

## Supplementary Information

### Gate-Tunable Rectification and Photoresponse in a MoTe<sub>2</sub>/SnS<sub>2</sub> Van der Waals Heterostructure P-N Diode.

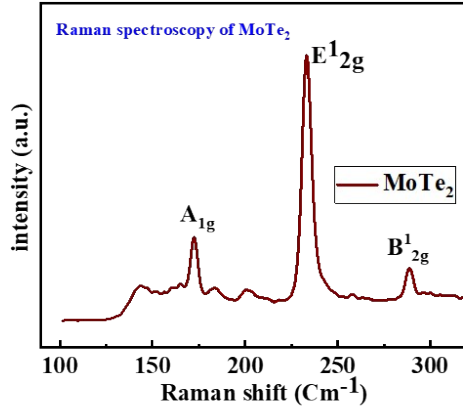
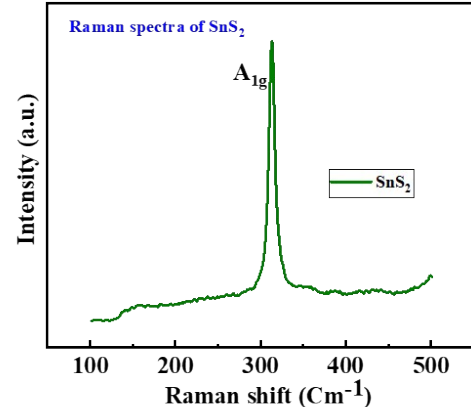
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**(a)****(b)**

**Figure S1:** (a) Raman spectroscopy of MoTe<sub>2</sub>. (b) Raman spectroscopy of SnS<sub>2</sub> flake. Two peaks can be seen in the Raman spectra of MoTe<sub>2</sub> at 173.33 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 233.10 cm<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. These peaks correspond to the out-of-plane vibrational mode A<sub>1g</sub> and the in-plane vibrational mode E<sub>12g</sub>, and the A<sub>1g</sub> mode at 313.7 cm<sup>-1</sup> corresponds to SnS<sub>2</sub>.

We have evaluated approximately the band alignment of two materials MoTe<sub>2</sub> and SnS<sub>2</sub> by XPS. The peak positions are given as

$$\text{Sn } 3d_{5/2} = 486.281 \text{ eV}, \quad \text{Sn } 3d_{3/2} = 494.704 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{S } 2p_{3/2} = 161.318 \text{ eV}, \quad \text{S } 2p_{1/2} = 162.491 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{Mo } 3p_{5/2} = 228.247 \text{ eV}, \quad \text{Te } 3d_{5/2} = 572.870 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{Mo } 3p_{3/2} = 231.397 \text{ eV}, \quad \text{Te } 3d_{3/2} = 583.262 \text{ eV}$$

The approximate valence band offset (VBO) of MoTe<sub>2</sub>-SnS<sub>2</sub> is calculated using the energy difference among the core levels relative to the respective VBM of MoTe<sub>2</sub> and SnS<sub>2</sub>. Hence the VBO of MoTe-SnS<sub>2</sub> can be evaluated by the formula [1].

$$\Delta E_v = \text{Energy of Mo } 3d_{5/2} - \text{VBM}_{\text{MoTe}_2} + (\text{Energy of Sn } 3d_{5/2} - \text{Energy of Mo } 3d_{5/2}) - (\text{Energy of Sn } 3d_{5/2} - \text{VBM}_{\text{SnS}_2})$$

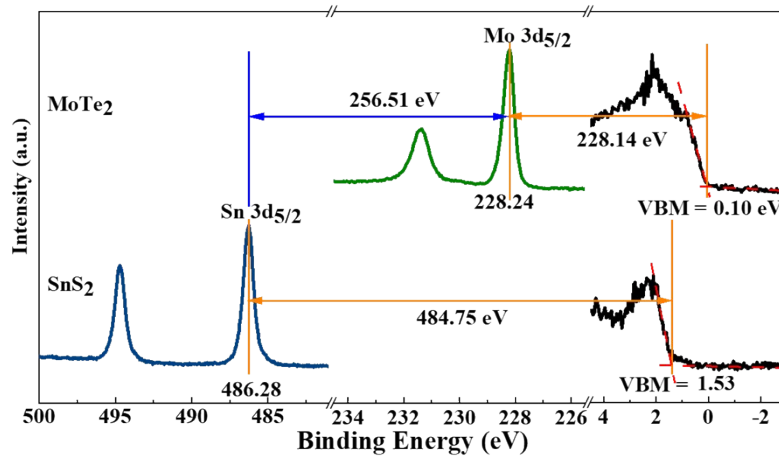
$$= 228.24 - 0.10 + (486.28 - 228.24) - (486.28 - 1.53) \approx \mathbf{1.43 \text{ eV}}$$

