## Supplementary to Stress induced delamination of suspended $MoS_2$ in aqueous environments

Michal Macha<sup>1\*</sup>, Mukeshchand Thakur<sup>1</sup>, Aleksandra Radenovic<sup>1\*</sup> and Sanjin Marion<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland.

<sup>2</sup>Current address: imec, Kapeldreef 75, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium.

\*Corresponding author(s). E-mail(s): michal.macha@epfl.ch; aleksandra.radenovic@epfl.ch; sanjin.marion@imec.be;

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Fig. S1 IV measurement of delaminating  $MoS_2$  Data extracted from ECR drilling procedure represented as an IV characteristic.



Fig. S2 Permanent, pressure-induced delamination. A pressure sweep measurement of delaminating  $MoS_2$  film shown on two representative substrates (A) and (B). Membrane is swept with a pressure gradient (starting from 0 to 7 bar applied on the **frontside**, back to 0 and again to 7 bar applied on **backside** of the membrane and again back to 0 bar) under constant 100mV AC. Visible increase in ionic current occurs abruptly between 2 (A) and 5 (B) bar depending on the substrate. This indicates that the state of the membrane under no external applied force (voltage or pressure) has changed, supporting the scenario of irreversible delamination. Measurements were performed with the methodology described in the previous work using quasi-DC sinusoidal applied voltage[1, 2]



Fig. S3 HRTEM images of delaminating substrates before and after measurement. igh resolution TEM images of substrate 2 before (A) and after (B-D) showing visible delaminated material near nanopore viccinity. Similarly, substrate 3 before (E-F) and after (G-H) images show delamination occuring around the same area. All images are supported with FFT images (insets) which confirm the presence of MoS<sub>2</sub>.



Fig. S4 HRTEM images of wrinkling substrate before and after measurementA high resolution TEM image of sustrate 4 before (A) and after (B-C) nanofluidic measurements with  $MoS_2$  remaining suspended over the membrane aperture. Insets represent FFT images with  $MoS_2$  pattern, confirming its presence on the suspended area.

## References

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