

## Supplementary information

# Temperature-dependent optical constants of monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>, MoSe<sub>2</sub>, WS<sub>2</sub>, and WSe<sub>2</sub>: Spectroscopic ellipsometry and first-principles calculations

Hsiang-Lin Liu<sup>1,\*</sup>, Teng Yang<sup>2,3,\*</sup>, Jyun-Han Chen<sup>1</sup>, Hsiao-Wen Chen<sup>1</sup>, Huaihong Guo<sup>3,4</sup>,  
Riichiro Saito<sup>3</sup>, Ming-Yang Li<sup>5,6</sup>, and Lain-Jong Li<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei 11677, Taiwan*

<sup>2</sup>*Shenyang National Laboratory for Materials Science, Institute of Metal Research, Chinese Academy  
of Sciences, 72 Wenhua Road, Shenyang 110016, China*

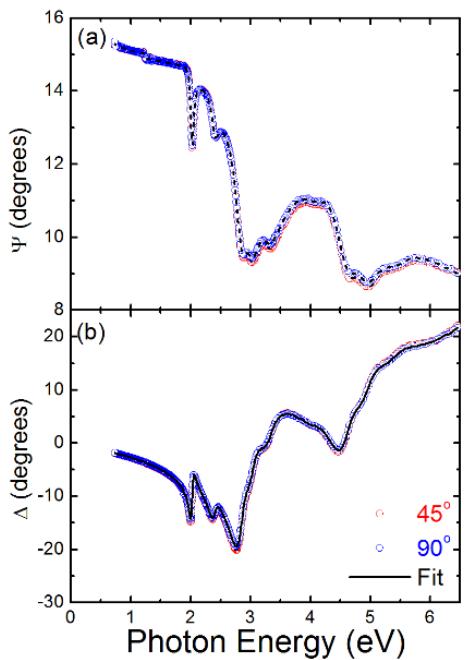
<sup>3</sup>*Department of Physics, Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8578, Japan*

<sup>4</sup>*College of Sciences, Liaoning Shihua University, Fushun, 113001, China*

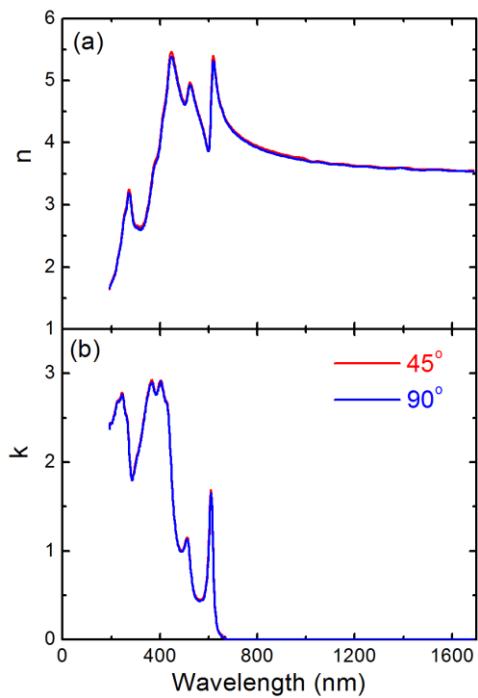
<sup>5</sup>*Research Center for Applied Science, Academia Sinica, Taipei 10617, Taiwan*

<sup>6</sup>*Physical Science and Engineering Division, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology,  
Thuwal 23955-6900, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*

\*Corresponding author: [hliu@ntnu.edu.tw](mailto:hliu@ntnu.edu.tw), [yangteng@imr.ac.cn](mailto:yangteng@imr.ac.cn)



Supplementary Fig. 1 Room temperature experimental at 70° incidence angle and fitting model of ellipsometric parameters of (a) psi ( $\Psi$ ) and (b) delta ( $\Delta$ ) of monolayer WS<sub>2</sub>.



Supplementary Fig. 2 Room temperature (a) refractive index  $n$  and (b) extinction coefficient  $k$  of monolayer WS<sub>2</sub> by rotating the sample's azimuthal orientation by 45 degree and 90 degree.

$$\alpha(\omega) = \text{Im} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\omega_{pj}^2}{(\omega_j^2 - \omega^2) - i\omega\gamma_j} \right]$$

where  $\omega_j$ ,  $\gamma_j$ , and  $\omega_{pj}$  are the frequency, damping, and oscillator strength of the  $j$ th Lorentzian contributions.

Supplementary Table 1 Parameters of a Lorenzian fit for the measured optical absorption data of monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub> at 4.5 K.

