

WELCOME TO

Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, CAS



**MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNT Core-Shell Nanocomposites for  
Enhanced Nonlinear Optical Performances**

Xiaoyan Zhang (张晓艳)



**SIOM**

Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics (SIOM),

Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China

xyzhang@siom.ac.cn

September 21, 2017

# Outline

---

- 1 Background**
- 2 Synthesis and Characterization**
- 3 Nonlinear optical performances**
- 4 Summary**

# Outline

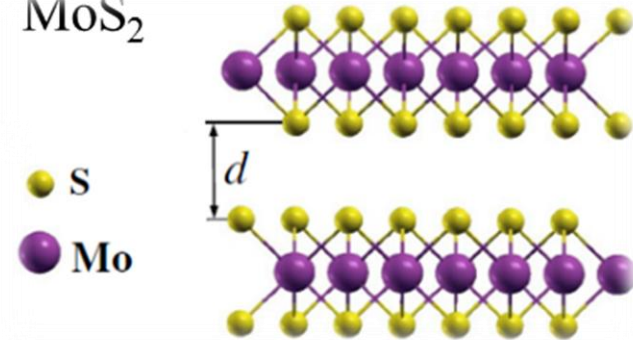
---

- 1 Background**
- 2 Synthesis and Characterization**
- 3 Nonlinear optical performances**
- 4 Summary**

# Background

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac-Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Ff	Uup	Lv	Uus	Uuo

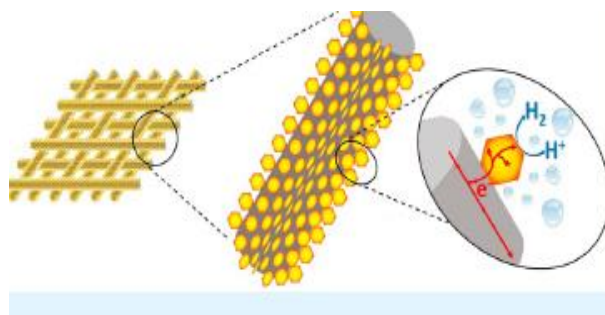
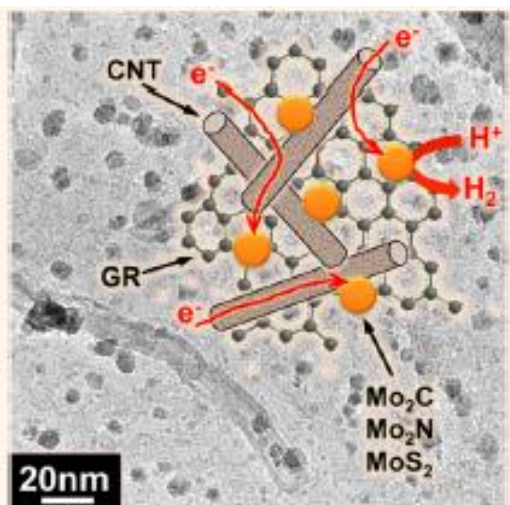
$MX_2$   
M = Transition metal  
X = Chalcogen



- Molecular-scale thickness;
- Indirect-to-direct bandgap transition as the decreasing of the number of monolayer;
- Ultrafast carrier dynamics (intraband  $\sim$ fs, interband  $\sim$ ps);
- Sizable and layer-dependent bandgap, typically in the 1-2 eV;
- Fairly good photoluminescence and electroluminescence properties;
- High optical gain, e.g., 2D nanolasers;
- Remarkable exciton effects, i.e., high binding energy, large oscillator strength and long lifetime.

