## **Supporting Information**

## Controllable growth of wafer-scale PdS and PdS<sub>2</sub> nanofilms via chemical vapor deposition combined with electron beam evaporation technique

Hui Gao<sup>1#</sup>, Hongyi Zhou<sup>1#</sup>, Yulong Hao<sup>2#</sup>, Guoliang Zhou<sup>3</sup>, Huan Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Fenglin Gao<sup>1</sup>, Jinbiao Xiao<sup>1</sup>, Pinghua Tang<sup>1</sup> and Guolin Hao<sup>1, 4\*</sup>

1. School of Physics and Optoelectronics and Hunan Institute of Advanced Sensing

and Information Technology, Xiangtan University, Hunan 411105, P. R. China

2. College of Physics and Technology & Guangxi Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics

and Technology, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, P. R. China

3. Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, University of Sheffield,

Sheffield S10 2TN, U. K

4. National Laboratory of Solid State Microstructures, Nanjing University, 210093,P. R. China

#These authors contribute equally to this work.

\*Corresponding author. Tel.: +86 0731-58293749; fax: +86 0731-58298612.

E-mail: guolinhao@xtu.edu.cn

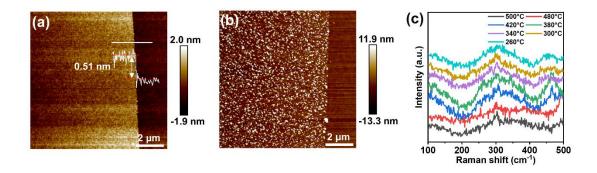


Fig. S1 (a) AFM image of the Pd film with pre-deposited thickness ~0.5 nm before and after sulfurization. (c) Raman spectra of as-prepared NFs under different sulfurization temperature.

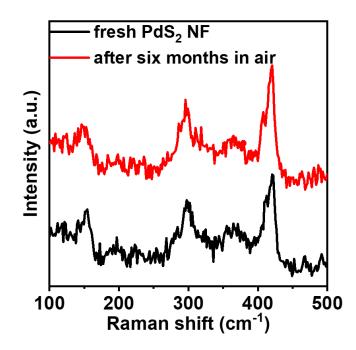


Fig. S2 Raman spectra of the fresh PdS<sub>2</sub> NF and after stored in air for six months.

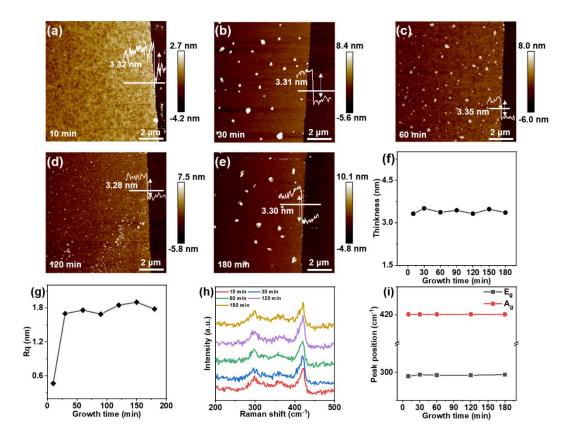


Fig. S3 (a-e) AFM images of the as-prepared  $PdS_2$  NFs with different sulfurization time. (f, g) Thickness and Rq of the as-prepared  $PdS_2$  NFs as a function of sulfurization time. (h) Raman spectra of as-prepared  $PdS_2$  NFs with different sulfurization time. (i) Position of the A<sub>g</sub> and E<sub>g</sub> peaks as a function of sulfurization time.