Based on VBO approximate data attained by XPS, we have calculated the conduction band offset (CBO) of MoTe<sub>2</sub>-SnS<sub>2</sub> by the following formula:

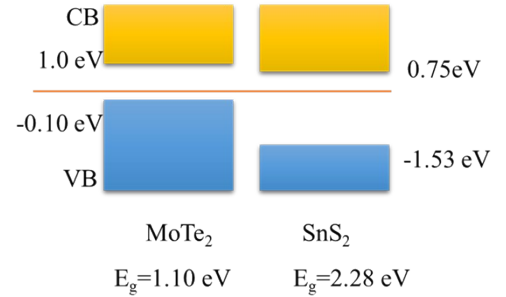
$$\Delta E_C = E_{g\text{MoTe}_2} - \Delta E_v - E_{g\text{SnS}_2}$$

$$\Delta E_C = 1.10 \text{ eV} + 1.43 - 2.28 \approx \mathbf{0.25 \text{ eV}}$$

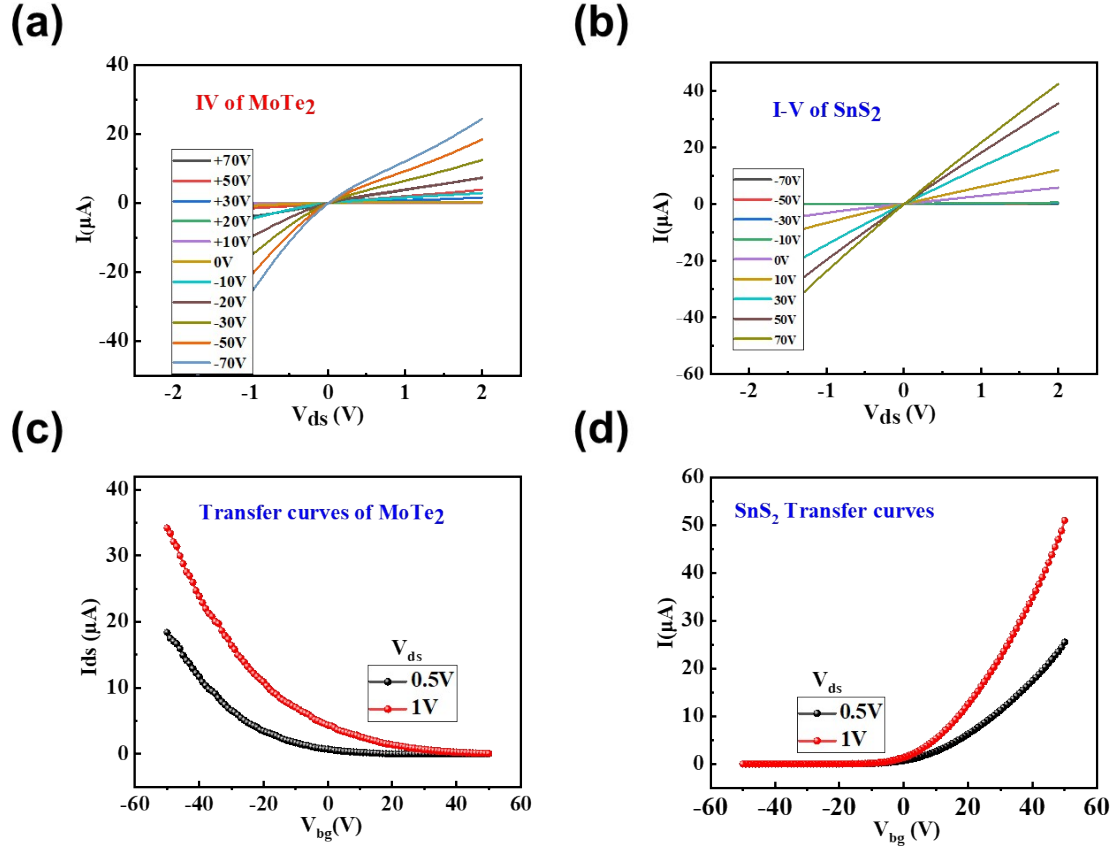
(a)



(b)



**Figure S2:** The distance between VBM and Mo 3d<sub>5/2</sub> for MoTe<sub>2</sub>, the distance between, VBM and Sn 3d<sub>5/2</sub>. (b) Band arrangement of MoTe<sub>2</sub>-SnS<sub>2</sub> heterojunction.



**Figure S3:** (a) I-V characteristics of MoTe<sub>2</sub> at various back gate voltages. (b) I-V characteristics of SnS<sub>2</sub> at various back gate voltages. (c) Transfer curves of MoTe<sub>2</sub> at  $V_{ds}=0.5$  and 1V. (d) Transfer curves of SnS<sub>2</sub> at  $V_{ds}=0.5V$  and 1V.

