フラックス法による層状カルコゲナイド化合物の単結晶育成と剥 離応用

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Flux Growth and Exfoliation Applications of Chalcogenide Compounds Single Crystals (*Shinshu University*) oFumitaka Hayashi, Yuto Yokotsuka, Chayanaphat Chokradjaroen, Ryota Kudo, Tetsuya Yamada, Katsuya Teshima

Transition metal dichalcogenides (TMD) have been attractive for their semiconducting character. TMD materials are represented by the chemical formula MX_2 , M refers to a transition metal atom (e.g., Mo, W) and X is a chalcogen atom (e.g., S, Se). TMD can be produced in an atomic-scale thickness with direct band gap and suitable spin-orbit coupling through chemical vapor deposition and exfoliation, which make it favorable for especially electronics applications. In general, it is challenging to grow large, high-quality parent MX_2 crystals, and achieving scalable crystal growth is highly desirable. Herein, we report the flux growth of MoX_2 (X = S, Se, Te) single crystals from chloride and molybdate-based fluxes for the first time. When examining the holding temperature using NaCl flux, large MoS_2 crystals exceeding 50 μ m were obtained, although size variation was observed at 1100 °C. In contrast, using K_2MoO_4 flux resulted in relatively uniform MoS_2 crystal particles with an approximate size of 20 μ m. The grown MoX_2 crystals were exfoliated using a hexane-butyllithium solution.

Keywords: Transition metal dichalcogenides; Nanosheet; Exfoliation; Two-dimensional materials

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