Theoretical and experimental studies of electronic properties of nanostructured graphene and related layered materials

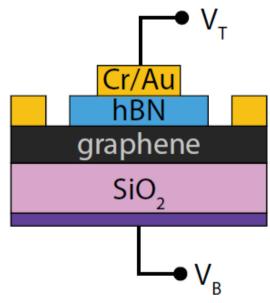
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NN13 – Thessaloniki – July 9-12, 2013

- Graphene Nano Flakes (GFN's): magnetic properties (theory: WW) – NN08
- Ripples in graphene: real-space imaging (exp.+th.: WW) – NN12
- Functionalized graphene: optical, magnetic properties (theory: WW, ES) – NN12
- Graphene: dielectric response, hybrid 2D layered devices (theory: ES,WW,BM) – NN13
- Single-atom chisel for graphene sculpting (exp.+th.: WW, ES) – NN13
- Graphene as functional substrate: organic PV's (theory: WW, ES,GT)

Dielectric response of graphene



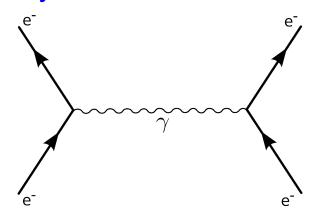
A. F. Young et al. PRB (2012), 85, 235458

Dielectric constant, $\varepsilon(\mathbf{k},\omega)$

Capacitance, screening, electrical displacement, polarization, compressibility, etc.



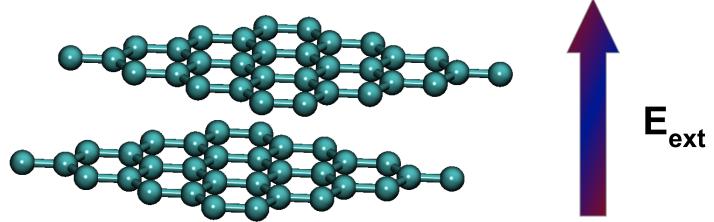
Nature of electron-electron interactions In layered system under external fields



Graphene subjected to static electric fields

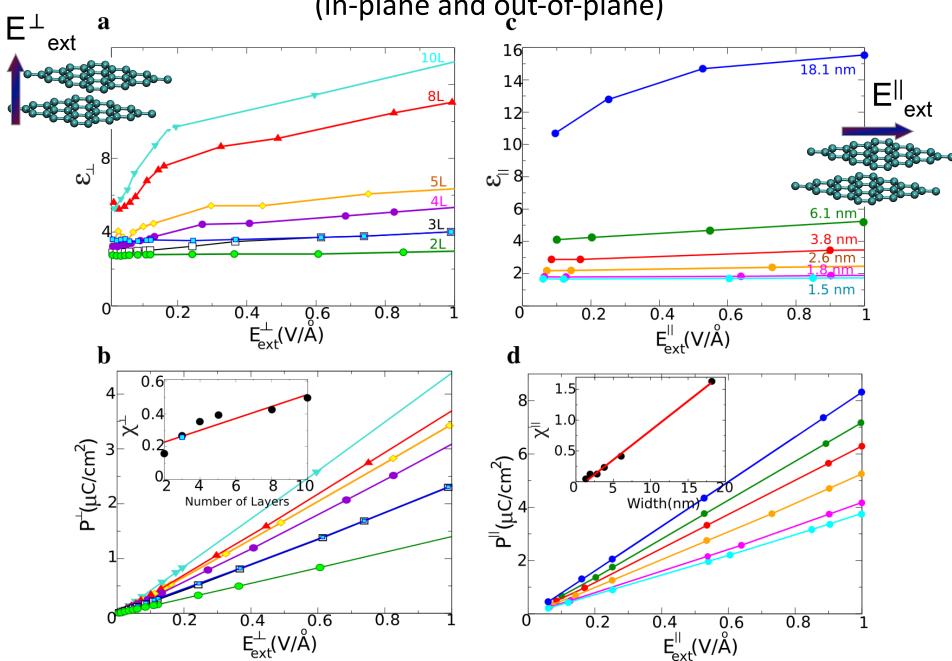
 $\varepsilon_{\rm G}$ different values reported by different groups (2 to 15)



