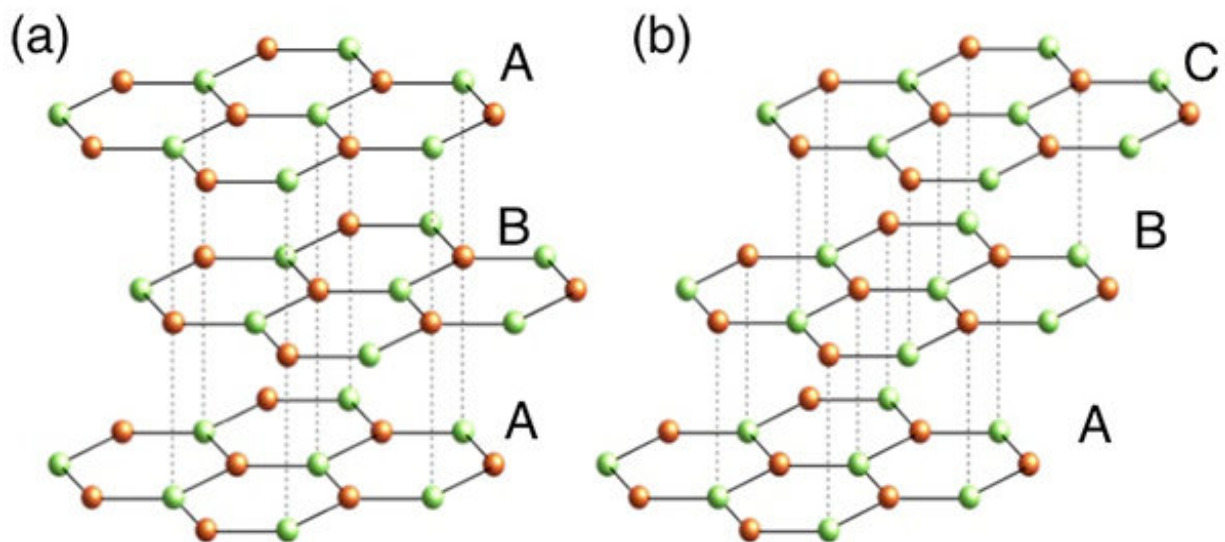


# Researchers have fabricated two types of trilayer graphene with different electrical properties

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The schematic crystal structures of (a) ABA- and (b) ABC- stacked three layer graphene. Credit: Katsuaki Sugawara

Researchers in Japan have found a way to form two materials, each made of three layers of graphene. Each material's graphene is stacked differently and has unique electrical properties. Their work has implications for the development of novel electronic devices, such as photo sensors that convert light into electrical energy.

In 2004, two scientists realized they had isolated a single [layer](#) of carbon atoms on Scotch tape used to clean a graphite crystal. Since then, [graphene](#) has captured the imagination of researchers due to its fascinating properties. It is 200 times stronger than steel, is very flexible, and it is an excellent conductor of electricity.

Graphene's [carbon atoms](#) are arranged into hexagons, forming a honeycomb-like lattice. Placing one layer of graphene on top of another leads to the formation of bilayer graphene. The layers can be arranged in one of two positions: the centres of the carbon hexagons of each layer can be organized immediately above one another, called AA-stacking, or they can be displaced forwards so that a hexagon centre in one layer is above a carbon atom below it, called AB-stacking. AB-stacking of two layers of graphene leads to the formation of a material with semiconducting properties by applying an external electric field.

Deliberately stacking three layers of graphene has proven difficult. But doing so could help researchers study how the physical properties of trilayered materials change based on stacking orientation. This could lead to the development of novel electrical devices. Researchers at Japan's Tohoku University and Nagoya University have now fabricated two different types of trilayer graphene with different electrical properties.

They heated silicon carbide using one of two methods. In one experiment, silicon carbide was heated to 1,510°C under pressurized argon. In another, it was heated to 1,300°C in a high vacuum. Both [materials](#) were then sprayed with hydrogen gas in which the bonds were broken to form single hydrogen atoms. Two types of trilayer graphene then formed. The silicon carbide heated under pressurized argon formed into ABA-stacked graphene, in which the hexagons of the top and bottom layers were exactly aligned while the middle layer was slightly displaced. The [silicon carbide](#) heated in a vacuum developed into ABC-stacked graphene, in which each layer was slightly displaced in front of

the one below it.

The researchers then examined the [physical properties](#) of each material and found that their electrons behaved differently. The ABA graphene was an excellent electrical conductor, similar to monolayer graphene. The ABC graphene, on the other hand, acts more like AB graphene in that it had semi-conductor properties.

"The present success in selective fabrication of ABA and ABC trilayer graphene would widen the feasibility of graphene-based nano-electronic devices with variable layer numbers and stacking sequences," conclude the researchers in their study published in the journal *NPG Asia Materials*.

**More information:** Selective fabrication of free-standing ABA and ABC trilayer graphene with/without Dirac-cone energy bands, K. Sugawara, N. Yamamura, K. Matsuda, W. Norimatsu, M. Kusunoki, T. Sato and T. Takahashi, *NPG Asia Materials*, [DOI: 10.1038/am.2017.238](https://doi.org/10.1038/am.2017.238)

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