Graphene Statistical Mechanics

Lecture 4 Bogota

May 26 2016

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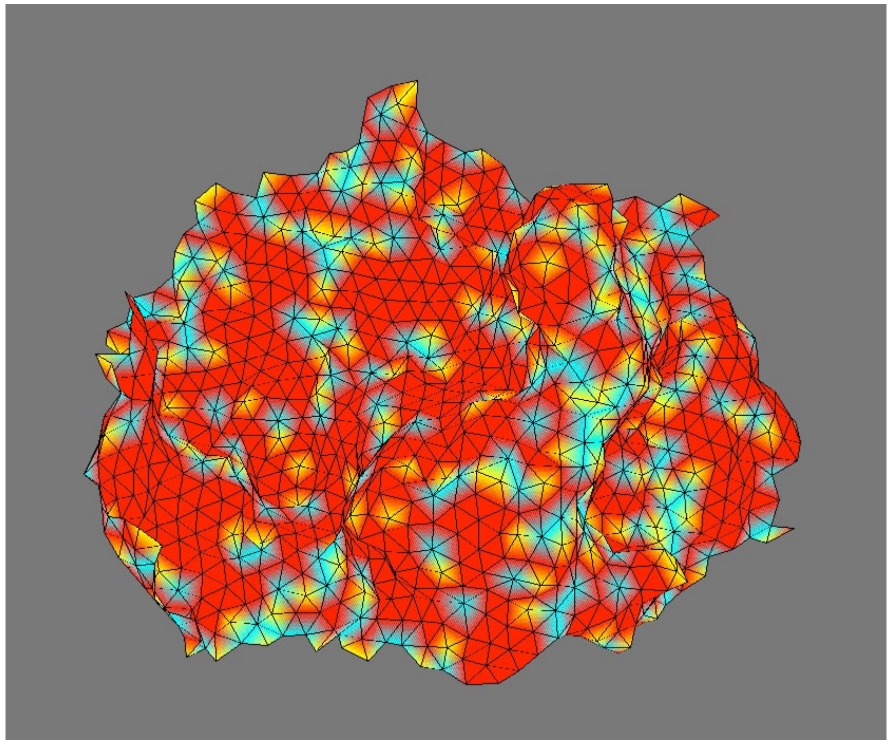
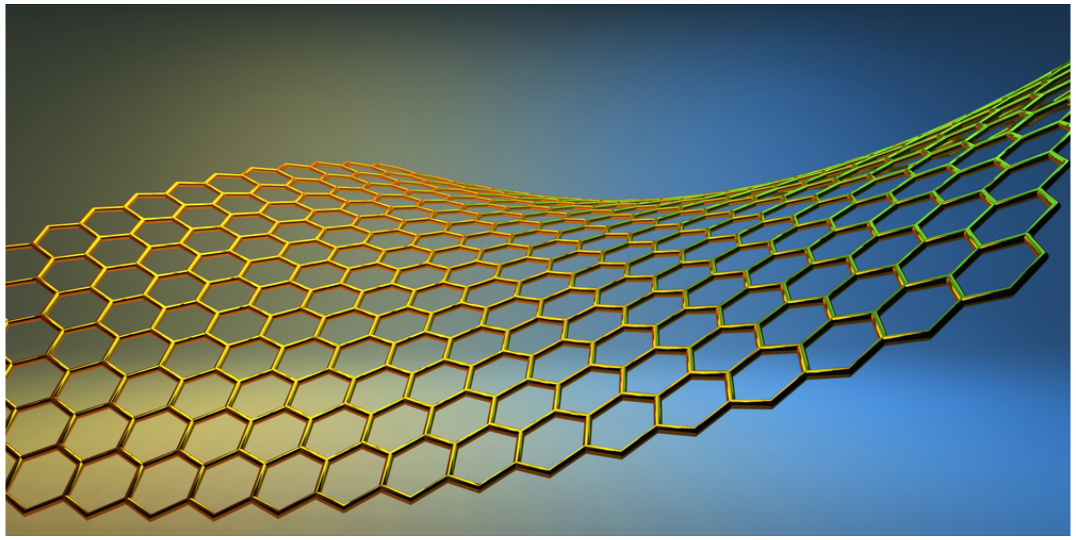
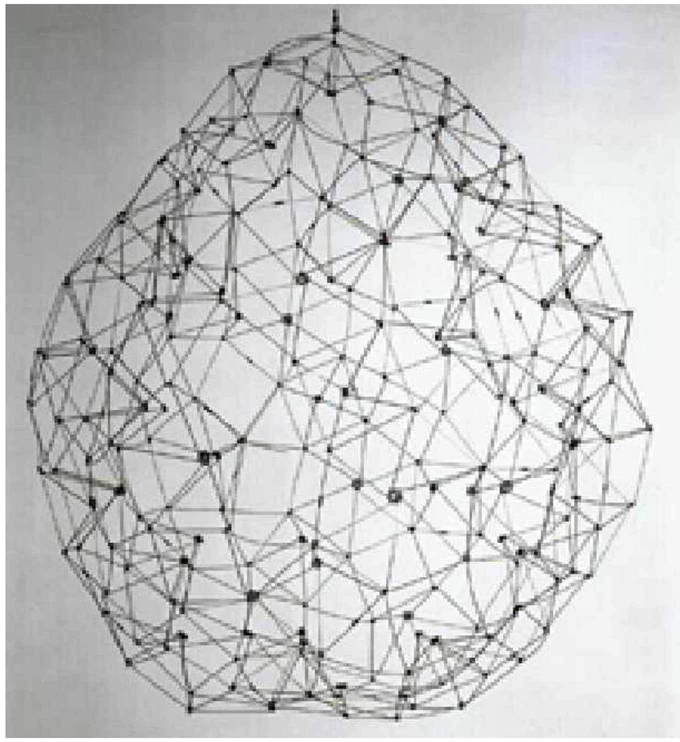
http://syrsoftmatter.syr.edu







Outline

Field theory of elastic/tethered/polymerized membranes

Graphene as a membrane

Experiments

Graphene Kirigami & Metamaterials

Simulations

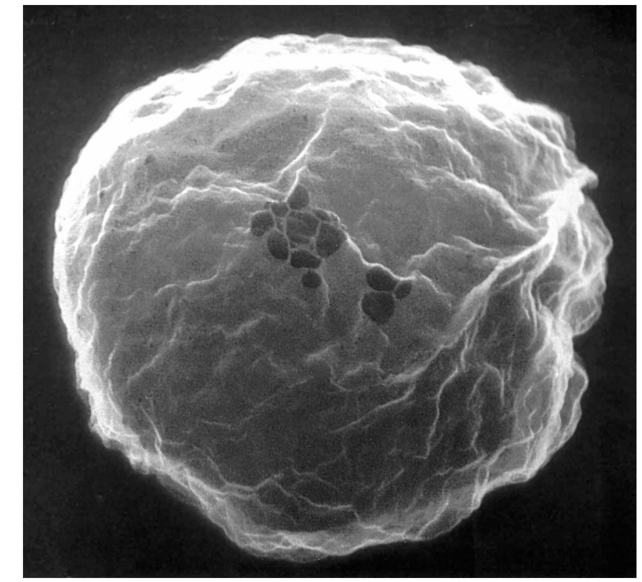
Elastic (polymerized) membranes

Entropically-stabilized phases

Bowick et al. (1996)

$$E = E_{el} + E_{bend}$$

shear (μ) + compression (K)



RBC Ghost: Steck (77)

$$d^2 r = d^2 r_0 + 2 u_{ij} dx_i dx_j$$ displacement

$$E_{el} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^2 x [2\mu u_{ij}^2 + \lambda u_{kk}^2]$$

where $$u_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_i u_j + \partial_j u_i + \partial_i h \partial_j h)$$ strain tensor

$$E_{bend} = \frac{\kappa}{2} \int d^2 x (\nabla^2 h)^2$$

$$A_{ij}(\vec{x}) = \partial_i h \partial_j h$$

Nelson-Peliti (1987)

$$A_{ij}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\partial_i \phi_j(\vec{x}) + \partial_j \phi(\vec{x})\right] + P^T_{ij}\phi(\vec{x})$$

$$P^T_{ij} = \delta_{ij} - \frac{\partial_i \partial_j}{\nabla^2}$$

$\int$ out the phonons

$$\int \mathcal{D}u(\vec{x}) \mathrm{e}^{-\beta E} = \mathrm{e}^{-\beta F_{eff}}$$

$$F_{eff} = \frac{1}{2}\kappa \int d^2x (\nabla^2 h)^2 + \frac{1}{2} Y \int d^2x \left(\frac{1}{2} P^T_{ij} (\partial_i h)(\partial_j h)\right)^2$$

Nonlinear stretching energy

$$Y = \frac{4\mu(\mu+\lambda)}{2\mu+\lambda} = \frac{4\mu K}{\mu + K}$$

2D Young's modulus

Gaussian curvature suppression of height fluctuations

$$\nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} P^T_{ij} \partial_i h \partial_j h \right) = -\det(\partial_i \partial_j h) = -S(\vec{x})$$

$$F_{eff} = \frac{1}{2}\kappa \int d^2x (\nabla^2 h)^2 + \frac{1}{2} Y \iint d^2x d^2y S(\vec{x}) G(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) S(\vec{y})$$

IR suppression via Gaussian curvature

$$\Delta^2 G(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \nabla^4 G(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \delta(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

$$G(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \sim |\vec{x} - \vec{y}|^2 \ln(|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|)$$

Running bending rigidity

$$k_B T \kappa_R^{-1}(q) \equiv q^4 < |\tilde{h}(\vec{q})|^2 >$$

Calculate perturbatively in Y

$$\kappa_R(q) = \kappa + \frac{(k_B T)Y}{\kappa}\mathcal{I}(\vec{q})$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\vec{q}) = \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2}\frac{\left[\hat{q}_i P^T_{ij}(\vec{k})\hat{q}_j\right]^2}{\kappa|\vec{q}+\vec{k}|^4}$$

Power counting

As $|\vec{q}| \to 0$, $\mathcal{I}(\vec{q})$ diverges like $1/|\vec{q}|^2$

IR Stiffening!

$$\kappa \to \kappa_R(\vec{q}+\vec{k}) \text{ in } \mathcal{I}(\vec{q})$$

$$\kappa_R(q) = \frac{k_B T Y}{\kappa_R(q) q^2}$$

$$\kappa_R(q) \sim \sqrt{k_B T Y}\frac{1}{q}$$

Fluctuations of surface normals

$$\langle \Theta^2(\vec{x}) \rangle = \langle (\partial h)^2(\vec{x}) \rangle = k_B T \int \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\kappa_R(q) q^2} \approx \sqrt{\frac{k_B T}{Y}} \int \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{q} < \infty$$

Order from Disorder!