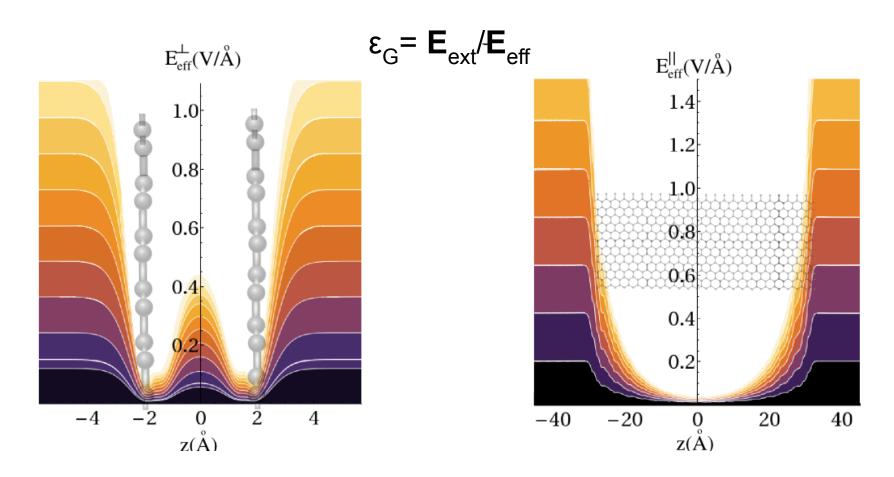


ab initio calculations of electrostatic response (including vdW's interactions)

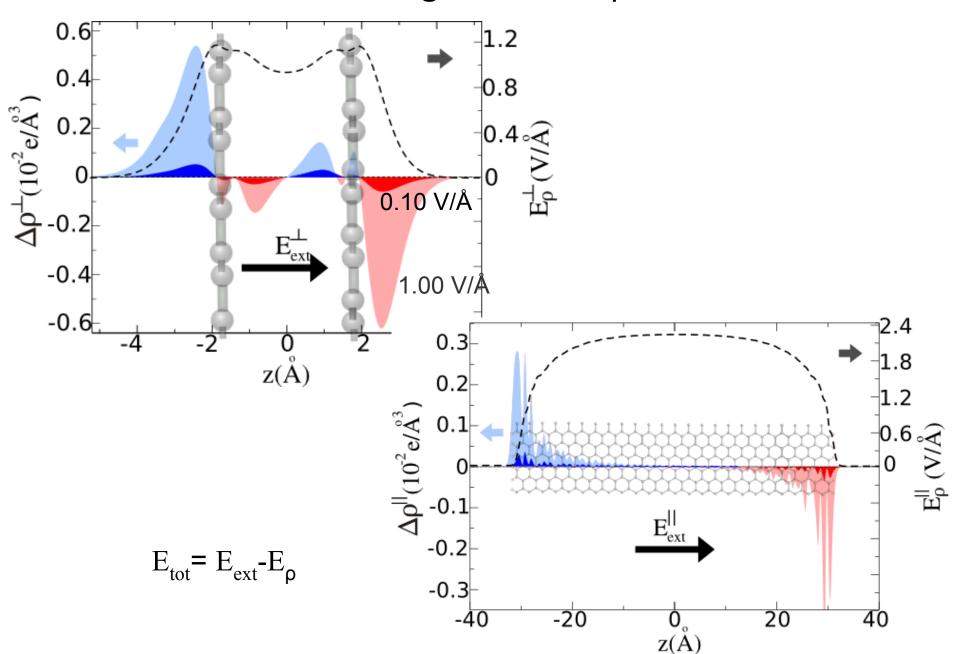
Electric Field Dependence of the Effective Dielectric Constant (in-plane and out-of-plane)



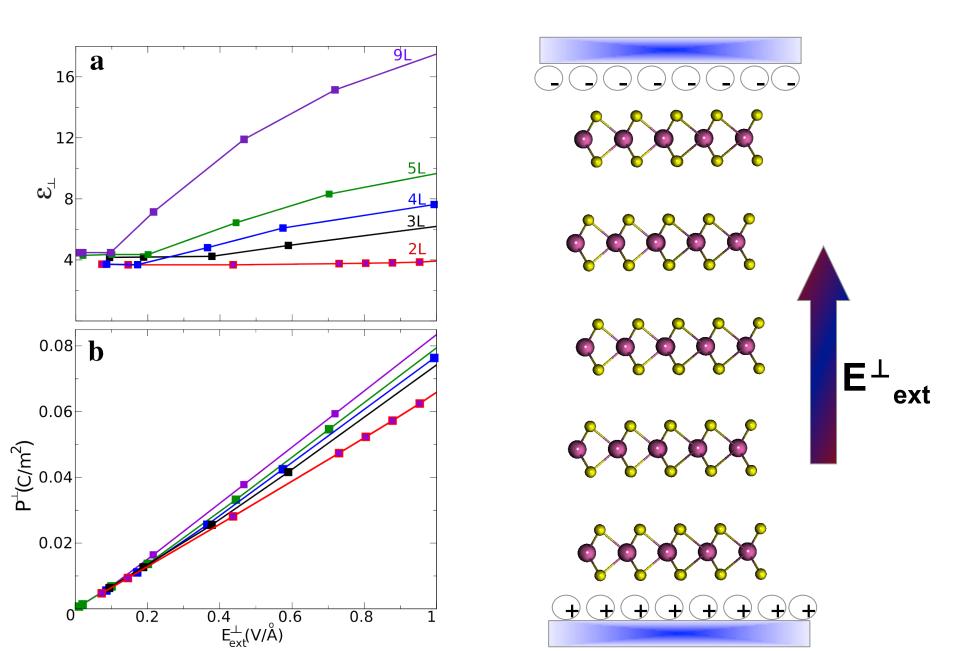
Inter-layer electric field is not constant