<hr/> <hr/>	
$\omega_1$ (eV)	1.96
$\gamma_1$ (eV)	0.02
$\omega_{p1}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	770
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$\omega_2$ (eV)	2.12
$\gamma_2$ (eV)	0.08
$\omega_{p2}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	1300
<hr/>	
$\omega_3$ (eV)	2.94
$\gamma_3$ (eV)	0.19
$\omega_{p3}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	2800
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$\omega_4$ (eV)	3.20
$\gamma_4$ (eV)	0.63
$\omega_{p4}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	6400
<hr/>	
$\omega_5$ (eV)	3.76
$\gamma_5$ (eV)	0.15
$\omega_{p5}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	936
<hr/>	
$\omega_6$ (eV)	4.11
$\gamma_6$ (eV)	0.24
$\omega_{p6}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	2400
<hr/>	
$\omega_7$ (eV)	4.30
$\gamma_7$ (eV)	0.49
$\omega_{p7}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	4100
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$\omega_8$ (eV)	4.83
$\gamma_8$ (eV)	0.88
$\omega_{p8}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	6300
<hr/>	
$\omega_9$ (eV)	5.33
$\gamma_9$ (eV)	0.92
$\omega_{p9}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	5100

$\omega_{10}$ (eV)	5.89
$\gamma_{10}$ (eV)	0.98
$\omega_{p10}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	6600

Supplementary Table 2 Parameters of a Lorenzian fit for the measured optical absorption data of monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub> at 4.5 K.

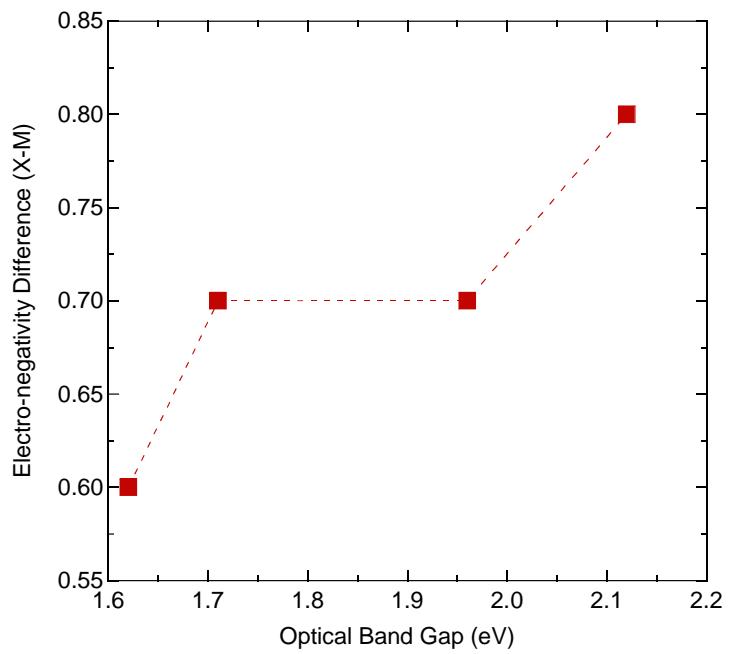
$\omega_1$ (eV)	1.62
$\gamma_1$ (eV)	0.03
$\omega_{p1}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	500
$\omega_2$ (eV)	1.86
$\gamma_2$ (eV)	0.10
$\omega_{p2}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	870
$\omega_3$ (eV)	2.65
$\gamma_3$ (eV)	0.76
$\omega_{p3}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	4000
$\omega_4$ (eV)	3.10
$\gamma_4$ (eV)	0.83
$\omega_{p4}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	4200
$\omega_5$ (eV)	4.14
$\gamma_5$ (eV)	1.47
$\omega_{p5}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	7500
$\omega_6$ (eV)	5.25
$\gamma_6$ (eV)	1.84
$\omega_{p6}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	8800

Supplementary Table 3 Parameters of a Lorenzian fit for the measured optical absorption data of monolayer WS<sub>2</sub> at 4.5 K.

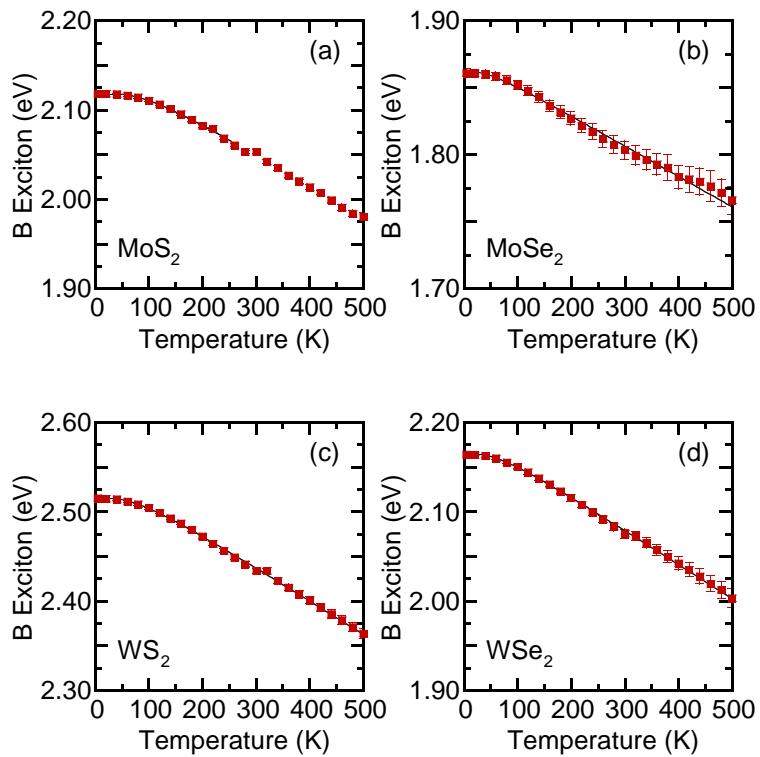
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$\omega_1$ (eV)	2.12
$\gamma_1$ (eV)	0.04
$\omega_{p1}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	1130
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$\omega_2$ (eV)	2.51
$\gamma_2$ (eV)	0.10
$\omega_{p2}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	1350
<hr/>	
$\omega_3$ (eV)	2.91
$\gamma_3$ (eV)	0.20
$\omega_{p3}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	2520
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$\omega_4$ (eV)	3.12
$\gamma_4$ (eV)	0.24
$\omega_{p4}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	3200
<hr/>	
$\omega_5$ (eV)	3.41
$\gamma_5$ (eV)	0.37
$\omega_{p5}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	3740
<hr/>	
$\omega_6$ (eV)	3.64
$\gamma_6$ (eV)	0.36
$\omega_{p6}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	3125
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$\omega_7$ (eV)	3.88
$\gamma_7$ (eV)	0.40
$\omega_{p7}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	2820
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$\omega_8$ (eV)	4.17
$\gamma_8$ (eV)	0.45
$\omega_{p8}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	3250
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$\omega_9$ (eV)	4.69
$\gamma_9$ (eV)	0.37
$\omega_{p9}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	3360
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$\omega_{10}$ (eV)	5.05
$\gamma_{10}$ (eV)	0.56
$\omega_{p10}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	4920
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$\omega_{11}$ (eV)	5.59
$\gamma_{11}$ (eV)	1.04
$\omega_{p11}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	7825

