

二维二硒化铂薄膜光学性质的椭偏研究

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摘要 近年来, 二维二硒化铂(PtSe_2)由于其独特的性质, 在锁模激光器、光电探测器、太阳能电池等领域均表现出巨大的应用潜力, 引起了科研人员的广泛兴趣。本实验使用化学气相沉积法, 在蓝宝石衬底上生长出不同层数的 PtSe_2 薄膜。使用原子力显微镜和拉曼光谱仪对样品的表面形貌和拉曼振动模式进行研究。吸收光谱表明, PtSe_2 具有随着层数增加而减小的带隙。使用椭圆偏振光谱仪对样品的光学常数进行表征, 结果表明, PtSe_2 的光学常数与厚度有明显的相关性。使用变温椭偏光谱仪分析温度对 PtSe_2 光学常数的影响, 并得到不同波长下的热光系数。本实验结果可以为基于 PtSe_2 的光电器件的设计和优化提供参考。

关键词 材料; 光学性质; 二维材料; 椭圆偏振; 光学常数; 热光系数

中图分类号 O484.4+1 文献标志码 A

doi: 10.3788/CJL202148.1203002

1 引言

近年来, 石墨烯^[1-2]、黑磷^[3]、锑烯^[4]、过渡金属硫化物(TMDs)^[5-6]等二维材料因具有许多独特的性质而备受关注。其中, 过渡金属硫化物因为具有带隙可调、载流子迁移率高、光吸收大等优点, 在锁模激光器(如可饱和吸收体)及光电器件(如太阳能电池、光电探测器等)中有良好的应用前景^[7-12]。同时, 由于单层过渡金属硫化物的激子结合能很大, 远远超过室温下的热能, 这也为室温下激子极化激光器的发展提供可能^[13]。

二硒化铂(PtSe_2)是一种新型的过渡金属硫化物材料, 具有层间强相互作用和本征量子约束效应, 使得其带隙可随层数变化, 块体 PtSe_2 表现出半金属属性, 而单层 PtSe_2 则为具有约 1.2 eV 带隙的半导体^[14]。有研究表明, PtSe_2 的带隙可利用应变工程进行调节^[15]。带隙可调节这种独特的性质使得 PtSe_2 作为光调制器件在广泛的波长范围内(从可见光到中红外波段)均具有良好的应用前景。例如, 2018 年, Tao 等^[16]实现了基于 PtSe_2 可饱和吸收体的被动锁模 Nd:LuVO₄ 激光器, 该激光器的脉宽为

15.8 ps, 重复频率为 61.3 MHz。同年, Zhang 等^[17]报道了一种基于 PtSe_2 可饱和吸收体的 1.02 ps 脉宽的锁模掺铒光纤激光器。随后, Yan 等^[18]也设计了一种采用双层 PtSe_2 可饱和吸收体的全固态 2.0 μm 调 Q 激光器, 它产生的最短脉宽和最大平均输出功率分别为 244 ns 和 1.14 W。同时, PtSe_2 也具有很高的载流子迁移率(高于 $1500 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{V}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)^[19]。这些独特的性质使得 PtSe_2 在气体传感器、光电探测器和光伏电池等方面均表现出巨大的应用潜力^[20]。

PtSe_2 的基本光学常数, 包括折射率、消光系数和介电函数, 对 PtSe_2 基光电器件的应用起到至关重要的作用^[21]。例如, 介电常数对场效应晶体管的电子输运性能有重要影响^[22]。值得注意的是, 在实际的应用中, 器件不可避免地会发热, 研究 PtSe_2 光学性质随温度的变化情况, 对相关器件的设计和优化也是非常必要的。但是, 目前关于 PtSe_2 的基本光学常数, 特别是 PtSe_2 的热光系数的研究, 还比较少。

本实验使用化学气相沉积法, 在蓝宝石衬底上分别生长出 2 层、4 层和 6 层的 PtSe_2 薄膜, 尺寸均为 1 cm × 1 cm。使用原子力显微镜(AFM)对样品

收稿日期: 2021-02-26; 修回日期: 2021-03-24; 录用日期: 2021-04-07

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(12074214)、国家重点基础研究发展计划(2015CB921003)、山东省重点研发计划(2017GGX201008)

