

Enhancing B-exciton emission in a few-layers MoS₂:AgPO₃ nanoheterojunctions

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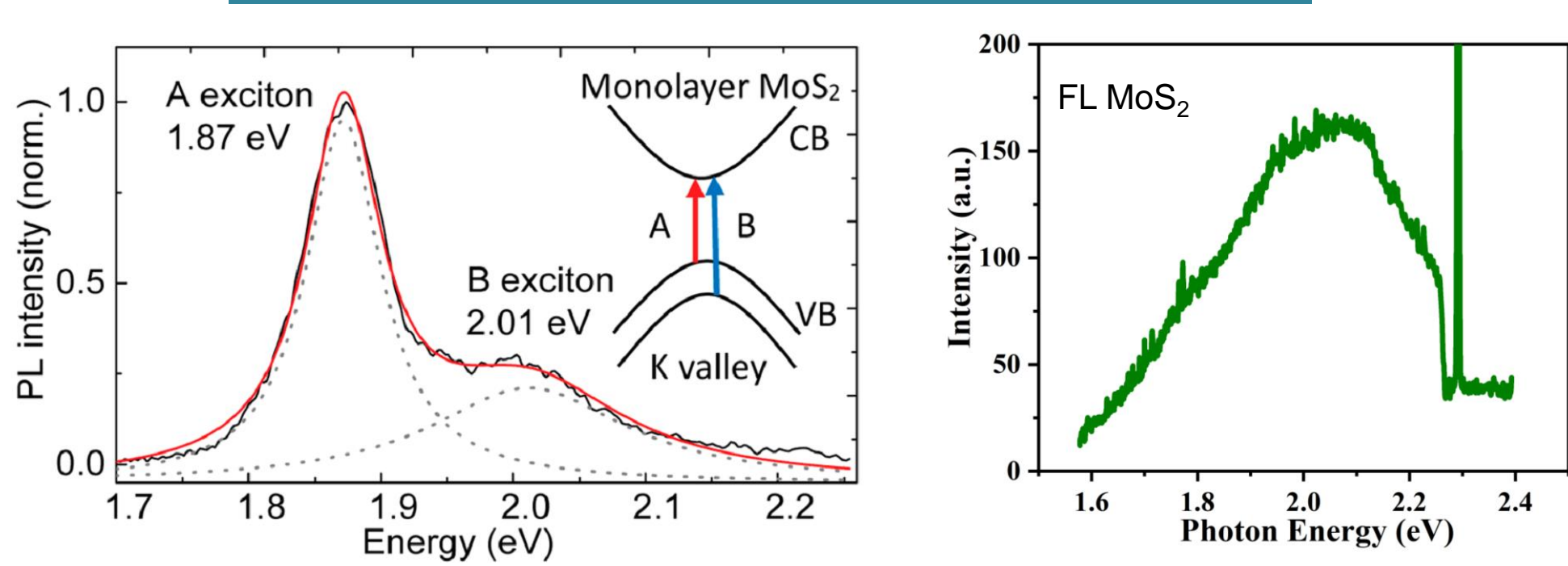


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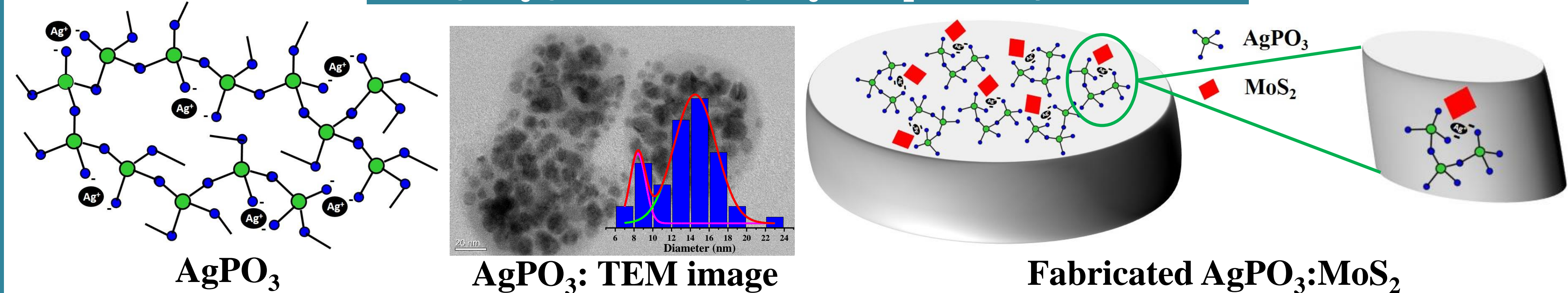
Abstract

