

**Wafer-Scale 2D MoS₂ Layers Integrated on Cellulose Substrates Towards
Environmentally-Friendly Transient Electronic Devices**

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Author Contribution

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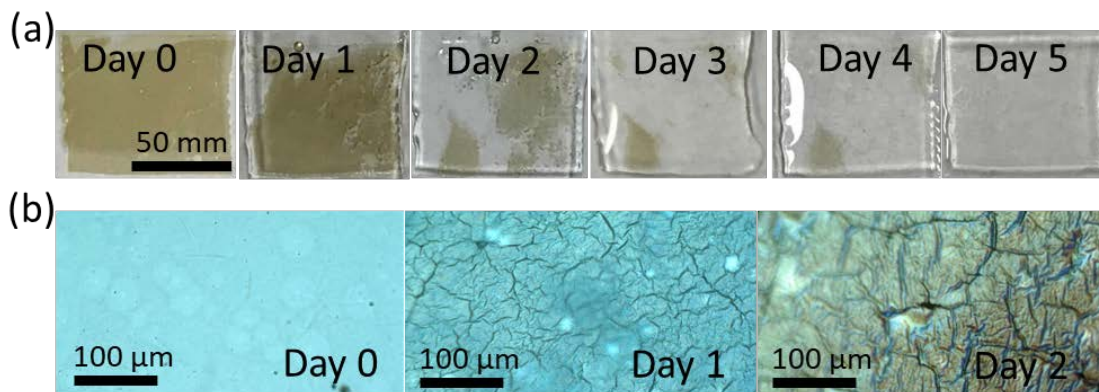


Figure S1. Biodegradable dissolution of 2D MoS₂ layers on a TOCN substrate using the PBS solution. (a) Optical images revealing the time-lapsed dissolution of 2D MoS₂ layers integrated on a TOCN substrate. (b) Enlarged views of the disintegrating 2D MoS₂ layers corresponding to (a).

Figure S2. BSB solution contains NaHCO₃, O₂, and H₂O. Likely reactions due to the presence of strong reducing agents such as Na are¹⁻⁴



Na⁺ ions in BSB solution lead to the distortion of 2D MoS₂ layer lattices and the formation of Na₂S (Equation 1 and 2), which will be accelerated by adding more Na⁺ ions (Equation 2).¹⁻⁴ Eventually, MoS₂ is anticipated to be oxidized to dissolvable MoO₄²⁻ (Equation 3).¹⁻⁴ PBS solution contains disodium hydrogen phosphate (Na₂HPO₄), sodium chloride (NaCl), potassium chloride (KCl), potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH₂PO₄), O₂, and H₂O. In PBS solution, similar reactions are likely to occur by replacing Na with K in the above equation 1.^{1,2}



Figure S3. Progressive dissolutions of 2D MoS₂ layers integrated on; (a) a paper substrate, and (b) a paper substrate with Au electrode contacts.

For the dissolution of the Au electrodes/2D MoS₂ layers in (b), a buffer solution mixture of vinegar (CH₃COOH) and bleach (NaClO) in a respective volume ratio of 25:1 was prepared.

Proposed reaction: $\text{NaClO} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{Au} + \text{MoS}_2 \rightarrow \text{NaAuCl}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ at 75 °C.

Supporting Information References

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