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Exction-related electroluminescence from monolayer  $MoS_2$  YU YE, ZILIANG YE, MAJID GHARGHI, HANYU ZHU, MERVIN ZHAO, XIAOBO YIN, XIANG ZHANG, University of California Berkeley — Excitons in MoS<sub>2</sub> dominate the absorption and emission properties of the two-dimensional system. Here, we study the microscopic origin of the electroluminescence from monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub> fabricated on a heavily *p*-type doped silicon substrate. By comparing the photoluminescence and electroluminescence of a MoS<sub>2</sub> diode, direct-exciton and boundexciton related recombination processes can be identified. Auger recombination of the exciton-exciton annihilation of bound exciton emission is observed under a high electron-hole pair injection rate at room temperature. We expect the direct excitonexciton annihilation lifetime to exceed the carrier lifetime, due to the absence of any noticeable direct exciton saturation. We believe that our method of electrical injection opens a new route to understand the microscopic nature of the exciton recombination and facilitate the control of valley and spin excitation in MoS<sub>2</sub>.

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