Modeling of graphene-based NEMS

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A B S T R A C T

The possibility of designing nanoelectromechanical systems based on relative motion or vibrations of graphene layers is analyzed. \textit{Ab initio} and empirical calculations of the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of bilayer graphene are performed. A new potential based on the density functional theory calculations with the dispersion correction is developed to reliably reproduce the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of bilayer graphene. Telescopic oscillations and small relative vibrations of graphene layers are investigated using molecular dynamics simulations. It is shown that these vibrations are characterized with small Q-factor values. The perspectives of nanoelectromechanical systems based on relative motion or vibrations of graphene layers are discussed.

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1. Introduction

Due to the unique electronic and mechanical properties of carbon nanostructures, they have been considered as promising materials for a variety of applications. In addition to zero-dimensional and one-dimensional carbon nanostructures, fullerenes and carbon nanotubes, a novel two-dimensional carbon nanostructure, graphene, was discovered recently \cite{1}. Most of the studies on graphene have been focused on its electronic properties. However, there were also a few works devoted to the mechanical properties of graphene \cite{2,3}. In particular, self-retracting motion of graphene, i.e. retraction of graphite flakes back into graphite stacks on their extension, was observed experimentally \cite{3}. This phenomenon is similar to self-retracting motion of nanotube walls \cite{4} arising from their van der Waals interaction. The ability of free relative sliding and rotation of carbon nanotube walls \cite{4,5} and their excellent ‘wearproof’ characteristics \cite{5} allowed using carbon nanotube walls as movable elements in nanoelectromechanical systems (NEMS). By analogy with the gigahertz oscillator based on carbon nanotubes \cite{6,7}, a gigahertz oscillator based on the telescopic oscillation of graphene layers was suggested \cite{3}.

The possibilities to use carbon nanotubes in miniature devices have been thoroughly studied. A number of devices offering great promise for application in NEMS and based on the use of the relative motion or vibrations of carbon nanotube walls have been proposed recently. These devices include rotational \cite{8,9} and plain \cite{4} nanobearings, nanoactuators \cite{10,11}, brownian motors \cite{12}, nanobolt–nanonut pairs \cite{13–15}, gigahertz oscillators \cite{6,7} and ultra-high frequency nanoresonators \cite{16}. Furthermore, nanomotors based on the relative rotation of carbon nanotube walls \cite{17–20} and memory cells based on the telescopic extension of carbon nanotube walls \cite{21,22} were implemented.

Up to now only a few works \cite{2,3} have been devoted to the investigation of graphene-based NEMS. Though carbon nanotubes and graphene are close in their honeycomb structure, graphene shows a number of differences that affect the possibility to use it in NEMS. While potential reliefs of the interwall interaction energy of carbon nanotubes and, consequently, the characteristics of the nanotube-based NEMS can be varied in a wide range depending on the chiralities and radii of the nanotube walls \cite{16,23}, the graphene-based NEMS should not display such a variety of the properties. The magnitude of corrugation of the interaction energy against sliding for commensurate graphene layers \cite{24,25} greatly exceeds the maximum values for carbon nanotubes \cite{16,26,27} reached for commensurate non-chiral nanotube walls. This should provide different characteristics of the graphene-based NEMS compared to the nanotube-based ones. In the present paper, we analyze the possibilities to design a gigahertz oscillator \cite{3} based on the telescopic oscillation of graphene layers, a nanorelay based on the telescopic motion of graphene layers, and a nanoresonator based on the small relative vibrations of graphene layers, which can be proposed by analogy with the carbon nanotube-based devices \cite{6,7,16,21,22}.

The characteristics of the graphene-based NEMS are determined by the potential relief of the interaction energy of graphene...
layers. We perform density functional theory calculations with the dispersion correction (DFT-D) to obtain the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of bilayer graphene. Based on these calculations, we developed a classical potential that reliably reproduces the magnitude of corrugation of the potential relief, barrier to relative motion of graphene layers, and frequency of small relative vibrations of the layers. The developed potential is applied for molecular dynamics (MD) simulations of the telescopic oscillation and small relative vibrations of graphene layers. We show that both the telescopic oscillation and small relative vibrations of graphene layers are characterized by large damping. This implies that graphene is not a suitable material for the gigahertz oscillator and nanoresonator. On the other hand the large damping allows elaborating the nanorelays and memory cells based on the telescopic motion of graphene layers, which are fast-responding due to the absence of mechanical oscillations after switching.

