## Index

angle-resolved photoemission	carbon material 1-4, 6, 11, 14, 56
spectroscopy (ARPES) 75, 82,	nanostructured 168
115, 116	carbon nanotube (CNT) 4-6, 14,
anti-phase domains 24	148, 168, 177
ARPES see angle-resolved	carbon onions 6, 14
photoemission spectroscopy	carbon revolution 4
	carborundum 8, 42
ballistic regime 131, 214	carrier concentration 19, 56, 57,
ballistic transport 66, 101, 112,	93, 101, 198, 200
134, 137	carrier density 125, 198–200, 203,
bandgap 19, 70, 98, 99, 101	208, 209
bands 55, 78, 115, 131, 178, 225,	carrier mobility 75, 93, 99, 112,
226, 230-232	185, 199, 209
band structure 66, 85, 98, 195, 230	chemical vapor deposition (CVD)
barrier 44, 159, 186	4, 22, 26–29, 65, 68, 173, 201,
basal plane 112, 113, 120–123,	202
126, 132, 137	plasma-enhanced 124, 173
Bernal stacking 117, 118, 120, 130	chemical wet solutions 179
Bernal structure 79	chirality 195, 211, 214
BL see buffer layer	CNT see carbon nanotube
Boltzmann constant 153, 204	C nucleation 149, 156, 158–160
bonds 6, 23, 43, 52, 68, 73, 115,	conductance 83, 84, 123, 129, 131
237	conductive atomic force
chemical 7, 146	
covalent 40, 115, 150	microscopy (CAFM) 126, 128,
dangling 17, 43, 52, 81, 115, 157,	132
179	conductivity 21, 124, 195, 204,
Bravais lattice 66	206, 207, 209, 210, 213
Brillouin zone 85, 131, 195	activated 208
buffer layer (BL) 40-42, 55, 56, 73,	longitudinal 204
78, 81, 82, 84, 85, 100, 101,	confinement controlled
115, 116, 122, 134, 146, 159,	sublimation method 78
228	contamination 12, 229, 236
	Coulomb gap 204, 205
CAFM see conductive atomic force	Coulomb scattering 207
microscopy	crystalline substrate 23, 24
carbon atom 3, 6, 40, 41, 46–47,	crystal 8, 9, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 67,
52, 63, 64, 68, 69, 76, 78, 79,	68, 75, 99, 113, 114, 145, 153,
194, 197, 198	154, 197

blue 8	logic 101
defect-free 92	sensing 167
large-area 9	switching/logic 98
current transport 112, 113, 123,	top-gated 199
127, 134, 137	diamond 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 19, 170
CVD see chemical vapor deposition	diffusion 113, 158, 160, 170
CVD graphene 175, 177, 178, 180,	diffusive regime 112, 210
188, 202	Dirac cone 85, 150
CVD reactor 12, 21, 26	dopant 13, 25, 28
	doping 27, 112, 117, 146, 170, 175
Debye frequency 154	198-202, 225-227, 229-232
Debye model 153	chemical 180
decomposition 13, 14, 27, 29, 40,	graphene edges 178
42, 44, 46, 47, 49–51, 78	n-type 117
high-temperature 65, 177	site competition 23
non-congruent 25	Drude conductivity 213
step-preferential 46	Drude model 209
thermal crystal 143	
defects 89, 92, 93, 100, 157, 171,	EBL see electron beam lithography
175, 178, 179, 201, 206-208,	electrical characterization 112,
225, 226, 229	113, 127, 128, 134, 137
crystalline 21	electroluminescence 9, 68
extended 73, 91	electron beam lithography (EBL)
local 215	172, 173, 177, 179, 182
density-functional tight-binding	electron diffraction 236
model 40	low-energy 42, 65, 117
deposition 22, 26, 27, 47, 65, 82,	electron energy loss spectroscopy
172, 177, 187, 229	113
atomic layer 173	electronic device 19, 21, 81, 85, 88
dielectrics 137	98, 101, 112, 168, 169, 172,
metal 169, 173, 177	174, 176, 177, 179, 180, 185
thin and thick layer 170	electronic structure 53, 57, 150,
thin-film 172-174	226, 235
device 137, 143, 167, 169, 171,	energy 72, 82, 86, 90, 91, 119, 120,
180, 182, 188, 193, 194, 197,	131, 153, 155, 189, 196, 198,
209, 215, 235, 239	204, 224, 237
biomedical 89	acceleration 187
buried gate 186	binding 189, 236
complex 171	graphene binding 122
discrete 174	graphene-formation 149
epitaxial graphene-based 133	kinetic 77, 236, 240
high-reliability 186	renewable 171
high-voltage 23	stacking 90

