

Supplementary Information

Band Edge Tailoring in Few-layer Two-dimensional Molybdenum Sulfides/Selenides Alloys

Yi-Rung Lin^{1,2,3,4}, Wen-Hui Cheng^{1,2}, Matthias H. Richter^{2,5}, Joseph S. DuChene^{1,2}, Elizabeth A. Peterson^{6,7}, Cora M. Went⁸, Zakaria Y. Al Balushi^{1,9}, Deep Jariwala^{1,#}, Jeffrey B. Neaton^{6,10,11}, Li-Chyong Chen^{3,4} and Harry A. Atwater^{1,2,*}

¹Thomas J. Watson Laboratory of Applied Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125 United States

²Joint Center for Artificial Photosynthesis, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125 United States

³Center for Condensed Matter Sciences, National Taiwan University, No. 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Road, Taipei, 10617, Taiwan

⁴Center of Atomic Initiative for New Materials, National Taiwan University, No. 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Road, Taipei, 10617, Taiwan

⁵Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

⁶Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720, USA

⁷Joint Center for Artificial Photosynthesis, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

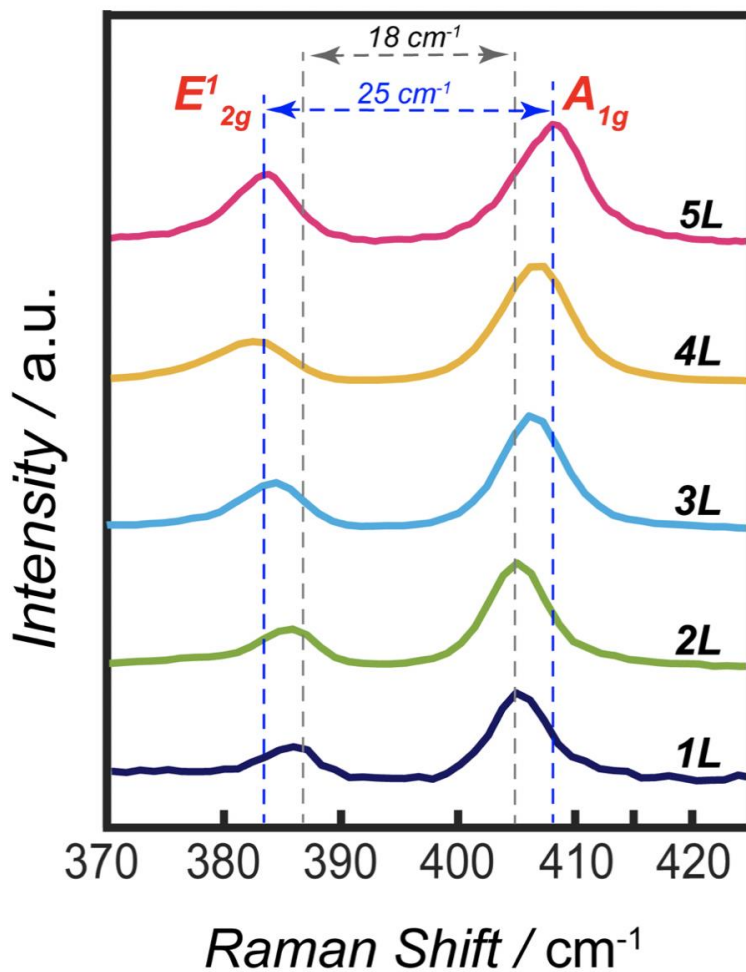
⁸Department of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

⁹The Resnick Sustainability Institute, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125 United States

¹⁰Materials Science Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, United States