Tailoring the photoluminescence (PL) in two dimensional (2D) transition metal dichalcogenide (TMDs) using external factors is one of remarkable interest for its use in emerging valleytronics, nanophotonic and optoelectronic applications.¹⁻³ Significant effort have been devoted to enhance or manipulate the excitonic emission in a monolayer MoS₂. However, it has limited to the nanoscale fundamental studies for nanoelectronics and photonics applications. Here, we present a novel van der Waal nano- hybrid/heterojunctions system fabricated with a non-lithographic process to manipulate the PL emission, which is composed of a few layer MoS₂ integrated into a transparent semiconducting silver metaphosphate glass matrix. Successful isolation and formation of heterojunction revealed the preservation of phase integrity and the crystallinity. The heterojunctions demonstrated exotic intrinsic A- and B- excitonic peak emission. More interestingly we are able to tailor a dominant B- excitonic emission over A excitonic emission. A significant 6-fold enhancement in PL spectrum (van der Waals heterojunctions) over a control sample was recorded (Figure 1).⁴ Furthermore, ternary silver-rich and binary sodium meta phosphate glass heterojunction were demonstrated to investigate the origin of the excitonic enhancement. Exciton plasmon coupling was under taken to demonstrate the enhancement in B-excitonic emission of the van der Waals nanoheterojunctions. Finally, ultrafast time-resolved spectroscopy interpreted the plasmon-enhanced electron transfer that takes place in Ag nanoparticles-MoS₂ nanoheterojunctions is behind the enhancement of the excitonic emission. No doubt, the efficient coupling of exciton-plasmon and tunability of B- excitonic emission pave great attention in emerging valleytronic and light emitting devices working with B excitons.

