

# CHEMICAL VAPOUR DEPOSITION OF WS<sub>2</sub> MONOLAYERS

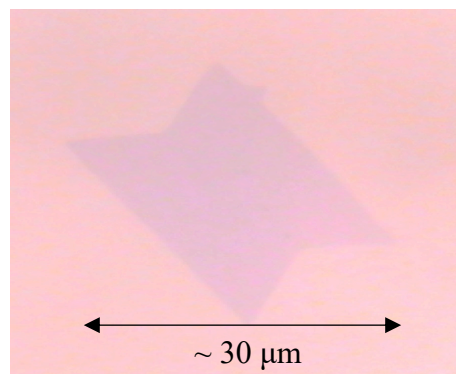
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Transition metal dichalcogenides (TMD) like WS<sub>2</sub> have attracted considerable attention because of their interesting physical properties and potential applications in various opto-electronic devices. Monolayer WS<sub>2</sub> has two excitonic bands named *A* and *B* bands due to spin-orbit splitting. The value of spin-orbit splitting of the valence band in WS<sub>2</sub> is 425 meV.

WS<sub>2</sub> monolayers were grown by chemical vapour deposition (CVD) method on a Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> substrate using WO<sub>3</sub> and S precursors. In two-zone furnace S zone was at 200 °C and WO<sub>3</sub> zone was at 850 °C. N<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> (9%) mixed gas was used as a carrier gas and the Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> was positioned face-down next to WO<sub>3</sub> precursor. This growth process produced uniform mostly triangular shaped WS<sub>2</sub> monolayer domains, although several different shapes sometimes appeared (Fig.1). The size of these areas ranges from couple of micrometres up to several tens of micrometres. Influence of the zone temperatures, gas flow and gas percentages on the growth of WS<sub>2</sub> monolayers was studied and further optimization to get bigger monolayer areas is in progress.



*Fig. 1 CVD grown WS<sub>2</sub> monolayer*

WS<sub>2</sub> monolayers were characterized using Raman scattering, room-temperature photoluminescence (PL) and reflectance contrast (RC) analysis. PL spectra show *A* band with high intensity, which indicates good quality monolayers. The *A* band peak maximum varies for different WS<sub>2</sub> monolayer domains in the range of 1.94 – 1.98 eV, showing different tensile strain values in CVD grown WS<sub>2</sub> monolayers. The uniformity of single WS<sub>2</sub> monolayer domains was studied using PL images of the integrated peak intensity.



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