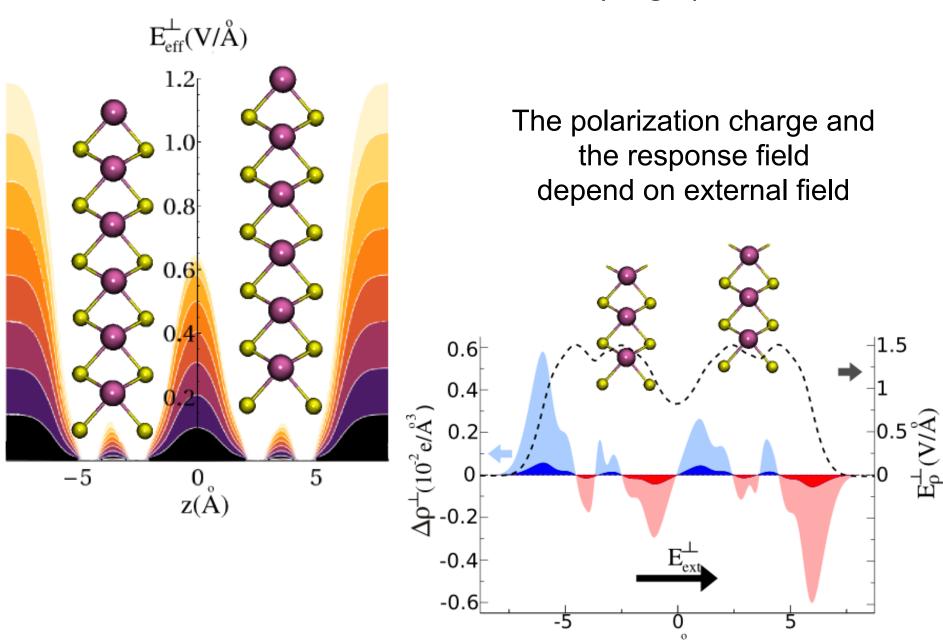
Polarization charge is field dependent

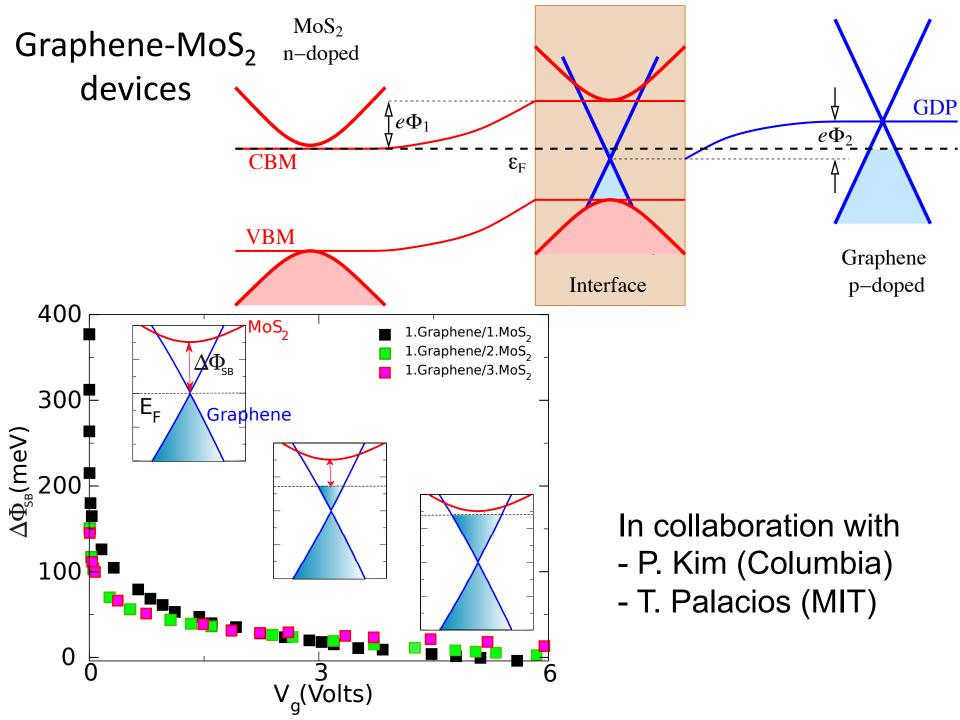


Electric-field control of the static dielectric constant in MoS₂

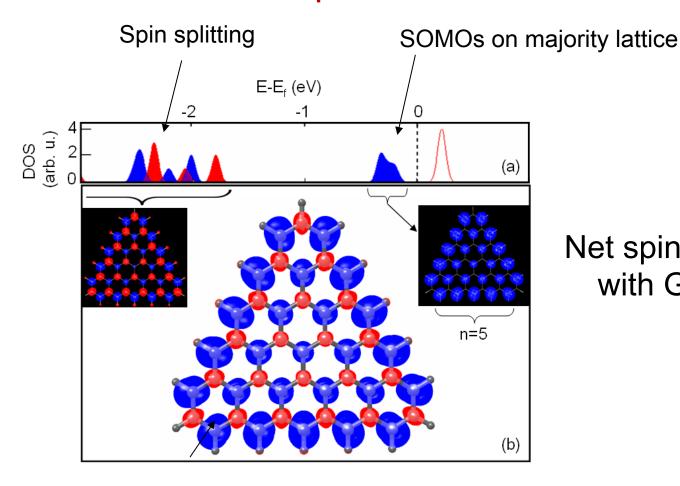


Similar behavior as in multilayer graphene