Excitons in 1L and FL MoS₂



AgPO₃ glass and AgPO₃:MoS₂ heterojunctions



AgPO₃ glass and AgPO₃:MoS₂ heterojunctions

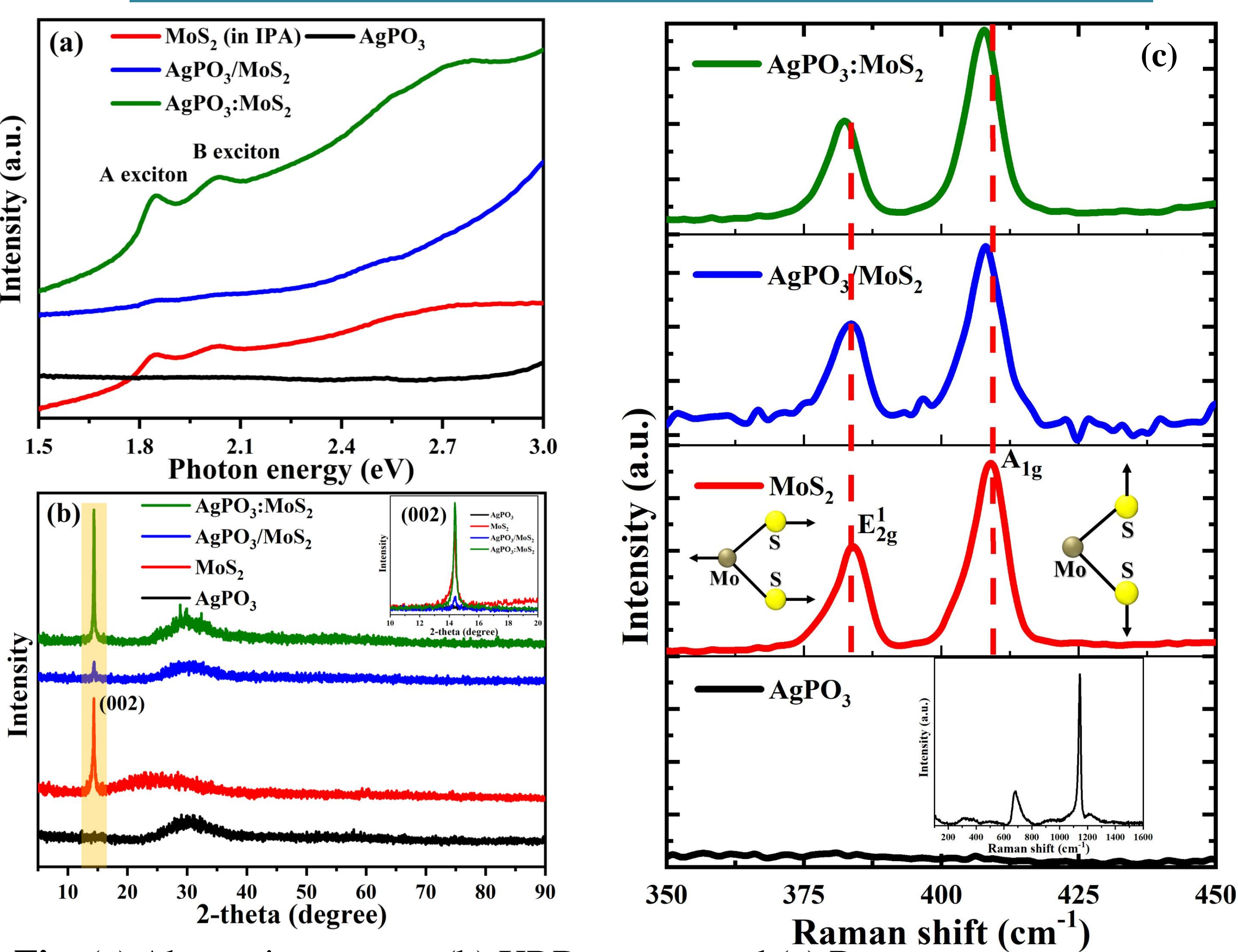
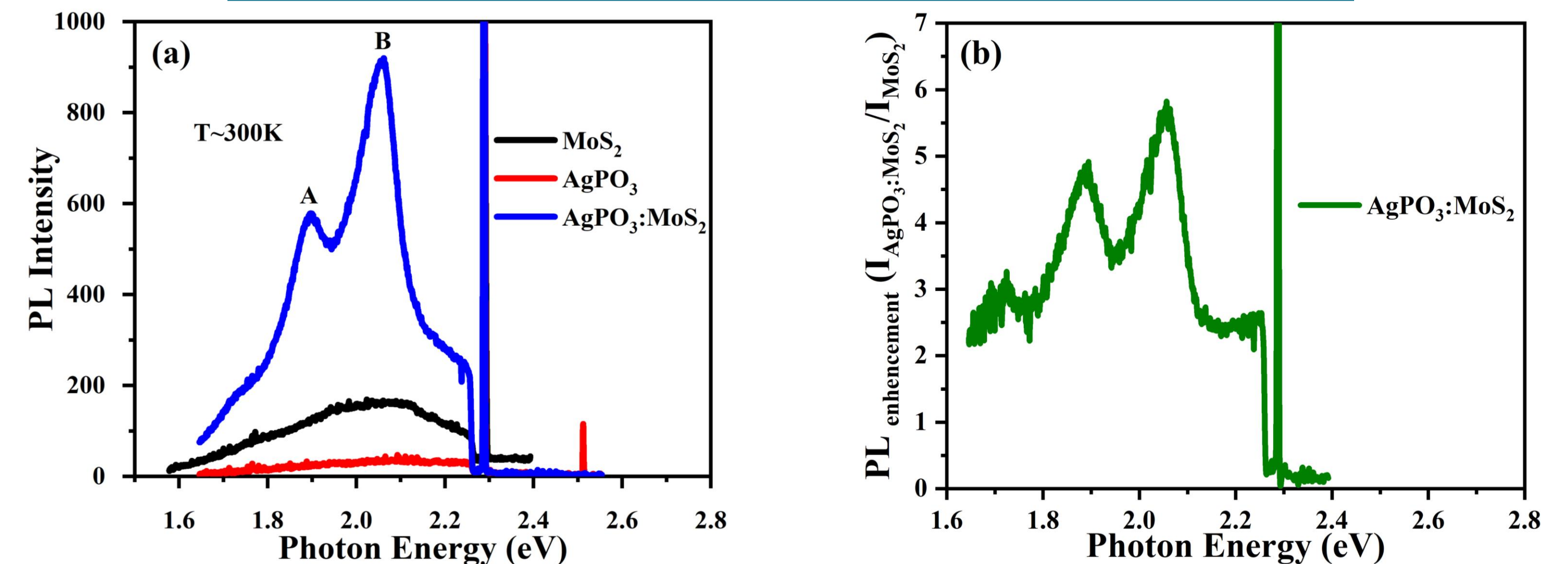