Supplementary Table 4 Parameters of a Lorenzian fit for the measured optical absorption data of monolayer WSe<sub>2</sub> at 4.5 K.

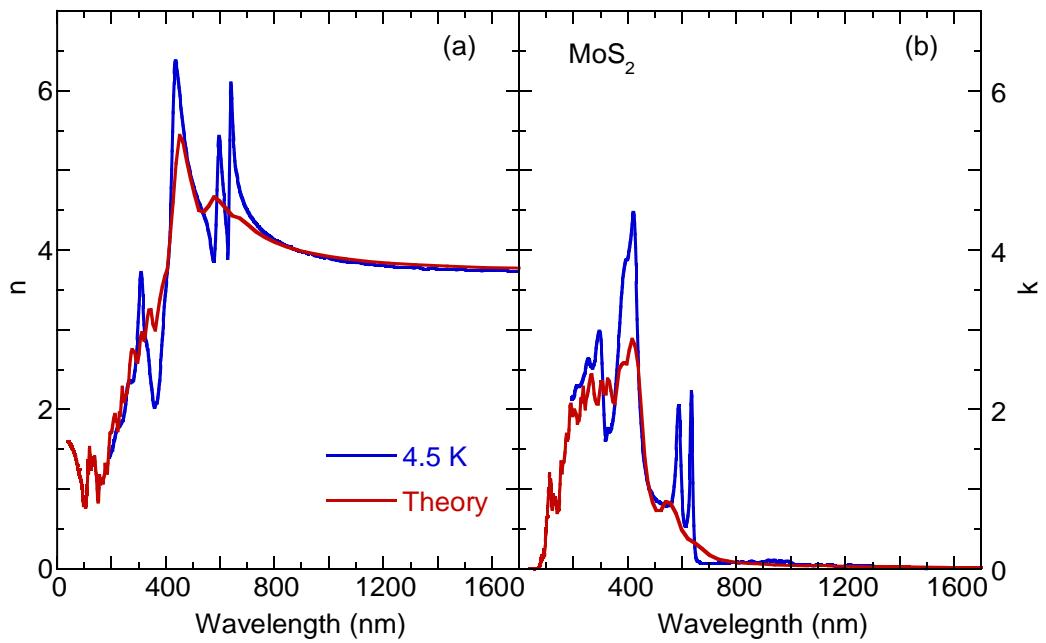
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$\omega_1$ (eV)	1.71
$\gamma_1$ (eV)	0.05
$\omega_{p1}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	966
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$\omega_2$ (eV)	2.16
$\gamma_2$ (eV)	0.13
$\omega_{p2}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	2450
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$\omega_3$ (eV)	2.56
$\gamma_3$ (eV)	0.26
$\omega_{p3}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	102
<hr/>	
$\omega_4$ (eV)	2.96
$\gamma_4$ (eV)	0.28
$\omega_{p4}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	3300
<hr/>	
$\omega_5$ (eV)	3.12
$\gamma_5$ (eV)	0.36
$\omega_{p5}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	2600
<hr/>	
$\omega_6$ (eV)	3.51
$\gamma_6$ (eV)	0.69
$\omega_{p6}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	5230
<hr/>	
$\omega_7$ (eV)	4.19
$\gamma_7$ (eV)	0.63
$\omega_{p7}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	4675
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$\omega_8$ (eV)	4.43
$\gamma_8$ (eV)	0.44
$\omega_{p8}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	2650
<hr/>	
$\omega_9$ (eV)	4.70
$\gamma_9$ (eV)	0.47
$\omega_{p9}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	3600
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$\omega_{10}$ (eV)	5.00
$\gamma_{10}$ (eV)	0.59
$\omega_{p10}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	4260
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$\omega_{11}$ (eV)	5.36
$\gamma_{11}$ (eV)	0.78
$\omega_{p11}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	5440



