

Supplementary Information

Promotion of Mo-based ionic crystal precursor for MoS₂ wafer growth

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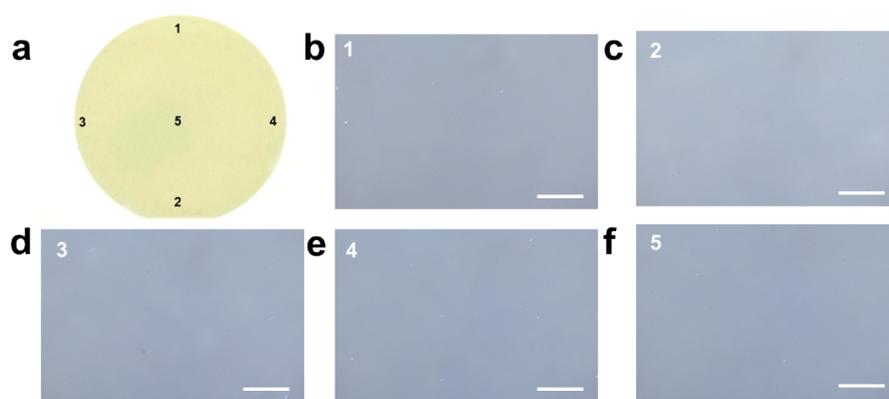


Figure S1 (a) The optical image of the 2-inch MoS₂ film grown using Na₂MoO₄. (b-f) The optical image was measured evenly at 5 locations on a 2-inch wafer. The scale bar is 100 μm.

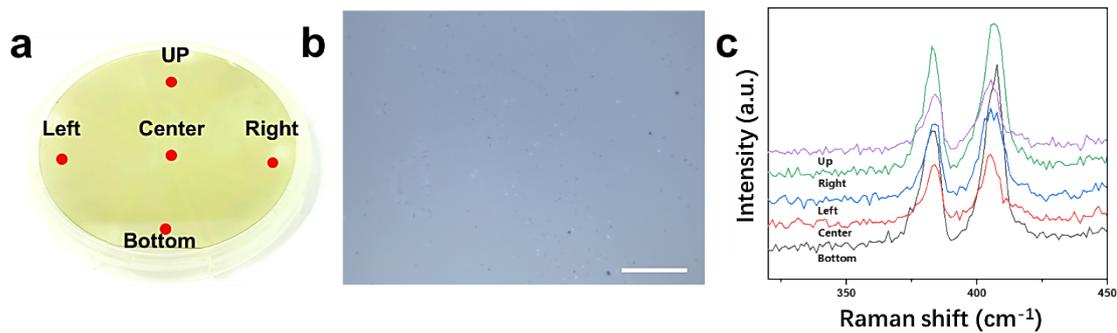


Figure S2 (NH₄)₂MoO₄ as ion precursor has been adopted to grow wafer-scale MoS₂ film. (a) The photo of the 2-inch MoS₂ film grown using (NH₄)₂MoO₄. (b) The optical image of wafer-scale MoS₂ films using (NH₄)₂MoO₄ show high continuity and uniformity. The scale bar is 100 μm. (c) Raman spectra of MoS₂ using (NH₄)₂MoO₄ could also reflect the uniformity show in different marks shown in Figure S2a.

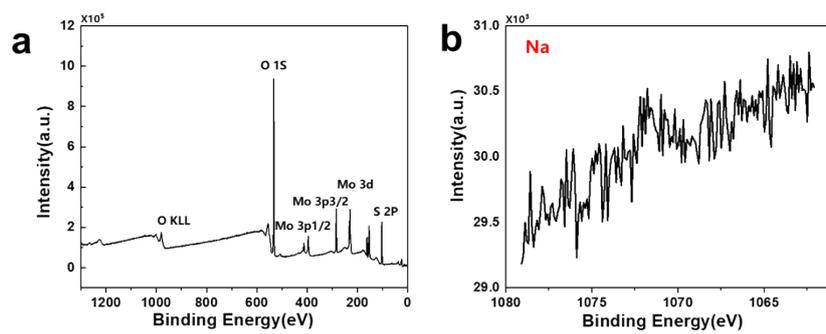


Figure S3 (a) XPS survey spectrum and (b) high-resolution Na 1s XPS spectra of MoS₂ using Na₂MoO₄