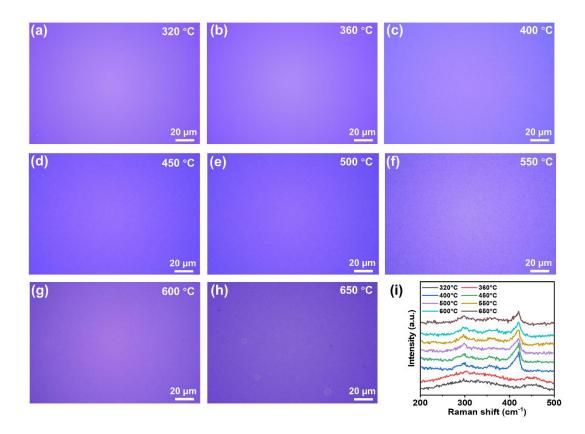


Fig. S4 (a-h) OM images of the as-prepared  $PdS_2$  NF with different sulfurization temperature. (i) Raman spectra of as-prepared NFs under different sulfurization temperature.

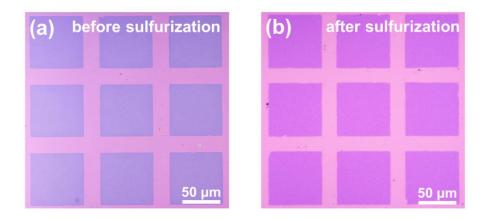


Fig. S5 (a) OM image of the 1 nm Pd pattern using the Cu grid as mask. (b) Corresponding OM image of the 1 nm Pd after sulfurization.

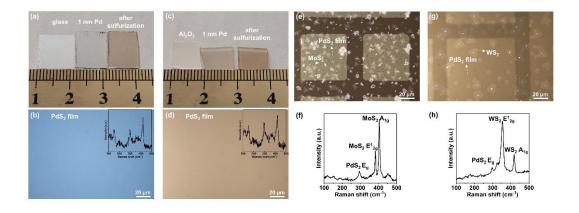


Fig. S6 (a, c) Photo images of as-prepared  $PdS_2$  NFs grown on glass and  $Al_2O_3$  substrates. (b, d) OM images of as-synthesized  $PdS_2$  NFs. Inset: corresponding Raman spectra. (e) and (f) OM image and Raman spectrum of synthesized  $PdS_2$ -MoS<sub>2</sub> heterojunction. (g) and (h) OM image and Raman spectrum of synthesized  $PdS_2$ -WS<sub>2</sub> heterojunction.

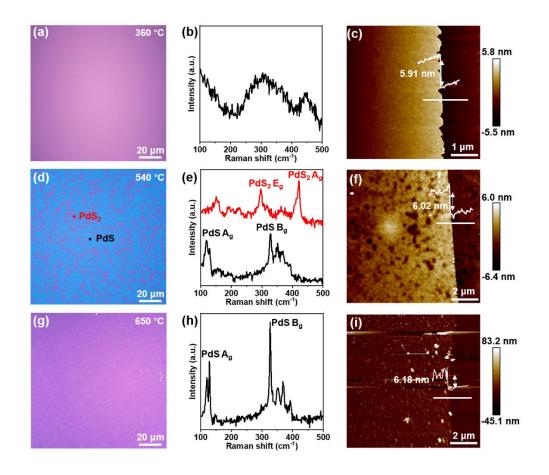


Fig. S7. (a, d, g) OM images of as-synthesized samples with different sulfurization

temperature: 360 °C, 540 °C, and 650 °C, respectively. (b, e, h) Corresponding Raman spectra of the synthesized NFs. (c, f, i) Corresponding AFM images of asprepared products.

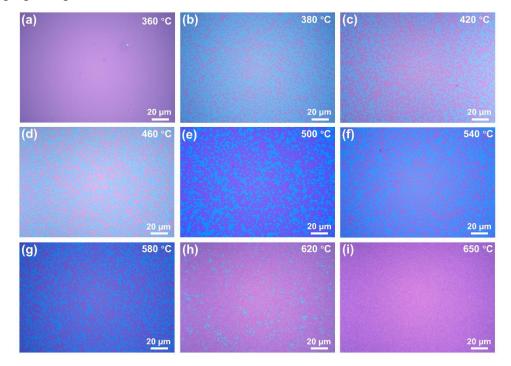


Fig. S8 (a-i) OM images of the as-prepared samples with different sulfurization temperature. The thickness of pre-deposited Pd is 2 nm.

