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Observation of interlayer phonon modes in van der Waals heterostructuresC. H. Lui,¹ Zhipeng Ye,² Chao Ji,² Kuan-Chang Chiu,³ Cheng-Tse Chou,³ Trond I. Andersen,¹ Casie Means-Shively,² Heidi Anderson,² Jenn-Ming Wu,³ Tim Kidd,² Yi-Hsien Lee,^{3,*} and Rui He^{2,*}¹*Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA*²*Department of Physics, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50614, USA*³*Department of Materials Science and Engineering, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu 30013, Taiwan*

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We have investigated the vibrational properties of van der Waals heterostructures of monolayer transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), specifically MoS₂/WSe₂ and MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayers and twisted MoS₂ bilayers, by means of ultralow-frequency Raman spectroscopy. We discovered Raman features (at 30–40 cm⁻¹) that arise from the layer-breathing mode (LBM) vibration between the two incommensurate TMD monolayers in these structures. The LBM Raman intensity correlates strongly with the suppression of photoluminescence that arises from interlayer charge transfer. The LBM is generated only in bilayer areas with direct layer-layer contact and an atomically clean interface. Its frequency also evolves systematically with the relative orientation between the two layers. Our research demonstrates that the LBM can serve as a sensitive probe to the interface environment and interlayer interactions in van der Waals materials.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Two-dimensional (2D) atomic crystals, such as graphene, hexagonal boron nitride (hBN), and transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), e.g., MoS₂, MoSe₂, WS₂, and WSe₂, have risen as a new generation of materials with remarkable properties [1,2]. With the rapid development of sample growth, characterization, and fundamental studies of individual 2D materials, the recent research frontier has advanced to explore their hybrid systems. In particular, their flat and inert surfaces enable us to produce stacks of different 2D crystals with atomically sharp interfaces, coupled vertically only by van der Waals forces [3]. In these heterostructures, interactions between two atomic layers can dramatically change the properties of the system and induce phenomena that are absent in individual layers. Recent experiments have, for example, demonstrated emergent massive Dirac fermions and the Hofstadter butterfly in graphene/hBN superlattices [4–6] and the formation of interlayer excitons in TMD heterobilayers [7–11]. The (opto)electronic devices of 2D layered heterostructures also exhibit performance superior to that of traditional devices with lateral 2D junctions [12–18].

While much research has been directed toward exploring the novel electronic properties of 2D van der Waals heterostructures, it is also important to study their vibrational properties that may affect device performance through electron-phonon interactions. In particular, it is intriguing to explore the possibility of generating new phonon modes through hybridization of different 2D crystals. Recent research [19–31] has revealed that interlayer interactions in few-layer graphene and TMDs can create a set of shear modes (SMs) and layer-breathing modes (LBMs) that involve lateral and vertical displacement of individual layers, respectively. These interlayer phonon modes provide sensitive probes to layer thickness [19–31], stacking order [23–25,32], and surface

adsorbates [26] of 2D materials. In 2D heterostructures, however, no such phonons have been reported thus far. Indeed, realization of well-defined interlayer phonons is expected to be challenging in 2D heterostructures due to the generally uncontrollable interfacial environment in these systems.

In this paper, we report the observation of interlayer phonon modes in atomically thin van der Waals heterostructures. We measured the low-frequency Raman response of MoS₂/WSe₂ and MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayers [Fig. 1(a)–1(c)]. We discovered a distinctive Raman mode (30–35 cm⁻¹) that cannot be found in individual monolayers. By comparing it with the LBM Raman spectra of bilayer (2L) MoS₂, 2L MoSe₂, and 2L WSe₂, we identified the new Raman mode as the LBM arising from the perpendicular vibration between the two rigid TMD layers. We found that the heterogeneous LBM Raman intensity correlates strongly with the suppression of photoluminescence (PL) that arises from interlayer charge transfer. The LBM only emerges in 2L regions with atomically close layer-layer proximity and a clean interface. In addition, the LBM frequency exhibits noticeable dependence on the relative orientation between the two TMD layers, which implies a change of interlayer separation and interlayer coupling strength with the layer stacking. Our results reveal that the LBM generally exists in van der Waals heterostructures and can serve as an effective probe to the interface environment and interlayer interactions in these materials.