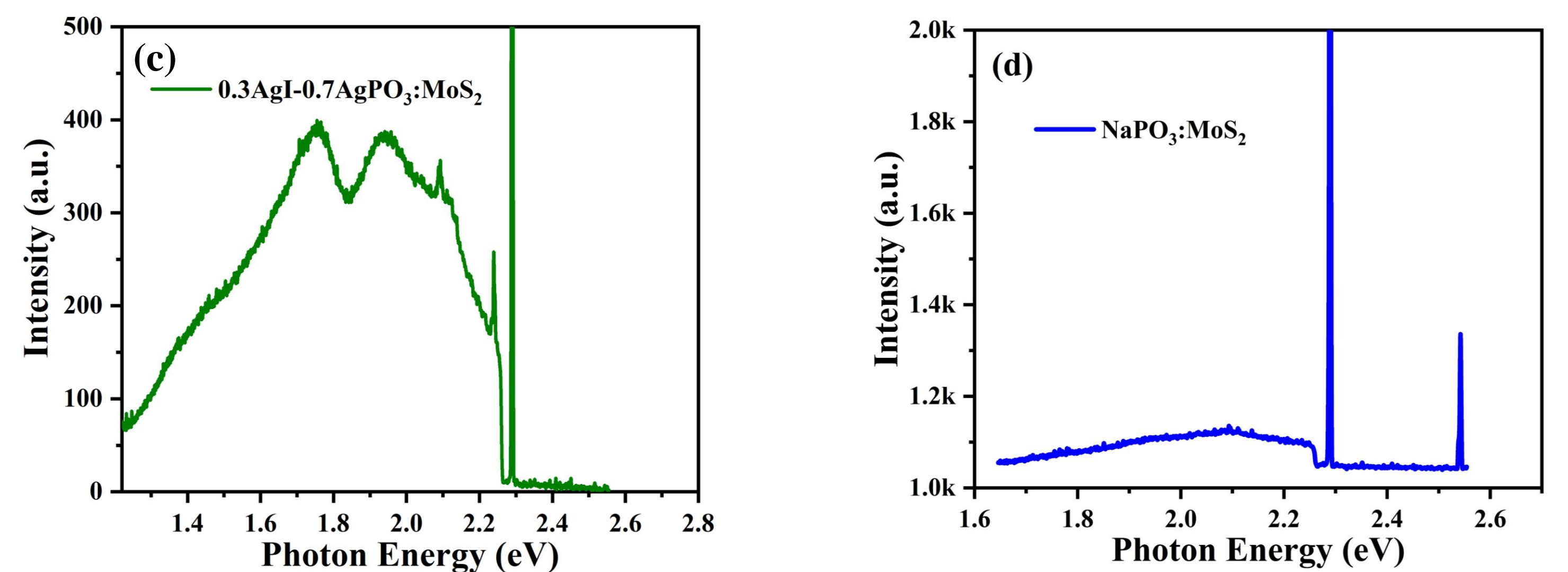
Fig. (a) Absorption spectra (b) XRD spectra and (c) Raman spectra