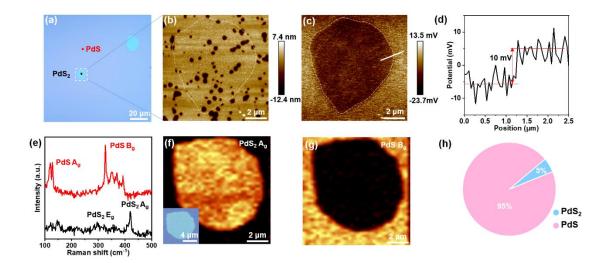


Fig. S9 (a) OM image of hybrid PdS-PdS<sub>2</sub> NF (the thickness of pre-deposited Pd  $\sim$  4 nm). (b) Corresponding AFM image of as-synthesized PdS-PdS<sub>2</sub> hybrid NF obtained

as marked in (a). (c) Corresponding surface potential image (d) The surface potential profile alone the white line. (e) Raman spectra taken from the red and black points marked in (a). (f) Raman intensity mapping ( $A_g$  mode) of PdS<sub>2</sub> NF. Inset: corresponding OM image. (g) Raman intensity mapping ( $B_g$  mode) of PdS NF. (h) Statistical diagram of area ratio of PdS<sub>2</sub> and PdS for the obtained hybrid NF.

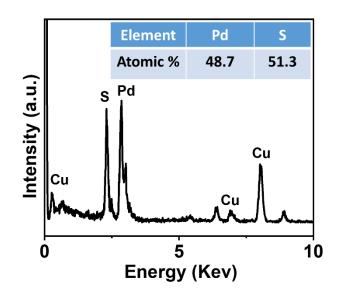


Fig. S10 EDS analysis of the PdS NF.

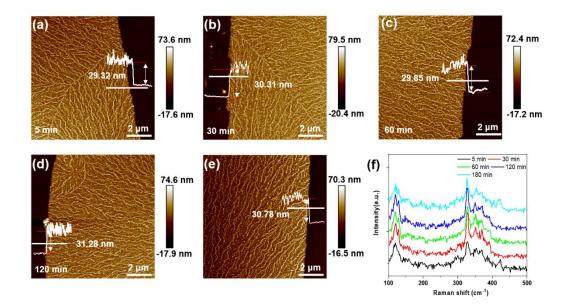


Fig. S11 (a-e) AFM images of the as-prepared PdS NFs with different sulfurization time. (f) Corresponding Raman spectra.

The calculation of the detailed Gibbs free energy is given as follows:

$$\Delta_{\rm r} H^0_{\rm m}(T_1) = \Sigma \nu_{\rm B} \Delta_{\rm f} H^0(\text{product}) - \Sigma \nu_{\rm B} \Delta_{\rm f} H^0(\text{reactant})$$
(1)

$$\Delta_{\rm r} {\rm H}_{\rm m}^0({\rm T}_1) = \Sigma \gamma_{\rm B} \Delta_{\rm f} {\rm H}^0({\rm product}) - \Sigma \gamma_{\rm B} \Delta_{\rm f} {\rm H}^0({\rm reactant})$$
(2)

$$\Delta_{\rm r} S_{\rm m}^0(T_1) = \Sigma \gamma_{\rm B} S^0(\text{product}) - \Sigma \gamma_{\rm B} S^0(\text{reactant})$$
(3)

$$\Delta C_{p} = \Sigma \gamma_{B} C_{p} (\text{product}) - \Sigma \gamma_{B} C_{p} (\text{reactant})$$
(4)

$$\Delta_{\rm r} {\rm H}_{\rm m}^0({\rm T}_2) = \Delta_{\rm r} {\rm H}_{\rm m}^0({\rm T}_1) + \Delta {\rm C}_{\rm p}({\rm T}_2 - {\rm T}_1)$$
(5)