2. Analysis of potential relief of interlayer interaction energy

To analyze the operation of NEMS based on the relative motion or vibrations of graphene layers, it is required to reliably reproduce the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of graphene layers. We performed the calculations of the interlayer interaction energy of bilayer graphene using empirical and *ab initio* techniques. In the calculations of the potential energy reliefs, one of the graphene layers was rigidly shifted parallel to the other. Account of structure deformation induced by the interlayer interaction was shown to be inessential for the shape of the potential relief for the interaction between graphene-like layers, such as the interwall interaction of carbon nanotubes [9,24] and the intershell interaction of carbon nanoparticles [28,29].

The recently developed DFT-D method [30,31], which enables taking into account the van der Waals interaction in the DFT calculations, was used to obtain the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of bilayer graphene with high accuracy. Periodic boundary conditions were applied to a 4.26 Å × 2.46 Å × 20 Å model cell. The VASP code [32] with the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) density functional of Perdew, Burke, and Ernzerhof [33] corrected with the dispersion term (PBE-D) [34] was used. The basis set consisted of plane waves with the maximum kinetic energy of 500 eV. The interaction of valence electrons with atomic cores was described using the projector augmented-wave method (PAW) [35]. Integration over the Brillouin zone was approximated using 24 × 36 × 1 k-point sampling.

The interaction energy of the graphene layers, equilibrium spacing, and bulk modulus obtained using the DFT-D calculations are listed in Table 1. The calculated potential energy of bilayer graphene as a function of the relative displacement of the graphene layers at the equilibrium interlayer spacing is shown in Fig. 1. The found minimum energy states correspond to the AB stacking of the layers, while the maximum energy states correspond to the AA stacking, in agreement with experiment [36]. The SP stacking corresponds to the energy barrier for transition of the layers between adjacent energy minima represented by the AB stacking. The relative energies of the AA, SP, and AB stackings are given in Table 1. The frequency $f_0$ of small relative vibrations of the layers about the global energy minimum is also presented in Table 1.

As mentioned in Ref. [34], the PBE-D functional closely reproduces the experimental data on the interlayer binding energy [37–39], interlayer spacing [40,41] and bulk modulus [42] for graphite. Moreover, according to our calculations, it provides the frequency of the small relative vibrations of graphene layers in bilayer graphene close to the estimate of 0.95 THz derived from the experimental frequency of TO mode of graphite at Γ-point of about 1.35 THz [43] (see Table 1). The calculated magnitude of corrugation against sliding for commensurate graphene layers exceeds the maximum values for carbon nanotubes [16,26,27] reached for commensurate non-chiral nanotube walls by 1–2 orders of magnitude. This is due to the perfect matching between the graphene layers as opposed to the curved nanotube walls.

Based on the data obtained by the DFT-D calculations, we have developed a classical potential in the form similar to the one suggested recently by Kolmogorov and Crespi [24,25]. It was pointed out [24,25] that the π-overlap between graphene layers is anisotropic. So to fit both the experimental graphite compressibility and the corrugation against sliding, it is needed to distinguish the in-plane and out-of-plane directions. We assumed that the interaction of atoms of the layers at distance $r$ transverse separation $\rho$ and interlayer spacing $z$ ($r^2=\rho^2+z^2$) can be described as

$$U = A \left( \frac{20}{1} \right)^6 + B \exp(-X(r-r_0)) + C(1+D_1\rho^2+D_2\rho^4)\exp(-\lambda_1\rho^2+\lambda_2(z^2-z_0^2))$$

(1)

Using expression (1), the interlayer binding energy [37–39], interlayer spacing [40,41] and bulk modulus [42] for graphite

| Table 1: Characteristics of the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of graphene bilayer. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $E_{AB}$ (meV/atom) | $-50.6$ | $-46.9$ | $-52 \pm 5$, $43^a$, $35^a$ |
| $c_0/2$ (Å) | $3.25$ | $3.37$ | $3.328^b$, $3.354^c$ |
| $B$ (GPa) | $38.9$ | $38.3$ | $41^f$ |
| $E_{AA}-E_{AB}$ (meV/atom) | $19.5$ | $19.5$ | |
| $E_{AB}-E_{AB}$ (meV/atom) | $2.07$ | $2.07$ | |
| $f_0$ (THz) | $1.04$ | $1.06$ | $0.95 (1.35)^g$ |

