# Black Phosphorus n-type doping by Cu: a microscopic surface investigation

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• Black Phosphorus is a layered van der Waals crystal with a puckered structure



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X. Ling et al., PNAS 112 (2015) 4523.



- Black Phosphorus is a layered van der Waals crystal with a puckered structure
- Direct band gap which ranges from 0.3 eV (bulk) to ~2.0 eV (monolayer)



S. Das et al., Nano Letters 14 (2014) 5733.

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A. Morita, Appl. Phys. A 39 (1986) 227.



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- In-plane anisotropy of its optical and transport properties





F. Xia et al., Nat. Commun. 5 (2014) 4458.



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- Direct band gap which ranges from 0.3 eV (bulk) to ~2.0 eV (monolayer)
- High carrier mobility
- In-plane anisotropy of its optical and transport properties
- Intrinsic p-type semiconductor due to P vacancies



B. Kiraly et al., Nano Letters 17 (2017) 3607.





10

100

Temperature (K)

### Transport Study; No local spectroscopic investigation so far

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S. P. Koenig et al., Nano Letters, 2016, 16, 2145.

### **2D** Materials

#### OPEN ACCESS PAPER



### STM study of exfoliated few layer black phosphorus annealed — in ultrahigh vacuum

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PUBLISHED 22 October 2018 Abhishek Kumar<sup>1</sup><sup>(b)</sup>, F Telesio<sup>1</sup><sup>(b)</sup>, S Forti<sup>2</sup>, A Al-Temimy<sup>2</sup>, C Coletti<sup>2</sup><sup>(b)</sup>, M Serrano-Ruiz<sup>3</sup>, M Caporali<sup>3</sup>, M Peruzzini<sup>3</sup>, F Beltram<sup>1</sup> and S Heun<sup>1</sup><sup>(b)</sup>

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- MLG on SiC conducting substrate for STM
- Inert atmosphere exfoliation
- Exfoliation, transfer, mounting and transportation to STM chamber – all inside N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere
- $\succ$  Loadlock (STM) also flushed with N<sub>2</sub>
- Exposed to air for few seconds only







bP flakes





h ~ 25 nm



Abhishek Kumar *et al.*, 2D Mater. 6 (2019) 015005





### Cu grows in Volmer-Weber mode



Atomic resolution of bP after copper deposition demonstrates the high quality of copper-deposited bP sample









site	$\Delta E (eV)$	cluster	$\Delta E/N_{Cu}$ (eV)	$\delta \mathrm{E/N_{Cu_{ads}}}~(\mathrm{eV})$
s i H $B_1$ $B_2$ T	-4.47 -3.46 -2.68 -2.55 -1.61 -1.51	$Cu_{1+s}$ $Cu_{3+s}$ $Cu_{7+s}$ $Cu_{9+s}$ $Cu_{3}$ $Cu_{7}$	$-4.01 \\ -3.56 \\ -3.36 \\ -3.42 \\ -2.85 \\ -3.03$	-0.87 -0.58 -0.51 -0.62 -0.08 -0.35

• Cluster formation is always favored, in overall agreement with experimental observations.

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• Cluster nucleation around Cu<sub>s</sub> sites is the (thermodynamically) most favorable process.















Band gap reduction in presence of Cu atoms

ce and nanoTechnology











pristine bP



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pristine bP



A. Kumar et al., J. Phys. Chem. C, in press.









- Gap increase is in apparent contradiction with DFT
- Can be understood invoking Coulomb blockade of the Cu islands
- Parallel plate capacitor model:  $C \approx 10^{-18} \text{ F} \rightarrow \text{charging energy 100 meV}$
- Experimentally observed gap = Coulomb gap























Lateral doping influence comparable to width of copper island



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- Developed an innovative method that allows to perform STM on exfoliated clean nanometer thin bP surfaces
- •Can be applied to other air-sensitive 2D materials also
- Studied surface morphology and doping effects of copper on bP
- •Can be used to make high performance p-n junctions













Abhishek Kumar Francesca Telesio



Deborah Prezzi

### Theory



Claudia Cardoso



Alessandra Catellani



Stiven Forti

Graphene



Camilla Coletti











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# Thank you for your attention!

