EELS Analysis on MoS₂ Layers Transferred on Silicon

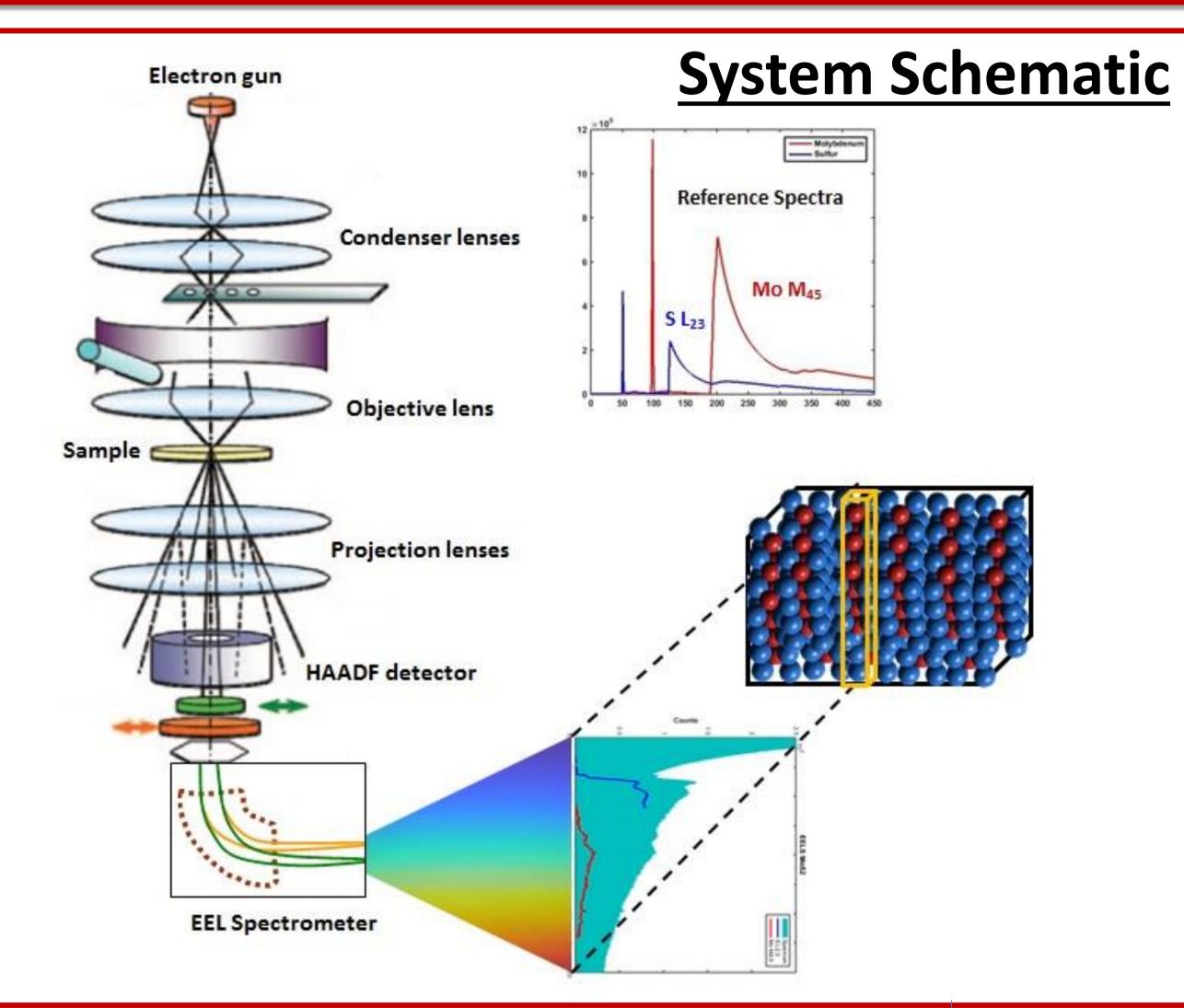
Karine Florent¹, David MacMahon², Andrea Brothers² and Santosh Kurinec¹

¹Microelectronic Engineering, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester NY, USA ²Micron Technology Inc., Manassas, VA, USA



