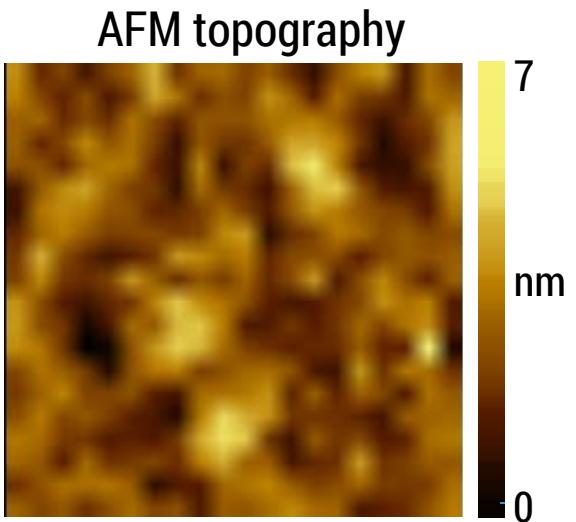
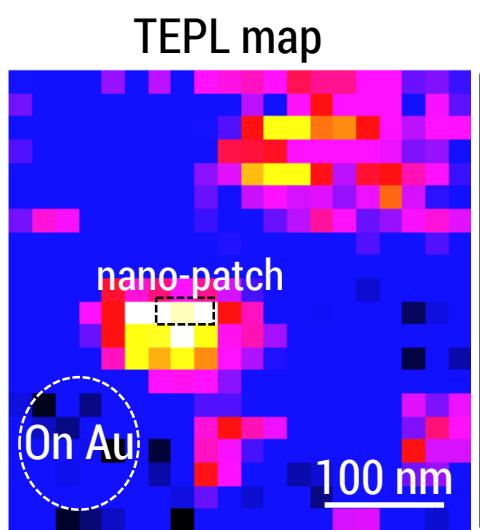