Aronovitz, Golubovic & Lubensky (1989)
LeDoussal & Radzihovsky (1992) (SCSA)

$$< h^2 > \sim L^{2\zeta} = \int \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\kappa_R(q) q^4} \sim L^{2-\eta} \quad (\zeta = 1 - \eta/2)$$

$$\kappa_R(q) \sim q^{-\eta} \qquad \mu(q) \sim q^{\eta_u} \, ; \lambda(q) \sim q^{\eta_u}$$

$\eta_u = 2(1 - \eta)$ Ward identities (remnant rotational symmetry)

$\eta = 1 \,(\text{Nelson\&Peliti})$ $\quad \eta \approx 0.8$ SCSA

$\eta = 0.72(4)$ MJB et al. (MC)

Poisson Ratio

$$\nu = \frac{\text{Transverse contractile strain}}{\text{Longitudinal Tensile Strain}} = -\frac{\delta y/y}{\delta x/x}$$

$$\nu \equiv \lim_{q\to 0} \frac{K(q) - \mu(q)}{K(q) + \mu(q)}$$

Flat phase fixed point

$$K(0) = \frac{1}{2}\mu(0) \quad \text{(anti-rubber)}$$

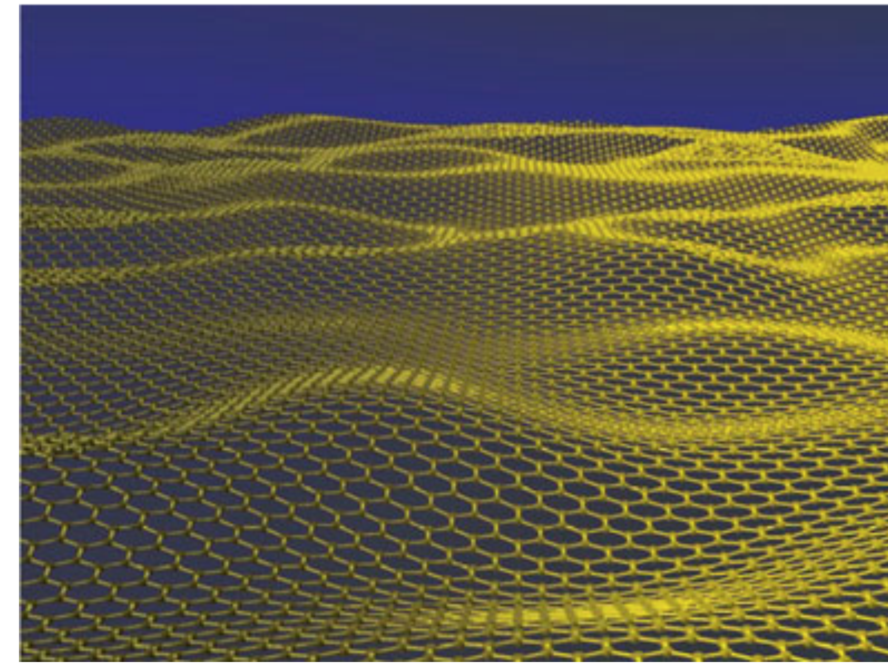
$$\implies \nu = -1/3$$

Auxetic

MJB, Falcioni, Guitter and Thorleifsson (1997)

Graphene as Atomic Paper

$$Y \approx 20\mathrm{eV}\text{Å}^{-2} \qquad \kappa_0 \approx 1.2\mathrm{eV} \qquad k_B T \approx 1/40\,\mathrm{eV}$$



$$\kappa_R(l) = \kappa_0 + \frac{(k_B T)Y}{\kappa_0} l^2$$

$$\kappa_R(l)/(k_B T) = \kappa_0/(k_B T) + \mathrm{vK}(l)$$

vK = Foppl-von Karman # = Yl^2/κ_0

$$200\mu\mathrm{m\,sheet\,of\,graphene\,vK} \approx (\mathrm{L/h})^2 = 10^{12} \;\; \mathrm{cf.\,paper\,vK} \approx 10^6$$

$$\kappa_R(l_{th}) = 2\kappa_0 \;\text{for}\; l_{th} = \frac{\kappa_0}{\sqrt{Y k_B T}} \approx 1.5\mathring{A}!$$

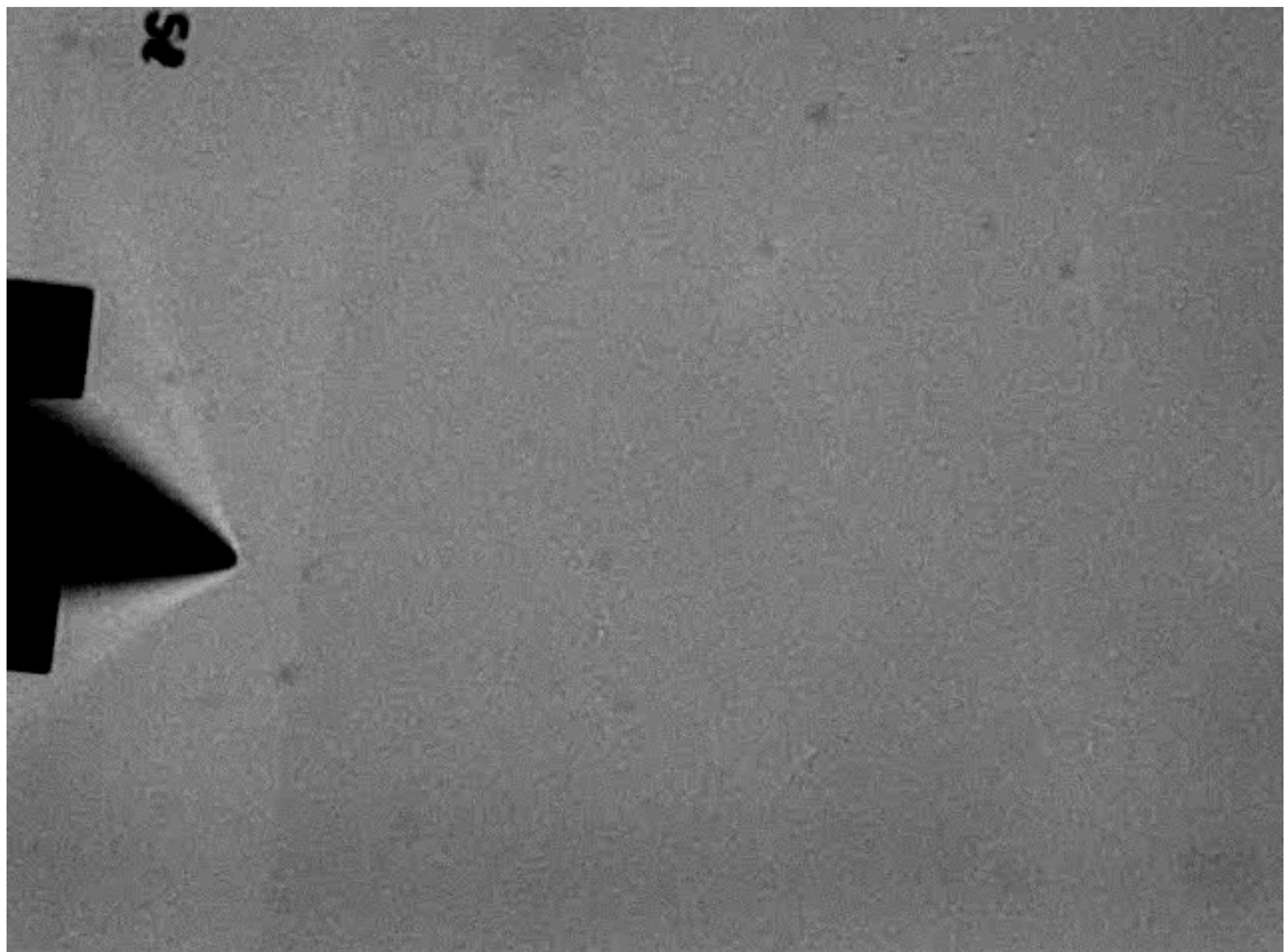
Fopply graphene is self-stiffening to bend via ***soft*** thermal fluctuations of a ***hard*** material