II. SAMPLES AND EXPERIMENT

Our TMD heterostructures were constructed from MoS₂, MoSe₂, and WSe₂ monolayers grown by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) on oxidized silicon substrates [33,34]. The single-crystal flakes with single-layer (1L) thickness were identified by their optical contrast and characteristic triangular shape and further confirmed by Raman, PL, and atomic force microscopy (AFM) measurements. The methods of sample growth and characterization can be found in the literature [33,34]. We deposited polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) on the TMD flakes and peeled them off from the substrate in

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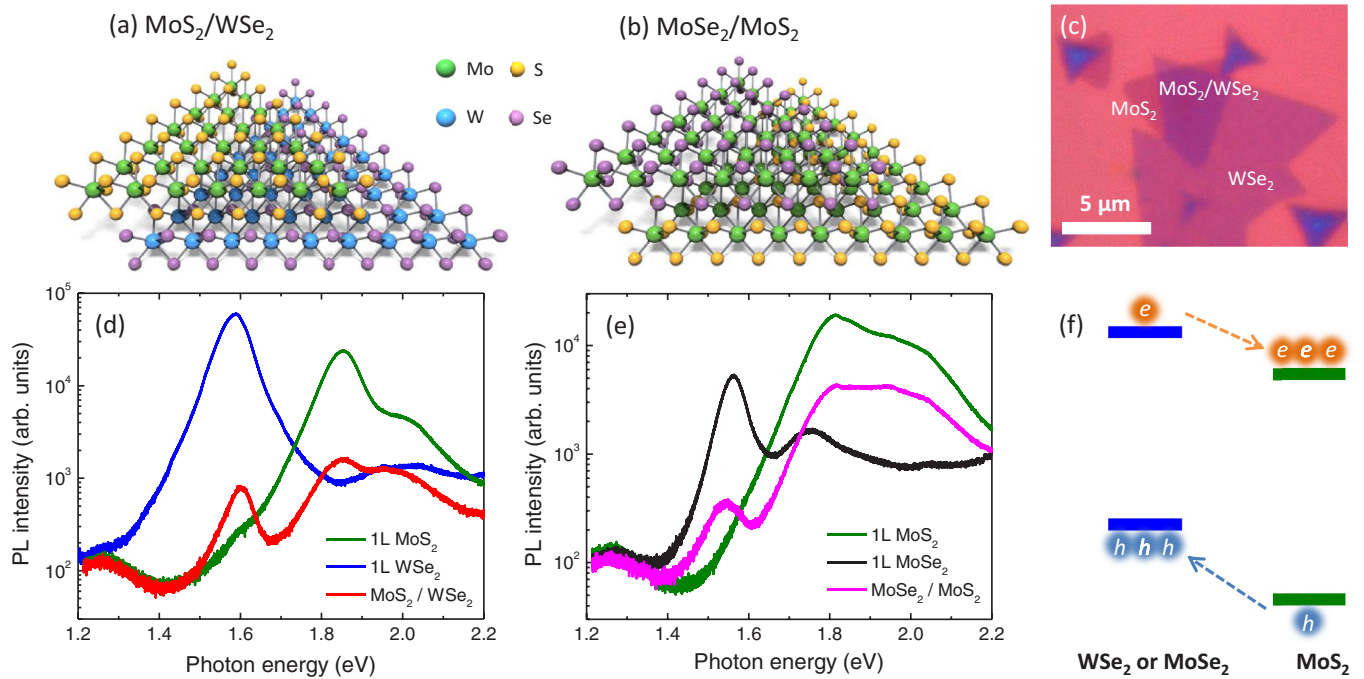


FIG. 1. (Color online) (a) and (b) Schematic atomic configurations of the $\text{MoS}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ and $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ heterobilayers. (c) Optical image of a $\text{MoS}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ heterobilayer. (d) PL spectrum of a $\text{MoS}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ heterobilayer in comparison with spectra of the 1L MoS_2 and 1L WSe_2 regions in the same sample under the same measurement conditions. (e) Similar PL spectra for a $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ heterobilayer. The excitation laser wavelength is 532 nm for all spectra. (f) Schematic of interlayer charge transfer in the heterostructure. The blue bars represent the conduction and valence band edges of 1L WSe_2 or MoSe_2 . The green bars represent those of 1L MoS_2 . They form type II heterostructures with a staggered band gap. The photoexcited electrons tend to flow from the WSe_2 (MoSe_2) layer to the MoS_2 layer, and the holes tend to flow from the MoS_2 to the WSe_2 (MoSe_2) layer. The resultant charge separation strongly suppresses the intralayer recombination processes and the PL.

KOH solution at $T < 60^\circ\text{C}$. Afterward, we transferred the PMMA/TMD layer onto another substrate with as-grown TMD samples and then removed the PMMA by acetone solution. Due to the numerous TMD flakes on each substrate, we were able to obtain dozens of heterobilayer samples with various stacking orders in one transfer. To further clean the sample surface and interface, we annealed the samples at $T = 150^\circ\text{C}$ and low pressure ($P = 0.05$ torr) in the flow of argon (20 sccm) and hydrogen (2 sccm) gas for two hours. From the PL and Raman measurements, we confirmed the good quality of TMD layers and interfaces in most of our samples.

