

PHYSICS

Electronic structures and unusually robust bandgap in an ultrahigh-mobility layered oxide semiconductor, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$

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Semiconductors are essential materials that affect our everyday life in the modern world. Two-dimensional semiconductors with high mobility and moderate bandgap are particularly attractive today because of their potential application in fast, low-power, and ultrasmall/thin electronic devices. We investigate the electronic structures of a new layered air-stable oxide semiconductor, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$, with ultrahigh mobility ($\sim 2.8 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ at 2.0 K) and moderate bandgap ($\sim 0.8 \text{ eV}$). Combining angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy and scanning tunneling microscopy, we mapped out the complete band structures of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ with key parameters (for example, effective mass, Fermi velocity, and bandgap). The unusual spatial uniformity of the bandgap without undesired in-gap states on the sample surface with up to $\sim 50\%$ defects makes $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ an ideal semiconductor for future electronic applications. In addition, the structural compatibility between $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ and interesting perovskite oxides (for example, cuprate high-temperature superconductors and commonly used substrate material SrTiO_3) further makes heterostructures between $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ and these oxides possible platforms for realizing novel physical phenomena, such as topological superconductivity, Josephson junction field-effect transistor, new superconducting optoelectronics, and novel lasers.

INTRODUCTION

The search for new materials with superior electronic properties is critical to the development and prosperity of the semiconductor industry. In the past decade, two-dimensional (2D) materials [for example, graphene (1–3), transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) (4–8), and black phosphorus (4, 9, 10)] have grown as promising candidates with great potential for future electronic applications, especially those with high carrier mobility, moderate bandgap, and ambient environment stability, and numerous 2D materials have been intensively investigated. Graphene, for example, is a robust atomically thin 2D carbon sheet with ultrahigh carrier mobility ($>10,000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ at room temperature) (1, 3). However, the lack of a sizeable bandgap (zero gap in monolayer graphene and very small gap for multilayer graphene) (11, 12) limits its application in field-effect devices. Few-layer TMDs,

on the other hand, exhibit sizable bandgap (for example, 1.8 eV for monolayer MoS_2), but their application is restricted by the relatively low carrier mobility (typically less than $100 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ for MoS_2 thin flakes at room temperature) (5–7). Recently, few-layer black phosphorus has emerged as a good 2D semiconductor candidate, with both appreciable thickness-dependent bandgap (0.3 to 2.0 eV from bulk to monolayer) and relatively high carrier mobility [$\sim 1000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ at room temperature (9)], but its metastability at ambient environment (13) has hindered its potential for broad application. Therefore, the search for 2D semiconductors with excellent electronic performance and stability in the ambient environment remains urgent.

More recently, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$, an air-stable layered oxide, has emerged as a promising new semiconductor with excellent electronic properties. Its layered nature makes it ideal for fabricating electronic devices down to a few atomic layers (even monolayer), which is demonstrated in a recent study (14). The $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ -based top-gated field-effect transistor device shows excellent semiconductor device properties, including high carrier mobility ($\sim 28,900 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ at 1.9 K and $\sim 450 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ at room temperature) and superior current on/off ratio of $>10^6$ with almost ideal subthreshold swing ($\sim 65 \text{ mV}/\text{dec}$). In addition, the moderate bandgap ($\sim 0.8 \text{ eV}$) of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ makes its device suitable for room temperature operation while requiring only a relatively low operation voltage [for example, compare to Si with a 1.17-eV bandgap (15)]. These attractive properties, together with its stability in the ambient environment and easy accessibility (bulk crystal, thin film, and nanostructures are all readily accessible), make $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ a promising semiconductor candidate for future ultrasmall high-performance and low-power electronic devices.

Besides its potential in electronic applications, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ is also a thermoelectric material (16), with the thermoelectric figure-of-merit ZT predicted as high as 1.42 (comparable to Bi_2Te_3 , one of the best thermoelectric materials broadly used today) if an in-plane strain is applied (17). Moreover, as the Bi-O layer in $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ is structurally compatible

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with many perovskite oxides that exhibit rich interesting physical phenomena (for example, ferroelectricity, magnetism, multiferroics, and high- T_c superconductivity), it is possible to fabricate hybrid structures/superlattices between $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ and various perovskite oxides [for example, $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_{n-1}\text{Cu}_n\text{O}_{2n+4+x}$ series high-transition temperature superconductors (HTSCs) and SrTiO_3] to pursue novel emergent physical phenomena in hybrid semiconductor-superconductor heterostructures, such as topological superconductivity, Josephson junction field-effect transistor, new superconducting optoelectronics, and novel lasers (18–22).

