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In order to study the effect of 2D superlattices on graphene, moirés [1] or patterned dielectrics [2] can be used. Here we present an additional method to induce tunable superlattice effects in graphene by the combined action of a global silicon backgate and a patterned bottom gate made from few layer graphene by standard electron beam lithography techniques [3]. By switching on a 2D periodic charge carrier density modulation additional Dirac peaks can be observed which are the source of additional Landau fans in magnetotransport. Due to the interplay between the lateral 2D superlattice and a magnetic field, features of the "Hofstadter butterfly" energy spectrum can be resolved. We show low temperature measurements transport on a 2Dsuperlattice in graphene with square lattice symmetry and a lattice period of 40 nm. In addition we show magnetotransport data at an elevated temperature of 120 K where Landau quantization vanishes but Brown-Zak oscillations, which are caused by the 2D periodic potential, are still visible comparable to experimental results on moiré superlattices [4].

References

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- [3] M. Drienovsky et al., Physical Review Letters, **121** (2018) 026806
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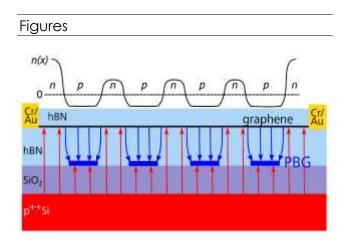


Figure 1: Sample design to induce a 2D perodic charge carrier density modulation in graphene by the combined action of a global silicon backgate and a patterned bottom gate (PBG)