We measured the PL and Raman response of our samples using a commercial Horiba LabRam HR micro-Raman system in ambient conditions. The Raman setup provides access to frequencies down to 10 cm^{-1} and spectral resolution of $\sim 0.5\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The excitation laser (wavelength of 532 nm) was focused onto the samples with a spot diameter of $\sim 1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and incident power of $\sim 1\text{ mW}$. We obtained PL and Raman spatial maps by raster scanning with a $0.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ step size using a precision 2D mapping stage.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Photoluminescence

Figure 1(d) and 1(e) display the representative PL spectra (in a logarithmic scale) of 2L $\text{MoS}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ and 2L $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ stacks in comparison with the spectra of monolayer areas of the same samples. All 1L MoS_2 , 1L

WSe_2 , and 1L MoSe_2 spectra exhibit strong PL signals, with their characteristic emission energies at $\sim 1.85\text{ eV}$, $\sim 1.59\text{ eV}$, and $\sim 1.56\text{ eV}$, respectively [35–37]. The observed PL comes from the recombination of excitons across the direct band gap at the K and K' valleys of their respective band structures [35–37]. Remarkably, the PL intensity is strongly reduced in the overlapping $\text{MoS}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ and $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ regions. The reduction of PL intensity can vary from a few tens of percent to two orders of magnitude for different heterobilayer samples due to their different quality. Similar PL quenching has also been observed in various TMD heterostructures in prior papers [7–11]. The underlying mechanism is known to be the interlayer charge transfer. Previous research has calculated the electronic structure of different TMD heterostructures [38–46]. The conduction and valence band edges in 1L MoS_2 are predicted to be lower than those in 1L WSe_2 and 1L MoSe_2 , giving rise to type II band alignment with a staggered gap in their heterojunction [38,39; Fig. 1(f)]. The photoexcited electrons in the WSe_2 (MoSe_2) layer tend to flow to the MoS_2 layer, and the holes in the MoS_2 layer tend to flow to the WSe_2 (MoSe_2) layer. The spatial separation of the electrons and holes therefore suppresses the intralayer optical recombination processes and thus the PL intensity in each layer. The strong PL suppression (up to two orders of magnitude) observed in our samples indicates that the rate of charge transfer is close to the rate of exciton generation under our continuous laser excitation. Such high transfer efficiency is consistent with the short transfer time scale (< 50 fs) determined by ultrafast studies [11].

