



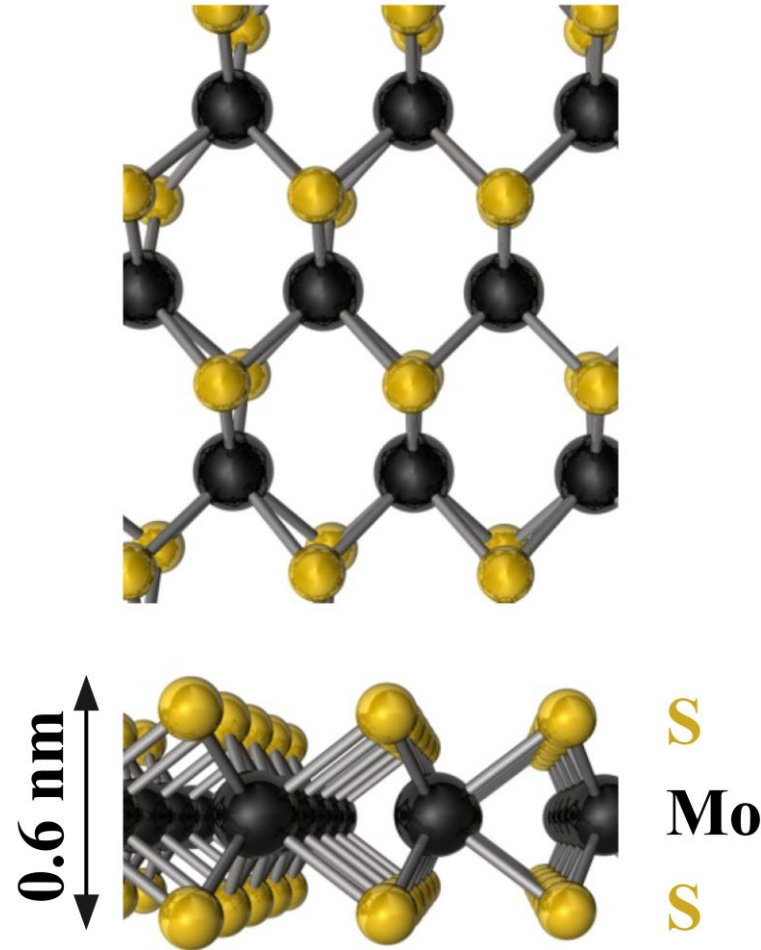
# Irradiation of 2D materials with swift heavy ions

GANIL Community Meeting 2022

# What are 2D materials?

- atomically thin crystalline solids
- graphene was discovered in 2004
- large range of potential application
- **graphene** and **MoS<sub>2</sub>** was used for most of our work

Why would we irradiate 2D materials with ions?