$$\Delta_{\rm r} S_{\rm m}^0({\rm T}_2) = \Delta_{\rm r} S_{\rm m}^0({\rm T}_1) + \Delta C_{\rm p} \ln\left(\frac{({\rm T}_2)}{({\rm T}_1)}\right)$$
(6)

$$\Delta G_m^0 = \Delta_r H_m^0(T_2) - T \Delta_r S_m^0(T_2)$$
<sup>(7)</sup>

Where  $\Delta r H_{\circ m}(T_1)$  and  $\Delta r S_{\circ m}(T_1)$  represent the standard enthalpy and the standard entropy of reaction at 298 K.  $T_2$  is the reaction temperature (K). The relative thermodynamic data of the reactants and products in the reaction are shown in Table S1.

Table S1: Enthalpies and Gibbs energies of formation, entropie, and heat capacities of the elements and inorganic compounds, see at https://janaf.nist.gov/ (NIST Standard Reference Database 13)

substance	Phase	$\mathrm{H}^{\circ}_{298\mathrm{k}}\left(\mathrm{J/mol} ight)$	Ср	S°298k (J/mol)
Pd	Solid	0	25.981	37.823
$S_2$	Gas	128658	32.443	228.028
PdS	Solid	-70710	43.399	56.484
PdS <sub>2</sub>	Solid	-78241	65.879	87.864

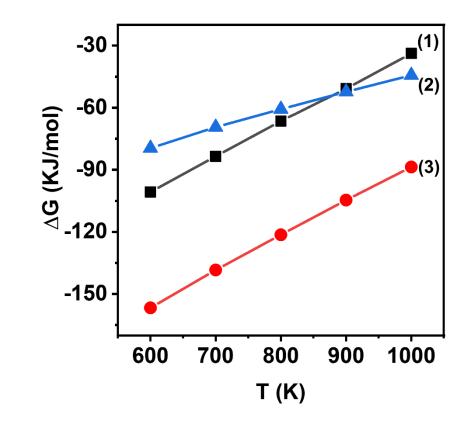


Fig. S12. (a) Calculations of Gibbs energy for the reactions described in equations

1-3 (expressed per mole of Pd).

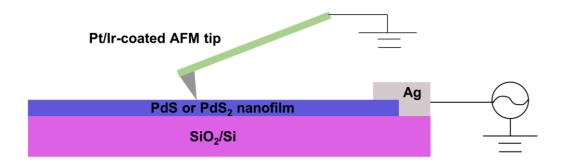


Fig. S13. Schematic diagram of the C-AFM electrical measurement.

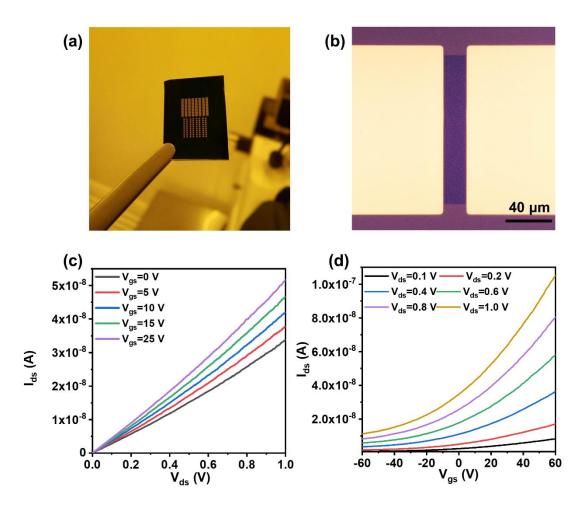


Fig. S14. (a) Photo image of as-prepared  $PdS_2$  TFT. (b) OM image of the  $PdS_2$  device. (c) Output characteristics of the  $PdS_2$  TFT. (d) Transfer characteristics of  $PdS_2$  TFT.