

# Large Scale Pseudomagnetic Field on Graphene

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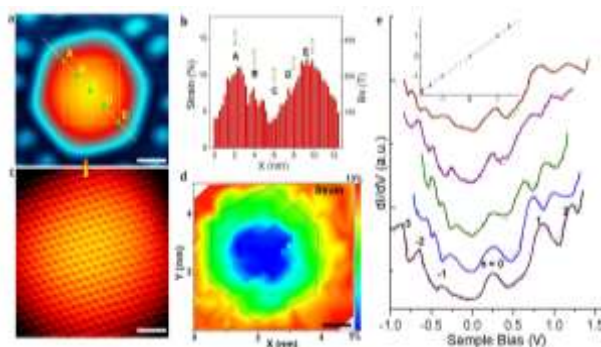
## Abstract

Spatially tailored pseudo-magnetic fields (PMF) can be potentially used to achieve quantized conductance and the valley hall effect in graphene, but this remains the realm of theory because at a practical level, it is highly challenging to create the specific strain texture that can generate a uniform PMF over a large area. [1,2]. We report a strategy to engineer large scale pseudomagnetic field (PMF) on graphene by shear-straining it on a hetero-substrate. We show that the PMF can be tuned in terms of strength and spatial distribution by rotation angle of graphene on a hetero-substrate. Importantly, our work suggests that interfacing graphene with substrates that are mismatched in terms of symmetry and crystal lattice, allied with anisotropic van der Waals interactions, provide a strategy to generate non-uniform strain texture on graphene that is intertwined with PMF. We further show that electron-phonon coupling between graphene and a hetero-substrate can be exploited to create giant magnetoresistance effects [3].

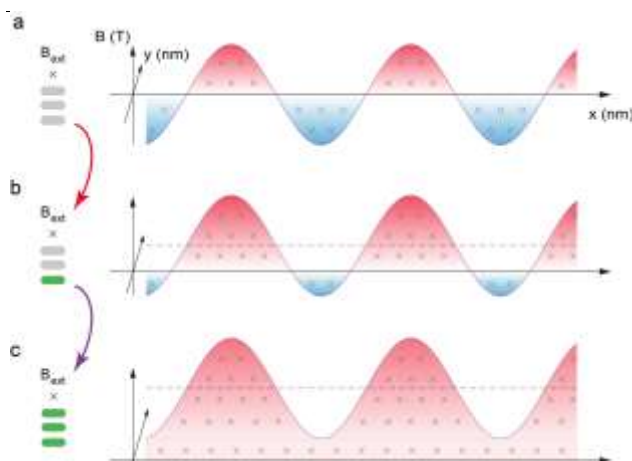
## References

- [1] Jiong Lu, Antonio C. Neto, Kian Ping Loh\*, *Nature Communications*, 8:3: (2012) 823.(2012)
- [2] Yan Peng Liu, N. B. Rodrigues Antonio C. Neto, Adam Shaffique, Jiong Lu\*, Kian Ping Loh\*, *Nature Nanotechnology* (submitted).
- [3] Yan Peng Liu, Adam Shaffique, Kian Ping Loh\* *Nanoletters* (submitted).

## Figures



**Figure 1:** STM images and strain mapping of a hexagonal GNB. **a**, STM image of a hexagonal GNB. **b**, A histogram of experimentally-determined local strains along the dashed-line in **a** and the corresponding pseudo-magnetic field derived from the energy levels in  $dI/dV$  spectra shown in **e**. **c**, Magnified view of the area marked by the square in **a** with its corresponding strain map shown in **d**. **e**, Sequence of five  $dI/dV$  spectra ( $T \sim 100$  K, modulation voltage = 20 mV) taken at A-E points.



**Figure 2:** Schematic evolution of the spatially alternating distribution of PMFs as function of the external magnetic field strength.