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的表面形貌和厚度进行测量。使用拉曼光谱仪对样品的拉曼振动模式进行分析,结果表明,由于层间耦合作用,随着 PtSe₂ 样品层数的增加,E_g 峰和 A_{1g} 峰均出现红移。使用分光光度计和椭圆偏振光谱仪对不同厚度 PtSe₂ 的光学性质进行研究。结果表明,样品表现出与层数相关的光学性质:随着层数增加,光吸收增大,带隙减小,消光系数增大。同时,也研究了在 300~500 K 的范围内 PtSe₂ 光学常数的变化情况,得到了样品的热光系数。本实验结果可为基于 PtSe₂ 的光调制器件的设计和优化提供参考。

2 实验方法

2.1 样品制备

现阶段 PtSe₂ 的合成方式主要有直接硒化 Pt 衬底法、剥离 PtSe₂ 晶体法、化学气相沉积(CVD)法等^[14,20,23]。硒化 Pt 衬底法生长难度高、成本大;剥离 PtSe₂ 晶体法无法获得大尺寸的 PtSe₂ 薄膜,不适合大规模生产;化学气相沉积法生长出的二维薄膜具有均匀性好等优点,且便于生长大尺寸薄膜,是合成高质量 PtSe₂ 薄膜的首选方法。

本实验使用的材料合成方法为三区温控化学气相沉积法,制备流程如图 1 所示。PtSe₂ 薄膜的生长是以四氯化铂(PtCl₄)和硒(Se)为前驱体,在管式炉中进行的。第 1 区中放置 Se 粉末,加热至 Se 的熔点(200 °C);第 2 区中放置 PtCl₄ 粉末,加热至 300 °C,分别以 200 mL/min 和 20 mL/min 流速的 Ar 和 H₂ 作为载气输送蒸发的 Se 和 Pt 前驱体。PtSe₂ 薄膜生长在位于第 3 区(距离第 2 区约 25 cm)的蓝宝石衬底上,该区域保持在 500 °C,并在管式炉中使用机械泵产生 300 Pa 的低压。当生长时间为 5~8 min 时,可以成功地获得从 2 层到 6 层的 PtSe₂ 连续薄膜。

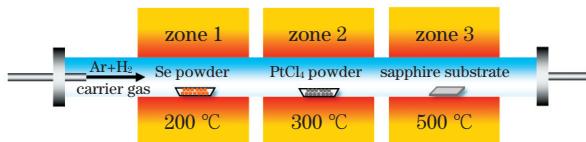


图 1 三区化学气相沉积法示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of three-zone CVD method

2.2 表面形貌及拉曼光谱表征

样品的表面形貌由原子力显微镜(SmartSPM, AIST-NT 公司)进行测量。样品拉曼振动模式由拉曼光谱仪(HR Evolution, Horiba 公司)测量。所用激光的激发波长为 532 nm,光谱分辨率高于

0.4 cm⁻¹。样品的显微图片由该拉曼光谱仪配套显微镜获得,放大倍数为 100 倍。

2.3 光学性质表征

椭圆偏振测量术(SE)是一种非破坏性、非接触式且高精度的光学测量技术,它是基于入射光从薄膜样品反射的光的变化进行测量的。SE 的测量参数为椭偏角 ϕ 和 Δ ,其中 $\tan \phi$ 为样品表面反射前、后的两束偏振光振幅反射率之比; Δ 为样品表面反射前、后两束偏振光相位移动之差。经过对 ϕ 和 Δ 等参数进行反演、拟合,即可得到样品的光学常数^[24]。

在本实验中,PtSe₂ 薄膜在室温下(25 °C)的基本光学常数使用椭圆偏振光谱仪(SE-VM,武汉颐光科技有限公司)测得。测定的光谱范围为 300~1000 nm(1.24~4.13 eV),光谱分辨率为 0.6 nm,入射角为 65°。PtSe₂ 薄膜在高温下的基本光学常数使用椭圆偏振光谱仪(SE-VE,武汉颐光科技有限公司)及配套高温热台测得。测定的光谱范围为 400~800 nm(1.55~3.1 eV),光谱分辨率为 1 nm,入射角为 65°。测试的温度范围为 300~500 K(27~227 °C)。升温速度为 5 °C/min,热台控温精度最小为 0.1 °C。为尽可能减少测试误差,所测数据均为保温 2 min 后测得。

PtSe₂ 薄膜的吸收光谱使用双光束分光光度计(UV-3600,岛津)测得。测试的光谱范围为 200~2600 nm(0.48~6.2 eV)。吸收光谱测试在室温(25 °C)下进行。