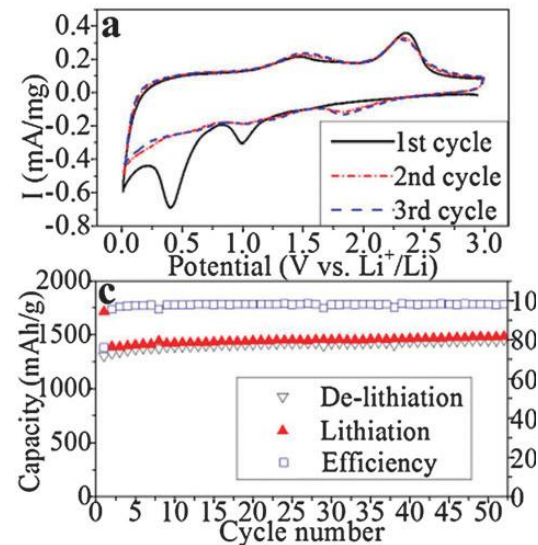
Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) with highly delocalized  $\pi$ -electrons have attracted great interests with superior electric and optical properties owing to their unique structure.

## MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNT nanocomposites



electrocatalysts for hydrogen evolution

Zhang, et al., ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 7, 12193 (2015)



CNT-MoS<sub>2</sub> composite as anode material in lithium ion batteries  
Chem. Commun., 50, 3338 (2014).

electrocatalysts for hydrogen evolution  
Youn, et al., ACS Nano, 8, 5164 (2014)

- **What is the nonlinear optical performances (NLO) of MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs heterostructures?**
- **How does the charge transfer between MoS<sub>2</sub> and CNTs affect the NLO performances of the nanocomposites?**
- **What is the direction of charge transfer in MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs heterostructures?**

# Outline

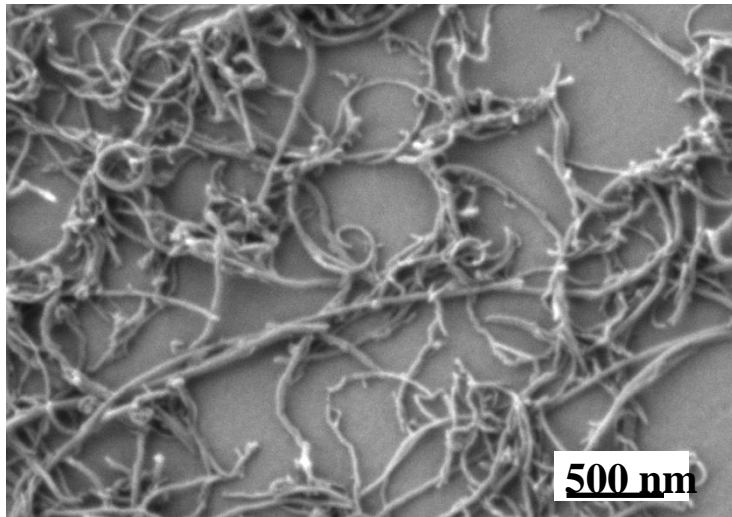
---

- 1** Background
- 2** **Synthesis and Characterization**
- 3** Nonlinear optical performances
- 4** Summary

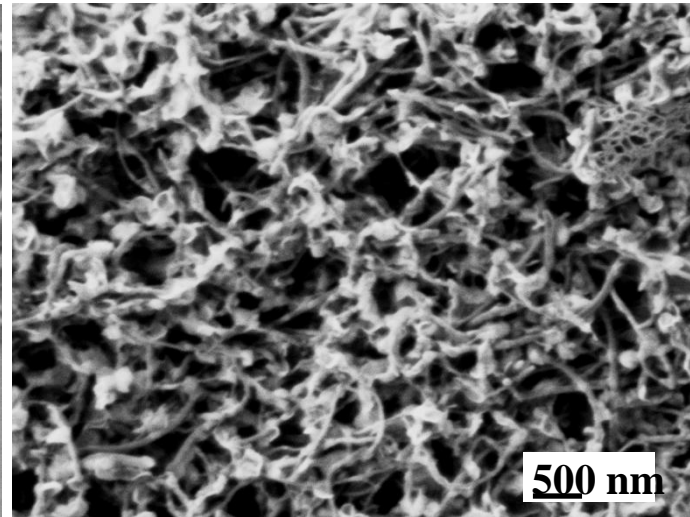


## Synthesis method:

solvothermal method (NMP as solvent)



