

## **Dažādas stratēģijas GaN-MoS<sub>2</sub> un GaN-WS<sub>2</sub> kodola un apvalka nanovadu augšanai**

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Nanovadiem (NW), viendimensijas (1D) nanostruktūrām, ir vēlamas īpašības izmantošanai dažādās funkcionālās ierīcēs. Apvienojot dažādus materiālus, piemēram, slāņveida van der Waals un parastos pusvadītājus, kodola apvalka nanovadu heterostruktūrās, to īpašības var uzlabot vai pielāgot konkrētiem lietojumiem. Šis pētījums parāda GaN-MoS<sub>2</sub> un GaN-WS<sub>2</sub> serdes un apvalka NW augšanu, izmantojot divas metodes: (1) divpakāpju procesu, kas ietver pārejas metāla oksīda pārklājuma izsmidzināšanu un sērošanu; (2) dažu MoS<sub>2</sub> vai WS<sub>2</sub> slāņu impulsa lāzera uzklāšana no materiāla mērķiem. Nanostruktūras tika raksturotas, izmantojot dažādas metodes, tostarp elektronu mikroskopiju, rentgenstaru difrakciju, Rama spektroskopiju un fotoelektronu spektroskopiju. Abas metodes radīja augstas kvalitātes kodola apvalka NW heterostruktūras. Rezultātus apstiprināja elektroniskie struktūras aprēķini, kas parāda šo konstrukciju potenciālu būt efektīviem fotokatalizatoriem ūdeņraža iegūšanai no ūdens.

## **Different strategies for GaN-MoS<sub>2</sub> and GaN-WS<sub>2</sub> core–shell nanowire growth**

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Nanowires (NWs), one-dimensional (1D) nanostructures, have desirable characteristics for use in various functional devices. By combining different materials, such as layered van der Waals and conventional semiconductors, into core-shell nanowire heterostructures, their properties can be improved or tailored for specific applications. This study shows the growth of GaN-MoS<sub>2</sub> and GaN-WS<sub>2</sub> core-shell NWs through two methods: (1) a two-step process involving sputter deposition of a transition metal oxide coating and sulfurization; (2) pulsed laser deposition of few-layer MoS<sub>2</sub> or WS<sub>2</sub> from material targets. The nanostructures were characterized using various techniques including electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction, Raman spectroscopy, and photoelectron spectroscopy. Both methods produced high-quality core-shell NW heterostructures. The results were supported by electronic structure calculations, showing the potential for these structures to be efficient photocatalysts for hydrogen production from water.

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