

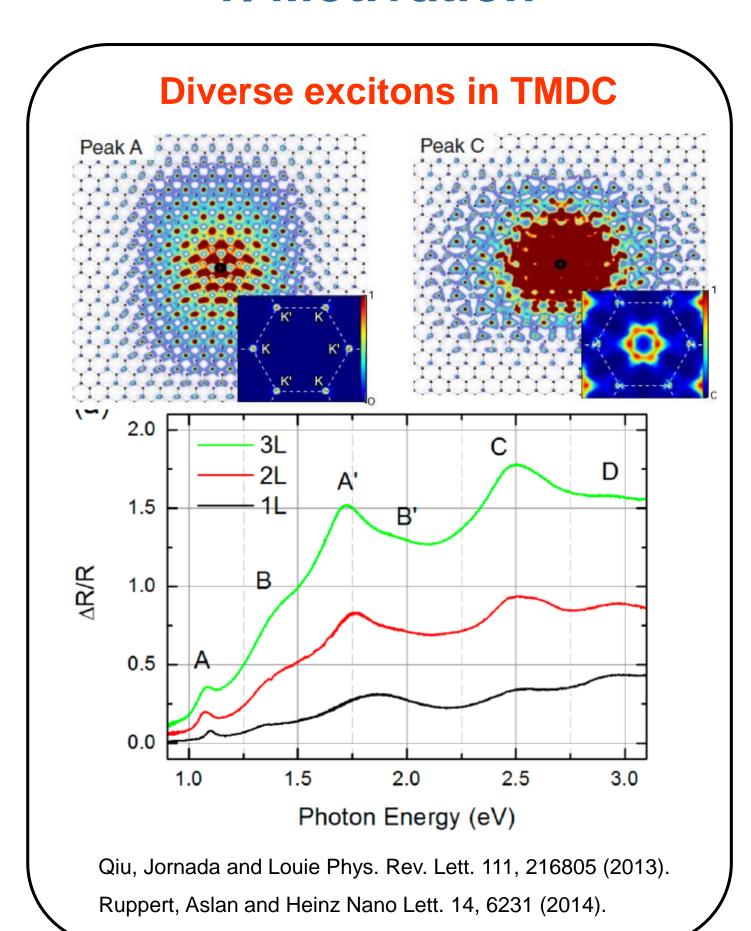
# Anomalous Stokes-anti-Stokes ratio in MoTe, atomic layers