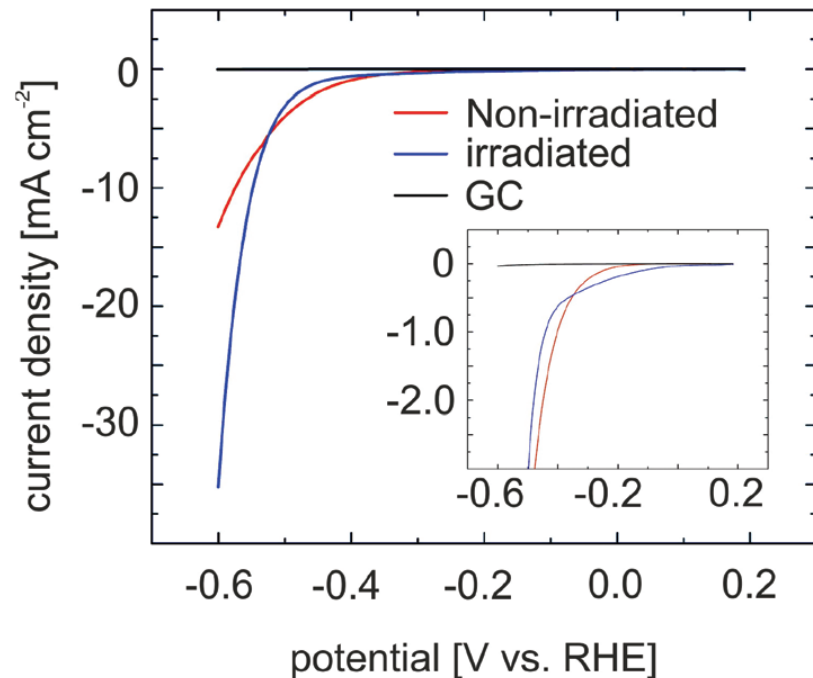


R.Kozubek, PhD thesis

Y.Liebsch

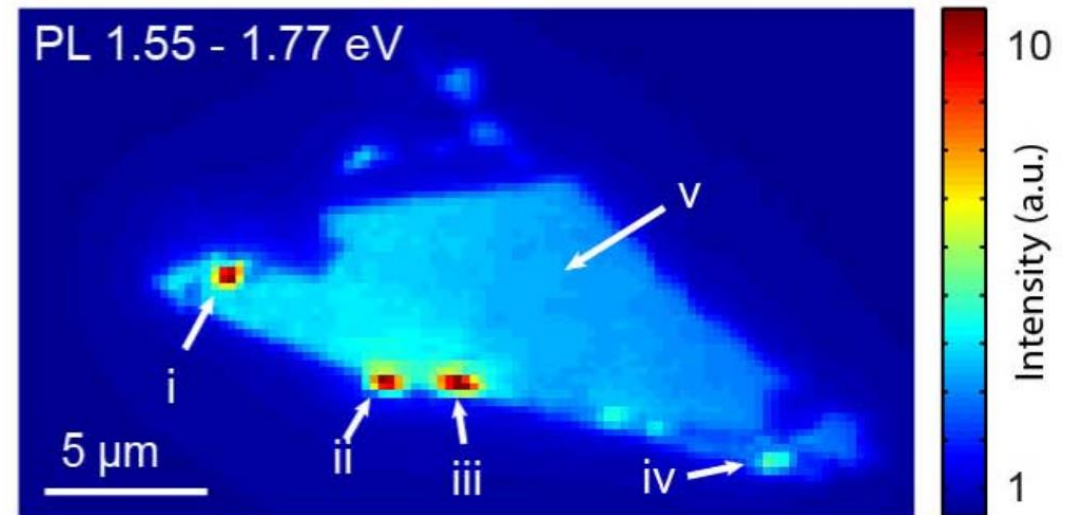
# What are 2D materials?

- Single layer MoS<sub>2</sub> as a **catalyst** for hydrogen evolution reaction
- higher catalytic activity after irradiation



*Nanoscale* **10** (2018), 22908

- Tonndorf *et al.* found **single photon emitters** in 2D WSe<sub>2</sub>
- sharp linewidth
- application in quantum devices



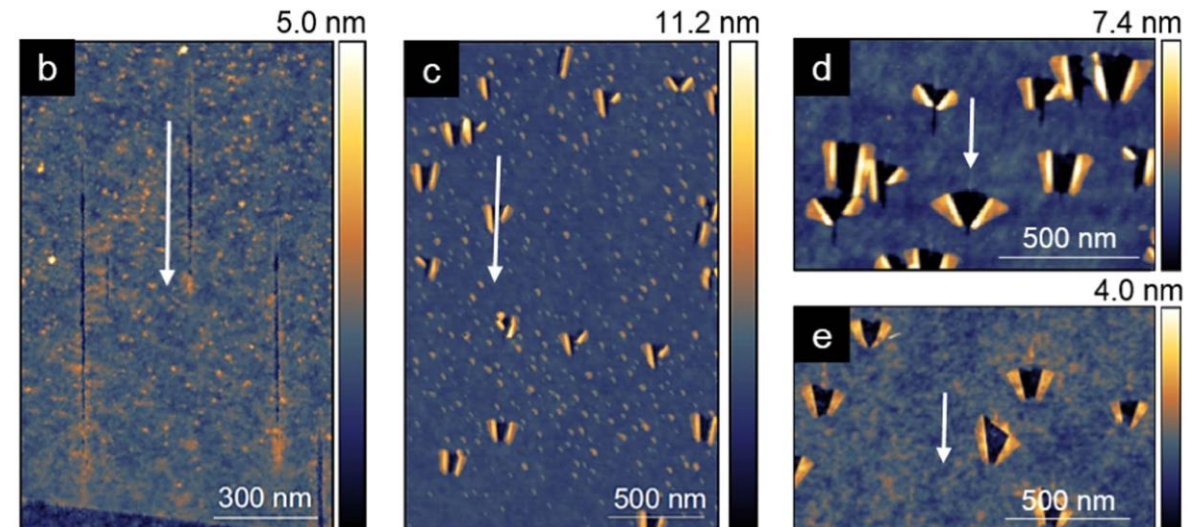
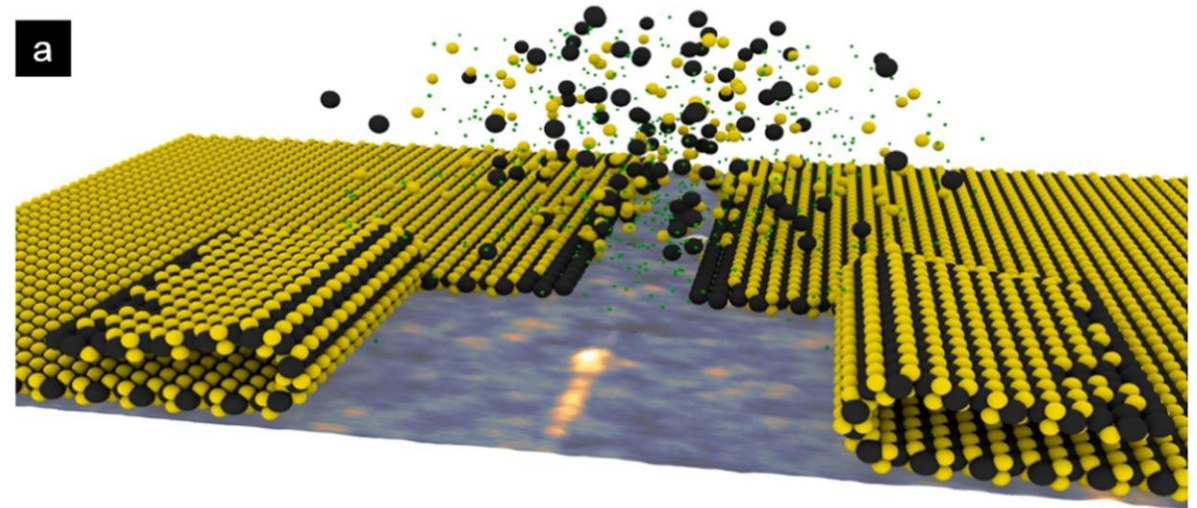
Tonndorf *et al.*, *Optica* **2** (2015), 347-352

