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Dear Editor,

We would like to submit enclosed manuscript entitled “Maskless micro/nanopatterning and bipolar electrical-rectification of MoS2 flakes through femtosecond laser direct writing”, which we wish to be considered for publication in “*Nano Research*”. No conflict of interest exits in the submission of this manuscript, and manuscript is approved by all authors for publication. I would like to declare on behalf of my co-authors that the work described is original research that has not been published previously, and not under consideration for publication elsewhere, in whole or in part. All the authors listed have approved the manuscript that is enclosed.

Molybdenum disulfide (MoS2) is a typical member of the transition metal dichalcogenides family, a kind of graphene-like two-dimensional materials which are one of the most popular materials recently. MoS2 micro/nanostructures are desirable for tuning electronic properties, developing required functionality, or improving existing performance of MoS2 devices. Hence, it is crucial to conduct research on MoS2 patterning with ordered micro/nanostructures, controlled structure-size, and device application having new features.

This work presents a useful method to flexibly microprocess multilayer MoS2 flakes through femtosecond laser pulse direct writing, which can directly fabricate regular MoS2 nanoribbon arrays with ribbon widths of 179, 152, 116, 98, and 77 nm, and arbitrarily pattern MoS2 flakes to form micro/nanostructures such as single nanoribbon, labyrinth array, and cross structure. This method is mask-free and simple, and has high flexibility, strong controllability, and high precision. Moreover, numerous oxygen molecules are chemically and physically bonded to laser-processed MoS2, attributed to roughness defect-sites and edges of micro/nanostructures that contain numerous unsaturated edge-sites and highly active centres. In addition, electrical tests of the field effect transistor fabricated from prepared MoS2 nanoribbon arrays reveal new interesting features: output and transfer characteristics exhibit strong rectification (not going through zero and bipolar conduction) of drain−source current, which is supposedly attributed to the coordinate structures and p-type chemical doping of oxygen molecules on MoS2 nanoribbon arrays. This work demonstrates the ability of femtosecond laser pulses to directly induce micro/nanostructures, property changes, and new device-properties of two-dimension materials, which may future enable new device applications.

We deeply appreciate your consideration of our manuscript, and we look forward to receiving comments from the reviewers. If you have any queries, please don’t hesitate to contact me at [lixin02@bit.edu.cn](mailto:lixin02@bit.edu.cn).

Thank you and best regards,

Yours sincerely,

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