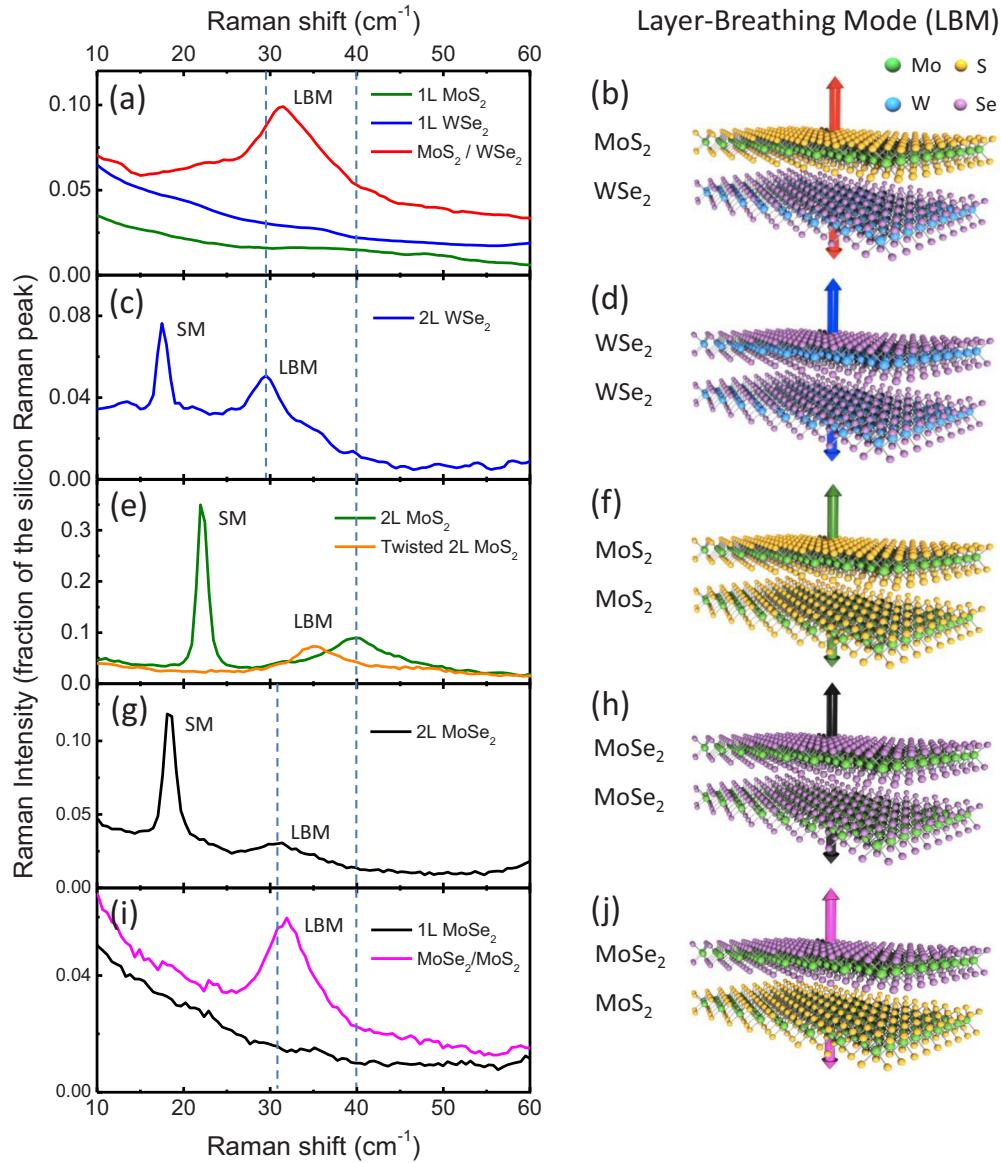


FIG. 2. (Color online) Low-frequency Raman spectra (left column) and schematics of the LBM vibrations (right column) for (a) and (b) the MoS₂/WSe₂ heterobilayer, 1L MoS₂, and 1L WSe₂; (c) and (d) Bernal-stacked 2L WSe₂; (e) and (f) Bernal-stacked and twisted 2L MoS₂; (g) and (h) Bernal-stacked 2L MoSe₂; and (i) and (j) the MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayer and 1L MoSe₂. All spectra were measured with 532 nm laser excitation and normalized with the Raman peak of the underlying silicon substrate (at 520 cm⁻¹). The SM and LBM are denoted. The dashed vertical lines highlight the LBM positions of Bernal-stacked 2L WSe₂, 2L MoS₂, and 2L MoSe₂.

B. Ultralow-frequency Raman spectra

We have measured the Raman response of the heterobilayer samples. As shown in Fig. 2, a pronounced Raman peak emerges at ~ 32 cm⁻¹ for both MoS₂/WSe₂ and MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayers. This Raman feature is not observed in any TMD monolayers [Fig. 2(a) and 2(i)], indicating that it arises from the interaction between the two TMD layers. The same Raman feature has been observed in more than 70 heterobilayer samples, with frequencies varying between 30 and 35 cm⁻¹ for both types of heterobilayers (we will discuss the sample dependence in more detail later in this paper).

To understand the origin of the new Raman mode, we have measured the low-frequency Raman spectra of Bernal-stacked 2L MoS₂, 2L WSe₂, and 2L MoSe₂ samples [Fig. 2(c)–2(h)].

All these 2L spectra exhibit two pronounced Raman peaks. Based on the reported low-frequency modes in Bernal 2L MoS₂ and 2L WSe₂ [27–31], we assign the lower-frequency peaks (17–22 cm⁻¹) in all three samples as the interlayer shear mode (SM) and the higher-frequency peaks (30–40 cm⁻¹) as the layer-breathing mode (LBM). The line width of these interlayer modes generally increases with the increase of mode frequency. For instance, the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the LBM increases from 3.5 to 9.5 cm⁻¹ as its frequency increases from 2L WSe₂ (29.5 cm⁻¹) to 2L MoSe₂ (30.5 cm⁻¹) and to 2L MoS₂ (39.5 cm⁻¹), and the LBM is broader than the SM (Table I). These observations reflect the increasing anharmonic decay rate of phonons at higher energy. From comparison with the heterobilayer spectra, we find that the frequency (~ 32 cm⁻¹) of the new Raman mode in the

TABLE I. The frequency and FWHM of the LBM and SM for different TMD bilayers. The uncertainty for all numbers is $\pm 0.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