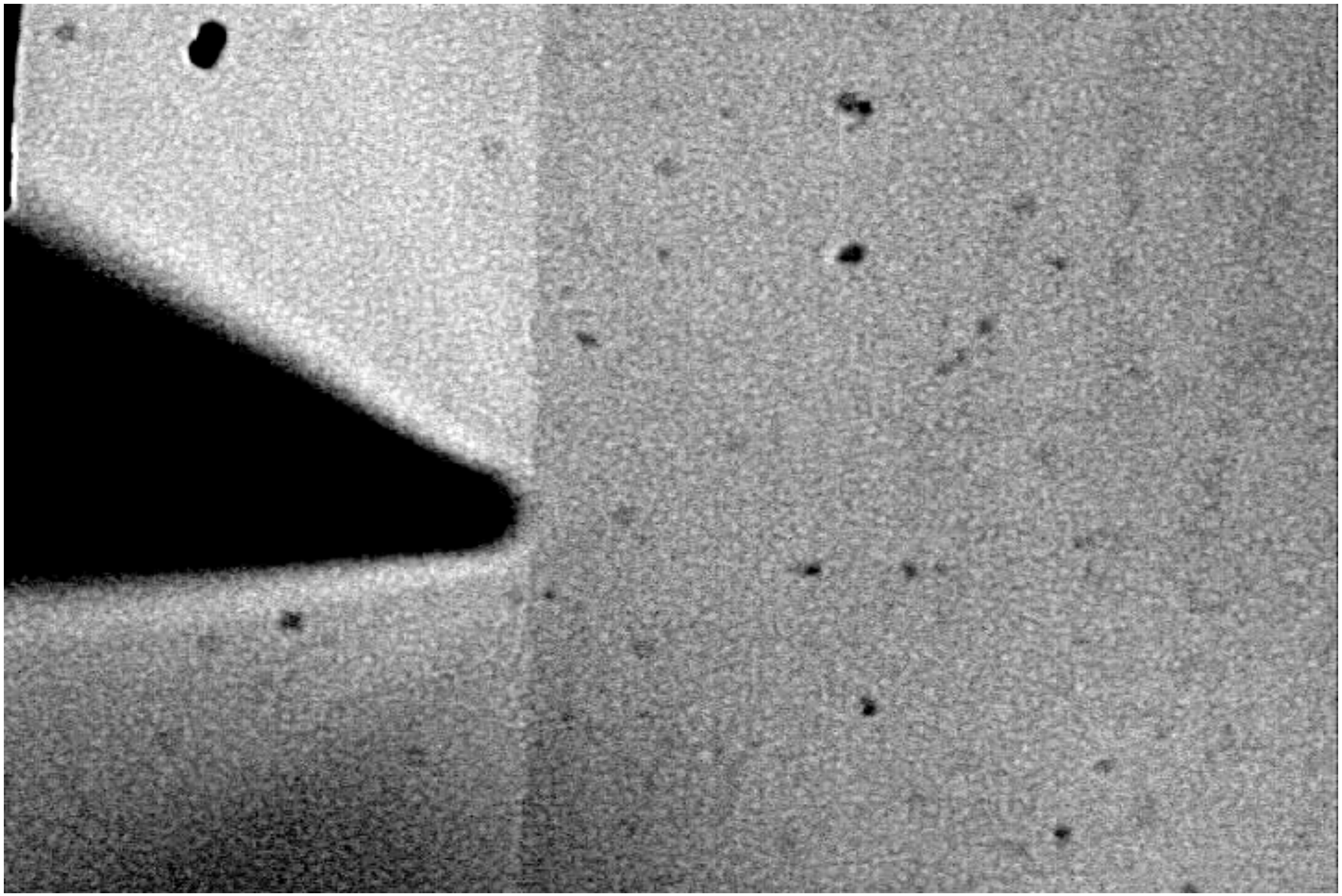
$$\frac{\kappa_R(l)}{\kappa_0} \approx \left(\frac{l}{l_{th}}\right)^{\eta}$$

For $l = 10\mu m \approx 10^8 l_{th} \quad \kappa_R/\kappa_0 \approx 10^6$

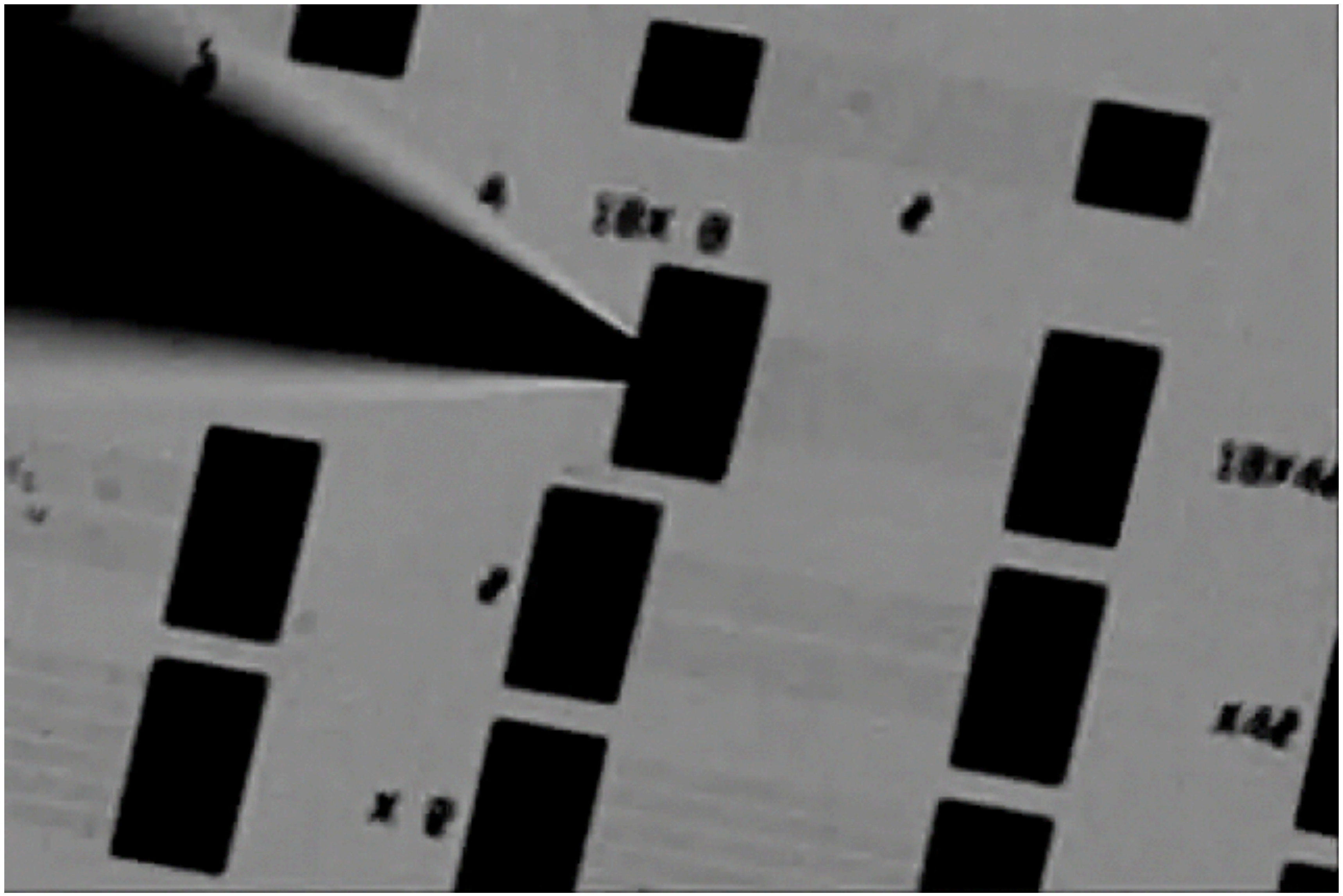
Makes vK (micron scale graphene) like vK of paper!

Experiments: Blees et al. (McEuen group, Cornell) Nature (2015)



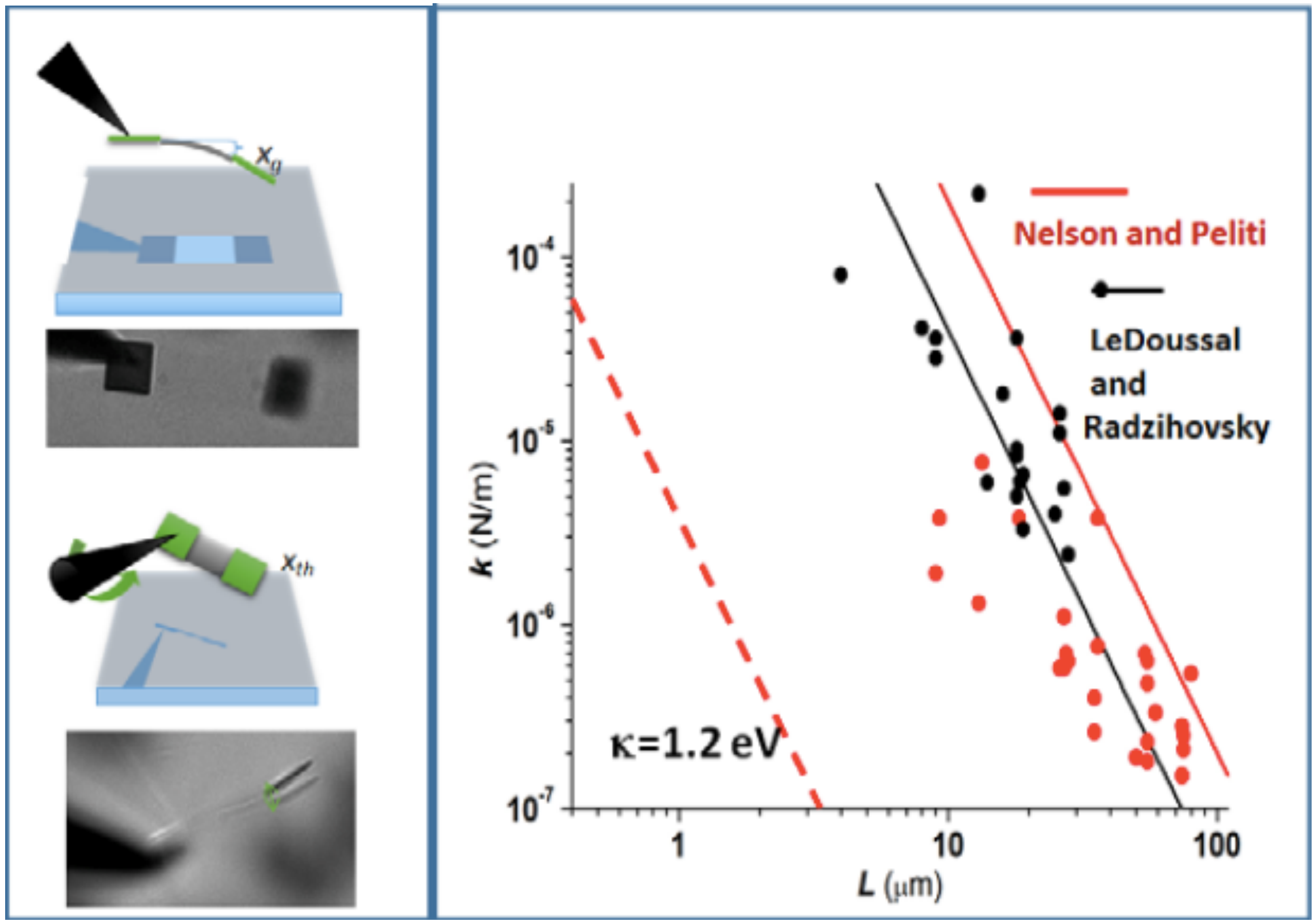


Melina Blees (McEuen group, Cornell)