To realize the full potential of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ and explore its applications in electronic, thermoelectric, and optoelectronic devices, understanding its detailed electronic structures is essential. For this purpose, we combined angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) and scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) to systematically map out the full band structure of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ with key parameters including the effective mass, Fermi velocity, and the bandgap. The bandgap from both ARPES and STM shows unusual robustness and spatial uniformity without undesired in-gap (surface or edge) states—even on the cleavage sample surface with up to ~50% of Se deficiency—making $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ an ideal semiconductor for future electronic applications.

RESULTS

Basic characterizations

$\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ crystallizes into a body-centered tetragonal structure ($I4/mmm$, no. 139; $a = b = 3.88 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 12.16 \text{ \AA}$) with a repeating sequence of $\dots(\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2)_1\text{-Se}_1\text{-}(\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2)_2\text{-Se}_2\text{-}\dots$ layers, as illustrated in Fig. 1A. High-quality $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ single bulk crystals (Fig. 1B, i) for this study were synthesized by a modified Bridgman method (see Materials and Methods for details), as verified by the x-ray diffraction (XRD) characterization (Fig. 1B, ii to iv) and the core-level photoemission spectrum (Fig. 1B, v). The Hall measurements of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ devices show a very high residual-resistance ratio of 585 ($R_{xx,300\text{K}}/R_{xx,2\text{K}}$; see fig. S1A) and a superior Hall

mobility of $2.8 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ at 2 K (Fig. 1C, i). We note that the metallic behavior in fig. S1A is caused by the residual carriers, which can be removed by electric gating, as demonstrated in (14). Besides, prominent Shubnikov–de Haas (SdH) quantum oscillations are also observed at low temperature (Fig. 1C, ii), indicating the long mean free path of the carriers.

In the ARPES and STM investigations, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ single crystals were cleaved inside the ultrahigh vacuum (UHV) chambers for in situ measurements. Because of the weak interaction between Bi_2O_2 and Se layers (see Fig. 1, A and D, i), the cleavage occurs on the Se plane, leaving 50% Se atoms attached to each Bi_2O_2 plane, as required by the charge neutral requirement and considering that the two Bi_2O_2 layers are symmetric on each side of the Se plane. The resulting cleaved sample surface shows an interesting intertwined weave pattern formed by Se atoms and vacancies in our STM study, which will be discussed in detail later. Surprisingly, for such a high percentage of surface defects (~50% vacancies), the ARPES measurements (Fig. 1D, ii) show a clean bandgap (indirect, $\sim 0.8 \pm 0.05 \text{ eV}$) between the conduction and valance bands without signatures of undesired in-gap states detrimental for the device applications (23, 24).

Scanning tunneling spectroscopy measurements

To confirm the nonexistence of undesired in-gap (surface or edge) states, we performed extensive STM investigations on the cleaved sample surfaces, as summarized in Fig. 2. The layered nature of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ is evident from the topography map (Fig. 2A), which shows large flat terraces with a step height of $\sim 0.61 \text{ nm}$ ($c/2$). The zoom-in STM measurements on upper and lower terraces (Fig. 1B) both illustrate the intertwined weave pattern formed by the Se vacancies that constitute ~50% of the total surface area (more details and the statistical results from larger-area STM measurements can be found in the Supplementary Materials). The Se atoms and vacancies in Fig. 2B show obvious dimerization for both Se atoms and vacancies, as we will discuss in detail later.