	MoS ₂ /WSe ₂	MoSe ₂ /MoS ₂	Twisted 2L MoS ₂	2L MoS ₂	2L MoSe ₂	2L WSe ₂
LBM frequency (FWHM, cm ⁻¹)	30–35 (8)	30–35 (5.5)	32–39 (6.5)	39.5 (9.5)	30.5 (5)	29.5 (3.5)
SM frequency (FWHM, cm ⁻¹)				22 (1.5)	18.5 (1.5)	17.5 (1.5)

MoS₂/WSe₂ (MoSe₂/MoS₂) heterobilayer lies between the LBM frequencies of 2L MoS₂ and 2L WSe₂ (2L MoSe₂; vertical dashed lines in Fig. 2). Also, the width of the new Raman mode (FWHM = 8 and 5.5 cm⁻¹ for MoS₂/WSe₂ and MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayers, respectively) roughly matches those of the LBMs from Bernal bilayers (Table I). Therefore, our observations strongly suggest that the new Raman mode in the heterobilayers originates from the LBM vibration between the two TMD layers [Fig. 2(b) and 2(j)].

The new Raman mode can be observed in heterobilayers with different stacking orders. This indicates that the formation of the LBM is robust against the change of relative orientation (translation and rotation) between the two TMD layers. In contrast, the TMD heterobilayers do not exhibit any Raman feature near the SM range (17–22 cm⁻¹) of Bernal-stacked bilayers, indicating the absence of SM in the heterostructures.

We can understand the above observations by considering the interlayer interactions in the heterostructures. As the MoS₂ and WSe₂ (MoSe₂) monolayers have $\sim 4\%$ mismatch of lattice constant and orient randomly with one another in the heterobilayers, the two lattices are generally incommensurate. Thus, lateral displacement of the two layers does not produce any overall restoring force; hence, no SM vibration can be generated in the heterostructures. Vertical displacement of the two layers, however, can create a finite restoring force due to the van der Waals interactions between them. This gives rise to the LBM vibration. As the overall strength of the van der Waals force depends predominantly on the interlayer distance, the formation of the LBM vibration should be stable regardless of the detailed lattice matching in the lateral dimension. This is supported by the similar LBM observed in trilayer graphene with ABA and ABC stacking orders [25].

For a more quantitative understanding, we treat the TMD bilayer as two spring-coupled masses with a frequency of $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$, where m and k are the reduced mass (per unit area) and effective force constant of the bilayer system, respectively. For Bernal-stacked 2L MoS₂ and 2L WSe₂, we obtain $m_{2L-WSe_2} = 1.97m_{2L-MoS_2}$ from their mass densities, and $\omega_{2L-WSe_2} = 0.75\omega_{2L-MoS_2}$ from their measured LBM frequencies. From these relations, we find that $k_{2L-WSe_2} = 1.11k_{2L-MoS_2}$, indicating that their force constants are nearly equal. By simply using an average force constant and mass density in the MoS₂/WSe₂ heterobilayer, we obtain $\omega_{MoS_2/WSe_2} = 0.89\omega_{2L-MoS_2} = 35 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Similarly, we estimate the LBM frequency of the MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayer to be 34.5 cm⁻¹. Both predicted LBM frequencies are very close to the frequencies of the observed new Raman mode (30–35 cm⁻¹) and further support our LBM assignment. The overall lower LBM frequency observed in the experiment suggests weaker interlayer coupling in the heterostructures than in the Bernal-stacked bilayers.

To further support our arguments above, we have examined twisted 2L MoS₂, formed by randomly stacking two MoS₂ monolayers together. Figure 2(e) displays a representative

Raman spectrum, which exhibits a pronounced Raman peak at 35 cm⁻¹ with FWHM = 6.5 cm⁻¹. The same Raman mode has been observed in more than 60 twisted 2L MoS₂ samples, with frequencies varying between 32 and 39 cm⁻¹. These results are compatible with the LBM in Bernal 2L MoS₂, which has a slightly higher frequency (39.5 cm⁻¹) and correspondingly larger line width (FWHM = 9.5 cm⁻¹; Table I). Our results indicate that the LBM can be formed in twisted 2L van der Waals materials [32,47,48]. The decreased LBM frequency in twisted bilayers is reasonable because the two layers are packed less efficiently, as shown by other papers [47,48], resulting in weaker interlayer coupling. In addition, the SM is quenched in twisted bilayers due to the lateral lattice mismatch. These observations are consistent with our results and interpretation for the MoS₂/WSe₂ and MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterostructures.

