

Graphene ribbon self-assembly in the presence of self-assembled stripe adsorbates

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Abstract: Adhered graphene strips anchored to a host sheet by a pleat-like fold can self-assemble in ambient conditions into long ribbons micrometers in size through combined processes of self-tearing, substrate peeling and ultra-low friction sliding [1], a process we refer to as "auto-kirigami". Nominally enabled by low friction of structural superlubricity expected for incommensurate atomic lattice contacts [2], we report evidence here that a ubiquitous stripe-like structure previously observed on graphene surfaces [3] remains within the interface during sliding of an auto-kirigami ribbon and its host sheet. This structure consists of an adsorbate layer of alkane chains which forms within 4-5 days of exposure of pristine surfaces to air [4] and is associated with friction force microscopy domains on graphene surfaces [5]. Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) PeakForce Quantitative Nanomechanical Mapping was used to characterise self-assembled pleats, revealing the presence of the ordered adsorbate structure on all exposed surfaces. That pleat self-assembly was not suppressed by the presence of stripes indicates that these adsorbates do not appreciably degrade low friction superlubricity. Rotating the self-assembled ribbons with the AFM tip revealed that the stripe-formation adsorbates stably exist within graphene-graphene interfaces, in disagreement with claims that attractive vdW forces squeeze out contaminants from within interfaces [6].

References

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Figures

