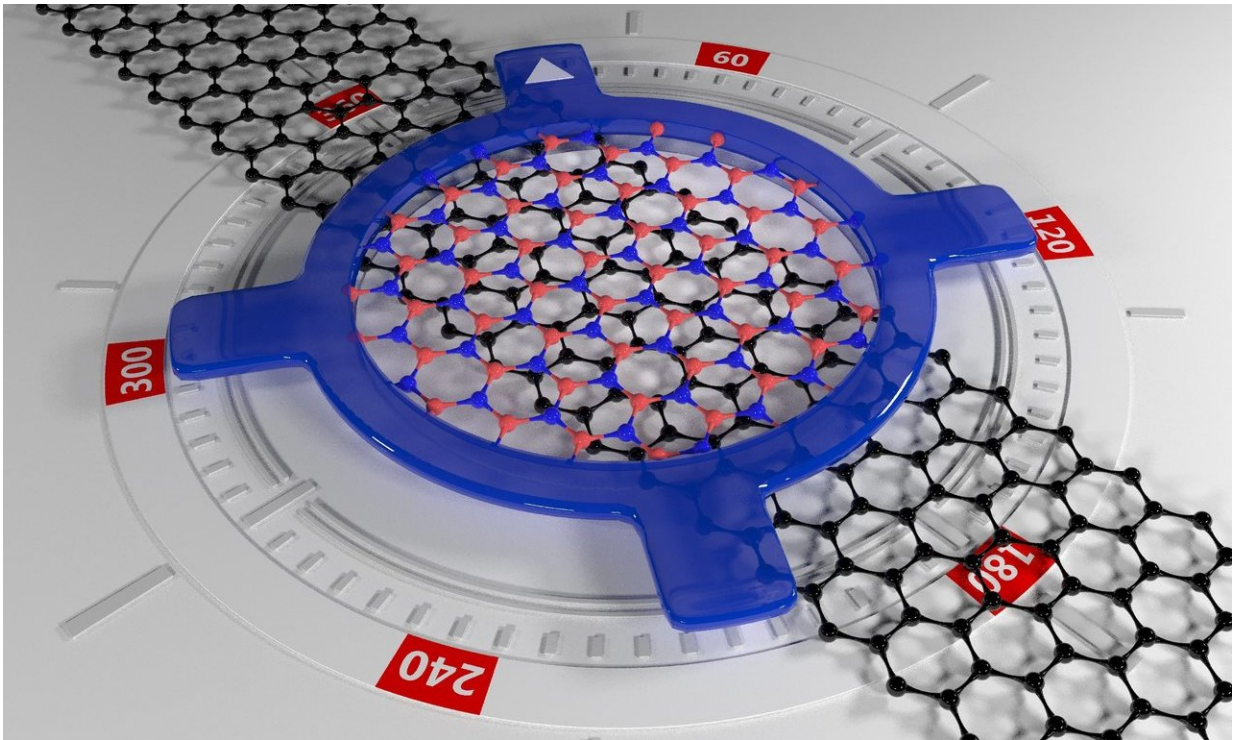


# Twisted electronics open the door to tunable 2-D materials

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Columbia University researchers have demonstrated the ability to fine-tune the electronic, mechanical, and optical properties of 2D heterostructures like graphene on boron nitride by varying the angle between the crystals in real time. Credit: Philip Krantz/Krantz NanoArt

Two-dimensional (2-D) materials such as graphene have unique electronic, magnetic, optical, and mechanical properties that promise to

drive innovation in areas from electronics to energy to materials to medicine. Columbia University researchers report a major advance that may revolutionize the field, a "twistronic" device whose characteristics can be varied by simply varying the angle between two different 2-D layers placed on top of one another.

In a paper published online today in *Science*, the team demonstrates a novel device structure that not only gives them unprecedented control over the angular orientation in twisted-[layer](#) devices, but also allows them to vary this angle in situ, so that the effects of twist angle on electronic, optical, and [mechanical properties](#) can be studied in a single device.

