Rigid Band Shifts in Two-Dimensional Semiconductors through External Dielectric Screening

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We investigate the effects of external dielectric screening on the electronic dispersion and the band gap in the atomically thin, quasi-two-dimensional (2D) semiconductor WS$_2$ using angle-resolved photoemission and optical spectroscopies, along with first-principles calculations. We find the main effect of increased external dielectric screening to be a reduction of the quasiparticle band gap, with rigid shifts to the bands themselves. Specifically, the band gap of monolayer WS$_2$ is decreased by about 140 meV on a graphite substrate as compared to a hexagonal boron nitride substrate, while the electronic dispersion of WS$_2$ remains unchanged within our experimental precision of 17 meV. These essentially rigid shifts of the valence and conduction bands result from the special spatial structure of the changes in the Coulomb potential induced by the dielectric environment of the monolayer.

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In monolayers of atomically thin, quasi-two-dimensional (2D) semiconductors, screening of Coulomb interactions is reduced compared to that present in the corresponding bulk crystals, since electric field lines between charges extend significantly outside the material. As a result, the quasiparticle band gap and exciton binding energies in 2D materials are enhanced by several hundreds of meV in monolayer transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) [1–8]. By embedding atomically thin materials in different dielectric environments, the Coulomb interaction and therefore the band gap and exciton binding energy can be tuned on the order of a few hundred meV [9–12]. This sensitivity becomes particularly important in vertical heterostructures of 2D materials and enables a noninvasive way of designing nanoscale functionality, such as lateral heterojunctions, through the spatial control of substrate dielectrics [9,11,13].

To exploit the full potential of externally tailoring Coulomb interactions, it is critical to understand the impact of the dielectric environment not only on the band gap and exciton states, but also on the valence- and conduction-band dispersions. The dispersion determines properties like charge carrier effective masses and energy differences between different valleys within the Brillouin zone. To date, experimental studies of dielectric engineering have mainly focused on optical spectroscopy, scanning tunneling microscopy, or electronic transport measurements of TMDC monolayers, which do not give direct access to the electronic dispersion. In general, however, perturbations to a material do not have the same effect on electronic states of different orbital character and can be expected to modify the band structure in different parts of the Brillouin zone differently.

Here, through a combination of experiment and theory, we provide a comprehensive picture of the consequences of dielectric screening on the band structure of 2D semiconductors. By combining angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy with micrometer spatial resolution ($\mu$-ARPES) and optical spectroscopy of the exciton states of monolayer WS$_2$ on different substrates, we find that the predominant effect of external dielectric screening is a band-gap renormalization through a rigid shift of the occupied and unoccupied bands relative to each other. These rigid shifts are the result of the spatial structure of the changes in the Coulomb potential induced by the dielectric environment, which we elucidate with the aid of $ab$ initio $\text{G}^\text{W}$ calculations.

In our experiment, monolayers of WS$_2$ were exfoliated from bulk crystals and transferred so that they partially cover two different substrates, hexagonal boron nitride (hBN), a wide band-gap insulator, and graphite, a semimetal (for
experimental details, see Supplemental Material [14]). An optical micrograph of a typical sample and a schematic of the sample geometry are shown in Figs. 1(a) and 1(b).

Using $\mu$-ARPES, we measure the valence-band dispersion and the separation to shallow core levels, including the $W_{4f}$ level. Two examples of room-temperature photoemission intensity maps of monolayer WS$_2$ on hBN and on graphite are presented in Fig. 1(c). Signatures of the respective substrates appear in both spectra, such as the $\pi$ band of hBN and replicas of graphite bands extending to the Fermi energy $E_F$. However, no signs of hybridization between WS$_2$ and the respective substrate bands are observed.