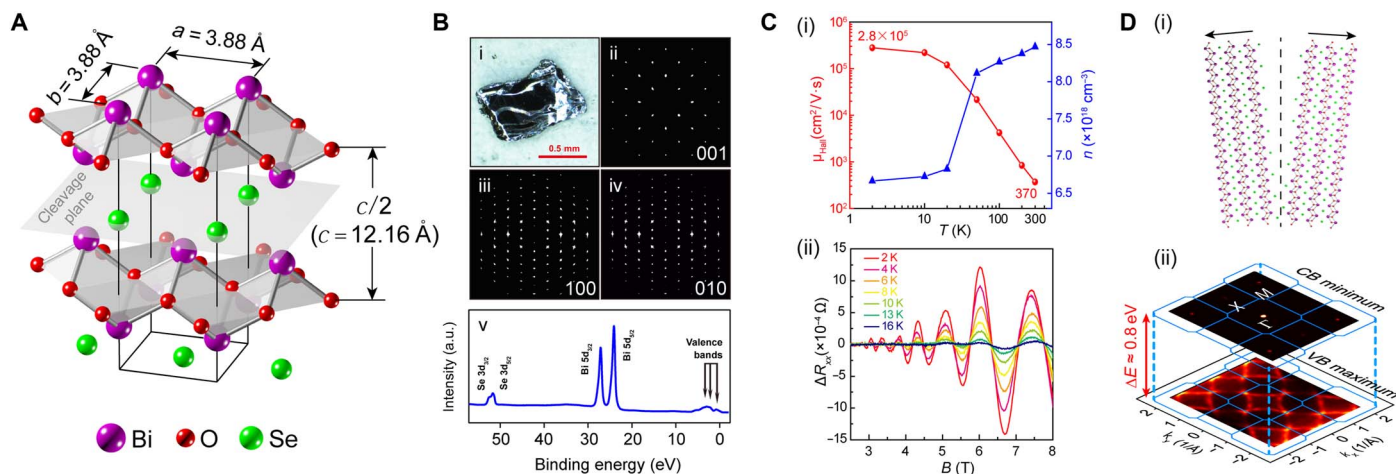


Fig. 1. General characterizations of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ single crystals. (A) Body-center tetragonal crystal structure of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$, consisting of alternating Bi_2O_2 and Se layers. (B) (i) Optical image of a $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ single crystal, showing the layered structure and shining cleaved surface. (ii to iv) XRD pattern of the (001), (100), and (010) surfaces, respectively. (v) Core-level photoemission spectrum, showing the characteristic peaks of Bi_{5d} and Se_{3d} levels. a.u., arbitrary units. (C) (i) Hall mobility (μ_{Hall}) and carrier density (n) as a function of temperature in $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ single crystal. (ii) SdH oscillatory part of the longitudinal magnetoresistance as a function of applied perpendicular magnetic field (the non-oscillatory background has been removed). (D) (i) Illustration of the cleavage process, leaving half Se atoms attached to each Bi_2O_2 layer (see text for more discussion). (ii) ARPES broad contour maps of conduction band (CB) minimum and valence band (VB) maximum, with the Brillouin zone (BZ) overlapped (blue frames). The indirect bandgap ($\sim 0.8 \text{ eV}$) is indicated.

