

## Ultrafast broadband study of photocarrier dynamics in MoS<sub>2</sub> single layer

E.A.A. Pogna<sup>1</sup>, S. Dal Conte<sup>1</sup>, M. Marsili<sup>2</sup>, D. Prezzi<sup>2</sup>, D. Sangalli<sup>3</sup>, C. Manzoni<sup>1</sup>, A. Marini<sup>3</sup>, D. De Fazio<sup>4</sup>, M. Bruna<sup>4</sup>, I. Goykhman<sup>4</sup>, A. C. Ferrari<sup>4</sup>, G. Cerullo<sup>1</sup>

1. Politecnico di Milano, P.zza Leonardo da Vinci 32, 20133, Milano, Italy
2. CNR-Istituto Nanoscienze, 41125 Modena, Italy
3. CNR-Istituto di Struttura della Materia, Montelibretti, Italy
4. Cambridge Graphene Centre, Cambridge, CB3 0FA, UK

[eva.a.pogna@gmail.com](mailto:eva.a.pogna@gmail.com)

We present a time-resolved study of charge carrier dynamics in single-layer MoS<sub>2</sub> (1L-MoS<sub>2</sub>) by ultrafast transient absorption spectroscopy. Using tunable pump pulses and broadband probing, we monitor the relaxation dynamics of the photo-excited states with unprecedented spectral coverage (the entire visible range). The sample is a 10 x 30 μm<sup>2</sup> 1L-MoS<sub>2</sub> prepared by micromechanical exfoliation and transferred onto a transparent fused silica substrate [1]. The transient absorption spectrum has three prominent features, each consisting of a bleaching at the energies of the excitonic transitions A, B, C (at 1.9, 2.1 and 2.9 eV) and a red-shifted photoinduced absorption, Fig. 1. These features do not depend on the excitation energy, which is tuned to be resonant and non-resonant with the excitonic transitions. Pauli blocking cannot explain, alone, the simultaneous bleaching of the three excitonic transitions and the corresponding photoinduced absorption. Instead, we believe that a transient band gap renormalization caused by the presence of photo-excited carriers should be also considered. A static strong renormalization of both electronic band gap and exciton binding energy was previously reported in MoSe<sub>2</sub> due to the interaction with the substrate [2]. Here we compare our data with simulations combining non-equilibrium Green's functions with *ab-initio* methods [3,4]. The comparison of experimental data with simulations allows us to shed light on the delicate interplay among Pauli blocking, band gap renormalization and electron-phonon relaxation, which are the key phenomena governing the carrier dynamics after photo-excitation.

[1] Bonaccorso et al. *Materials Today*, **15** (2012) 564-589;

[2] M. M. Ugeda et al., *Nat. Mat.*, **13** (2014) 1091-1095;

[3] A. Marini, *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **427** (2013) 012003; D. Sangalli and A. Marini, arXiv:1409.1706 (2014)

[4] A. Marini, C. Hogan, M Grüning, and D. Varsano, *Comp. Phys. Comm.*, **180** (2009) 1392

**Figure.1 Transient Absorption of 1L-MoS<sub>2</sub>.** 100 fs-pulse excitation in the visible range determines simultaneous bleaching of the A, B, C excitons, with the absorption surviving up to hundreds ps. a) Transient absorption map with  $\lambda_{\text{pump}} = 400\text{nm}$ ; b) Transient absorption spectrum at fixed delays; c) Relaxation dynamics of C-exciton bleaching with  $\lambda_{\text{pump}} = 400, 600$  and  $650\text{ nm}$ .