3 分析与讨论

3.1 表面形貌及拉曼光谱分析

图 2(a)为生长的 PtSe₂ 薄膜和衬底的照片,样品尺寸为 1 cm×1 cm,样品层数分别为 2 层、4 层和 6 层,以下简记为 2L、4L 和 6L。可以看到,随着层数增多,样品颜色变深,透过率减小,与吸收光谱所得规律一致。图 2(b)为 4L 样品的显微放大图,放大倍数为 100 倍。显微图中样品亮度均匀,证明了 PtSe₂ 样品生长均匀。二维材料的厚度常用“划痕法”测得,即使用镊子在样品上轻轻划痕,使用 AFM 测量样品与衬底之间的“台阶”即可得到厚度。使用划痕法测得的样品厚度分别为 1.2 nm、2.2 nm、3.3 nm(误差范围为 ±0.2 nm),经过与 PtSe₂ 理论单层间距(0.52 nm)^[25]对比,可知制备的样品层数分别为 2 层、4 层和 6 层。同时,划痕法测得样品的厚度与 SE 建模得到的厚度几乎一致,验证了数据的准确性。

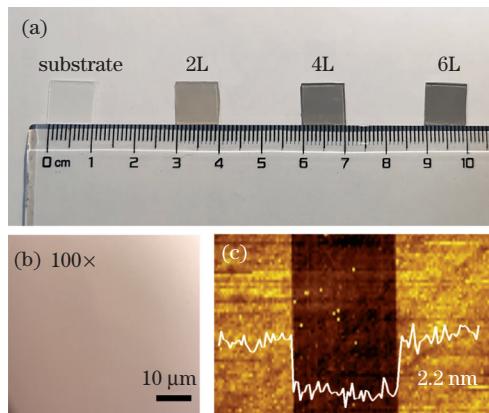


图 2 PtSe₂ 的表面形貌分析。(a)衬底及 2L、4L 和 6L PtSe₂ 的光学照片;(b)4L PtSe₂ 的显微照片,放大倍数为 100 倍。(c)4L PtSe₂ 的 AFM 图,划痕法显示样品厚度为 2.2 nm

Fig. 2 Surface morphology analysis of PtSe₂. (a) Optical photographs of the substrate and 2, 4, and 6 layers of PtSe₂; (b) micrograph of 4L PtSe₂ with a magnification of 100×; (c) AFM image of 4L PtSe₂ with the scratch method showing the sample thickness of 2.2 nm

不同层数的 PtSe₂ 的拉曼光谱如图 3 所示。以

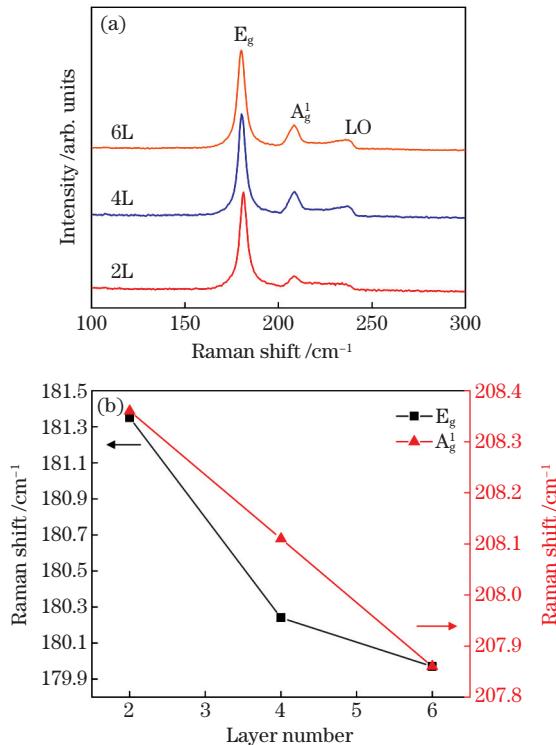


图 3 PtSe₂ 的拉曼光谱分析。(a)2L、4L 和 6L PtSe₂ 的拉曼光谱;(b)E_g 峰和 A_{1g} 峰的峰位随层数的变化

Fig. 3 Raman spectral analysis of PtSe₂. (a) Raman spectra of 2, 4, and 6 layers of PtSe₂; (b) variation of the peak positions of E_g and A_{1g} peaks with the number of layers