# What has been done: Grazing incidence

- irradiation of exfoliated  $\text{MoS}_2$  under grazing incidence
- Additionally, multilayer and bulk  $\text{MoS}_2$  was irradiated
- Nano hillocks with striking periodicity were found
- **substrate** and material **thickness** are important parameters
- precise **control** of the **angle of incidence** is crucial

*Nature Nanotechnology* **2** (2007), 290-294

*Nature Communications* **5** (2014), 3913



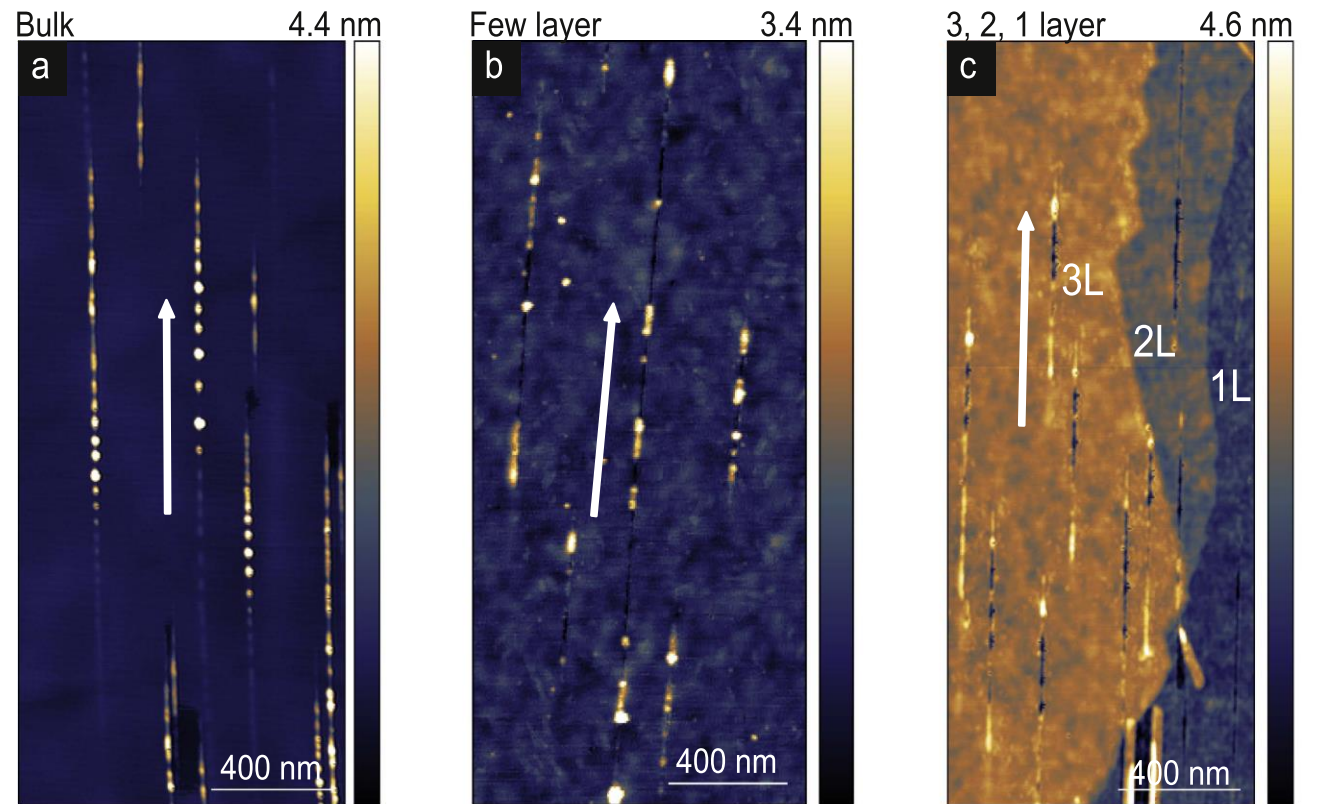
*2D Materials* **4** (2017), 015034

# What has been done: Grazing incidence

- irradiation of exfoliated  $\text{MoS}_2$  under grazing incidence
- Additionally, multilayer and bulk  $\text{MoS}_2$  was irradiated
- Nano hillocks with striking periodicity were found
- **substrate** and material **thickness** are important parameters
- precise **control** of the **angle of incidence** is crucial