C. Dependence on the interface condition

As the LBM arises directly from the interlayer coupling, it is interesting to investigate its sensitivity to the interface conditions. To this end, we have mapped the spatial profile of the LBM in an unannealed MoS₂/WSe₂ heterobilayer sample, which contains regions of 1L MoS₂, 1L WSe₂, and overlapping MoS₂/WSe₂ layers [Fig. 3(a)]. As expected, the LBM is observed only in the area where the two TMD monolayers overlap [Fig. 3(b)]. However, the LBM emerges only on the left side of the MoS₂/WSe₂ region. To understand the inhomogeneous LBM response, we have also mapped the intensity of the PL peaks of 1L MoS₂ and 1L WSe₂ at ~ 1.85 and ~ 1.59 eV, respectively [Fig. 3(c) and 3(d)]. Both PL intensities decrease in the MoS₂/WSe₂ region due to the interlayer electron-hole separation. The PL reduction is, however, much more severe on the left side than on the right side, indicating more efficient interlayer charge transfer and hence better layer-layer contact on the left side. This is further confirmed by AFM analysis. The AFM topographic image of the sample exhibits two distinct regions with different heights in the overlapping MoS₂/WSe₂ area [Fig. 3(e) and 3(f)]. The left side of the area has a step height of ~ 0.7 nm [blue lines in Fig. 3(e) and 3(f)], which is the same as the monolayer step height measured on exfoliated multilayer MoS₂ crystals [49] and CVD MoS₂ grown on SiO₂ substrates [34]. The two TMD layers are therefore in direct contact with each other in this region. In contrast, the right side has a larger interlayer separation of ~ 1.8 nm [green lines in Fig. 3(e) and 3(f)], which can be attributed to unintentional residues trapped at the interface. The overall agreement between the LBM/PL intensity mapping and AFM scanning shows that the interlayer phonons can only be generated in heterostructure regions with direct interlayer contact and an atomically clean interface. Such extreme sensitivity of the LBM, even higher than that of the PL quenching, would enable ultrasensitive characterization of the interface conditions in van der Waals materials. Our

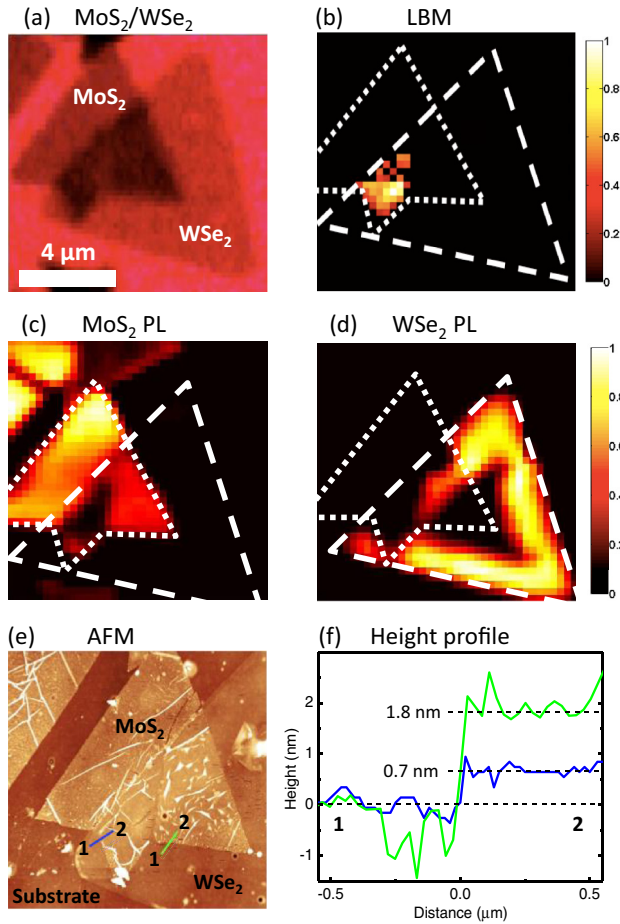


FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) Optical image of an unannealed $\text{MoS}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ heterobilayer. (b) Raman intensity map of the LBM at $\sim 32 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ [red curve in Fig. 2(a)]. (c) Intensity map of the PL peak at 1.85 eV that corresponds to the main PL band of MoS_2 [green curve in Fig. 1(d)]. (d) Intensity map of the PL peak at 1.59 eV that corresponds to the main PL band of WSe_2 [blue curve in Fig. 1(d)]. The PL is enhanced at the edge of the WSe_2 monolayer, as also reported in the literature [52]. The short and long dashed lines highlight the regions of 1L MoS_2 and 1L WSe_2 , respectively. (e) AFM topographic image. (f) Height profiles of the two cutting lines across the boundary between the 1L WSe_2 region and the $\text{MoS}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ region in (e). We use green and blue to denote the corresponding lines and the numbers 1 and 2 to denote the corresponding positions.

results also indicate that the observed Raman signals are not from any interfacial molecules.