$^{a}$ Ref. [37].
$^{b}$ Ref. [38].
$^{c}$ Ref. [39].
$^{d}$ Ref. [40].
$^{e}$ Ref. [41].
$^{f}$ Ref. [42].
$^{g}$ Estimated on the basis of the data for graphite from Ref. [43] (given in parentheses).
were closely fitted to the recent experimental values (see Table 1). The dependence of the potential energy on the relative displacement of the graphene layers was fitted to the results of the DFT-D calculations (see Fig. 1, Table 1). The parameters of the potential were found to be \( A = -10.510 \text{ meV}, B = 11.652 \text{ meV}, \alpha = 4.16 \AA^{-1}, z_0 = 3.34 \AA, C = 35.883 \text{ meV}, D_1 = -0.86232 \AA^{-2}, D_2 = 0.10049 \AA^{-4}, \lambda_1 = 0.48703 \AA^{-2}, \) and \( \lambda_2 = 0.46445 \AA^{-2}. \) The cut-off distance was taken equal to 25 Å. The root-mean-square deviation of the potential relief calculated using the fitted potential (1) from that obtained using the DFT-D calculations is only 0.16 meV/atom. The frequency of the small relative vibrations of the graphene layers exceeds the DFT-D value by about 2% and is rather close to the experimental estimate [43] (see Table 1).

We also repeated the calculations of the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of bilayer graphene using the Kolmogorov–Crespi potential [25] (see Fig. 1). As opposed to the developed potential, the Kolmogorov–Crespi potential displays a significant deviation from the potential energy relief obtained using the present DFT-D calculations of about 2.6 meV/atom (see Fig. 1).

Furthermore, the Lennard–Jones potential \( U_{ij} = 4\varepsilon [(\sigma/r)^{12} - (\sigma/r)^{6}] \) was also considered for comparison. The parameters of the Lennard–Jones potential \( \varepsilon = 2.757 \text{ meV}, \sigma = 3.393 \AA \) were fitted by us to reproduce the interlayer binding energy, interlayer spacing and bulk modulus for graphite. The cut-off distance of the potential was equal to 25 Å. The Lennard–Jones potential provides satisfactory values of the interlayer binding energy, interlayer spacing, and bulk modulus for graphite. However, the magnitude of corrugation of the potential energy surface is underestimated by an order of magnitude (see Fig. 1).

### 3. MD simulations of graphene-based NEMS

Similar to the ultra-high frequency nanoresonator based on the small relative vibrations of carbon nanotube walls [16], a nanoresonator based on the small relative vibrations of graphene layers can be considered. The frequency of such vibrations lies in the range of \( f = 0.2–1.1 \text{ THz} \) for the potential reliefs of the interlayer interaction energy calculated using the empirical and \textit{ab initio} methods (see Table 1). This is of the order of the values predicted for double-walled carbon nanotubes [16]. However, to analyze possible applications of the nanoresonator the dynamic behavior of the system should be investigated.

For the MD simulations we considered two systems consisting of two infinite graphene layers and of a graphene flake on an infinite graphene layer. To model the infinite layers the periodic boundary conditions were applied along mutually perpendicular armchair and zigzag directions. The size of the model cell was 5.1 nm \times 5.2 nm. The size of the graphene flake was 2.0 nm along the armchair edge and 2.1 nm along the zigzag edge (178 carbon atoms). The covalent carbon–carbon interactions in the layers were described by the empirical Brenner potential [44], which was shown to correctly reproduce the vibrational spectra of carbon nanotubes [45] and graphene nanoribbons [46] and has been widely applied to study carbon systems [16,23,47,48]. Microcanonical MD simulations of small relative vibrations of the layers were performed at liquid helium temperature of 4.2 K. An in-house MD-kMC code [49] was implemented. The time step was 0.4 fs. To start the vibration, one of the layers was shifted by 0.2 Å from the energy minimum in the armchair direction and released with zero center-of-mass velocity. During the simulations both layers were free.