By measuring the exciton states on the same samples, we obtain information on quasiparticle band gaps at the $K$ points [Fig. 1(d)]. Typical reflectance contrast spectra, approximately proportional to the monolayer absorption, are shown in Fig. 1(f). As the oscillator strength in 2D semiconductors resides mainly in their excitonic absorption features, a series of prominent peaks is seen in the spectra. We identify the two lowest lying features as the $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ states of the $A$ exciton transition [5]. While the quasiparticle band gap is not directly accessible, it scales with the separation between the $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ exciton states, $\Delta_{12}$ [Fig. 1(e)] [5,11,15]. The exciton binding energy and the quasiparticle band gap are sensitive to dielectric screening from the immediate environment, which is reflected in both the shift of the exciton peaks and, more importantly, the reduction of the energy separation between the $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ states [11]. The comparable linewidths of the $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ states indicate a high-quality heterostructure interface [16]. The lack of charged exciton signatures in the optical spectra suggests low doping levels [17], consistent with the ARPES data in which the Fermi level is observed within the band gap.

We now analyze the experimentally measured dispersion and the band-gap renormalization in conjunction with first-principles calculations. We calculate the band structure of a freestanding WS$_2$ monolayer in the $GW$ approximation, from which the band gap in a vacuum is obtained in good agreement with Ref. [18] (see [14] for details). The change in the band gap is then calculated using a combination of the Wannier function continuum electrostatics [19] and $G\Delta W$ approaches [20,21]. $\Delta W$ is the externally induced
change to the Coulomb potential resulting from a semi-infinite dielectric substrate described by an effective dielectric constant $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext}$ acting on the WS$_2$ monolayer of thickness $h = 6.162$ Å [see Fig. 2(a), inset]. In this way, we reduce the complex dielectric function of the substrates to an effective screening constant $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext}$, independent of momentum and frequency.

The calculated change of the quasiparticle band gap, i.e., the difference between the valence-band maximum and the conduction-band minimum at the $K$ points, is shown in Fig. 2(a). To compare this result to the measured exciton energies, we further solve the Wannier equation for the screened potentials (i.e., as a function of $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext}$) and obtain the binding energies of $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ exciton states (similar to Ref. [15]; for details see [14]). We find good agreement between experimental and calculated exciton positions for $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext} = 4.5$ and $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext} = 9$ for hBN and graphite, respectively [see Fig. 2(a)]. These values are in reasonable agreement with previously reported values of dielectric constants and exciton binding energies on hBN [22]. We note that this mapping of the external dielectric function $\varepsilon_{\text{ext}}^\text{eff}(q, \omega) \mapsto \varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext}$ to an effective external dielectric constant specific for WS$_2$. The calculated band-gap renormalization upon changing $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext} = 4.5$ to $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext} = 9$ is found to be 140 meV. We thus predict the band gap of monolayer WS$_2$ on hBN to be approximately 140 meV larger than on graphite.

To examine experimentally how the external dielectric screening affects the band dispersion, we determine the band energies from the ARPES data in Fig. 1(c) by fitting energy distribution curves of the valence bands at each recorded parallel momentum $k_x$ and accounting for detector distortions (see [14]). Intriguingly, a quadratic spline through the data points on hBN can be rigidly shifted to overlay the data points on graphite within our experimental uncertainty of 17 meV, determined by the standard deviation of the difference between the two datasets. In particular, the relative alignment of the $K$ points with respect to $\Gamma$ is determined as 280(280) ± 10 meV on hBN (graphite) and the spin-orbit splitting at the $K$ points [23] is 440(430) ± 20 meV. The effective masses in the valence bands are inferred from quadratic fits to be 2.45(2.55) ± 0.05me$^2$/Å [23] at $\Gamma$ and 0.48(0.48) ± 0.05me$^2$/Å in the upper and 0.64(0.78) ± 0.1me$^2$/Å in the lower valence band at the $K$ points on hBN (graphite). Additionally, we observe that the energy difference between $W_f$ core level states and the valence bands remain the same on both substrates, within experimental uncertainty (see [14]).

The calculated valence- and conduction-band dispersions for the two values of $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}^\text{ext}$ are shown in Fig. 2(c) together with the experimental data points on graphite. For a direct comparison, we align the experimental bands to the $\Delta W$ calculations at their $\Gamma$-point energies, since the band alignment of different regions can depend on factors such as doping or the difference in work function of the substrates [24]. The calculated curves closely follow the measured dispersion, with small deviations roughly halfway between $\Gamma$ and $K$ as well as near $M$. These discrepancies may arise from the difficulty of fitting two bands with a small energy separation, and in this region of strong orbital hybridization we expect the calculations to be particularly sensitive to small errors in lattice relaxation.

