

---

**Kenjiro Hayashi<sup>1,2</sup>**

Masako Kataoka<sup>1</sup>, Hideyuki Jippo<sup>1,2</sup>, Mari Ohfuchi<sup>1,2</sup> and Shintaro Sato<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd., Atsugi, Kanagawa, Japan and <sup>2</sup>Fujitsu Limited, Kawasaki, Kanagawa, Japan

hayashi.kenjiro@fujitsu.com

---

## Rotationally-oriented MoS<sub>2</sub> grown by Mo-film sulfurization and its application to NO<sub>2</sub> detection

### Abstract

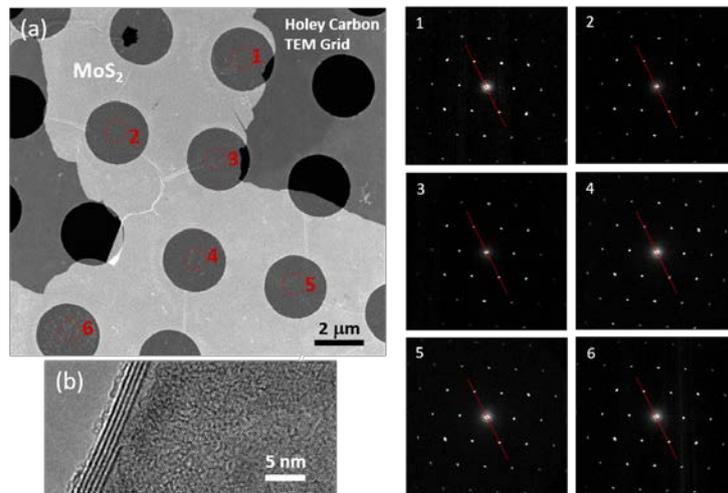
Two-dimensional molybdenum disulphide (MoS<sub>2</sub>) film has been synthesized by thermal vapour sulfurization of thin Mo film. Figure 1(a) shows transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of the MoS<sub>2</sub> film transferred on a TEM grid. Selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns taken from different spots identified in (a) exhibited nearly identical crystallographic orientations, revealing the rotational alignment of the MoS<sub>2</sub> domains in the film. The film was found to consist of 4–5 layers. The MoS<sub>2</sub> film was also characterized by Raman spectroscopy. As shown in Figure 2(a), the two Raman modes E<sub>12g</sub> and A<sub>1g</sub> are observed at a separation of about 25 cm<sup>-1</sup>, indicating multilayer formation [1]. MoS<sub>2</sub>-channel Field-effect-transistor (FET) fabricated on a SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrate exhibits n-type semiconducting behaviour (Figure 2(b)), which is consistent with previous reports [2, 3]. Two-terminal FETs exhibited electron mobility ranged from 0.1 to 2.9 cm<sup>2</sup>V<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> at room temperature which is larger than previously reported values of TVS-grown MoS<sub>2</sub> [4, 5]. The FET-based sensor was found to detect NO<sub>2</sub> with concentrations as low as 7 ppb in N<sub>2</sub> and exhibited resistivity change by an order of magnitude, as shown in Figure 2(c). Therefore, NO<sub>2</sub> with concentration of several hundreds of ppt or lower would probably be detectable.

This research was partly supported by JST CREST Grant Number JPMJCR15F1, Japan.

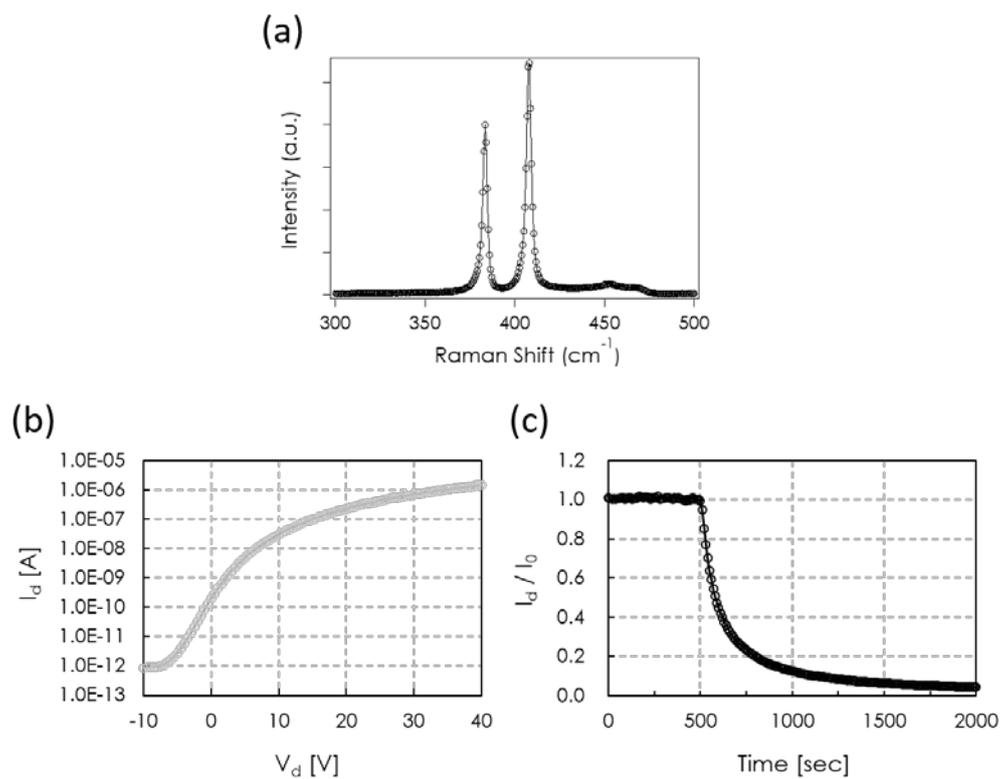
### References

- [1] H. Li, Q. Zhang, C. C. R. Yap, B. K. Tay, T. H. T. Edwin, A. Olivier, D. Baillargeat, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 22 (2012) 1385.
- [2] B. Radisavljevic, A. Radenovic, J. Brivio, V. Giacometti, A. Kis, *Nat. Nanotechnology*, 6 (2011) 147.
- [3] S. Das, H-Y. Chen, A. V. Penumatcha, J. Appenzeller, *Nano Lett.*, 13 (2013) 100.
- [4] Y. Zhan, Z. Liu, S. Najmaei, P. M. Ajayan, J. Lou, *Small* 8 (2012) 966.
- [5] J. Robertson, X. Liu, C. Yue, M. Escarra, J. Wei, *2D Mater.* 4 (2017) 045007

## Figures



**Figure 1:** (a) TEM image of MoS<sub>2</sub> (bright region) and SAED patterns taken from the corresponding areas labelled in the image. (b) TEM image of a folded MoS<sub>2</sub> film.



**Figure 2:** (a) Raman spectrum of the MoS<sub>2</sub> film. (b) Drain current,  $I_d$ , as a function of back-gate voltage,  $V_g$ , of a MoS<sub>2</sub>-FET. (c) Drain current ( $I_d$ ) normalized by the initial drain current ( $I_{d0}$ ) of the MoS<sub>2</sub> sensor when exposed to 7 ppb of NO<sub>2</sub> in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.