epitaxial graphene 23-25, 66, bilayer 41, 42, 45, 79, 85, 89, 67, 111–113, 118–120, 123, 115, 147–150, 155, 156, 228, 126-128, 132, 135, 136, 178, 179, 227, 228, 231, 232 defect-free 53 exfoliated 75, 197, 206, 211 as-grown 115 single-layer 198 few-layer (FLG) 42, 64, 65, 75, etching 18, 21, 95, 96, 98, 99, 148, 80, 84, 145, 180, 181, 226 149, 172, 178, 179, 185, 229 freestanding 150 dry 179, 185 homogeneous 54 masked 178 monolayer 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 52, plasma 172, 182 55-58, 64, 76, 82, 85, 86, 93, reactive ion (RIE) 18, 99, 172, 115, 127, 128, 130, 145-148, 150, 158, 181, 196, 199-202, thermal 18, 21, 95 212, 215, 228 trench 186 multilayer (MLG) 42, 53, 54, 64, wet 172 80, 115, 145, 151, 181, 189, etching step 21, 169 198, 228 nitrogen-seeded 100 quasi-freestanding 201 Fermi energy 195, 214 Fermi function 204 synthetic 178 Fermi level 81, 83, 86, 115, 117, turbostratic 53, 159 196, 204 undoped 195 Fermi velocity 195 zero-layer (ZLG) 73, 78, 146, FET see transistor, field-effect 155, 156, 198, 199, 201, 202, FLG see graphene, few-layer full width at half maximum graphene crystallinity 147, 159 (FWHM) 55, 118, 119, 225, graphene device 202, 209 229, 231 graphene film 66, 71, 85, 112, 114, furnace 9, 66, 170 116, 118, 151, 201, 237 electric smelting 7 low-defect density 65 vertical RF-heated 71 single-layer epitaxial 199 FWHM see full width at half graphene flakes 85, 150, 176, 184 maximum as-grown isolated 176 metal-contacted 178 gate 125, 135, 169, 186, 199, 211 graphene growth mechanism 40, gate bias 124, 135, 146 42, 43, 45-47, 49, 51, 52, 144, gate dielectric 184, 185 148, 157, 160 Gaussian distribution 130 graphene island 72, 157, 158, 160 GNR see graphene nanoribbon graphene lattice 100, 210 graphene 39–42, 53, 54, 63, 64, 77, graphene nanoribbon (GNR) 78, 85, 86, 89, 90, 100, 101, 98-101, 179, 185 126-129, 196-201, 206, 207, graphene nucleation 44, 47-50, 226, 227 116

graphene sheet 4, 23, 24, 66, 145, 146, 148, 151, 155, 159, 160, 179, 225 quasi-freestanding 149 zero-structural-defect 158 graphite 1-4, 7-9, 11-13, 40, 42, 63-65, 71, 75, 76 bulk 53 highly oriented pyrolytic (HOPG) 64, 115 single-crystalline 75 graphite-intercalated compound graphitization 10, 14, 25, 28, 29, 75.96 argon-assisted 198, 199 high-temperature 24 growth conditions 23, 24, 52, 86, 93, 101, 118, 176, 201 growth mechanism 40, 42-44, 46, 48, 50-52, 54, 56, 58, 66, 71, 73, 88, 112 growth process 22, 39, 71-74 growth rate 22, 44, 93 growth temperature 52, 78, 80, 87, 88, 201

