

## Index

### **a**

aforementioned chemical treatment  
 method 269  
 agricultural activities 306  
 alloying 74–79  
 angle-resolved photoemission  
 spectroscopy (ARPES) 35–37,  
 214, 278, 309  
 annular dark-field scanning transmission  
 electron microscopy (ADF-STEM)  
 62, 278  
 antiferromagnetism in 2D materials  
 237–240  
 atomic force microscope (AFM) 202,  
 212, 249, 278

### **b**

band engineering 110, 112  
 Bethe–Salpeter equation (BSE) 131  
 $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_x$  (BSCCO) 214, 217  
 Bloch wave function 145  
 Boltzmann transport equation (BTE)  
 89–92, 241  
 Brillouin zone 10, 11, 19, 27, 129, 138,  
 143

### **c**

carbon nanotube (CNT) 102, 211  
 carrier-carrier scattering 94  
 charge density wave (CDW) 151  
 on electronic properties 154  
 manipulation of 158–159  
 mechanisms in 155–158

charge density waves (CDW) phases  
 2  
 chemical bonding (CB) 1, 155  
 chemical vapor deposition (CVD) 159,  
 212, 213, 270  
 chemical vapor transport (CVT) 21–22,  
 66  
 chromium chalcogenides ( $\text{Cr}_m\text{X}_n$ )  
 182  
 climate change 87, 295–297, 302  
 commensurate CDW (CCDW) 158  
 complementary  
 metal-oxide-semiconductor  
 (CMOS) technology 267  
 computer-aided design (CAD) methods  
 268  
 conduction band minimum (CBM) 91,  
 111, 129, 160, 161, 191  
 Co/VSe<sub>2</sub> interface, magnetic transition in  
 202  
 Cr-based magnetic materials  
 CrBr<sub>3</sub> 187–188  
 CrCl<sub>3</sub> 188  
 Cr<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>6</sub> 188–191  
 CrI<sub>3</sub> 183–186  
 CrPS<sub>4</sub> 191  
 crystal field theory 78  
 cumulative thermal resistance 104

### **d**

defect engineering 9, 278, 308–309  
 density functional theory (DFT) 7, 72,  
 133

- density of state (DOS) 79, 88, 129, 138, 234
- dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) 282
- e**
- electrical contact 225
- 1D edge contact of graphene devices 225
- electrode contacts of 2D semiconductors 225–226
- electron beam heating technique 102–104
- electronic bandgap
- angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy 35–37
- scanning tunneling spectroscopy 37–40
- electronic band structures
- 1H, 1T and 1T'-phase 8–11
- indirect-to-direct transition 11–13
- spin-orbit coupling 13–15
- electron-phonon coupling (EPC) 31, 37, 109, 134, 136–138, 155
- electron transport layer (ETL) 283
- electro-optic modulators 101, 228
- energy-distribution curves (EDCs) 134
- energy harvesting 275–277
- exchange interactions 182, 237, 240
- exciton
- binding energy 16–18
- complex quasiparticles 18–19
- resonant 19–20
- excitonic insulator (EI) 155
- external factor-induced phase transformation
- ion intercalation 79–81
- thermal treatment 81–82
- external quantum efficiency (EQE) 282
- f**
- fast Fourier transform (FFT) 269
- Fermi-Dirac distribution function 145, 155
- Fermi level 63, 134, 234
- Fermi surface nesting (FSN) 155
- ferromagnetism, 2D materials 235–237
- field-effect transistors
- homojunction-based direct synthesis 270–272
- Homojunction-based phase transition 269–270
- field-effect transistors (FETs) 69, 268
- measurement 95–96
- food packaging 306–307
- food security 305–307
- Fourier's law 240
- Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) 10
- fractional quantum Hall effect (FQHE) 223
- Frenkel Excitons 15
- frequency-domain thermorefectance (FDTR) 101
- Fröhlich polaron model 140, 142
- g**
- gate-controlled magnetism, in bilayer CrI<sub>3</sub> 186
- gold film exfoliation 218
- graphene 1
- graphene devices 217, 223–225, 243
- graphene/h-BN moiré superlattice 230–231
- graphene modulators 228
- Green's function 136
- Grüneisen parameter 243
- h**
- Hall effect 96, 146, 212
- healthcare 296, 302–305
- Heaviside function 136
- Heisenberg model 182, 237
- Heisenberg Spin Hamiltonian 234
- hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) 61, 185
- high-energy resonant excitons 19–20
- highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) 23, 215
- high resistance state (HRS) 185, 272
- hole transport layer (HTL) 283
- Holstein polarons 136