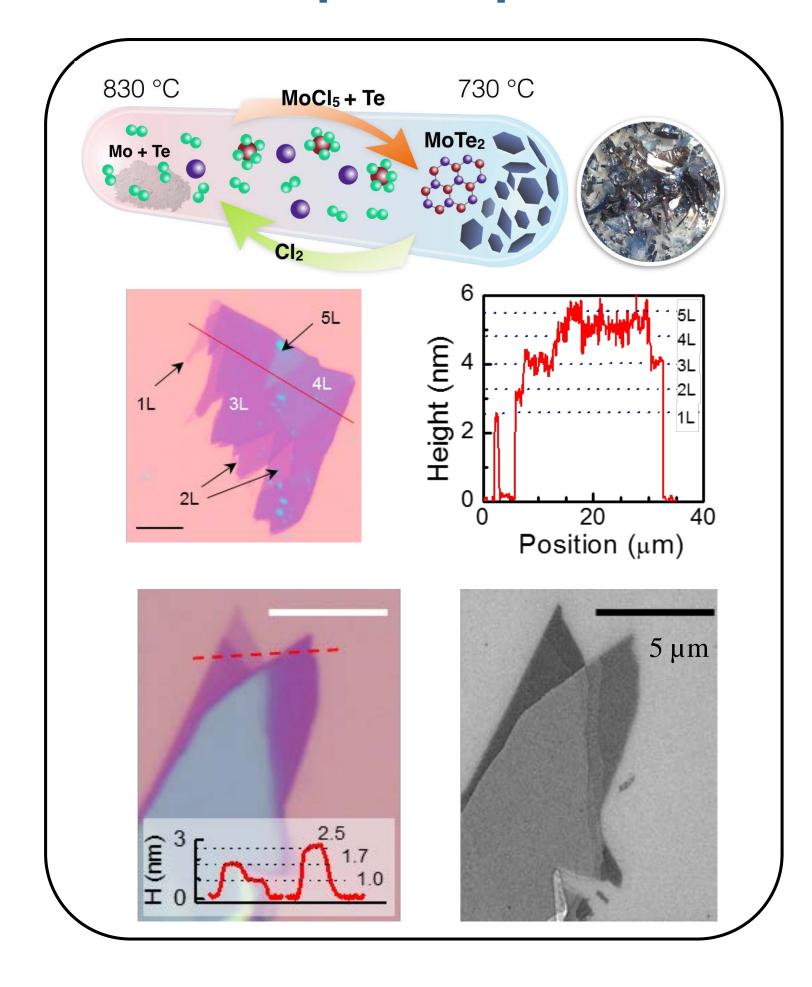
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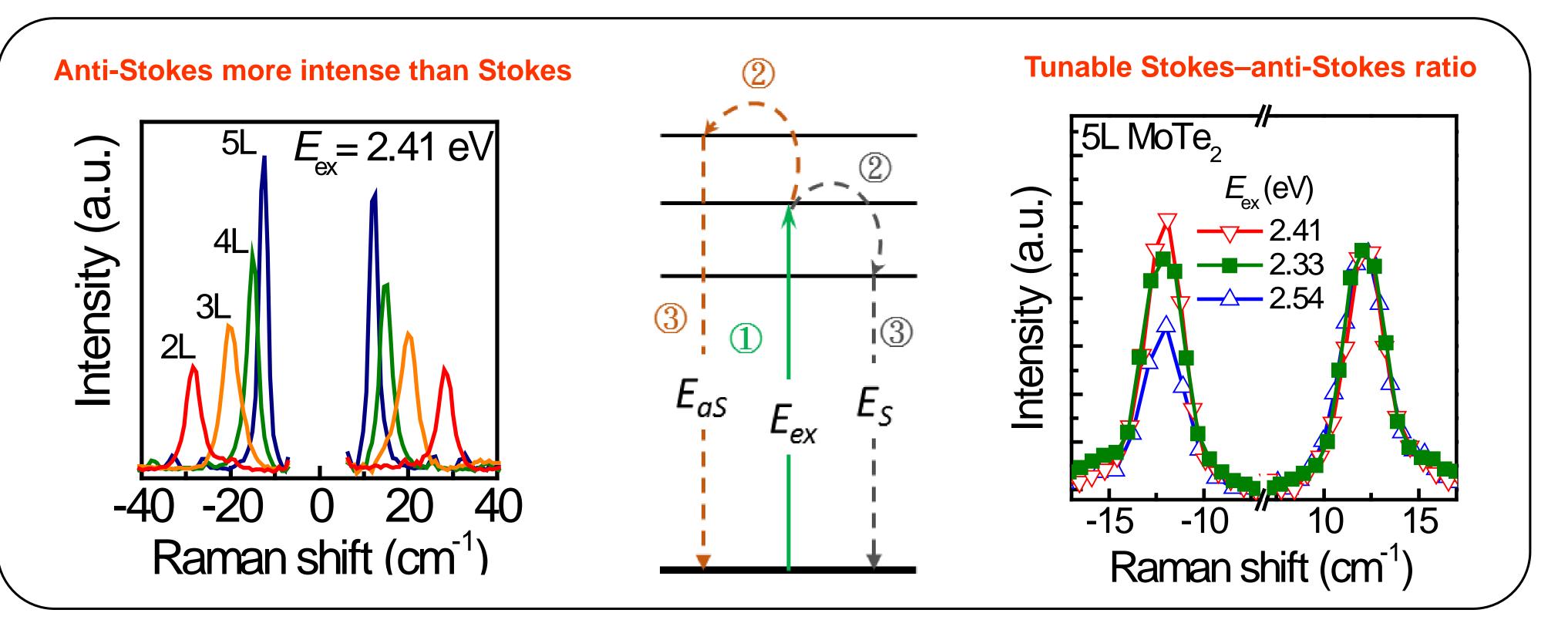
#### 1. Motivation