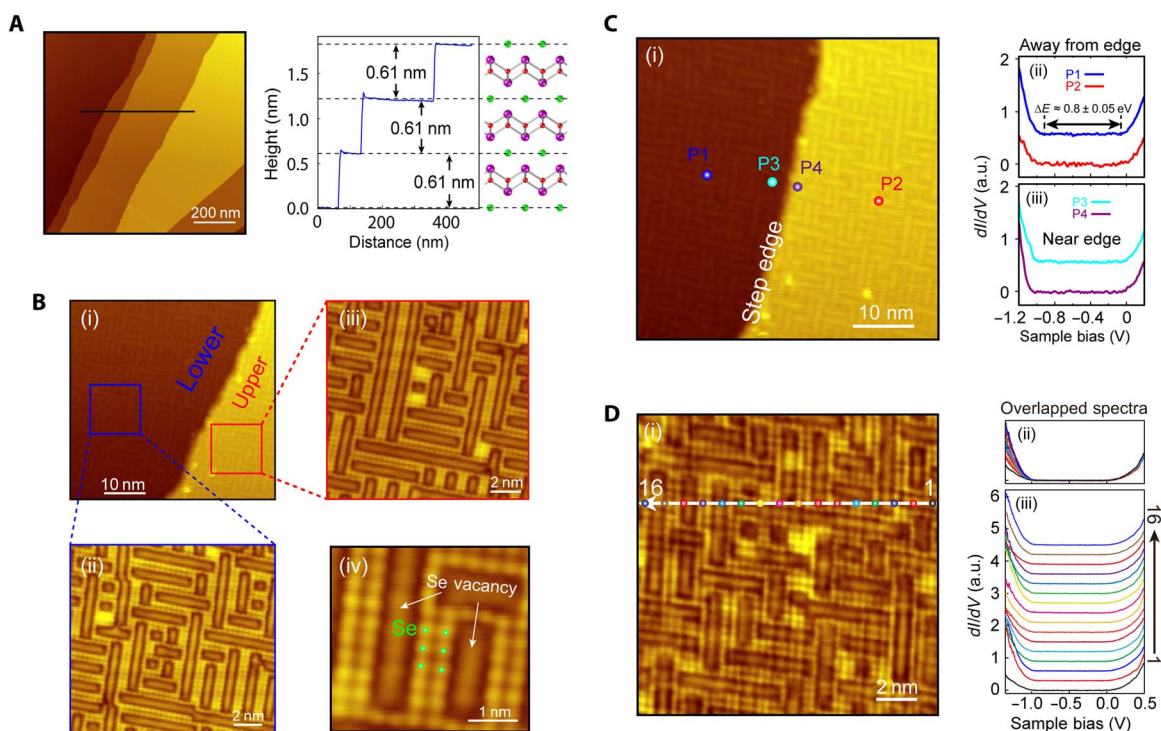


Fig. 2. Surface morphology and uniform bandgap. (A) Large-scale STM scan on the cleaved $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ surface (left) showing clear terraces with step edges of ~ 0.61 nm in height (right). (B) (i) Zoomed-in STM image in the vicinity of a step edge. (ii and iii) Atomic-resolution surface topography on lower and upper terraces, respectively. Both shows intertwined weave patterns formed by $\sim 50\%$ Se vacancies. (iv) Further zoomed-in image illustrates the Se atoms and Se vacancies. (C) STS spectra in the vicinity and away from a step edge, showing a $\sim 0.85 \pm 0.05$ eV of bandgap free from the undesired surface or edge in-gap states. (D) STS spectra taken from 16 consecutive surface locations (along a line indicated in (i)) show the uniformity of the gap size without in-gap states in (ii) and (iii), respectively. (ii) Overlapped STS spectra to demonstrate the uniform gap size. (iii) Offset STS spectra for clarity.

To investigate the uniformity of the bandgap of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$, we then carried out scanning tunneling spectroscopy (STS) studies (Fig. 2, C and D). Regardless where the STS spectra were taken—from either the points far away from the step edge (for example, points P1 and P2 in Fig. 2C, i) or the points at the vicinity of the step edge (for example, points P3 and P4 in Fig. 2C, i)—the dI/dV spectra all show clean bulk bandgap ($\sim 0.85 \pm 0.05$ eV) without any observable in-gap states, as illustrated in Fig. 2C (ii and iii). The missing in-gap states are more evident in Fig. 2D, where the dI/dV spectra were taken from 16 consecutive surface positions (Fig. 2D, i), on top of either Se atoms or vacancies.

ARPES measurements

Besides the STM studies, systematic ARPES experiments were performed to reconstruct the full band structures in the complete 3D BZ. For this purpose, photon energy-dependent ARPES measurements (25, 26) were carried out across a wide range (60 to 230 eV) of photon energy to cover multiple BZs along the k_z direction.

As can be seen in Fig. 3A, the Fermi surface (FS) map on the k_y - k_z plane (together with the FS map of the k_x - k_y plane in Fig. 1F) confirms that there is only one electron pocket around the Γ point of the BZ, which shows an ellipsoidal shape (Fig. 3B, i) with a nearly isotropic small in-plane (k_x - k_y) electron mass of $m_{\parallel} = (0.14 \pm 0.02)m_e$ and an in-plane Fermi velocity as $V_F = (1.69 \pm 0.01) \times 10^6$ m/s. Similarly, the parameters of the hole pocket near the VBM can also be deduced from our measurements (see the Supplementary Materials for details),

yielding an in-plane hole mass of $m_x = (-2.41 \pm 0.02)m_e$ along the Γ -X direction and $m_y = (-0.30 \pm 0.02)m_e$ along the X-M direction. Again, from the band structures in the full 3D BZ, there is no signature of the in-gap states at any k_x , k_y , or k_z momentum [see Fig. 3, C and D, for examples of dispersions' evolution at different k_z momenta and the full band structures along the k_x - k_y plane for Γ ($k_z = 0$) and Z ($k_z = \pi/c$) points, respectively].