- experimental characterizations of
    - 133–136
  - in MoS<sub>2</sub>
    - asymmetric intervalley polaron effects 137–139
    - band gap size of 139–143
    - experimental characterizations of 133–136
    - spectral functions 136–137
  - homojunction-based FETs
    - direct synthesis 270–272
    - phase transition 269–270
  - 1H-phase 2D-TMDs 127–131
  - H-type stacked bilayer CrBr<sub>3</sub> 187–188
  - Hubbard model 163, 231
  - hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) 68, 298
- i**
- Internet of Things 307–312
  - ion intercalation 79–81
  - ionized/charged impurity scattering 92–93
  - iron chalcogenides 202
  - Ising model 182
  - Ising type-I pairing mechanism 246
  - isotropic Heisenberg model 182
- j**
- Janus 2D TMDs
    - emerging properties of 160
    - Fabrication approaches for 159–160
    - potential applications of 160–161
  - Janus MoSSe monolayers 159
- k**
- Kerr effect 183, 235, 239
- l**
- large-radius-type excitons 15
  - large-scale synthesis 68, 311
  - Lee-Low-Pines (LLP) theory 140
  - Lindhard function 155
  - liquid-phase exfoliation 65
  - longitudinal acoustic (LA) phonons 134
  - longitudinal optical (LO) phonons 142, 143
  - low-dimensional semiconductors 293
  - low-energy consumption high-stability 311
  - low energy electron diffraction (LEED) 23, 222
  - low resistance state (LRS) 185, 272
- m**
- magnetic anisotropy in 2D systems 181
  - magnetic phase diagram, of bilayer CrCl<sub>3</sub> 188
  - magnetic random-access memories (MRAM) 232, 272
  - magnetic tunnel junction, of bilayer CrI<sub>3</sub> 185
  - magnetism
    - in 2D vanadium, ion, manganese chalcogenides 200–204
    - in iron chalcogenides 202
    - in manganese chalcogenides 202–204
  - magneto-electric effect in bilayer CrI<sub>3</sub> 185
  - magneto-optical Kerr effect (MOKE) 235
    - of monolayer CrI<sub>3</sub> 183–186
  - manganese chalcogenides 202–204
  - mean free path (MFP) 223, 243
  - mechanical exfoliation (ME) method 65, 212–214
    - application of 222
    - chemical vapor deposition 213
    - electrical properties and devices 222
      - PMMA transfer 223
      - screening of disorders 223–224
      - 2D electrical contacts 225–226
    - gold film enhanced exfoliation 218
    - magnetic properties and memory devices 232
      - antiferromagnetism in 2D materials 237–240
      - ferromagnetism in 2D materials 235–237
  - Moiré superlattice and devices 230