Graphene Nano Flakes (GNFs) as building blocks for spintronic devices

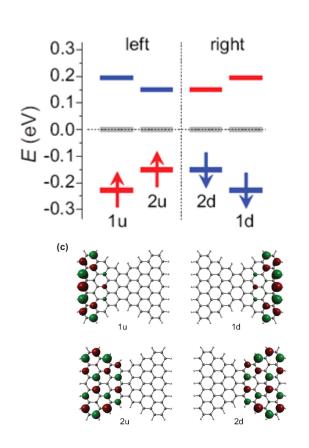


Net spin increases with GNF size

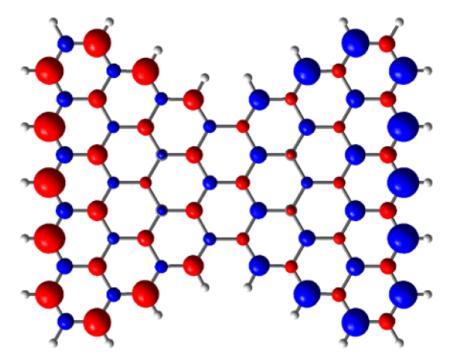
$$[\rho_u(r) - \rho_d(r)]/2 = 0.0025/\text{Å}^3$$

Wang, et al. Nano Lett. 8, 241(2008).