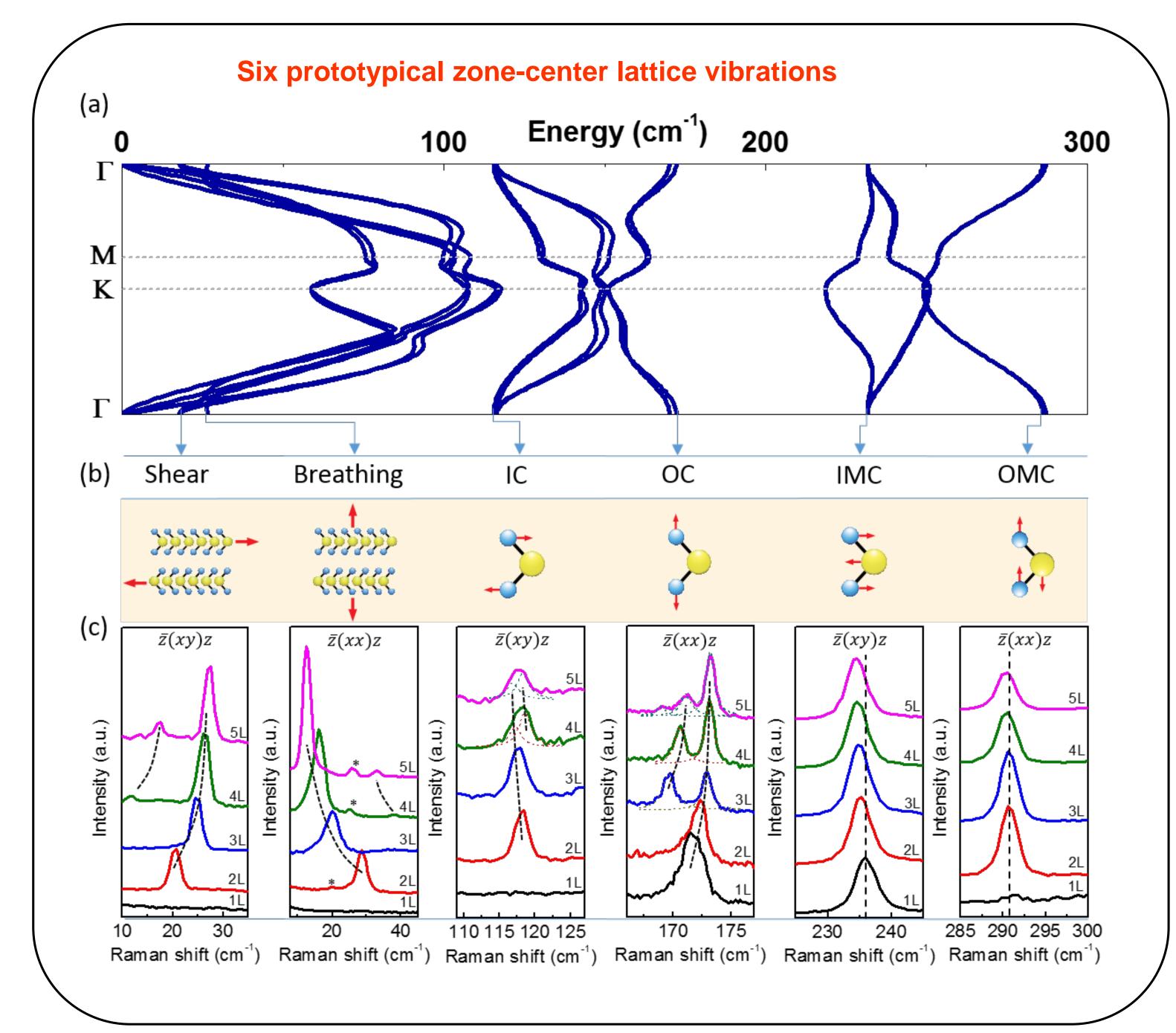
## 2. Sample Preparation



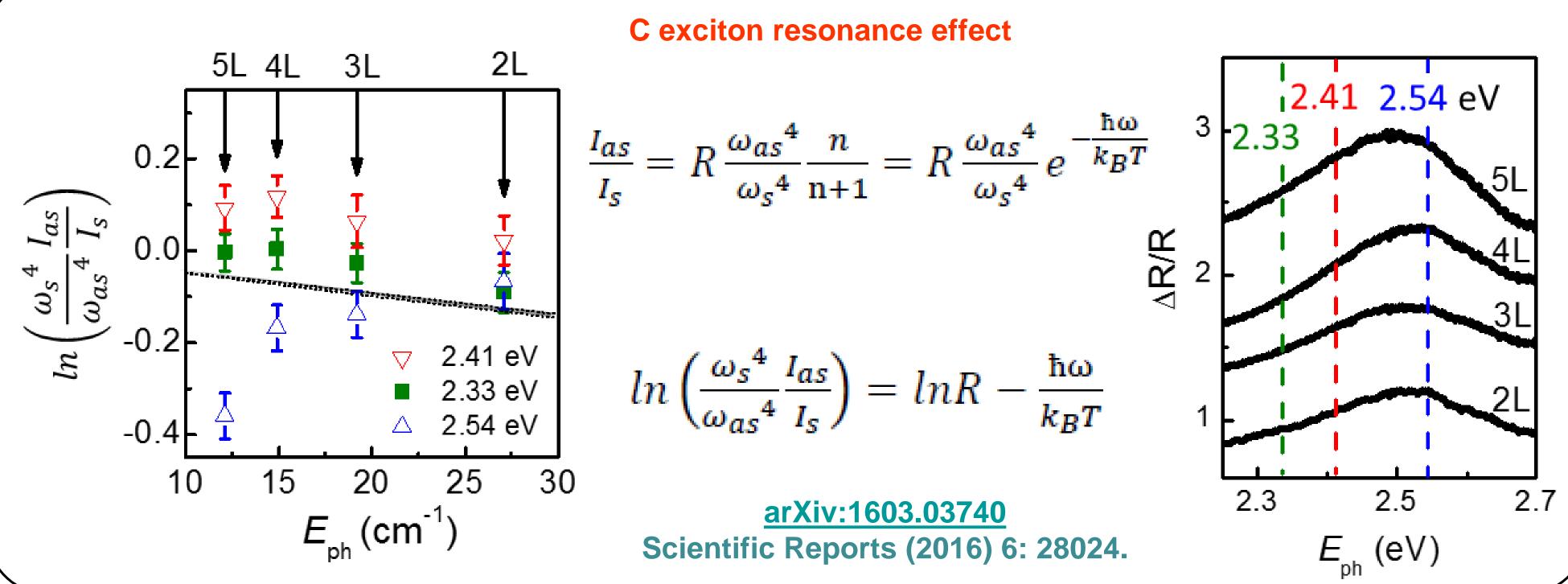
# 4a. Experimental Results I



#### 3a. Raman Characterization



# 4b. Experimental Results II



### 3b. Phonon symmetry

# of Layer s	Sym. Grp.	σ <sub>h</sub> / i Sym.	S	В	IC	ос	IMC	ОМС
1	D <sub>3h</sub>	+	-	-	-	1 A' <sub>1</sub>	1 E'	-
		-	-	-	1 E"	-	-	1 A'' <sub>2</sub>
2	D <sub>3d</sub>	+	1 E <sub>g</sub>	1 A <sub>1g</sub>	1 E <sub>g</sub>	1 A <sub>1g</sub>	1 E <sub>g</sub>	1 A <sub>1g</sub>
		-	-	-	1 E <sub>u</sub>	1 A <sub>2u</sub>	1 E <sub>u</sub>	1 A <sub>2u</sub>
3	D <sub>3h</sub>	+	1 E'	1 A' <sub>1</sub>	1 E'	2 A' <sub>1</sub>	2 E'	1 A' <sub>1</sub>
		-	1 E''	1 A'' <sub>2</sub>	2 E''	1 A'' <sub>2</sub>	1 E''	2 A'' <sub>2</sub>
4	D <sub>3d</sub>	+	<b>2</b> E <sub>g</sub>	2 A <sub>1g</sub>	<b>2</b> E <sub>g</sub>	2 A <sub>1g</sub>	<b>2</b> E <sub>g</sub>	2 A <sub>1g</sub>
		-	1 E <sub>u</sub>	1 A <sub>2u</sub>	2 E <sub>u</sub>	2 A <sub>2u</sub>	1 E <sub>u</sub>	2 A <sub>2u</sub>
