

Supporting Information

Oxidative etching MoS₂/WS₂ nanosheets to their QDs by facile UV irradiation

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1. Raman analysis of the nanosheets and QDs

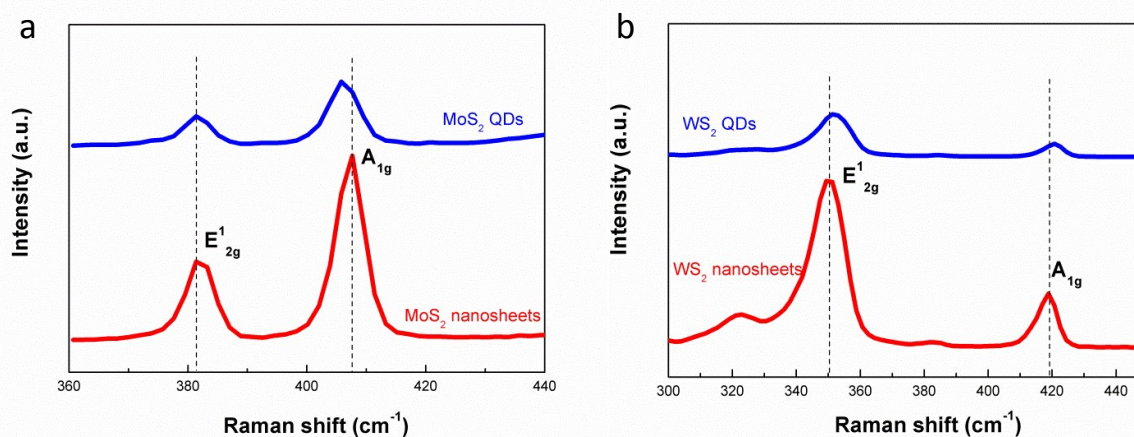


Fig. S1 The Raman spectra of MoS₂ (a) and WS₂ (b) nanosheets and corresponding QDs.

In Fig. S1 a, for the nanosheets of MoS₂ obtained after sonication, there are two first-order Raman active modes,¹ the A_{1g} and the E¹_{2g}, located at 407.7 and 381.4 cm⁻¹, respectively. For their irradiated nanoparticles, the A_{1g} peak red shifts in the order of 2 cm⁻¹, indicating the thinning and exfoliation of nanosheets. On the spectra of WS₂ (Fig. S1 b), there are two intensive peaks corresponding to the A_{1g} and E¹_{2g} modes from out-of-plane and in-plane vibrations, respectively.² The two peaks both blue shift after downsizing to ultrasmall nanoparticles. The A_{1g} peak shifts to 420.8 from 418.9 cm⁻¹. While the E¹_{2g} peak shifts to 352.2 from 349.4 cm⁻¹. In the meantime, there is no identifiable peak corresponding to the oxides of molybdenum and tungsten in the Raman spectra. The Raman results further confirmed the as-prepared nanoparticles were the QDs of MoS₂/WS₂.

2. AFM measurements of QDs

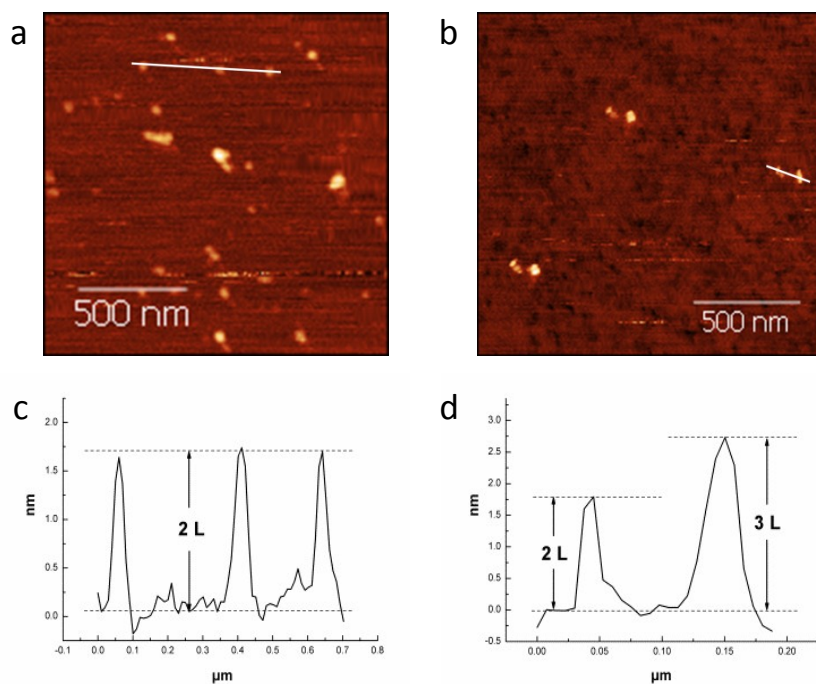


Fig. S2 The AFM images and their corresponding height profiles of the QDs of MoS₂ (a) (c) and WS₂ (b) (d).