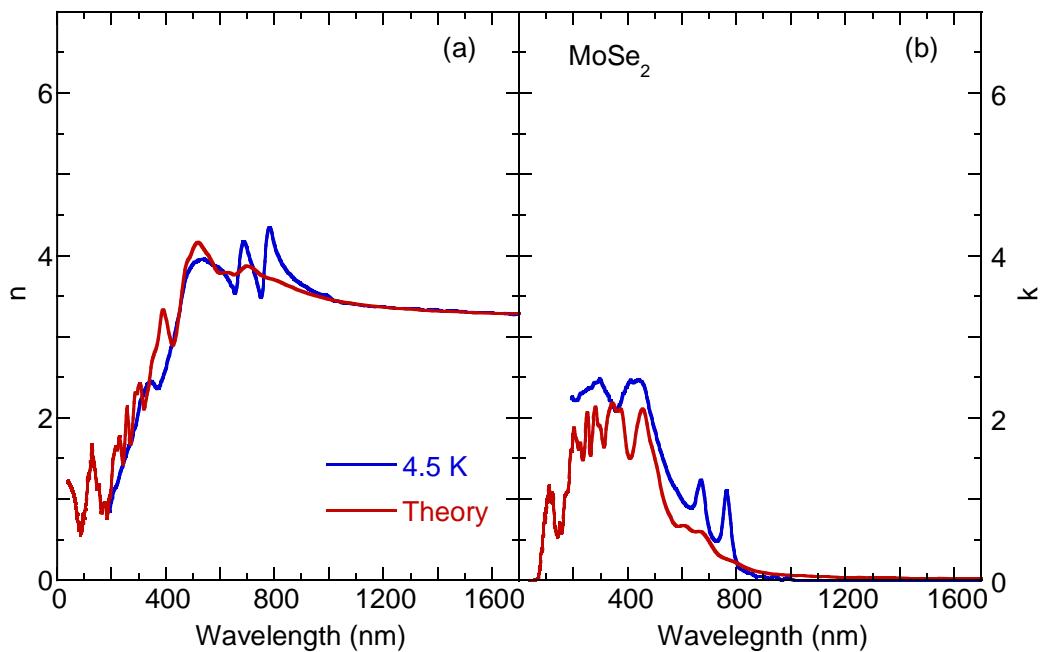
Supplementary Fig. 3 Electro-negativity difference vs. optical band gap of monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>, MoSe<sub>2</sub>, WS<sub>2</sub>, and WSe<sub>2</sub>.



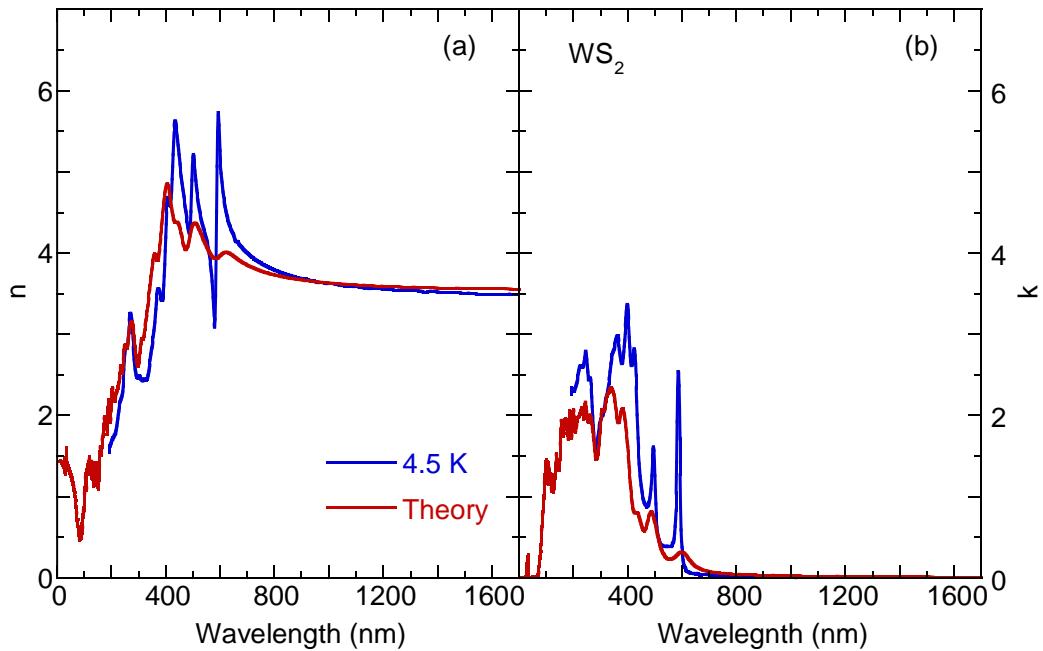
Supplementary Fig. 4 Temperature dependence of peak position of B exciton of monolayer (a) MoS<sub>2</sub>, (b) MoSe<sub>2</sub>, (c) WS<sub>2</sub>, and (d) WSe<sub>2</sub>. The thin solid lines are the results of the fitting using the Bose-Einstein model.



