

Local nanomechanical properties in twisted double bilayer graphene

Alessandra Canetta

Jean Spiece (1), Sergio Gonzalez-Munoz (2), Viet-Hung Nguyen (3), Pauline de Crombrughe (1), Khushboo Agarwal (2), Yuanzhuo Hong (4), Sambit Mohapatra (4), Kenji Watanabe (5), Takashi Taniguchi (5), Rebeca Ribeiro-Palau (4), Jean-Christophe Charlier (3), Oleg Kolosov (2), Pascal Gehring (1)

(1) IMCN/NAPS, Université Catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain), 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

(2) Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK

(3) IMCN/MODL, Université Catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain), 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

(4) Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies (C2N), CNRS, Université Paris Sud, Université Paris-Saclay, Palaiseau, France

(5) National Institute for Materials Science, 1-1 Namiki, Tsukuba 305-0044, Japan

alessandra.canetta@uclouvain.be

Van der Waals heterostructures are tremendously versatile designer materials whose functionality can be engineered to an extent that goes far beyond the properties of the individual materials the heterostructure consists of [1]. In particular, by twisting two graphene layers, it is possible to induce an atomic reconstruction in the two-dimensional stack, which leads to a dramatic modification of the lattice symmetry [2]. This has important repercussions on its mechanical and electro-mechanical properties [3,4]. Here we investigate the local mechanical properties of double bi-layer graphene twisted by an angle $\sim 1.1^\circ$. To this end, we employ three force microscope techniques, Piezoresponse Force Microscopy, Ultrasonic Force Microscopy and Electric Heterodyne Force Microscopy, respectively. We demonstrate that these methods are reliable and effective to visualize the Moiré pattern, to evidence the presence of strain solitons [5], and – for the first time – to extract the local Young's modulus in such systems. Our results bring on a comprehensive study of such complex structures and unlock critical understanding of these materials.

References

- [1] Geim, A., Grigorieva, I., *Nature*, 499 (2013) 419–425.
- [2] Dai, S., Xiang, Y., Srolovitz, D. J., *Nano Lett.*, 16, 9 (2016) 5923–5927.
- [3] De Sanctis, A., Mehew, J. D., et al., *Nano Lett.*, 18, 12 (2018) 7919–7926.
- [4] Li, Y., Wang, X et al., *Adv. Mater.*, 33 (2021) 2105879.
- [5] Alden, J. S., Tsen, A. W., et al., *PNAS*, 110 (2013) 11256–11260.

Figures

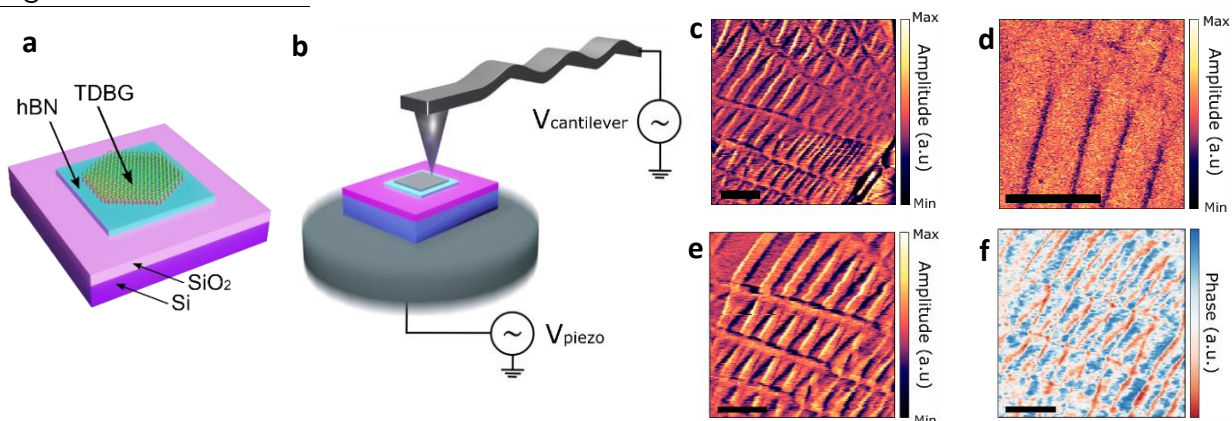


Figure 1: (a) Structure of the measured sample. (b) Schematic of the measurement system to image Moiré pattern in Twisted Double-Bilayer Graphene. (c) Piezoelectric Force Microscopy, (d) Ultrasonic Force Microscopy and (e,f) Electric-Heterodyne Force Microscopy amplitude and phase, respectively. Scalebars: 200 nm.