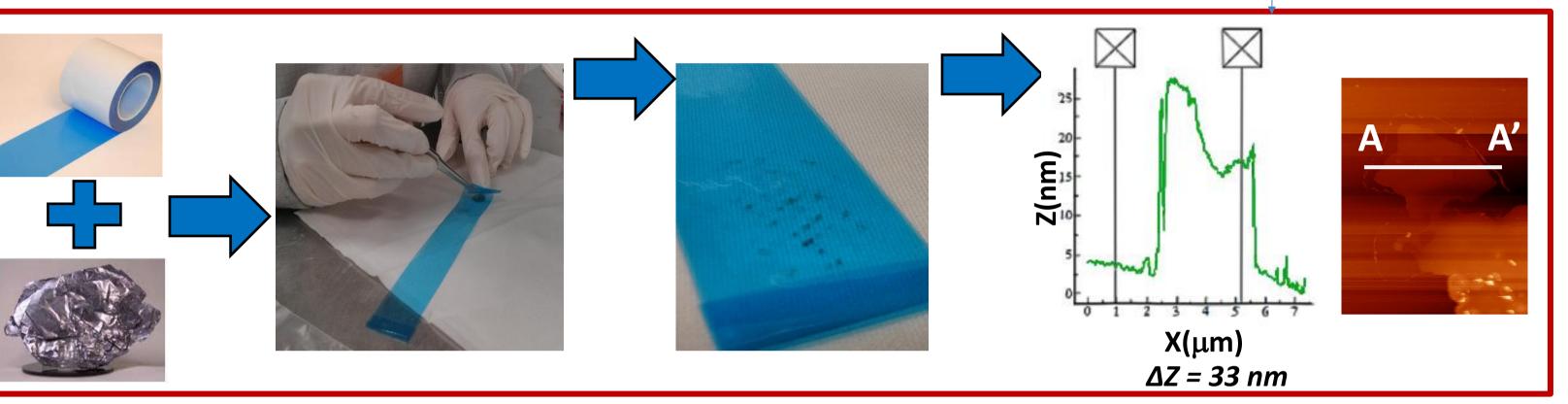
Introduction

Layered two-dimensional (2D) materials that can be mechanically exfoliated into single monolayers have great potential for novel information processing such as spinbased and valley-based electronics. In this paper, the authors have carried out high resolution TEM and electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS) to investigate MoS_2 layers and their interface with silicon dioxide. Due to the weak nature of van der Waal forces between the S-S layers, stability of layers poses a challenge at high electron acceleration voltages. Dark field STEM (DF-STEM) and EELS, used on 11 layers of MoS_2 , reveal an interlayer spacing of ~ 6.25 Å, which is consistent with the reported crystal structure of MoS_2 [1].