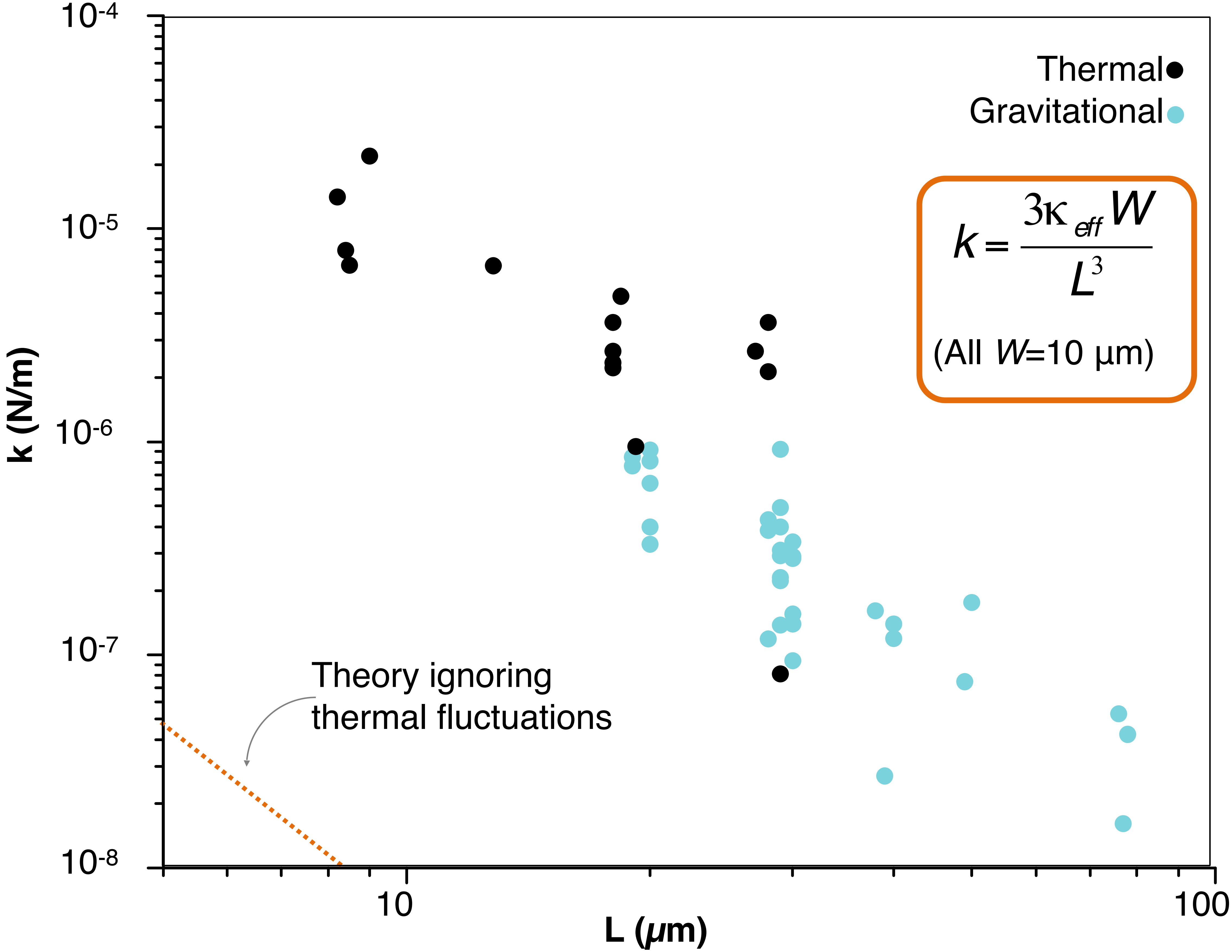
McEuen group

Bending Rigidity Measurements



McEuen group

from Melina Blees (McEuen group)

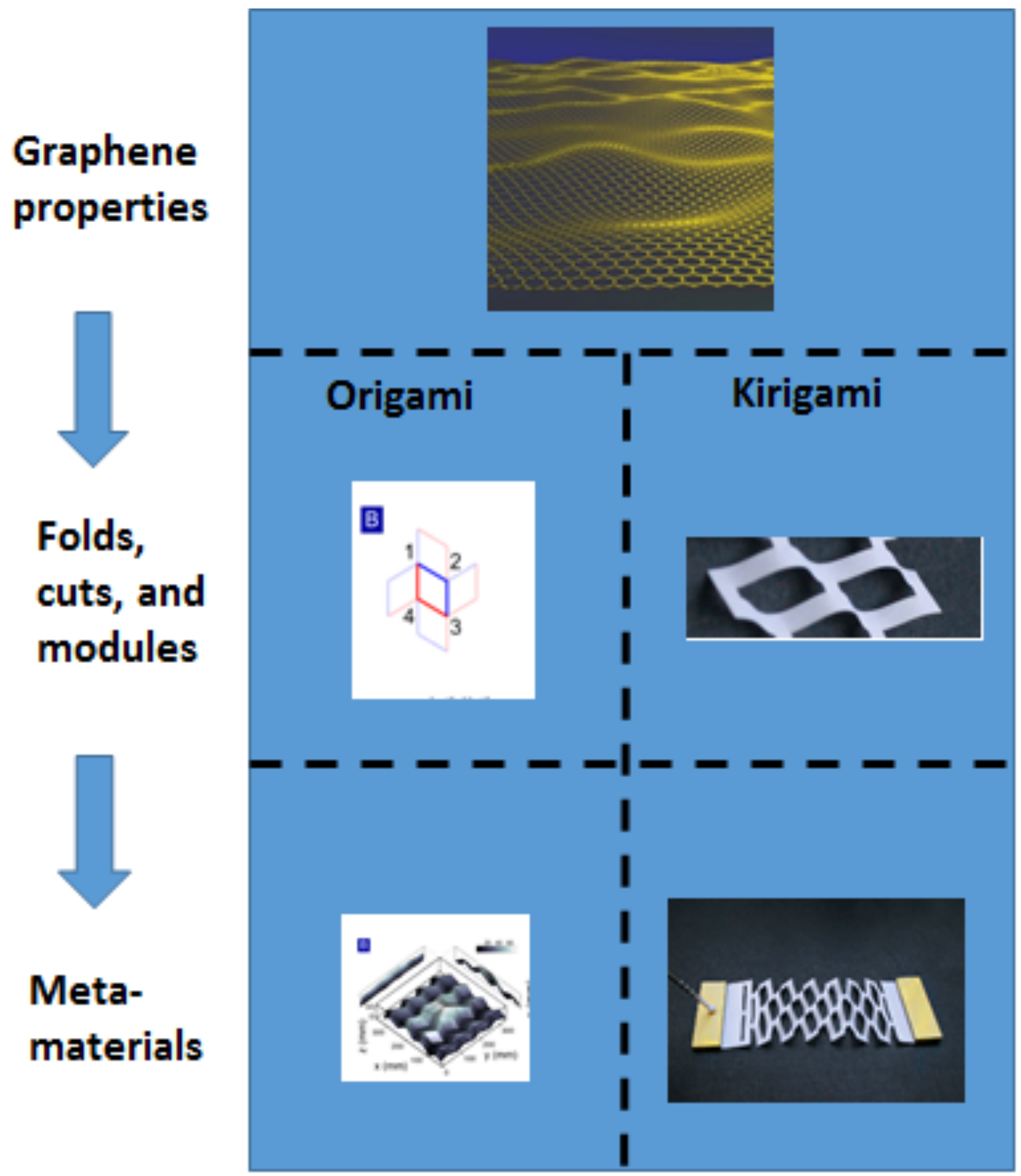


Graphene Kirigami

w/ Itai Cohen, Paul McEuen and David Nelson

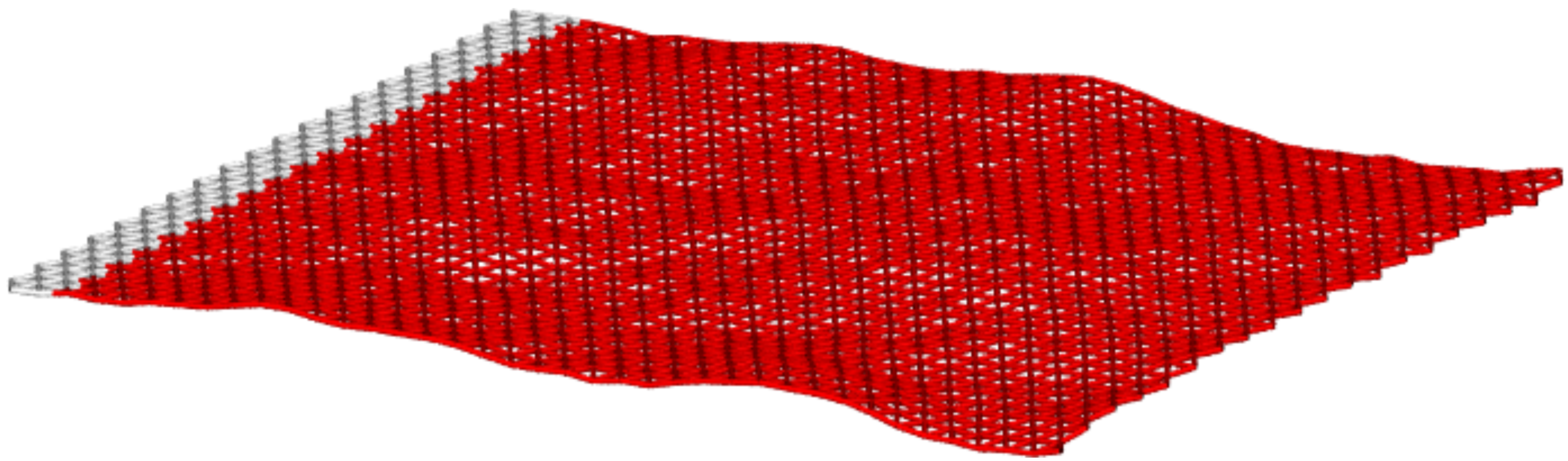
Graphene material properties depend on the geometry through thermal fluctuations