The interface of the heterobilayers can be improved by annealing the samples. Figure 4 shows the optical image, LBM, and PL mappings of an annealed $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ heterobilayer sample. The LBM and the associated PL reduction are observed in most overlapping $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ areas, indicating overall good layer-layer contact in the 2L region. We also examined the AFM images of multiple annealed samples (not shown) and consistently found good interface conditions.

D. Dependence on the interlayer orientation

Finally, we investigated the dependence of the LBM on the relative orientation of the layers in the heterostructures.

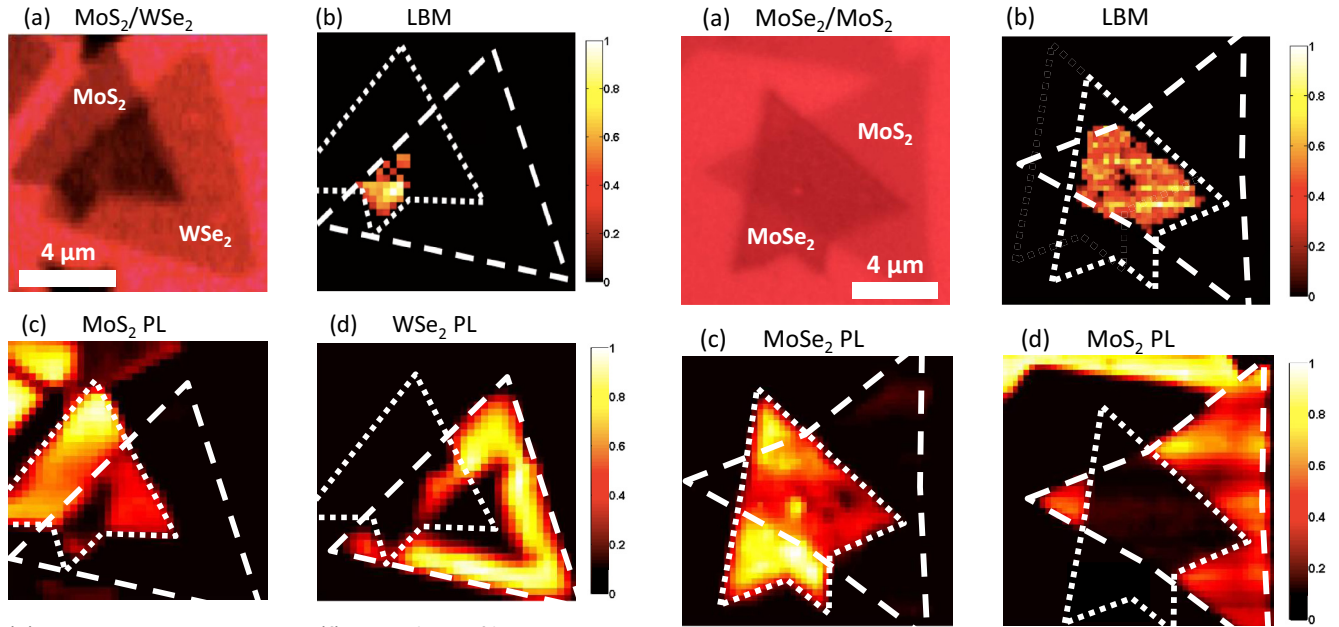


FIG. 4. (Color online) (a) Optical image of an annealed $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ heterobilayer. (b) Raman intensity map of the LBM at $\sim 32 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ [magenta curve in Fig. 2(i)]. (c) Intensity map of the PL peak at 1.56 eV that corresponds to the main PL band of MoSe_2 [black curve in Fig. 1(e)]. (d) Intensity map of the PL peak at 1.85 eV that corresponds to the main PL band of MoS_2 [green curve in Fig. 1(e)]. The short and long dashed lines highlight the regions of 1L MoSe_2 and 1L MoS_2 , respectively.

