

# Heat Annealing Influences the Optical Property of 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles

U. Afonina, G. Dovbeshko, M. Olenchuk

Department of Physics of Biological Systems Institute of Physics NAS of Ukraine, Nauky Avenue, 46, Kiev, 03028, Ukraine

## Introduction

Two dimensional (2D) materials have exhibited extraordinary properties different from those for bulk materials. Among 2D materials, transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) became the good choice for the applications of nanoscaled semiconductor devices and TMDC has become one of the most extensively invested 2D materials for its mechanical, magnetic, electrical and optical properties. The typical example of TMDC is MoS<sub>2</sub>, which has a unique layered structure similar to graphene, variable band gap, interlayer weak van der Waals forces and flexibility.

## Materials and Methods

We have investigated 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> powder and flakes from Sigma Aldrich. MoS<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles were annealed in the tube furnace purged and filled with the argon gas (50 Scm) in quartz tube at the temperature of 600°C for one hour.

IR spectra were recorded using an INVENIO-R instrument (Bruker, Germany). Raman spectra were recorded using spectrometer Jobin-Yvon T64000 (Horiba, France) with laser 488 nm, power 0,2 mW for MoS<sub>2</sub> powder and 1 mW for MoS<sub>2</sub> flakes.

## Results and Discussion

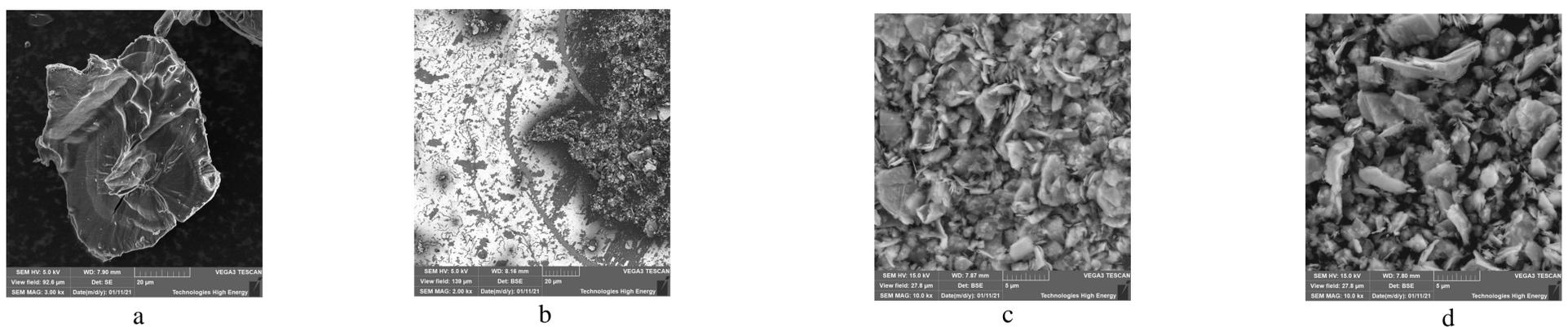


Fig. 1. Images of unannealed (a) and annealed (b) 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> flakes and unannealed (c) and annealed (d) 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> powder

In the IR spectra of 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> powder, a band of 468 cm<sup>-1</sup> was detected and its shift to 469 cm<sup>-1</sup> was observed for annealed 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> powder.