Surface topography and the robust bandgap

After establishing the overall band structures of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ and confirming that there are no in-gap states from both ARPES and STM measurements, we now focus on the interesting half Se-covered sample surface and investigate why the massive amount of defects ($\sim 50\%$ vacancies) does not give rise to in-gap states. For this purpose, in Fig. 4A (i to iv), we show large-scale atomic-resolution STM topography maps of the sample surface. The brightest spot in the fast Fourier transformation (FFT) of the topography map shows an obvious period of $4 \times$ Se-Se atomic distance (Fig. 4A, ii), and both Se atoms and the vacancies dimerize and form $2 \times n$ structures (where n is an integer; see Fig. 4A, iii and iv). To understand these results, we carried out ab initio calculations (using a slab model; see the Supplementary Materials for details) to estimate the formation energy of different Se-atom and vacancy configurations. Our analysis (Fig. 4A, v) shows that the chain of Se-Se dimer with one vacancy on each side (that is, $\dots V\text{-Se-Se-V}\dots$) with the period of $4 \times$ Se-Se atomic distance is the most energetically favorable, thus naturally explaining the experimental observation in

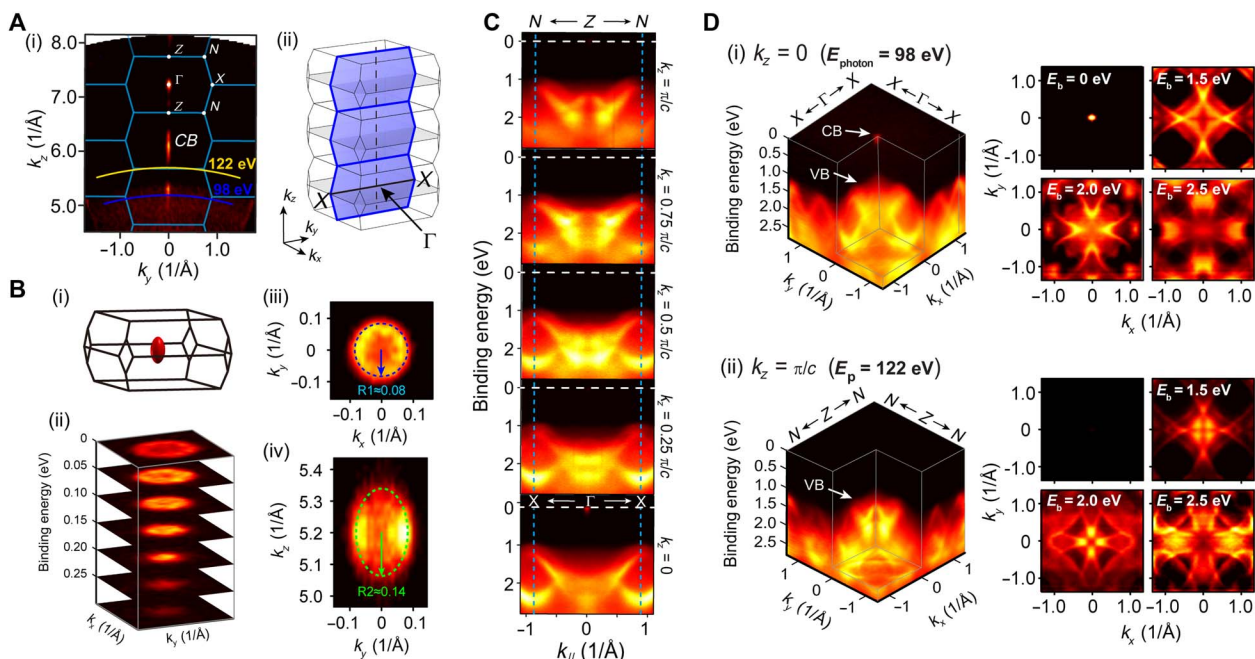


Fig. 3. Complete band structure of Bi₂O₂Se. (A) (i) FS of the k_y - k_z plane showing a pocket centered at Γ with the long axis along the z direction. The blue frames (overlapped) show the k_x - k_z BZs, as illustrated in (ii). (B) Details of the electron pocket formed by the conduction band. (i) Calculated ellipsoidal FS in the 3D BZ. (ii) Stacking plot of constant energy maps showing the parabolic dispersions determined by the effective mass of the conducting electron pocket. (iii and iv) FS of the electron pocket projected onto the k_x - k_y and k_y - k_z planes, respectively, showing a nearly isotropic circular shape in (ii) and an ellipse in the k_y - k_z plane, consistent with the shape of the calculation in (i). (C) Band dispersion plots from different k_z momenta, from X - Γ - X direction ($k_z = 0$; bottom) to N - Z - N direction ($k_z = \pi/c$; top). No in-gap states can be seen in all plots. (D) Detailed full 3D plots of the band structures for $k_z = 0$ ($E_{\text{photon}} = 98$ eV) and $k_z = \pi/c$ ($E_{\text{photon}} = 122$ eV) photons, respectively. Constant energy contours showing the band structures at different binding energies are also illustrated (on the right), indicating difference for the two different k_z values in (i) and (ii).

