



# Editorial: Electronic Properties, Vibrational Properties and Optical Properties of Van der Waals 2D Crystals

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## Editorial on the Research Topic

### Electronic Properties, Vibrational Properties and Optical Properties of Van der Waals 2D Crystals

Van der Waals (vdW) 2D-crystals exhibit superior physical and chemical properties originating from their unique two-dimensional laminate structure. Due to the anisotropic electronic structure and vibrational properties, they show the anisotropic electron and thermal transportation, and light absorption and scattering. They are strong candidates for future high-integration optoelectronic devices at micro and nano scale. This research topic holds original research and review articles on several topics of vdW 2D crystals including electronic properties, optical properties and applications.

Kumbhakar et al., overviewed the recent advances in optical properties and emerging applications of 2D Materials. Zhu et al., proposed a theoretical approach to design graphene cut-wires with maximized THz wave absorption and promoted their practical applications in THz functional devices. Wen et al., reported on chemical tuning of resonance coupling in heterostructures consisted of individual gold nanorods integrated with monolayer WS<sub>2</sub> and highlighted the potential of chemical treatment as an efficient technique for tailoring the interactions between plasmonic nanostructures and 2D semiconductors. Garcés et al., calculated the energy band structure and the optical absorption and reflectivity for each of the ultrathin 2D hexagonal materials MoS<sub>2</sub>, MoP<sub>2</sub>, NbS<sub>2</sub>, and NbP<sub>2</sub>. Yu et al., synthesized  $\beta$ -phase arsenic ( $\beta$ -As) bulk crystals and promoted the potential application of group-VA vdW 2D crystals in near-infrared ultrafast laser generation. Deng et al., quantitatively analyzed both the electrical resistivity and the inherent Fermi level of the as-grown monolayer *h*-BN flakes on the copper substrate, by the combined use of AFM (atomic force microscope) PeakForce Tunneling (PF-TUNA) mode and Kelvin probe force microscopy (KPFM) model. Zhao et al., reported the influence of strain and interlayer shift on vibration responses in bulk and few-layer ferrovalley material GeSe in different polarization states (ferroelectric and antiferroelectric).

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