Electronic Supplementary Information

Few layers MoS₂ lithography with AFM tip: description of the technique and nanospectroscopy investigations

M. Donarelli,^{a, †} F. Perrozzi,^a F. Bisti,^a F. Paparella,^a V. Feyer,^b A. Ponzoni,^c M. Gonchigsuren^d and L. Ottaviano^{a,e}

^aDepartment of Physical and Chemical Sciences, University of L'Aquila, Via Vetoio 10, 67100, L'Aquila, Italy.

^bSincrotrone Trieste S.C.p.A., NanoESCA Beamline, 34012 Basovizza, Trieste, Italy.

^cCNR-INO Brescia, Via Branze 38, 25123, Brescia, Italy.

^dSchool of Applied Sciences, MUST, Bagatoiruu, Ulaanbaatar 14191, Mongolia.

^eCNR-SPIN, UOS L'Aquila, Via Vetoio 10, 67100, L'Aquila, Italy.

[†]Present address: CNR-INO Brescia and Sensor Lab., Department of Information Engineering, University of Brescia, Via Branze 38, 25123, Brescia, Italy.

In Figures 1S and 2S, AFM images of few layers MoS_2 flakes have been reported. The analyzed flakes are thinner than the ones analyzed by spatially resolved photoelectron spectroscopy in the paper, showing that the lithography process can be controlled in order to pattern very thin MoS_2 flakes.



Figure 1S. From left to right: MoS_2 pristine flake; MoS_2 flake after lithography process (the white dashed lines represent the AFM tip paths); MoS_2 flake after HCl etching. Tip voltage = -8 V; tip speed = 0.1 µm/s. Etching parameters: 10 s in 0.05 M HCl. The height of the lithographed region (second panel) is about 16 nm for the left path and 18 nm for the right path. After chemical etching, a hole is created in the flake.



Figure 2S. From left to right: MoS_2 pristine flake; MoS_2 flake after lithography process (the white dashed line represents the AFM tip path); MoS_2 flake after HCl etching. Tip voltage = -6 V; tip speed = 0.8 µm/s. Etching parameters: 10 s in 0.05 M HCl. The height of the lithographed region (second panel) is about 26 nm. After chemical etching, a hole is created in the flake.