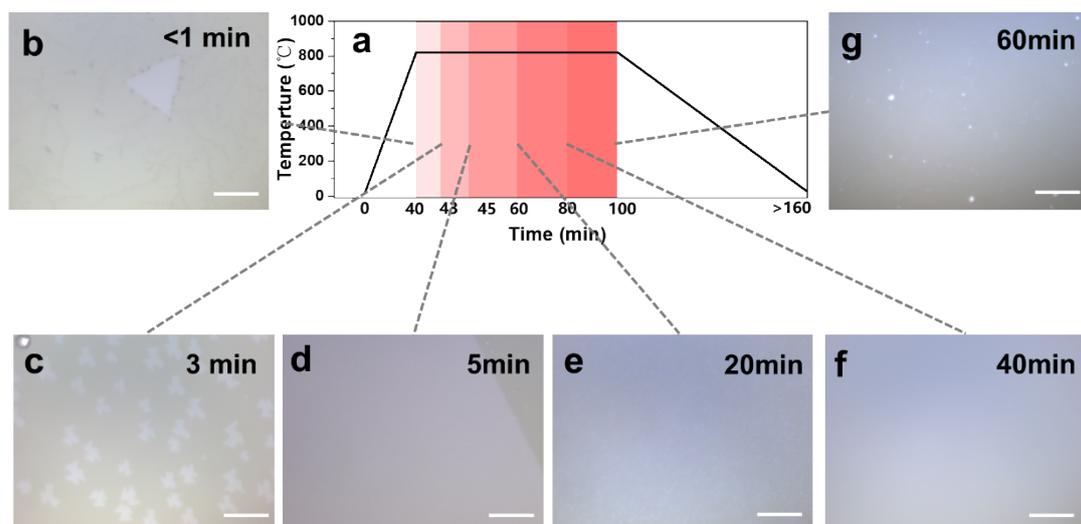


Figure S4 The temperature-time (T-t) curve (black) and different growth time interval (filled in red) in wafer-scale MoS₂ growth. In the early stage of growth is a linear heating stage, molybdenum source and sulfur source remain inert. After 800°C insulation, molybdenum source and sulfur source began to be active. Rapid growth happens at the holding temperature. Finally, the chamber naturally cools to room temperature. the scale bar is 20 μm in Figure S1(b-g) optical images .

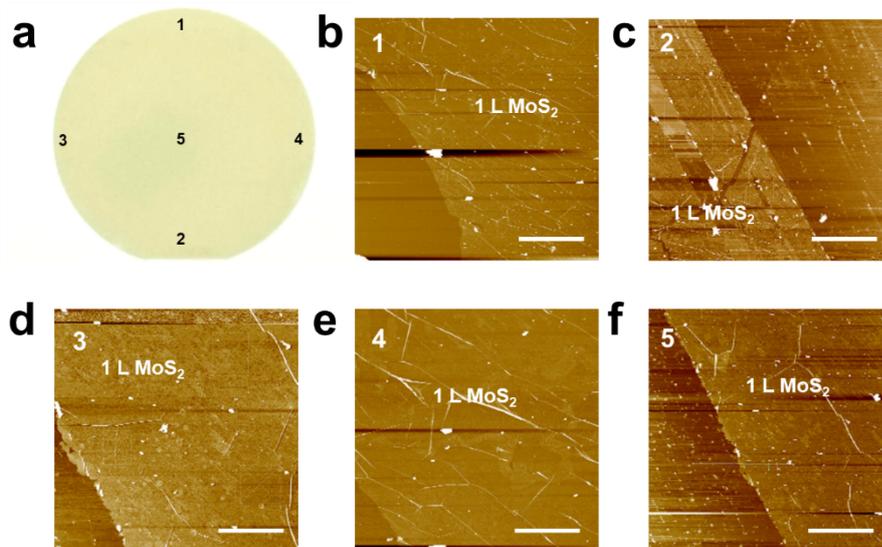


Figure S5 AFM images of monolayer MoS₂ wafer in different areas. (a) The optical image of the 2-inch MoS₂ film grown using Na₂MoO₄. (b-f) The AFM image was measured evenly at 5 locations on a 2-inch wafer. The scale bar is 2 μm.

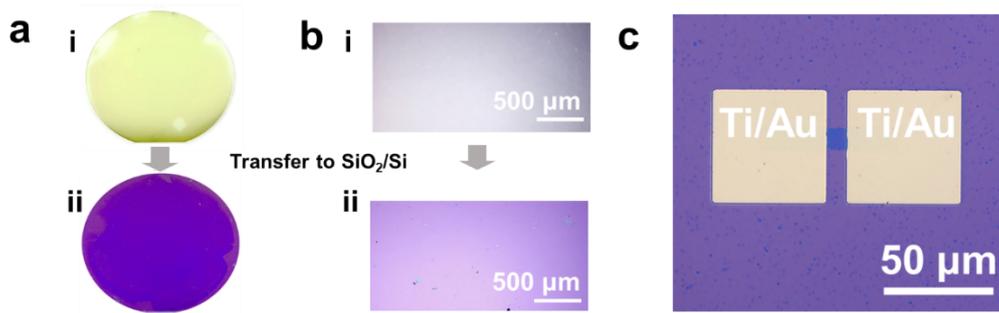


Figure S6 Transfer and device fabrication of wafer-scale monolayer MoS₂. (a) 2-inch wafer MoS₂ on sapphire (Figure S3a(i)) has been transferred to 285 nm SiO₂/Si in Fig S3a(ii). (b) the optical images of MoS₂ are shown in the Figure 3b. (c) the source and drain electrodes (Ti/Au, 20/30 nm) were defined on MoS₂ by photolithography, electron-beam evaporation and vacuum metallization for smaller ohmic contact resistance.