TEPL map



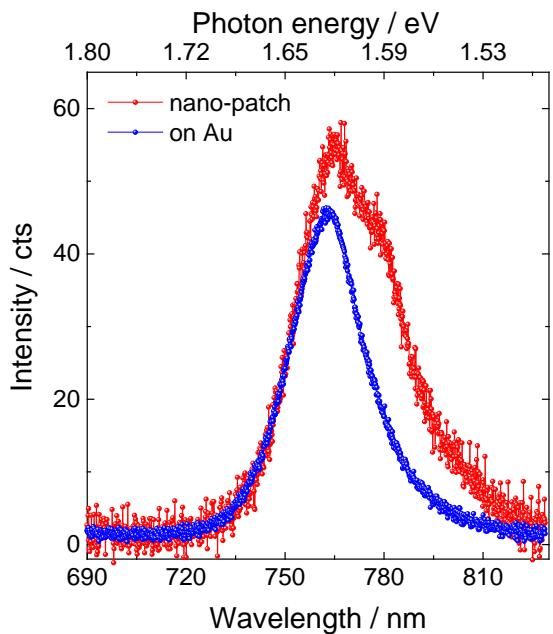
Correlation between TEPL and TERS

Qualitative determination of defect density



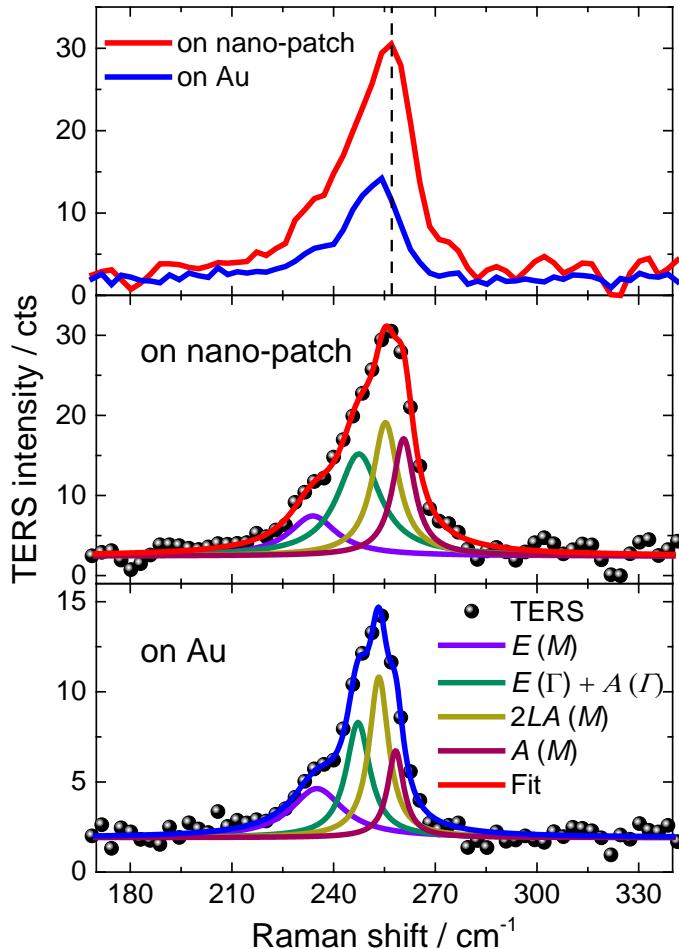
at Room Temperature

TEPL spectra



$\lambda = 638 \text{ nm}$; $100 \mu\text{W}$; $100\times$,
 0.7 NA ; 0.2s , 600 l/mm

