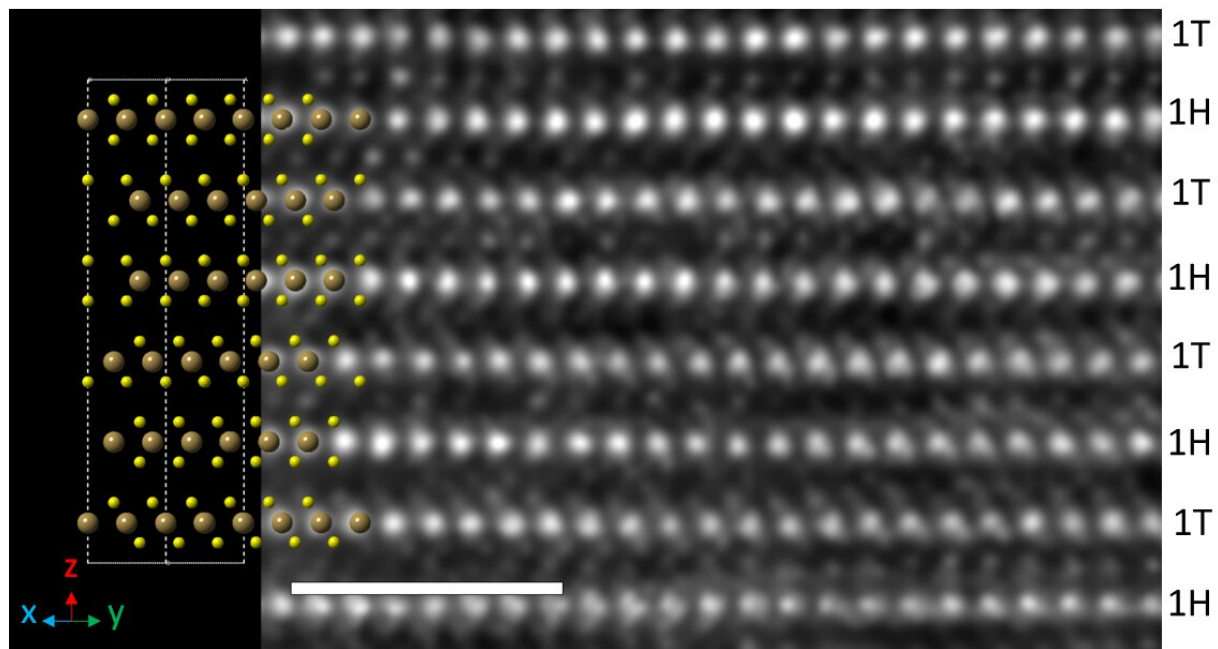


Significant advance in 2D material science with diversely behaving layers in a single bulk material

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Electron microscopy image of the synthesized 6R TaS₂ with an atomic model of the material on the left. The brown spheres represent Ta atoms and the yellow spheres represent sulphur atoms. The atomic positions and arrangement in the microscopic image are an exact match with the model, confirming its structure. Credit: University of Manchester

Scientists from The University of Manchester have developed a novel

yet simple method for producing vertical stacks of alternating superconductor and insulator layers of tantalum disulphide (TaS₂). The findings, from a team led by Professor Rahul Nair, could speed up the process of manufacturing such devices—so-called van der Waals heterostructures—with application in high-mobility transistors, photovoltaics and optoelectronics.

Van der Waals heterostructures are much sought after since they display many unique and useful properties not found in naturally occurring materials. In most cases, they are prepared by manually stacking one layer over the other in a time-consuming and labor-intensive process.

Published last week in the journal *Nano Letters*, the study—led by researchers based at the National Graphene Institute (NGI)—describes synthesis of a bulk van der Waals [heterostructure](#) consisting of alternating atomic layers of 1T and 1H TaS₂. 1T and 1H TaS₂ are different polymorphs (materials with the same [chemical composition](#) but with a variation in atomic arrangement) of TaS₂ with completely different properties—the former insulating, the latter superconducting at low temperatures.

The new heterostructure was obtained through the synthesis of 6R TaS₂ (a rare type of TaS₂, with alternating 1T and 1H layered structure) via a process known as "phase transition" at high temperature (800°C). Due to its unusual structure, this material shows the co-existence of superconductivity and charge density waves, a very rare phenomenon.

Dr. Amritroop Achari, who led the experiment said: "Our work presents a new concept for designing bulk heterostructures. The novel methodology allows the direct synthesis of bulk heterostructures of 1T-1H TaS₂ by a phase transition from a readily available 1T TaS₂. We believe our work provides significant advances in both science and technology."

International collaboration

The work was conducted in collaboration with scientists from the NANOLab Center of Excellence at the University of Antwerp, Belgium. Their high-resolution scanning electron microscopy analysis unambiguously proved the alternating 1T-1H hetero-layered structure of 6R TaS₂ for the first time and paved the way to interpret the findings.

Professor Milorad Milošević, the lead researcher from the University of Antwerp, commented: "This demonstration of an alternating insulating-superconducting layered structure in 6R TaS₂ opens a plethora of intriguing questions related to anisotropic behavior of this material in applied [magnetic field](#) and current, emergent Josephson physics, terahertz emission etc., in analogy to bulk cuprates and iron-based superconductors."

The findings could therefore have a widespread impact on the understanding of 2D superconductivity, as well as further design of advanced materials for terahertz and Josephson junctions-based devices, a cornerstone of second-generation quantum technology.

More information: Amritroop Achari et al, Alternating Superconducting and Charge Density Wave Monolayers within Bulk 6R-TaS₂, *Nano Letters* (2022). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.nanolett.2c01851](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.nanolett.2c01851)

Provided by University of Manchester

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