

# Synthesis and Characterization of Atomic and Electronic Properties of Graphene Directly Grown on Dielectric Substrates

Young Jae Song

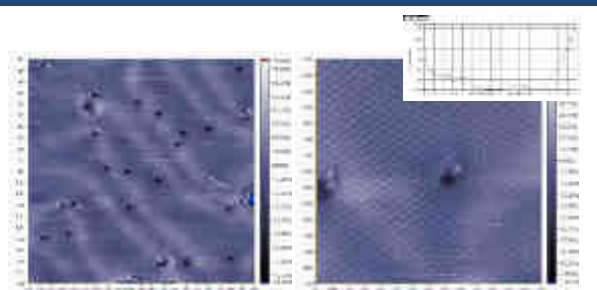
송영재

*SAINT & Depart. of Physics*

*Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), Suwon, Korea*

# Research Issues in ARON Lab

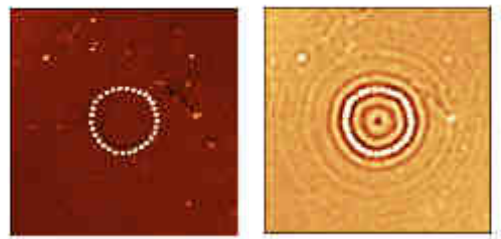
## Nano Electronics



- CVD Graphene/H-Ge(110) & Graphitic Carbon Nitride
- TMD (WSe<sub>2</sub> & ReS<sub>2</sub>) & TMC
- *In-house* DFT Calculations



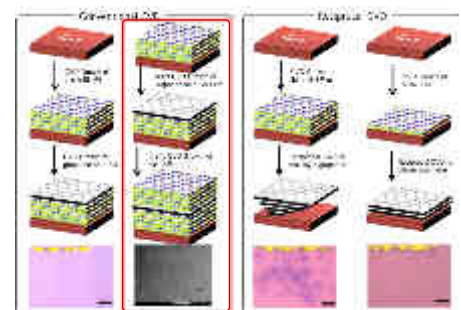
## Nano Optics



- Photofluidics of AuNP Corral
- Graphene Plasmonics w/ AuNP
- EL Study of QD for Display
- Perovskite for Solar Cell
- *In-house* Simulations



## Graphene-based Heterostructures



- Direct CVD Growth of Graphene/h-BN and BGB
- Direct CVD Growth of Graphene on Dielectric Substrates
- Reciprocal CVD Growth of Polycrystalline Bilayer Graphene



Qingshan YANG

# Facilities in ARON Lab

## Low Temperature STM

LT STM 1

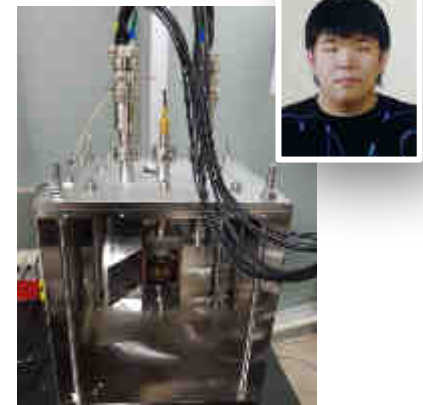


LT STM 2



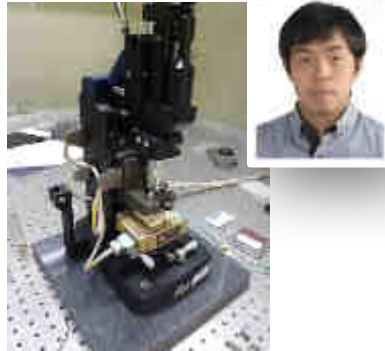
## Ambient STM

Air STM



## SPM

apertureless NSOM  
(under upgrade w/ Park Systems)



AFM/KPFM/EFM  
(to be upgraded for SGM)

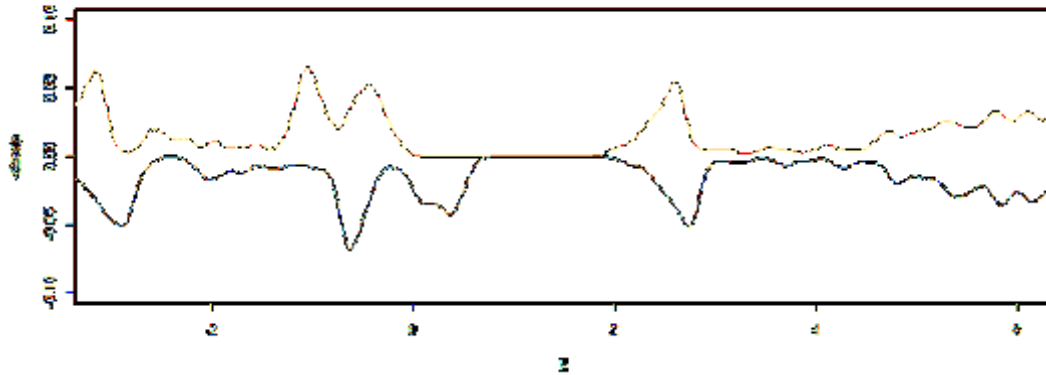


## Micro Raman

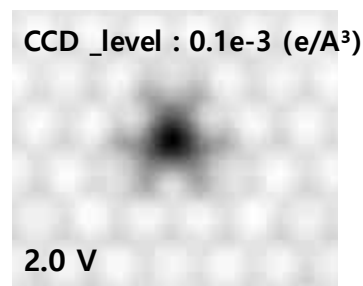
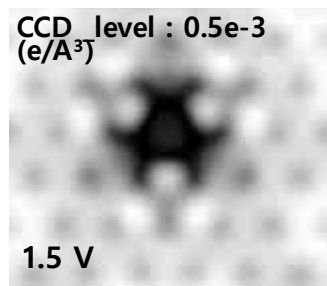
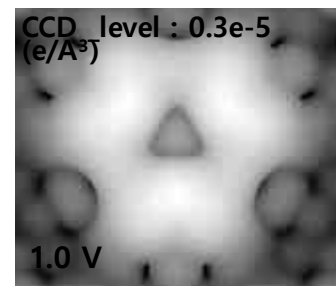
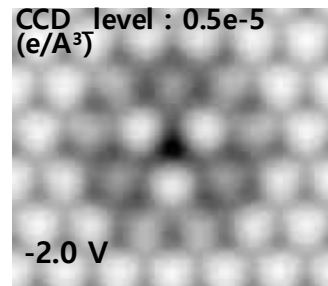
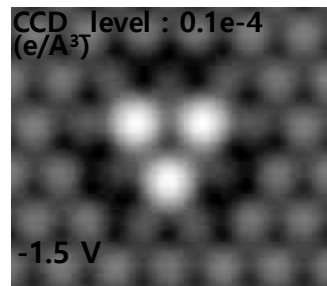
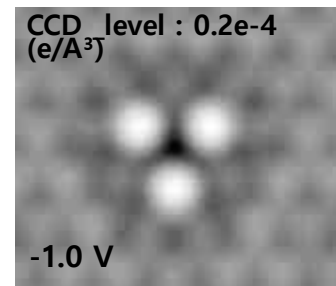
Commercial Raman



# In house DFT Calculations



- Tools: VASP or Quantum Espresso
- GGA within PBE formalism was employed for the exchange–correlation potential.
- PAW method and a plane-wave basis set with an energy cutoff of 500 eV
- Van der Waals Correction
- Spin-polarized DOS
- Band Calculation by HSE Exchange Correction
- STM Image Simulation
- 1 node of 20 cpu's in CINAP(IFS)@SKKU
- Tachyon 2 @KISTI



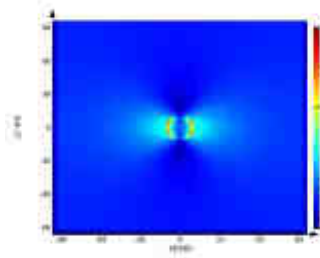
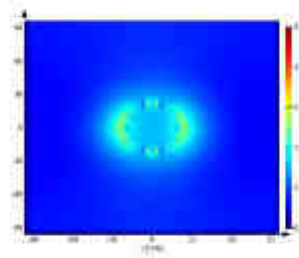
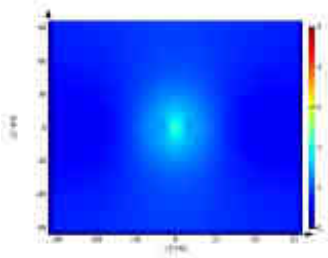
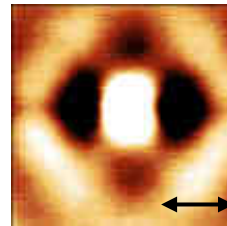
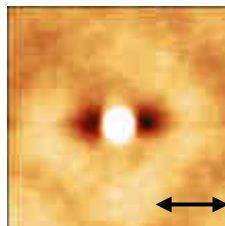
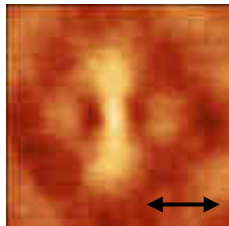
# In house FDTD Simulation