- mechanical exfoliation (ME) method  
(*contd.*)
    - graphene/h-BN 230–231
    - twisted graphene 231
    - twisted TMD 231–232
  - optical properties and photonic devices
    - 227
    - optical modulators 228
    - photodetectors 227–228
    - single photon emitters 228–230
  - oxygen plasma enhanced exfoliation
    - 214–218
  - thermal properties 240–244
  - 2D materials 213
  - 2D superconductors 244
    - characteristics 244–247
    - regulation methods 247–249
  - memory and neuromorphic computing
    - 272–275
  - metal-induced gap states (MIGS) 269
  - metallic behaviors 63
  - metal-organic chemical vapor deposition  
(MOCVD) 278
  - metal-organic CVD (MOCVD) 22
  - micro-electro-thermal system (MEMS)
    - 102
  - modern computation
    - deep learning and artificial intelligence  
307–308
    - Internet of Things and data overload  
308–312
  - Moiré superlattice and devices 230
    - graphene/h-BN 230–231
    - twisted graphene 231
    - twisted TMD 231–232
  - Moiré Superlattices of 2D-TMDs 161
  - molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) 10,
    - 22–23, 73, 212
  - Monte Carlo simulation 243
  - MoS<sub>2</sub>
    - based memristor 272
    - memristor device 310
    - monolayer, Landau levels of 141
    - phase-selective growth of 69
  - multi-functional synaptic devices 311
- n**
- natural graphite crystal 215
  - nearly commensurate CDW (NCCDW)
    - 158
- o**
- optical bandgap 12, 15, 16, 20, 35
  - optical modulators 228, 233
- p**
- pandemic intervention 302–305
  - Pauli operator 145
  - Peierls model 151
  - perturbation theory 137
  - phase engineering of
    - alloying 74–79
    - catalysts 70–72
    - precursor selection 68–70
    - temperature control 72–74
  - phase transition 112–115
  - phonons scattering 93–94
  - photocatalytic applications 299
  - photodetectors 227–228, 277
  - photoluminescence (PL) 23–25, 220
  - photonic devices 227
  - photovoltaic systems (PV) 298
  - physical vapor deposition (PVD) 66, 74
  - polaron states, 2D-TMDs
    - Holstein polarons in MoS<sub>2</sub>
      - asymmetric intervalley polaron  
effects 137–139
      - band gap size of 139–143
      - experimental characterizations of  
133–136
      - spectral functions 136–137
  - polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) 275
  - polymorphic 2D Cr-based magnetic TMDs
    - 191–200
  - polymorphic 2D-TMDs
    - electronic and optical properties of
      - 1H-phase 2D-TMDs 127–131
      - monolayer group-VIB 130
      - 1T-phase 2D-TMDs 131–133
    - optoelectronic applications 130
  - power conversion efficiency (PCE) 282

precursors 68–70  
 prototypical magnetic tunnel junctions  
 184  
 pulsed laser deposition (PLD) 159

**q**

quantum Hall effect (QHE) 212, 223  
 quasi-stable metallic 1T-phase 9

**r**

Raman spectrometer 98–102  
 Raman spectroscopy 29–35, 77  
 random-access memories (RRAM) 232,  
 272  
 renewable energy 87, 297–299  
 R-type stacked bilayer CrBr<sub>3</sub> 187–188  
 Ruderman–Kittel–Kasuya–Yosida  
 (RKKY) 182, 237  
 Rydberg constant 16, 131

**s**

scanning photocurrent microscopy  
 (SPCM) 280  
 scanning transmission electron  
 microscopy (STEM) 62, 191, 269  
 scanning tunneling microscopy (STM)  
 23, 37, 152, 187, 212  
 scanning tunneling spectroscopy (STS)  
 9, 37–40, 131  
 scientific and technological trends 295  
 second harmonic generation (SHG) 159,  
 181, 222  
 Selective epitaxy atomic replacement  
 (SEAR) 160  
 semiconductor-based integrated circuits  
 295  
 single-photon emitter 228–230  
 solar cells 282–284, 295, 296, 298  
 solid ion conductor as the gate dielectric  
 (SIC-FET) technology 246  
 solvent-free methods 80  
 spectroscopic ellipsometry 25–29  
 spin-filter magnetic tunnel junctions  
 (sf-MTJ) 184  
 spin-orbit coupling (SOC) 13–15, 129

spin-polarized tunneling spectra, of  
 monolayer CrBr<sub>3</sub> 187  
 spin-splitting effects 14  
 strain engineering 107–110, 247  
 surface plasmonic polariton (SPP) 221  
 surface roughness scattering 95

