



Institut de Physique et Chimie des Matériaux de Strasbourg



# Monitoring deflection, strain and doping in suspended graphene using Raman spectroscopy

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# 2D Materials at IPCMS

IPCMS-Strasbourg

- Optical spectroscopy
- Phonons, excitons and their coupling(s)
- Energy and charge transfer
- Blisters, nanoresonators
- ...also spintronics, single electron devices,...



Froehlicher et al., arxiv 1703.05396







# Raman spectroscopy of graphene



Reviews: A.C Ferrari & D.M. Basko, Nature Nano (2013) L.M. Malard *et al.* Rep. Prog. Phys (2009)

# Separating doping and strain





#### Well-defined and useful correlations between Raman parameters

Data : Froehlicher & Berciaud, PRB 2015 Metten *et al.*, PRApplied 2014 Also : Zabel *et al.*, Nano Lett 2012 Lee *et al.*, Nano Lett 2012 See also : A. Das *et al.*, Nat Nano 2008 Lee *et al.*, Nat Comm 2012





K. Bolotin, Solid State Commun 2008 (transport)
S. Berciaud *et al.* Nano Letters **9**, 346 (2009) (Raman)
S. Berciaud *et al.* Nano Letters **13**, 3517 (2013) (Raman)

#### Mechanical properties

- Low mass (~ 7.5 10<sup>-7</sup> kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- High Young's modulus (~ 1TPa)
- Intrinsic strength (43 N/m)
- Negligible bending rigidity
- Ultrastrong adhesion (0.45 J/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Impermeability







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E<sub>F</sub>=0/

### Electronic and optical properties

- clean, unscreened system
- No residual doping
- Ultrahigh carrier mobility
- LL spectroscopy
- Many-body effects



Berciaud, Potemski, Faugeras, Nano Lett. **14**, 4538 (2014) Faugeras, Berciaud, Basko, Potemski *et al.*, PRL **114**, 126804 (2015)

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# Suspended graphene: a model system



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Bunch *et al.,* Science 2007, Nano Lett 2008, Koenig *et al.*, Nat. Nano 2011



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Bunch *et al.,* Science 2007, Nano Lett 2008, Koenig *et al.*, Nat. Nano 2011 All-optical blister test of freestanding graphene (1)

• The Raman intensity depends sensitively on the blister height





Metten et al. PRApplied 2014, PSSb 2015, D. Yoon *et al.* PRB 2009

All-optical blister test of freestanding graphene (2)



- Measurement of the Grüneisen parameters (phonon shift rate under known strain)
- Young modulus in excellent agreement with nano-indentation measurements
  - Generalization to other 2D-systems

> Sensitive graphene-based pressure sensors ( $\Delta I_{Raman}$ >100% for  $\Delta p \approx 2$  kPa)

### Suspended graphene under electrostatic pressure







## Suspended graphene under electrostatic pressure



Gate-induced (static) deflection in suspended graphene  $\rightarrow$  in situ height calibration in nanoresonators  $\rightarrow$  Interplay between strain and doping

D. Metten, G. Froehlicher and SB, 2D Materials 4 014004 (2017)



# Strain vs Doping (1)



✓ Maximal estimated strain ~ 0.1 to 0.15 % \*
➢ How about doping?

\* Estimated from Mohuiddin PRB 2009, Huang PNAS 2009, Zabel NL 2012, Metten PR Applied 2014, Androuliakis Sci. Rep 2016, Polyzos Nanoscale 2015, & many more



# Strain vs Doping (2)



#### Excitation, *Outlook: AC OptoElectroMechanics* PL, Actuation, Raman Readout Coll: Pierre Verlot – Uni. Lyon S D V<sub>SD</sub> V<sub>G</sub> 2D nanoresonator Gate **Photodiode** 0.01 VNA / SA Spectrometer Amp. (dB) DM 5 µm G-mode 2D-mode Amplitude (<) 1E-4 Raman shift-Frequency BS Laser(s) 1E-4 AWG ر آ t-► 1E-5 $V_{G}=1V$ $V_{G}=-4V$ SiO. 1E-6 Si 15 20 25 30 10 Optical cryostat Frequency (MHz)

K. Makles *et al. unpublished* 



K. Makles et al. unpublished

- Optical spectroscopy of 2D resonators (graphene, TMD) in the dynamical regime
- Interplay between flexural modes (~10 MHz) and optical phonons (1-50 THz)
- Single photon hybrid optomechanics in 2DM

# Acknowledgements



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Xin Zhang





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