往的研究表明,PtSe₂ 中存在两种主要的振动模式,分别为平面内振动模式 E_g 和平面外振动模式 A_{1g}^[26]。此外在大约 235 cm⁻¹ 处观察到一个较弱的峰,这与双层 PtSe₂ 薄膜中的纵向光学(LO)模式相对应。该模式主要包含两种振动,分别是 Pt 和 Se 原子的面外(A_{2u})振动和面内(E_u)振动^[27]。类似的现象也在与 PtSe₂ 具有相似结构的 CdI₂ 薄膜中发现^[28]。如图 3(b)所示,由于层间耦合的存在,随着层数的增加,E_g 峰和 A_{1g} 峰均出现红移,这与 PtTe₂ 薄膜中的现象类似^[29]。这是因为随着层数的增加,层间范德瓦尔斯力对原子振动的抑制作用增大。从数值来看,E_g 峰的红移量(1.4 cm⁻¹)比 A_{1g} 峰的红移量(0.5 cm⁻¹)大,说明平面内振动模式更容易受到层间耦合的影响。

3.2 吸收光谱分析

为研究 PtSe₂ 的光学特性和带隙随层数的变化,测试了 PtSe₂ 在不同层数下的吸收光谱,结果如图 4(a)所示。值得注意的是,得益于厘米级的样品尺寸,吸收光谱可以直接通过分光光度计测量,而不

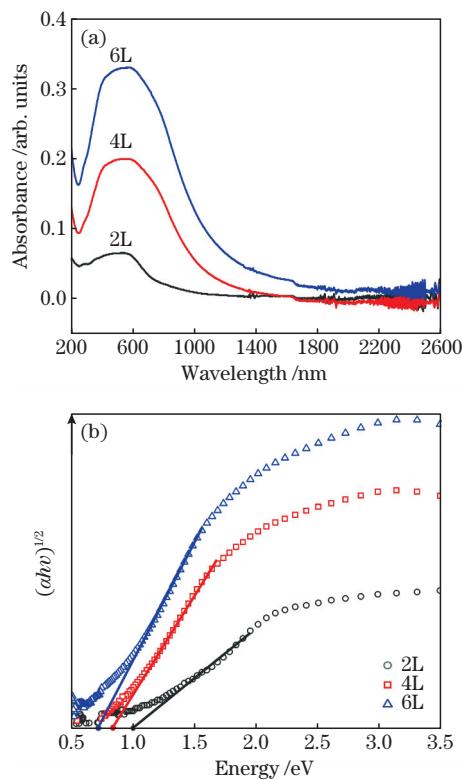


图 4 PtSe₂ 的透过光谱分析。(a)透过光谱图;

(b)Tauc 图,线段表示截距法估算光学带隙的过程

Fig. 4 Analysis of the transmission spectra of PtSe₂. (a) Transmission spectra; (b) Tauc plots, the lines are the optical bandgaps estimated by the intercept method

需要显微聚焦系统^[30],这使得测试的难度大幅降低。从图 4(a)可以看出,随着层数的增加,光吸收显著增加。同时,进一步测试还发现,相同样品在不同区域的吸收值几乎不变,证明样品具有很好的均匀性。

基于半导体的光吸收理论,材料的吸收值与禁带宽度的关系可以用 Tauc 关系估算,公式为

$$(\alpha h\nu)^{\rho} = C \times (h\nu - E_{\text{gap}}), \quad (1)$$

式中: $h\nu$ 和 E_{gap} 为半导体材料的入射光子能量和带隙; α 为样品的吸收值; C 为常数; ρ 为表征光吸收过程的参数,对于间接跃迁和直接跃迁,理论上分别为 $1/2$ 和 2 。由于 PtSe₂ 为间接带隙半导体,因此 ρ 取 $1/2$ 。因此,根据(1)式,PtSe₂ 的带隙可以由 $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ 和光子能量图的截距来估算,如图 4(b)所示。可以看到,随着层数的增加,PtSe₂ 的带隙逐渐降低,2 层时约为 1 eV ,4 层时约为 0.85 eV ,6 层时约为 0.73 eV 。这种规律与基于第一性原理的理论计算结果相吻合^[31]。

3.3 椭圆偏振光谱分析

在椭圆偏振光谱分析中,首先建立样品的三层结构模型(空气层/PtSe₂ 薄膜层/蓝宝石衬底层)。衬底的光学常数事先由椭圆偏振光谱仪测得,并与数据库中的标准蓝宝石衬底数据进行对比验证。在对椭圆偏振光谱数据进行拟合分析时,选取合适的振子模型非常重要。Tauc-Lorentz 模型是利用 Tauc 联合态密度和 Lorentz 振荡器来描述吸收材料的色散特性的一种振子模型^[32]。Tauc-Lorentz 振子也经常被用来描述 TMDs 的介电常数模型,如 WSe₂ 和 MoS₂^[33-34]。Tauc-Lorentz 振子通常使用 A 、 C 、 E_{n0} 、 E_b 、 ϵ_∞ 5 个参数来描述,其中 A 、 C 、 E_{n0} 、 E_b 分别表示振幅参数、展宽参数、振子的跃迁能和