*Nature Nanotechnology* **2** (2007), 290-294

*Nature Communications* **5** (2014), 3913

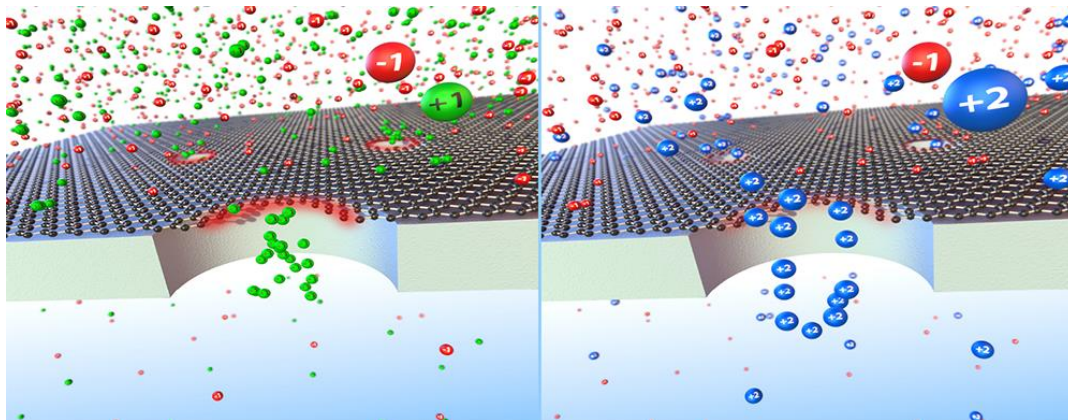
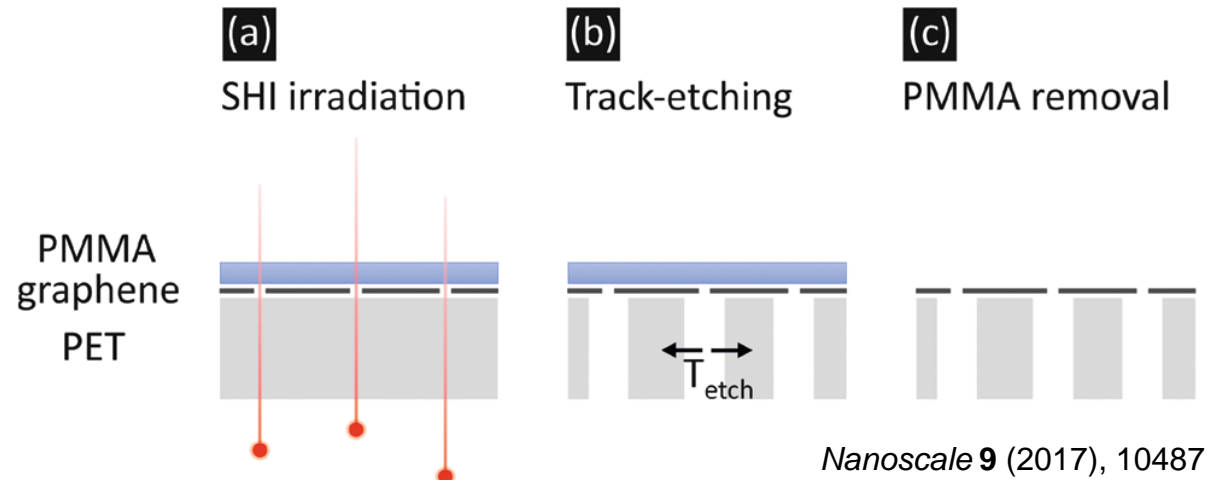


*2D Materials* **4** (2017), 015034

← thickness

# What has been done: Normal incidence

- perforation of graphene/PET composite membranes
- SHIs** create **tracks** in relatively thick membranes
- achieved high graphene surface coverage (99.6 %)



