

# ELECTRONIC AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF FERECRYSTALLINE COMPOUNDS INVESTIGATED BY PHOTOELECTRON SPECTROSCOPY

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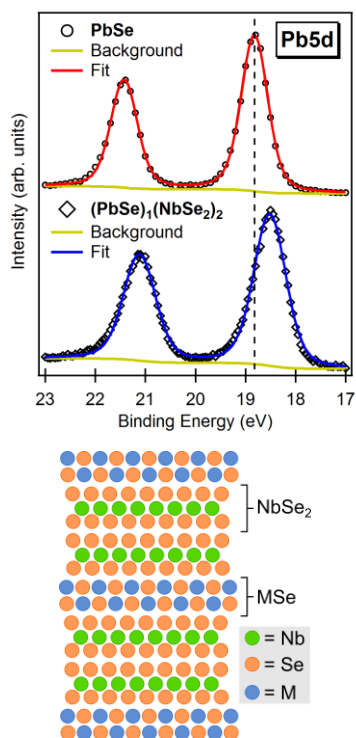


Fig. 1. **Top:** XPS Pb5d spectra of a  $(\text{PbSe})_1(\text{NbSe}_2)_2$  ferecrystal and binary PbSe. **Bottom:** Schematic representation of the structure of a  $(\text{MSe})_1(\text{NbSe}_2)_2$  ferecrystal.

occurring in compounds with  $M = \text{Bi}$ , where Bi-Se bonds are periodically substituted by Bi-Bi bonds [4] (Fig. 2).

**Keywords:** Ferecrystals; Layered Compounds; XPS; Charge Transfer

## References

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The groundbreaking work on graphene by Novoselov and Geim [1] sparked a run on 2D materials. A combination of different sheet-like materials offers new possibilities in materials properties. The method of *modulated elemental reactants (MER)* [2] enables the preparation of designed turbostratically disordered intergrowths of 2D materials, termed *ferecrystals* [3].

In this work, we investigated the electronic structure of several  $(\text{MSe})_1(\text{NbSe}_2)_2$  ferecrystals using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). Core level and valence band spectra of ferecrystals with  $M = \text{Pb}$  or  $\text{Sn}$  were compared to their respective MER-produced binary compounds MSe and  $\text{NbSe}_2$ . We found evidence of inter-layer interactions and charge transfer as Pb and Sn core levels shift towards lower binding energies in the ferecrystal (Fig. 1).

With XPS, we could also confirm a decrease in the number of antiphase boundaries in  $(\text{BiSe})_1(\text{NbSe}_2)_n$ , when the spacing between the BiSe layers is increased from  $n = 1$  to 2 layers of  $\text{NbSe}_2$ . Antiphase boundaries are a structural modulation occurring

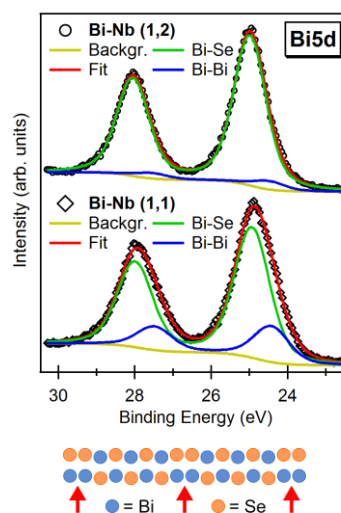


Fig. 2. XPS Bi5d spectra of two  $(\text{BiSe})_1(\text{NbSe}_2)_n$  ferecrystals with different layer stacking (short Bi-Nb (1, $n$ )). The number of Bi-Bi bonds at antiphase boundaries (red arrows) decreases for  $n=2$ .