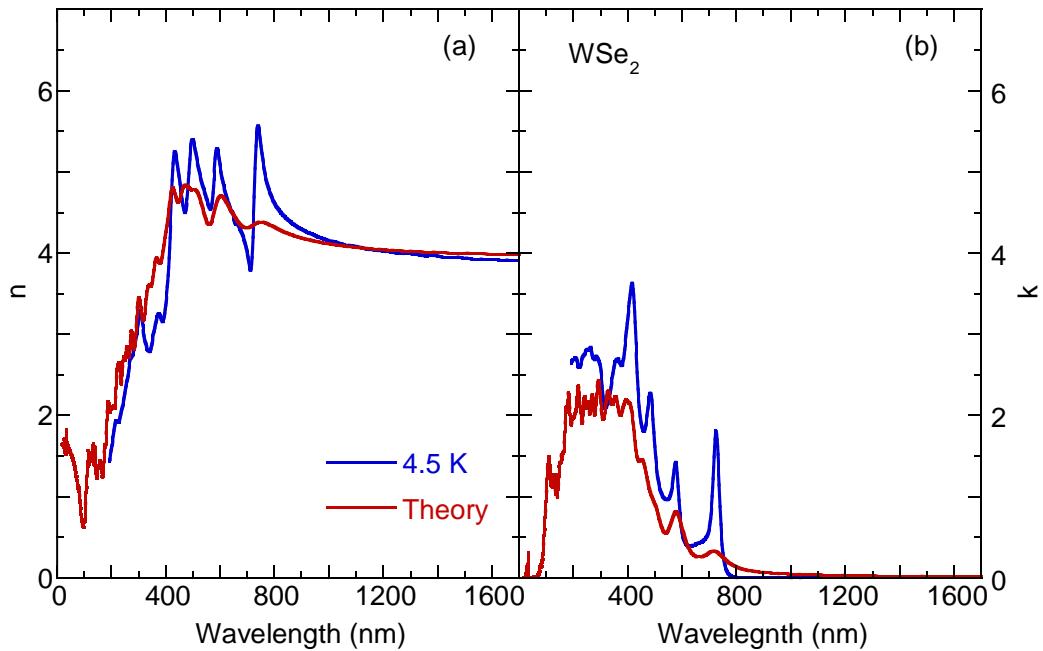
Supplementary Fig. 5 Experimental refractive index  $n$  and extinction coefficient  $k$  of monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub> at 4.5 K and theoretical calculation curves. For better comparison, the theoretical  $n$  spectrum is multiplied by a factor of 1.68.



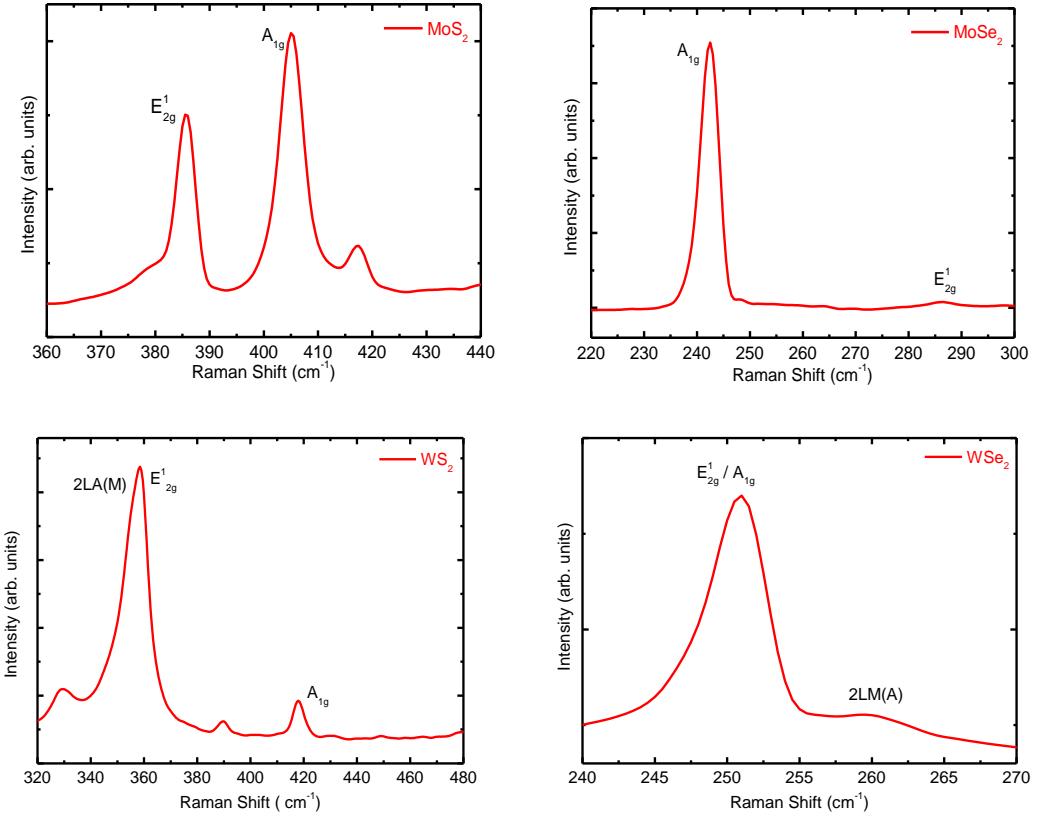
Supplementary Fig. 6 Experimental refractive index  $n$  and extinction coefficient  $k$  of monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub> at 4.5 K and theoretical calculation curves. For better comparison, the theoretical  $n$  spectrum is multiplied by a factor of 1.30.