**t**

temperature coefficient of resistance  
 (TCR) 97  
 temperature control 72–74, 97  
 ternary Cr-based magnetic material 191  
 thermal bridge method 98, 102–104  
 thermal conductivity  
 Raman spectrometer 99–101  
 thermal bridge method 102–104  
 time-domain thermoreflectance  
 101–102  
 thermoelectric transport  
 band engineering 110  
 Boltzmann transport equation 90–92  
 electrical measurements  
 FET 95–96  
 Hall effect measurements 96  
 experimental characterization 95  
 manipulation 106  
 strain engineering 107–110  
 tuning of carrier concentration 107  
 phase transition 112–115  
 scattering parameter 92  
 carrier-carrier 94  
 ionized/charged impurity scattering  
 92–93  
 phonons scattering 93–94  
 surface roughness scattering 95  
 seebeck measurement 96  
 ΔT calibration 97  
 V<sub>TEP</sub> measurement 97–98  
 thermal conductivity 98  
 H-and T-type method 104–106  
 Raman spectrometer 99–101  
 thermal bridge method 102–104  
 time-domain thermoreflectance  
 101–102  
 threats confronting 296

- 3D crystal system 233
- time-domain thermorefectance (TDTR) 101–102
- TMD-based heterojunctions 278
- TMD-based photodetectors 278
- top-down method 65–66
- 1T-phase 2D-TMDs 131–133
- transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) 61
- transmission electron microscope (TEM) 211
  - electronic properties of 64
  - electronic structures of 63
  - prototype structure of 63
  - single layer of 62
- trion 18–19
- tungsten-based ( $WX_2$ ) 2D-TMDs 303
- tunnel magnetoresistance (TMR) 184
- twisted graphene moiré superlattice 231–232
- twisted TMD moiré superlattice 231–232
- 2D materials 88
- 2D semiconductors 89, 225
- 2D superconductors
  - characteristics 244–247
  - regulation methods 247–249
- 2D thermoelectrics 87–88
- 2D-TMDs
  - external factor-induced phase transformation
    - ion intercalation 79–81
    - thermal treatment 81–82
  - field-effect transistors
    - homojunction-based direct synthesis 270–272
    - homojunction-based phase transition 269–270
- 2D-TMDs polaron states
  - Holstein polarons in MoS<sub>2</sub>
    - asymmetric intervalley polaron effects 137–139
    - band gap size of 139–143
    - spectral functions 136–137
  - Holstein polarons in MoS<sub>2</sub>
    - experimental characterizations of 133–136
- two-dimensional ferromagnetism 182
- two dimensional (2D) materials 1
- two-dimensional transition metal dichalcogenides (2D-TMDs) 1, 181
  - atomic level 62
  - chemical vapour deposition 21–22
  - crystal structures 2–3
  - CVD synthesis of 67
  - electronic bandgap 35–40
  - electronic band structures 7–15
  - energy harvesting 275–277
  - exciton 15–20
  - field-effect transistors 268–272
  - memory and neuromorphic computing 272–275
  - molecular beam epitaxy 22–23
  - optical characterization 23–35
  - phase engineering of 66
    - alloying 74–79
    - catalysts 70–72
    - precursor selection 68–70
    - temperature control 72–74
  - phase stability 4–7
  - photodetectors 277–282
  - photoluminescence 23–25
  - properties 2
  - Raman characterization 29–35
  - solar cells 282–284
    - perspectives 284–285
  - spectroscopic ellipsometry 25–29
  - structural phases 3–4
  - structures of 62–64
  - synthesis of 21
    - bottom-up approaches 66
    - top-down method 65–66
  - valley properties of 143
    - circularly polarized light 147–148
    - external field 148

magnetic metal doping 148–149  
magnetic substrate 149–151  
type-II Ising pairing 246

**u**

uniaxial magnetic anisotropy (UMA)  
182

**v**

valence band maximum (VBM) 8, 111,  
129, 160, 161, 163, 164, 191  
van der Waals (vdWs) 225  
heterojunctions 230

interaction 62, 213  
very-large-scale integration (VLSI) 284  
VSe<sub>2</sub> monolayer 200, 234

**w**

Wannier function 157  
Wannier-Mott excitons 15, 17, 131  
water treatment 299–303

**x**

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS)  
72  
XY model 182



















