

Supplementary Information

High Performance Complementary WS₂ Devices with Hybrid Gr/Ni Contacts

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1. Thickness of WS₂

Atomic force microscopy was employed to ascertain the thickness of WS₂ flakes. For given device, the topographic image of WS₂ flake was collected by scanning AFM in the square region of Figure S1(a) is shown in Figure S1(b). The height profile of the WS₂ flake is collected along the indicated path. Figure S1(c) represents that the WS₂ flake is ~14 nm thick.

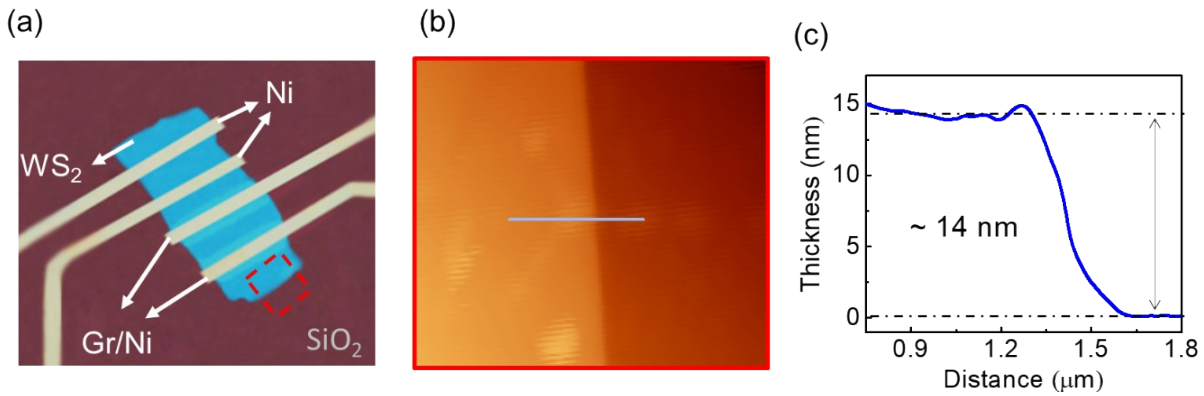


Figure S1. Thickness of WS₂ flake: (a) is the OM image of the WS₂ back gate devices with the Ni and the hybrid Gr/Ni contacts. (b) AFM topographic image of the WS₂ flake as indicated by red box in (a). The blue line is the scanning path to obtain the thickness profile. (c) The obtained thickness profile WS₂ flake collected from the AFM image.