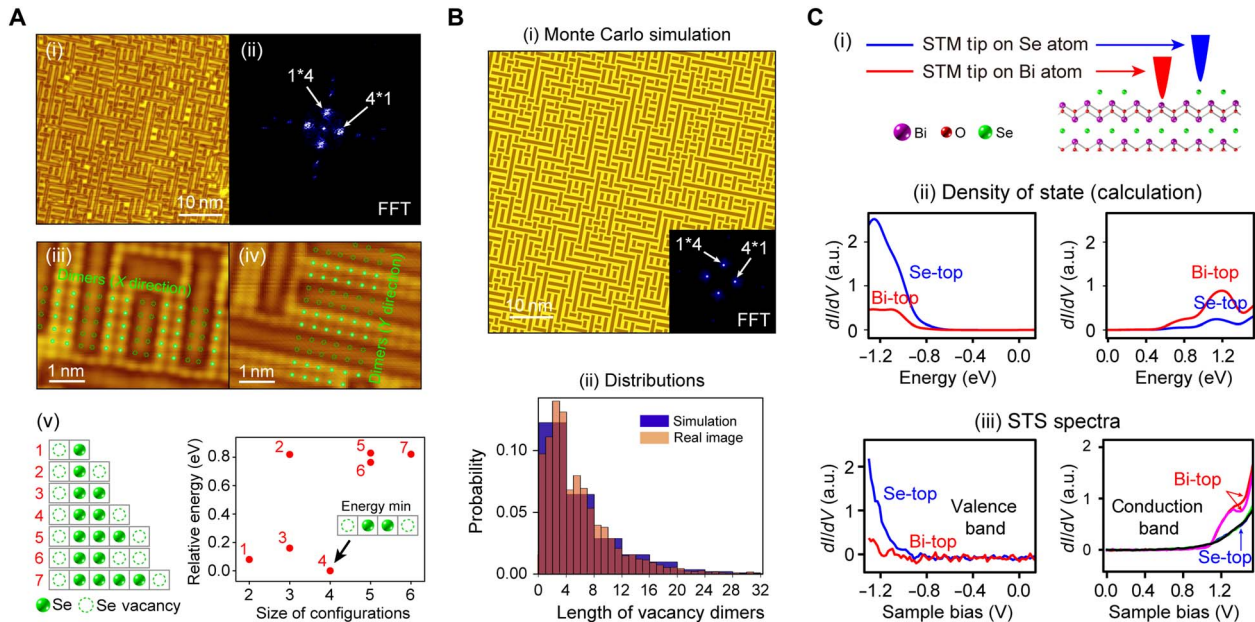


Fig. 4. Surface pattern formation and influence on band structure. (A) (i) STM image of cleaved Bi₂O₂Se surface illustrates a clear intertwined weave pattern. (ii) FFT of (i) shows a period of $4 \times$ Se-Se distance along two orthogonal directions. (iii and iv) Atomically resolved STM images show Se atoms, and vacancies are dimerized along two orthogonal directions, forming periodic patterns with a period of $4 \times$ Se-Se distance. (v) Different Se-atom and vacancy configurations (left) and the calculated formation energies (right). Se-Se dimer with one vacancy on each side has lowest energy (right) and is thus most favorable, in agreement with the observation in (ii) to (iv). (B) (i) Monte Carlo simulation and the FFT pattern of the 50% Se-50% vacancy surface pattern using the most favorable configuration obtained from (A, v) (along both x and y directions) agree well with the measurements in (A). (ii) Statistics of the characteristic surface feature (distribution of the length of the vacancy dimers) from simulation and measurements exhibit excellent agreement. (C) (i) Illustration of STS measurements on Bi and Se atoms on the surface. (ii) Calculated STS (dI/dV) spectra of Bi and Se terminations showing no in-gap states but with different DOS on the conduction and valence bands. (iii) STS measurements show good consistency with calculation in (ii).