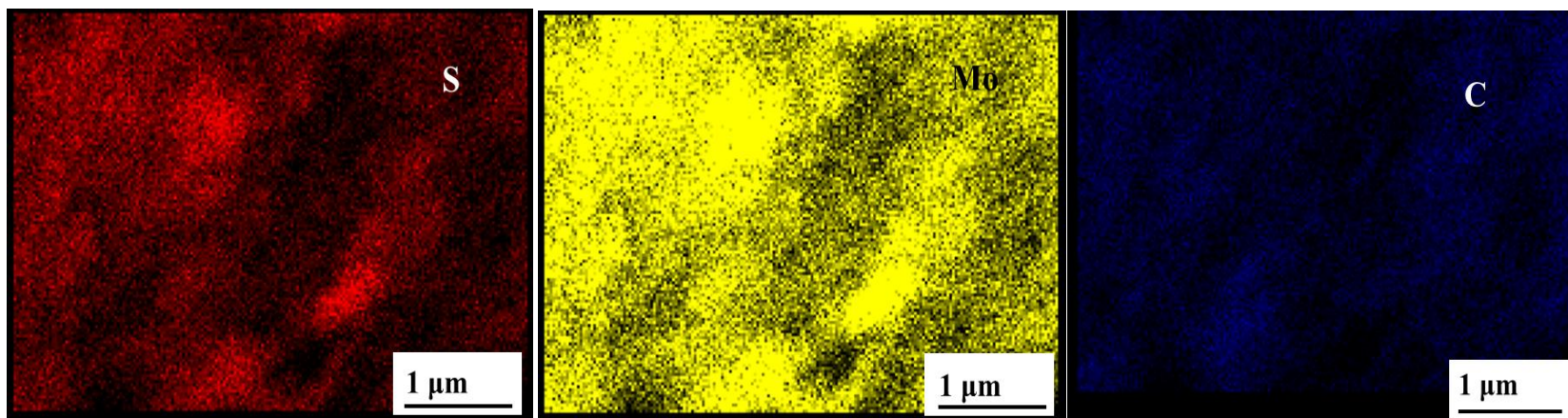
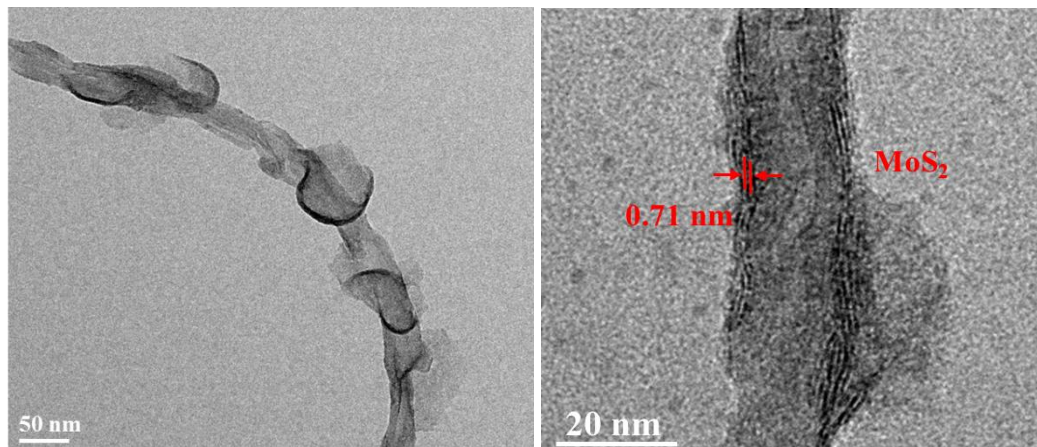
**Pure CNTs**



**MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs nanocomposites**

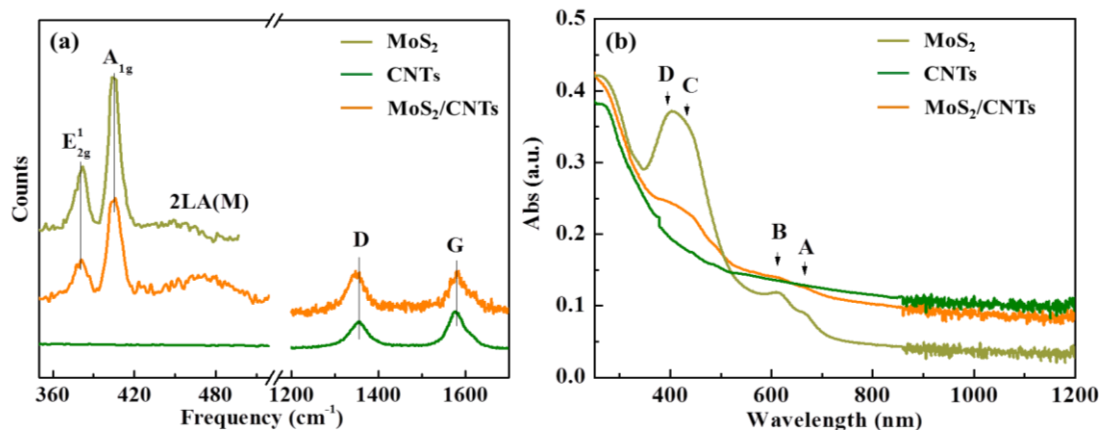


# TEM and EDS results



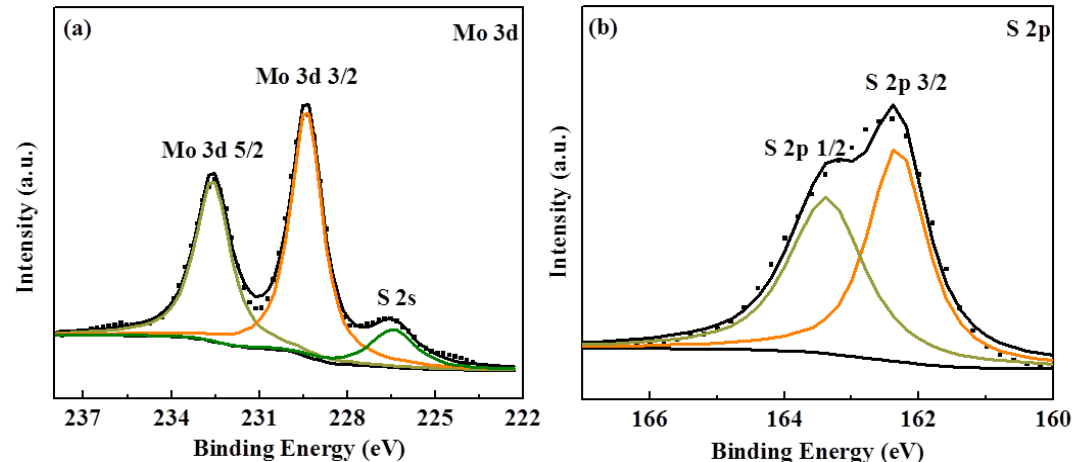
**Core-shell structured MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs nanocomposites**

# Raman and absorption results



**Raman: Two Raman mode;**  
**Absorption: Four exciton absorption peaks ;**

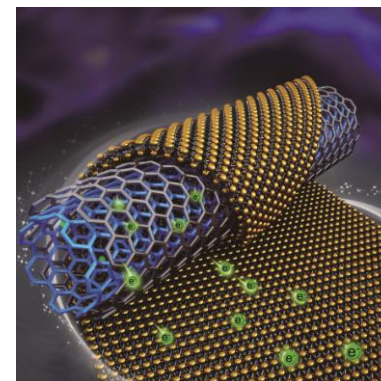
2H-MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs



