

Encapsulation of Graphene Nanoribbons in Hexagonal Boron Nitride using Dry-Transfer Method

Hanan Matar¹

Manuel Neubauer², Philipp Weitkamp², Cornelius Dietrich¹, Sara Etman Zadeh¹, Alberto Rodriguez¹, Klaus Meerholz², and Annika Kurzmann¹

¹2nd Institute of Physics, University of Cologne, 50937 Koeln, Germany

²Department Chemistry, University of Cologne, Greinstrasse 4-6, Cologne 50939, Germany

matar@ph2.uni-koeln.de

Mechanical exfoliation and van der Waals stacking of atomically thin materials have become significant experimental methods for functional 2D materials heterostructure fabrication. The so-called van der Waals (vdW) heterostructures exhibit weak vdW interactions between the layers and strong interatomic connections within the 2D materials; for instance, graphene and hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) that can be mechanically exfoliated from bulk crystals. The dry transfer method using polydimethylsiloxane stamps is acknowledged as an adaptable and flexible approach, enabling the clean assembly of exfoliated flakes for fabricating encapsulated devices [1]. Graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) have gained significant interest for quantum applications and nanoelectronics, particularly field-effect transistors, due to their tunable band gap and width-dependent electrical and optical characteristics, which can be achieved through controlled bottom-up synthesis using precursor polymerization [2]. Encapsulating graphene between hBN flakes minimizes SiO₂ substrate-related drawbacks, improves device quality and fabrication, enhances mobility, and enables micrometre-scale ballistic transport at room temperature. Encapsulated aligned 7-armchair graphene nanoribbons (7-AGNRs) are fabricated to investigate the influence on electronic transport and optical properties. After the growth of GNRs on Au (788) and their transfer to substrates such as SiO₂, dry transfer of 7-AGNRs remains a significant challenge in GNR-based device fabrication [3]. We will present the first vdW heterostructures with encapsulated aligned GNRs utilizing the dry-transfer method to transfer 7-AGNRs; we used Raman spectroscopy to confirm the high quality of the samples. The encapsulated 7-AGNRs heterostructures alongside twisted 7-AGNRs bilayer pave the way for effective templates for merocyanine templating, promoting long-range molecular order in π -conjugated organic compounds adlayers [4].

References

- [1] A. Castellanos-Gomez et al., *2D Materials*, 1 (2014) 011002
- [2] Senkovskiy B.V. et al., *Nature Communications*, 12(1), (2021) 2542
- [3] W. Huang et al., *ACS Nano*, 17 (2023) 18706
- [4] K. Meerholz et al., *Organic Chemistry Frontiers*, 12 (2025) 1086

Figures

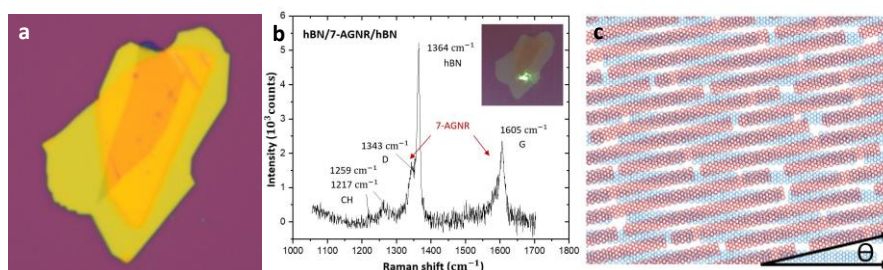


Figure 1: (a) 7-AGNRs encapsulated between two hBN flakes with graphite backgate using dry transfer, (b) Raman spectra of encapsulated 7-AGNRs between hBN flakes, (c) Illustration of the Moiré pattern within the Twisted 7-AGNRs bilayer.