*ACS Omega*, **6** (2021) 2487

*Langmuir* **36** (2020), 7400

- high water permeation
- varying degrees of ion selectivity



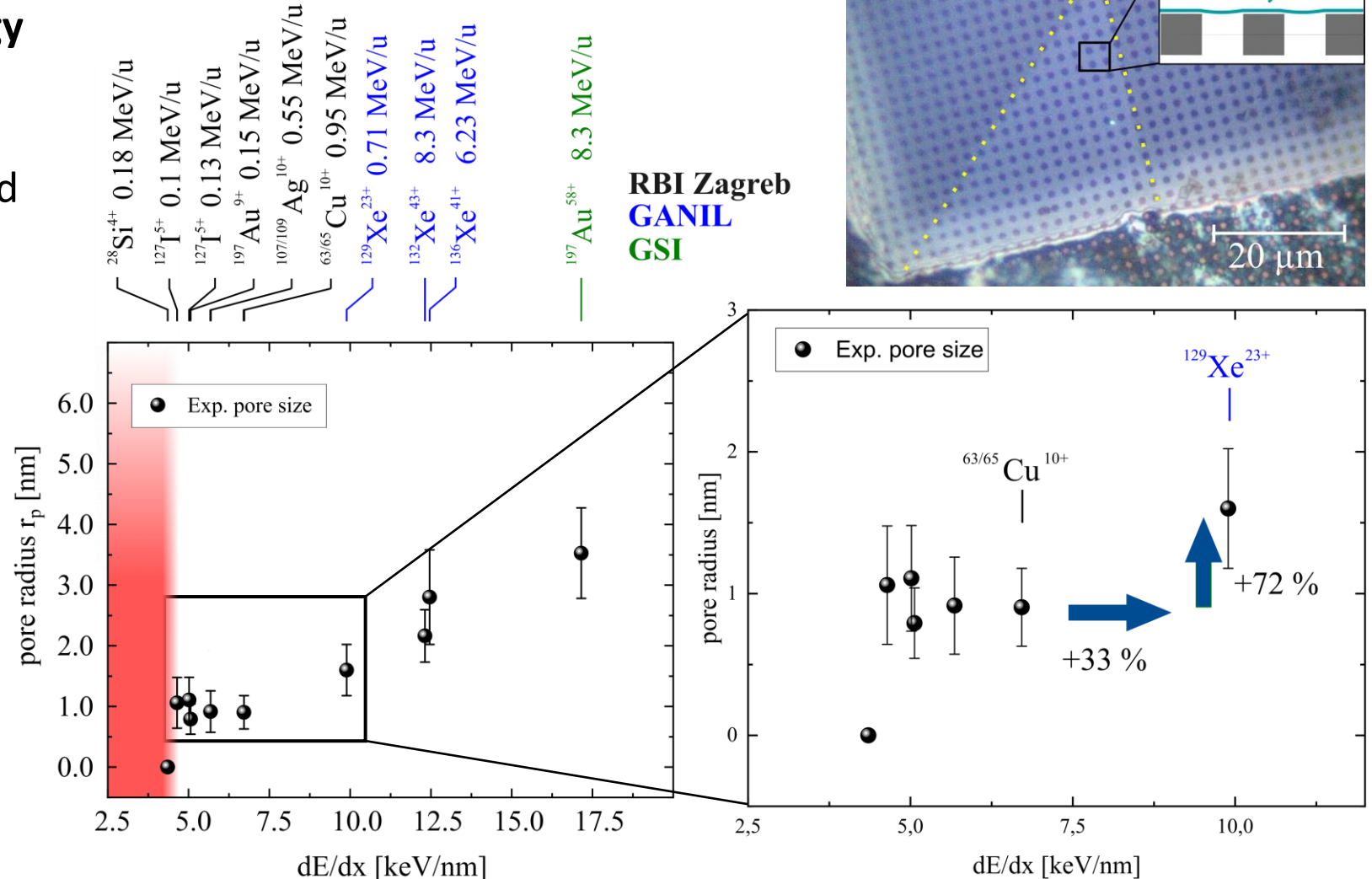
high **mechanical stability**, while having the **advantages of graphene**

for graphene oxide see: *J.Phys.Chem.Lett.* **11** (2020), 6025

# What are we doing: Charge state experiment

- pore creation processes and energy deposition
- suspended SL-MoS<sub>2</sub> was perforated by a variety of ions
- threshold for pore creation
- steep increase in pore radius

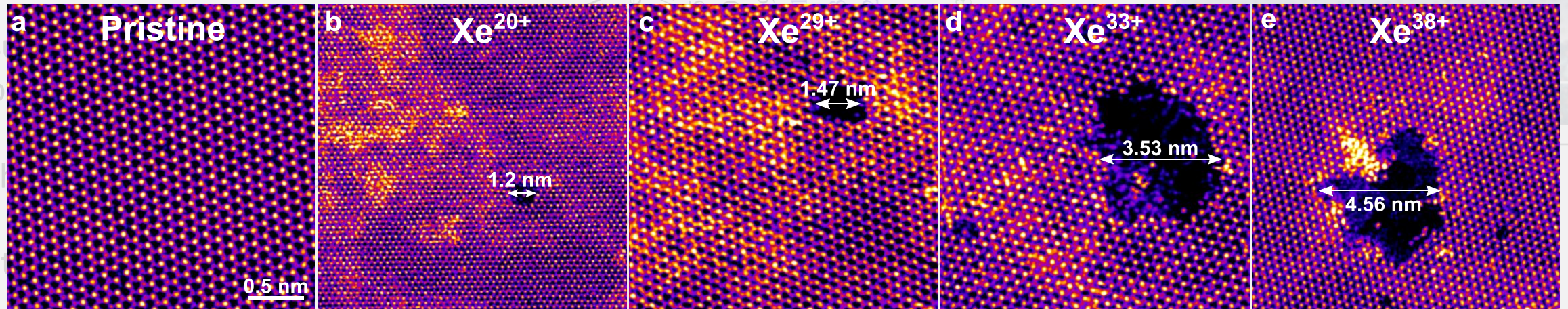
➔ varying charge state, constant  $E_{kin}$