Upshift



~ 0.4 eV



Electrons from  
CNTs to MoS<sub>2</sub>

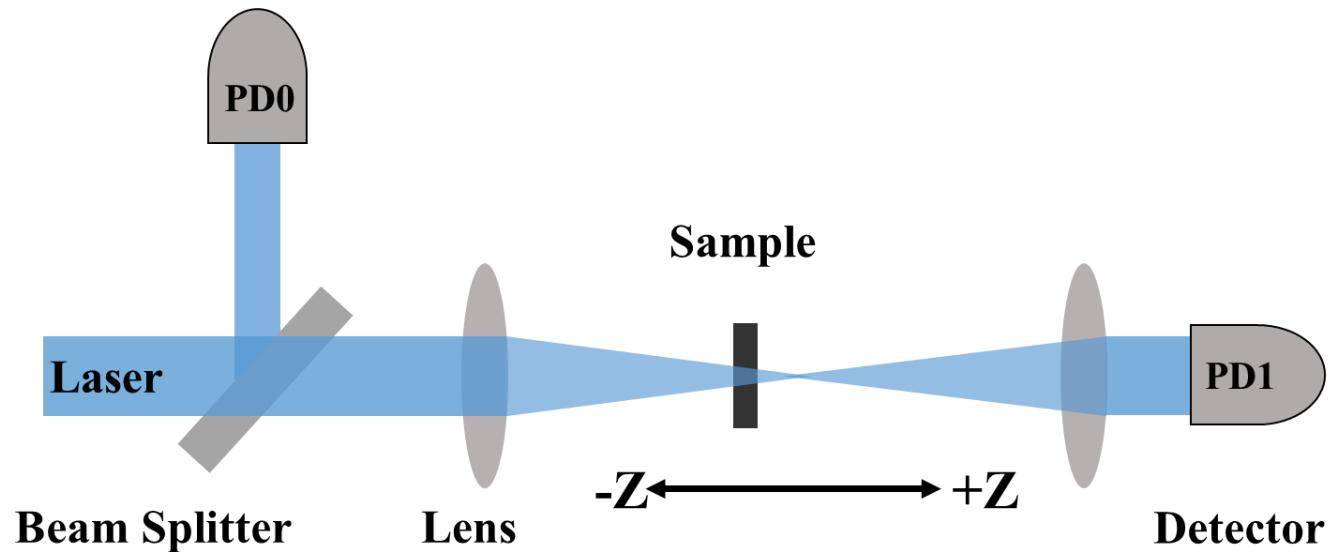
# Outline

---

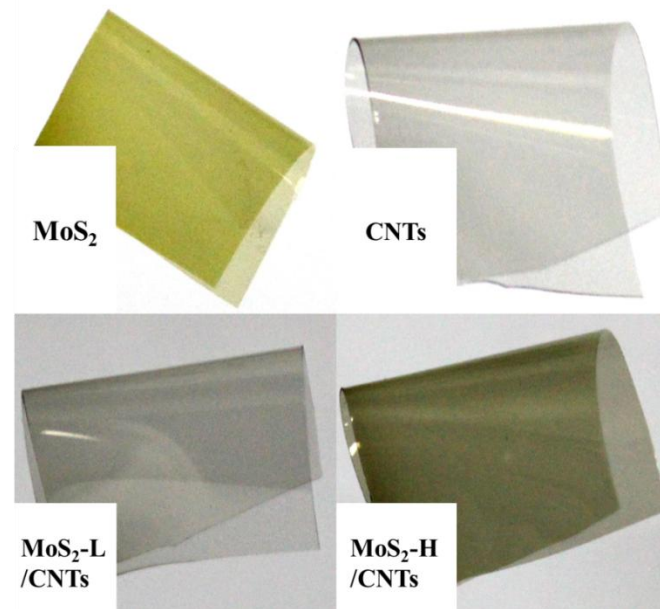
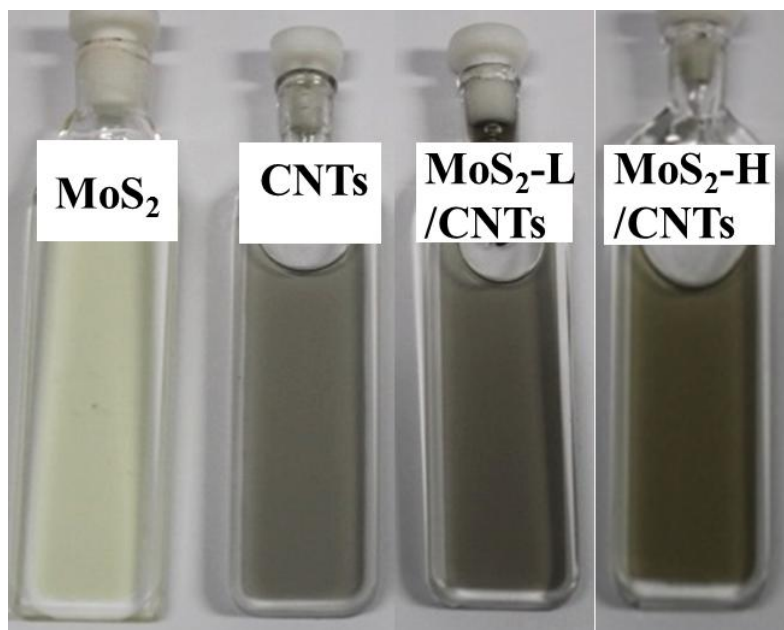
- 1** Background
- 2** Synthesis and Characterization
- 3** Nonlinear optical performances
- 4** Summary

**Nonlinear optical measurements:** open-aperture Z-scan technology

**Set-up:**

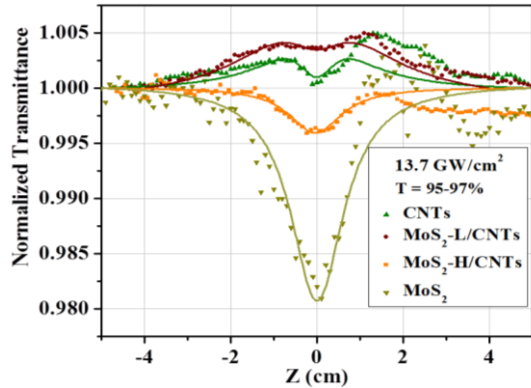


