CHEM2Dmac September 03-06, 2019 • Dresden, Germany European conference on Chemistry OF Two-Dimensional Materials

Deposition of WTe₂ nanolayers on substrates by direct CVT

Felix Hansen¹, Samuel Fröschke², Bernd Büchner³, Peer Schmidt⁴, Silke Hampel¹ ¹Leibniz Institute for Solid State Research, Helmholtzstraße 20, 01069 Dresden, Germany ²Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg, Akademiestraße 6, 09599 Freiberg, Germany ³Technische Universität Dresden, 01062 Dresden, Germany ⁴Brandenburg University of Technology, Universitätsplatz 1, 01968 Senftenberg, Germany F.Hansen@ifw-dresden.de

Due to its promising properties like high pressure super conductivity^[1], a giant non-saturating magnetoresistive effect^[2] or the probable existence of Type-II-Weyl-Fermions ^[3], WTe₂ and its monoand few-layer structures are widely researched. To further research these properties highly crystalline layers are needed. Methods used today (e.g. exfoliation) lead to either very small sample sizes with lots of defects or they are not very reproducible. By depositing such WTe₂ structures directly on the chosen substrate via CVT we gain an easier access to highly crystalline structures with a high amount of reproducibility. To allow for rational planning of the synthesis, simulations where performed using TRAGMIN and CVTRANS after gathering the needed thermodynamic data by calculations. The elements and TeX₄ (X = CI, Br) were sealed and treated in a 2-zone-furnace to allow for the transport directly on YSZ substrates. Transported bulk samples as well as thin layers where examined by SEM, EDX, powder- and single crystal XRD, XPS and AFM to show the successful deposition of thin layers on the substrate as well as to show the high quality of the produced structures.

References

- [1] D. Kang et al., Nat. Commun. 6 (2015), pp. 6–11.
- [2] M. N. Ali *et al., Nature,* vol. 514, no. 7521 (2014) pp. 205–208.
- [3] A. A. Soluyanov *et al., Nature,* vol. 527, no. 7579 (2015) pp. 495–498.

Figures



