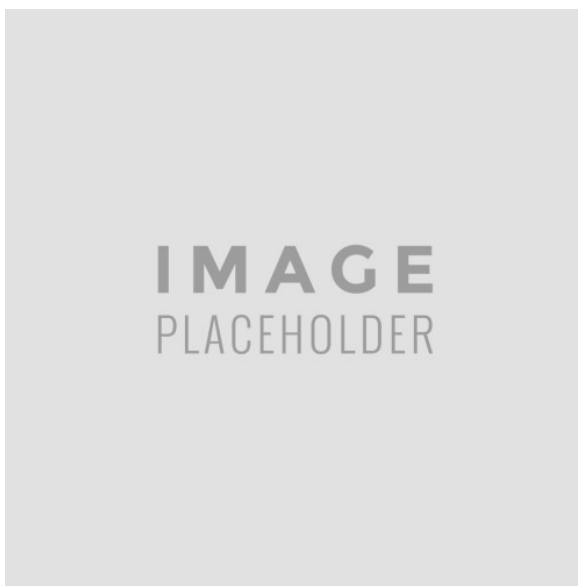


MONASH UNIVERSITY

HONOURS THESIS

Thin oxides in graphene devices



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Abstract:

I present a review of the use of graphene in electronic devices, both in its shortfalls and exciting properties. The electronic structure is detailed, along with various scattering sources that affect electron transport and ultimately the goal of room temperature, electronic devices. Considering heterostructures and the use of other materials to enhance graphene, I discuss the potential use of hafnium dioxide, and other oxides, as an excellent gate dielectric material for potential use in graphene field-effect devices.

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0.1 Foreword

This thesis serves the purpose presenting the conclusions of my research into thin oxides on graphene. I will be arguing , and how that fits into a bigger picture of materials science and particular applications.

In chapter 1, I will outline what I hope to achieve in this project. I begin by discussing the theoretical properties of graphene and why it has attracted so much interest as an electronic material. I will also describe some challenges facing new computing technologies, including the use of dielectrics, and how my work contributes to realising solutions to new generations of this technology. I will outline a theoretical and experimental summary of the results to date seen in introducing dielectrics to graphene.

In chapter 2, I describe the various ways of producing and identifying graphene in lab use, and the characterisations I have conducted. This will include our use of atomic force microscopy (AFM), optical microscopy and Raman spectroscopy.

I will then describe the devices and measurements I have made in chapter 3. This will regard geometry and connections to devices, which allow the measurements I have perform, and the processes used to fabricate our devices. I have made graphene devices using lithography and evaporation

methods, to create electrical contacts. I will also describe the oxides I have investigated in this chapter, and the methods I have used to transfer them.

In chapter 4 I will present the data and results from my measurements of the respective devices which will be placed on SiO_2 . The results to here will be compared alongside data after stamping the same devices with thin oxides in chapter 5.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Production & identification of graphene

2.1 Production

Since graphene's realisation in 2004^[1], much research has been focused to finding efficient ways of producing large amounts of graphene^[2]. Originally, the first samples ever created which have primarily been used for sensitive measurements have been conducted using a method of exfoliation (section 2.1.1). These samples typically exhibit better electronic properties than those produced by other methods. Since 2008/2009, CVD (section 2.1.2) of carbon to create graphene films has provided another prominent method to produce large films for industrial scale applications. In particular, growth of graphene on copper sheets^[3] has been a reliable way producing these large uniform sheets.

There are other methods not used in this thesis, such as epitaxial growth of graphene via SiC uses heating to boil off silicon atoms to form a layer of graphene on its surface.

2.1.1 Exfoliation

Originally made famous in the breakthrough method by Giam and Novoselov^[1;4], a mechanical exfoliation technique allowed for the isolation of atomically thin crystals of various materials. They reported the use of scotch tape to cleave thin layers from a larger crystal.

The common procedure involves pressing tape/surfaces against a bulk crystal (such as highly orientated pyrolytic graphite (HOPG), Kish graphite, natural graphite, or graphenium). Due to van der Waals interactions, layers of graphite are transferred to the desired surface. By repeated peeling of the same tape, a thin coverage can be obtained and then transferred onto substrates, such as SiO₂.

Optimising Exfoliation

Drawing on the methods described in Huang *et al*^[5], we developed a reliable method of exfoliation.

when bringing the tape with graphite flakes into contact with the silicon dioxide wafer, we use Huang *et al*'s method they use an annealing process of heating the tape and wafer for 2-5m at $\sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ on a conventional lab hot plate. After allowing cooling to room temperature, the tape is removed. They find under optical microscopy that graphene flakes with uniform thickness routinely range from $\sim 20\mu\text{m}$ to above $100\mu\text{m}$. The two additional steps to regular exfoliation methods were oxygen plasma cleaning and temperature annealing. Annealing is expected to increase traction due to the remove of gas molecules trapped between SiO₂ and graphite. Oxygen plasma is expected to remove absorbates on the substrate surface.

Huang *et al* suggest part of their success comes from applying larger uniform coverage on tape. They suggest that because the exfoliation comes from the competition of forces between the substrate and the other graphene layers in multilayer graphite, using thinly covered tape is detrimental to the transfer.

Extra details Huang *et al* also specified further details about the parameter spaces they search for optimising their exfoliation.

- Only apply tape exfoliation maximum 3 to 4 times after removal from bulk graphite.
- Annealing time nor temperature not strongly affected coverage, but optimal at $\sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ & 2 mins. Longer time also implied more glue residue from the tape.

2.1.2 CVD

2.2 Identification of Graphene

2.2.1 Optical Microscopy

2.2.2 Raman Spectroscopy

2.2.3 Atomic Force Microscopy Imaging

Chapter 3

Devices

Chapter 4

Bare graphene

4.1 CVD

4.2 Exfoliated

Chapter 5

Thin oxide graphene

5.1 CVD

5.2 Exfoliated

Chapter 6

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