Spin-coated Polymer over AuNP

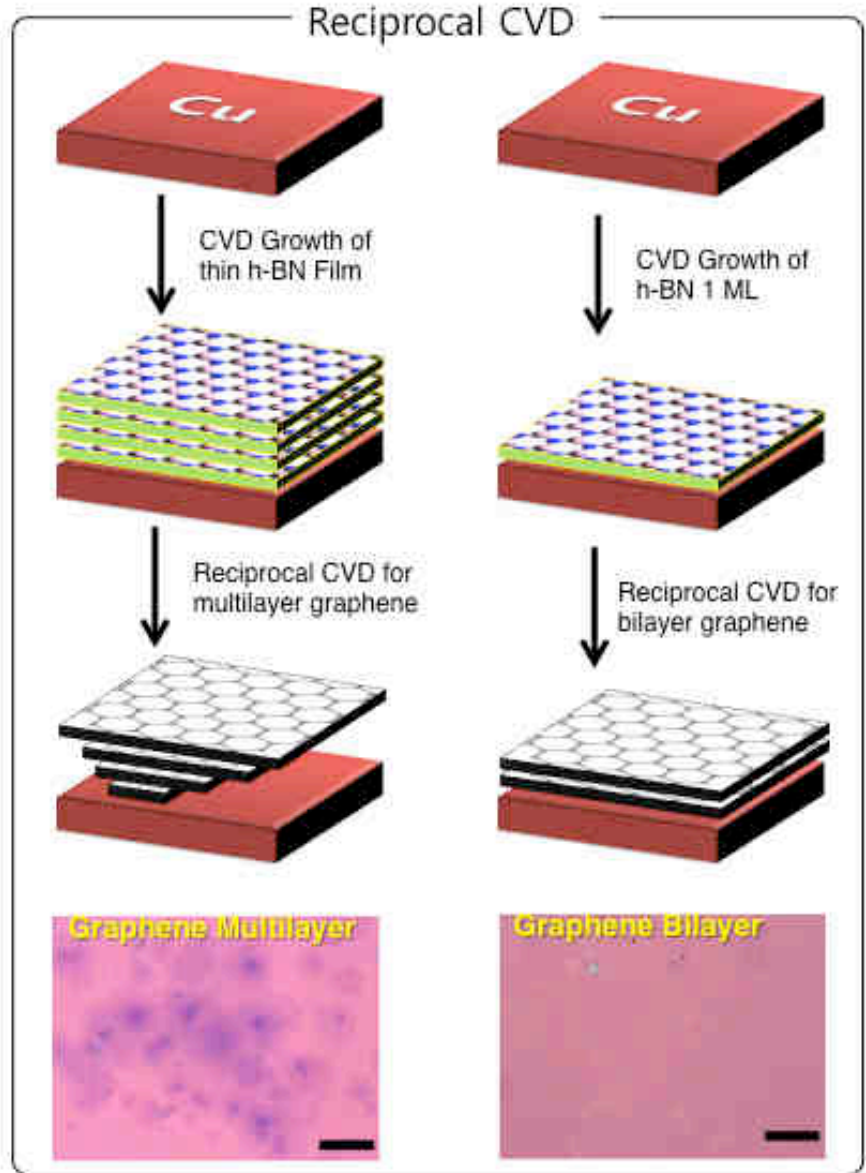
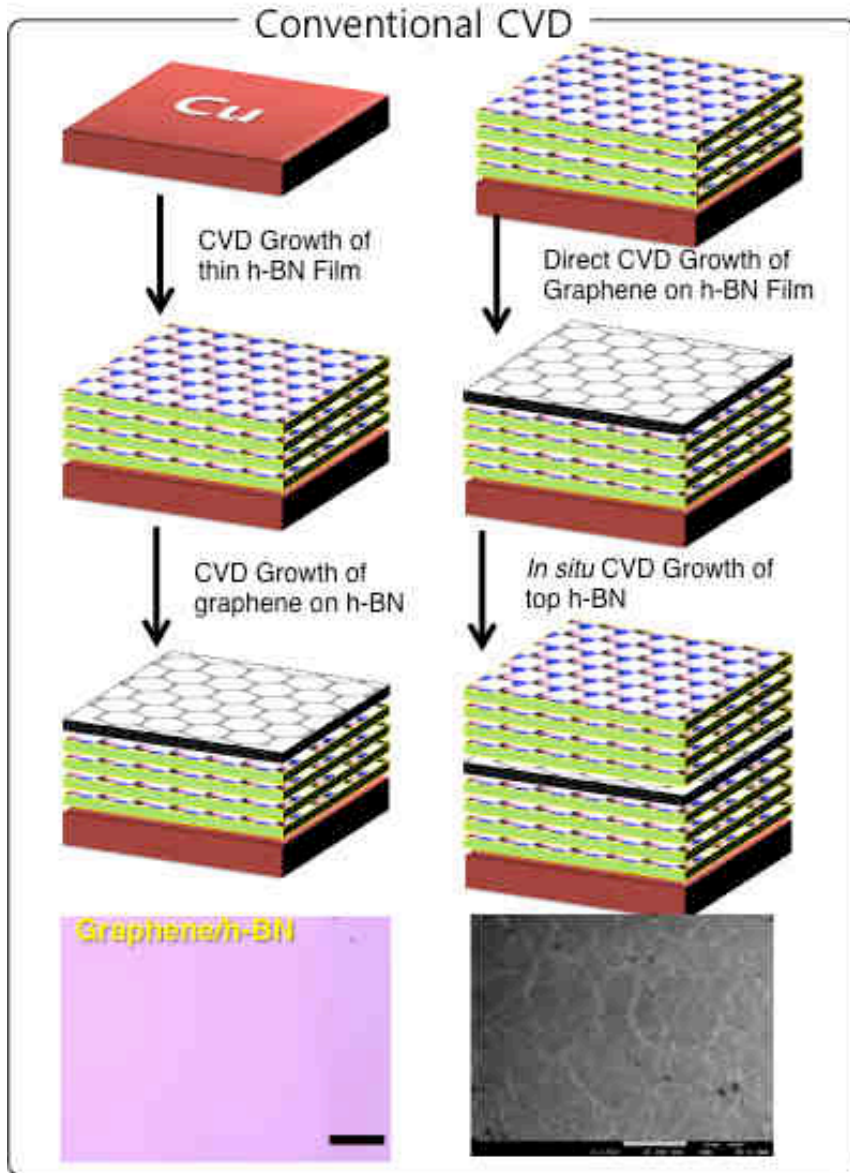
Embedded AuNP in Polymer Film

AS- transferred AuNP on Polymer Film

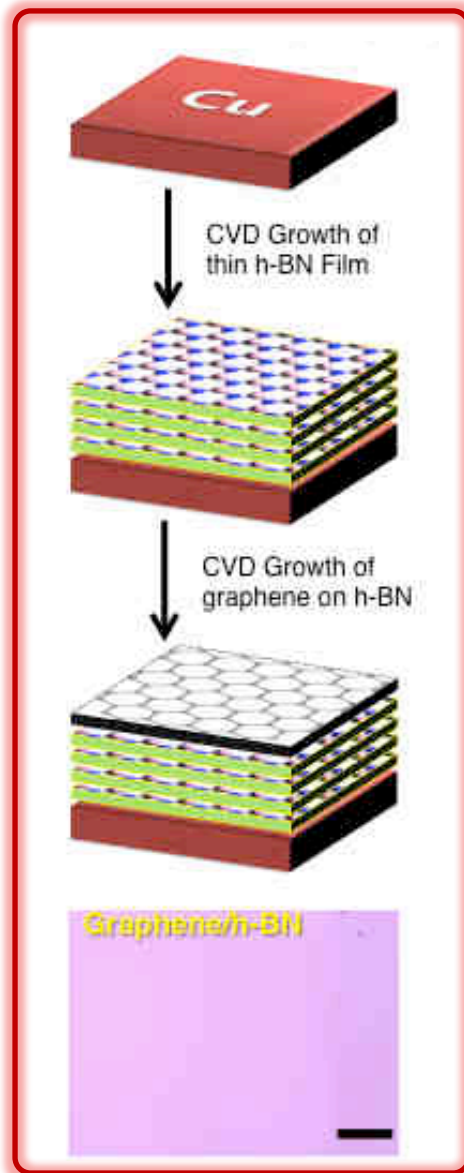


- Tools: Lumerical FDTD Solution  
–Maxwell equation solver by FDTD (Finite-Difference Time-Domain) method in 3 dimension
- Simulation for azo-benzene polymer (pDR1) with superspherical gold nano particle
- pDR1 index = 1.5  
Background index = 1.0  
AuNP's diameter = 60nm

# Graphene Grown on/with h-BN



# Issue 1 : Graphene/h-BN Heterostructure



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Views

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www.advmat.de

## A Platform for Large-Scale Graphene Electronics – CVD Growth of Single-Layer Graphene on CVD-Grown Hexagonal Boron Nitride

Min Wang, Sung Kyu Jang, Won-Jun Jang, Minwoo Kim, Seong-Yong Park,  
Sang-Woo Kim, Se-Jong Kahng, Jae-Young Choi, Rodney S. Ruoff, Young Jae Song,\*  
and Sungjoo Lee\*

## Catalytic Transparency of Hexagonal Boron Nitride on Copper for Chemical Vapor Deposition Growth of Large- Area and High-Quality Graphene

Min Wang,<sup>1,2</sup> Minwoo Kim,<sup>1,2</sup> Dorj Odkhuu,<sup>5</sup> Noejung Park,<sup>5</sup> Joohyun Lee,<sup>7,2</sup> Won-Jun Jang,<sup>1</sup>  
Se-Jong Kahng,<sup>1</sup> Rodney S. Ruoff,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> Young Jae Song,<sup>7,2,8,\*</sup> and Sungjoo Lee<sup>1,2,9,\*</sup>

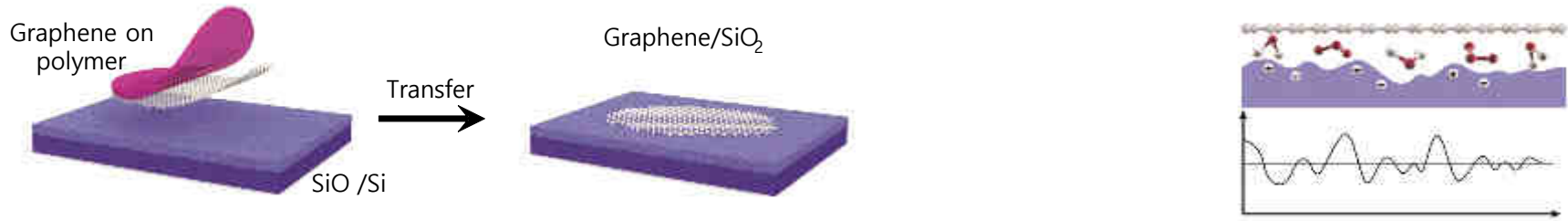
<sup>1</sup>SKKU Advanced Institute of Nanotechnology (SAINT), Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), Suwon 440-746, Korea, <sup>2</sup>Center for Human Interface Nanotechnology (HINT), Samsung-SKKU Graphene Center, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), Suwon 440-746, Korea, <sup>3</sup>Interdisciplinary School of Green Energy and Low Dimensional Carbon Materials Center, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), Ulsan 689-798, Korea, <sup>4</sup>Department of Physics, Korea University, Seoul 136-713, Korea, <sup>5</sup>Center for Multidimensional Carbon Materials (CMCM; an Institute for Basic Science (IBS) Center on the UNIST Campus), Department of Chemistry and School of Materials Science, Ulsan National Institute of Science & Technology (UNIST), Ulsan 689-798, Republic of Korea, <sup>6</sup>Department of Physics, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), Suwon 440-746, Korea, and <sup>7</sup>College of Information and Communication Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), Suwon 440-746, Korea

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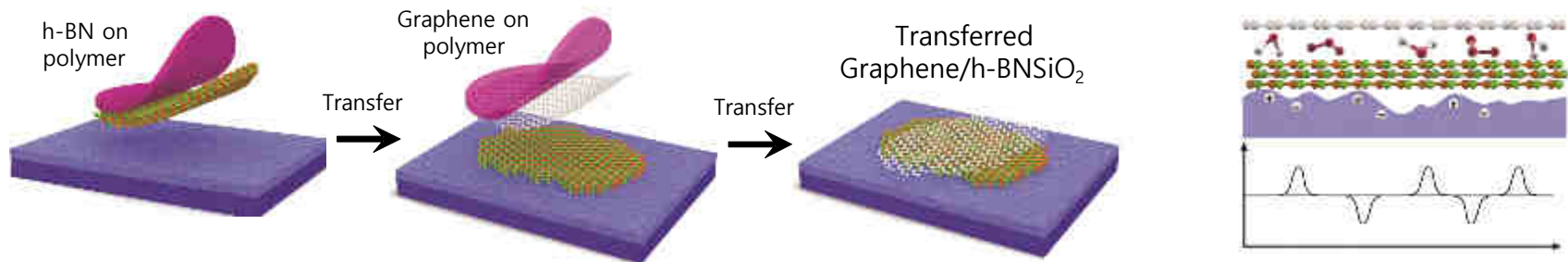
# Motivation

## Transferring Graphene on $\text{SiO}_2$



- Most of graphene measurements were done on this way.
- Roughness (1) and charge impurities (2) of  $\text{SiO}_2$  with chemical impurities (3) underneath of graphene disturbs the graphene properties.