Our TMD monolayer flakes typically exhibit triangular shapes, which have been shown to be single crystals that terminate with the transition-metal atoms (Mo, W) at zigzag edges [50,51]. Therefore, we can conveniently determine the orientation of individual TMD flakes and the rotational angle (θ) between the top and bottom TMD flakes from their optical images (with uncertainty $< 5^\circ$). The orientations of some TMD flakes were further confirmed by second harmonic generation measurements [47]. In our experiment, we have measured a large collection of $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ heterobilayer samples, among which 58 of them exhibit strong LBM spectra and well-defined rotational angle between the MoSe_2 and the MoS_2 layers. Figure 5(a)–5(f) display the optical images and LBM spectra of three representative heterobilayers with $\theta \approx 45^\circ$, 32° , and 5° . Figure 5(g) shows the LBM frequency of all 58 samples as a function of θ . While the LBM frequency varies somewhat irregularly due to the different sample conditions (e.g., strain, defects, surface, and interfaces), the average value is found to decrease from 33.5 to 30.7 cm^{-1} as θ increases from 0° to 60° . The result clearly demonstrates the sensitivity of the LBM to the layer stacking. The softening of the LBM implies that the interlayer coupling becomes slightly weaker as θ increases. According to previous first-principles calculations by Kang *et al.* [44], $\text{MoSe}_2/\text{MoS}_2$ heterobilayers are expected to exhibit moiré patterns with a quasiperiod ($< 10 \text{ nm}$) that varies with θ due to the $\sim 4\%$ lattice mismatch between the MoSe_2 and the MoS_2 layers. In addition, Kang *et al.* predicted an average interlayer distance of $d = 3.345 \text{ \AA}$ and an interlayer adsorption

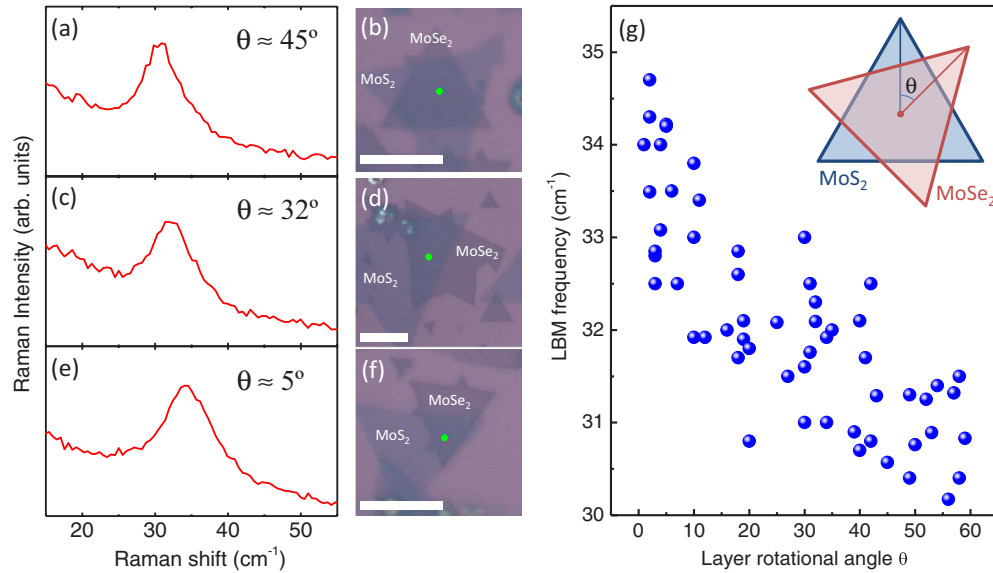


FIG. 5. (Color online) (a)–(f) LBM Raman spectra and the associated optical images of three representative MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayer samples at different layer rotational angles (θ). The scale bars are 10 μm . The green dots in the optical images denote the position of the laser spot in the measurements. (g) The LBM frequencies of 58 MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayer samples as a function of the layer rotational angle (θ). The inset shows the schematic rotational angle between single-crystal MoS₂ and MoSe₂ monolayers.

energy of $E_{ad} = 160$ meV for $\theta = 0^\circ$, but a slightly larger interlayer distance of $d = 3.368$ Å and a smaller adsorption energy of $E_{ad} = 157$ meV for $\theta = 60^\circ$, in the MoSe₂/MoS₂ heterobilayer (see fig. 1 and table 1 in Ref. [44], where patterns A and B correspond to $\theta = 0^\circ$ and 60° , respectively). These theoretical results agree qualitatively with the observed angle dependence of the LBM in our experiment.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have observed the LBM phonons in van der Waals heterostructures formed from TMD monolayers. The LBM Raman intensity correlates strongly with the PL suppression. The LBM emerges only in bilayer areas with an atomically clean interface and exhibits noticeable dependence on the relative orientation of the two layers. Our paper demonstrates a nondestructive and convenient method of characterizing functionalized 2D materials, which can be applied to heterostructures formed from other 2D crystals [3]. Our research

also opens the possibility of fabricating nanoscale phononic crystals in a bottom-up approach. By stacking or growing different 2D crystals on one another, one may potentially fabricate artificial materials with unprecedented phonon structures and desirable vibrational properties that cannot be realized in natural crystals.

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