- Enhanced in AgPO₃:MoS₂ nanoheterojunctions absorption
- Semiconducting nature in AgPO₃:MoS₂
- Few layer MoS₂ with frequency difference ($\Delta\omega$) 24 -25 cm⁻¹
- A signature of induced strain in the system

PL enhancement in A- and B- excitons

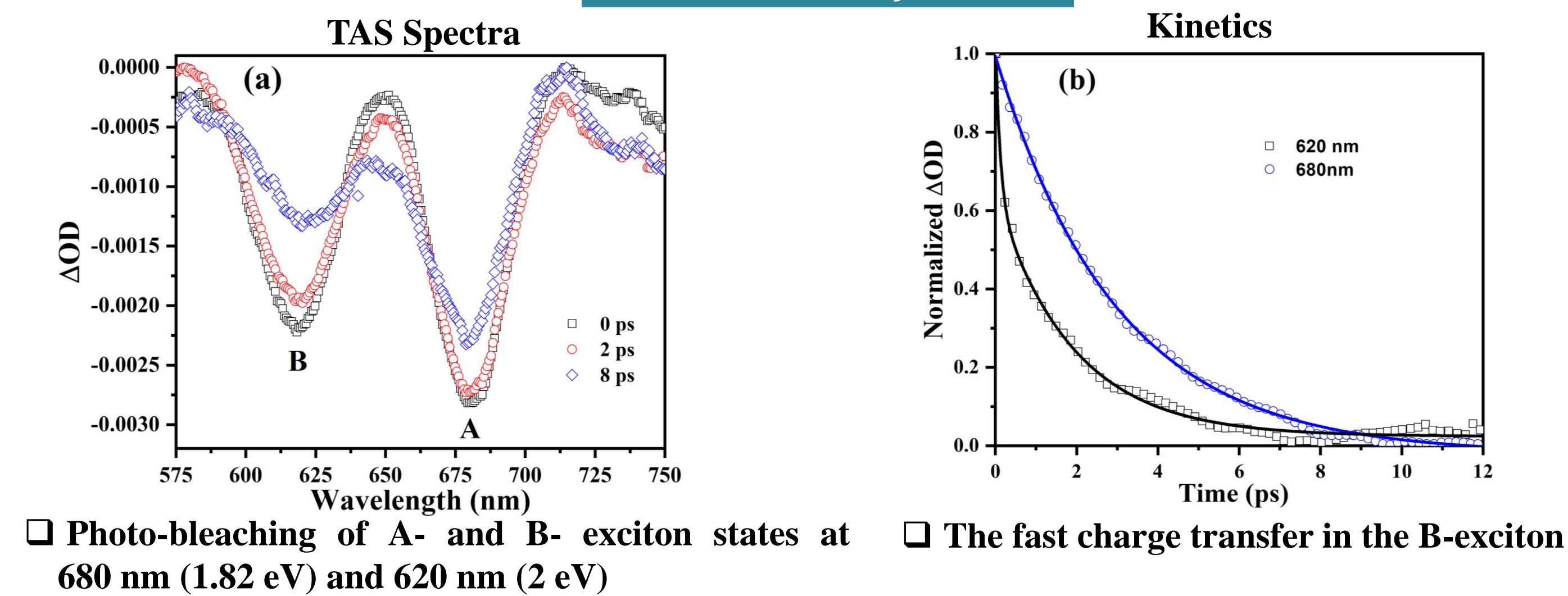


- A six-fold enhancement factor for the intrinsically weak B- exciton emission



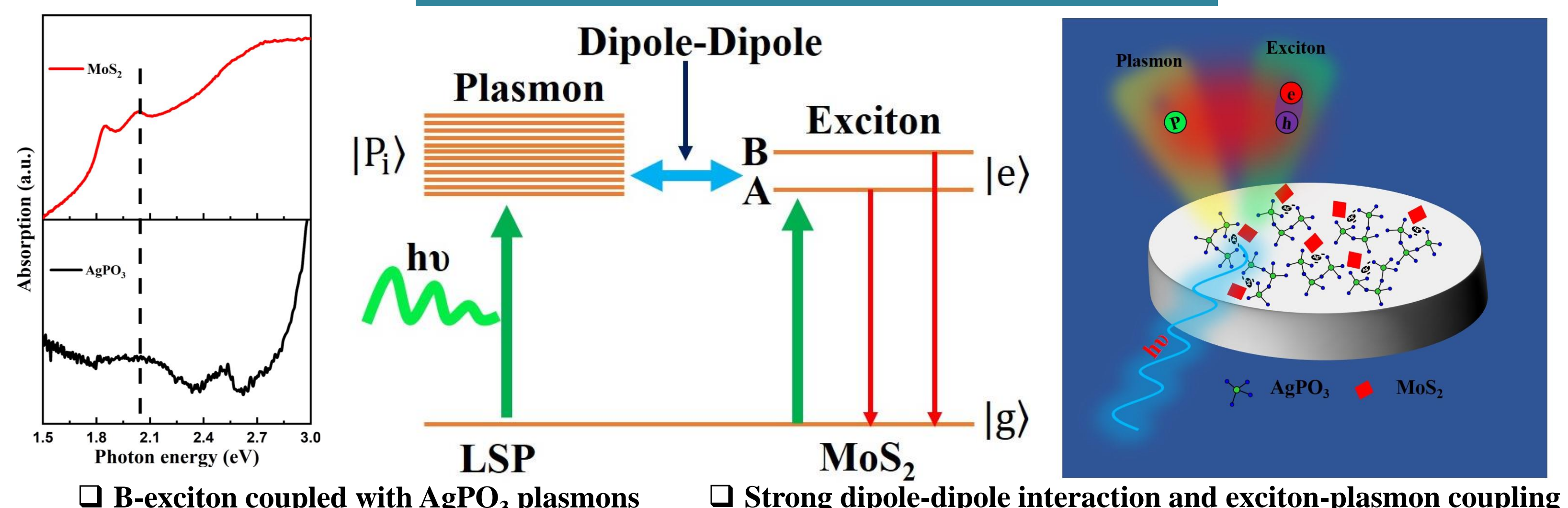
- Non plasmon meta phosphate glass does not show any influence on PL spectra
- PL enhancement is primary due to Ag nanostructures in AgPO₃

TAS Analysis



- Photo-bleaching of A- and B- exciton states at 680 nm (1.82 eV) and 620 nm (2 eV)
- The fast charge transfer in the B-exciton

Model behind PL enhancement



- B-exciton coupled with AgPO₃ plasmons
- Strong dipole-dipole interaction and exciton-plasmon coupling

Conclusion

- Fabricated and demonstrated novel hybrid nanoscale heterojunctions of layered MoS₂ and metaphosphate glasses
- A strong modification of A- and B- exciton peak intensity by plasmonic nanostructure has been adopted
- Obtained a six-fold enhancement factor for the intrinsically weak B exciton peak
- The dipole-dipole interaction via exciton-plasmon coupling is enhancing the B- exciton emission
- Ultrafast electron transfer process and carrier-carrier interaction in the nanoheterojunctions system
- Tunability of B- excitonic emission could be useful in emerging valleytronic devices working with B excitons

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