Hall bar 123, 178, 179, 193, 200 Hall coefficient 56 Hall conductance 196 Hall quantization 201 Hall resistance 75, 193, 196, 200-202, 215 hole 50, 135, 159, 208, 229 honeycomb structure 40, 64, 78 HOPG see graphite, highly oriented pyrolytic hydrogen etching 54, 95 hydrogen intercalation 101, 115, 199, 208

junction 28, 83, 84, 113, 127, 129-131

Landau level (LL) 196, 199, 203, 204 LAO see local anodic oxidation Le Chatelier's principle 26 LEED see low-energy electron diffraction LL see Landau level local anodic oxidation (LAO) 182, low-energy electron diffraction (LEED) 42, 65, 75, 85, 117 low-pressure chemical vapor deposition 173

magnetic field 188, 195-199, 201–205, 209, 211, 215 magnetoresistance 202, 211-213 MLG see graphene, multilayer model 47, 90, 151, 152, 158, 160, 238 hypothetical 92 interfacial growth 151 theoretical 154 tight-binding 195 transmission line 123 trench-based 152 two-layer 238

nanostep 118, 123, 126-128 nonpolar faces 112, 114, 118 nucleation 44, 48, 49, 78, 149

pattern 69, 100, 117, 126, 172, 174, 177, 182, 188 diffraction 54 photoelectron angular distribution 86 zigzag 70 phonon 153, 154, 204, 206 flexural 206 interface acoustic 208 surface polar 208 photolithography 99, 169, 171, 172, 177

physical vapor transport (PVT) 9, SCM see scanning capacitance 10, 12, 14, 68 microscopy PVT see physical vapor transport semiconductor 2, 8, 9, 64, 68, 112, PVT chamber 10, 12, 13 143, 168–170, 173, 194–196, 215 QHE see quantum Hall effect Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations 75, quantum confinement 99 197, 212 quantum corrections 196, silicon sublimation 46, 64, 152, 209-211, 213, 215 153, 155, 176 quantum Hall effect (QHE) 53, 67, spectrum 55, 56, 118, 121, 229, 123, 188, 193–198, 200–202, 236-238, 240 206, 209, 215 SPL see scanning probe lithography quantum well (QW) 83, 84, 194, SPM see scanning probe 204, 213 microscopy QW see quantum well STEM see scanning transmission electron microscopy Raman mapping 231, 232 step 43, 44, 50-52, 73, 90-92, 119, Raman shift 119, 224 128, 152, 154–158, 175, 176, Raman spectrum 55, 56, 178, 179, 209 224, 227, 229, 231, 232 arrowed 43 resistance 18, 91, 111, 123, atomic 43, 58 126-128, 183, 194, 203, 209 bilayer-height 73, 91 channel 124 nanoribbon growth 99 chemical 18 single-atom 152 graphene ribbon 183 substrate 83, 123, 124, 129, resistivity 203, 204, 206, 209, 213, 130, 133, 147 214 surface 48, 51, 147, 209 RIE see etching, reactive ion step bunching 73, 80, 89-92, 96, 101, 119 scanning capacitance microscopy step bunching mechanism 90, 99 (SCM) 135, 136 step edge 43-45, 47, 71, 73, 78, 80, scanning transmission electron 81, 152–156, 158, 160, 209, microscopy (STEM) 111, 113, 231, 232 119-121 step height 54, 55, 83, 90, 91, 128, scanning tunneling microscopy 129, 176, 209 (STM) 67, 75, 85 STM see scanning tunneling scattering 206, 208, 210, 212, 213 microscopy impurity 209 strain 189, 225, 227, 229, 230, 232 inelastic 224 sublimation 65, 66, 68, 77, 78, Raman 178, 224 146-149, 151-156, 158-160 short-range 210 non-uniform 73, 91 spin-orbit 210 Schottky barrier 127 thermal 168 Schottky diode 175 sublimation rate 75, 80, 149, 158