# Dispersions and PVA polymers



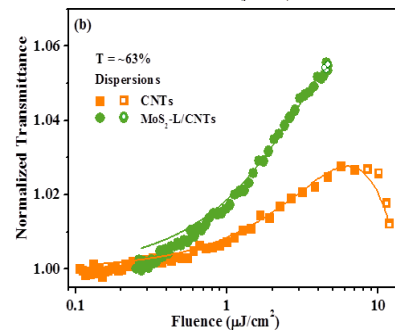
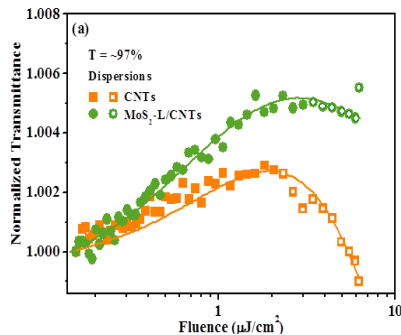
**Dispersions prepared by LPE method**

**PVA films**

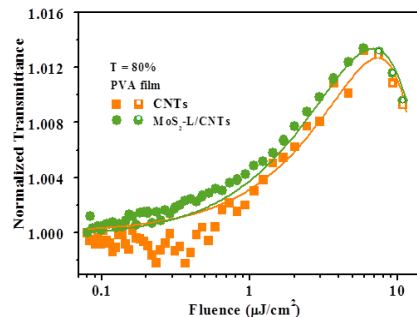
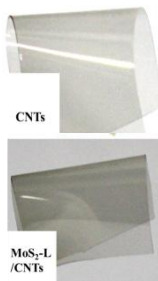


**MoS<sub>2</sub>-H/CNTs:** OL,  
better than MoS<sub>2</sub>-  
L/CNTs and pure CNTs,  
**MoS<sub>2</sub>-L/CNTs:**  
more pronounced SA  
than pure CNTs.