Due to the fact that the height of monolayer MoS₂ and WS₂ is 0.8-1.0 nm,^{2,3} all of the three measured heights of MoS₂ QDs correspond to 2 layers. While in the height profile of QDs of WS₂, the measured heights correspond to 2 and 3 layers, respectively. The AFM results confirm the layered structure of the obtained QDs.

3. Contrast experiments conducted under higher power irradiation

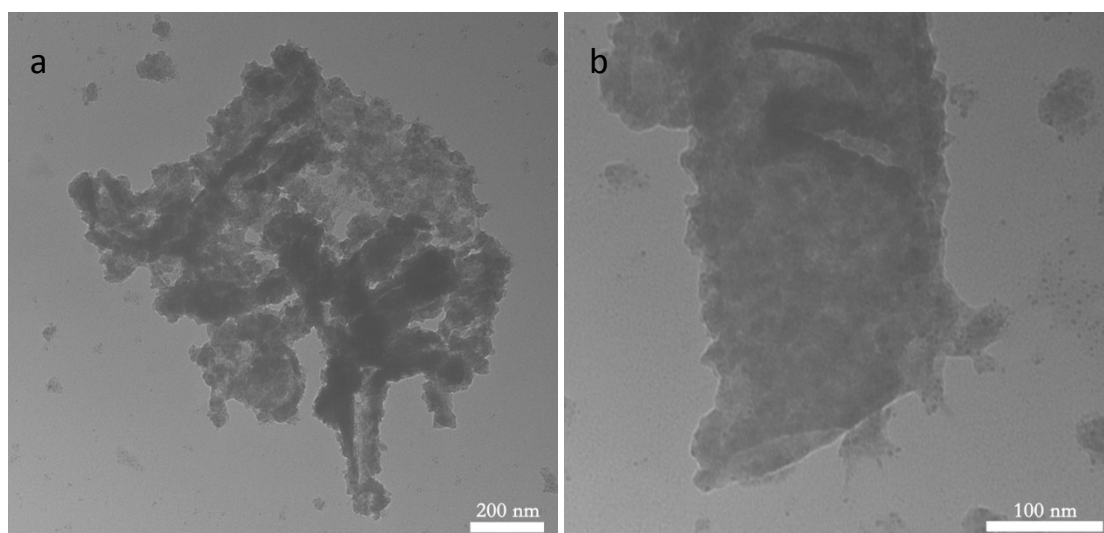


Fig. S3 TEM images of the etched nanosheets of MoS₂ under high power (125 W, ~17 mW/cm²) irradiation for 24 h. QDs could be seen in the vicinity of the etched nanosheets in (b).

4. Contrast experiments conducted in ethanol/water

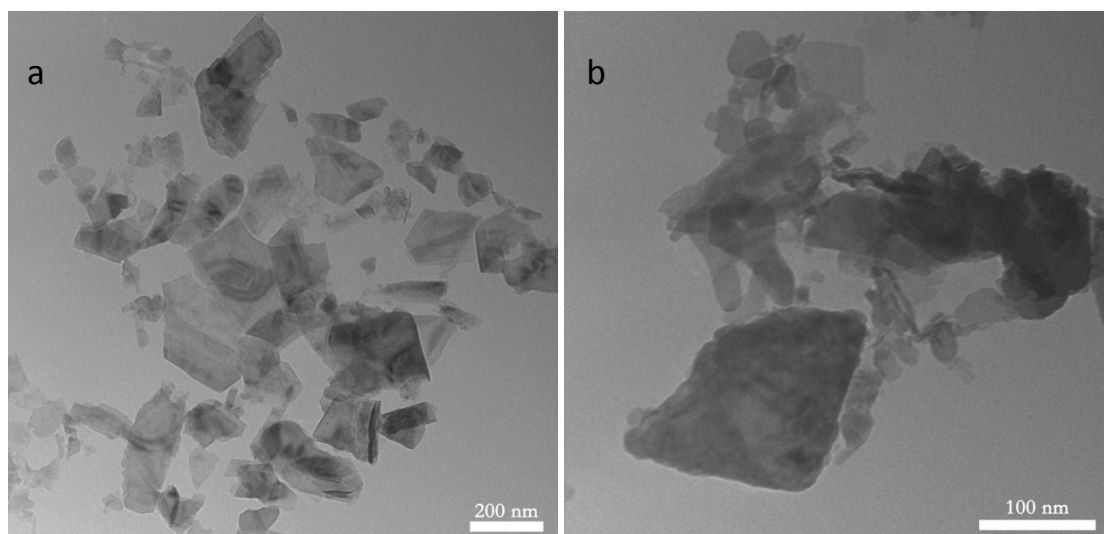


Fig. S4 TEM images of the nanosheets of MoS₂ (a) and WS₂ (b) in water/ethanol obtained after irradiation for 48 h. The morphologies of nanosheets are basically intact and no QDs are produced.

References

- 1 C. N. R. Rao, H. S. S. Ramakrishna Matte, and Urmimala Maitra. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2013, 52, 13162-13185.
- 2 Yinghan Yan, Cuiling Zhang, Wei Gu, *et al. J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2016, 120, 12170-12177.
- 3 L. Dong, S. Lin, L. Yang, *et al. Chem. Commun.*, 2014, 50, 15936-15939.