## Transferring h-BN and Graphene sequentially on $\text{SiO}_2$

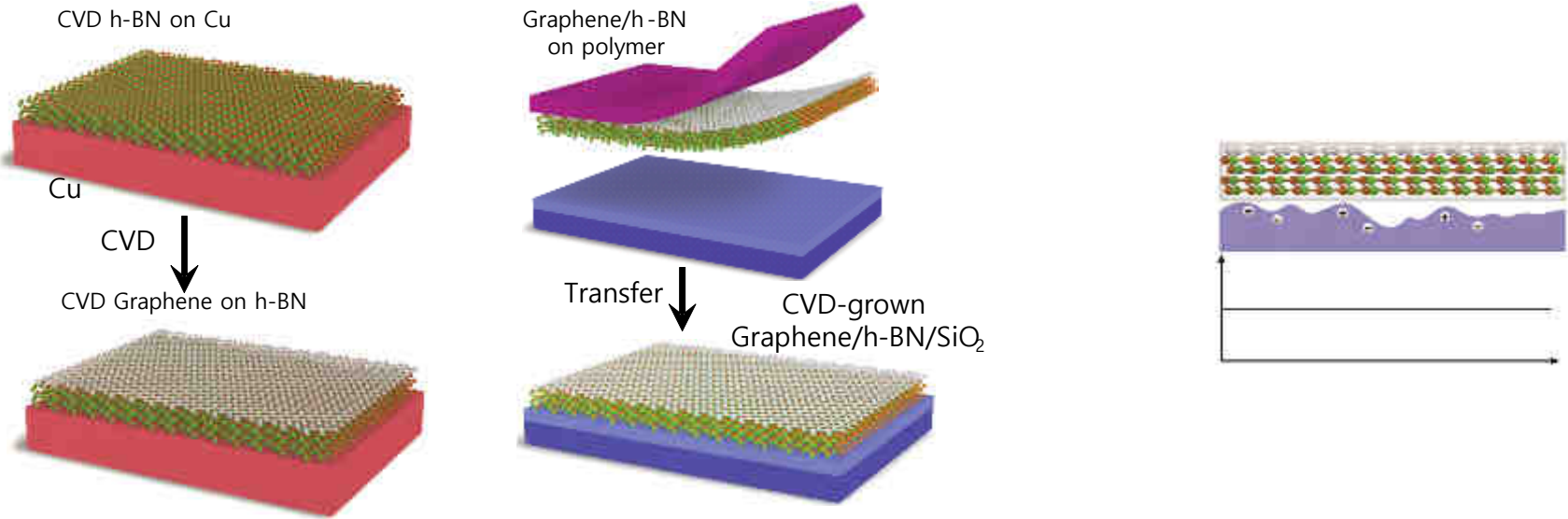


- h-BN layers are used as a flat surface without charge impurities.
- Chemical impurities by transferring graphene or h-BN with wet chemistry still remains as scatter.



# Motivation

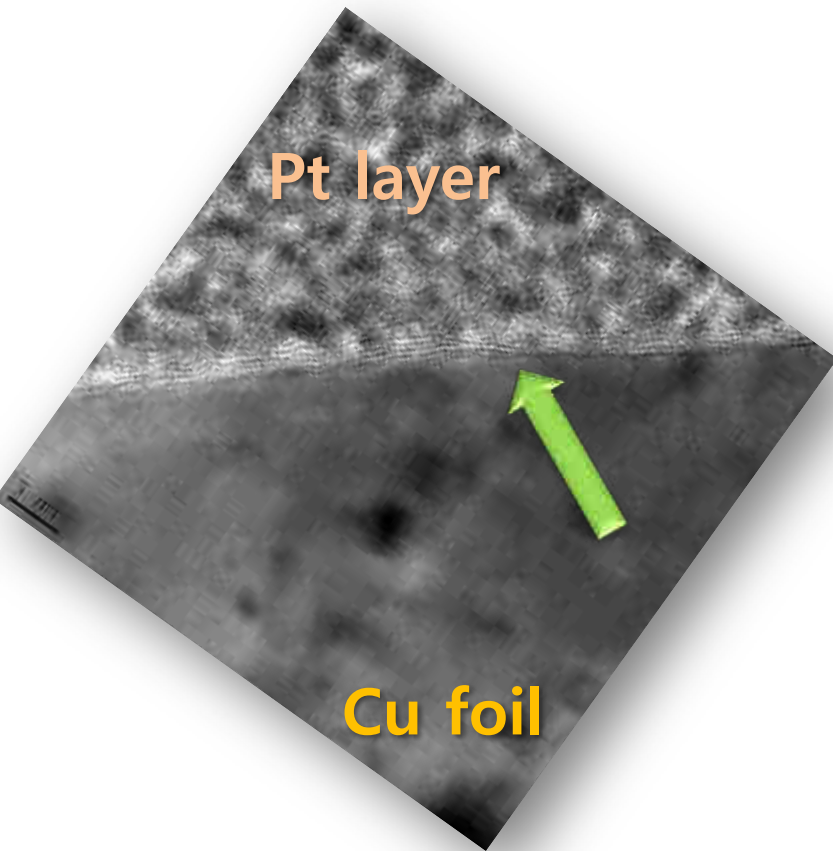
## Transferring Graphene/h-BN on $\text{SiO}_2$



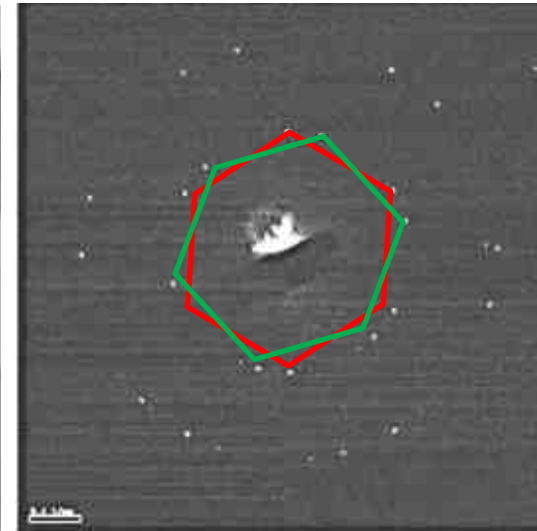
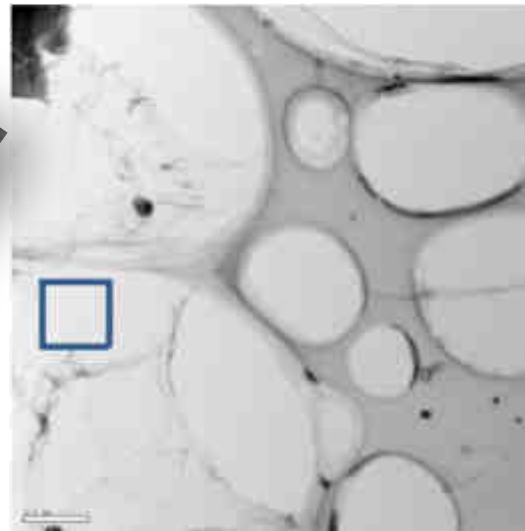
- Approach: Transfer the clean interface by using a hybrid structure.

- I. Large Area CVD Growth of h-BN on Cu foil
- II. Sequential CVD Growth of Graphene on h-BN/Cu
- III. Etching Cu foil
- IV. Transfer this Graphene/h-BN structure with keeping the clean interface.

# Crystallinity (TEM & SAED)

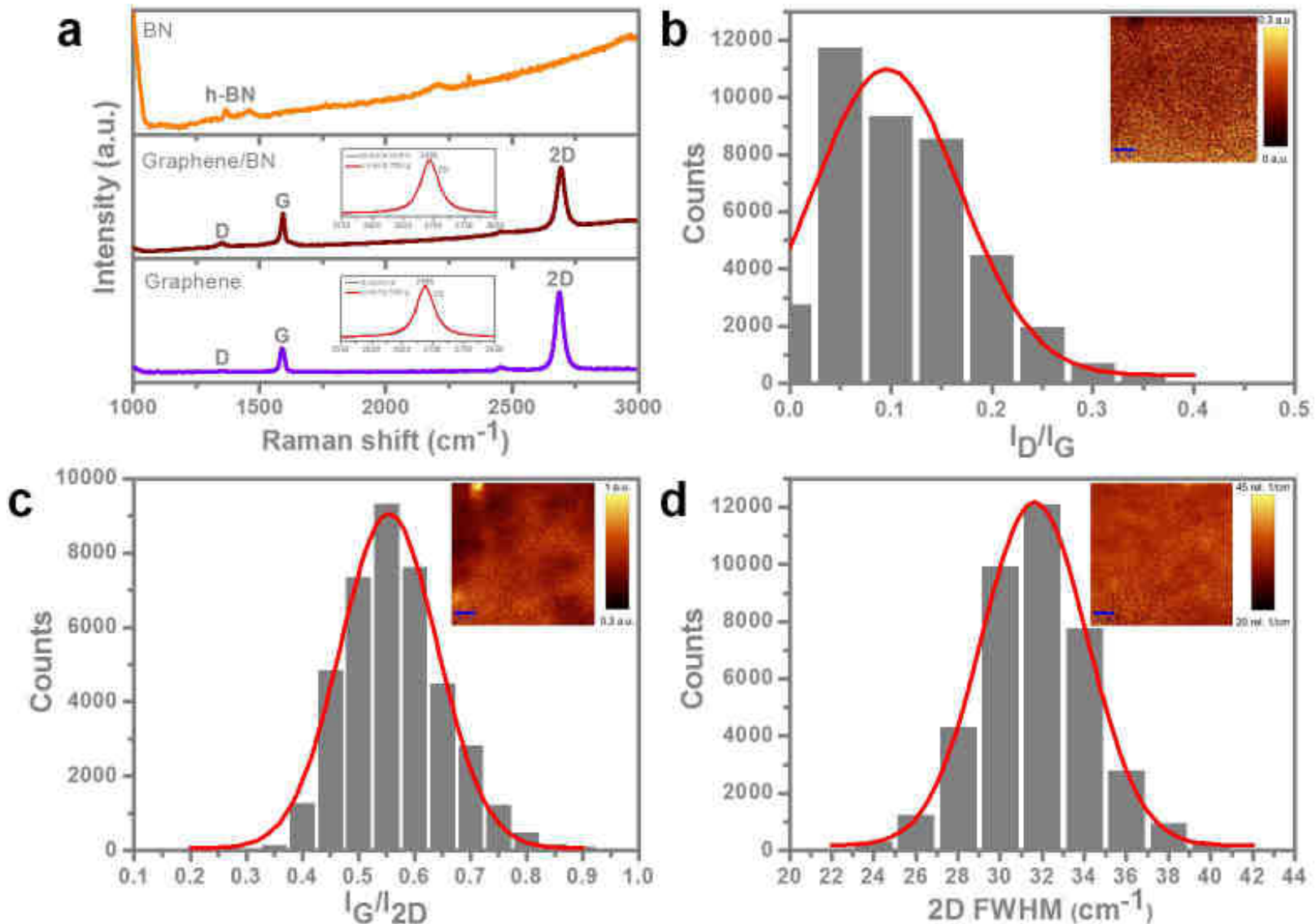


Robust enough to keep the layered structure

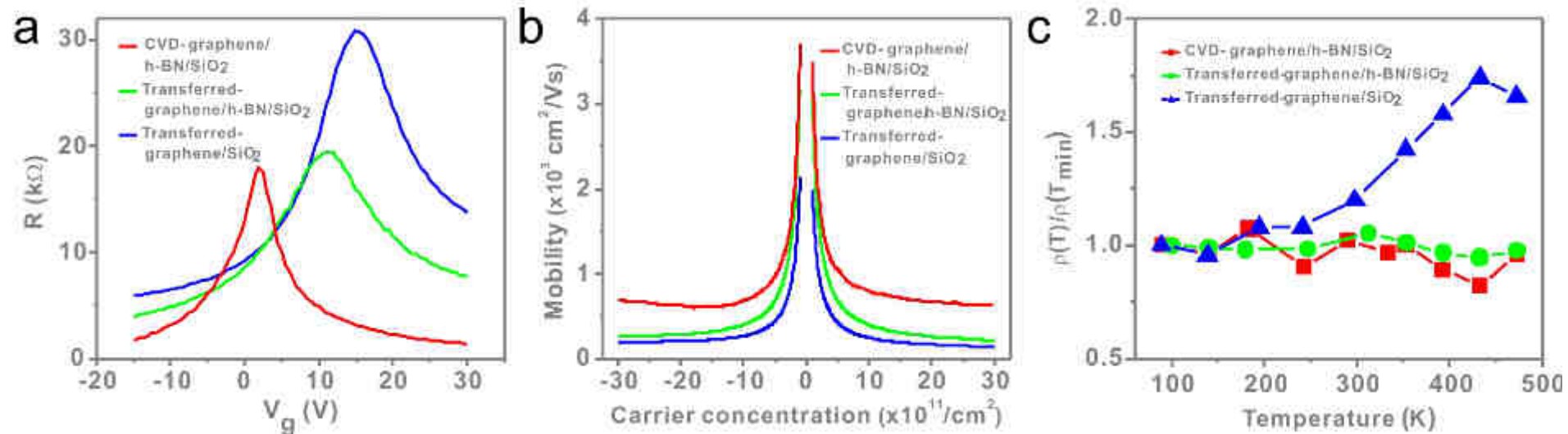


Two distinct Single crystal phases from both of graphene and h-BN at least 200 nm x 200 nm