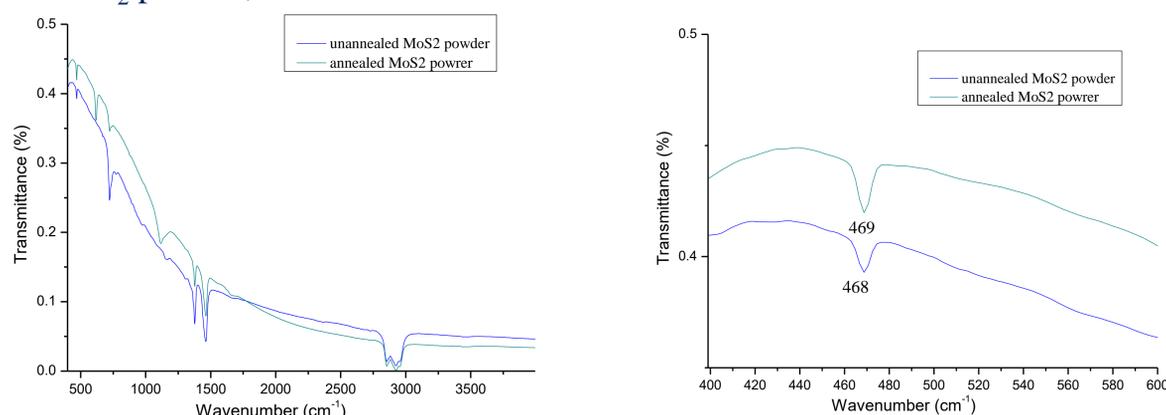


Fig. 2. IR spectra of 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> powder

Bands of 150, 189, 285 (1T' single layer), 383, 408, 450, 468, 568, 599 cm<sup>-1</sup> were observed for Raman spectra of both 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> powder and flakes. After annealing of 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> powder and flakes 1T' single layer is reduced by 10% and 25% respectively. For flakes the decrease in the number of defects due to annealing was observed.

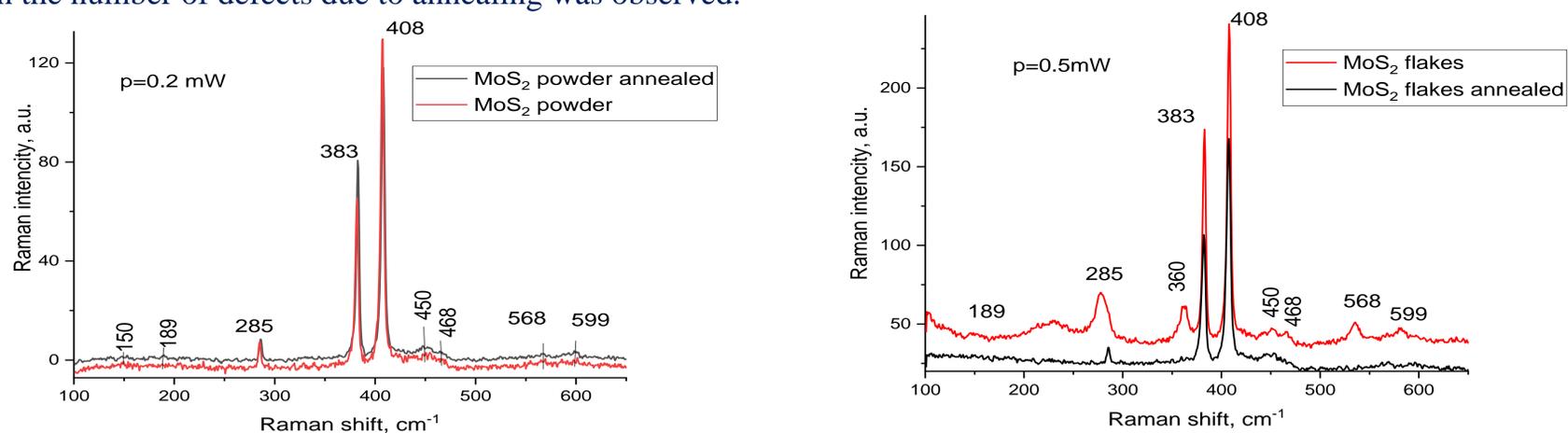


Fig. 3. Raman spectra of 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> powder and flakes

## Acknowledgment

This work has been supported by the NRFU 2020.02/0027 “Low-dimensional graphene-like transition metal dichalcogenides with controlled polar and electronic properties for the latest applications in nanoelectronics and biomedicine”; “Development of 2D materials and “smart” sensors for medical and biological purposes” 11/1-2021.