Fig. 4A (i to iv). By using this configuration along both x and y directions, our Monte Carlo simulation (more details can be found in the Supplementary Materials) gives results markedly similar (Fig. 4B, i) to the STM measurements (Fig. 4A), and the excellent agreement of the statistics of the surface features (for example, the length of vacancy dimers; see Fig. 4B, ii) again affirms the validity of our model.

By ab initio calculations, we can further investigate the density of state (DOS) from different terminating atoms on the surface (Fig. 4C, i)—from either the Se atom or the Bi atom under the Se vacancy (the calculation details can be found in the Supplementary Materials)—to compare with the STS measurements. Our calculations (Fig. 4C, ii) show that the Se vacancies do not introduce in-gap states; rather, they only affect the DOS in the conduction and valence bands, agreeing well with our STS measurements (Fig. 4C, iii).

The reason why even such a massive amount of surface defects do not introduce in-gap states can be understood in an intuitive picture. In contrast to traditional semiconductors (for example, Si or GaAs) where lattice atoms usually form covalent bonds, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ is an ionic system consisting of $[\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2]^{2+}$ and Se^{2-} in adjacent layers. As a result, the Se vacancies behave differently from ordinary donor defects, because removing the Se atoms will not break any covalent bonds. Therefore, these Se defects cause rather high energy levels instead of shallow in-gap states due to the difficulty of negatively charged Se layer in trapping free electrons [more details can be found in a recent theoretical work (27)].

DISCUSSION

The robustness of the bandgap against the surface defects (~50% Se vacancies), together with the small carrier mass, moderate bandgap size, layered nature, and air stability, makes $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ an ideal semiconductor for future electronic device applications, and the tunability of the electronic properties (such as the bandgap size) with thickness (14) further makes the application of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ versatile. The systematic experimental and theoretical studies on the electronic structures of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ in this work not only gives us a complete understanding of this new semiconductor material but also motivates future studies on the $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{X}$ ($X = \text{S}, \text{Se}, \text{Te}$) family of semiconductors.

Furthermore, besides its potential in device applications, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ also has great potential in fundamental research. For example, the Bi layer in $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ forms a 2D square lattice with a Bi-Bi distance of 3.88 Å, identical to that in the $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_{n-1}\text{Cu}_n\text{O}_{2n+4+x}$ series of unconventional HTSC, and $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ is also lattice-matched with the commonly used substrate SrTiO_3 (cubic phase; lattice constant, 3.9 Å). This lattice matching makes it possible to fabricate $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ -HTSC hybrid junctions and novel interface 2D electron gas (for example, in $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ - SrTiO_3 heterostructure), thus opening the door for the study of numerous novel phenomena, such as topological superconductivity (18), Josephson junction field-effect transistor (19), new superconducting optoelectronics (20, 21), and novel lasers (22).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample synthesis

$\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ single crystals were prepared via a modified Bridgman method. The stoichiometric high-purity Bi_2O_3 powder (99.999%), Se powder (99.999%), and Bi powder (99.999%) were weighted into evacuated quartz tube with pressure down to 10^{-2} Pa. The $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ powder was obtained when the temperature was kept at 773 K for 6 hours. As-synthesized $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ was grounded into powder, reencap-

sulated into an evacuated quartz tube, molten at 1223 K for 2 hours, then slowly cooled down to 1123 K for 24 hours, and finally cooled down to room temperature to form a bulk crystal, which is confirmed as tetragonal $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ with the space group of $I4/mmm$ ($a = b = 3.88$ Å, $c = 12.16$ Å, $Z = 2$) by XRD.

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy

The ARPES experiments were performed on the $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ bulk crystals at beamline I05 of the Diamond Light Source. The data were recorded using a Scienta R4000 analyzer with the total convolved energy and angle resolutions of 20 meV and 0.2° , respectively. During the experiment, the sample was maintained in the UHV system under a pressure better than 1×10^{-10} torr, and the sample temperature was kept at 10 K. A fresh surface of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ single crystal for the ARPES measurement was obtained by cleaving the sample in situ along its natural (001) cleavage plane.

Scanning tunneling microscopy/spectroscopy

The STM/STS experiments were carried out in UHV environment. $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ single crystals were glued onto highly doped silicon wafers and cleaved in situ at room temperature. Cleaved samples were transferred to a cryogenic stage kept at 77 K for STM/STS experiments. Chemically etched tungsten (W) tips were used for both imaging and tunneling spectroscopy. The tungsten tip was calibrated with the surface states of silver islands on $\text{Si}(111)-7 \times 7$. Lock-in technique was used to obtain dI/dV curves. A 5-mV modulation signal at 991 Hz was applied to the sample together with the DC sample bias.