Slice and dice pure graphene to produce metamaterials with distinct elastic moduli and mechanical response



Simple scaling: Ribbons

w/ Andrej Kosmrlj, David Nelson and Rastko Sknepnek



Two system size scales to play with: length L and width W

1. short ribbon L < W: L controls the scaling $\kappa_R(L, W) \approx \kappa_0(L/l_{\mathrm{th}})^\eta$

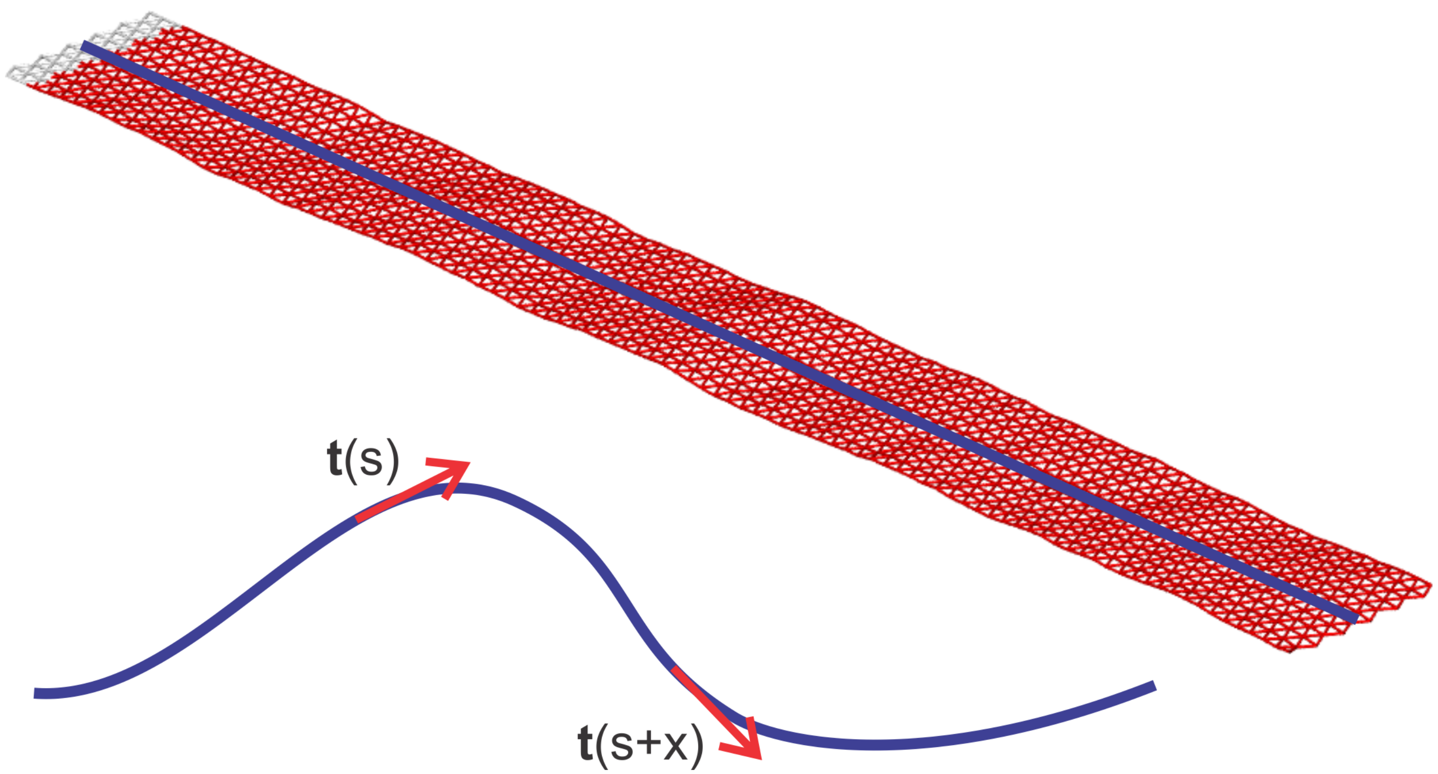
2. long ribbon L >> W: W controls the scaling $\kappa_R(L, W) \approx \kappa_0(W/l_{\mathrm{th}})^\eta$

MD simulations

W=10, L=100

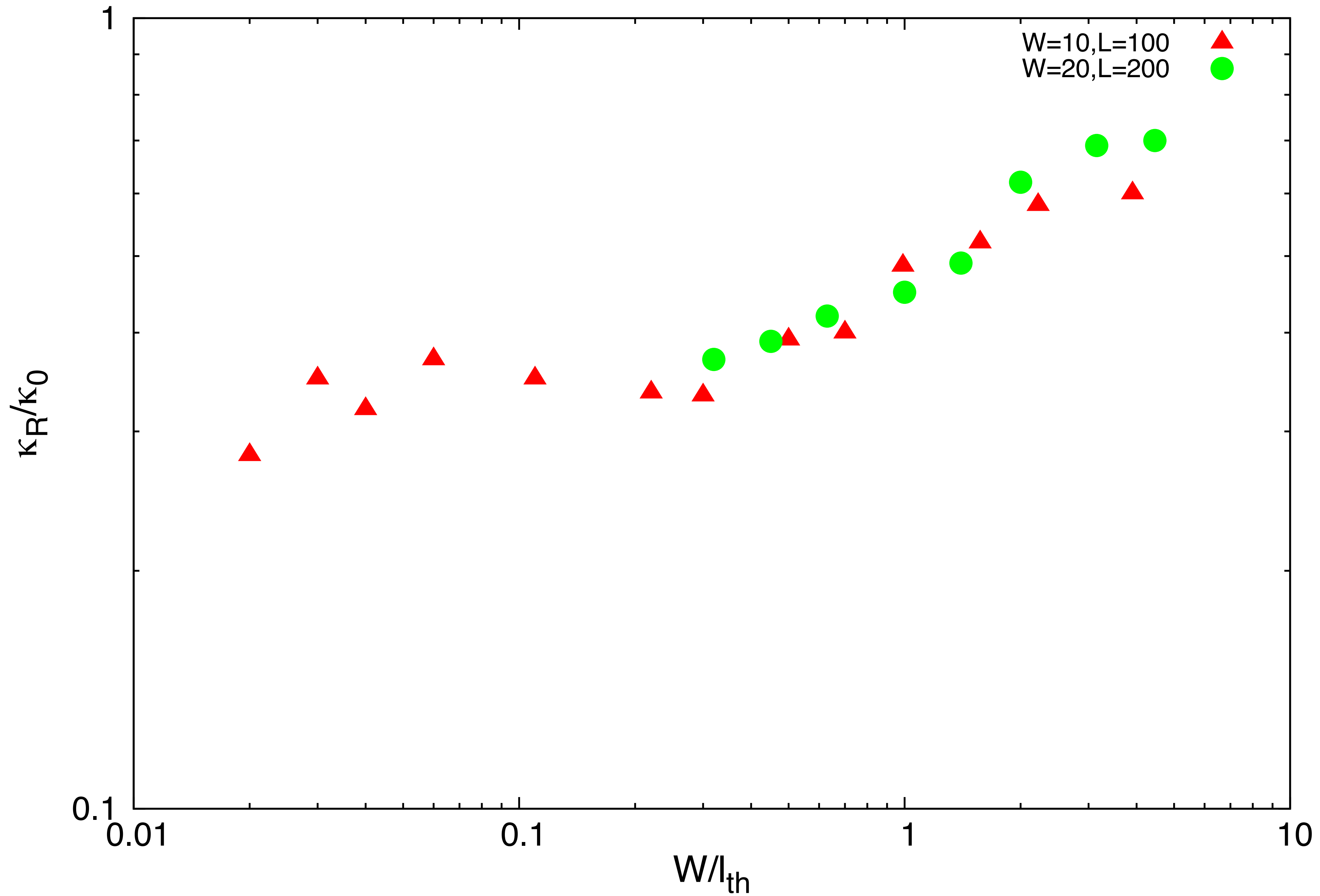
W=10, L=200

We can extract κ_R from the persistence length obtained from the tangent-tangent correlation function



