A graphene-edge ferroelectric molecular switch

José M. Caridad¹

G. Calogero¹, P.Pedrinazzi², J.E. Santos³, A. Impellizzeri¹, T. Gunst¹, T.J. Booth¹, R. Sordan², P. Bøggild¹ and M. Brandbyge¹

¹Center for Nanostructured Graphene (CNG), DTU Physics, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kongengs Lyngby (Denmark)

²L-NESS Laboratory, Department of Physics, Politécnico di Milano, Via Anzani 42, 22100 Como, Italy

³Centro de Física and Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, P-4710-057 Braga, Portugal

jcar@dtu.dk

As the quality of bulk graphene has improved in recent years [1], edges have become key to understand the properties of nanodevices made from this twodimensional material. Phenomena occurrina at graphene edges are not only relevant from a fundamental point of view [2,3]; these effects could also be exploited to electronic devices with desian novel functionalities. Here, I present recent experiments [4] showing that the electrical properties of graphene devices strongly depend on its edge functionalization, and how this can be used to engineer innovative memory devices.

Specifically, polar molecules adsorbed solely the oxidized edges at of encapsulated graphene devices (Fig.1) ferroelectricity, exhibit displaying а switchable and remanent dipole alignment in response to an external electric field [4]. The presence of such aligned molecules at graphene edges leads to a measurable macroscopic charge bistability in gated devices araphene even at room temperature. As demonstrated by both electrical measurements and theoretical calculations, this effect is highly sensitive to the chemical termination of the araphene edge: it quenches by undertaking a fluorine functionalization.

This molecular system comprises an experimental realization of envisioned

memory capacitive ("memcapacitive") devices, whose capacitance is a function of their charging history (Fig. 2), and can be exploited to investigate correlated molecular systems and to design energy efficient neuromorphic architectures.

References

- [1] Wang et al. Science (2013), 342, 614.
- [2] J.M. Caridad et al. **Nature Comm**. 9, (2018) 659.
- [3] J.M. Caridad et al. *submitted*, (2019).
- [4] J.M. Caridad et al. NanoLetters, 18, (2018), 4675

Figures



Figure 1: Illustrative image of confined and aligned water molecules at graphene edges.



Figure 2: Measured hysteretic device capacitance $C(V_g)$ in water vapour due to the two-state molecular alignment occurring at graphene edges