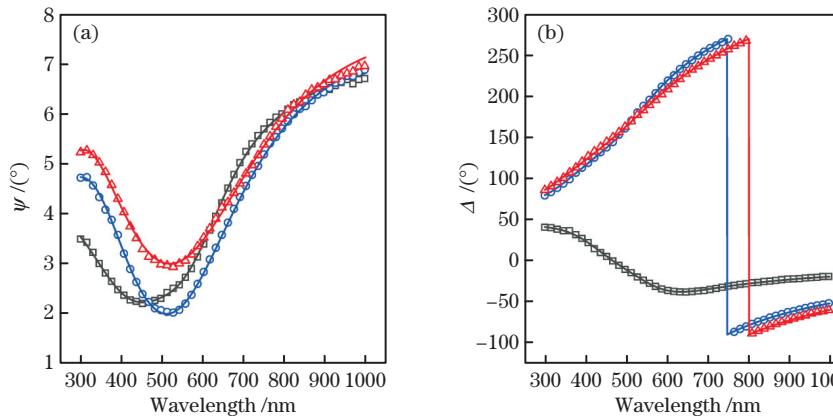


图 5 不同层数的 PtSe₂ 薄膜的椭偏参量测试和拟合结果。(a) ψ 的测试和拟合结果;(b) Δ 的测试和拟合结果

Fig. 5 Test and fitting results of ellipsometric parameters for PtSe₂ films with different layers.

(a) Test and fitting results of ψ ; (b) test and fitting results of Δ

分别为 1.21、1.30 和 1.89(小于 10 即表明结果是可信的), 证明了本实验的椭圆偏振分析是正确

的。3 个样品 Tauc-Lorentz 振子的最佳拟合参数见表 1。

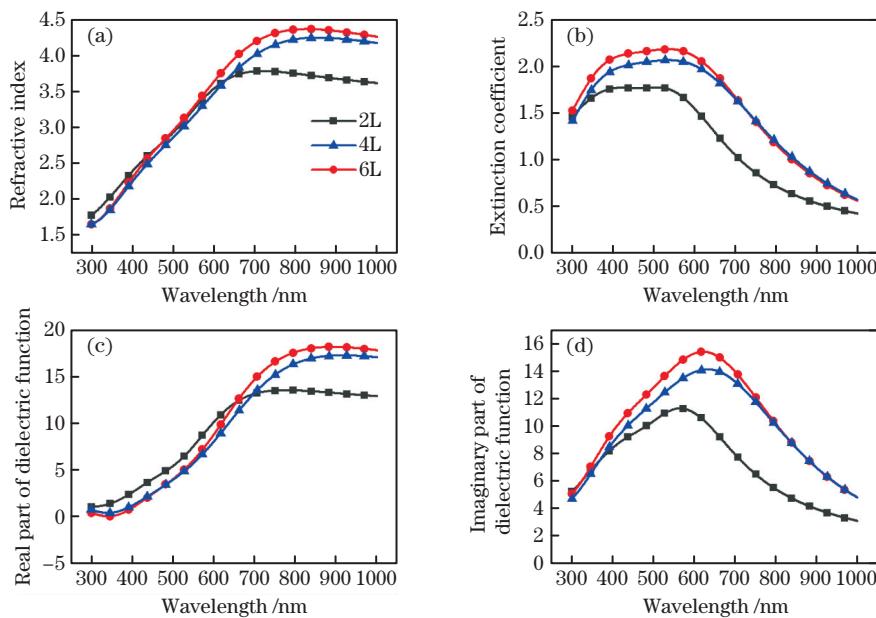
表 1 Tauc-Lorentz 振子的最佳拟合参数

Table 1 The optimum fitting parameters of Tauc-Lorentz oscillators

Sample	Tauc-Lorentz oscillator	A/eV	C/eV	E_{n_0}/eV	E_b/eV	ϵ_∞
2L	1	12.20	1.144	2.200	0.010	0.372
	2	116.40	1.787	2.597	2.008	0
	3	16.70	6.194	8.905	0	0
4L	1	37.92	1.312	1.924	0.682	0.083
	2	12.42	2.209	3.097	0	0
	3	5.25	2.463	5.037	0.521	0
6L	1	40.58	1.359	3.110	0.753	0.544
	2	12.93	2.449	3.110	0	0
	3	6.99	2.072	4.948	1.790	0

通过对样品的椭偏参量进行拟合, 可以得到样品的光学常数, 包括折射率、消光系数及介电函数的实部与虚部, 如图 6 所示。可以明显地看出, PtSe_2 薄膜的光学常数与波长及厚度均有明显的相关性。在 300~700 nm 波长范围内, PtSe_2 薄膜的折射率随波长增加而增大, 直到达到某个波长后开始缓慢减小。而这一转变波长随着层数的增加也在红移。这可能与层数增加, 层间耦合增大有关。在 300~700 nm 波长范围内, 折射率随层数增加几乎不变; 而在 700~1000 nm 的红外波段, 随着层数增加, 折射率增大。对于消光系数来说, 在 300~1000 nm 波长范围内, 随着波长的增加, PtSe_2 的消光系数先

增大后减小。 PtSe_2 的消光系数与层数也有明显的相关性。在 300~1000 nm 波长之间, 消光系数随着层数的增加逐渐增大。介电函数的实部和虚部也表现出与折射率和消光系数变化类似的规律。介电函数的虚部峰与样品的价带和导带之间的电子跃迁有关^[35]。对于 PtSe_2 薄膜, 随着层数的增加, 虚部的峰位也出现红移, 说明导带和价带之间的电子跃迁能减小。这与测得的吸收光谱带隙随层数增大而减小的变化规律一致。 PtSe_2 薄膜的光学常数在可见光波段和红外波段表现出不同特性, 使得 PtSe_2 在红外光探测器等领域具有潜在的应用价值。

图 6 不同层数 PtSe_2 薄膜的光学常数。(a) 折射率; (b) 消光系数;Fig. 6 Optical constants of PtSe_2 films with different layers. (a) Refractive index; (b)

(c) real part of the dielectric function; (d) imaginary part of the dielectric function

在 PtSe_2 薄膜的实际应用中,由于光电器件具有热效应,不可避免地会遇到高温环境,因此,探究温度对 PtSe_2 薄膜光学性质的影响也是很有必要的。由于蓝宝石衬底热稳定性好,导热性强,因此,本实验仍使用三层(空气层/ PtSe_2 薄膜层/蓝宝石衬底层)结构模型对样品建模。经过拟合反演后得到的4层和6层样品在300~500 K下的光学常数如图7所示。可以看到,随着温度的增加,4层和6层样品的折射率在400~500 nm波长范围内几乎不变,在500~800 nm波长范围内,随着温度增加,折射率出现了小幅降低。这种现象可归因于随着温度的增加,电子-声子的相互作用增强。 PtSe_2 的消光系数与温度也有明显的相关性:在400~650 nm波长范围内,4层样品的消光系数随着温度的增加而降低,而6层样品则几乎不变;在650~800 nm波长范围内,4层样品和6层样品的消光系数均随着温度的增加而增大。因此,6层样品消光系数的温度稳定性要高于4层样品,这可能与6层样品层间耦合较大有关。

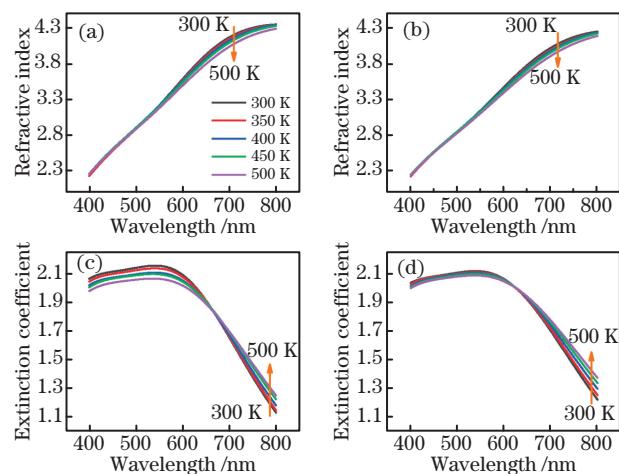


图7 PtSe_2 薄膜的光学常数随温度的变化。(a)(c) 4L PtSe_2 的折射率和消光系数;(b)(d) 6L PtSe_2 的折射率和消光系数

Fig. 7 Temperature-dependent optical constants of PtSe_2 films. (a) (c) Refractive index and extinction coefficient of 4L PtSe_2 ; (b) (d) refractive index and extinction coefficient of 6L PtSe_2

为了进一步研究温度对 PtSe_2 薄膜折射率的影响,计算了300~500 K内 PtSe_2 的热光系数,即折射率随温度的变化率。计算公式为: $\xi = dn/dT$,其中 ξ 为热光系数, n 为样品折射率, T 为热力学温度。 PtSe_2 薄膜的热光系数随波长的变化曲线如图8所示,可以看到,在400~500 nm波长范围内,热光系数在零轴附近,说明 PtSe_2 的折射率在该波

段几乎不随温度变化,具有良好的热光稳定性。而在500~800 nm波长范围内,热光吸收为负值,说明随温度的增加,折射率降低。常见的半导体,如Si等,热光系数一般为正值^[38], PtSe_2 的负热光系数可能与多层 PtSe_2 所表现出的半金属性有关。热光系数的最小值出现在680 nm波长附近,在680~800 nm波长内,热光系数又小幅回升。4层样品的热光系数绝对值要大于6层样品,说明其折射率更容易受到温度的影响。这可能与样品较薄,层间耦合较弱有关。变温椭偏分析结果表明, PtSe_2 薄膜在400~500 nm波长范围内折射率几乎不随温度变化,因此, PtSe_2 薄膜更适合应用在工作波长范围为400~500 nm的光电器件内。

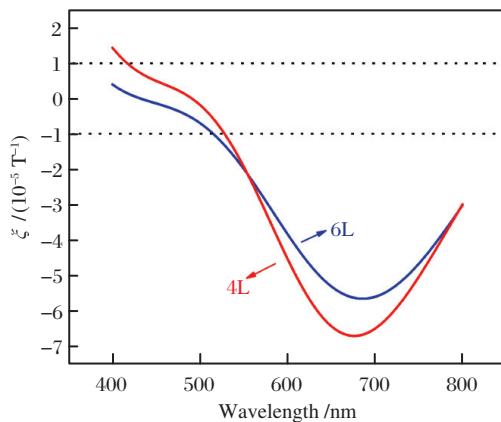


图8 PtSe_2 薄膜的热光系数随波长的变化曲线

Fig. 8 The thermo-optical coefficient of PtSe_2 films as a function of wavelength

4 结 论

使用化学气相沉积法生长了2层、4层和6层的 PtSe_2 连续薄膜。拉曼光谱分析结果显示,由于层间耦合作用,随着 PtSe_2 样品层数的增加, E_g 峰和 A_{1g} 峰均出现红移。使用分光光度计和椭圆偏振光谱仪表征了样品的带隙、折射率、消光系数和介电函数。样品表现出与层数相关的光学性质:随着层数增加,光吸收增大,带隙减小,消光系数增大;不同层数的样品折射率在300~700 nm波长范围内几乎相同,而在700~1000 nm波长范围内,随着层数增加,折射率降低。使用变温椭圆偏振光谱仪研究了温度对 PtSe_2 光学常数的影响,并计算了热光系数。研究表明:在400~500 nm波长范围内, PtSe_2 的热光系数在零轴附近,具有良好的热稳定性;而在500~800 nm波长范围内, PtSe_2 表现出独特的负的热光系数,即随着温度的增加,折射率降低。这与常

见的半导体正的热光系数不同,可能与多层 PtSe₂ 的半金属性有关。本实验结果可为 PtSe₂ 基光调制器件的设计和优化提供参考。

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Ellipsometry Study on Optical Properties of Two-Dimensional Platinum Selenide Film

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Abstract

Objective Recently, two-dimensional materials, particularly transition metal sulfides, have attracted broad attention in the field of optoelectronics because of their unique properties. Platinum diselenide (PtSe₂) is a new type of transition metal sulfide material with unique features, such as adjustable bandgap and high carrier mobility, that

has excellent potential for saturable absorbers, photodetectors, and photovoltaic cells. It is necessary to study the variation of PtSe₂ optical properties with the number of layers, which is essential for designing and optimizing related devices. Moreover, it is also valuable to study the change in the refractive index of PtSe₂ films with temperature in practical applications. In this work, PtSe₂ films with two, four, and six layers were grown on sapphire substrates using the chemical vapor deposition method. The optical properties of PtSe₂ with different thicknesses, including optical bandgap, refractive index, extinction coefficient, dielectric function, and thermo-optical coefficient, were investigated using the spectrophotometer and spectroscopic ellipsometry. This work can guide the design and optimization of PtSe₂-based optical modulation devices.

Methods The synthesis method of PtSe₂ films used in this work is the three-zone temperature-controlled chemical vapor deposition method (Fig. 1). PtSe₂ films with two, four, and six layers were grown on sapphire substrates by controlling the growth time. The thickness and surface morphology of the samples were confirmed using atomic force microscopy. The Raman vibration patterns of samples with different layer numbers were investigated using Raman spectroscopy. The samples' absorption spectrum was obtained using the spectrophotometer, and the optical bandgap of the samples was obtained using the Tauc formula. The optical constants and dielectric functions of PtSe₂ with different layer numbers were obtained using spectroscopic ellipsometry. Three Tauc-Lorentz oscillators were used to describe the dielectric function of the PtSe₂ films during the analysis of elliptical polarization spectra. In addition, we studied the refractive index and extinction coefficient of PtSe₂ with increasing temperature using spectroscopic ellipsometry and a high-temperature thermal bench. The thermo-optical coefficients of four-layer and six-layer PtSe₂ films were calculated.

Results and Discussions The prepared PtSe₂ films have good homogeneity and the transmittance decreases as the number of layers increases (Fig. 2). Raman spectra show that PtSe₂ has three main Raman vibrational modes, and the E_g and A_{1g} modes are red-shifted as the number of layers increases (Fig. 3). This phenomenon can be attributed to the increase in interlayer coupling. The absorption spectra and Tauc formula calculations show that the optical absorption increases and the bandgap decrease as the number of sample layers increases (Fig. 4). The bandgaps of the two-layer, four-layer, and six-layer PtSe₂ films are 1, 0.85, and 0.73 eV, respectively. The spectroscopic ellipsometry spectrum of PtSe₂ was modeled using three Tauc-Lorentz oscillators, and the optimum fitting parameters were obtained (Table 1). By fitting the ellipsometric parameters of the PtSe₂ films, the optical constants of the samples with different layers, including the refractive index, extinction coefficient, and the real and imaginary parts of the dielectric function, were obtained (Fig. 6). The results show that the optical constants of PtSe₂ films are significantly correlated with both wavelength and thickness. In the wavelength range of 300—700 nm, the refractive index of PtSe₂ films increases with wavelength until it reaches a certain wavelength and then starts to decrease slowly. This transition wavelength is also red-shifted with the increase in the number of layers. This may be related to the increase in the interlayer coupling as the number of layers increases. Alternatively, as the number of layers increases, the peak position of the imaginary part of the dielectric function is also red-shifted, indicating that the electron leap energy between the conduction and valence bands is decreasing. In addition, the variation of the refractive index and extinction coefficient of PtSe₂ with temperature was obtained from variable-temperature spectroscopic ellipsometry measurements (Fig. 7). The thermo-optical coefficient of PtSe₂ as a function of wavelength was obtained (Fig. 8). As shown in Fig. 8, the thermo-optical coefficient is around the zero-axis between the wavelength of 400—500 nm, indicating that the refractive index of PtSe₂ hardly changes with temperature in this band and has good thermo-optical stability.

In contrast, the thermo-optical coefficient is negative within the wavelength of 500—800 nm, indicating that the refractive index decreases with an increase in temperature. It may be related to the semi-metallic properties exhibited in multilayer PtSe₂ films. Therefore, PtSe₂ films are more suitable for application within optoelectronic devices operating in the wavelength range of 400—500 nm.

Conclusions Continuous PtSe₂ films with two, four, and six layers were grown using chemical vapor deposition. Raman spectra indicated the existence of interlayer coupling in the samples. The bandgap, refractive index, extinction coefficient, and the dielectric function of the samples were characterized using the spectrophotometer and spectroscopic ellipsometry, and the results showed that the bandgap and optical constants of PtSe₂ were significantly correlated with the thickness. The effect of temperature on the optical constants of PtSe₂ was analyzed using variable temperature ellipsometric spectroscopy, and the thermo-optical coefficients at different wavelengths were obtained. The result shows that the thermo-optical coefficient is near the zero-axis between the wavelength of 400—500 nm.

In contrast, the thermal-optical coefficient is negative in the wavelength range of 500—800 nm, which may be related to the semi-metallic nature of PtSe₂ multilayer films. This research can guide the design and optimization of PtSe₂-based light modulation devices.

Key words materials; optical property; two-dimensional materials; ellipsometry; optical constants; thermo-optical coefficient

OCIS codes 160.4760; 160.4236; 160.6840; 240.2130