### Ideality factor calculation

The ideality factor was calculated for the forward-biased zone by fitting the logarithmic I-V characteristics to the Shockley diode equation.

$$I_D = I_S \left[ \exp\left(\frac{qV}{nk_B T}\right) - 1 \right]$$

where  $I_D$  represents the diode current,  $I_S$  represents the reverse bias saturation current,  $V$  denotes the applied voltage,  $\eta$  symbolizes an ideality factor,  $T$  signifies temperature,  $q$  symbolizes

electronic charge, and  $k_B$  indicates Boltzmann's constant. For applied voltages larger than  $k_B T$  (e.g.,  $> 0.1$  V), the term "-1" in the preceding equation can be ignored.

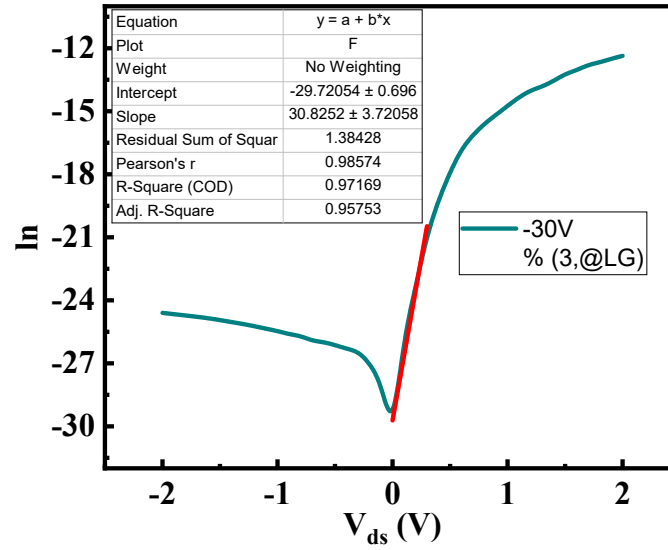
$$\ln(I_D) = \ln(I_S) + \left( \frac{q}{nK_B T} \right) V$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{\text{Slope}} \left( \frac{q}{K_B T} \right)$$

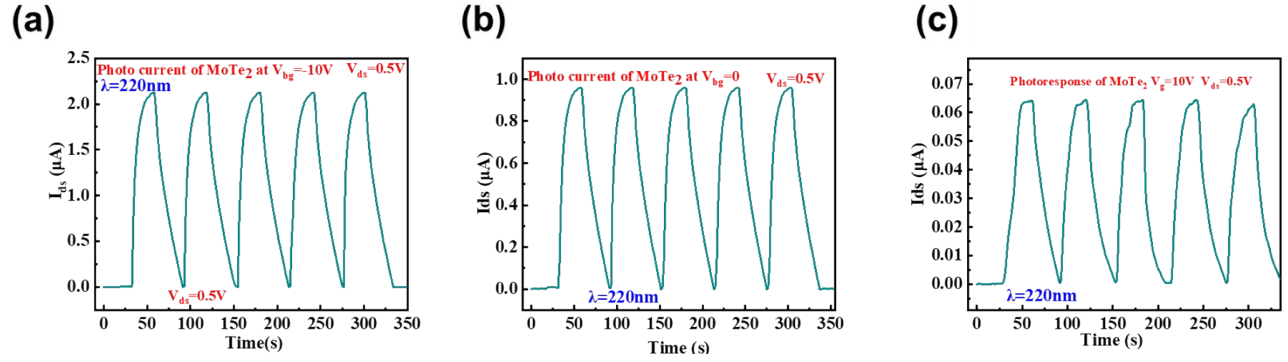
$$\eta = \frac{1}{\text{Slope}} \left( \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-16} \text{C}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{J K}^{-1} \times 300 \text{K}} \right)$$

$$\text{Slope} = 30.82$$

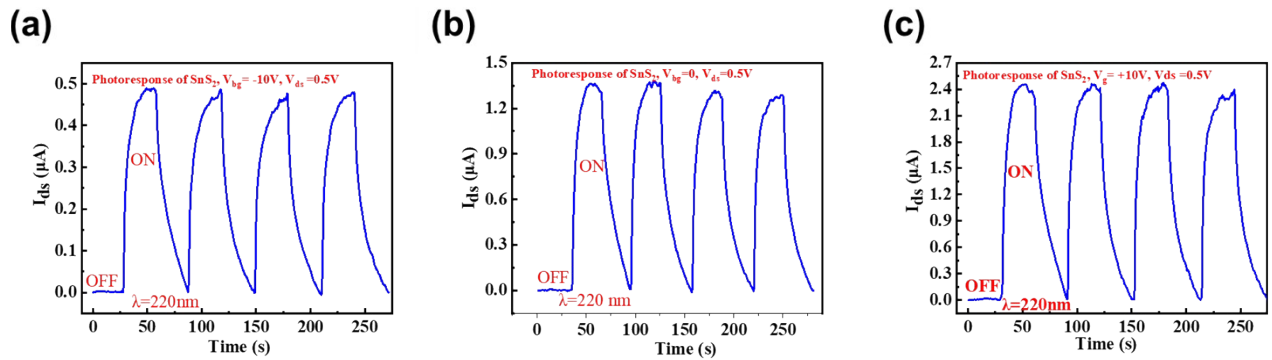
$$\eta = \frac{38.6}{30.82} = 1.25 \quad \text{at } V_{bg} = -30 \text{V}$$



