

Band Gaps Engineering in the 2D $\text{Mo}(\text{S}_{1-x}, \text{Te}_x)_2$ -Alloy Adsorbed on Graphite, or Sandwiched Between Two Layers of Graphene

B. P. Burton

²NIST, 1 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD, USA

Abstract:

First principles VASP¹ formation-energy calculations were performed for: (1) a $\text{Mo}_9(\text{S}_{18-m}, \text{Te}_m)$ -2D-alloy ($m=0,1,\dots,18$) adsorbed (van der Waals bonded² to four layers of Graphite (a $4\times 4\times 2$ 155-atom supercell); and (2) a $\text{Mo}_8(\text{S}_{16-m}, \text{Te}_m)$ -2D-alloy ($m=0,1,\dots,16$) between two layers of Graphene (an 80 atom supercell). Atomic positions and cell dimensions were fully relaxed, and band gaps (BG) were calculated with a perl script, from VTSTscripts³.

Band Gaps were calculated for supercells (1) and (2) above, and for the various 2D-alloy (chemical) configurations in vacuum, Figures 1 and 2. All predicted BG are direct. The trends predicted for 2D alloys in vacuum are as one would expect given the difference in electronegativities: S-rich configurations correlate with larger BGs than Te because S has a larger electronegativity (holds e^- more tightly than Te). But when van der Waals bonded to Graphite or Graphene the trend is reversed; evidently, Graphite (Graphene) is an e^- source for S and sink for Te.

These results suggest that for BG-engineering materials such as $\text{Mo}(\text{S}, \text{Se})_2$, $\text{Mo}(\text{Se}, \text{Te})_2$, and $\text{Mo}(\text{S}, \text{Te})_2$, using a conductive substrate such as Graphite (Graphene) strongly influences the BG, relative to what is predicted in vacuum.

In addition, aspects of phase stability and phase transitions will be discussed: e.g. in bulk $\text{Mo}(\text{Se}_{1-x}, \text{Te}_x)_2$ alloys are predicted to phase separate, whereas, they are predicted to order when they are adsorbed on Sapphire, or Graphite, or sandwiched between Graphene layers.

Keywords: 2D $\text{Mo}(\text{S}, \text{Te})_2$ alloy; TMD; Band Gaps; First Principles; Graphite; Graphene.

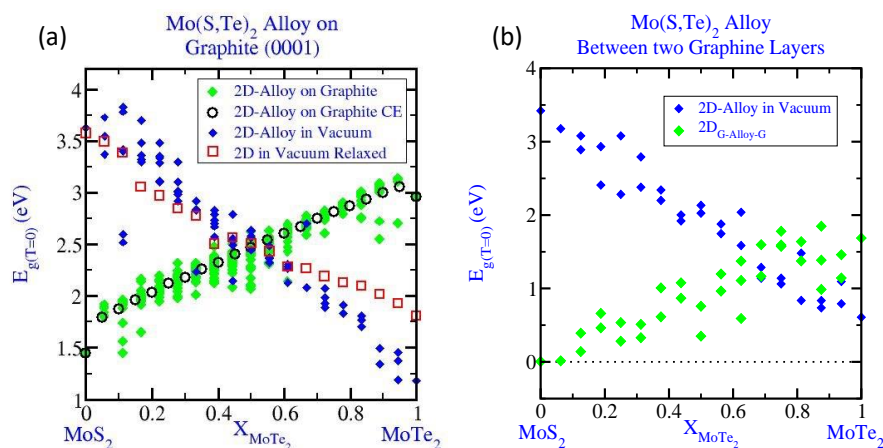


Figure: (a) Calculated band gaps for the $\text{Mo}_9(\text{S}_{1-x}, \text{Te}_x)$ -2D-alloy adsorbed on Graphite (green), and in vacuum (blue); relaxed in vacuum (red); Black circles (CE) were calculated via cluster expansion; (b) Calculated band gaps for the $\text{Mo}_9(\text{S}_{1-x}, \text{Te}_x)$ -2D-alloy sandwiched between two layers of Graphene (green) and in vacuum (blue).

References:

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