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The quasi-free-standing nature of graphene on H-saturated SiC(0001)

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We report on an investigation of quasi-free-standing graphene on 6H-SiC(0001) which was prepared by intercalation of hydrogen under the buffer layer. Using infrared absorption spectroscopy, we prove that the SiC(0001) surface is saturated with hydrogen. Raman spectra demonstrate the conversion of the buffer layer into graphene which exhibits a slight tensile strain and short range defects. The layers are hole doped ($p = 5.0 - 6.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) with a carrier mobility of $3100 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ at room temperature. Compared to graphene on the buffer layer, a strongly reduced temperature dependence of the mobility is observed for graphene on H-terminated SiC(0001) which justifies the term “quasi-free-standing.” © 2011 American Institute of Physics. [doi:10.1063/1.3643034]

Epitaxial graphene (EG) on SiC surfaces¹⁻³ paves the way for technological applications of graphene in, e.g., high frequency transistors⁴ or resistance standards.⁵ Consequently, EG has been studied in various aspects (see, e.g., Ref. 3 and references therein) and it was shown that there are significant differences in the material's properties depending on whether graphene is grown on the Si-terminated or the C-terminated surface of the SiC substrate. We focus on the Si-face, where graphene monolayers (called MLG in the following) can be grown routinely. In this material, an electrically insulating buffer layer (BL) with $(6\sqrt{3} \times 6\sqrt{3})R30^\circ$ periodicity exists at the interface. One can think of the BL as a graphene layer covalently bound to the top Si atoms of the substrate⁶ as is shown schematically in Fig. 1(a). Compared with ideal graphene, MLG shares the same band structure,⁷ Raman signature,⁸ and graphene-specific quantum Hall effect.^{5,9,10} However, the substrate induces certain perturbations. MLG is strongly electron doped⁷ with a concentration of $n \approx 1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. A model was proposed¹¹ which describes the charge transfer from the substrate to MLG by assuming donation of electrons either from bulk donors or from states at the interface. Because of the lattice mismatch between the BL and the SiC(0001) surface, it is reasonable to assume a sufficiently high density of amphoteric dangling bonds (db) in the interface region to provide the Fermi-level pinning observed in MLG.

The intrinsic carrier concentration in MLG affects the carrier mobility μ . Pristine MLG with $n \approx 1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ has a mobility of around $2000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ at $T = 25 \text{ K}$.^{2,9} Doping MLG with an overlayer of tetrafluoro-tetracyanoquinodimethane to $n \approx 1 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ yields a carrier mobility of $\mu = 29\,000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ at $T = 25 \text{ K}$,⁹ which is similar to what is observed for exfoliated graphene on SiO_2 substrates close to charge neutrality.^{12,13} What sets MLG on SiC(0001) aside from exfoliated graphene is its strong temperature dependence of μ .^{2,9,14} For pristine MLG with

$n \approx 1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ the mobility drops to values of around $900 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ at room temperature (RT), even when atomically flat Hall bars are prepared.⁹ The T dependence of the carrier mean free path indicates strong electron-phonon scattering presumably involving substrate phonons. It is thus desirable to reduce the coupling to the substrate while keeping the structural quality and the epitaxial character intact.

Riedl *et al.*¹⁵ intercalated hydrogen underneath the BL, which subsequently converts into graphene. They baptized the material quasi-free-standing monolayer graphene (QFMLG). It sits on a H-terminated SiC(0001) surface as depicted in Fig. 1(b). The presence of H was concluded from comparison of the Si 2p core level spectrum with that of H-terminated SiC(0001).¹⁶ They observed that the charge density of QFMLG was strongly reduced, in some cases even reversed in sign (hole doping) and suggested that this method is a viable route for tailoring the interface between SiC and graphene.¹⁵ At this point, further analysis is required to judge how far QFMLG can be considered as quasi-free-standing.

Here, we examine the nature of QFMLG using infrared absorption spectroscopy in the attenuated total reflection mode (FTIR-ATR), Raman spectroscopy, and Hall effect measurements. FTIR-ATR spectroscopy was carried out at RT with the sample mounted face down on a germanium prism. Raman spectra were measured also at RT using a laser wavelength of 532 nm. The carrier concentration and mobility was determined by Hall effect measurements in the temperature range between 25 K and 300 K. The preparation of Hall

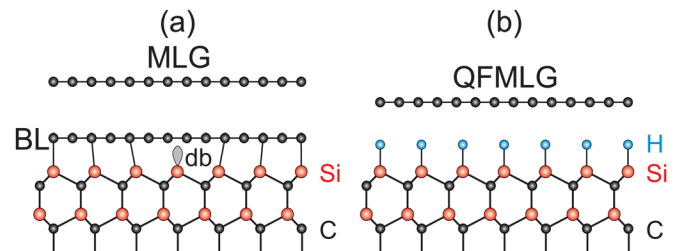


FIG. 1. (Color online) Structure of (a) MLG on the BL and (b) quasi-free-standing graphene (QFMLG) on hydrogen saturated SiC(0001).