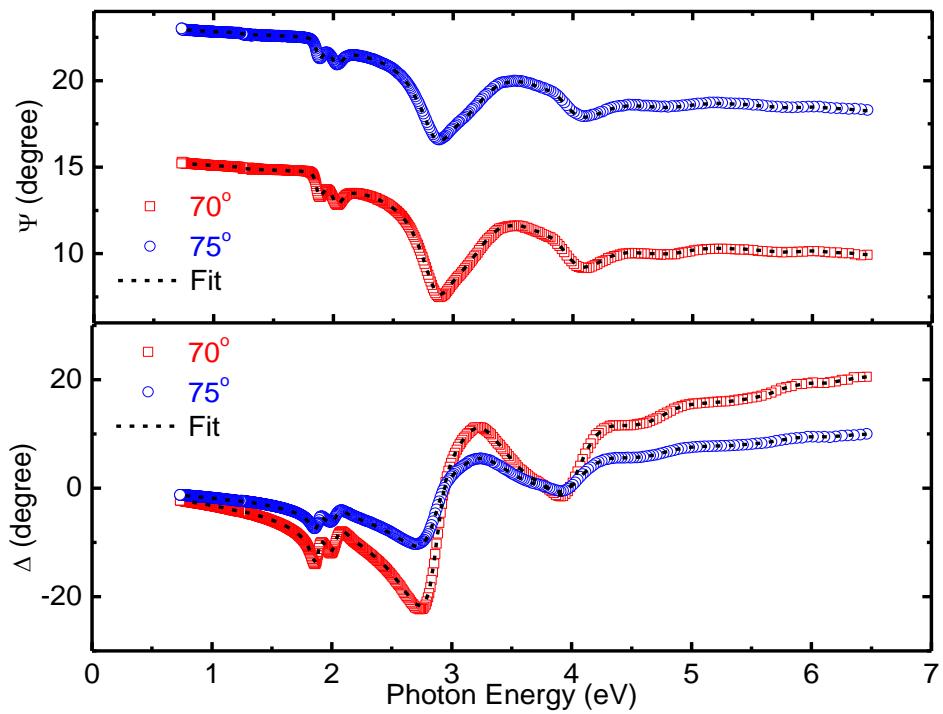
Supplementary Fig. 7 Experimental refractive index  $n$  and extinction coefficient  $k$  of monolayer  $\text{WS}_2$  at 4.5 K and theoretical calculation curves. For better comparison, the theoretical  $n$  spectrum is multiplied by a factor of 1.45.



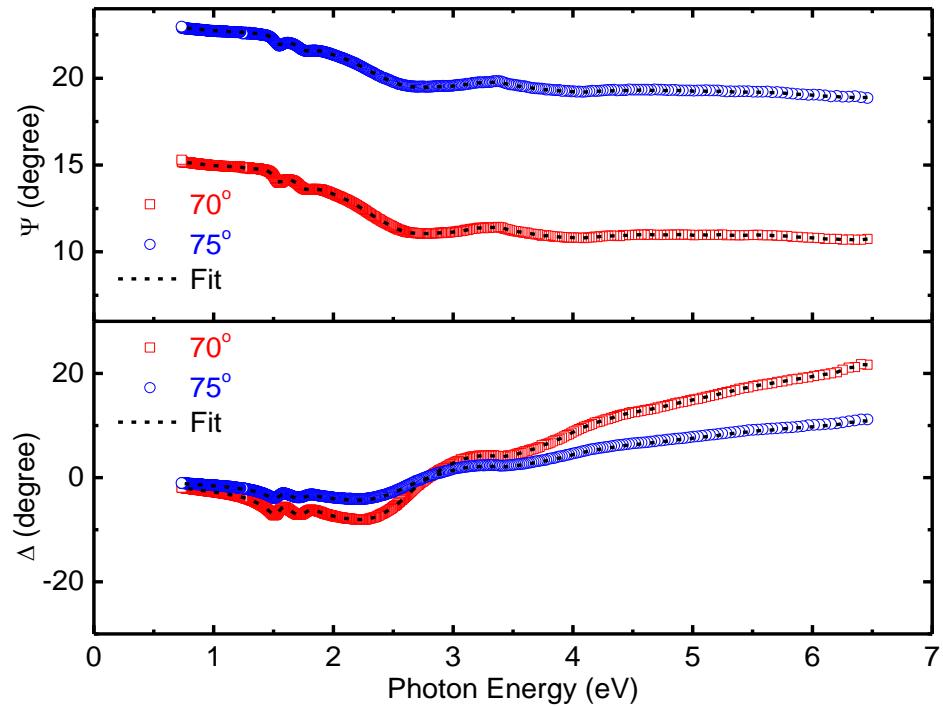
Supplementary Fig. 8 Experimental refractive index  $n$  and extinction coefficient  $k$  of monolayer  $\text{WSe}_2$  at 4.5 K and theoretical calculation curves. For better comparison, the theoretical  $n$  spectrum is multiplied by a factor of 1.68.