$$\langle \vec{t}(s+x)\vec{t}(s)\rangle \sim \exp(-x/l_p)$$

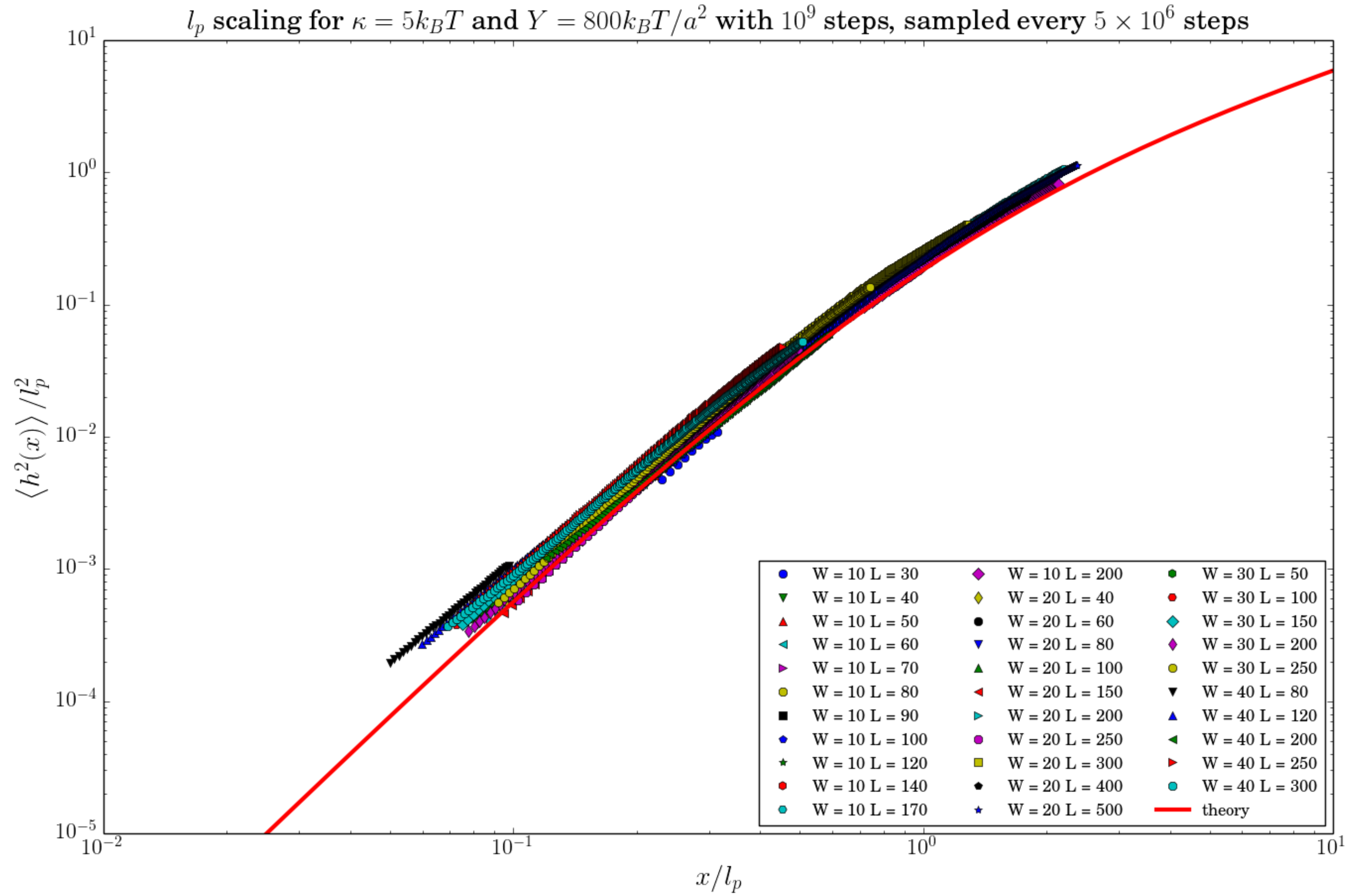
Following Panyukov & Rabin PRE **62** (2000) $\quad l_p \approx 2W\kappa_R/k_BT$



$$\kappa_R/\kappa_0 \sim \left(\frac{W}{l_{th}}\right)^{\eta}$$

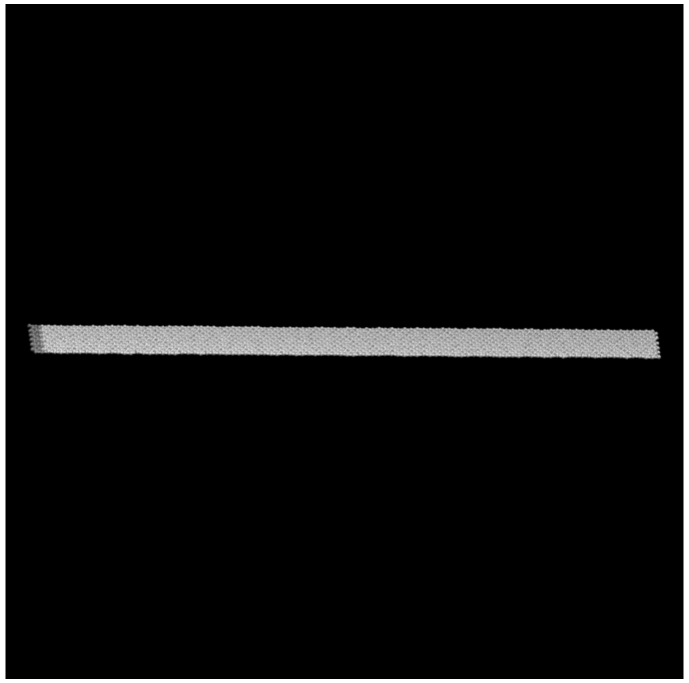
Height Fluctuations

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{W}\int dy \langle h^2(x,y)\rangle / l_p^2 \qquad \Phi(x) \sim (x/l_p)^3 \; (x > W)$$