2. 8 nm thick WS₂ device data

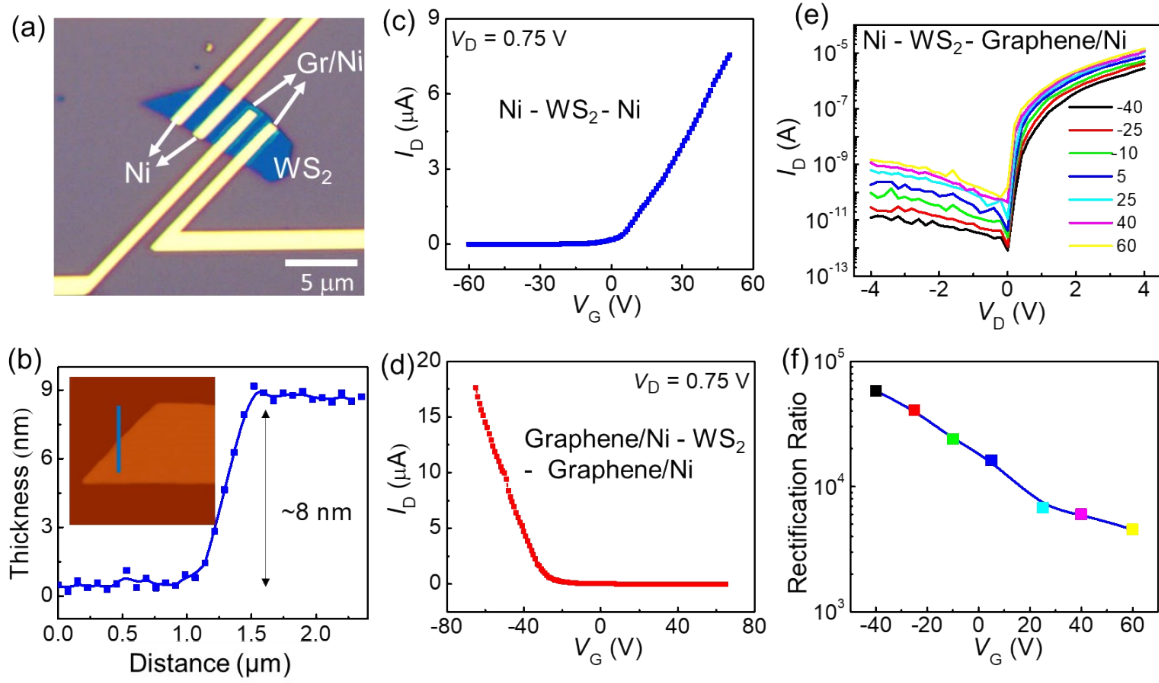


Figure S2. 8 nm thick WS₂ device: (a) is the optical micrograph image of the 8 nm thick WS₂ devices with the Ni/Au and the hybrid Gr/Ni contacts. (b) The thickness profile of WS₂ flake obtained along the blue line shown in AFM image in inset. (c) & (d) are the transfer curves of the Ni-contacted WS₂ device and the Gr/Ni contacted WS₂ device at $V_D = 750$ meV. (e) The output curves of asymmetrically contacted WS₂ device. (f) The rectification ratio (ratio of forward bias current to reverse bias current) as a function of gate bias, measured from plots shown in (e) at $V_D = \pm 2$ V. Note that at same measurement conditions, the 8 nm thick WS₂ device shows higher rectification ratio as compared to 14 nm thick WS₂ device.

3. Arrhenius plots of Ni and Gr/Ni contacted WS₂ device

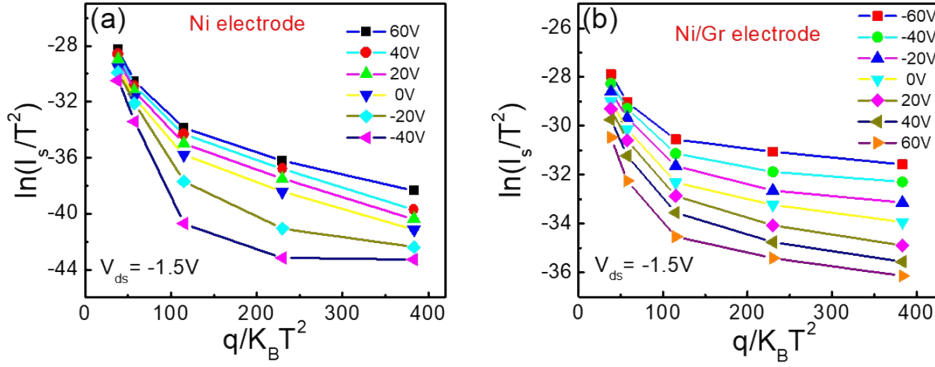


Figure S3. Arrhenius plots. The Arrhenius plots are extracted from the low temperature measurements at given back gate bias conditions. (a) for Ni contacted WS₂ device and (b) for Gr/Ni hybrid electrodes contacted WS₂ device. The decreasing slope of these curves gives the Schottky barrier height value for the corresponding interfaces, according to the equation (4) in main manuscript.

4. Extraction of Contact Resistance

Besides Schottky barrier height, contact resistance is another critical parameter to characterize the metal-semiconductor interface, and typically extracted by four-probe measurements or transfer length method. Given the two-probe geometry of our device, it is challenging to extract the contact R_c . However, the total device resistance in a device is comprised of channel resistance (R_{CH}) and twice of contact resistance (R_c). At large applied V_G , the carrier concentration in a device is increased. In result, the channel become highly conductive. In other words, R_{CH} becomes negligible, and the total device resistance approaches to the twice of R_c .¹ Using this scheme, we plotted the R_c for Ni-WS₂ and Gr/Ni-WS₂ interfaces from their respective transfer curves, as shown in Fig. S2. We understand that the measured R_c values are overestimated, and approaches to true value of R_c , as absolute value of V_G increases. Nonetheless, the V_G

dependent plots follow the typical n -type and p -type trends for Ni-contacted and Gr/Ni contacted WS₂ device.