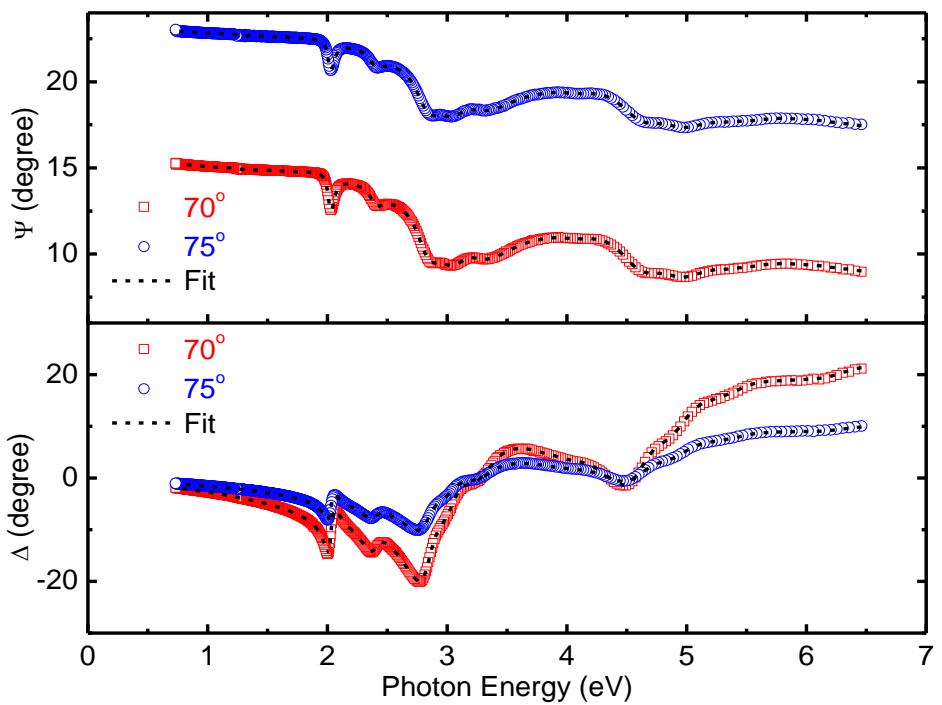
Supplementary Fig. 9 Room temperature Raman scattering spectra of monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>, MoSe<sub>2</sub>, WS<sub>2</sub>, and WSe<sub>2</sub> excited by a 532 nm laser line. These spectra indicated a single-layer signature [52,53].



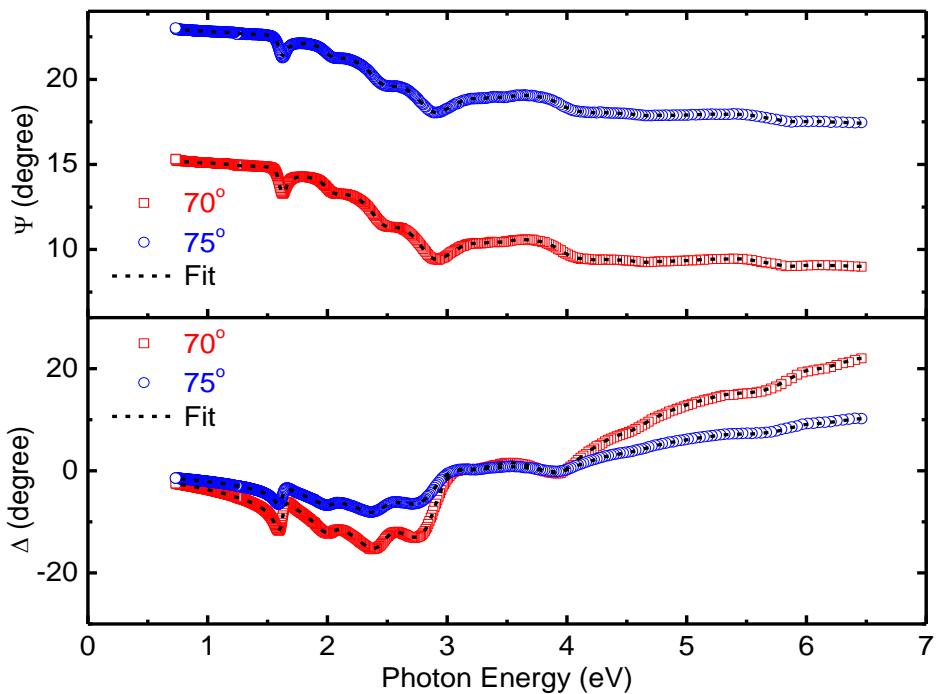
Supplementary Fig. 10 Room temperature experimental at  $70^\circ$  and  $75^\circ$  incidence angles and fitting model of ellipsometric parameters of psi ( $\Psi$ ) and delta ( $\Delta$ ) of monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>.