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bars by e-beam lithography is described in Refs. 2 and 9. The sample preparation included the growth of the BL followed by intercalation of hydrogen. The BL was prepared by annealing on-axis oriented 6H-SiC(0001) samples in 1000 mbar of Ar (grade 5.0) at 1450 °C and an Ar flow of 0.1 slm for 15 min.¹⁷ H-intercalation was achieved by annealing the samples for 75 min in 930 mbar hydrogen (grade 8.0) at 550 °C and a flow rate of 0.9 slm. Both, N doped 6H-SiC(0001) wafers with a doping concentration of $1 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ from SiCrystal as well as semi-insulating 6H-SiC(0001) wafers from II-VI Inc. were used in this study without any noticeable difference in the results. The latter samples were used for electronic transport measurements.

First, we use FTIR-ATR spectroscopy to study the Si-H bonds as shown in Fig. 2(a) for two different polarizations. In p-polarization, a sharp absorption line due to the Si-H stretch mode is seen at 2131 cm^{-1} , which unambiguously proves the hydrogenation of the SiC(0001) surface underneath QFMLG. The small line width indicates a high degree of order. Position and width of this signal fit very well to observations made on bare H-terminated 6H-SiC(0001) surfaces ($2128\text{--}2133.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).¹⁸ The absence of a signal in s-polarization indicates that the Si-H bonds are perpendicular to the surface. Studies of H-terminated Si(111) overgrown with Al_2O_3 by atomic layer deposition showed that in this case, the Si-H stretch mode is red shifted by about 24 cm^{-1} and strongly broadened (full width at half-maximum (FWHM) $\approx 64 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) compared to the uncovered surface.¹⁹ This was taken as evidence for a strong interaction between the Si-H entities and the Al_2O_3 layer, probably via Si-H...Al-O bridges between partially negative hydrogen

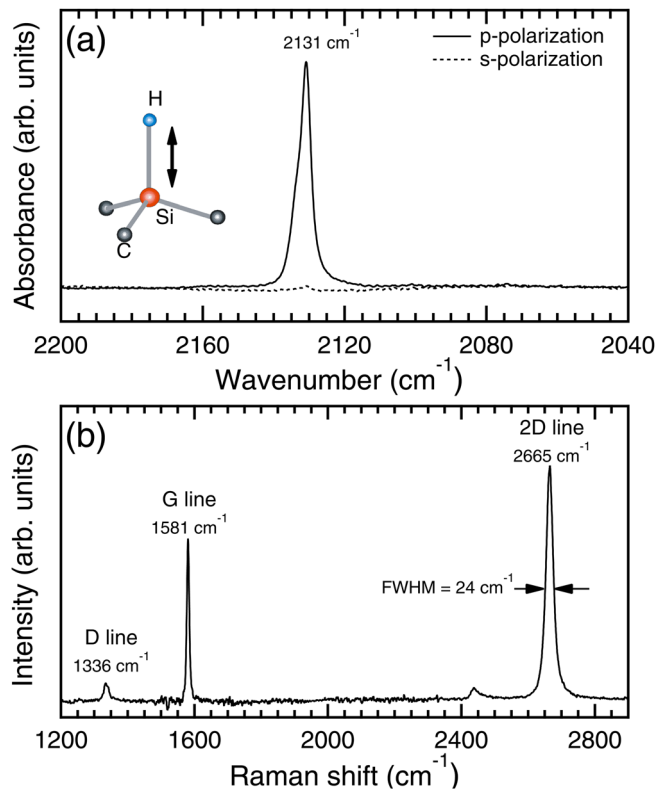


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) FTIR-ATR spectrum of QFMLG showing the Si-H stretch mode. (b) Typical Raman spectrum of QFMLG.

and partially positive aluminum atoms. Apparently, there is no such strong interaction between the Si-H configurations and the graphene layer on top. This fits well to the notion of quasi-free-standing graphene.

Next, we study QFMLG by Raman spectroscopy which is particularly sensitive to the nature of the in-plane bonds. Fig. 2(b) depicts a typical Raman spectrum of QFMLG showing three lines: the 2D line at 2665 cm^{-1} , the G line at 1581 cm^{-1} , and the D line at 1336 cm^{-1} . The D line shows the presence of short range defects. The rather small $I(D)/I(G)$ ratio suggests that their density is not too large. The narrow 2D line with a full width at half maximum of 24 cm^{-1} is very well described by a single Lorentzian, which is consistent with single layer graphene.^{20,21} In contrast to MLG,^{2,8} where we observed a blue shift of the 2D line indicative of compressive strain, the position of the 2D line of QFMLG is shifted by $\Delta_{2D,\text{strain}} = -14 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ to lower wavenumbers compared to exfoliated graphene (2679 cm^{-1}).²¹ Note that the effect of doping on the 2D line position is negligible for the carrier concentrations observed in our samples.²² Using the expression²³ $\Delta a/a_0 = -(\Delta_{2D,\text{strain}}/11.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}) \times 10^{-3}$, we calculate a tensile strain of 1.2×10^{-3} . Compared to the 2D line, the strain induced shift of the G line is reduced by a factor of $\Delta_{2D,\text{strain}}/\Delta_{G,\text{strain}} = 2.1$.²³ Correcting the observed position of the G line for a downward shift of $\Delta_{G,\text{strain}} = -7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ caused by strain and assuming the position of undoped and unstrained graphene²² to be around 1583 cm^{-1} , we calculate a charge induced shift of the G line of $\Delta_{G,\text{charge}} = 5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ to higher wavenumbers. This is consistent with a hole doping of $p = 4.0 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$.²² The carrier concentration estimated in this way agrees with the observed intensity ratio $I(2D)/I(G)$, which amounts to 1.45 and with the values determined by Hall effect. While the compressive strain in MLG can be explained by the different thermal expansion of graphene and SiC,⁸ the origin of the tensile strain in QFMLG requires further investigation. However, the strain induced by the graphene/substrate interaction in MLG is released in QFMLG which supports the attribute “quasi-free-standing.”