Spin orbitals in bowtie GNFs



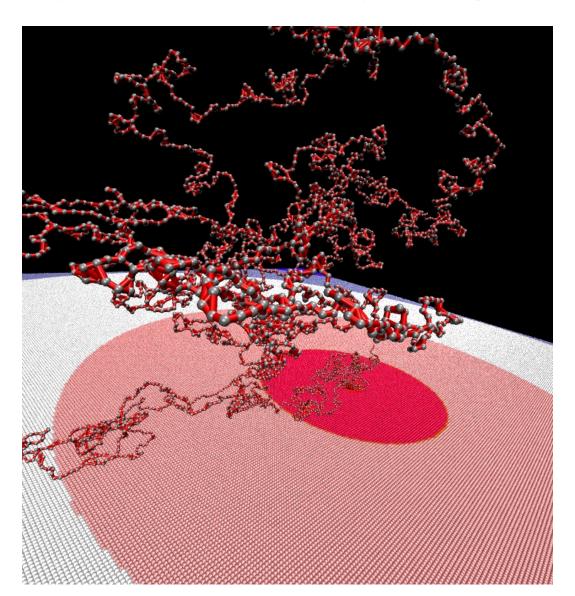
Frustration on both sub-lattices



Depends sensitively on shape

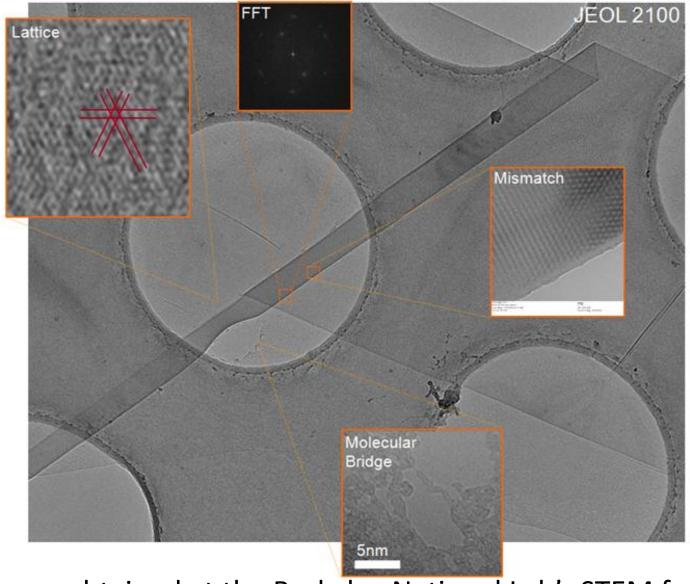
How can one "carve out" such features (e.g. flakes, pores) in graphene?

Graphene nano-pores for biological and membrane applications (DNA sequencing, sifting, purification)



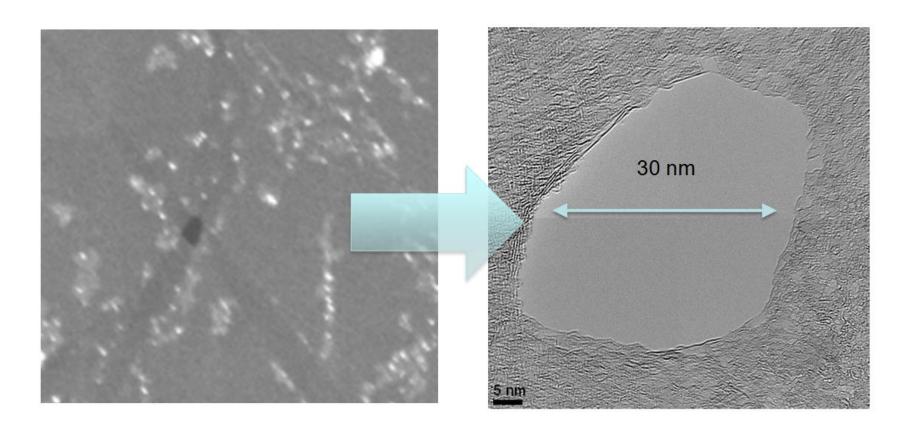
Need precise control of pore size

Sculpting suspended graphene



Images obtained at the Berkeley National Lab's STEM facility (by W.L. Wang)