# What are we doing: Charge state experiment

## Irradiation of MoS<sub>2</sub> with highly charged ions

- pore creation
- deposition

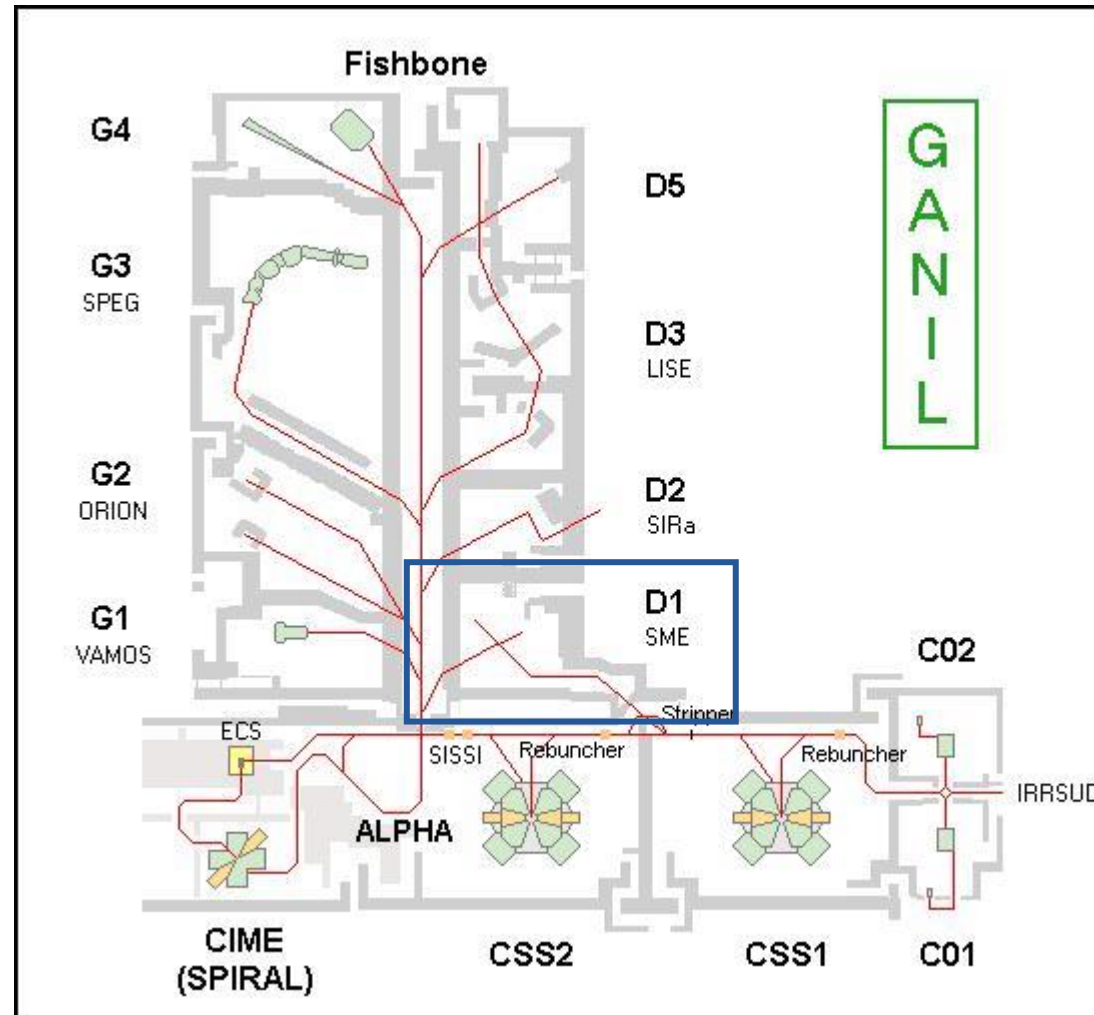


varying charge state,  
constant  $E_{kin}$

