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# Preparation of ultrathin ReS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets and their application to Q-switched Er-doped fiber lasers

**Key words:** Rhenium disulfide; Saturable absorber; Two-dimensional materials; Q-switched fiber laser

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# Motivation

1. Optical modulation is an important area for fundamental research and has specific applications.
2. Recently, two-dimensional (2D) materials, including graphene, black phosphorus (BP), and transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), have been proved to exhibit the saturable absorption (SA) property, and can be used as optical modulators to obtain pulsed output in a fiber laser.
3. However, there are some defects in the application of these 2D materials to lasers.
4. It is of great significance to explore novel 2D materials with the SA property.

# Main idea

1.  $\text{ReS}_2$  is a special member of TMDs. In contrast to other TMDs, the monolayer  $\text{ReS}_2$ , few-layer  $\text{ReS}_2$ , and bulk  $\text{ReS}_2$  are all direct semiconductors.
2. The bandgaps of monolayer and bulk  $\text{ReS}_2$  are 1.44 and 1.35 eV, respectively, showing a small bandgap difference. The physical properties of  $\text{ReS}_2$  have little dependence on the layer number, showing a great chance of being used in practical applications.

# Method

1.  $\text{ReS}_2$  powder was synthesized from rhenium powder and sulfur powder by a simple synthesis method. Ultrathin  $\text{ReS}_2$  nanosheets were prepared from  $\text{ReS}_2$  powder by liquid phase exfoliation.
2.  $\text{ReS}_2$  nanosheets were mixed with PVA solution to form  $\text{ReS}_2$ /PVA film, which can be used in optical modulation.
3. The  $\text{ReS}_2$ /PVA film can be directly inserted into the laser cavity with the fiber connector.

