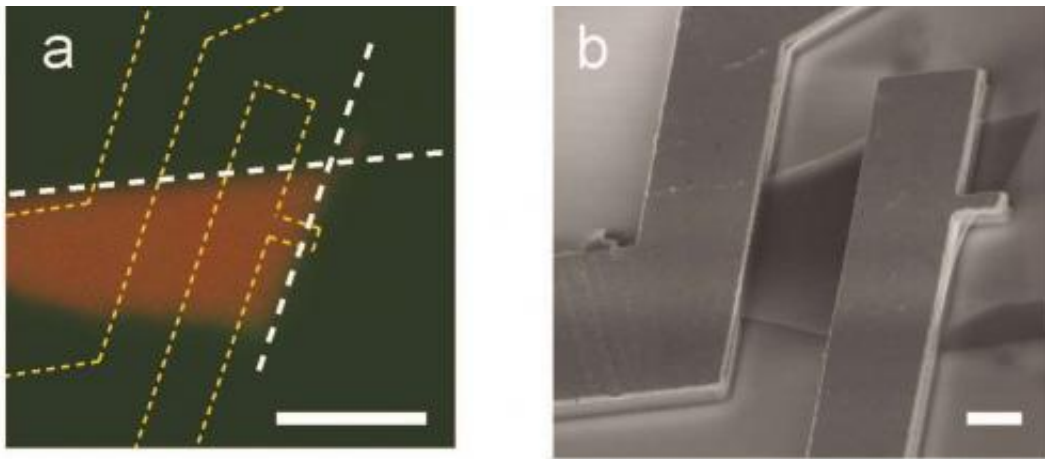


Piezoelectricity in 2-D semiconductor holds promise for future MEMS

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To maximize piezoelectric coupling, electrodes (yellow dashed lines) were defined parallel to the zigzag edges (white dashed lines) of the MoS2 monolayer. Green and red colors denote the intensity of reflection and photoluminescence respectively. Credit: Xiang Zhang, Berkeley Lab

A door has been opened to low-power off/on switches in micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) and nanoelectronic devices, as well as ultrasensitive bio-sensors, with the first observation of piezoelectricity in a free standing two-dimensional semiconductor by a team of researchers with the DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab).

Xiang Zhang, director of Berkeley Lab's Materials Sciences Division and an international authority on nanoscale engineering, led a study in which

piezoelectricity - the conversion of mechanical energy into electricity or vice versa - was demonstrated in a free standing single layer of molybdenum disulfide, a 2D semiconductor that is a potential successor to silicon for faster electronic devices in the future.

"Piezoelectricity is a well-known effect in bulk crystals, but this is the first quantitative measurement of the [piezoelectric effect](#) in a single layer of molecules that has intrinsic in-plane dipoles," Zhang says. "The discovery of piezoelectricity at the molecular level not only is fundamentally interesting, but also could lead to tunable piezo-materials and devices for extremely small force generation and sensing."

Zhang, who holds the Ernest S. Kuh Endowed Chair at the University of California (UC) Berkeley and is a member of the Kavli Energy NanoSciences Institute at Berkeley, is the corresponding author of a paper in *Nature Nanotechnology* describing this research. The paper is titled "Observation of Piezoelectricity in Free-standing Monolayer MoS₂." The co-lead authors are Hanyu Zhu and Yuan Wang, both members of Zhang's UC Berkeley research group. (See below for a complete list of co-authors.)

Since its discovery in 1880, the piezoelectric effect has found wide application in bulk materials, including actuators, sensors and energy harvesters. There is rising interest in using nanoscale piezoelectric materials to provide the lowest possible power consumption for on/off switches in MEMS and other types of electronic computing systems. However, when material thickness approaches a single molecular layer, the large surface energy can cause piezoelectric structures to be thermodynamically unstable.

Over the past couple of years, Zhang and his group have been carrying out detailed studies of molybdenum disulfide, a 2D semiconductor that features high electrical conductance comparable to that of graphene, but,

unlike graphene, has natural energy band-gaps, which means its conductance can be switched off.

"Transition metal dichalcogenides such as molybdenum disulfide can retain their atomic structures down to the single layer limit without lattice reconstruction, even in ambient conditions," Zhang says. "Recent calculations predicted the existence of piezoelectricity in these 2D crystals due to their broken inversion symmetry. To test this, we combined a laterally applied electric field with nano-indentation in an atomic force microscope for the measurement of piezoelectrically-generated membrane stress."

Zhang and his group used a free-standing molybdenum disulfide single layer crystal to avoid any substrate effects, such as doping and parasitic charge, in their measurements of the intrinsic piezoelectricity. They recorded a piezoelectric coefficient of 2.9×10^{-10} C/m, which is comparable to many widely used materials such as zinc oxide and aluminum nitride.

"Knowing the piezoelectric coefficient is important for designing atomically thin devices and estimating their performance," says *Nature* paper co-lead author Zhu. "The piezoelectric coefficient we found in molybdenum disulfide is sufficient for use in low-power logic switches and biological sensors that are sensitive to molecular mass limits."

Zhang, Zhu and their co-authors also discovered that if several single layers of molybdenum disulfide crystal were stacked on top of one another, piezoelectricity was only present in the odd number of layers (1,3,5, etc.)

"This discovery is interesting from a physics perspective since no other material has shown similar layer-number sensitivity," Zhu says. "The phenomenon might also prove useful for applications in which we want

devices consisting of as few as possible material types, where some areas of the device need to be non-piezoelectric."

In addition to logic switches and biological sensors, piezoelectricity in molybdenum disulfide crystals might also find use in the potential new route to quantum computing and ultrafast data-processing called "valleytronics." In valleytronics, information is encoded in the spin and momentum of an electron moving through a crystal lattice as a wave with energy peaks and valleys.

"Some types of valleytronic devices depend on absolute crystal orientation, and piezoelectric anisotropy can be employed to determine this," says *Nature* paper co-lead author Wang. "We are also investigating the possibility of using [piezoelectricity](#) to directly control valleytronic properties such as circular dichroism in [molybdenum disulfide](#)."

More information: Observation of piezoelectricity in free-standing monolayer MoS₂, *Nature Nanotechnology* , [DOI: 10.1038/nnano.2014.309](#)

Provided by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

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