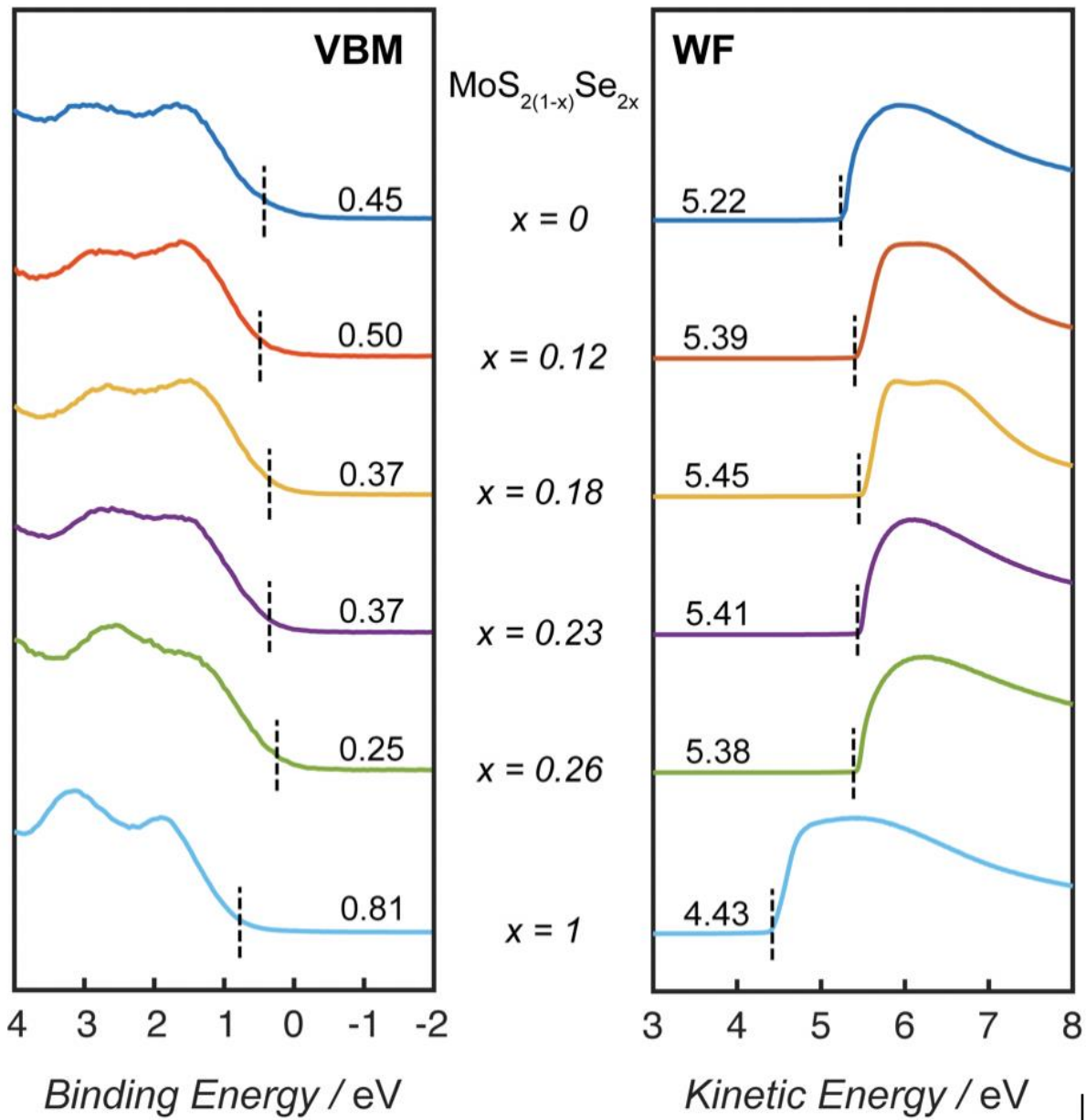
¹¹Kavli Energy NanoSciences Institute at Berkeley, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

Current address: Electrical and Systems Engineering, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA



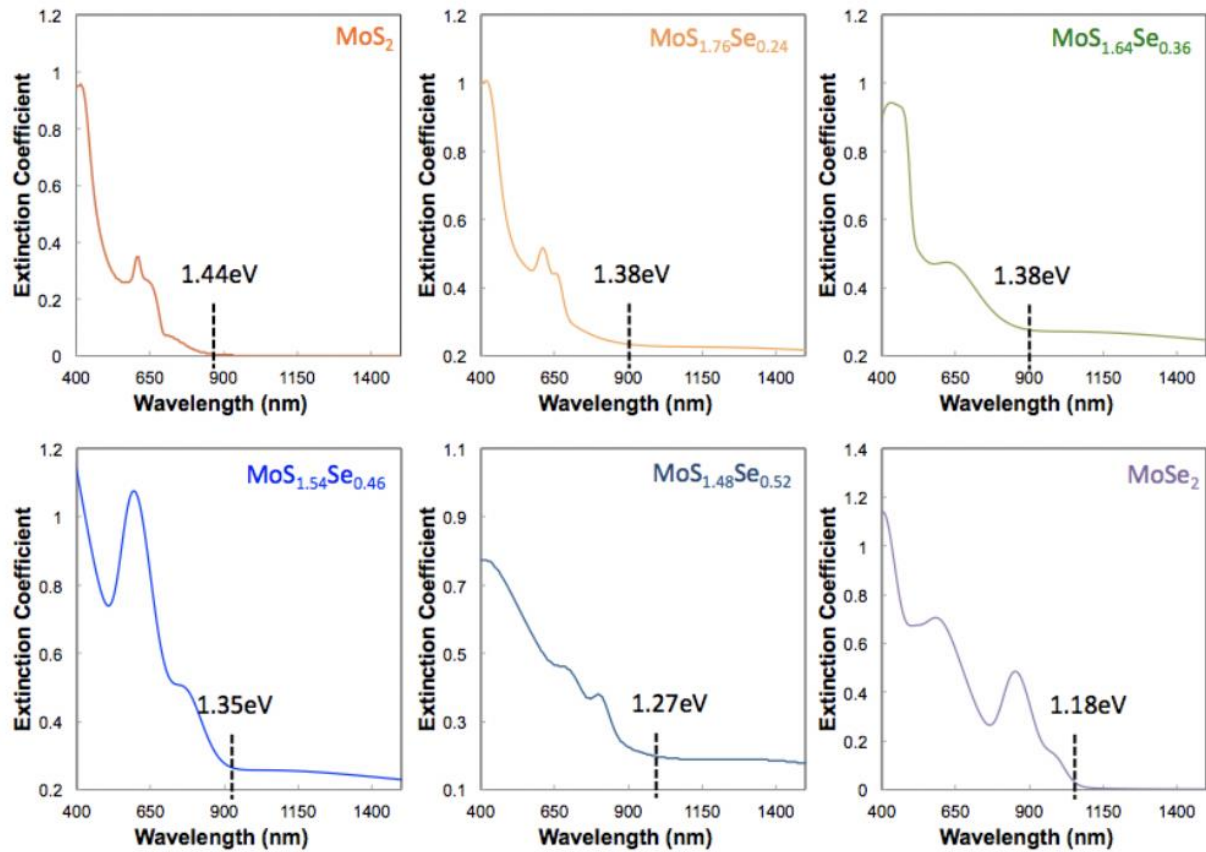
34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42

Figure S1. Raman characterizations of MOCVD-grown MoS₂ on 4-inch SiO₂/Si substrate by using 514 nm line. The Raman spectra of different locations with various thicknesses on MoS₂ sample. The 1L and 4L MoS₂ correspond to the location (b) and (c) position as shown in the Figure 1a.



43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54

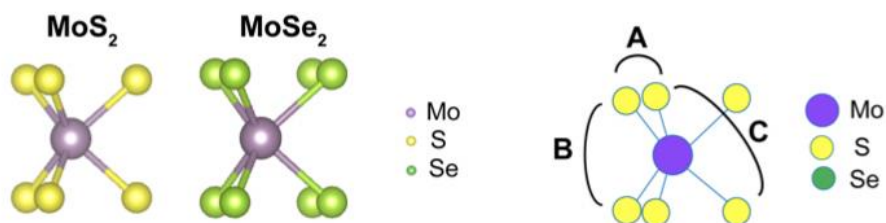
Figure S2. Valence band and work function spectra measured by XPS. The intersection of two lines indicates the valence band maximum of each sample, which is relative to fermi level (E_F for $E_B = 0$).



