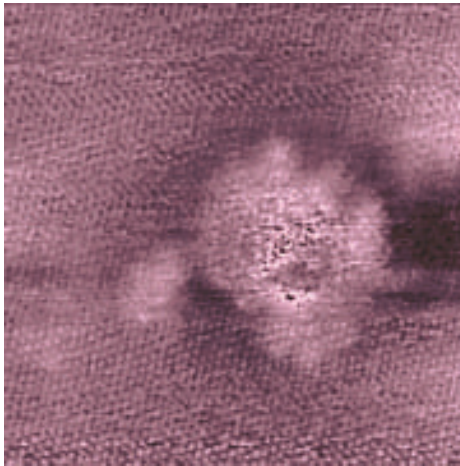


# Defects in MoS<sub>2</sub> crystals

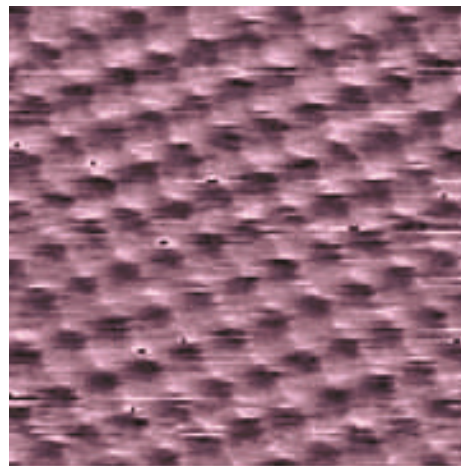
## Nanosurf® STM Application Note

Natural MoS<sub>2</sub> crystals were cleaved prior to the STM experiment. The measurements have been carried out under ambient conditions. Typical tunneling parameters were 1.6nA tunneling current and 0.35V gap voltage.

### STM measurements on MoS<sub>2</sub> (raw data)



scan size: 14 nm



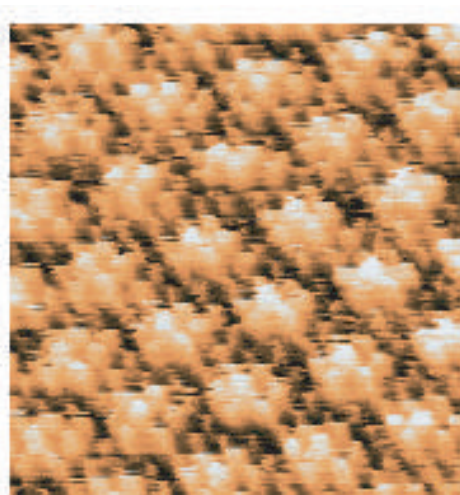
scan size: 3 nm

Some nanometre sized inclusions were found within the atomically resolved crystal lattice.

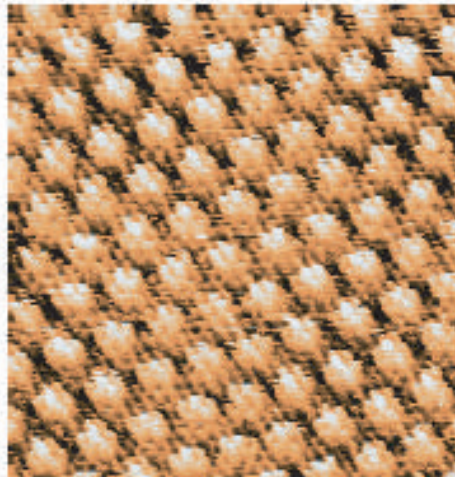
# Charge Density Waves observed on TaS<sub>2</sub>

## Nanosurf® STM Application Note

TaS<sub>2</sub> (and TaSe<sub>2</sub>) exhibit an electronic phase transition from a normal into a condensed state which is called the Charge Density Wave (CDW) state [1]. The transition is caused by an electron-phonon coupling. STM images of TaS<sub>2</sub> show a triangular atomic lattice ( $a_0=0.33$  nm) with a superimposed CDW lattice of about  $3.5 a_0$ .



scan size: 5.4 nm



scan size: 10.7 nm

To observe CDW typical tunnelling parameters of 2-3 nA and 10-20 mV gap voltage were observed. The atomic lattice can be seen simultaneously when the current is increased to higher values (30 – 40 nA).

[1] R. Wiesendanger et al. p.161ff, Scanning Tunneling Microscopy I, Springer 1992