

# Ironing the 2D Black Phosphorus using **Electron Beam Irradiation**

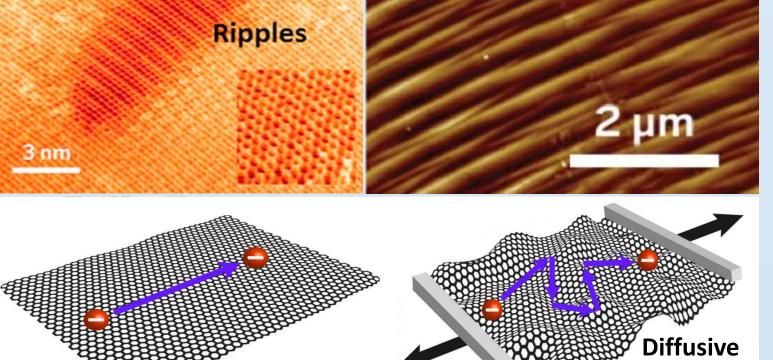
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Institute of Nano Sc	306 (Punjab, India) Institute of	Institute of Nano Science and Technology	
<b>Challenge:</b> Surface Corrugations	Prevalent techniques	Our approach	
in 2D nanomaterials         Nat. Phys. 8 (2012) 739–742         ACS Nano 2017, 11, 12, 12337–12345         Wrinkle	<ul> <li>Plasma treatment # # #</li> <li>Thermal annealing # # #</li> <li>Mechanical treatment (Contact AFM) #</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Introduce an ironing process which utilizes electron beam irradiation in TEM setup</li> </ul>	Electron Gun (TEM)

(a)

(b)