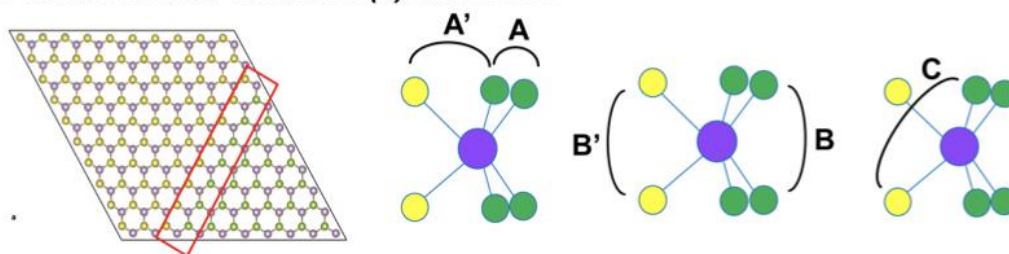
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62

Figure S3. Extinction coefficient of different MoS_{2(1-x)}Se_{2x} samples. The dash lines indicate the optical band gaps of each sample.

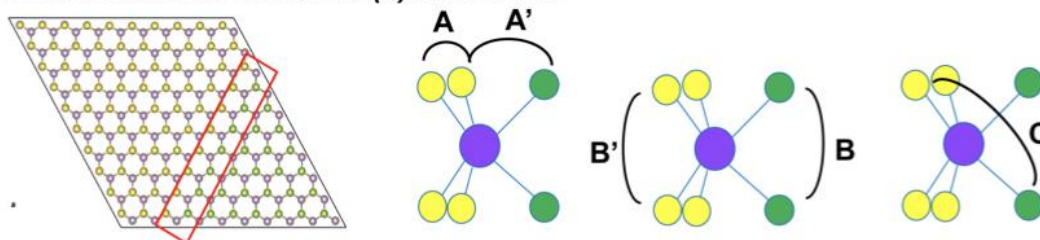
(a) Pristine binary MoS_2 and MoSe_2



(b) 25% Small domain interface (1) in MoSSe



(c) 25% Small domain interface (2) in MoSSe



(c) Comparison of calculated bond angles

	MoS_2	$\text{MoS}_{1.5}\text{Se}_{0.5}$ (Interface 1)	$\text{MoS}_{1.5}\text{Se}_{0.5}$ (Interface 2)	MoSe_2
A	81.89	78.42	82.62	81.37
A'		79.67	79.37	
B	81.65 (S)	85.83 (Se)	84.4 (Se)	82.35(Se)
B'		82.74 (S)	82.24 (S)	
C	135.54	137.68	134.35	135.78

63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71

Figure S4. (a-c) Simulated bond angles of pristine MoS_2 , MoSSe and MoSe_2 between various bonds, such as S-S, Se-Se, and S-Se in small domain case (d) comparison of calculated bond angles in various compounds.

72 **Table S1.** All the chemical compositions of $\text{MoS}_{2(1-x)}\text{Se}_{2x}$ in this work.
 73

Averaged chemical compositions of $\text{MoS}_{2(1-x)}\text{Se}_{2x}$ (with error bar)			
Sample	x value	S	Se
$\text{MoS}_{2\pm 0.01}$	0	2 ± 0.01	0
$\text{MoS}_{1.76\pm 0.01}\text{Se}_{0.24\pm 0.06}$	x=0.12	1.76 ± 0.01	0.24 ± 0.00
$\text{MoS}_{1.64\pm 0.003}\text{Se}_{0.36\pm 0.04}$	x=0.18	1.64 ± 0.05	0.36 ± 0.01
$\text{MoS}_{1.54\pm 0.04}\text{Se}_{0.46\pm 0.2}$	x=0.23	1.54 ± 0.03	0.46 ± 0.05
$\text{MoS}_{1.48\pm 0.03}\text{Se}_{0.52\pm 0.04}$	x=0.26	1.48 ± 0.03	0.52 ± 0.04
$\text{MoSe}_{2\pm 0.1}$	x=1	0	2 ± 0.06

74