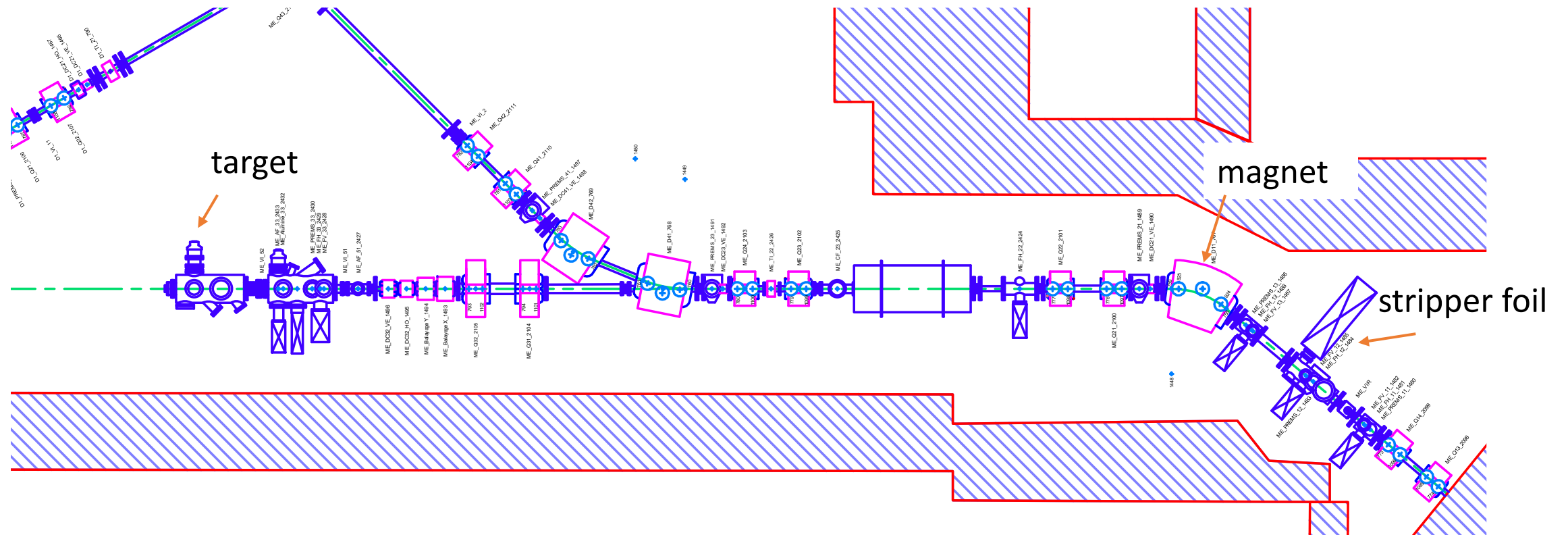




# What we are doing: Charge state experiment



# What we are doing: Charge state experiment



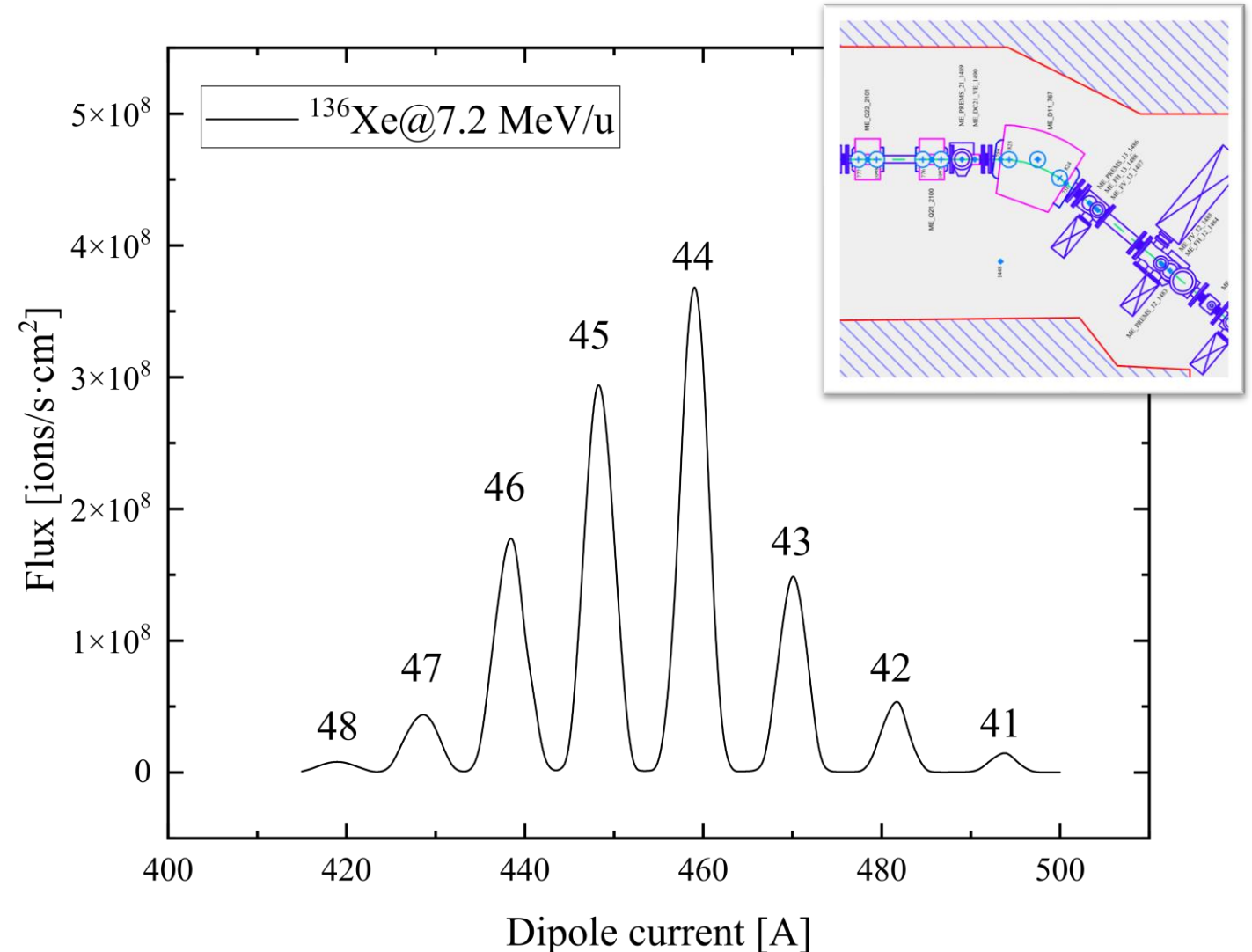
# What are we doing: Charge state experiment