# Graphene Quality (Raman Spectroscopy)



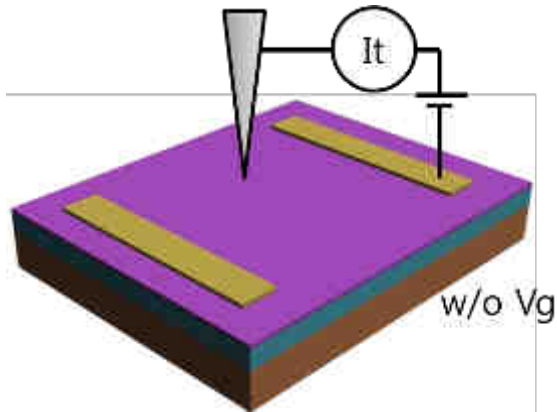
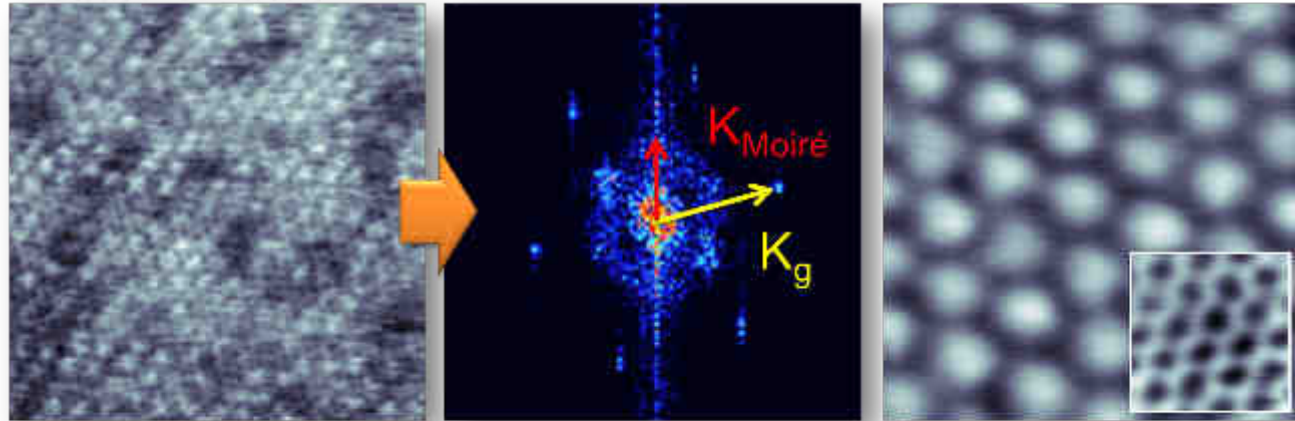
# Electrical Properties



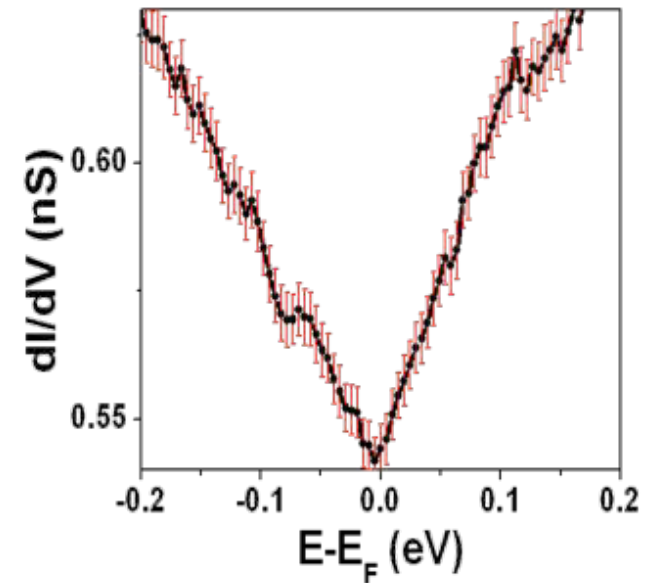
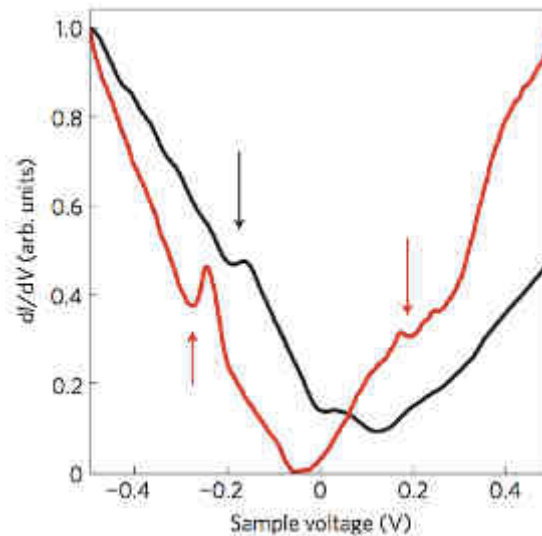
- Resistance versus applied gate voltage for CVD-grown graphene/h-BN, mechanically transferred graphene/h-BN, and graphene on  $\text{SiO}_2$ .
- Carrier mobility as a function of charge carrier density for the three devices.
- Temperature dependences of the resistivity at  $V_g - V_{\text{Dirac}} = 10$  V for the three devices.

# Atomic and Electronic Structures (STM/STS)

## STM and FFT

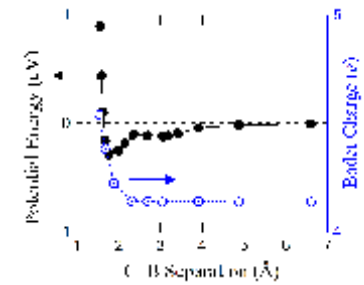
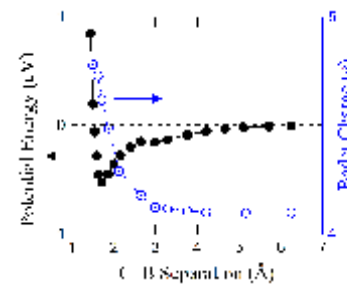
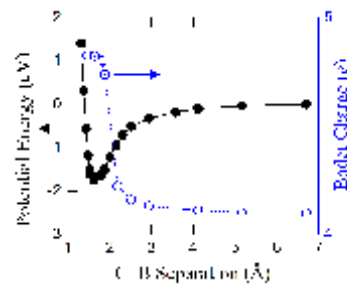
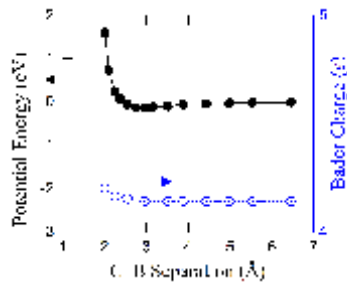
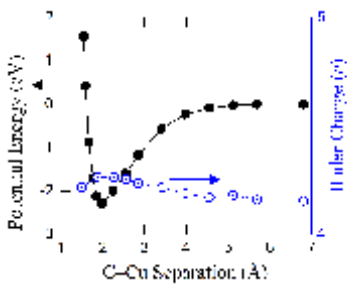
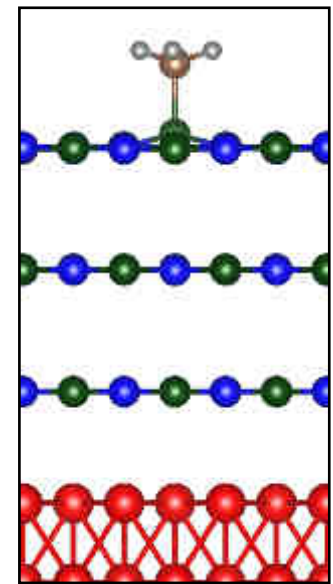
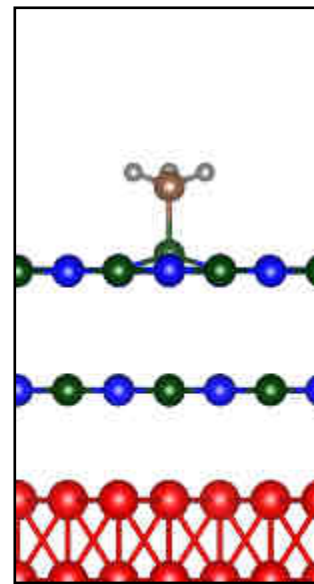
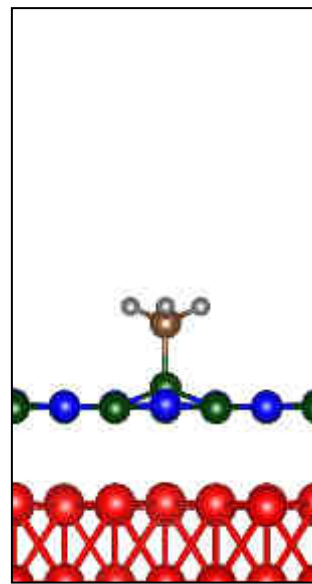
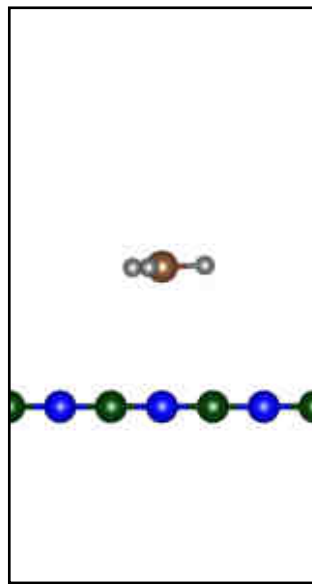
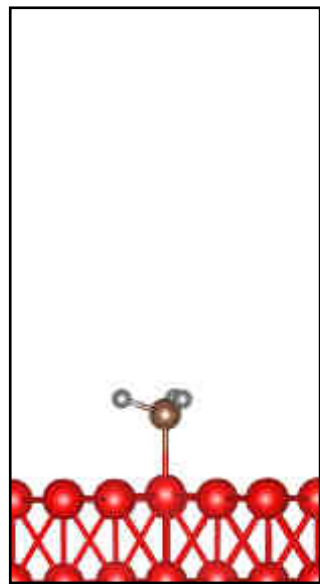