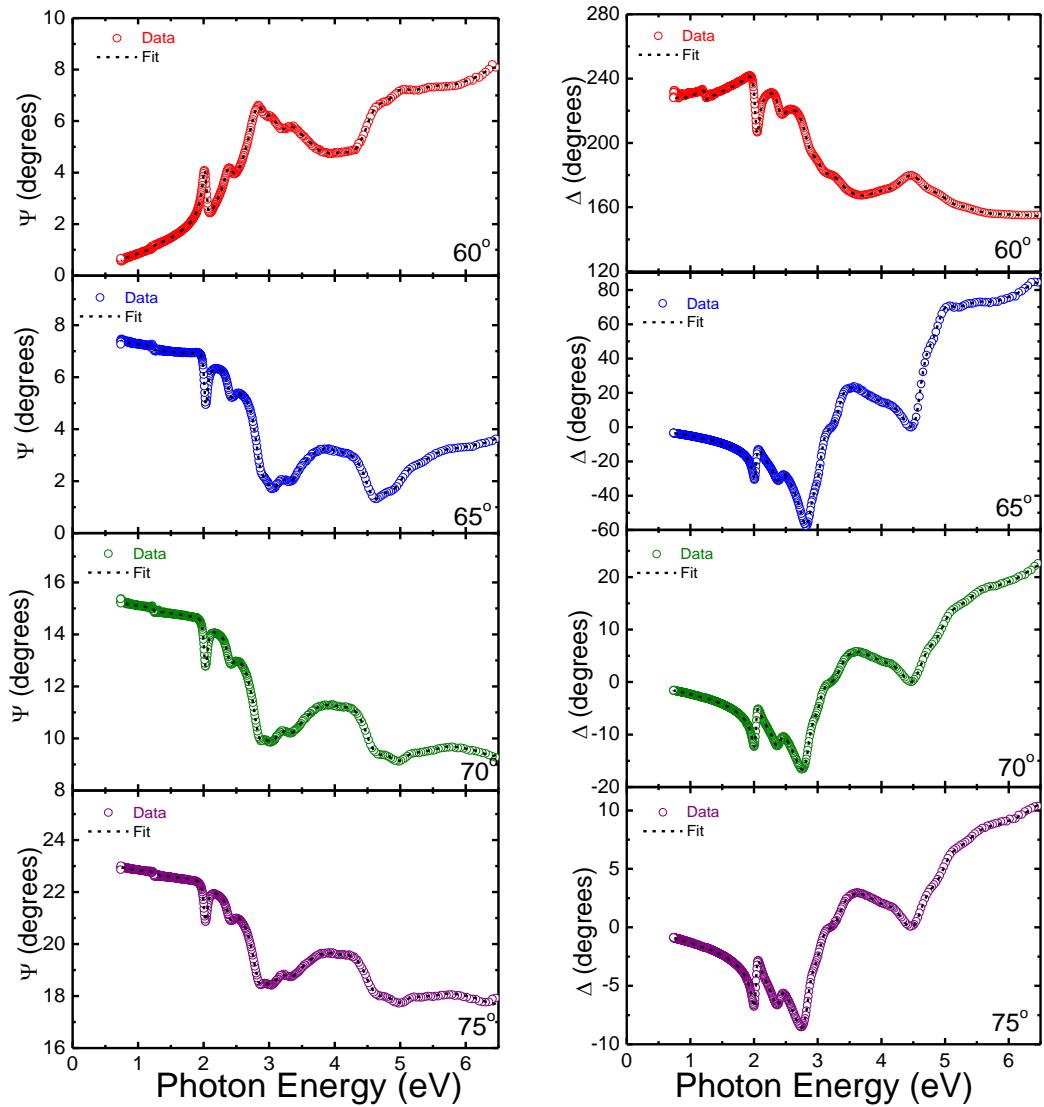
Supplementary Fig. 11 Room temperature experimental at  $70^\circ$  and  $75^\circ$  incidence angles and fitting model of ellipsometric parameters of psi ( $\Psi$ ) and delta ( $\Delta$ ) of monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>.



Supplementary Fig. 12 Room temperature experimental at  $70^\circ$  and  $75^\circ$  incidence angles and fitting model of ellipsometric parameters of psi ( $\Psi$ ) and delta ( $\Delta$ ) of monolayer  $\text{WS}_2$ .



Supplementary Fig. 13 Room temperature experimental at  $70^\circ$  and  $75^\circ$  incidence angles and fitting model of ellipsometric parameters of psi ( $\Psi$ ) and delta ( $\Delta$ ) of monolayer  $\text{WSe}_2$ .



Supplementary Fig. 14 Room temperature experimental at 60°, 65°, 70°, and 75° incidence angles and fitting model of ellipsometric parameters of psi ( $\Psi$ ) and delta ( $\Delta$ ) of monolayer WS<sub>2</sub>.