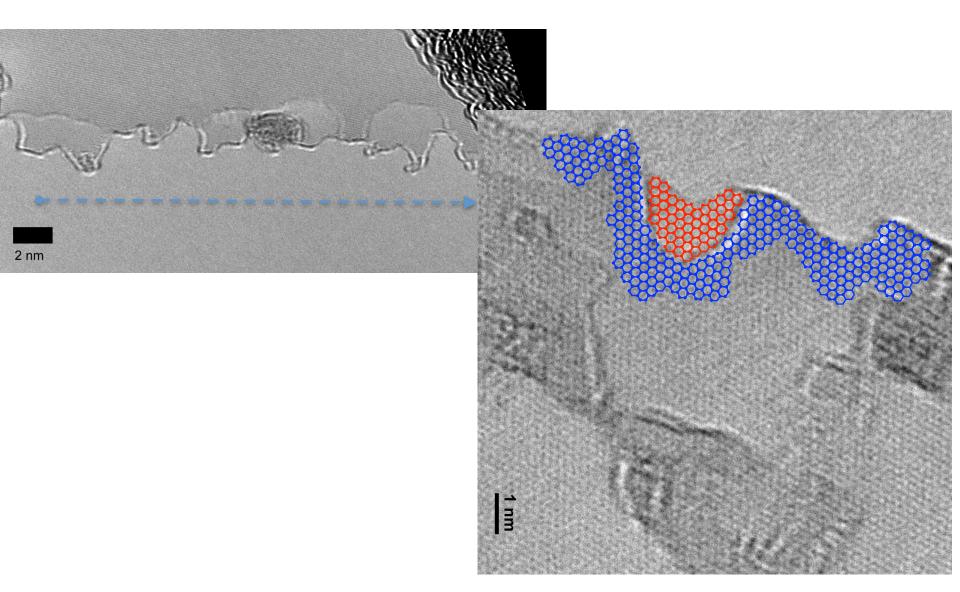
Punching nanopore with STEM



ADF Cs STEM Image at 200 KV

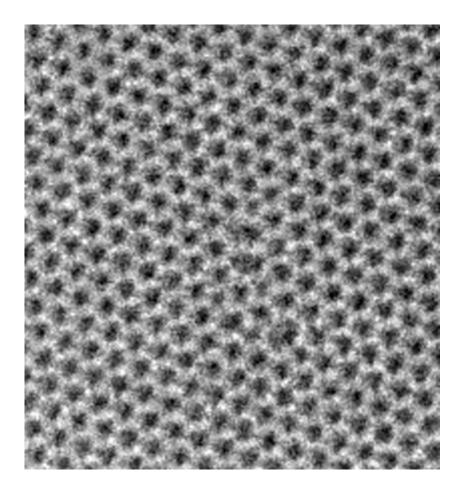
Imaging at 80 KV Cs TEM Image

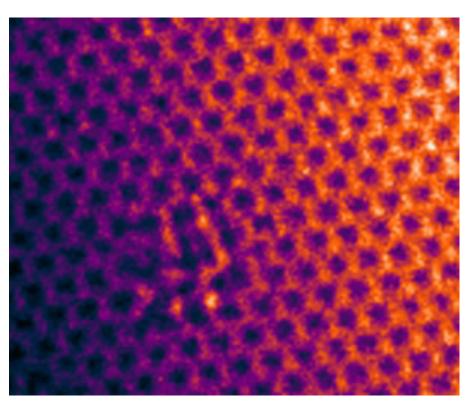
Cutting graphene edges