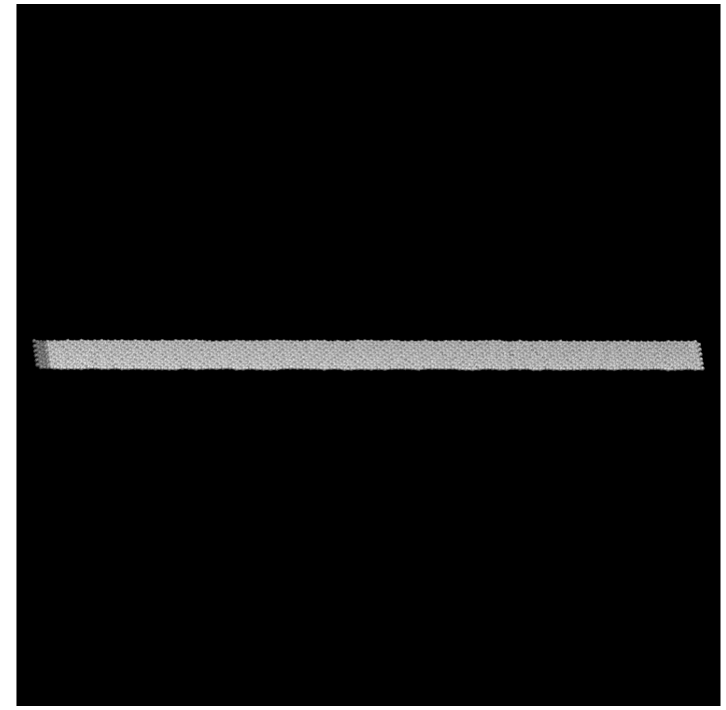


MD simulations of slits

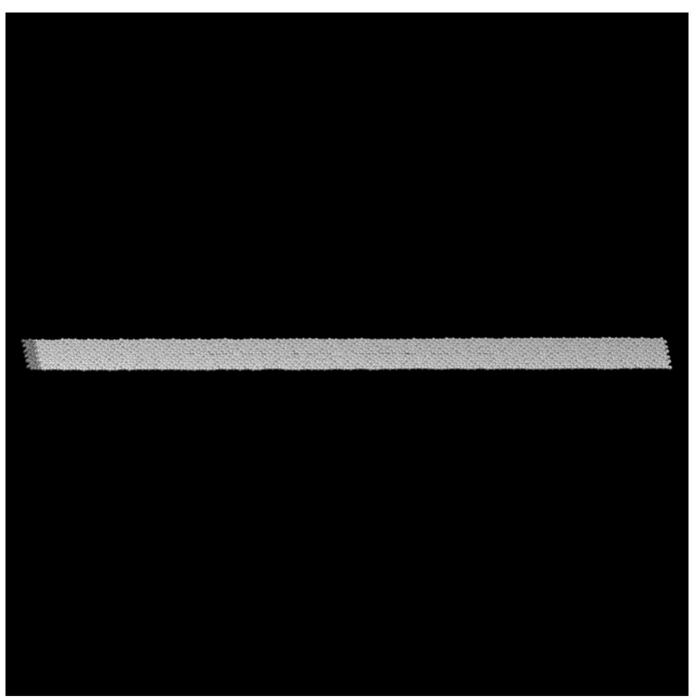
w/ Emily Russell and R. Sknepnek



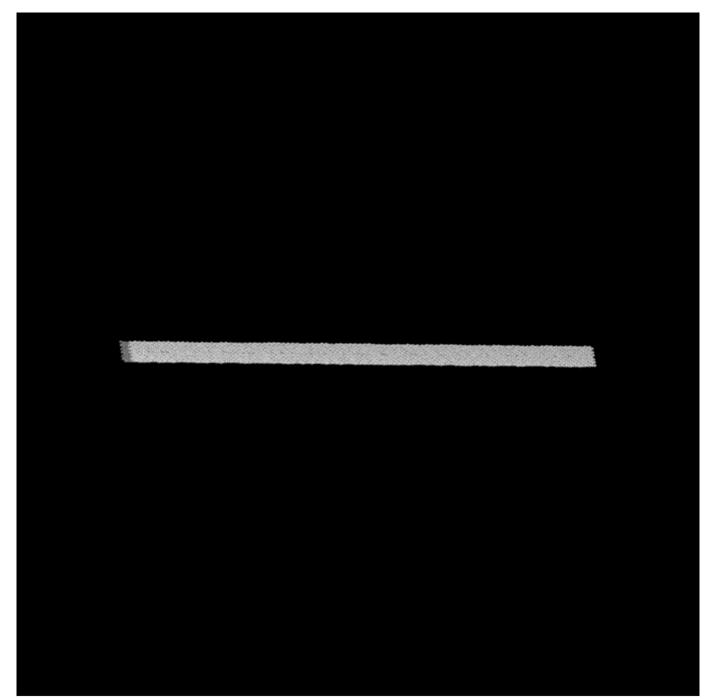
Reference Ribbon



Short slit

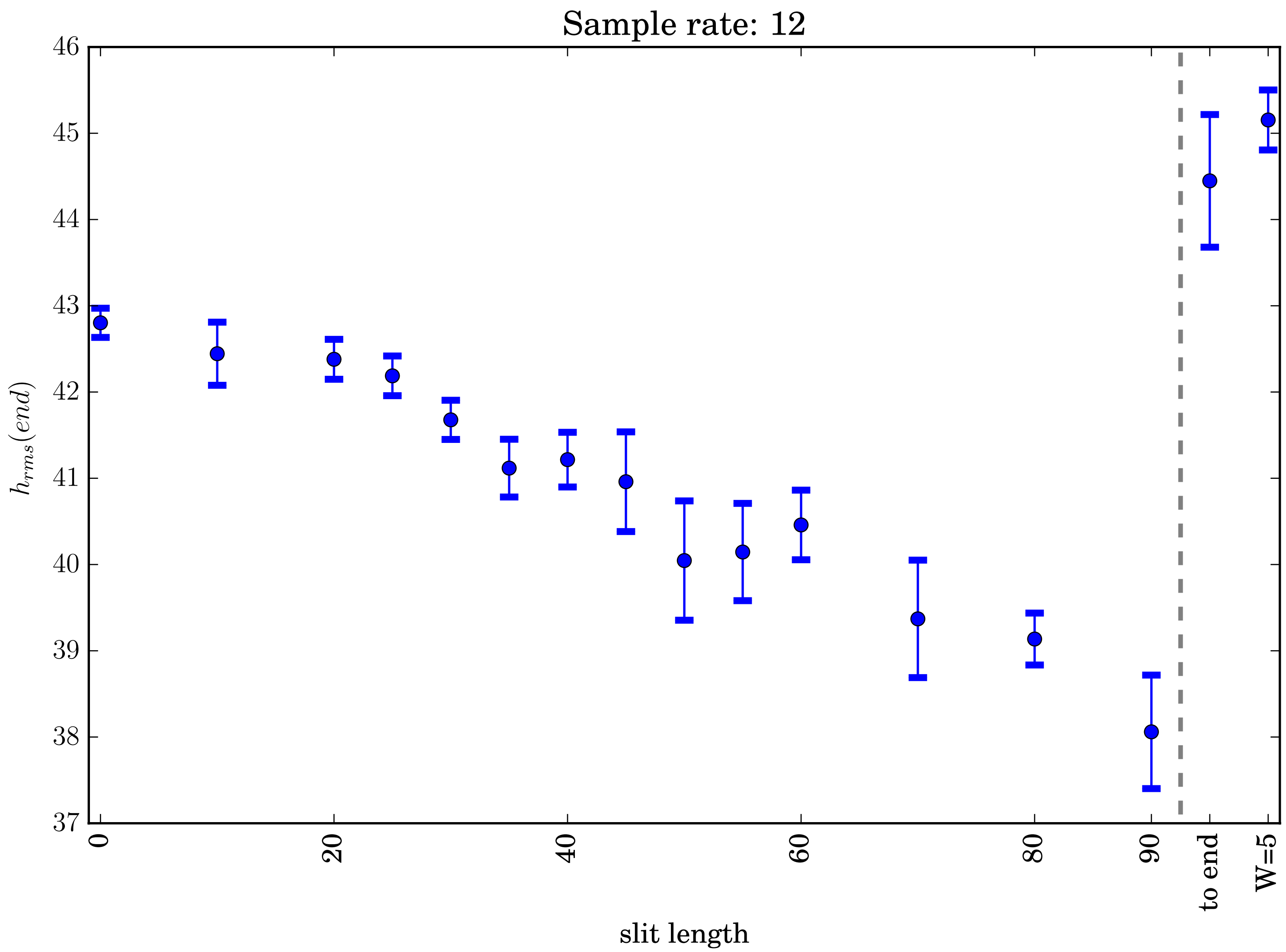


Longer slit

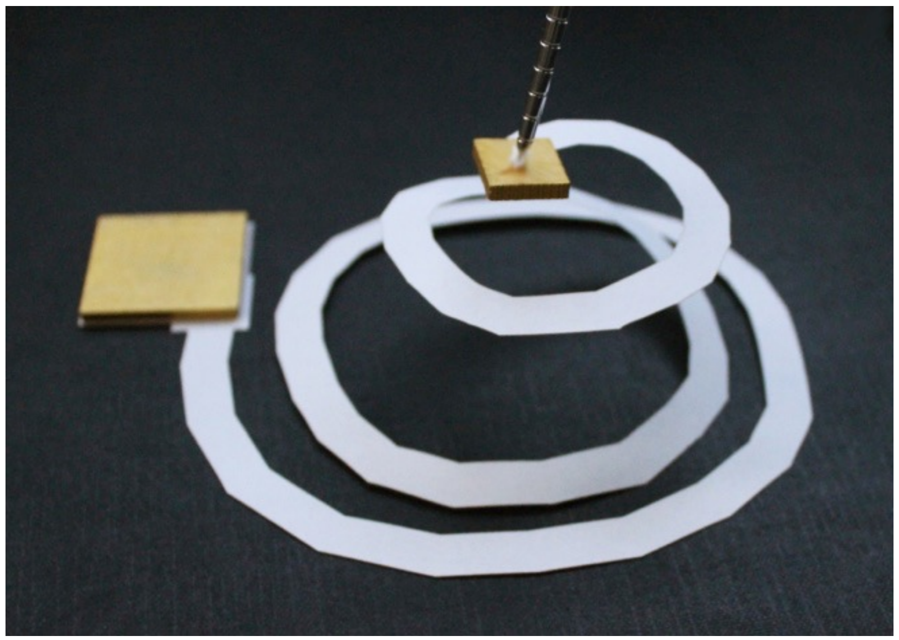


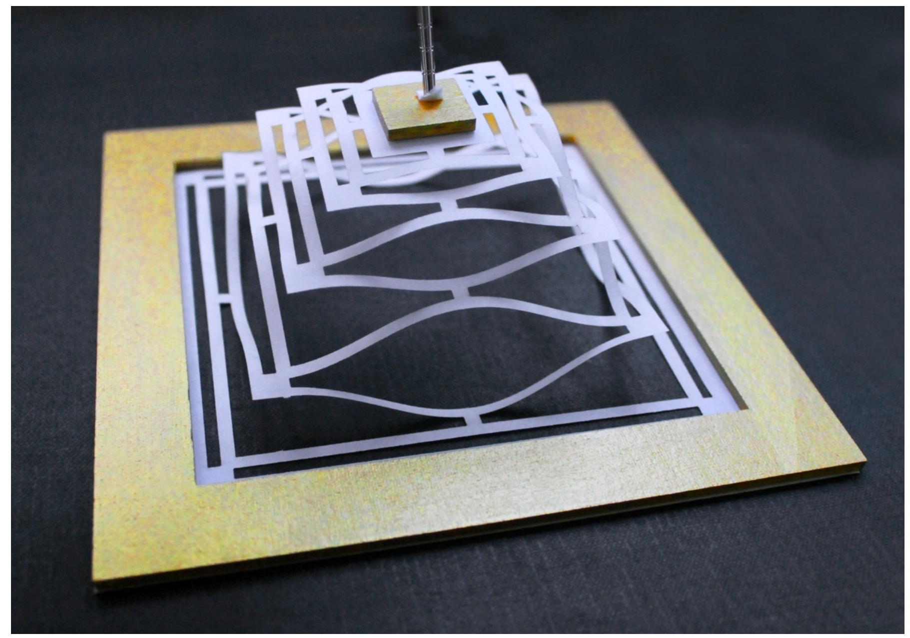
End-to-end slit

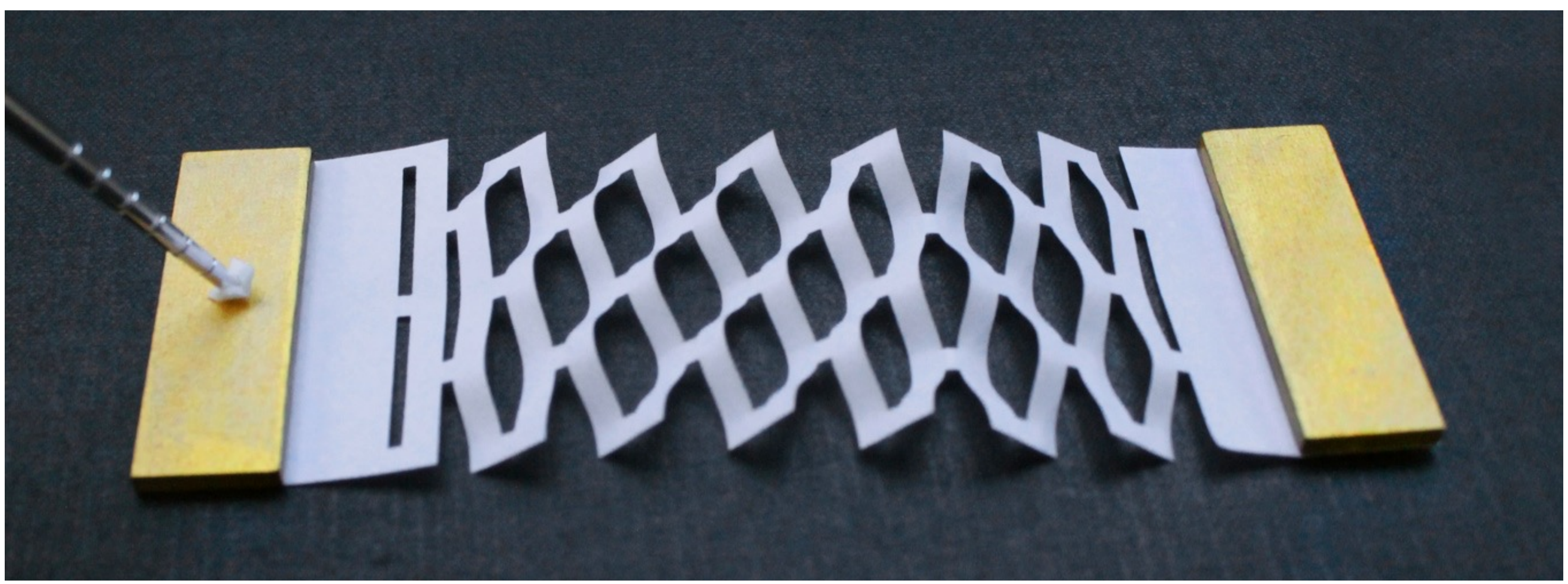
RMS Height Fluctuations vs slit length

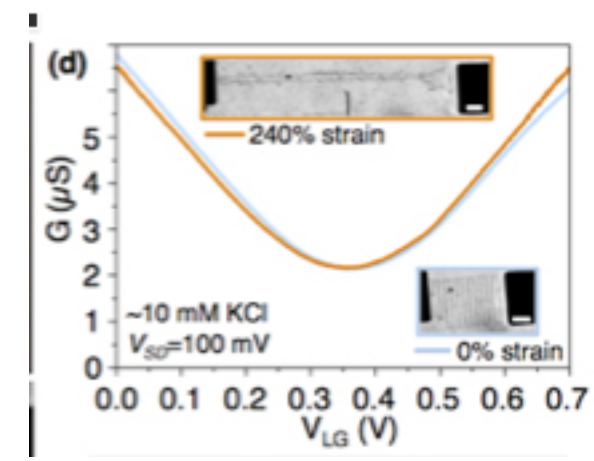


Ultimately we want to understand the mechanical/thermal properties of flexible structures such as









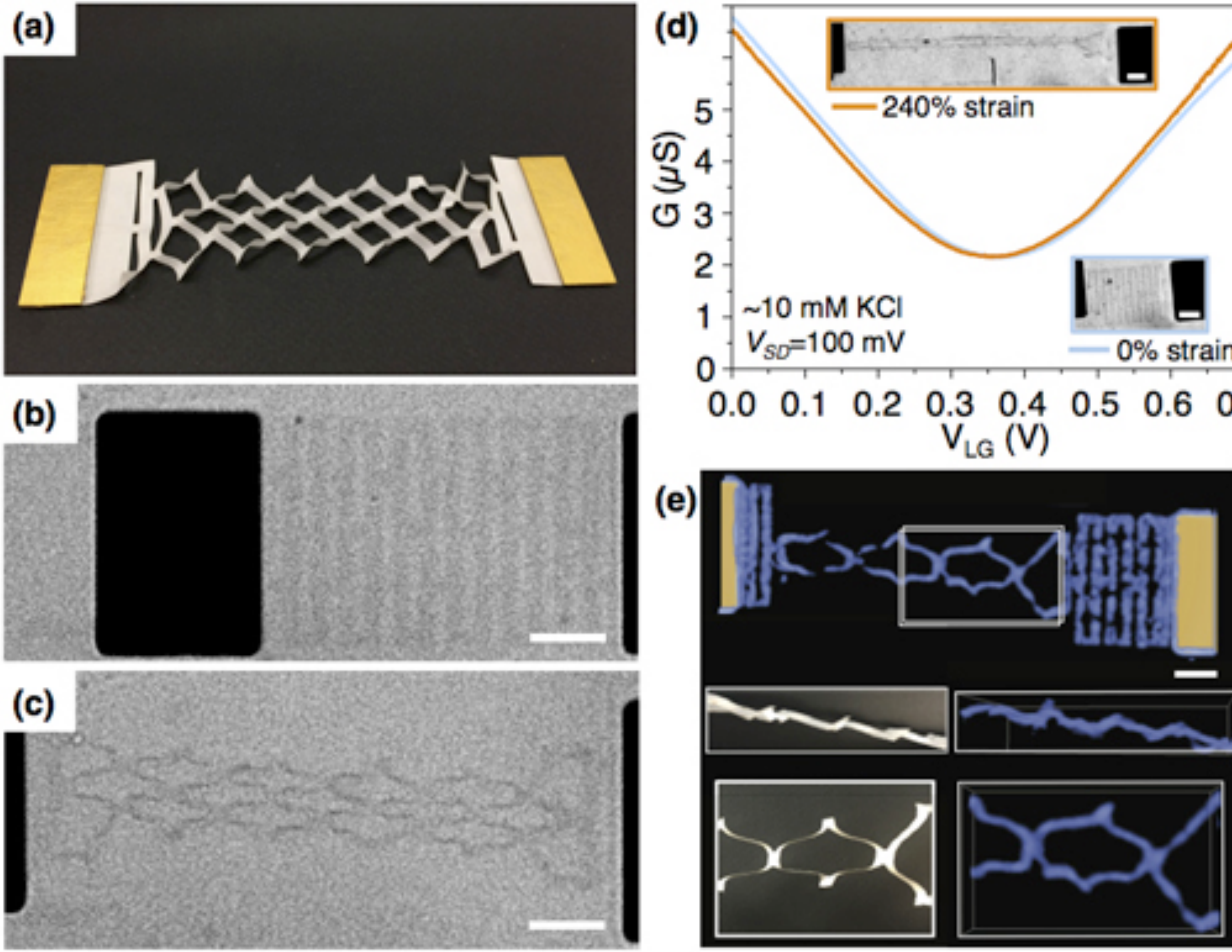
Conclusions

Remarkable interplay of hard and soft matter in graphene statistical mechanics