From our calculations of the dispersion, it is clear that the main effect of the external dielectric screening is a rigid shift of occupied and unoccupied bands, as also calculated in Ref. [21]. The shift is symmetric in the valence and conduction bands, which is to first order intrinsic to the 2D slab geometry, as discussed below. The change in
dispersion induced by the substrate is shown for the conduction and valence bands in the inset in Fig. 2(c), where we plot the difference between the band energies $\Delta E(k) = E^{c\text{ext}=4.5}_\text{eff}(k) - E^{c\text{ext}=9}_\text{eff}(k)$. In the calculations, the deviations from a rigid shift are less than 5 meV across the Brillouin zone, which is consistent with our experimental bound on the change in the valence-band dispersion.

These essentially rigid shifts in the bands can be understood from the change of the Coulomb interaction profile $\Delta W^{\text{ext}}_\text{eff}(\rho) = W^{\text{ext}}_\text{eff}(\rho) - W(V)$ and its effects on the $G\Delta W$ band structure as resulting from the screening environment with effective dielectric constant $\varepsilon^{\text{ext}}_{\text{eff}}$ compared with the freestanding layer in a vacuum ($V$, i.e., $\varepsilon^{\text{ext}}_{\text{eff}} = 1$) (see [14]). In Fig. 3(a), we show examples of $\Delta W_{\text{eff}=4.5}$ and $\Delta W_{\text{eff}=9}$ as functions of the real-space coordinate $\rho$ (inset) and the momentum transfer $q$. Since $W(V)$ is always larger than $W^{\text{ext}}_{\text{eff}}$, $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}$ is by definition negative. In real space, we find nearly constant potential profiles for $\rho < 10 \text{ Å}$. At larger $\rho$, the change in potential approaches zero. This behavior of $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(\rho)$ results from the nonlocal screening properties of the 2D slab with finite height. In the case of purely local screening, we expect $\Delta W_{\text{loc}}(\rho) \propto (1/e\rho)^{(1/\rho)}$ and diverge for small $\rho$. Here, however, the two dielectric interfaces (top and bottom side of the WS$_2$ layer) are separated by $\approx h/2$ from the center of the slab and create an alternating infinite series of image charges localized at distances $h \geq 6 \text{ Å}$. The corresponding contributions to $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(\rho)$ are of the form $\propto (1/\sqrt{h^2 + \rho^2})$ [15] and, thus, flat at small $\rho$. Therefore, it is necessary to fully take the effective height $h$ into account. The well-known approximation of the Keldysh potential $W(\rho) \propto \rho^{-1}[H_0(\rho/\alpha) - J_0(\rho/\alpha)]$ [25], which is valid only for $\rho \gg h$, is therefore not capable of accurately describing this particular change in the interaction profile.

The flat interaction profile $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(\rho)$ in real space translates to a strongly peaked profile in momentum space, vanishing for $q \gtrsim 0.15 \text{ Å}^{-1}$. For the following analysis, we can thus approximate $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(\rho) \approx \Delta W_{\text{eff}}(\rho = 0) = \gamma_{\text{eff}}$ and $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(q) \approx \gamma_{\text{eff}}\delta(q)$. Importantly, this type of interaction does not distinguish between different orbital characters and cannot cause any interband scattering.

In this case, the electronic self-energy $\Sigma_{\text{G}\Delta W}$, which describes the changes in the electronic quasiparticle dispersions of the WS$_2$ layer due to changes in the external dielectric screening, greatly simplifies in the $G\Delta W$ approximation. For electrons in band $\lambda$ with momentum $k$, it reads

$$\Sigma^\lambda_{\text{G}\Delta W}(k, \omega) = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int dq^2 \int d\omega' \frac{\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(q, \omega')}{\omega + \omega' + i\delta - E_{k-q}^{\lambda}}.$$  (1)