Led by Cory Dean (physics, Columbia University) and James Hone (mechanical engineering, Columbia Engineering), the team built upon techniques that they previously pioneered to mechanically layer graphene and other 2-D materials, one on top of another, to form new structures. "This mechanical assembly process allows us to mix and match different crystals to construct entirely new materials, often with properties fundamentally different from the constituent layers," says Hone, leader of Columbia's Materials Research Science and Engineering Center (MRSEC), which investigates the properties of these heterostructures. "With hundreds of 2-D materials available, the design possibilities are enormous."

Recent studies have shown that rotational alignment between the layers plays a critically important role in determining the new properties that arise when materials are combined. For example, when conducting graphene is placed on top of insulating boron nitride with the crystal lattices perfectly aligned, graphene develops a band gap. At non-zero angles, the band gap disappears and intrinsic graphene properties are recovered. Just this past March, researchers at MIT reported the groundbreaking discovery that two stacked layers of graphene can

exhibit exotic properties including superconductivity when the twist angle between them is set to 1.1 degrees, referred to as the "magic angle."

In previous approaches to fabricating structures with rotationally misaligned layers, the angle was set during the assembly process. This meant that once the device was made, its properties were fixed. "We were finding this approach frustrating, since very small errors in alignment could give entirely different results," says Dean. "It would be great to make a device in which we could study its properties while continuously rotating its layers and so the question was, how to do this?"

The answer, the Columbia researchers realized, was to take advantage of the low friction that exists at the interface between the layers, which are held together by van der Waals forces that are much weaker than the atomic bonds within each layer. This low friction?which makes 2-D materials very good as solid lubricants?makes controlled assembly at a desired angle very difficult. The Columbia group used the low friction characteristic to their advantage by designing a device structure in which, instead of preventing rotation, they could intentionally and controllably vary the rotation angle.

The team used graphene/boron-nitride heterostructures to demonstrate the reach of their technique. In these structures, when the layers are not crystallographically aligned, the materials preserve their original properties (e.g., graphene will have a semi-metallic character) but when the layers are aligned, the properties of graphene change, opening an energy gap and behaving as a semiconductor. The researchers showed that this fine-tuning of the heterostructure's properties affects its optical, mechanical, and electronic responses.

"Notably, we demonstrated that the energy gap observed in graphene is tunable and can be turned on or off on demand just by changing the

orientation between the layers," says Rebeca Ribeiro, who led this work as a post-doctoral researcher at Columbia and is now a CNRS research scientist at the French Center for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (C2N-CNRS). "The tuning of this [energy gap](#) not only represents a major step toward the future use of graphene in varied applications, but also provides a general demonstration in which the device properties of 2-D materials are dramatically varied with rotation "

From a technological point of view, the ability to tune the properties of a layered material by varying the twist angle provides the possibility for a single material platform to perform a variety of functions. For example, electronic circuits are built from a finite number of components including metallic conductors, insulators, semiconductors, and magnetic materials. This process requires integration of a variety of different materials and can pose a significant engineering challenge. In contrast, a single material that can be locally "twisted" to realize each of these components could enable significant new engineering opportunities.

In addition, the ability to dynamically tune a system with mechanical twisting offers a new switching capability that could enable entirely new device applications. For example, traditional switches typically vary between two well-defined states (on or off, magnetic or not, etc.). The Columbia platform could enable the possibility to switch between an arbitrary number of complementary states.

Dean and Hone are now using their new technique to study other combinations of 2-D materials in which the properties can be tuned by angular alignment. They are looking particularly at the recent discovery of superconductivity in twisted bilayer [graphene](#) and exploring whether it may be a general feature of twisted bilayers made from arbitrary 2-D [materials](#).

Dean adds, "Our study demonstrates a new degree of freedom, namely

rotational orientation between layers, that just doesn't exist in conventional semiconductor heterostructures. This is a rare occasion in the semiconductor field where we are truly forging a new path, and opens the door to a whole new field of research where material [properties](#) can be varied simply by twisting the structure."

The study is titled "Twistable electronics with dynamically rotatable heterostructures."

**More information:** [DOI: 10.1126/science.aat6981](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aat6981) R. Ribeiro-Palau et al., "Twistable electronics with dynamically rotatable heterostructures," *Science* (2018). [science.sciencemag.org/cgi/doi ... 1126/science.aat6981](https://science.sciencemag.org/cgi/doi/10.1126/science.aat6981)

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