MAL Y

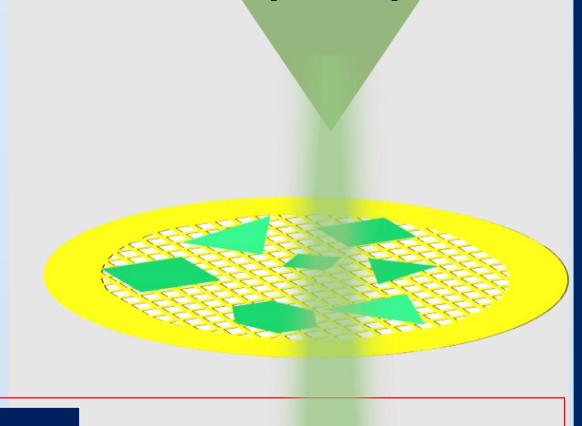


Current induced treatment # #

#### Limitations:

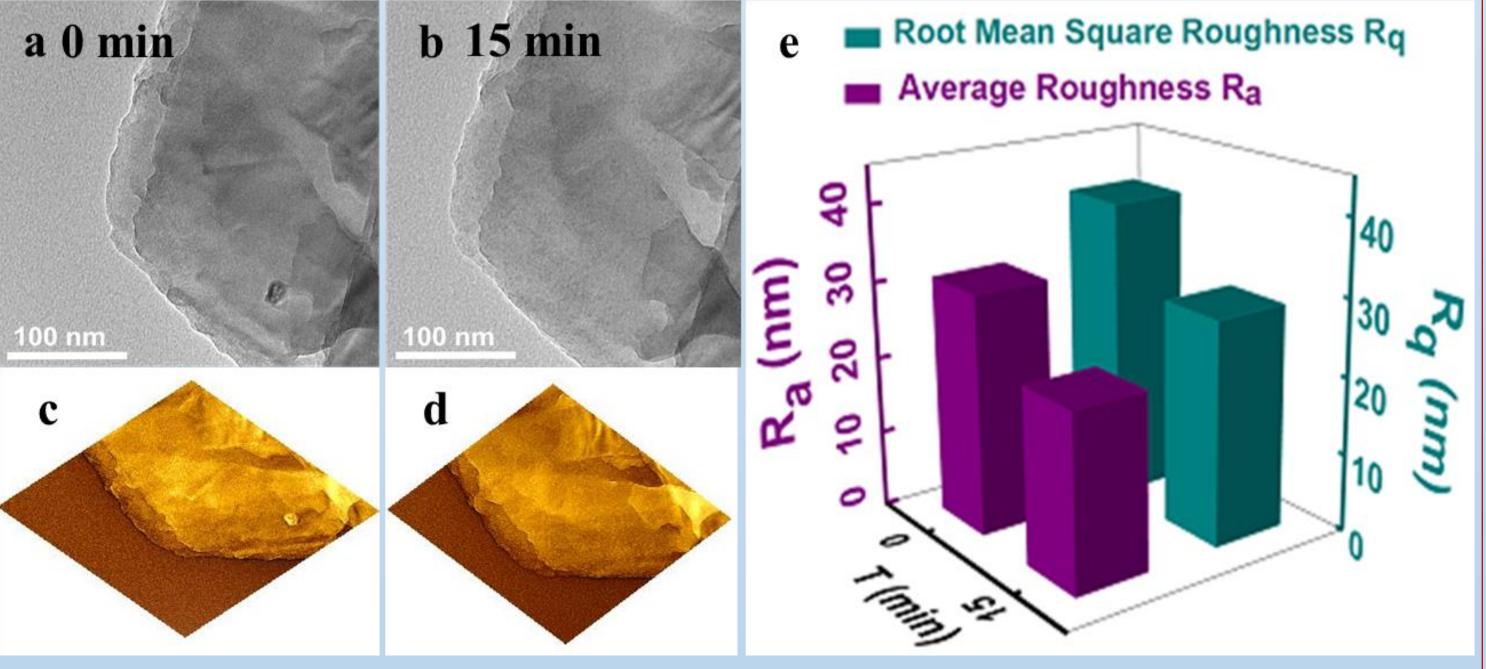
- # Introduce defects in 2D crystals
- # Lack nanoscale precision
- Incompatibility with highly reactive 2D surfaces
- Monitoring the temporal evolution of the lattice under e-beam irradiation.
- Controlling the crystallinity by manipulating

the electron fluence rate and exposure times.



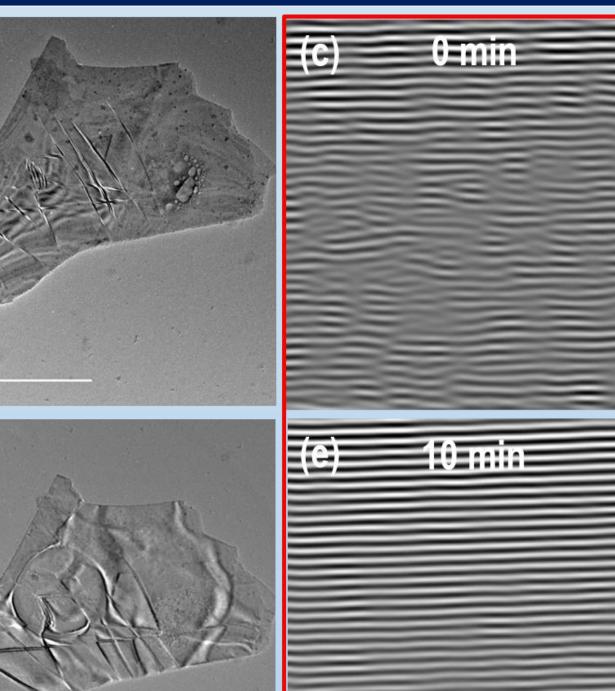
#### **Result 1: De-wrinkling of BP flake under e-beam**

