Hexagonal MoTe₂ with Amorphous BN Passivation Layer for Improved Oxidation Resistance and Endurance of 2D Field Effect Transistors

Benjamin Sirota¹, Nicholas Glavin², Sergiy Krylyuk^{3, 4}, Albert V. Davydov⁴ and Andrey A. Voevodin^{1*}

¹Materials Science and Engineering, Advanced Materials and Manufacturing Processing Institute, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203, USA

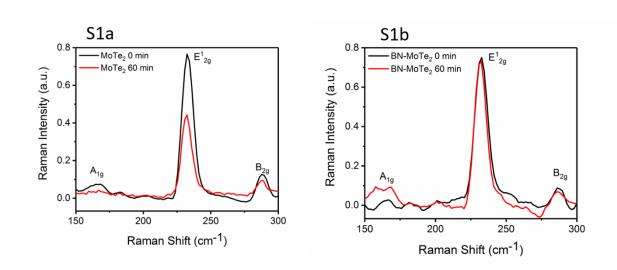
²Materials and Manufacturing Directorate, Air Force Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433, USA

³Theiss Research, Inc., La Jolla, CA 92037, USA.

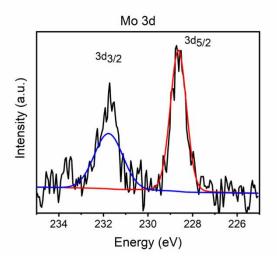
⁴ Materials Science and Engineering Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, USA

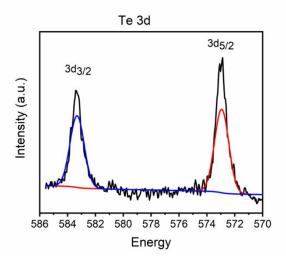
* Correspondence to Andrey.Voevodin@unt.edu

Supplementary Information:

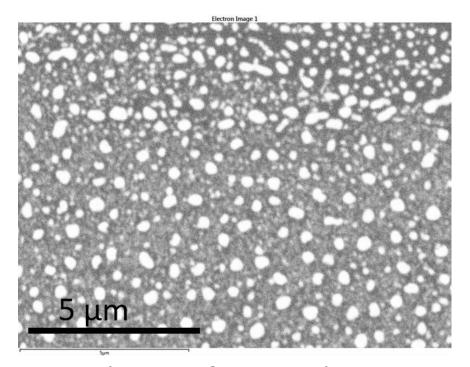


Supplementary Figure 1. Raman spectra of uncapped and BN-capped MoTe₂ before and after 60 min of heating at 100 °C. Data was normalized to the substrate's Si 520.5 cm⁻¹ peak (not shown).





Supplementary Figure 2. XPS spectra of freshly exfoliated MoTe $_2$ flake. Mo binding energies at 228.64 eV and 231.77 eV correspond to $3d_{5/2}$ and $3d_{3/2}$ Mo orbitals, respectively. Te binding energies at 572.93 eV and 583.31 eV correspond to $3d_{5/2}$ and $3d_{3/2}$ Te orbitals, respectively. This is in good agreement with Te-Mo bonding.



Au dewetting from 300 C heating

Supplementary Figure 3. SEM image of Ti/Au film after heating at 300 °C showing the formation of droplets due to dewetting.