## STS



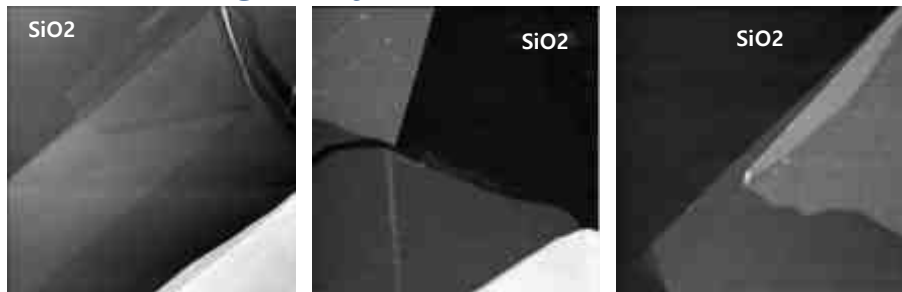
Nat. Mat. v10, 282 (2011)

# Growth Mechanism (DFT Calculations)



# Growth Mechanism (Surface Potential)

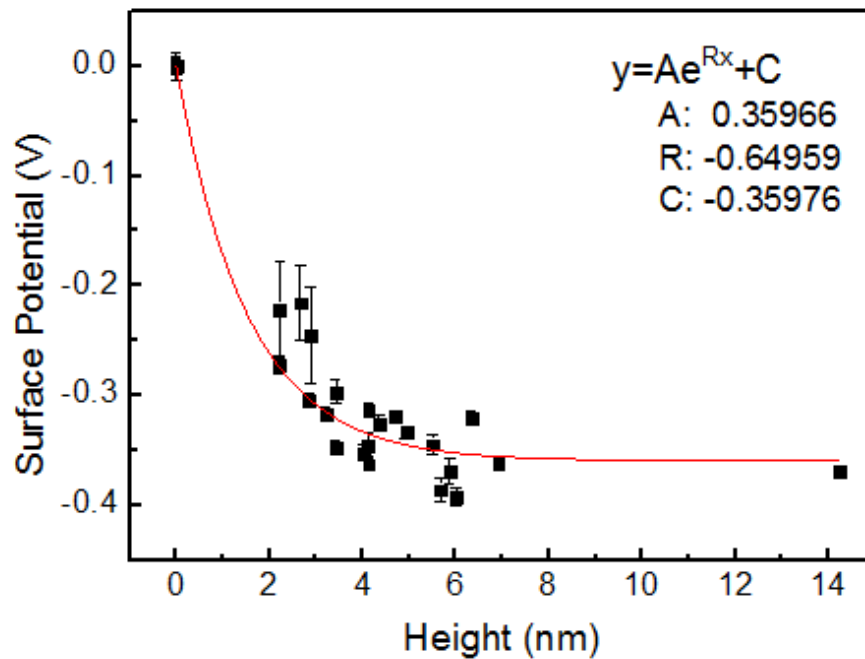
## AFM Topography



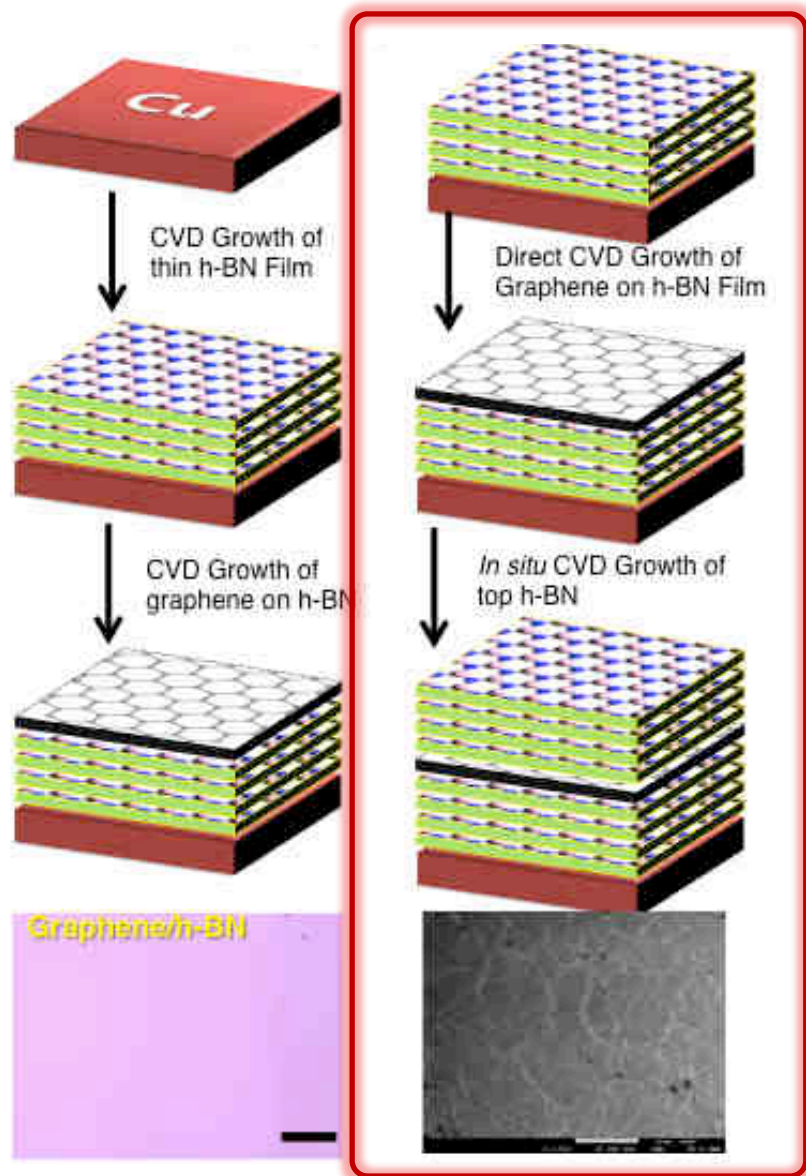
## Raman Peak (h-BN) Mapping



## KPFM Mapping



# Issue 2: BN/Graphene/BN Heterostructure (BGB)



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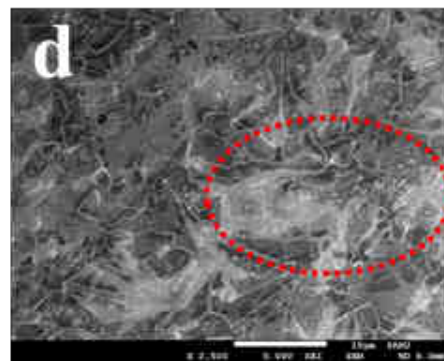
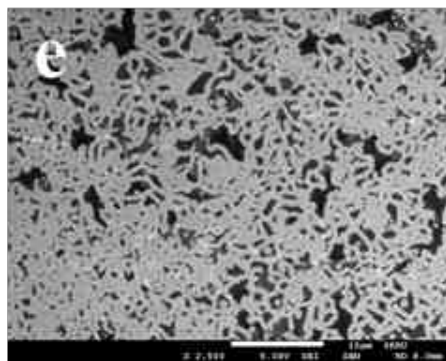
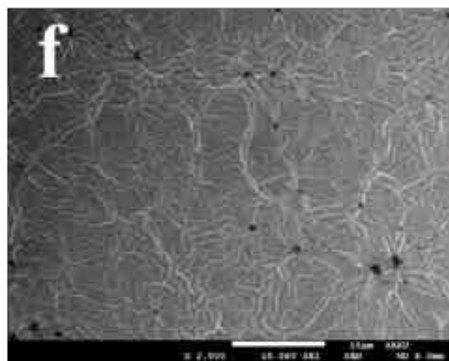
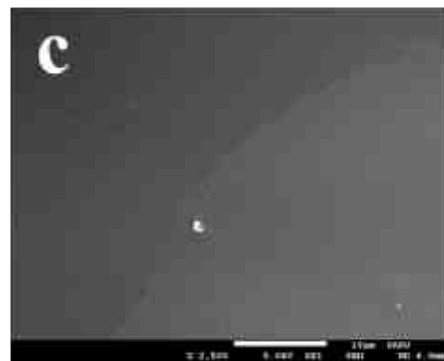
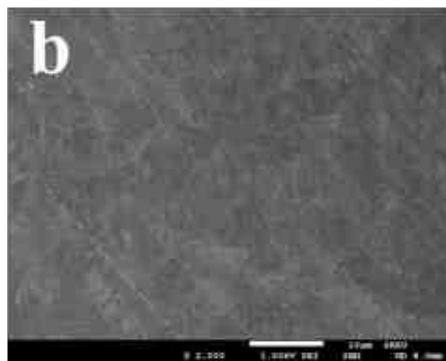
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***In situ* synthesis of a large area boron nitride/graphene monolayer/boron nitride film by chemical vapor deposition†**

Qinke Wu,<sup>a</sup> Sung Kyu Jang,<sup>a</sup> Sangwoo Park,<sup>a</sup> Seong Jun Jung,<sup>a</sup> Hwansoo Suh,<sup>b</sup> Young Hee Lee,<sup>x,c</sup> Sungjoo Lee<sup>\*a,d,e</sup> and Young Jae Song<sup>\*a,c,f</sup>

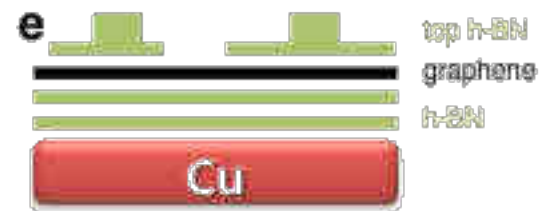
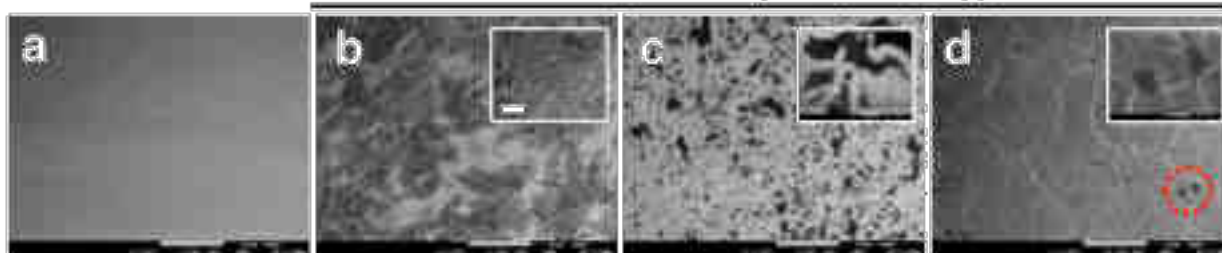