Ab initio calculations

To resolve the bulk band structure of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$, we performed the first-principles calculations about $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$. The density functional theory calculations were performed by using the Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package (VASP), with core electrons represented by projector-augmented wave potential (28). The plane-wave basis set with an energy cutoff at 400 eV was applied. To obtain accurate band structures, the modified Becke-Johnson exchange potential (29) was adopted for the exchange-correlation functional. A k -point grid of $35 \times 35 \times 13$ was used for the BZ sampling. Moreover, to identify the exact electronic properties of the surface pattern, we performed first-principles calculations on the $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ slab model.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary material for this article is available at <http://advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/4/9/eaat8355/DC1>

- Section S1. SdH quantum oscillation and effective mass in $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ bulk crystal
- Section S2. Statistical result of Se-atom coverage on the cleaved $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$ surface
- Section S3. Determination of the high-symmetry points along k_z and bulk band structure of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2\text{Se}$
- Section S4. Potassium doping and the structure of electron pocket
- Section S5. Fitting of the electron and hole pockets
- Section S6. Calculation on the formation of surface dimer
- Section S7. Monte Carlo simulation and analysis of STM image
- Section S8. Density functional theory calculation on half Se coverage surface
- Fig. S1. SdH quantum oscillation and effective mass.
- Fig. S2. STM spectra with atomic resolution in different regions.
- Fig. S3. Photon energy-dependent ARPES measurements.
- Fig. S4. Potassium doping and the structure of electron pocket.
- Fig. S5. Fitting of electron and hole pockets.
- Fig. S6. Slab model used for the calculation on the formation energies of different Se-atom and vacancy configurations.
- Fig. S7. Monte Carlo simulation and analysis of STM image.
- Fig. S8. Theoretical calculation of half Se coverage surface.

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Acknowledgments

Funding: Y.C. acknowledges the support from the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (UK) Platform Grant (grant no. EP/M020517/1) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant no. 11634009). Hailin Peng acknowledges support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (nos. 21525310 and 21733001) and the National Basic Research Program of China (no. 2014CB932500). B.Y. acknowledges the support of the Ruth and Herman Albert Scholars Program for New Scientists in Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel. Z.L. acknowledges the support from the National Key R&D Program of China (no. 2017YFA0305400) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 11674229). C.C. acknowledges the support of the China Scholarship Council–University of Oxford Scholarship. M.W. acknowledges the support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 11604207). H. Yang acknowledges the financial support from the Bureau of Frontier Sciences and Education, Chinese Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 11227902). J. Jiang acknowledges the support of the National Research Foundation, Korea through the Science Research Center for Topological Matter (no. 2011-0030787). N.B.M.S. acknowledges the support of Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes. **Author contributions:** Y.C. conceived the experiments. C.C., H. Yang, and N.B.M.S. carried out ARPES measurements with the assistance of J. Jiang and Z.L. M.W. and Z.T. performed STM measurements. J.W. and T.T. carried out the synthesis of crystal and transport measurement under the guidance of H. Yuan and Hailin Peng. Y.S., H.F., G.L., and B.Y. carried out the theoretical calculations. Han Peng performed the Monte Carlo simulation. All authors contributed to the scientific planning and discussions. **Competing interests:** The authors declare that they have no competing interests. **Data and materials availability:** All data needed to evaluate the conclusions of the paper are present in the paper and/or the Supplementary Materials. Additional data related to this paper may be requested from the authors.

Submitted 9 April 2018

Accepted 7 August 2018

Published 14 September 2018

10.1126/sciadv.aat8355

Citation: C. Chen, M. Wang, J. Wu, H. Fu, H. Yang, Z. Tian, T. Tu, H. Peng, Y. Sun, X. Xu, J. Jiang, N. B. M. Schröter, Y. Li, D. Pei, S. Liu, S. A. Ekahana, H. Yuan, J. Xue, G. Li, J. Jia, Z. Liu, B. Yan, H. Peng, Y. Chen, Electronic structures and unusually robust bandgap in an ultrahigh-mobility layered oxide semiconductor, Bi₂O₂Se. *Sci. Adv.* **4**, eaat8355 (2018).

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Sci Adv 4 (9), eaat8355.
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aat8355

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