**Strong coupling  
effect between  
CNTs and MoS<sub>2</sub>  
in MoS<sub>2</sub>-L/CNTs.**



➤ **MoS<sub>2</sub>-L/CNTs in  
dispersions: ~one  
times larger than  
CNT alone;**  
➤ **Low saturation  
intensity.**



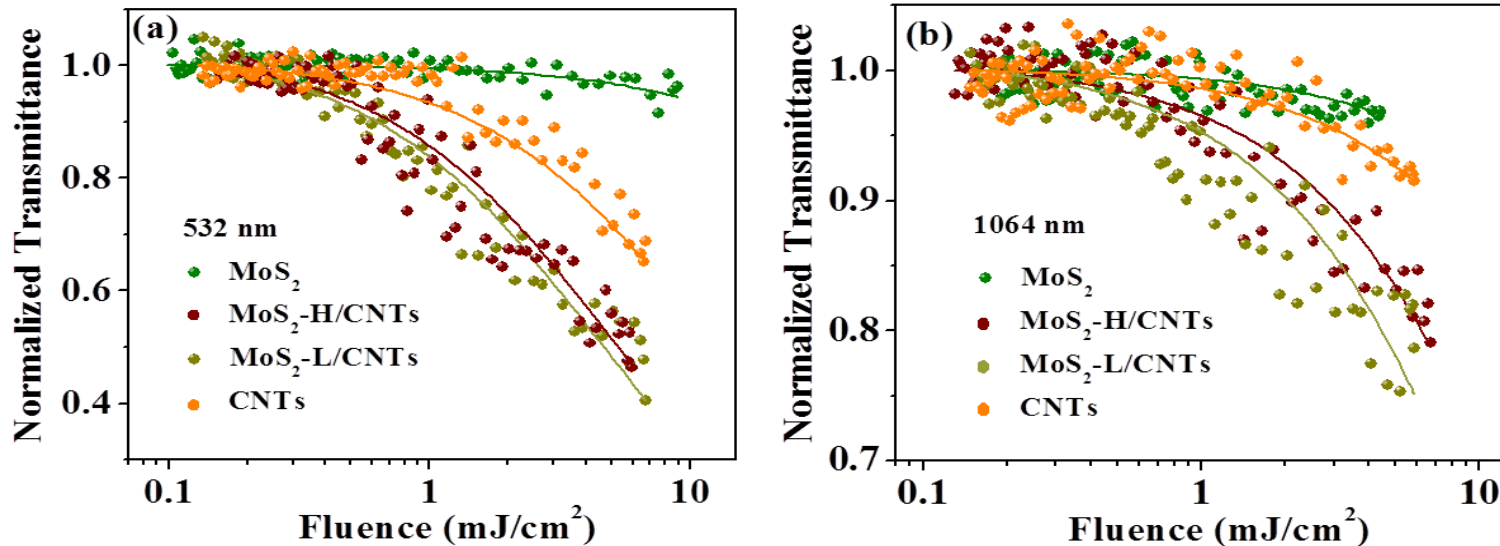


# NLO, fs, Polymer films

NLO parameters of the samples measured using the Z-scan technique for fs at 1030 nm.  
[a]= NMP dispersions; [b]= PVA films.