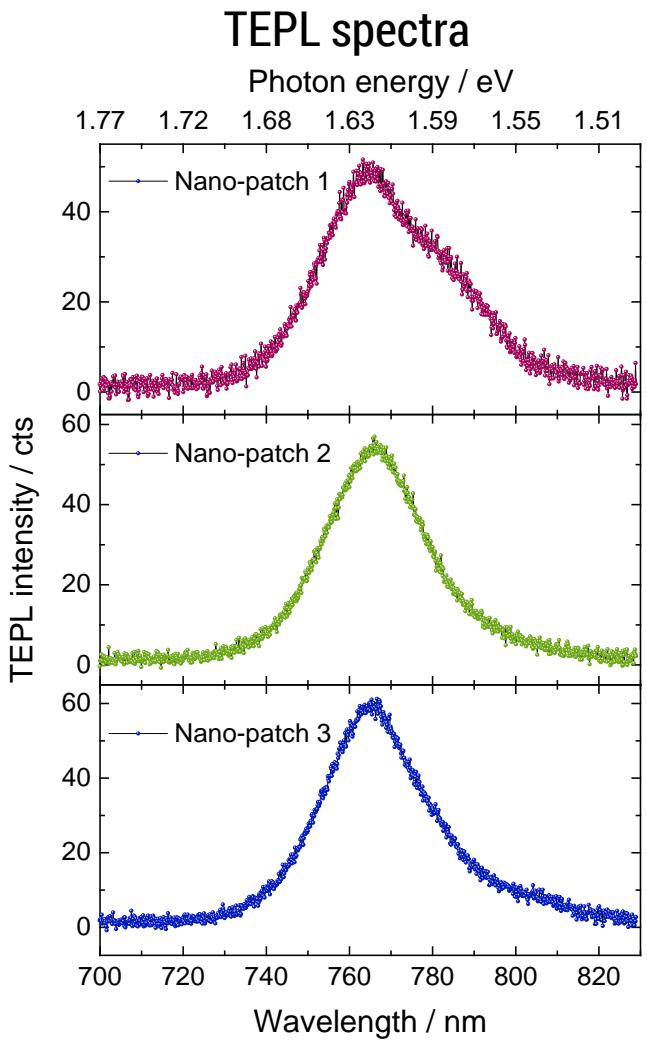
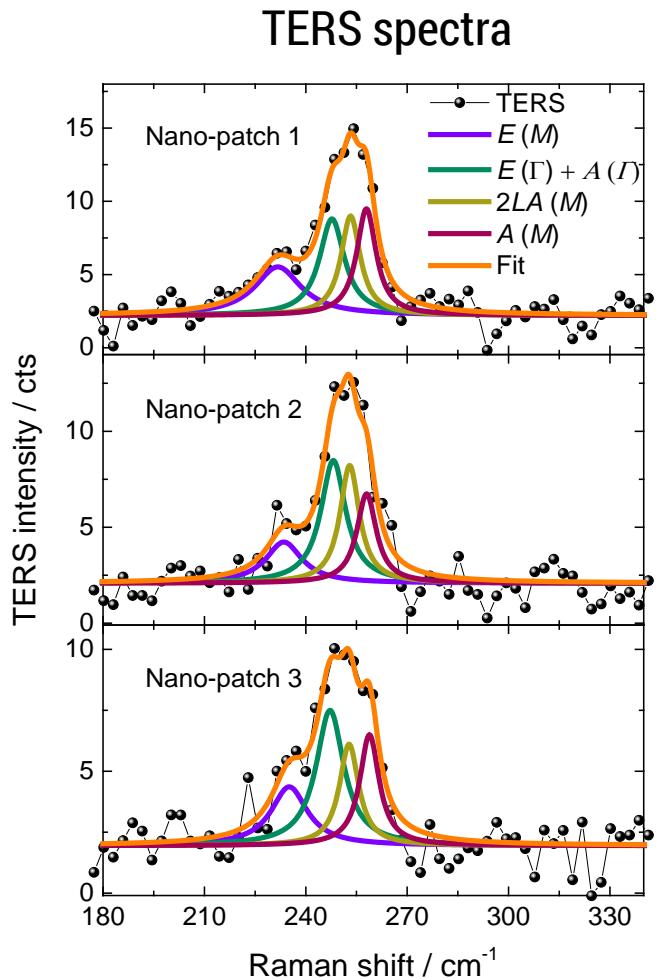
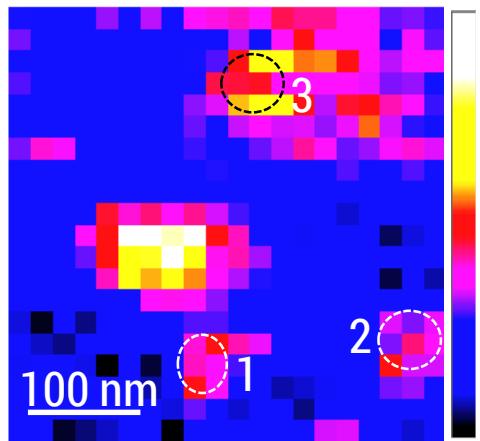
TERS spectra