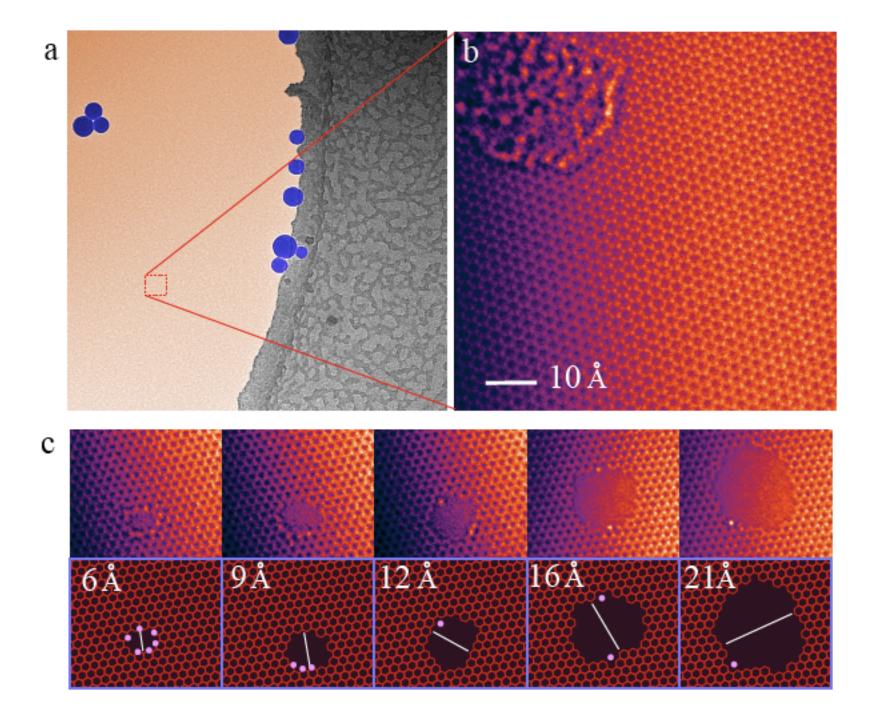


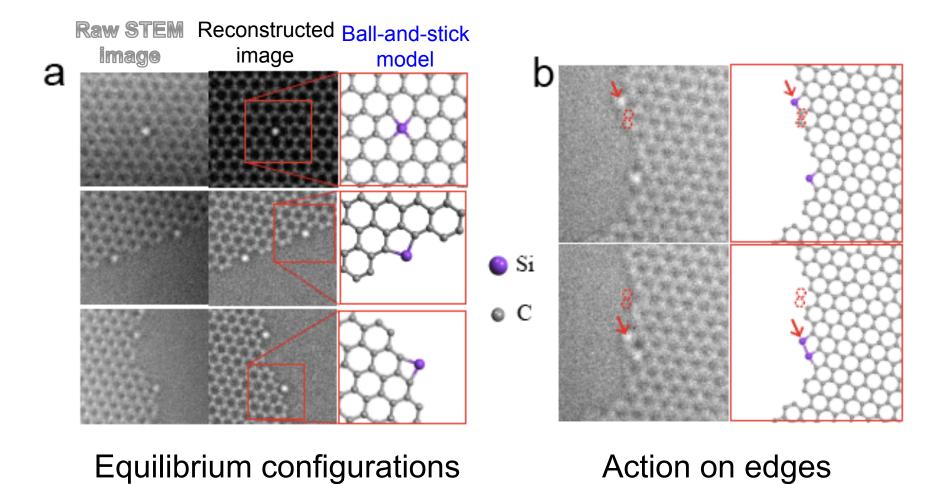
An atomic-scale chisel for sculpting graphene

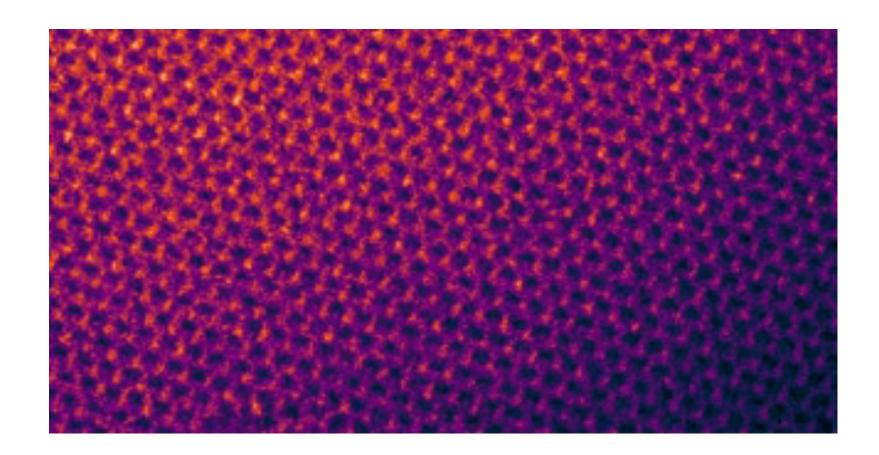
By Wei Li Wang Expts. carried out at LBNL's NCEM