5	D <sub>3h</sub>	+	2 E'	2 A' <sub>1</sub>	2 E'	3 A' <sub>1</sub>	3 E'	2 A' <sub>1</sub>
		-	2 E''	2 A'' <sub>2</sub>	3 E''	2 A'' <sub>2</sub>	2 E''	3 A'' <sub>2</sub>
bulk	D <sup>4</sup> <sub>6h</sub>	+	1 E <sub>2g</sub>	1 B <sub>2g</sub>	1 E <sub>1g</sub>	1 A <sub>1g</sub>	1 E <sub>2g</sub>	1 B <sub>2g</sub>
		-	-	-	1 E <sub>2u</sub>	1 B <sub>1u</sub>	1 E <sub>1u</sub>	1 A <sub>2u</sub>

5. Conclusions

- MoTe<sub>2</sub> atomic flakes are exfoliated from CVT grown crystals.
- Monolayers are readily distinguishable with OM, AFM and SEM.
- Raman scattering reveal all six types of zone center optical phonons.
- Intensity of the anti-Stokes breathing mode is tunable by laser exciton energy, and can be larger than the Stokes peak.
- The anomalous Stokes—anti-Stokes ratio can be explained by the resonance profile of the C exciton.
- The large anti-Stokes peak, more intense than the Stokes peak, creates a laser cooling channel in the transition metal dichalcogenide crystals.

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