Sample	T [%]	$\alpha_0$ [cm <sup>-1</sup> ]	NLO response	$\beta_{\text{eff}}$ [cm GW <sup>-1</sup> ]	$I_{\text{sat}}$ [GW cm <sup>-2</sup> ]
CNTs <sup>[a]</sup>	97	0.30	SA+OL	$(0.99 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-2}$	11.0 ± 2.1
MoS <sub>2</sub> -L/ CNTs <sup>[a]</sup>	96	0.40	SA+OL	$(0.93 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-2}$	15.8 ± 3.5
CNTs <sup>[a]</sup>	63	4.62	SA+OL	$(5.50 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-2}$	48.2 ± 4.9
MoS <sub>2</sub> -L/ CNTs <sup>[a]</sup>	62	4.78	SA+OL	<b><math>(6.25 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-2}</math></b>	31.8 ± 4.2
CNTs <sup>[b]</sup>	80	26.3	SA+OL	$(25.5 \pm 3.5) \times 10^{-2}$	58.3 ± 5.1
MoS <sub>2</sub> -L/ CNTs <sup>[b]</sup>	80	28.3	SA+OL	<b><math>(30.9 \pm 4.5) \times 10^{-2}</math></b>	52.1 ± 4.9





Normalized transmission as functions of input laser fluence for MoS<sub>2</sub>, CNTs, and MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs dispersions with the transmission of ~80% for ns, respectively.

**Nonlinear extinctive coefficient  $\beta_{\text{eff}}$ :** ~ 33.9 for 532 nm,  
 ~ 7.2 for 1064 nm;  
**Imaginary third-order susceptibility  $\text{Im}\chi^{(3)}$ :** ~ 2.7 for 532 nm,  
 ~ 3.5 for 1064 nm.

# NLO, ns, Dispersions

NLO coefficients of the nanocomposites dispersions in NMP for ns at 532 nm and 1064 nm.

Sample	$\lambda$ [nm]	$I_0$ [ $\mu\text{J}$ ]	T [%]	$\alpha_0$ [ $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ]	$\beta_{\text{eff}}$ [ $\text{cm GW}^{-1}$ ]	$\text{Im}\chi^{(3)}$ [ $\times 10^{-13}$ , esu]
MoS <sub>2</sub>	532	200	74	0.30	$0.045 \pm 0.02$	$0.16 \pm 0.07$
MoS <sub>2</sub> -L/CNTs			80	0.22	<b><math>1.51 \pm 0.2</math></b>	<b><math>5.49 \pm 0.73</math></b>
MoS <sub>2</sub> -H/CNTs			81	0.21	$1.31 \pm 0.1$	$4.76 \pm 0.36$
CNTs			78	0.25	$0.56 \pm 0.02$	$2.03 \pm 0.07$
MoS <sub>2</sub>	1064	400	82	0.20	$0.054 \pm 0.01$	$0.39 \pm 0.07$
MoS <sub>2</sub> -L/CNTs			81	0.21	<b><math>0.39 \pm 0.03</math></b>	<b><math>2.83 \pm 0.22</math></b>
MoS <sub>2</sub> -H/CNTs			80	0.22	$0.27 \pm 0.02$	$1.96 \pm 0.15$
CNTs			80	0.22	$0.11 \pm 0.01$	$0.80 \pm 0.07$

# Outline

---

- 1 Background**
- 2 Synthesis and Characterization**
- 3 Nonlinear optical performances**
- 4 Summary**

- **Few-layer MoS<sub>2</sub> and CNTs core-shell heterostructures were successfully synthesized.**
- **Higher SA performance than nanotubes alone under fs pulses at 1030 nm were observed.**
- **For ns pulses, improved OL performances were revealed relative to those of single MoS<sub>2</sub> and CNTs.**
- **Photo induced electron transfer and the effective coupling between CNTs and MoS<sub>2</sub> contribute to the enhanced nonlinear modulation behavior towards different temporal pulses.**

# Acknowledgements



Prof. J. Wang



Prof. Werner Blau



Dr. XY Zhang

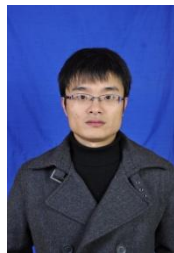


Dr. SF Zhang



Dr. NN Dong

# Thanks for your attention !



KP Wang



YY Feng



GZ Wang



X Cheng



YX Li



CR Shen



YF Xie



JW Huang