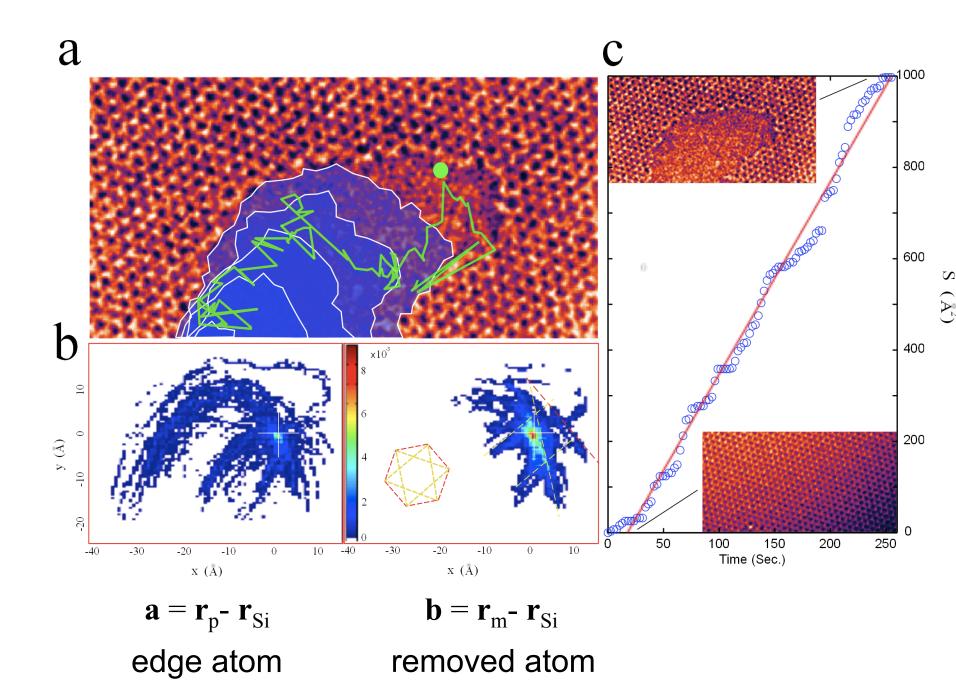




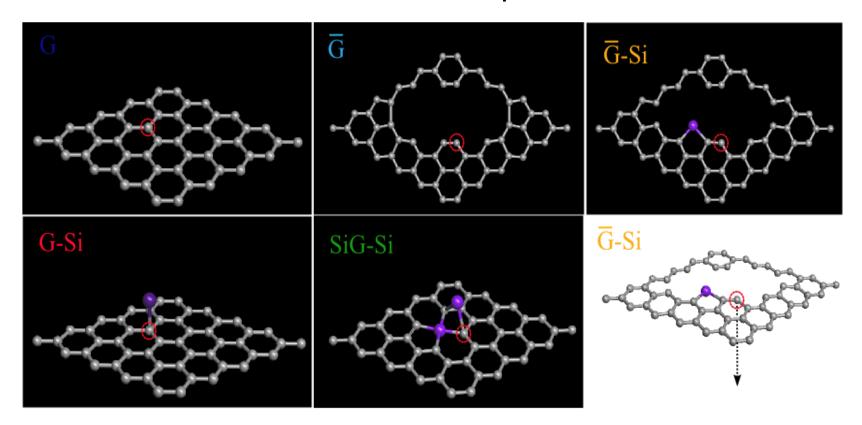


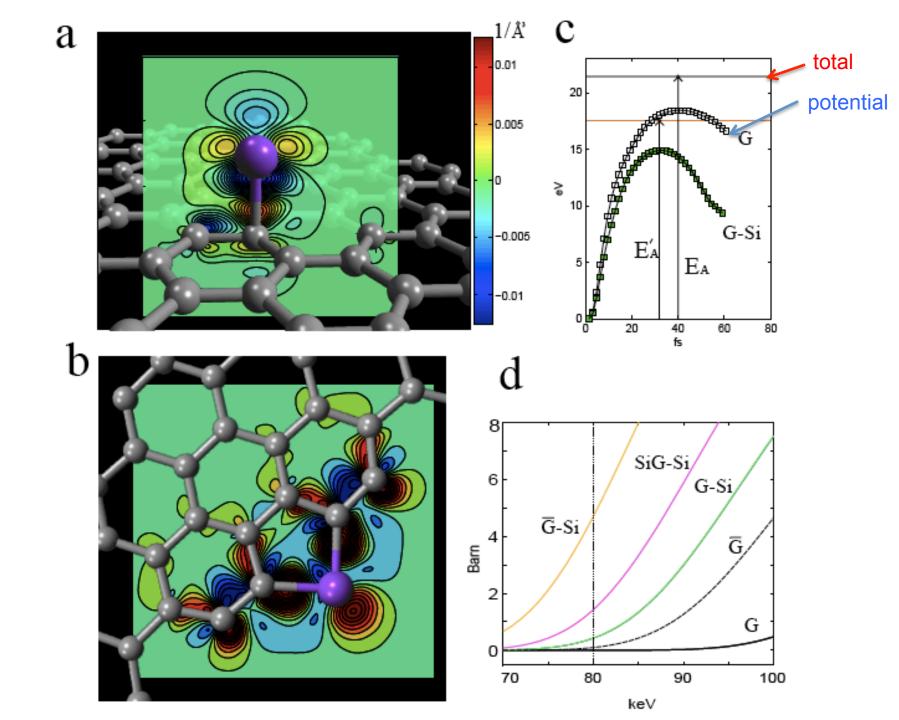






Simulation of C atom removal from G and \overline{G} (edges) with and without Si impurities





Sculpting of graphene with atomic scale precision clearly feasible!

Many possibilities for new physics and devices

Theory:

- Dr. Wei Li Wang
- Dr. Elton Gomes Santos
 - Dr. Brad Malone
 - Dr. Georgios Tritsaris

Experiment:

- Dr. Wei Li Wang (Harvard-UCB)
- Prof. Robert Westervelt (Harvard)
 - Dr. David Bell (Harvard, CNS)
- Samples from Graphenea (thanks to Amaia Zurutuza)

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