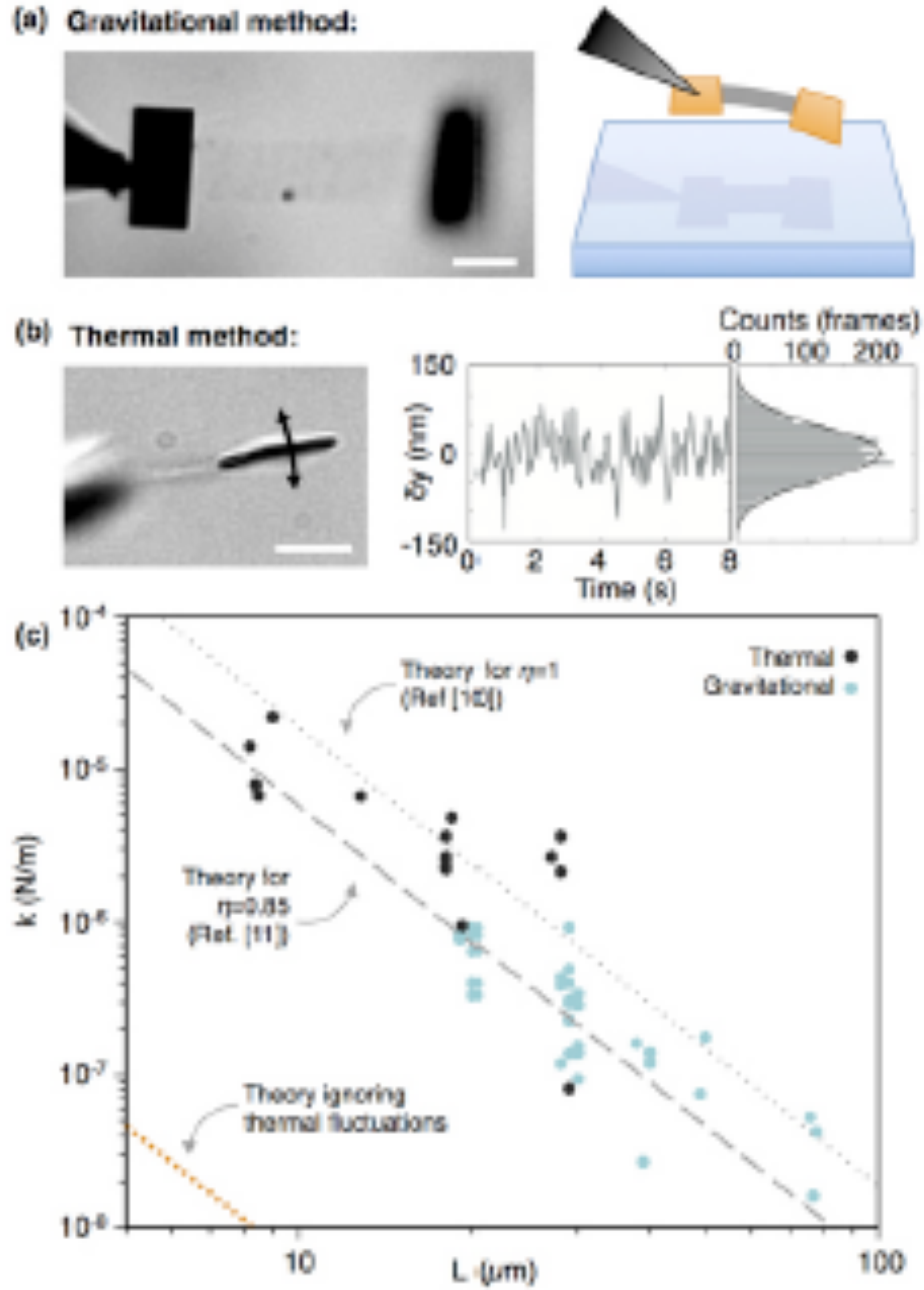
Wonderful realization of a 2d elastic membrane

Material properties are strongly geometry dependent

Controlling the geometry may allow us to design distinct metamaterials with a variety of mechanical properties starting from graphene alone



(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
240% strain
0% strain
~10 mM KCl
V_{SD}=100 mV
G (μS)
V_{LG} (V)
0
1
2
3
4
5
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
(e)


(a) Gravitational method:
(b) Thermal method:
Counts (frames)
0 100 200
150
0
-150
δy (nm)
0 2 4 6 8
Time (s)
(c)
Thermal
Gravitational
Theory for η=1 (Ref [10])
Theory for η=0.85 (Ref. [11])
Theory ignoring thermal fluctuations
k (N/m)
L (μm)
10
100