Thermodynamic similarities and kinetic deviations complemented by DFT: CVD of MoS2 and WS2

Anjali Lalithambika*

Sukanya Dhar*, Srinivasan Raghavan* and Manish Jain+

*Centre for Nano Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India *Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India

anjalil@iisc.ac.in

Van der Waal's heterostructures have gained popularity owing to the possibility of mixing members from the large set of VdW materials with varied properties to create unique structures. Often times. the VdW hindrance to synthesis of heterostructures is difficulty in obtaining pure interface, owing to contamination during transfer of layers. We have developed a true-CVD system[1] that can be used to grow MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructures without needing to remove the structure from inside the reaction chamber into the ambient, in thus between growth, avoiding contamination from external environment. After having successfully achieved independent growth of MoS₂[2] and WS₂ as a first step to heterostructures, we compare and contrast thermodynamics and kinetics of growth of the two compounds. Thermodynamic modelling, based on a Gibb's free energy minimization technique, predicts similar arowth trends for both systems, attested to by experiments [3]. But comparison of nucleation densities, growth rates, island sizes, and film morphology for Mo and W system paint a different picture. Experimentally required precursor flow for 2D growth of required morphology also show large deviation, caused most probably by kinetic factors. This observation is complimented by analysing kinetic effects by DFT studies of growth mechanisms. Contrast in aspects of i)binding energies to substrate surface sites, and ii) diffusion to nucleation sites are explored in DFT studies

to understand variation in experimental CVD morphology of MoS₂ and WS₂. References

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- [2] Sukanya Dhar, V. Kranthi Kumar, Tanushree. H. Choudhury, S.A. Shivashankar, Srinivasan Raghavan, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 18, 8 (2016)
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Figures



Figure 1: Phase stability diagrams constructed for hydrogen ambient using thermodynamic modelling showing similar trends for a) MoS₂ and b)WS₂ systems



Figure 2: a) SEM presenting MoS₂ islands ~10 um, b) WS₂ grown under similar conditions shows no discreet morphology, but is pure WS₂ as predicted in Fig. 1, confirmed by Raman spectra