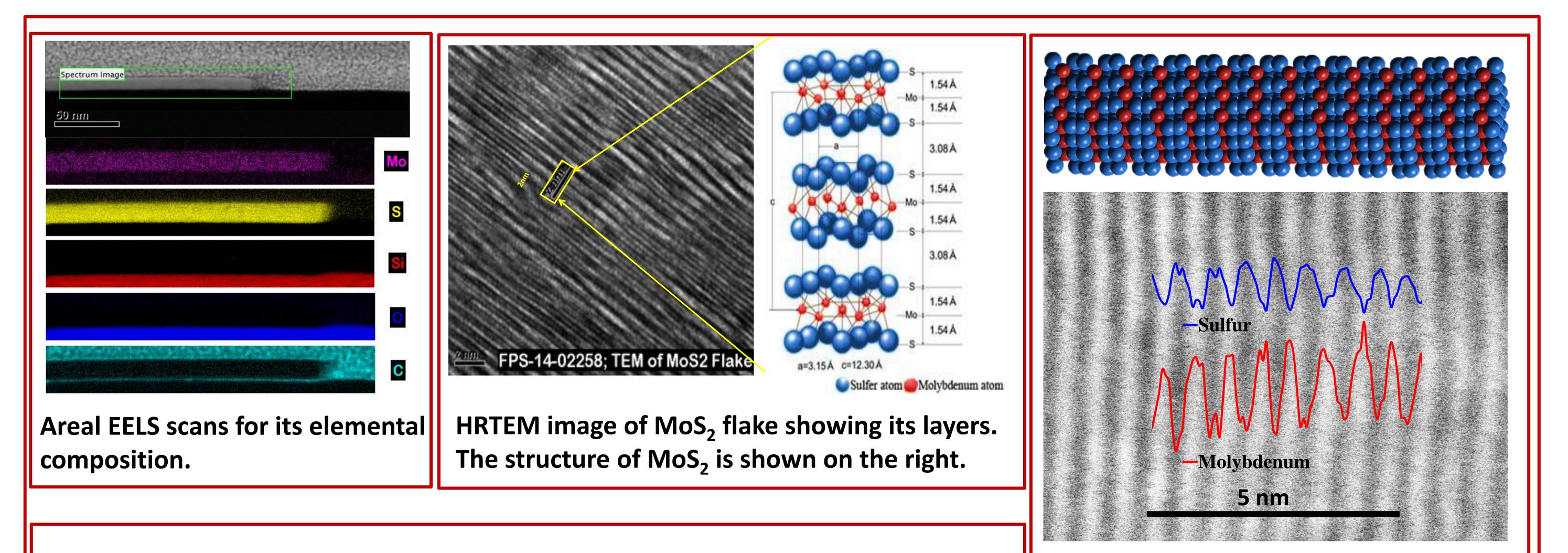
Exfoliation of MoS₂

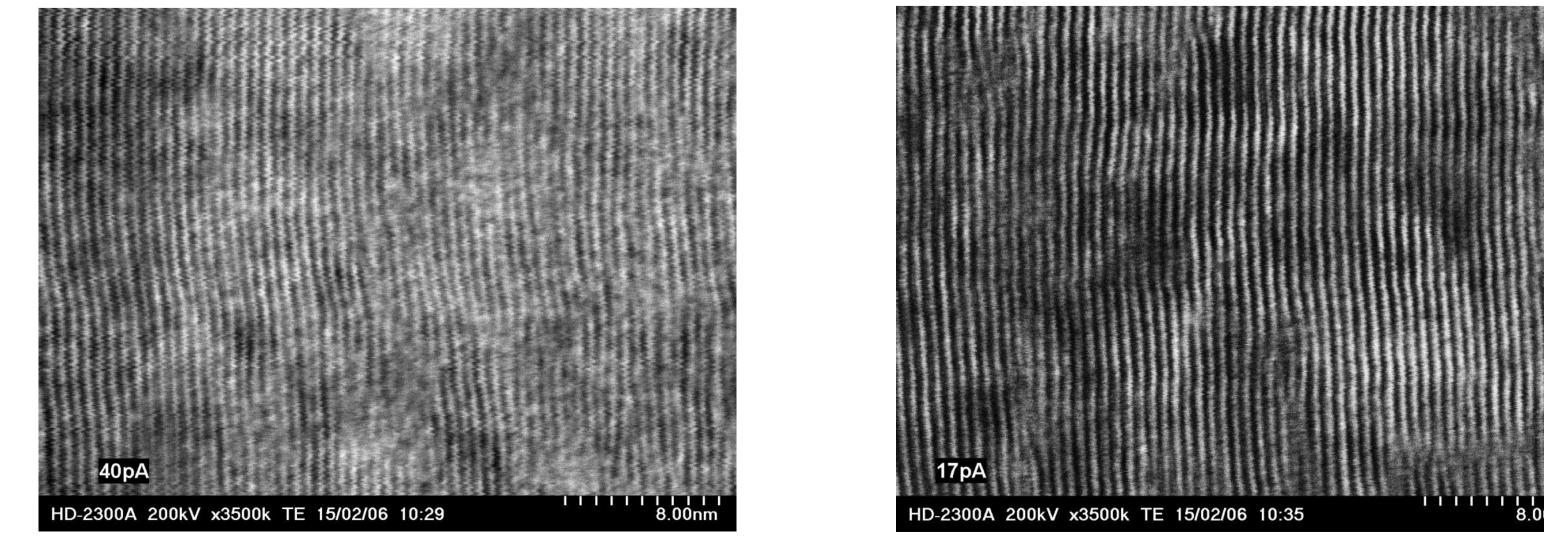
Layers of MoS_2 are obtained through mechanical exfoliation of bulk MoS_2 crystals (SPI Supplies) on top of SiO₂ layer, thermally grown on highly doped p-type silicon substrate.



HRSTEM/PEELS

The parallel electron energy loss spectroscopy (PEELS) studies were carried out by employing a Hitachi HD-2300A STEM fitted with a Gatan Enfina PEELS Spectrometer at Micron Inc's Manassas facility. The samples were prepared using a focused ion beam (FIB) with In-Situ Lift Out (INLO). Prior to INLO, a MoS_2 flake was coated with SEM induced Pt deposition at 5kV. The lamella were prepared with 30kV FIB down to 100nm thickness, with a final thinning to ~30nm with 5kV FIB.





Phase contrast STEM images taken at 40pA and 17pA beam current at 200kV.

DF-STEM image with EELS line scans for S and Mo. References [1] B. Radisavljevic, A. Radenovic, J. Brivio V. Giacometti V, Kis A, *Nature Nanotechnology* 6, 147-150 (2011). [2] Xiao Feng Zhang, Microscopy Today, p. 26-29, 2011 Acknowledgements Special thanks to Prof. Deji Akinwande and Sherry Chang of UT Austin for their help.