In order to characterize the coupling of charge carriers in QFMLG to the substrate, we carried out Hall measurements, giving independent values for charge carrier density and mobility. Our first experiments²⁴ on QFMLG have resulted in $p = 6.0 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $\mu = 1250 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ at RT. Recent progress in the preparation results in mobility values of around $3100 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ at RT as shown in Fig. 3(a). The QFMLG samples are hole doped with $p = 5.0\text{--}6.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ as displayed in the histogram in Fig. 3(b). Of special interest is the T dependence of μ in QFMLG, which is compared to that of MLG⁹ in Fig. 3(c). While μ drops by more than 50% when T is increased from 25 K to 300 K for MLG, the change in μ is only 10% for QFMLG in the same temperature range. Note that for both samples, the carrier concentration is basically constant in the whole temperature region. The observed improvement of the temperature dependence points towards a different strength of the interaction between the graphene layer and the substrate.

Remote phonon scattering has been suggested as a major contribution to the T dependence of μ .^{25–28} Within this scheme, different phonon modes must be taken into account for MLG and QFMLG. Assuming a single phonon mode coupled to the charge carriers in graphene (similar to

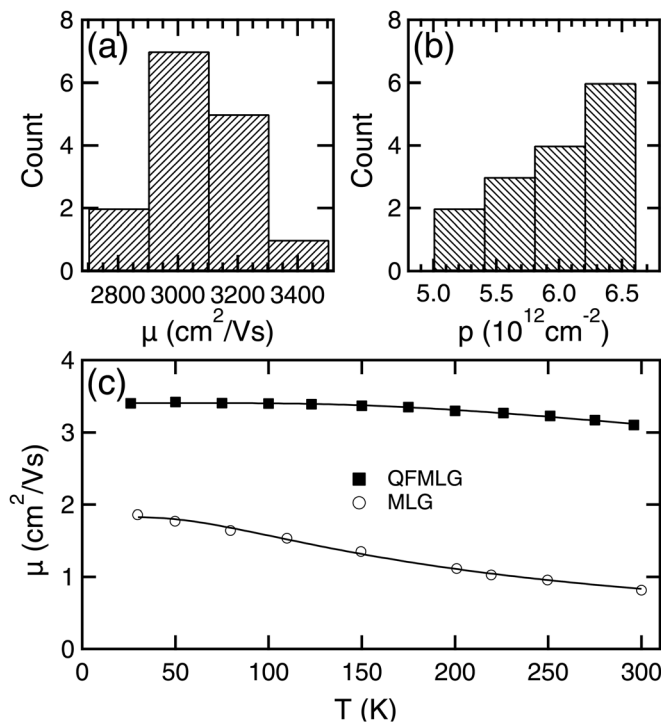


FIG. 3. Transport data of QFMLG. Histograms of (a) carrier mobility μ and (b) hole density p of 15 Hall bars made from QFMLG. (c) Temperature dependence of μ of QFMLG with $p = 5.7 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ compared to MLG [Ref. 9] with $n = 1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Solid lines are fits according to Ref. 28.

Ref. 28), we find phonon energies of 18 meV and 58 meV and coupling strengths of 510 Ω and 260 Ω for MLG and QFMLG, respectively. The data cannot be explained using different coupling strengths while keeping the same phonon energy. It is not surprising that the substantially differing layer underneath the graphene yields both different coupling strength and different phonon modes. However, further work is necessary to pinpoint the responsible phonon modes. Hall measurements indicate a substantial charging of the graphene sheet (opposite in sign compared to MLG). This is clearly different from the charge neutral free graphene. The mobility however with its weak temperature dependence justifies the name “quasi-free-standing.”

In conclusion, we have studied QFMLG on SiC(0001) prepared by conversion of the BL through SiC surface hydrogenation, which was demonstrated by FTIR-ATR spectroscopy. Raman spectra confirmed that the BL is converted to QFMLG. A negligible interaction between QFMLG and the substrate surface is evident from sharp Si-H stretch mode signals and the lack of compressive strain usually observed in MLG. The QFMLG layers are hole doped and mobilities of 3100 cm^2/Vs at RT have been achieved. In contrast to MLG, only a small temperature dependence of the mobility is observed. Hence, QFMLG is efficiently decoupled from the substrate and provides an interesting and tunable material for the development of electronic devices.

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