Correlation between TEPL and TERS

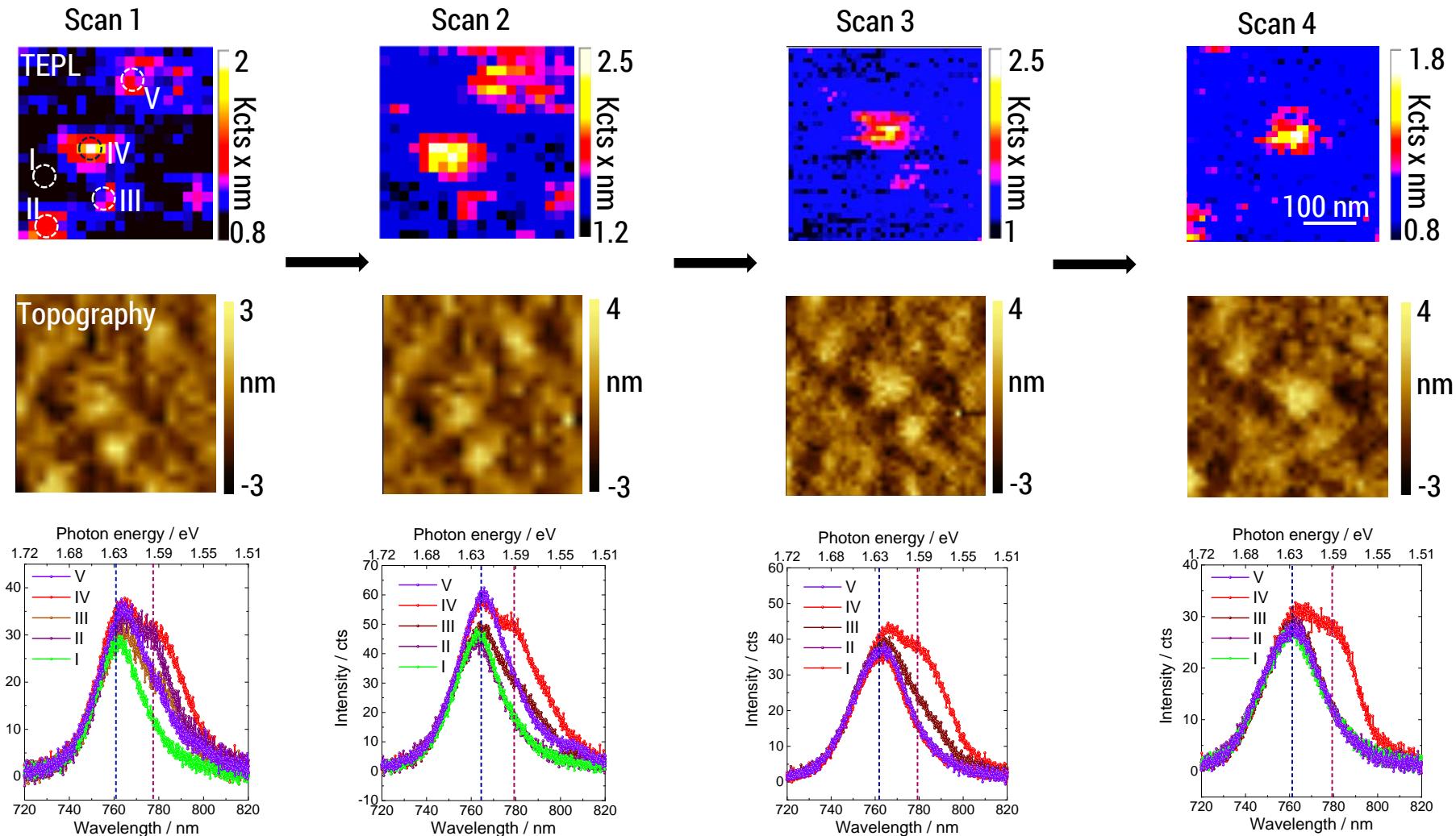
Qualitative determination of defect density