# Major results

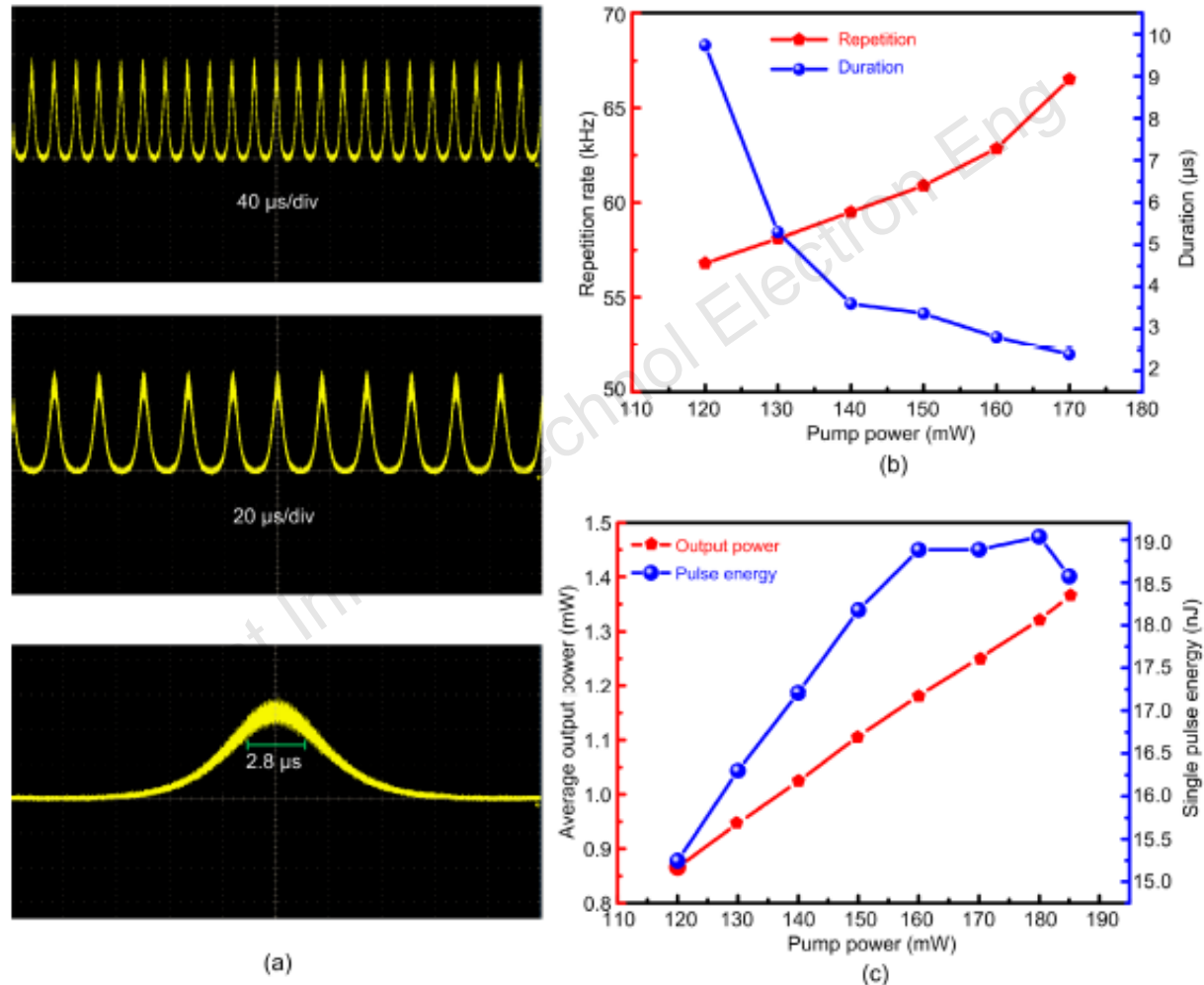


Fig. 4 (a) Q-switched pulse trains in different scales obtained at a pump power of 160 mW; (b) repetition rate and pulse duration vs. pump power; (c) average output power and single pulse energy vs. pump power

# Major results

Table 1 Performance comparison of Q-switched Er-doped fiber lasers based on different TMDs

Material	Pulse duration ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	Maximum output power (mW)	Repetition rate (kHz)	Maximum pulse energy (nJ)	Reference
MoS <sub>2</sub>	23.3–5.4	1.70	6.5–27	63.20	Luo et al. (2014)
WS <sub>2</sub>	3.4–1.1	16.40	79–97	179.60	Zhang M et al. (2015)
ReSe <sub>2</sub>	16.5–4.98	0.76	6.64–21.04	36.00	Du L et al. (2018)
PtSe <sub>2</sub>	4.6–0.9	11.34	20.5–79.2	143.20	Zhang K et al. (2018)
PtS <sub>2</sub>	9.6–4.2	1.10	18.1–24.6	45.60	Wang XY et al. (2018)
ReS <sub>2</sub>	7.4–2.1	2.48	43–64	38.00	Xu et al. (2018)
ReS <sub>2</sub>	23–5.496	1.20	12.6–19	62.80	Mao et al. (2018)
ReS <sub>2</sub>	9.74–2.4	1.25	56.8–66.52	18.88	This work

# Conclusions

1. Ultrathin  $\text{ReS}_2$  nanosheets were prepared from the prepared low-cost  $\text{ReS}_2$  powder.
2. XRD pattern, Raman spectrum, XPS spectra, and EDS results indicated the successful preparation of  $\text{ReS}_2$ . The thickness of  $\text{ReS}_2$  nanosheets was below 5 nm according to the AFM results.
3. The  $\text{ReS}_2$ -based Q-switched fiber laser was realized with a minimum pulse duration of 2.4  $\mu\text{s}$  and a repetition of 66.52 kHz, indicating the potential application to optical modulation.



Lili TAO received her MS degree in materials science from East China University of Science and Technology in 2009 and her PhD degree in applied physics from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 2014. She became a full associate professor at Guangdong University of Technology from 2016. Her current research interests are 2D materials and ultrafast photonics. She has authored and co-authored more than 40 peer-reviewed papers in journals including *Adv Mater*, *Nanoscale*, *Photon Res*, *Opt Lett*, and *Opt Expr*.



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