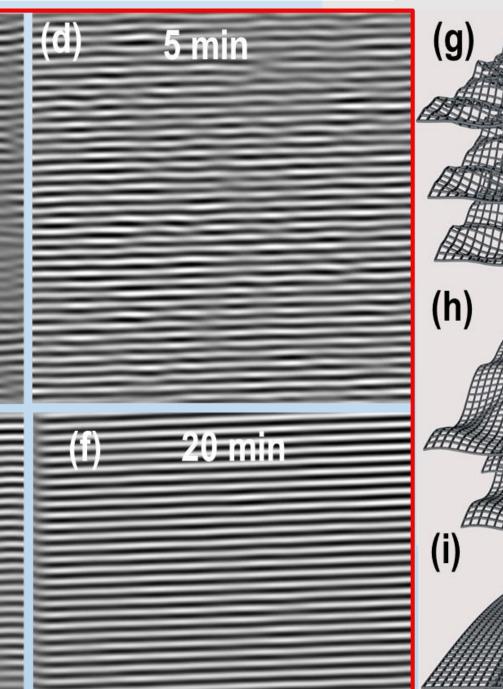
Transport

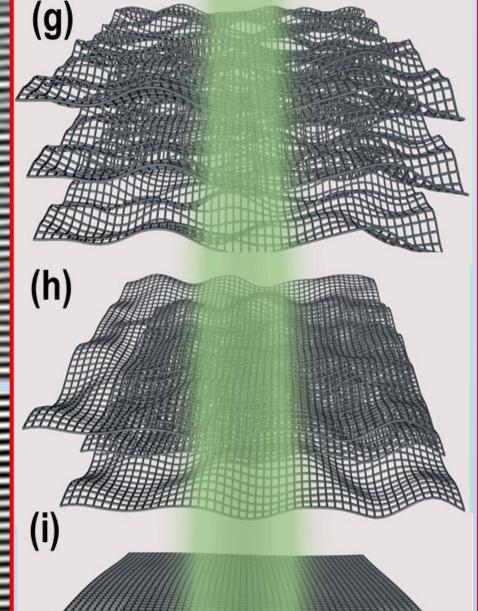


Granular edges smoothen up, ripples on surface of flake appear to be

### **Result 2: Removal of line defects**

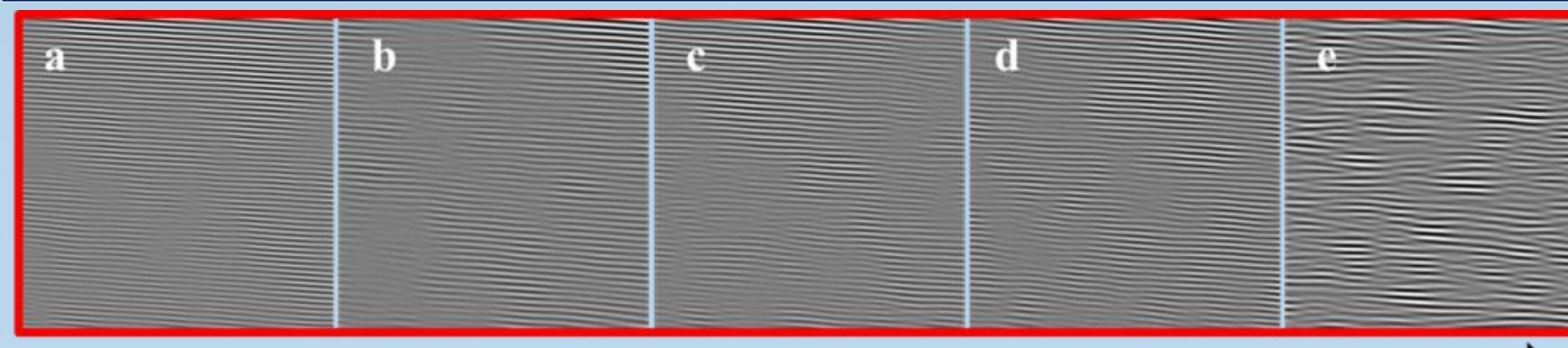






ironed out after 15 minutes exposure and contrast based roughness calculations suggest polished BP flake after exposure to e-beam

## **Result 3: Overexposure of BP flake to e-beam & Amorphization**



20 min	30 min	40 min	60 min	100 min
Crystalli	zation	Amor	phiza	tion /
f	g	h	i	j
5 1/nm	5 1/nm	5 1/nm	5 1/nm	5 1/nm

**Result 4: Irradiation induced compression** along armchair & zigzag direction

Change in MSD, 
$$\Delta U = U_{ii}^0 - U_{ii}(t) = \frac{a^2}{4\pi^2 h^2} ln\{\frac{I(t)}{I_0}\}$$