In the static Coulomb-hole plus screened-exchange (COHSEX) approximation, this self-energy $\Sigma_{\text{G}\Delta W}$ can be split into two terms resulting from poles in $G$ and in $\Delta W$, yielding $\Sigma_{\text{COHSEX}}(k) \approx -\gamma_{\text{eff}}n_F(E_{k}^{\lambda})$ and $\Sigma_{\text{COH}}^\lambda(k) \approx (\gamma_{\text{eff}}/2)$, respectively, where $n_F$ is the Fermi function. The SEX part shifts only occupied states up in energy, and the COH term shifts all bands down by $\gamma_{\text{eff}}/2$. These self-energies are independent of $k$ for completely filled (empty) valence (conduction) bands, since the Fermi functions depend only on band index $\lambda$. The quasiparticle dispersions under the influence of external dielectric screening then read

$$E_{k,x}^{\lambda} = E_{k,x}^{\lambda=1} + \gamma_{\text{eff}} n_F(E_{k,x}^{\lambda=1}) - \frac{1}{2}.$$  (2)

The bands thus shift as a whole, with no change in dispersion. The band gap is symmetrically reduced by $\gamma_{\text{eff}}$, equally for all

![FIG. 3.](image)

(a) Change in the Coulomb potential induced by the external dielectric environment, $\Delta W$, as a function of momentum-transfer and real-space separation (inset). (b) Multipole vs monopole screening due to image charges in the substrate for different ratios of layer heights $h$ to spatial orbital extent $d$. For $h \gg d$, monopole screening dominates, and bands are shifted rigidly. (c) Change of the Coulomb potential for different layer thicknesses $h$ and $\varepsilon^{\text{ext}}_{\text{eff}} = 4.5$. For small $h$, the change shows a pronounced spatial dependence, which can cause asymmetric band shifts.
In order to change the band shapes or to induce asymmetric band shifts, significant deviations from the approximation $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(q) = \gamma_{\text{eff}} q \delta(q)$ are needed. Thus, either $\gamma_{\text{eff}}$ must become orbital dependent, or $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(q) \propto \delta(q)$ must break down. This is controlled by the ratio between the effective WS$_2$ thickness $h$ and the spatial extent $d$ of the orbitals. For example, if $h \ll d$, the multipole screening by the image charges differentiates between different orbital characters [see Fig. 3(b)], and $\gamma_{\text{eff}} q \delta(q)$ becomes orbital dependent. Also, for small $h$ the change to the Coulomb potential $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(p)$ starts to show a spatial structure [see Fig. 3(c)], and $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(q) \propto \delta(q)$ becomes inaccurate. Thus, by reducing the effective height or increasing the spatial extent of the orbitals, changes in the band dispersion may occur. In the case of the TMDCs, the transition metal $d$ orbitals are “shielded” by the surrounding chalcogen atoms, which increases the effective height and reduces non-rigid-shift effects. In effectively thinner materials with multiorbital band-edge character, these effects could, however, become stronger.

Thus, the validity of the approximation $\Delta W_{\text{eff}}(q) = \gamma_{\text{eff}} q \delta(q)$ is an intrinsic property of the monolayer and certainly holds for WS$_2$. We therefore do not expect any deviations from the rigid changes to the band structure even if the external dielectric screening shows a significant frequency dependence, as in the case of graphite [28]. As shown above, there are indeed no additional changes to the experimentally measured valence bands of monolayer WS$_2$ on graphite [Fig. 2(b)], and our static theory adequately describes the experimental dispersion [Fig. 2(c)].

In conclusion, our combined experimental and theoretical studies show that we induce a rigid shift of the valence and conduction bands in monolayer WS$_2$ by engineering the dielectric environment. The nonlocal nature of the dielectric screening leads to almost constant changes of the Coulomb potential in WS$_2$, which translates to a symmetric opening and closing of the band gap. This mechanism is consistent with recently reported data from transport measurements across a similar dielectrically engineered lateral heterojunction [13]. The observed rigid shifts in contrast to other methods of band-gap engineering, such as ion doping, in which the upper valence band at $K$ is modified and the spin splitting of the bands increases [29], or the application of strain, which results in a change of the relative alignment of different valleys [30,31]. Our results thus establish a simple physical picture for the influence of surrounding dielectric media on the electronic properties of 2D semiconductors, necessary both for a complete analysis of the properties of stacked 2D materials and for the development of Coulomb engineering as a noninvasive approach to lateral patterning of 2D systems.

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