# Growth Dynamics

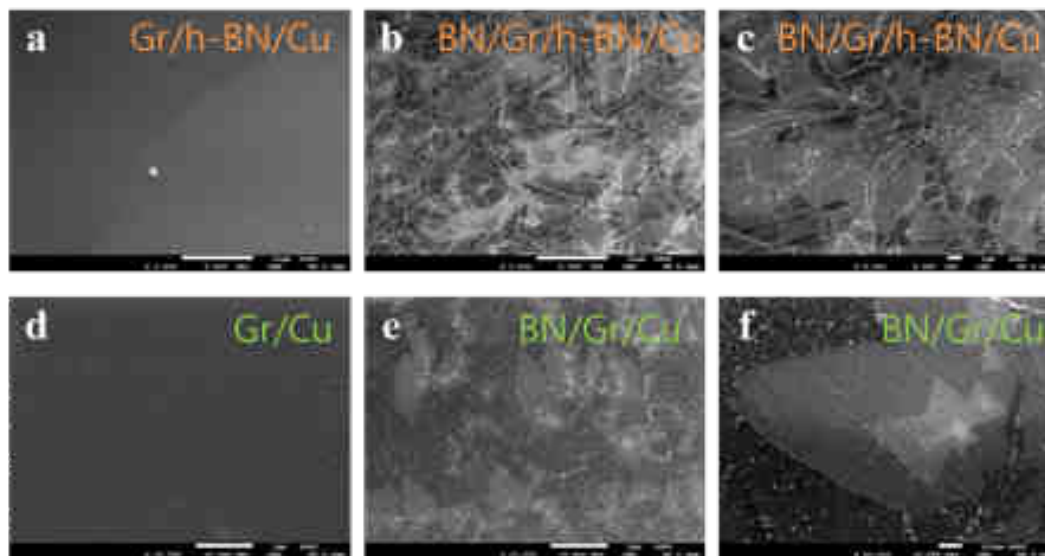
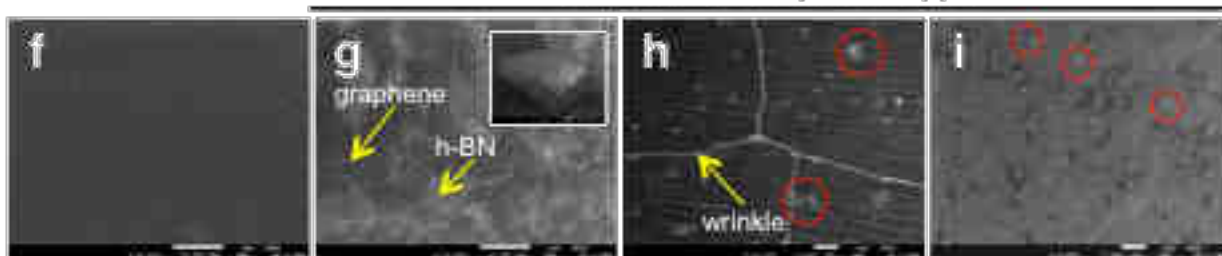


# Growth Dynamics

BN Growth on Graphene/h-BN/Copper



BN Growth on Graphene/Copper



# Crystal Structure (TEM/SAED)

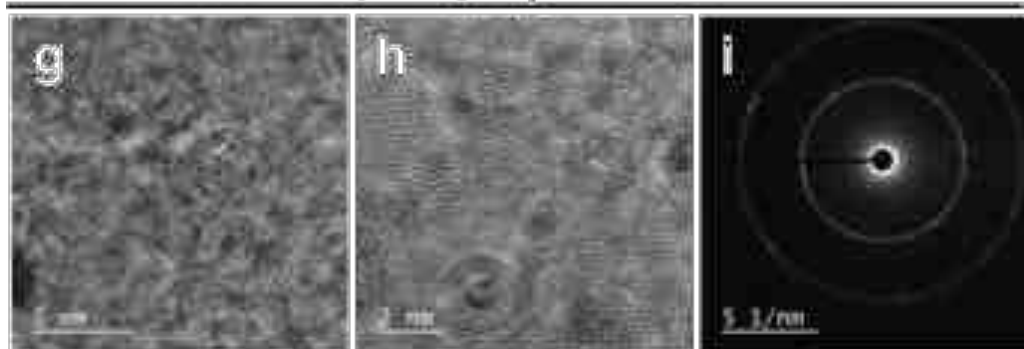
Graphene/h-BN



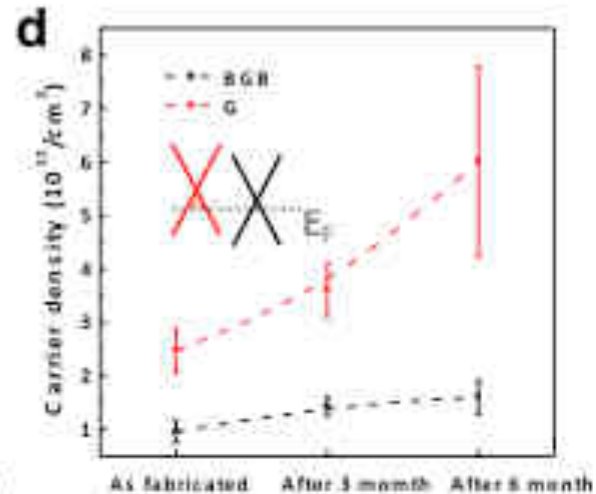
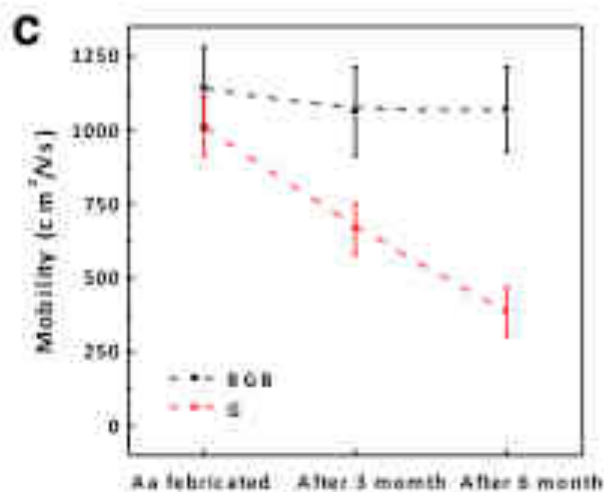
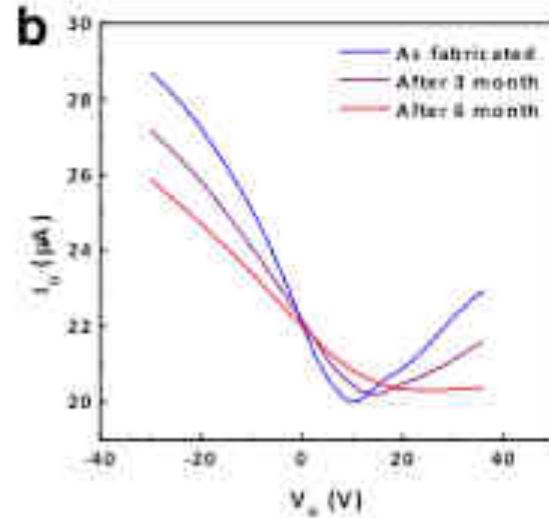
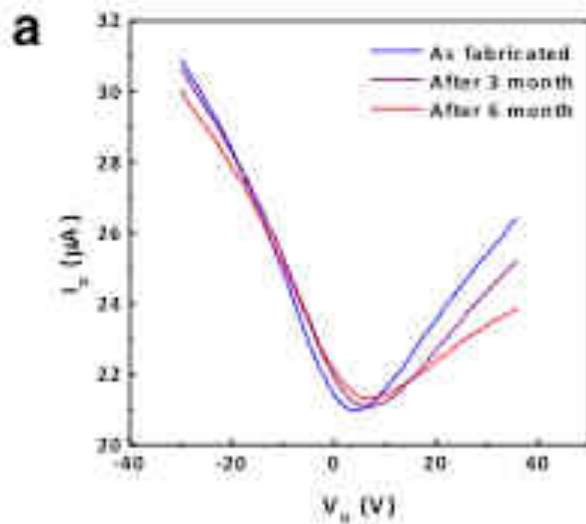
BN(40 min)/Graphene/h-BN



BN(60 min)/Graphene/h-BN



# Device Performance



# Issue 2 : Double Layer Graphene Film

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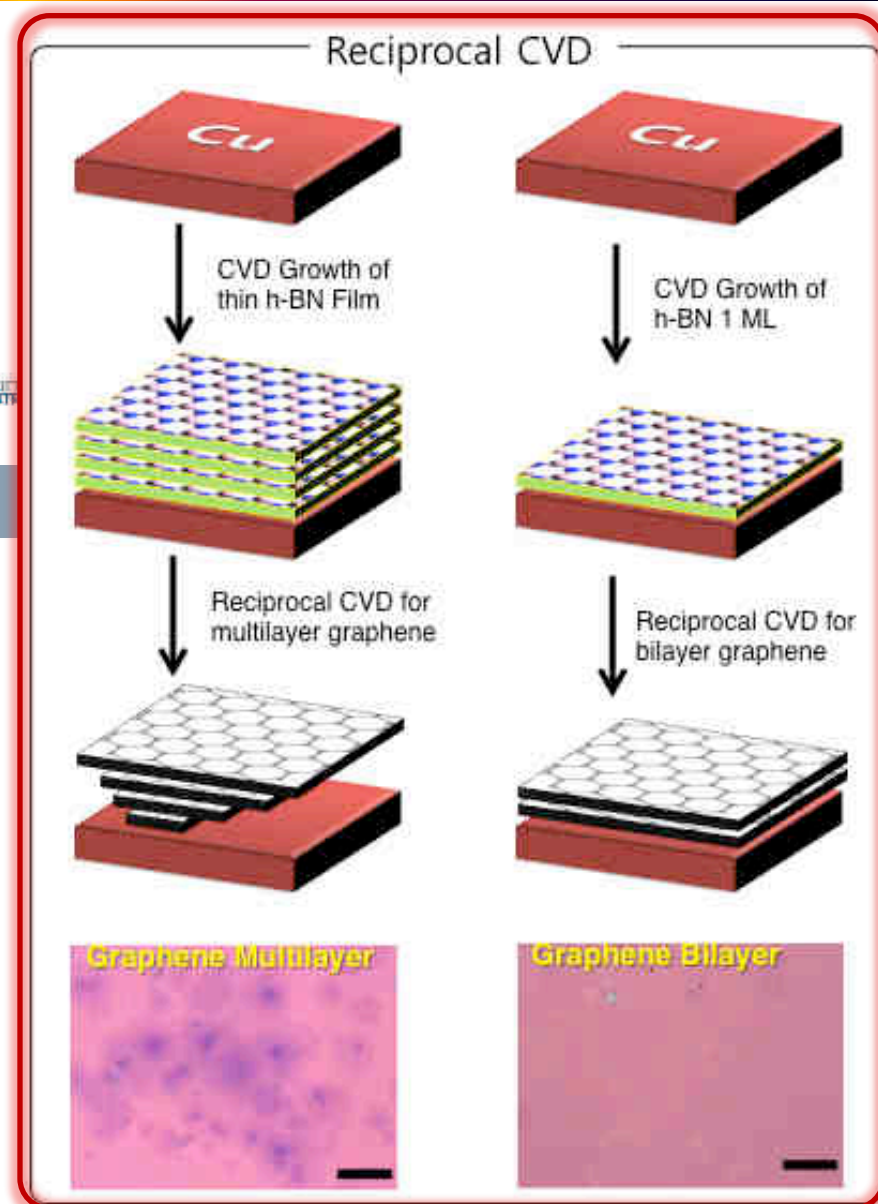
Received 27th April 2015  
Accepted 6th May 2015  
DOI: 10.1039/c5nr02716k  
www.rsc.org/nanoscale

## Controllable poly-crystalline bilayered and multilayered graphene film growth by reciprocal chemical vapor deposition†