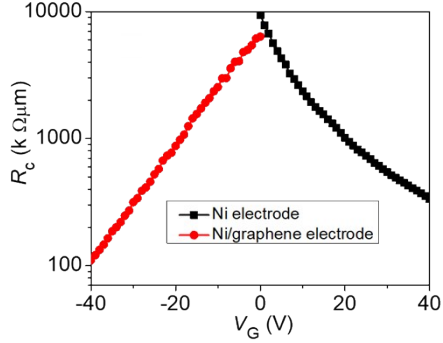


Figure S4: Contact resistance. The contact resistance as a function of V_G for Ni-contacted and Gr/Ni contacted WS₂ device.

5. Comparative Table of WS₂ and MoS₂ based pn junctions

S. No	Materials	Device Structure	Thickness (nm)	Rectification ratio	Ideality Factor	Voc (V)	Ref
1	WS ₂	Hybrid contacts to WS ₂	14	10000	1.6	0.31	This work
2	BP / WS ₂	Planar heterostructure	7.6 / 9.5	26000	1.7	0.35	2
3	WS ₂ / MoS ₂	CVD grown Planar & Vertical Heterostructures	Monolayer/ Monolayer	100	NA	0.12	3
4	WS ₂ / MoS ₂	Vertical Heterostructure	Multilayer/ Multilayer	10000	NA	0.25	4
5	WSe ₂ / WS ₂	CVD grown Planar heterojunction	Multilayer	NA	NA	0.47	5
6	WS ₂ / ReSe ₂	Planar heterostructure	80 / 147	30	NA	NA	6
7	SnS / WS ₂	CVD grown Vertical Heterostructure	200 / 0.7	15	3.8	NA	7
8	Gr/WS ₂ /Gr	Vertical FET	3.5	1000000	NA	NA	8
9	WS ₂ / GaN	CVD grown WS ₂ Heterojunction (2D-3D)	400	> 100	NA	NA	9
10	WS ₂ / Si	Vertical heterostructure	54 / bulk	1000	NA	NA	10
11	MoS ₂	Vertical & Chemical doping	3	100	1.6	0.6	11
12	MoS ₂	Lateral Chemical doping	60	30	1	0.5	12
13	MoS ₂	Thickness offset	6.9 / 0.65	1000	1.95	NA	13

6. Comparative table of photoresponsivity of WS₂ and MoS₂ based devices

S. No	Materials	Wavelength (nm)	Optical Power (mWcm ⁻²)	Responsivity (A/W)	Ref
1	14 nm WS ₂ -hybrid contacts	532	0.14	4×10 ⁴	This work
2	14 nm WS ₂ -hybrid contacts	850	0.14	2×10 ⁴	This work
3	6 nm WS ₂	458	2*	2.1×10 ⁻⁵	14
4	42 nm WS ₂	633	30	5.7	15
5	20 nm WS ₂	630	250	0.27	16
6	Gr/WS ₂ /Gr (5~50-layer WS ₂)	633	10 ^{-6*}	0.1	17
7	Lateral WS ₂ /MoS ₂	633	141	1.42	4
8	BP/WS ₂	600	1.2×10 ^{-6*}	0.5	2
9	2L WS ₂ /graphene	532	2.7×10 ⁵	0.74	18
10	0.65 nm MoS ₂	561	2.38×10 ⁵	880	19
11	0.65 nm MoS ₂	532	8×10 ⁴	7.5×10 ³	20
12	2 nm MoS ₂	532	2×10 ³	5.7×10 ⁻¹	21
13	MoS ₂ Chemical doping	500	-	5.07	12
14	15-19 nmMoS ₂ pn junction	660	80	0.25	22
15	4 nm/28 nm MoSe ₂ homojunction	635	14.4	550	23
<i>*units in Watt</i>					

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