TEPL map



Nano-PL measurements

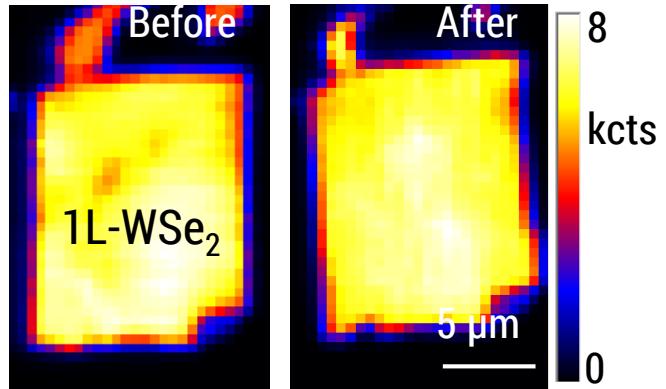
at Room Temperature



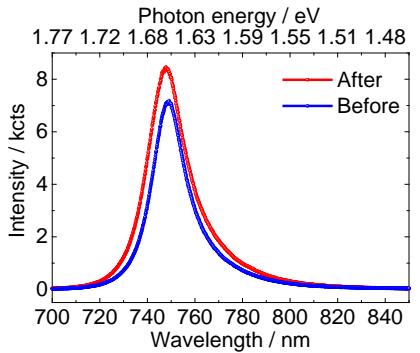
PL measurements on SiO_2 substrate

at Room Temperature

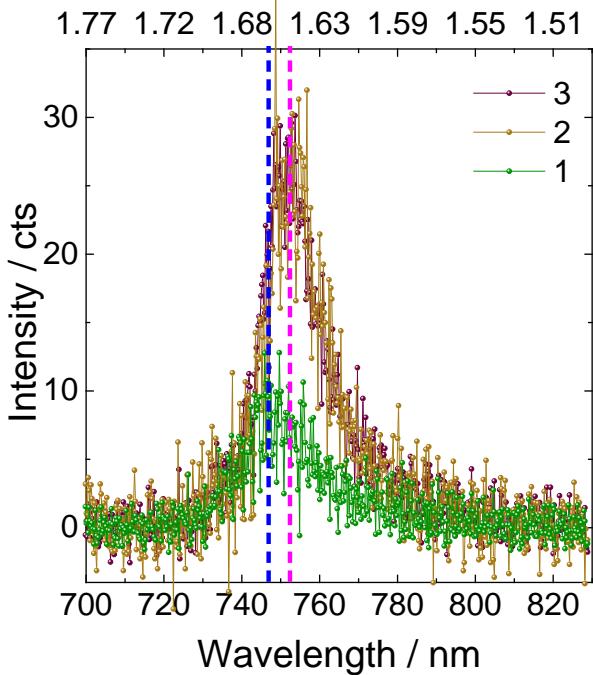
Micro-PL intensity map



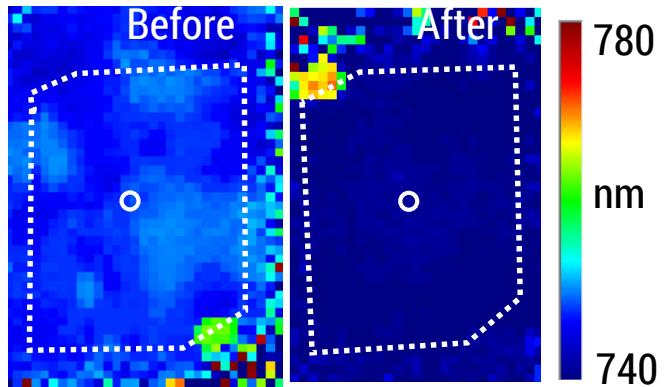
Micro-PL spectra



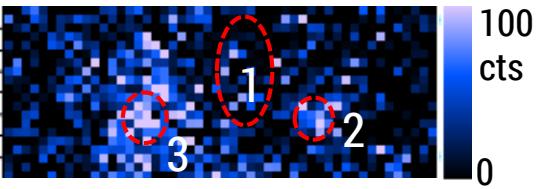
Photon energy / eV



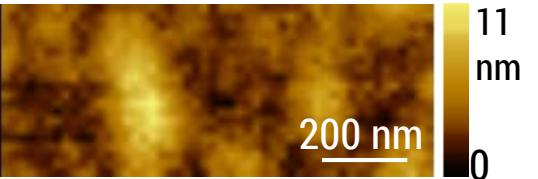
Micro-PL peak position map



TEPL map



Topography





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J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 34 (2022) 333001 (18pp)

Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter

<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-648X/ac7689>

Topical Review

Plasmon-enhanced Raman spectroscopy of two-dimensional semiconductors

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The Chemnitz Semiconductor Physics Group



<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/physik/HLPH/>



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Thank you very much for your attention!

Dr. Mahfujur Rahaman
Yang Pan
Ilya Milekhin



Funding:



Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft