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ReX₂ (X=S, Se): 二维各向异性材料发展的新机遇

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摘 要: 二维材料因其不同于体相的超薄原子结构、大的比表面积和量子限域效应等受到了人们的广泛关注。二维 各向异性材料作为二维材料家族的一员,其取向依赖的物理和化学性质,使得对该类材料性能的选择性优化成为 可能。过渡金属 Re 基硫属化合物作为各向异性材料的典型代表,具有可调的可见光波段吸收带隙,极弱的层间耦 合作用力,以及各向异性的光学、电学性能,现已成为电子和光电子领域的研究热点之一。本文主要介绍了 ReX₂ (X=S, Se)的晶体结构和基本性质,总结目前该材料体系主流的合成方法,研究其各向异性物理特性及优化的手段 和条件,并对 ReX₂的制备和发展进行了展望。

关 键 词: 各向异性; ReS₂; ReSe₂; 综述

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ReX₂ (X=S, Se): A New Opportunity for Development of Two-dimensional Anisotropic Materials

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Abstract: Two dimensional (2D) materials have attracted wide attention due to their ultrathin atomic structure, large specific surface area and quantum confinement effect which are remarkably different from their bulk counterparts. Anisotropic materials are unique among reported 2D materials. Their orientation-dependent physical and chemical properties make it possible to selectively improve the performance of materials. As representative examples, Re-based transition metal dichalcogenides (Re-TMDs) have tunable bandgaps in visible spectrum, extremely weak interlayer coupling, and anisotropic properties in optics and electronics, which make them attractive in the application areas of electronics and optoelectronics. In this riviev, the unique crystal structures and intrinsic properties of the Re-based TMDs semiconductors are introduced firstly, and then the synthetic method is introduced, followed by discussion on the unique physical characterizations and optimized means. Finally, prospects and suggestions are put forward for the preparation and research of ReX₂.

Key words: anisotropy; ReS₂; ReSe₂; review

超薄的原子结构和巨大的比表面积赋予二维材料不同于体相的光学、电子学、磁学等方面独特的物理性质。石墨烯、MoS₂、h-BN 作为最常见的一类二维材料,拥有高度对称的晶体结构和晶格取向,

并表现出各向同性的物理性质,在传统大面积均匀 器件的性能平衡上有很大的应用优势。而另外一类 二维材料,如黑磷(BP)、WTe₂、IV 族硫属化合物 (SnS、GeS)、过渡金属Re基硫属化合物(ReS₂、ReSe₂)

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等拥有不对称的原子排布,在不同取向上表现出差 异显著的电学、光学、热学和机械性质^[1-3],为发展 新一代多功能低维电子及光电子器件提供了可能。 基于 BP 的场效应晶体管在"Z"方向和"扶手椅" 方向的空穴霍尔迁移率相差 1.6 倍,这种各向异性 的电子输运行为可用于神经突触器件、反向器等^[4]; 各向异性的 SnSe 纳米片沿 *a、b* 轴的热电品质因子 相差近 3 倍,体现了各向异性的热传导,有望应用 于散热器、热阻器件等方面^[5];此外,Wan等^[6]报道 了基于 GeSe₂的光电行为,在450 nm 波长激光的激 发下,角度依赖的光电流最大比值达到 3.4,在偏振 光电探测器方面有极大的应用潜力。二维各向异性 材料开始在各个领域崭露头角,并且在有特定需求 的器件设备上有了新的研究突破。

ReX₂ (X=S, Se)作为二维各向异性材料的一族, 凭借其较低的对称结构和优异的光学、电学、光电子 和机械性能,现己在微电子器件^[7-12]、光电探测^[9,13-18]、 能源存储^[19-22]、光催化^[23-29]等领域展现出良好的应 用前景。

与其他的 2D 各向异性材料相比, ReX₂ 拥有更 突出的结构和性能特性。原子结构中, Re₄链的形成 致使极弱的层间范德华耦合及层内更显著的结构各 向异性, 直接导致材料本征性质的变化和新奇纳米 现象的产生。比如 ReS₂不依赖于层数变化的直接带 隙电子结构、纳米片的层间滑移拼接等等。突出的 特性引起人们对 Re 基过渡金属硫化物 (TMDs)材 料的格外关注, 所以有必要对二维各向异性 ReX₂ 体系目前的进展进行总结。

本文综述了过渡金属 Re 基硫属化合物 ReX₂ (X=S, Se)这一类各向异性材料。尽管已有 ReS₂^[30] 和 ReX₂^[31]等的相关总结,但对于该材料体系各向 异性的深入探究还未有报道。本文从介绍 ReX₂ 的 基本结构出发,研究结构对其性质的影响,总结目 前已报道的合成方法,并讨论了各向异性的结构所 导致的各向异性的物理特性,最后针对该材料的合 成及未来的应用发展等提出了建议。

1 晶体结构与基本性质

1.1 晶体结构

ReS₂和 ReSe₂都具有 Re-TMDs 半导体层状结构, 有着相似的原子结构和空间排列。以 ReS₂ 为例, ReS₂ 为三斜晶系,属于 P-1 空间群^[32]。如图 1(a)所 示, ReS₂ 单胞包含 4 个 Re 原子和 8 个 S 原子^[33], Re 和 S 拥有不同的原子占位环境,与其他具有高度对 称结构的 TMDs(如 MoS₂、WS₂等)不同的是,由于 Re 原子核外未成键价电子的存在,单胞中的4个Re 原子会形成 Re₄ 团簇, Re-Re 金属键导致了 Re 链的 形成^[34],致使结构对称性降低。图 1(b)为单层 ReS₂ 原子结构的顶部视图,沿着 b[010]轴方向能够发现 明显的 Re₄链。a, b 方向夹角约为 119.8°。ReS₂层 间间距约 0.67 nm,值得一提的是, ReS₂ 为中心对称 结构^[35]。表 1 为 ReS₂ 和 ReSe₂ 晶胞参数^[36-37]。

通常来说, TMDs 材料的电子结构和相结构类 型均依赖于过渡金属原子的配位环境和 d 轨道电子 数目^[38]。在八面体配位场中, 如图 1(c)所示, d 能级 分裂成 e_g 和 t_{2g} 能级, e_g 能级的两个轨道 d_z^2 和 $d_x^2_{-y}^2$ 与硫属原子的 p 轨道杂化而形成 σ 成键轨道和 σ* 反键轨道, 并构成相应能量最高和最低的两个能带, 未成键的 t_{2g} 轨道则形成介于 σ 和 σ*带之间的能带, 若过渡金属价电子填充半满则呈现金属性^[39]。

在 ReX₂中, Re 原子 d 轨道价电子与 s 原子 p 态 为八面体配位类型简并态。如图 1(d)所示, d 轨道价 电子填充至未成键的 t_{2g} 能带,理论上应呈现金属 性^[40]。但是, Re₄链的形成改变了 ReX₂的电子分布, 导致 ReX₂为扭曲的八面体结构,并将带隙打开,最 终呈现半导体特性。ReS₂的费米能级更靠近导带底, 为 n 型半导体;而 ReSe₂费米能级更靠近价带顶,表 现为 p 型半导体。

1.2 基本性质

在 MoS₂^[41-44]、MoSe₂^[45]、WS₂^[42]等结构对称的 TMDs 中, 电子的带隙结构有着很强的层数依赖性。 当层数减少至单层,由于量子限域效应,带隙类型 从间接带隙转变为直接带隙,进而引起 PL 和光响 应等的显著增强^[38]。相比传统的 2D 半导体材料、由 于Re-Re金属键, ReX2表现出更弱的层间范德华力, 带隙结构与层数的变化关系稍有不同。理论计算表 明, ReSe2在块体状态时表现为直接带隙半导体, 单 层尺度下转变为间接带隙半导体^[46],而 ReS₂则一 直保持直接带隙的电子结构^[47-48]。如图 1(e), Wolverson 等^[49]也通过理论计算得到块体 ReSe₂为直接带隙类 型(1.09~1.31 eV), 在单层为间接带隙电子结构 (1.34 eV)。ReS2在块体状态下拥有一个直接类型带 隙结,并且随着厚度减薄至单层时保持不变^[50]。Liu 等^[51]也对 ReS₂电子结构进行了研究,图 1(f)中显示 为单层、3 层、5 层的 ReS2 能带计算结果,发现在 层数变化下都保持直接带隙结构。总结 ReX₂ 的电 子结构特点, 层数会影响 ReSe₂ 的电子结构性质, 单层情况下表现为间接半导体带隙, 块体状态下表 现为直接带隙半导体结构。ReS2电子结构形态稍有 不同,一直保持不随层数变化的直接带隙类型。



Fig. 1 (a) The model unitcell view of ReS₂^[33]; (b) Top view of the crystalline structure of distorted-1T phase of monolayer ReX₂(Black balls represent Re atoms and yellow balls represent S or Se atoms); (c, d) Schematic images of 1T lattice symmetries and energy levels of d-orbital electrons induced by the crystal field^[39-40]; (e) First-principles scalar relativistic projector augmented wave calculations of electronic band structures for bulk (top) and single-layer (down) ReSe₂^[50]; (f) Band structure of monolayer, trilayer and five-layer ReS₂ by ab initio-calculations^[51]

表 1 ReS₂和 ReSe₂单胞晶格参数^[36-37] Table 1 Original unit-cell lattice parameters of ReS₂ and ReSe₂^[36-37]

Materials	<i>a</i> /nm	<i>b</i> /nm	c/nm	α/(°)	$eta/(^{\circ})$	γ/(°)	V/nm ³
ReS ₂	0.6417	0.6510	0.6461	121.10	88.38	106.47	0.21930
ReSe ₂	0.6603	0.6717	0.6718	91.87	104.93	118.95	0.24753

光致发光谱(PL)和 Raman 光谱等手段可以对 ReX₂独特的电子结构进行表征。随着厚度减薄至单 层, MoS₂^[43,52-53]、WS₂^[54-55]等会由间接带隙向直接带 隙转变,使得 PL光谱信号大大增强;而随着层数的 减少, ReX₂带隙增大,发光却明显变弱。Zhao 等^[56] 分别对单层,少层,10 层和块体的 ReSe₂进行 PL 测 试,并发现随着层数减少到单层,材料的带隙逐渐 增大,峰强逐渐减弱,单层的 ReSe₂表现出间接带 隙半导体的性质。相比于 ReSe₂,单层和块体的 ReS₂ 都具有直接带隙的电子结构,层间弱的范德华耦合 使块体材料具有更高的吸光和激子跃迁机率,从而 使 PL 大大增强。Tongay 等^[50]研究了室温下不同层 数 ReS₂的微区 PL,如图 2(a)和(b)所示,不同层数 ReS₂的PL峰位未发生明显变化,均位于1.5~1.6 eV 之间,再次证明了弱的层间耦合;且随着层数的增加,峰强度会逐渐增大,直到 6 层以后达到饱和。 图 2(b)还对比了其他二维材料,如 MoS2^[40]、MoSe2^[57]、 WS2、WSe2^[54]与 ReS2 的 PL 随层数变化关系的差异。 具体来说,随着层数的增加,M、W 基过渡金属硫属 化合物的 PL 强度降低了几个数量级,这是由于 PL 来源于直接带隙的热激发激子发光^[53],而热激发激 子的数量会随着层数的增加呈数量级的减小。

Raman 光谱是分析分子振动、转动,反映分子本征结构的散射光谱。ReX2 层间弱相互作用也体现在与层数相关的 Raman 光谱上。图 2(c)和(d)分别代表在 2.33 eV 平行偏振光激发下, ReS2、ReSe2 的层内 Raman 振动。可以看出,随着层数的变化,代表Re4 链方向的分子振动 Raman 峰位未发生偏移^[58]。



图 2 (a)ReS₂不同层数的 PL 光谱; (b)ReS₂, MoS₂, MoS₂, WS₂和 WSe₂的 PL 强度和层数依赖关系^[50]; (c)ReS₂和 (d) ReSe₂单层到块体厚度的拉曼光谱^[58]; (e)ReS₂纳米卷自组装机制^[59]; (f)单层 ReS₂纳米墙热弯曲示意图^[60] Fig. 2 PL spectra of ReS₂ flakes with different number of layers; (b) Integrated PL intensity as a function of number of layers (normalized to that of monolayer) in ReS₂, MoS₂, MoS₂, WS₂ and WSe₂^[50]; Raman spectra recorded on (c) N-layer ReS₂ and (d) N-layer ReSe₂ in the parallel polarization configuration^[58]; (e) Schematic for the process of oriented self assembly of ReS₂ nanoscrolls^[59]; (f) Schematic for the TIB of a single ReS₂ nanowall^[60]

Feng 等^[35]通过计算模拟了 ReS₂的 Raman 光谱,并 发现几乎所有的 Raman 峰位都不随层数变化,说明 ReS₂ 层间具有极弱的耦合作用。

层间弱的耦合作用不仅表现在材料本征性质上, 也在实验现象中有所体现。Fu 等^[59]通过电化学 Li 离子插层化学气相沉积(CVD)合成的垂直 ReS₂纳米 片,边对边自组装形成 ReS₂纳米卷。图 2(e)显示纳 米卷自组装机制示意图,首先通过 Li 离子插层和剥 离获得分散纳米片, Li 离子的电荷排斥和 ReS₂ 弱的 层间耦合共同作用,导致层间滑移形成自组装纳米 片,最后卷曲成纳米卷结构。他们还对自组装过程 进行了模拟,层间滑移模式显示了最有效和最合理 的生成途径,并且自卷曲降低了整个过程的总能 量。另外,通过热引入的手段也可以观察到垂直 ReS₂ 纳米片的热弯曲现象,由于极弱的层间相互作 用,热引入会导致(001)面滑移,最终导致材料面外 弯曲^[60]。图 2(f)简单地描述了 ReS₂ 热弯曲机制。

2 合成方法与表征

目前, 针对 ReX₂的合成策略, 主要包括气相输运、化学辅助剥离、气相沉积和其他的一些材料制备手段。

2.1 气相输运法

大部分机械剥离的样品都是经过化学气相输运 (CVT)的方法获得的单晶,再经过胶带反复地剥离, 最后得到比较薄的二维材料。Jariwala 等^[61]通过气 相输运法得到 ReS2和 ReSe2单晶。他们将 Re 和 S/Se 源放入处理过的密封石英管中, 在高真空条件下先 缓慢升温 1100℃超过 72 h, 退火 24 h 后以 1℃/h 降 温至 900℃, 最后冷却到室温。气相输运的关键在于 极其缓慢的组分交换,利于形成高质量的单晶,但 缺点就是耗时较长。Hu 等^[62]通过气相输运法一步 合成二维超薄的层状 ReS2, 大大缩短了合成时间, 而且省去了机械剥离 2D 材料的过程, 避免了胶带 剥离带来的层数不可控性和有机物的污染。一步合 成相比于传统的 CVT 方法不同的地方在于封闭石 英管细口处的优化, 更细和更长的瓶颈有利于气相 更加缓慢平稳的输送达到生长 2D 的目的。他们也 研究了载气对实验的影响,发现在没有输运载气的 情况下并没有样品生成,说明了输运载气在 CVT 实 验中的重要性。

2.2 辅助剥离法

二维材料辅助剥离一般包括溶液超声离心分 散^[63]、溶剂辅助液相剥离^[52,64-69]、干法化学反应剥 离^[70]等。Chen 等^[70]利用无溶剂的化学剥离方法成 功剥离 ReS₂粉末形成 2D 纳米片。图 3(a)分别为 ReS₂ 处理前后扫描电子显微镜(SEM)和透射电子显微镜 (TEM)照片,剥离过后纳米片尺寸变小,大约 50~100 nm。插图为剥离纳米片的水溶液照片,呈现 典型的暗棕色。

为了检验剥离样品的质量,用 STEM 来表征化 学剥离的单层 ReS₂纳米片。如图 3(b)所示, Re₄ 原子 链排列清晰,证明了高质量的1T'相 ReS₂。Kang 等^[63] 利用等密度梯度高速离心得到了不同厚度的 ReS₂ 纳米片,并且在溶液中呈梯度排列,实验的关键是 在高粘性的碘克沙醇溶剂中添加 CsCl,增加了溶液 最大悬浮密度。图 3(c)显示通过等密度梯度高速离 心法(iDGU)分离 ReS₂的机制,在不同的密度下分 别悬浮不同层数的样品。原子力显微镜(AFM)照片 (图 3(d))和 Raman 光谱(图 3(e))也证明了该分散样品 为 ReS₂纳米片。

2.3 气相沉积法

气相沉积是一种比较常见的制备大尺寸高质量 2D 材料的合成方法,相比于其他合成方法,其优点 在于合成方便、样品厚度和形貌可控,缺点是不能 完全实现大规模的样品制备,是材料基础研究比较 青睐的合成方法之一。气相沉积包括物理气相沉积 和化学气相沉积,两者的区别在于合成过程中原料 在气相状态下有没有发生化学反应。近年来, ReX₂ 的气相合成已经有很多文献报道^[10,14,29,34,71-96]。

Qi 等^[88]通过直接使用 ReS₂ 粉末作为反应源,

如图 4(a)~(c)所示, 通过物理气相沉积在 SiO₂/Si 衬底上得到了厚度均一的 ReS₂薄膜, Raman 复杂的峰位来源于低对称的晶体结构, 插图中 TEM 表征也证明成功合成了 ReS₂, AFM 测试厚度约为 2.3 nm, 对应 3 层。Keyshar 等^[34]通过 CVD 首次合成了单层 ReS₂, 低熔点高铼酸铵(NH₄ReO₄)的引入降低了反应所需要的温度。Hafeez 等通过 CVD 方法合成了 ReS₂^[74]和 ReSe^[78], 如图 4(d)~(e), 对比纯蓝宝石衬底可以看出, 在蓝宝石衬底上生长的 2 层 ReS₂薄膜呈现均一的颜色衬度, 在氧化硅基底也可以得到六方形的 ReS₂纳米片结构。

大尺寸超薄 2D 合成是 CVD 的主要特点,但是 材料生长存在很多的影响因素,比如气流、温度、 源量、衬底类型等都会对材料的合成产生影响,所 以,在 CVD 合成过程中各个参数的摸索和探究一 直是研究者们所关注的问题。为了优化 Re-TMDs 的 CVD 合成,研究者们采用了很多手段来辅助调 控实验参数,以便获得更好的生长效果^[97-102]。Cui 等^[77]通过 Te 辅助 CVD 合成控制源蒸发的手段在云 母衬底上合成了厚度均一的单层高质量 ReS₂ 纳米 片。图 5(a)为 Te 辅助合成 ReS₂示意图,采用云母衬 底倒扣的方式,Te 粉和 Re 粉进行混合会在高温时形 成 Re-Te 合金相,大大降低了 Re 的蒸发熔点,提高 Re 蒸气压促进反应的进行。有趣地是,得到的样品 中并没有表征出 Te 的存在,说明 Te 并不会造成产 物污染,这在之前 WS₂和 MoS₂的 CVD 生长中也被



图 3 (a)分离前 ReS₂纳米片 SEM 照片(左)和分离后 TEM 照片(右),插图:剥离样品水溶液光学照片;(b)HRTEM 照片^[70];(c) 等密度梯度超速离心分离不同密度梯度 ReS₂纳米片示意图;(d)AFM 照片;(e)ReS₂拉曼光谱图^[63]

Fig. 3 (a) SEM image of ReS₂ powders and TEM image of as-exfoliated ReS₂ nanosheets with inset showing photograph of a typ-ical dark-brown exfoliated ReS₂ suspension in water; (b) High-resolution STEM image of as-exfoliated ReS₂ nanosheets^[70]; (c)
 Schematics for different density gradient ultracentrifugation ReS₂ nanosheets through iDGU; (d) Atomic force microscopy image of solution-processed ReS₂ following deposition on a Si wafer; (e) Raman spectrum of ReS₂ nanosheets^[63]



图 4 (a)PVD 制备 ReS₂薄膜示意图; (b)ReS₂薄膜 Raman 光谱图; (c)光学照片, 插图: AFM 照片和 TEM 照片^[88]; (d)蓝宝石衬底和 ReS₂薄膜光学照片; (e)SiO₂/Si 衬底 CVD 生长 ReS₂纳米片光学照片^[74]

Fig. 4 (a) Schematic diagram of synthesized ReS₂ film by PVD; (b) Raman spectrum of ReS₂ film; (c) Optical photograph of grown ReS₂ film on the SiO₂/Si substrate with inset showing the AFM and TEM images^[88]; (d) A picture of bare and as-grown ReS₂ bilayer film on sapphire wafer by CVD; (e) Optical microscope image of the ReS₂ hexagons^[74]



图 5 (a)Te 辅助 CVD 合成 ReS₂示意图; (b)转移至 SiO₂/Si 衬底 ReS₂光学照片, 插图为 AFM 照片^[77]; (c)夹层限域生长 ReSe₂表面反应机制示意图; (d)A、B 面的 ReSe₂形貌光学照片^[89]

Fig. 5 (a) Schematic for the tellurium-assisted CVD growth approach; (b) Optical image of ReS₂ after transferred onto SiO₂/Si (300 nm) substrate with inset showing AFM image of ReS₂ on mica substrate^[77]; (c) Schematic of the CVD growth of ReSe₂ in the confined reaction space and the surface reaction during the epitaxial growth of the ReSe₂ atomic layer on mica; (d) Optical image of ReSe₂ in A and B face^[89] 证实^[103]。图 5(b)为转移到 SiO₂/Si 衬底上的 ReS₂ 样品,表现出均一的颜色衬度和一致的形貌大小, 插图中 AFM 表征显示 0.7 nm,表明合成的样品为 单层 ReS₂。

除了利用合金化的手段降低源熔点,提高反应 源供给量以外,采用衬底夹层限域空间也是一种控 制材料生长的手段^[104]。Li 等^[90]采用两片云母夹层 的方式构造限域空间,在夹层间能够生长原子层平 整尺寸达到几十微米的 ReS₂薄片。Xu 等^[89]也通过 夹层的方法合成了 ReSe₂。首先,云母原子级平整的 表面有利于 ReSe₂ 原子的表面迁移促进均匀生长; 其次,云母夹层的限域空间抑制了低对称 ReSe₂ 面 外生长活性。图 5(c)显示了夹层限域生长 ReSe₂ 表 面反应机制,由于传质和反应之间的相互关系,在 夹层内的 A 面能够得到完整平坦的 ReSe₂纳米片和 薄膜,而在夹层外的 B 面,会产生不平整的岛状纳 米片结构。图 5(d)转移的 ReSe₂纳米片和薄膜光学 照片证明了限域手段的可行性。

另外一种控制源的手段是源的吸附和缓释放, 大多采用无机多孔的材料,如(陶瓷、碳粉、多孔 Al₂O₃)去吸附在高温过程中过多的蒸发源。Xu等^[76] 采用分子筛辅助控制源蒸发的方法成功在云母表面 合成了 ReSSe 合金相。不同配比的合金相除了需要 精确控制 S、Se 反应的浓度以外, Re 源的浓度也至 关重要。多孔分子筛的加入有效缓释了气相 ReO₃, 保证了云母衬底在合适的生长温度条件下也拥有均 匀的源供应,达到平衡大尺寸生长的目的。通过此 种方法生长的合金最大能够达到 206 μm。

2.4 其他合成方法

传统的 2D 材料 CVD 合成除了以上方法以外, 还有原子层沉积(ALD)^[105-106]、热蒸镀^[107]、磁控溅 射^[108]、分子束外延(MBE)^[109]等。Hämäläinen 等^[110] 通过 ALD 沉积技术探究了不同沉积参数对 ReS₂ 生长 形貌的影响。实验结果表明合适的沉积温度在 120℃到 150℃之间, ReCl₅源的增加抑制了垂直 ReS₂纳米片的 产生,而 H₂S 含量的增加会使 ReS₂纳米片宽化。

3 各向异性特性

3.1 各向异性光学和拉曼振动

ReS₂和 ReSe₂各向异性电子结构已经通过角分 辨光电子能谱得到证实^[47-48, 111-112],各向异性的介 电性导致不同取向的折射率差异,进而体现在光学 各向异性上。而 ReX₂线性二色性的光学各向异性, 已经在角度依赖的光吸收^[112-115]、激子^[116-122]中得到 证明。Sim 等^[122]在少层 ReS₂中发现激子光学斯塔 克效应,图 6(a)展示了泵浦探测少层 ReS₂纳米片各向异性激子示意图。他们利用线性偏振光极化 ReS₂ 观察到角度依赖的光激子吸收,如图 6(b)和(c)所示, 非简并激子随极化角度会呈线性变化,通过拟合得 到,X₁,X₂各向异性激子最大极化光吸收分别在 19° 和 87°。

另外, 类似于黑磷^[123], 利用泵浦探测 ReS₂ 也 发现激子存在光学斯塔克位移和超快的量子震荡现 象^[121], 为将来 ReS₂ 各向异性超快光学的应用提供 了可能。

ReX2 低对称的晶格取向也造成了各向异性 Raman 振动和声子耦合。角度依赖的 Raman 振动是 确定物质 Raman 振动模式的有效手段之一^[124]。尽 管不同激光波长[125]、不同温度[126]、样品厚度[35]和 分子修饰^[127]、叠层取向^[46,125]都会对 ReX2的 Raman 测量产生影响,但对于各向异性本征特性而言,并 不会随着条件变化而消失。ReX2的 Raman 振动模 式包括层内振动模式和低频层间耦合模式。图 6(d) 上图显示了块体 ReS2在 100~450 cm⁻¹之间 18 种具 有 Raman 活性的层内振动模式^[128]。类似于之前的 报道^[129],这里把所有的振动模式全都定义为 A。模式, 在 150 cm⁻¹ 处的面内振动模式为 Ag1, 在 437 cm⁻¹ 处的 S 原子面外振动模式为 A_g^2 , 418 cm⁻¹ 处的 S 原 子面内外共振模式为 Ag3, 这里要指出的是, 在约 213 cm⁻¹ 处的 Raman 峰振动对应面内 Re-Re 链(b 轴方向)的振动方向, 这在很多关于 ReS, 研究中已 有报道^[50,130]。表 2 列举了在 633 nm 激光下单层和 块体 18 种的 Raman 振动频率和振动来源。低对称 性结构造就了复杂的 Raman 模式, 而弱范德华耦合 导致了不随厚度变化的 Raman 振动。除了层内振动 模式以外, ReX2弱的层间耦合在低频 Raman 振动中 也有所体现。图 6(d)下图为少层 ReS2 低频模式 Raman 光谱,与MoS2相同,层间呼吸模式在更高的 振动频率,非简并滑移模式位于比较低的振动频率 位置^[131]。Chenet 等^[130]研究了不同厚度和偏振光下 的 ReS₂ Raman 振动, 他们发现几个主要的 Raman 振动峰随层数的变化都没有明显的峰位偏移,但都 表现出极化角度依赖性。单层 ReS2 从 0~180°极化 Raman 光谱显示在图 6(e)中, 可以看出, 对于比较 突出的振动模式,峰强度都拥有角度依赖关系,随 着偏振角度发生改变。图 6(f)为块体 ReS2 在 150 和 213 cm⁻¹ 振动峰位下的极化 Raman 曲线拟合,两 种模式都随角度呈现 180°周期性的变化,并且 213 cm⁻¹ 的极化取向也刚好对应高分辨中 b 轴的方 向,进一步证明了之前的观点^[50]。



图 6 (a)泵浦探测少层 ReS₂纳米片实验示意图, 插图: 剥离 ReS₂光学照片; (b)角度依赖的少层 ReS₂纳米片 光吸收谱; (c)X₁, X₂激子角度依赖的光吸收极化图^[122]; (d)ReS₂ Raman 光谱^[128]和低频 Raman 光谱^[131]; (e)ReS₂ 不同旋转角度的 Raman 光谱; (f)少层 ReS2 纳米片高分辨 TEM 照片和对应偏振 Raman 极化图[130] Fig. 6 (a) A schematic illustrating the pump-probe experiment of few-layer ReS₂ with inset showing optical image of

few-layer ReS₂; (b) Polarization-dependent absorption spectra of few-layer ReS₂; (c) Corresponding spectral weights of Lorentzian contributions of X_1 (blue dots) and X_2 (red dots). Yellow line represents the *b*-axis^[122]; (d) Raman spectrum for bulk ReS₂^[128] and Low-frequency Raman spectroscopy of few layer ReS₂^[131]; (e) Unpolarized Raman spectra as a function of sample orientation angle; (f) High-magnification ADF-STEM image and corresponded polarization-and orientation-resolved Raman spectra^[130]

Symmetry Bulk/cm ⁻¹		Monolayer/cm ⁻¹	Origin of phonon mode		
Ag	140.3	139.2	Out-of-plane vibrations of Re atoms		
Ag	145.9	145.3	Out-of-plane vibrations of Re atoms		
Eg	153.1	153.6	In-plane vibrations of Re atoms		
Eg	163.6	163.6	In-plane vibrations of Re atoms		
Eg	217.2	217.7	In-plane vibrations of Re atoms		
Eg	237.1	237.7	In-plane vibrations of Re atoms		
Ср	278.3	278.3	In- and out-of-plane vibration of Re and S atoms		
Ср	284.2	284.7	In- and out-of-plane vibration of Re and S atoms		
Eg	307.8	307.8	In-plane vibrations of S atoms		
Eg	311.0	311.0	In-plane vibrations of S atoms		
Ср	320.6	320.6	In- and out-of-plane vibration of S atoms		
Ср	324.9	324.9	In- and out-of-plane vibration of S atoms		
Ср	348.8	348.8	In- and out-of-plane vibration of S atoms		
Cp	368.9	369.5	In- and out-of-plane vibration of S atoms		
Cp	377.9	377.4	In- and out-of-plane vibration of S atoms		
Ср	407.3	408.3	In- and out-of-plane vibration of S atoms		
Ag	418.7	419.3	Out-of-plane vibrations of S atoms		
Ag	438.0	437.5	Out-of-plane vibrations of S atoms		

表 2	633 nm 激光激发块体和	单层 ReS2 的 18 种 Rama	an 振动光谱 ^[55]	
he 18 Raman acti	ive frequencies in bulk an	d monolaver ReS, under	• 633 nm solid state laser	c excitation ^{[35}

2D 各向异性材料的不对称晶格结构影响了不 同取向上电子和空穴的有效质量,进而反映出不同 的电子输运行为。例如黑磷(BP),"扶手椅"方向的 电子空穴有效质量小于"Z"方向、表现出更高的电 导^[132-134]和载流子迁移率^[135]。Zhai 等^[136]报道的层 状双金属硫化物 Ta2NiS5 各向, 异性电子输运, 在 80 K 条件下,沿 a 轴的电导是 c 轴方向的 1.78 倍。 ReX2作为各向异性材料中的一类,在电子输运上也 表现出取向差异。图 7(a)为机械剥离的 ReS2不同取 向的场效应晶体管(FET)器件光学照片,图7(b)中的 高分辨透射照片对应图 7(a)中不同电极的原子取向, 1-4 和 2-3 电极对应 b[010]方向的电子传导, 1-3 和 2-4 电极电子传导垂直于 b 方向。20 V 栅压下的 I-V 测试表明,如图7(c),在1V偏压下,不同原子取向 的电子输运有明显的差异,沿 b 轴方向的电导为 0.82 μS, 垂直方向的电导为 0.075 μS, 相差了 10.9 倍。他们也测试了不同取向的 ReS2 的转移特性曲线, 如图 7(d), 在-3 V 偏压下, 1-4 电极的 ReS2 开关比达 到 10⁶, 迁移率为 23.1 cm²/(V·s), 而 1-2 电极迁移率 为 14.8 cm²/(V·s), 相差 1.56 倍^[137]。Xing 等^[51]制备 了单层和少层 ReS2场效应晶体管,研究各向异性的

电导和迁移率。如图 7(e)中 a、b 轴方向的转移特性 曲线, a、b 方向电导有明显区别,不同栅压的各向异 性电导比表现出栅压依赖的电学性质。插图中关于 ReS₂ 接触电阻的测试也证明了 ReS₂ 固有的各向异 性本征特性。另外,为了进一步研究各向异性的电 子输运,对角度极化的迁移率进行了计算,如图 7(f)。 通过理论和实验得出,不同取向的极化迁移率最大 比值达到 3.1,是目前 2D 各向异性材料中最大的极 化迁移率比值。除了 ReS₂ 以外, ReSSe 合金的各向 异性电学输运也有人研究, Xu 等^[76]利用 CVD 方法 合成了 ReS_{1.23}Se_{0.77} 合金并构筑了 FET 器件。如 图 7(g)所示, FET 开关比达到 10⁵, 沿 b 轴方向和垂直 b 轴方向的迁移率分别为0.34 cm²/(V·s)和0.12 cm²/(V·s), 相差接近 3 倍。

3.3 各向异性光电子器件

高性能光电子器件一直是未来研究和发展趋势之一^[138-142]。近年来,关于各向异性材料光电探测也 渐渐引起人们的关注,ReX₂光电探测一直是各向异 性材料中所关注和研究的热点。Liu 等^[112]报道了 ReS₂ 各向异性的光电子效应,随着极化光的偏转, 光电流发生显著的变化。如图 8(a)和(b)所示,在同 一偏压下,极化角度至 90°对应 ReS₂样品 Re4链方



图 7 (a)ReS₂晶体管光学照片; (b)对应(a)图 ReS₂的 TEM 照片; (c)不同电极的 *I-V* 曲线; (d)不同电极之间的 ReS₂ 转移特性曲线^[137]; (e)各向异性 ReS₂晶体管转移特性曲线, 插图为器件光学照片和 *R-V*_{bg}曲线; (f)角度依赖的 FET 迁移率极化图, 插图:器件光学照片^[51]; (g)ReS_{1.23}Se_{0.77} 合金各向异性转移特性曲线, 插图为器件光学照片^[76] Fig. 7 (a) Optical microscope image of ReS₂ four probe transistor; (b) The magnified ADF images taken from the sample in (a); (c) The direction-dependent *I-V* characteristics with inset showing nonlinear *I-V* behavior indicate the Schottky Au/ReS₂ contacts; (d) The direction-dependent transfer characteristics^[137]; (e) Transfer curves of anisotropic ReS₂ FETs along two sides with top inset showing optical image of the devices (Scale bar, 10 µm) and low inset showing the 4-probe resistance of the same devices. (f) Normalized field-effect mobility of a six-layer device with inset showing the optical image of ReS₂ device^[76]



图 8 (a)角度依赖的 ReS₂极化光电流图; (b)极化光电流曲线^[112]; (c)偏振光 *I-t* 曲线; (d)偏振光电流极化图^[76]; (e)ReSe₂偏振光电器件示意图; (f)器件 SEM 照片和不同角度的入射光电流分布图^[15]

Fig. 8 (a) The photocurrent of ReS₂ change as a function of drain bias under different polarization light illuminations;
(b) The change of the photocurrent under different drain biases plotted as a function of polarization angle^[112]; (c) Photocurrent response of ReS_{1.06}Se_{0.94} alloy device under light on and off irradiation, and under light with different polarization direction;
(d) Polar plots for the photocurrent with respect to the polarization angle of the incident light^[76]; (e) Schematic structure of ReSe₂ photodetectors; (f) The SEM image and polarization-dependent photocurrent mapping of the device^[15]

向时,光电流达到最大值,产生电流差异的主要原 因是取向性的光吸收差异以及材料本征的结构不对 称。Xu 等^[76]也报道了 ReSSe 合金的光电各向异性, 他们测试了 ReS1.06Se0.94 合金纳米片角度依赖光电 性能, 如图 8(c)和(d)所示, I-t 曲线显示光电流随角 度呈现周期性的变化, 证明了 ReX₂ 光电子的各向 异性输运。另外,和之前 Raman 峰的极化振动类似, 角度依赖的极化拟合曲线表明最大的光电流取向也 完美地对应 Re4 链的晶格方向。此外, 关于 ReSe2 纳米片各向异性光电子也有人报道^[15],如图 8(e)和 (f)所示,图 8(e)显示 ReSe2 极化光电探测器示意图, 0 至 90°的光电流成像直观地表明了光电流来自于 沟道而不是电极,排除了肖特基势垒的影响。在 0=0 时,偏振光沿着b轴,沟道内电流最大, 0=90°时,偏 振光垂直 b 轴, 沟道内电流最小, 电流最大值分布 取向也和偏振光基本一致, 证明了光电流的差异本 质上来源于晶格各向异性,显示了光电流的线性二 色行为。

3.4 各向异性热传导

材料的热传输也是人们比较关注的话题,良好的热传导材料在一些器件诸如 CPU、存储器等使用中能有效地降低整个器件的能耗和温度,提高器件的性能。各向异性的热导材料为材料的热传导提供了新的选择和发展方向。2D 各向异性材料诸如

BP^[142-144]、WTe²^[145-146]、SnSe^[147-149]、SnS²^[150]等。都 在热传输方面表现出优异的取向差异。关于 ReX₂ 的热传导研究目前报道很少,但作为各向异性材料, 在不同取向上晶格振动造成声子耦合差异必然会导 致热传导不同。Cahill 等^[151]报道了 3D ReS₂ 各向异 性的热传导性质, 他们发现沿着 Re4 链方向的面内 热导率系数为(70±18)W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹, 垂直 Re4链方向的 热导系数为(50±13) W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹, 相差 1.4 倍, 而相比 于面内热传导, 垂直于面内的面外热传导表现出近 乎热阻的性质, 热导率系数仅有(0.55±0.07) W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹, 这也是目前 2D 材料中关于面外热导报道最低的数 值。低的面外热传导系数主要归因于 ReS2 极弱的层 间耦合作用。图 9(a)展示了测试热导率剥离的 ReS2 的光学照片。热导率的测试通过时间分辨的热致反 射光谱(TDTR)来完成, 主要是利用一定频率的光进 行热渗透,测量不同偏移位置的输入和输出相位电 压来确定热导大小。图 9(b)显示了面外热传导不同 频率的 TDTR 数值拟合曲线,相比高频光热辐照, 低频热传导显示更大的输入输出相位电压比,更能 体现材料热导的本征差异性。面内不同取向的热传 导如图 9(c)和(d)所示,利用 1.1 MHz 频率热辐照, 热信号随位移呈规律性减弱,沿X(Re4链)方向和沿 Y(垂直 Re4 链)方向的等值热信号呈现椭圆形,表明 在不同取向上热传导的各向异性。





Fig. 9 (a) Optical microscopy image of an exfoliated ReS₂ flake; (b) Through-plane TDTR data at two modulation frequencies; (c) In-plane TDTR data at f = 1.1 MHz and time delay of -50 ps. The dashed lines are the intensity profile of the laser beam; (d) 2D beam-offset scan of the TDTR signal; (e) In-plane thermal conductivity of exfoliated ReS₂ flakes as a function of thickness^[151]

另外,不同厚度 ReS₂的面内热导也表现在图 9(e) 中,可以看出,在不同的厚度情况下,ReS₂同样表 现出取向依赖的热导现象,并且平行 Re₄链方向热 导率要高于垂直方向。

4 修饰和改性

尽管拥有独特本征性质的 ReX2 已经在很多方 面表现出优异的性能, 但通过其他手段提高和改进 材料的性能仍旧是一个大家比较感兴趣的方向。研 究者们已经通过应力工程^[152-164]、分子修饰^[16,165-168] 和元素掺杂^[169-171]等手段研究了ReX2性质和性能的 变化。对于各向异性而言,外部环境对材料本征各 向异性的影响是人们较为关注的问题。目前, ReX₂ 相转变是材料各向异性性质变化的一种明显反映。 Li 等^[152]研究了在应力条件下, 单层 ReS₂ 电子空穴 有效质量和迁移率的变化,通过理论计算,他们发 现在a轴方向的应力作用会导致ReS2直接带隙向间 接带隙的转变。各向异性的载流子迁移率也会受到应 力作用的影响、当在 c 轴方向施加 5%应力时、理论 计算表明 a 轴方向的电子迁移率会从 338.83 cm²/(V·s) 增加到 3940.21 cm²/(V·s), b 轴方向电子迁移率则从 799.64 cm²/(V·s)增加到了 4300.22 cm²/(V·s); 同样 地, a 轴方向空穴迁移率从 239.80 cm²/(V·s)增加 到 1439.84 cm²/(V·s), b 轴方向空穴迁移率从 30.90 cm²/(V·s)增加到 1100.76 cm²/(V·s)。可见,应 力调控是一种改变 ReX2 各向异性的有效手段。

除了应力调控之外,分子吸附也是调节材料各向异性的一种方法。Sahin 等^[165]研究发现,H原子吸附 ReS₂会形成强的 S-H键,导致 1T-ReS₂结构变成 更具有动力学稳定性的 Re-Re 二聚体结构 1T-ReS₂H₂。H原子吸附之前,计算表明 ReS₂沿 *b* 轴方向的硬度为 159 J/m²,杨氏模量为 477 GPa, H原子吸附之后,由于形成 Re-Re 二聚体打破了 Re₄ 团簇的稳定性,硬度和杨氏模量都有所降低,沿 *b* 轴方向的硬度降为 97 J/m²,杨氏模量则降为 250 GPa。该工作表明 H原子的吸附改变了 ReS₂ 各向异性的性能参数,为调控 ReX₂ 各向异性的特殊性质提供了方向。

5 总结和展望

与普通的 2D 材料相比, 各向异性的 2D 材料拥 有更为突出的材料特性和更广阔的应用前景。本文 总结了 2D 各向异性材料中的典型代表:过渡金属 Re 基硫属化合物 ReX₂,介绍了其独特的晶体结构 和由结构导致的特殊材料性质,并分析了性质产生 的原因。另外,对于当前 ReX₂的主要合成方法包括 机械剥离、辅助剥离、气相沉积等做了简单的总结; 最主要的是针对 ReX₂ 独特的各向异性性质和改进 手段进行了讨论,希望能够为将来 ReX₂ 的应用和 发展提供有价值的指导。 虽然 ReX₂ 已经在很多领域有所应用,但都只 是处于实验阶段,对于材料目前的研究发展仍然没 有达到真正应用化的水平。首先需要开发新的合成 和制备方法来满足工业化应用需求,比如优化实验 合成装置,采用卷轴衬底手段进行大面积合成;其 次,针对材料各向异性性能的优化仍然需要研究者 们不断的努力和改进,例如寻找新材料来与之进行 复合、掺杂,或者利用异质结来调控各向异性性能; 另外,各向异性基础研究也还需要更深入地发掘和 探索,能够从本质出发研究各向异性基本特性,比 如研究 ReX₂的电子结构变化引起的相变过程,提 出一些新的科学问题,进而将会从根本上优化和解 决材料各向异性发展存在的难题,这也将是今后发 展各向异性材料 ReX₂新的趋势和机遇。

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