Electronic Supplementary Information

## Remote heteroepitaxy of atomic layered hafnium disulfide on

## sapphire through hexagonal boron nitride

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**Fig. S1** Substrate-epilayer remote interaction with different gaps created by different numbers of stacked h-BN interlayer. Results of DFT calculations of averaged electron density along separated slabs for (a) O- and (b) Al-terminated sapphire. Periodic boundary conditions were imposed along the dashed lines of simulation model. Both plots show the existence of significant electron charge density between separated slabs within a gap of about 7 Å.



Fig. S2 Large-area optical microscopy image of HfS<sub>2</sub>/h-BN layer on *c*-sapphire.



**Fig. S3** Full XPS spectrum of remote epitaxial HfS<sub>2</sub> layer on *c*-sapphire through a monolayer h-BN.



**Fig. S4** TEM measurements. Cross-sectional TEM images of as-grown h-BN layer with the growth time of (a) 10 min, (b) 15 min and (c) 20 min, labeled by bilayer, tri-layer and few-layer, respectively.



**Fig. S5** UV-vis absorption spectra of h-BN layers on sapphire with different growth time. It can be seen that the absorbance of h-BN increases with increasing growth time, which is consistent with the increased layer number of h-BN.



Fig. S6 XRD pattern of remote epitaxial HfS<sub>2</sub> layer on *c*-sapphire through a monolayer h-BN.



**Fig. S7** XRD azimuthal scan of  $HfS_2$  (10-11) reflection. Here, the  $HfS_2$  layer was grown on  $SiO_2/Si$  substrate through a monolayer h-BN by CVD under the same conditions.



Fig. S8 Optical microscope image of  $HfS_2/h$ -BN photodetector on *c*-sapphire. The distance between two adjacent Au electrodes is determined to be ~70  $\mu$ m.



Fig. S9 Schematic diagrams of dry-transferring  $HfS_2/h$ -BN layer from sapphire substrate using a thermal release tape.



Fig. S10 Raman spectra acquired from  $HfS_2/h$ -BN heterostructure on a PET substrate. The results confirm the coexistence of h-BN and  $HfS_2$  after dry-transfer.