

Electronic properties of stacked two-dimensional crystals

Impact of long-range atomic ordering and periodic potentials

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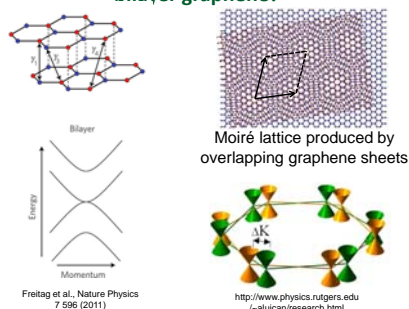
Collaborators: Thomas E. Beechem, Anthony E. McDonald (Sandia National Laboratories), J. T. Robinson, S. Schmucker, J. C. Culbertson, J. P. Long, A. Friedman (Naval Research Laboratory), A. Bostwick, E. Rotenberg (Advanced Light Source, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)

Scope: Advent of graphene and other 2D-crystals drives the development of hybrid 2D-crystal stacks that exploit the unique properties owing to their low dimensionality. Our research activity addresses: (1) how azimuthally misoriented graphene sheets couple electronically, and (2) how we study more complex 2D-crystal stacks using low energy electron microscopy?

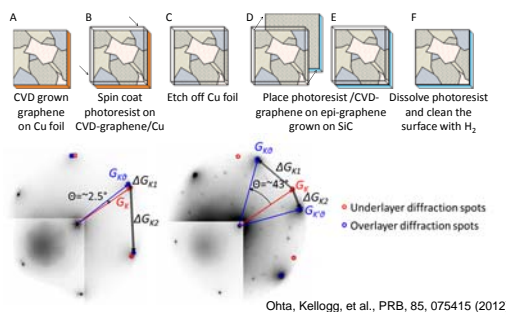


Twisted Bilayer Graphene: simplest hybrid 2D-crystal stack

How is misorientation manifested in bilayer graphene?

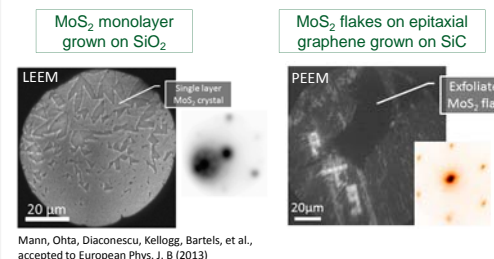


Transferring CVD graphene onto another graphene yields large TBG domains with various twist angles



Future work

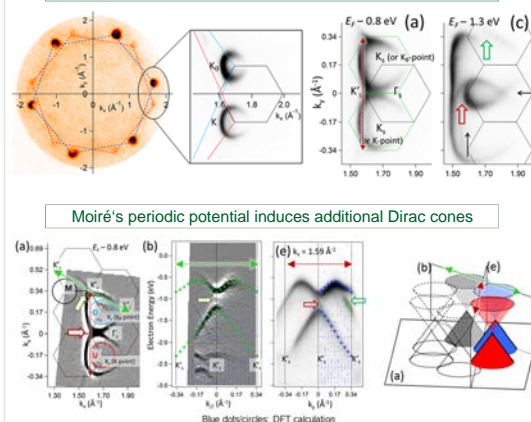
Morphology, atomic arrangement, and electronic properties of hybrid 2D-crystal stacks: graphene, MoS₂, h-BN



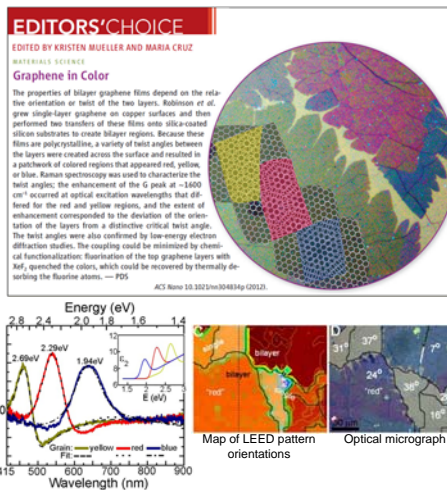
In collaboration with Prof. L. Bartels, UC Riverside and Dr. J. T. Robinson at Naval Research Laboratory

Interlayer interaction & moiré's periodic potential modulate TBG's electronic dispersion

Deviation from single layer behavior due to interlayer coupling



Electronic coupling affects the properties of TBG



Ultrathin metal film covered with graphene: Extending the choices of 2D-crystal to 3D-materials

