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## Tunable Band Gap Energy from WS<sub>x</sub>Se<sub>y</sub> Monolayer

The transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) have attracted much attention because its unique characteristics and potential application in the low-power and optoelectronic devices. Recent reports have successfully demonstrated the growth of 2-dimensional  $MoS_xSe_y$ ,  $Mo_xW_yS_2$  and  $Mo_xW_ySe_2$  alloys, where these materials exhibit tunable band gap energies. However,  $WS_xSe_y$  alloys are not available via CVD process until now. In the study, we report that  $WS_xSe_y$  monolayer alloys were synthysized using tungsten oxides, selenium and sulfur powders as the sources in the CVD process, where different heating temperatures of selenium and sulfur powders are applied respectively to control the ratio of S to Se. The optical band gap of the as-grown  $WS_xSe_y$ monolayer alloys is precisely tunable from 2.0 eV to 1.64 eV via modulating the ratio of S to Se. With the increase of selenium in  $WS_xSe_y$  monolayers, apparent electronic state transformation from p-type to n-type were recorded through energy band diagrams, beneficial for the future optical design.

## References

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## Figures



**Figure 1:** (a) The energy band diagram of pristine  $WS_2$ ,  $WSe_2$  and as-grown  $WS_xSe_y$  monolayers acquiring form UPS examination. (b) The band-gap energy of  $WS_xSe_y$  monolayers as a function of Se concentration, showing a well linear relationship. (c) The conduction band minimum (CBM), valence band maximum (VBM) and Fermi level positions of  $WS_xSe_y$  monolayers as a function of Se concentration. The vacuum energy is taken as zero for reference.