67, 85, 86, 89, 90, 95-97, 114, 118, 119, 134, 145, 146, 150, 151, 174, 175, 237, 238 mechanical 174 on-axis 118, 186, 209 polar 208 virgin 118-120 technique 4, 18, 22, 64, 65, 168, 173, 177, 180, 182, 183, 185, 197, 200, 208 back-gate 199 carbide-derived carbon 14 dry or wet 172 hybrid 201 parallel patterning 171 scanning probe 126 seeded sublimation 21 terrace 43, 50, 71, 72, 90, 91, 117, 118, 128, 129, 132, 133, 135, 136, 150, 152, 153, 156, 157, 176, 232 basal plane 132

micrometer-wide 118, 176

thermal decomposition 39-43,

64, 66, 68, 70, 74-76, 90, 100,

step-less 46

113, 114

substrate 23, 24, 27, 28, 54, 55, 66,

TLM see transmission line model transistor 171, 186-188 basic 174 field-effect (FET) 123-125, 157, 169, 185 gated 185 nanoribbons-based 185 top-gated graphene 99 transmission line model (TLM) 113, 123

UHV see ultrahigh vacuum ultrahigh vacuum (UHV) 26, 53, 65, 75, 76, 147, 148, 156

variable range hopping 204

XPS see X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) 232, 235-237, 239, 240

Young's modulus 19

zero-bias photo-responsivity 100 ZLG see graphene, zero-layer

"This book offers a comprehensive understanding of epitaxial graphene and includes excellent examples on the synthesis and characterization techniques of graphene for device fabrication. In my opinion, this exclusive work will be extremely useful for students and researchers working in the field of device application of graphene."

## **Dr. Rakesh Joshi** University of New South Wales, Australia

This is the first book dedicated exclusively to epitaxial graphene on silicon carbide (EG-SiC). It comprehensively addresses all fundamental aspects relevant for the study and technology development of EG materials and their applications, using quantum Hall effect studies and probe techniques such as scanning tunneling microscopy and atomic-resolution imaging based on transmission electron microscopy. It presents the state of the art of the synthesis of EG-SiC and profusely explains it as a function of SiC substrate characteristics such as polytype, polarity, and wafer cut as well as the in situ and ex situ conditioning techniques, including H<sub>2</sub> pre-deposition annealing and chemical–mechanical polishing. It also describes growth studies, including the most popular characterization techniques, such as ultrahigh-vacuum, partial-pressure, or graphite-cap sublimation techniques, for high-quality controlled deposition. It includes relevant examples of fabrication processes and performance of devices along with theoretical modeling and simulation studies that are helpful in the fundamental comprehension of EG-SiC substrates and their potential use in electronic applications.



**Gemma Rius** is a Beatriu de Pinós postdoctoral fellow at the Institute of Microelectronics of Barcelona-National Center of Microelectronics (IMB-CNM) of the Spanish National Research Council (Superior Council for Scientific Research, CSIC), Spain, since 2015. She graduated in physics from the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain. From 2002 to 2008, she was a nanolithography engineer and PhD student at IMB-CNM, CSIC. She was a postdoctoral

researcher at Tohoku University and Toyota Technological Institute in Japan. She then joined Nagoya Institute of Technology, Japan, as assistant professor. She has been mainly working on nanostructuring of 2D materials and has been involved in carbon nanomaterials, such as graphene, for more than 12 years.



**Philippe Godignon** is a professor of electronic engineering, aerospace engineering, and physical chemistry at IMB-CNM. He received his PhD in electrical engineering in 1993 from the National Institute of Applied Sciences in Lyon, France. Since 1990, he has been working with the Power Devices and Systems group of IMB-CNM on Si and SiC semiconductor device design and technologies. More recently, he has also been working on the synthesis

and processing of carbon-based materials (carbon nanotubes, graphene, and polymers) for nanotechnologies and biosensors. He is co-author of more than 235 publications in international journals and numerous presentations for conferences and holds 16 patents. He also participated in the creation of two companies, Graphene Nanotech S. L., Spain, and CALY Technologies, France.