**Figure S4:** Ideality factor calculation at back gate voltage  $V_{bg} = -30 \text{V}$ .

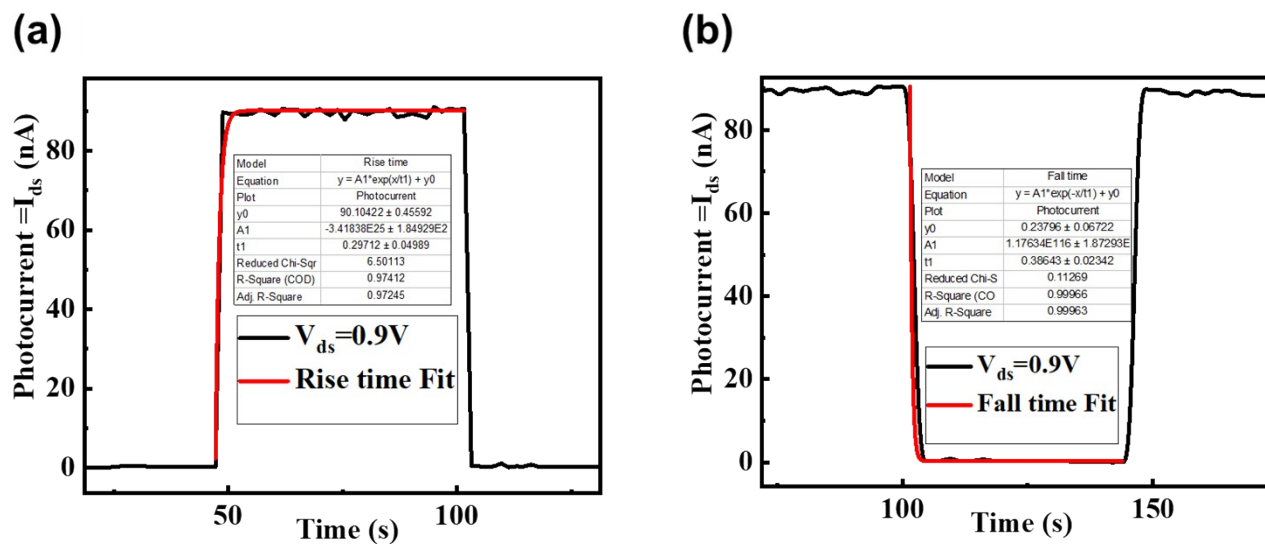


**Figure S5:** (a) Photocurrent of MoTe<sub>2</sub> with the light (DUV) at  $V_{bg} = -10V$  and  $V_{ds} = 0.5V$ . (b) Photocurrent of MoTe<sub>2</sub> with the light (DUV) at  $V_{bg} = 0V$  and  $V_{ds} = 0.5V$ . (c) Photocurrent of MoTe<sub>2</sub> with the light (DUV) at  $V_{bg} = +10V$  and  $V_{ds} = 0.5V$ .



**Figure S6:** (a) Photocurrent of SnS<sub>2</sub> with the light (DUV) at  $V_{bg} = -10V$  and  $V_{ds} = 0.5V$ . (b) Photocurrent of SnS<sub>2</sub> with the light (DUV) at  $V_{bg} = 0V$  and  $V_{ds} = 0.5V$ . (c) Photocurrent of SnS<sub>2</sub> with the light (DUV) at  $V_{bg} = +10V$  and  $V_{ds} = 0.5V$ .

By fitting the data collected using photocurrent, rising and decaying times were identified. **Figure S7** depicts the fitting of rise and decay times.



**Figure S7:** (a) The rise time for the photocurrent at  $V_{ds}=0.9V$ . (b) The fall time at  $V_{ds}=0.9V$ .

#### References

1. Kraut, E., et al., *Precise determination of the valence-band edge in x-ray photoemission spectra: application to measurement of semiconductor interface potentials*. Physical Review Letters, 1980. **44**(24): p. 1620.