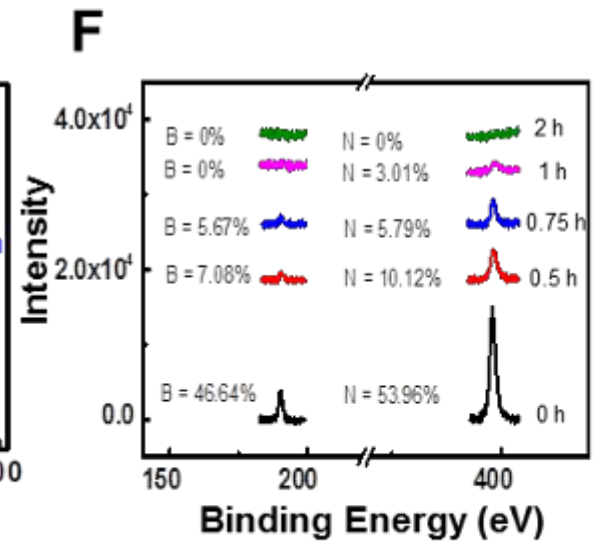
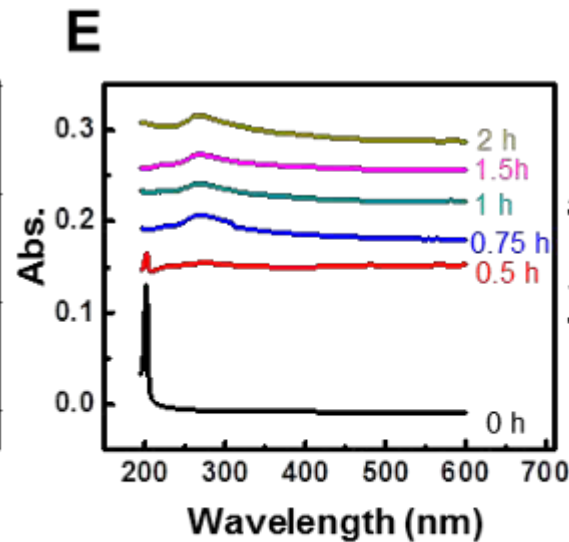
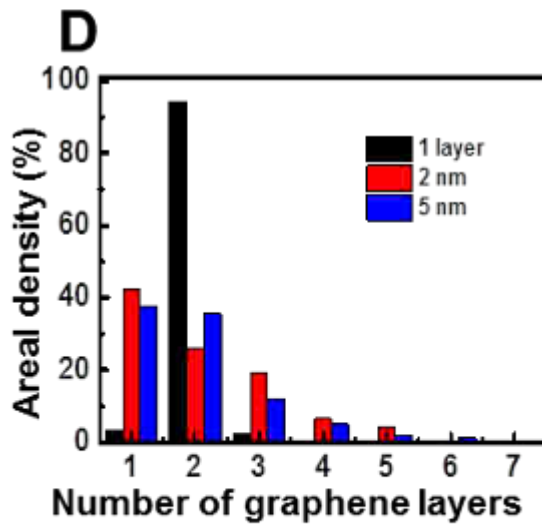
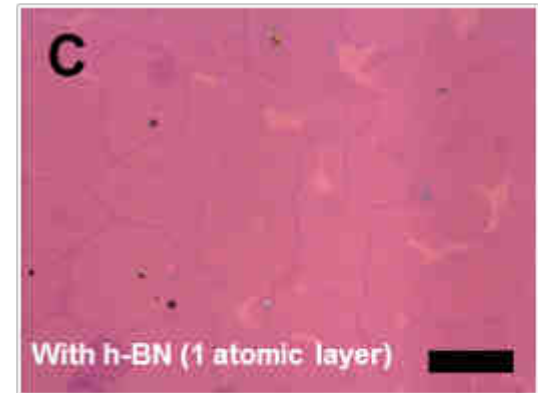
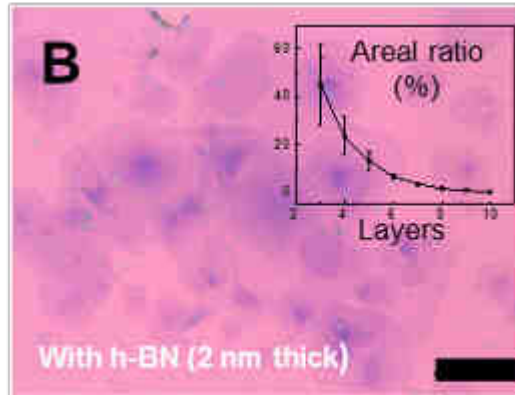
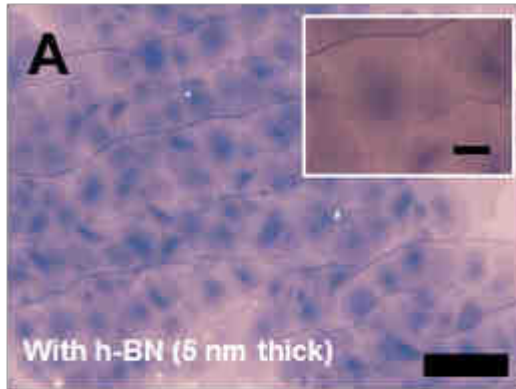
Qinke Wu,<sup>a</sup> Seong Jun Jung,<sup>a</sup> Sung Kyu Jang,<sup>a</sup> Joohyun Lee,<sup>a</sup> Insu Jeon,<sup>b</sup> Hwansoo Suh,<sup>b</sup> Yong Ho Kim,<sup>a,c</sup> Young Hee Lee,<sup>\*d</sup> Sungjoo Lee<sup>\*a,e,f</sup> and Young Jae Song<sup>\*a,d,g</sup>



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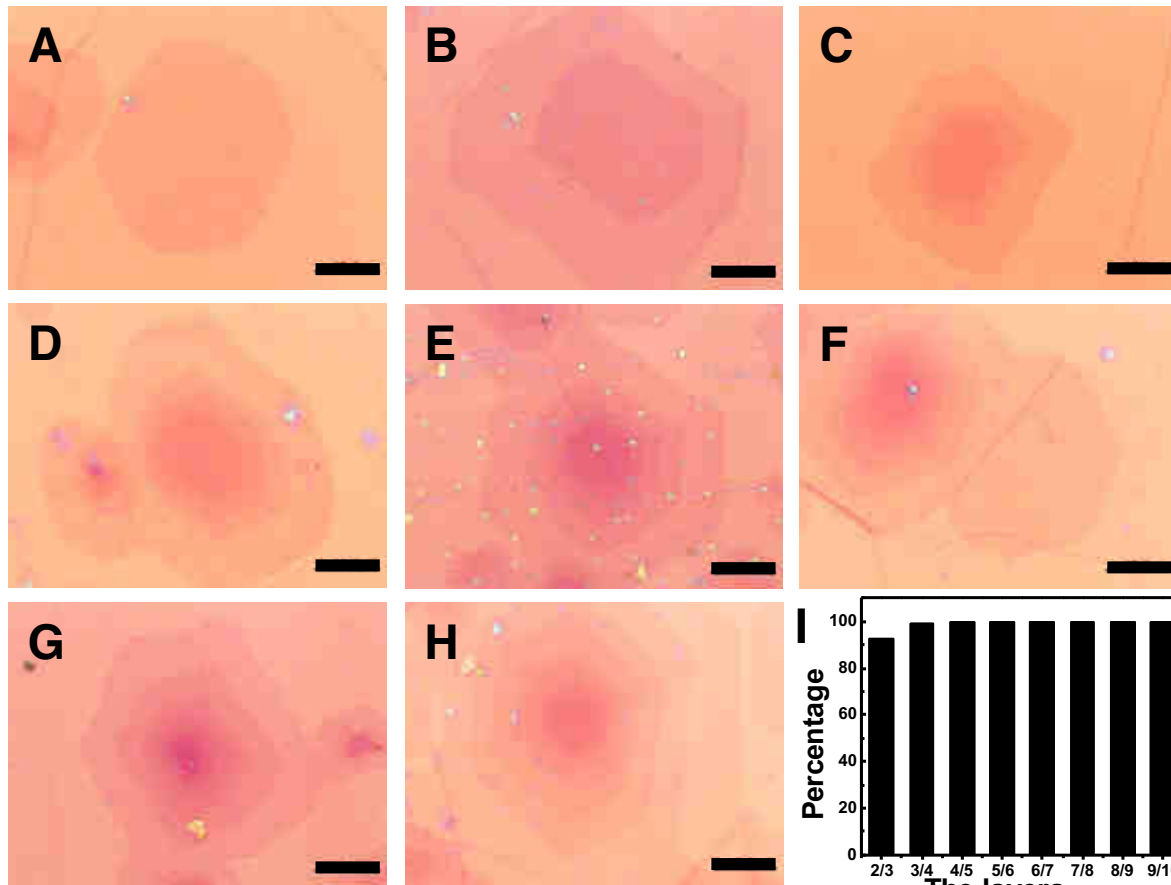