- Irradiation with  $^{136}\text{Xe}_{43+}$  @ 7.2 MeV/u
- **single charge states** were chosen with the magnet
- suspended SL-MoS<sub>2</sub> has been irradiated with 8 different charge states

$$\text{Cu}_{10+} \rightarrow \text{Xe}_{23+} : \Delta E_{pot} = 5.5 \text{ keV}$$

$$\text{Xe}_{41+} \rightarrow \text{Xe}_{48+} : \Delta E_{pot} = 41.7 \text{ keV}$$

- STEM measurements are still work in progress

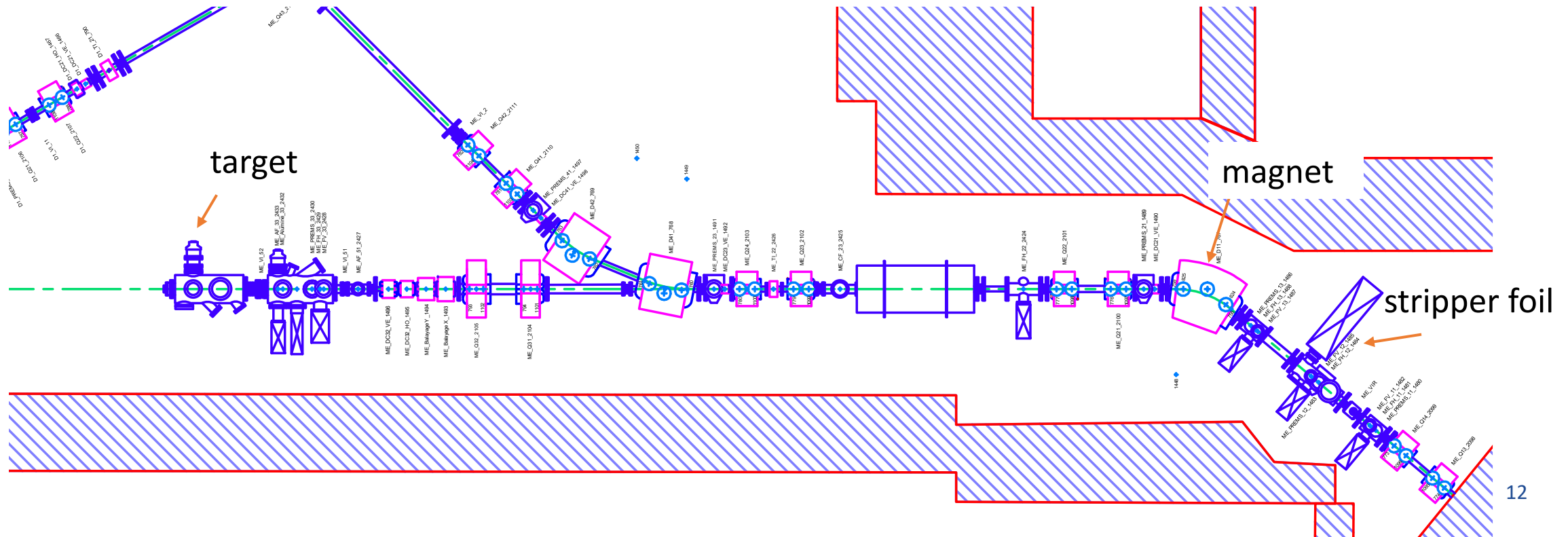


# What would help us in the future?

We aim to study the stopping power of ultrathin (up to single layer), suspended materials.

- Beam diagnostics **after the target** needed

➔ adding diagnostics or moving the target



**Thanks to:**

Henning Lebius

Clara Grygiel

Abdenacer Benyagoub

Radia Rahali

and the GANIL/CIMAP staff!