# Growth Dynamics : A Role of h-BN

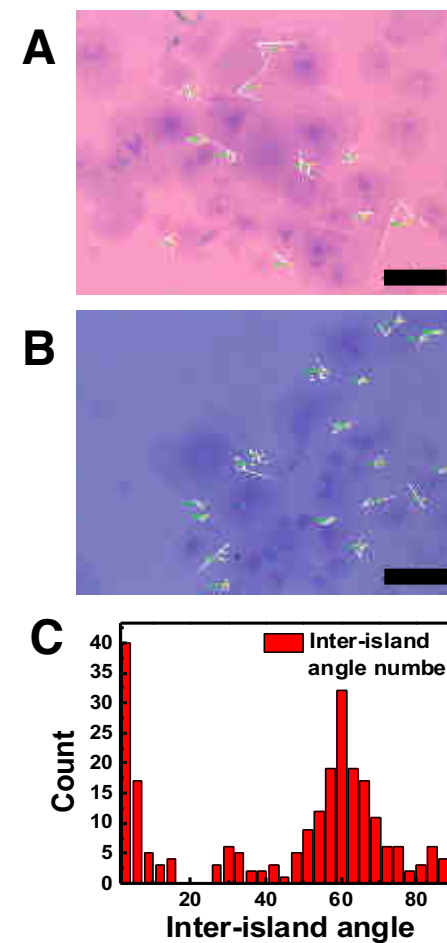


# Statistical Study (Optical Microscopy)

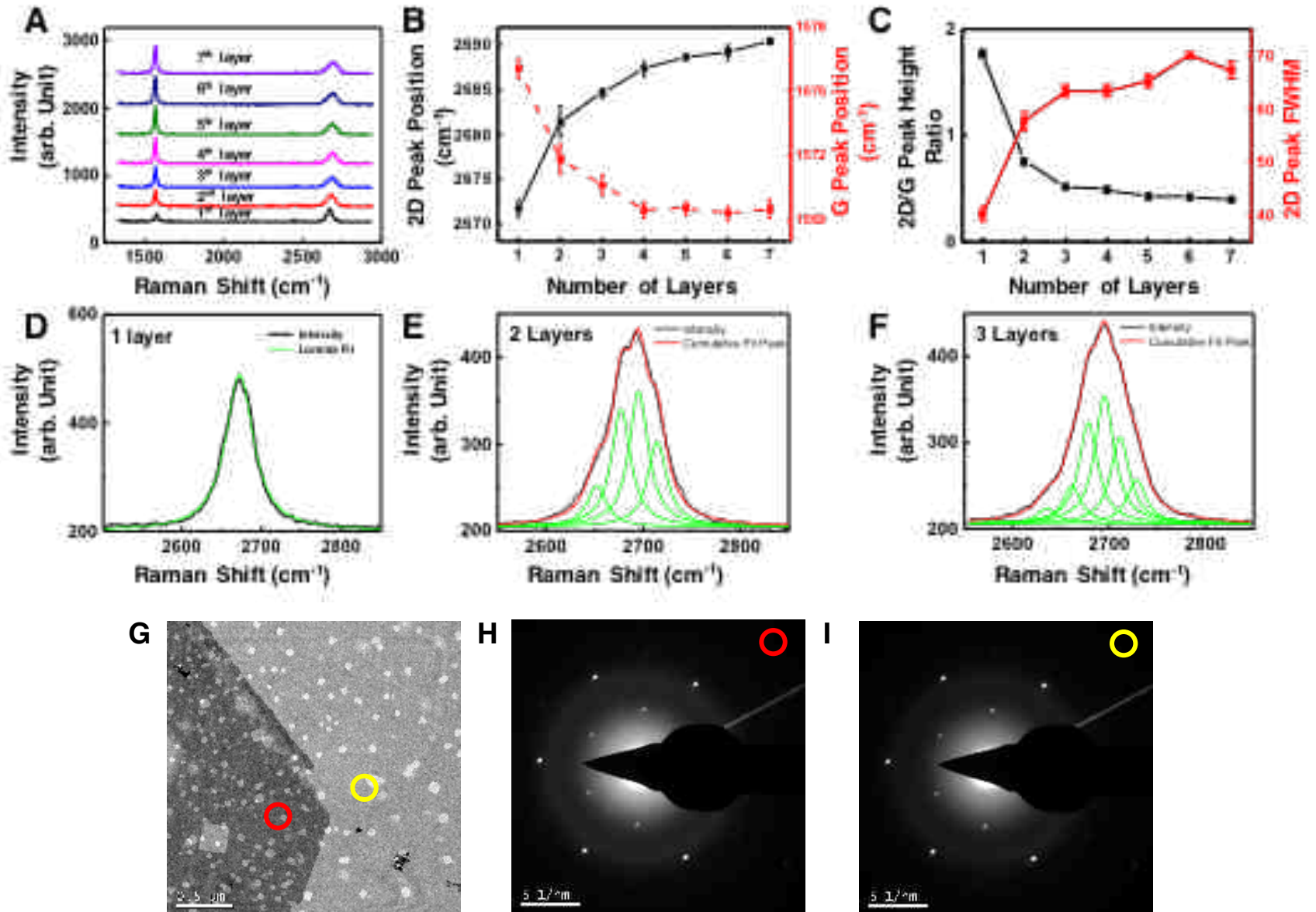
## Intra-Island Angles



## Inter-Island Angles



# Quality and Epitaxy of Multilayer Graphene





# Quality and Epitaxy of Bilayer Graphene

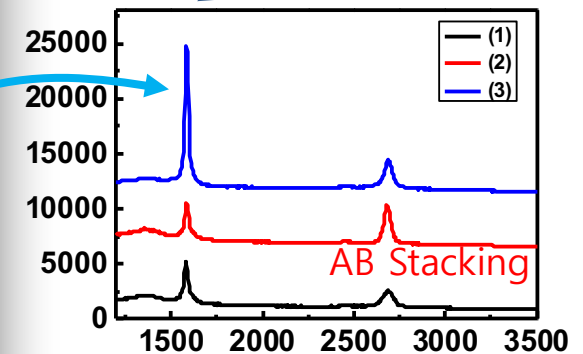
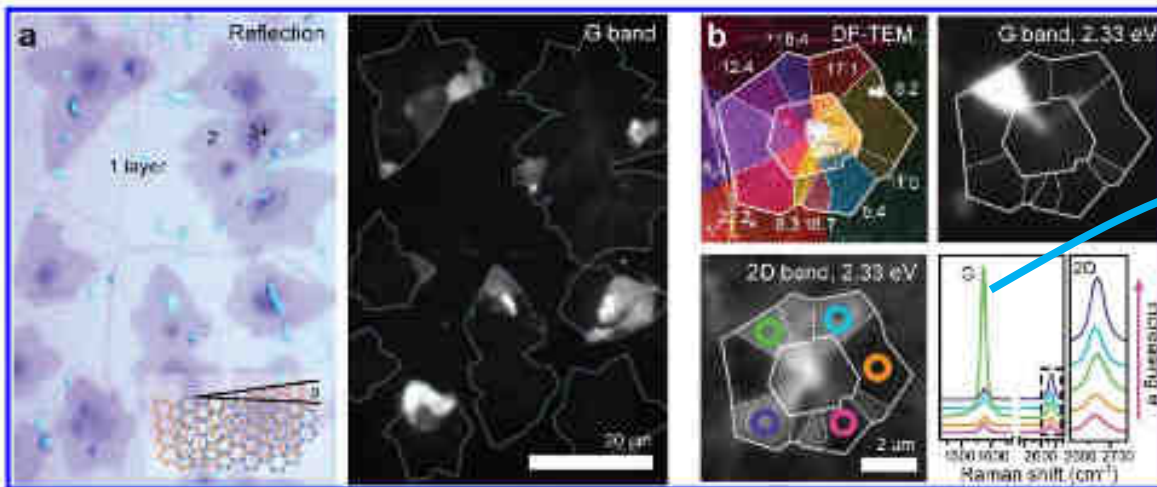
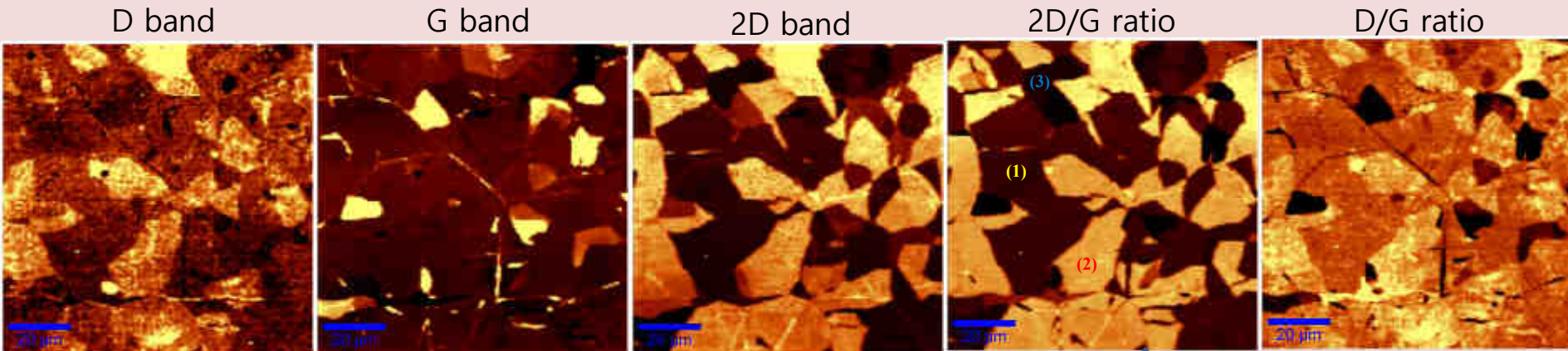
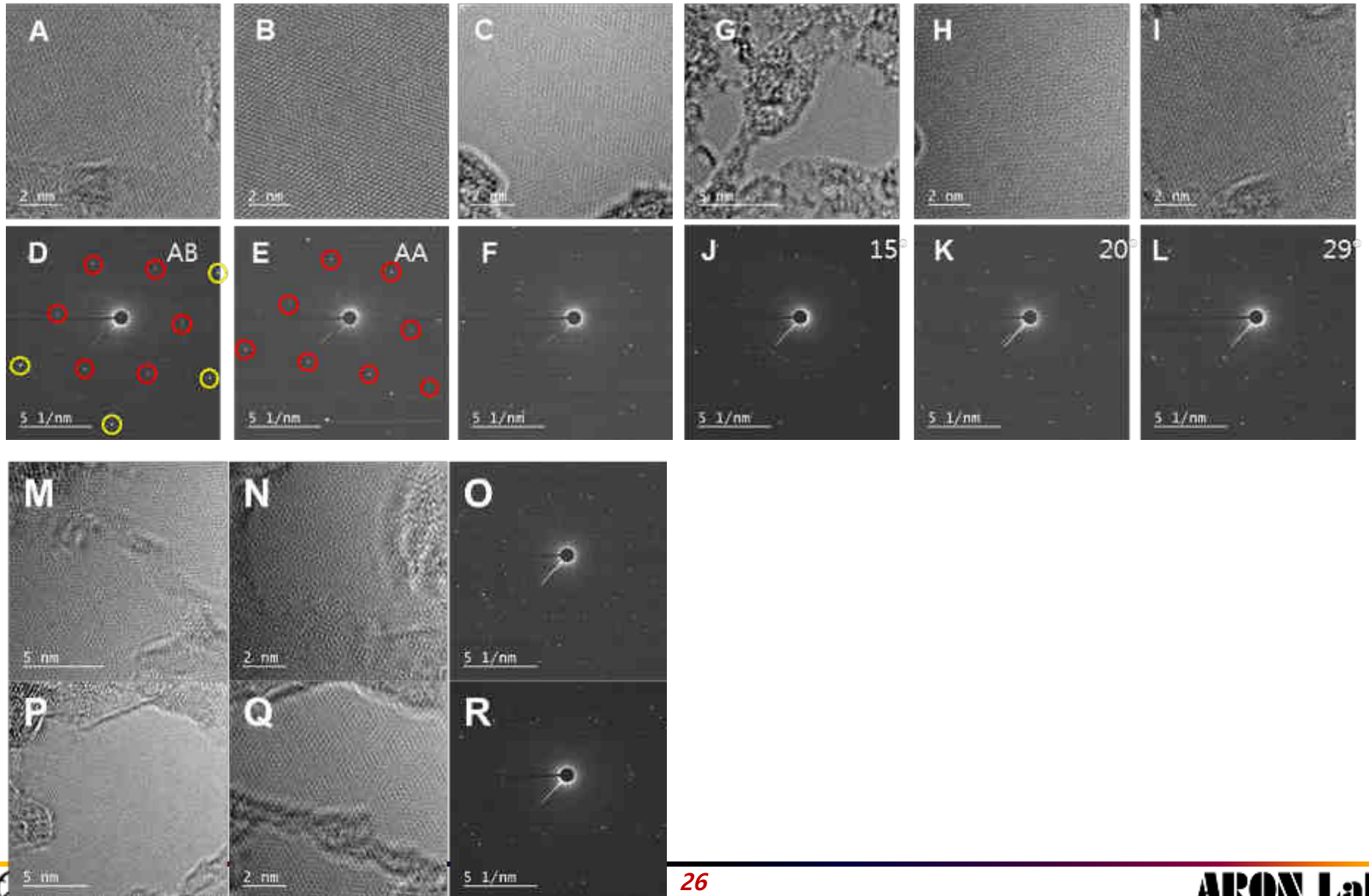


Figure 1. (a) An optical reflection image of CVD graphene transferred to Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and a large area widefield G band Raman image of the same region. The G band image contains striking features in the multilayer regions, which are not seen in the reflection image. (inset) Structure of tBLG with a twist angle  $\theta$ . (b) Dark-field TEM, G band, and 2D band Raman images of the same multilayer tBLG sample. The features in the Raman image correspond well with twisted bilayer domains identified with DF-TEM ( $\theta$  is labeled for each domain in the TEM image). Raman spectra for several domains are also shown.

# Quality and Epitaxy of Bilayer Graphene



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**THANK YOU**