The relative displacement of the centers of mass of the layers as a function of time is shown in Fig. 2. To estimate the frequency and \( \text{Q}-\text{factor} \) of the vibrations, the Fourier transform of the relative displacement of the layers was calculated (see Fig. 3). The frequency \( f \) of the vibrations was found as the center of the main peak and the \( \text{Q}-\text{factor} \) was estimated by the width \( \Delta f \) of the peak as

\[
Q = \frac{f}{2\pi \Delta f}
\]

The frequencies of the vibrations and the \( \text{Q}-\text{factors} \) obtained through the MD simulations using different potentials and systems are listed in Table 2. As seen from Fig. 3 and Table 2 the \( \text{Q}-\text{factor} \) of the graphene-based nanoresonator is relatively small, \( Q < 200 \), for all the potentials. The frequency of the vibrations of the flake is smaller than the frequency of the relative vibrations of the infinite layers (see Fig. 3 and Table 2) due to the lower ratio of the steepness of the interlayer interaction energy to the reduced mass. Due to the additional relaxation of the flake relative to the infinite layer constrained by the boundary conditions this decrease of frequency is smaller in magnitude for the developed potential and the Kolmogorov–Crespi potential than for the Lennard-Jones potential. For the new potential and the Kolmogorov–Crespi potential, there is also a dramatic decrease of the \( \text{Q}-\text{factor} \) for the graphene flake on the infinite graphene layer compared to the two infinite layers (see Fig. 3 and Table 2), which

**Fig. 2.** Relative position \( x \) and \( y \) (in Å) of the centers of mass of the graphene layers as a function of time \( t \) (in ps) at temperature of 4.2 K calculated using the developed potential: (a) two infinite layers, and (b) graphene flake on the infinite layer.
should be attributed the enhanced dissipation at the edges of the flake.

The small Q-factor values of the graphene-based nanoresonator are related to the intense energy exchange of the considered vibration of the graphene layers with other vibrational modes of the system. It is seen from Fig. 2 that the translational vibration of the layers in the perpendicular direction is easily excited. This is due to degeneracy of the vibrations in the perpendicular directions, which is a result of the graphene symmetry. The excitation of the vibrations in the perpendicular direction is an intrinsic property of the graphene system and is not sensitive to the choice of the potential.

Furthermore, the high dissipation in the graphene-based nanoresonator is provided by the excitation of other low frequency vibrational modes such as the flexural vibrations of the graphene layers and torsional vibrations of the flake. The fundamental frequency of the flexural vibrations of the layers can be found as

$$f_b = \frac{2\pi c_b}{L^2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

where $c_b$ was found to be $5.6 \times 10^{-7}$ m$^2$/s (see Ref. [50]) and $L$ is the length of the graphene layer. The effective excitation of flexural vibrations should be observed at $f_b < f$, i.e. for lengths $L > 2$ nm for the developed potential and $L > 3$ nm for the Kolmogorov–Crespi potential, which is the case in our MD simulations.

It should be also mentioned that for the graphene flake on the substrate graphene layer, the frequency of the in-plane rotational vibrations of the flake about the center of mass is close to the frequency of translational vibrations. This should be valid for any square flake, while for elongated flakes the resonance between the rotational and translational vibrations should be avoided. The excitation of the rotational vibrations is clearly observed in the MD simulations with the Lennard–Jones potential. In the simulations with the developed potential and the Kolmogorov–Crespi potential the structures of the graphene flake and the substrate graphene layer show a noticeable roughness, which prevents rotation of the flake.

The degeneracy of the translational vibrations in the perpendicular directions and fast energy transfer to the rotational and flexural vibrations of the graphene layers provide relatively small Q-factor values for the small translational vibrations of the layers. This is opposed to carbon nanotubes for which high Q-factor values up to 1000 were reported (see Ref. [16]). Carbon nanotubes are one-dimensional structures, so the translational vibration of the movable wall along the axis is not degenerate. For a (5,5)@(10,10) nanotube, the frequencies of the translational vibrations of the movable wall along the axis and rotational vibrations about the axis can be close [51]. However, this resonance is avoided for all other nanotubes [51]. Since nanotubes are stiffer than graphene, the flexural vibrations of nanotubes become important for the energy dissipation only at long nanotube lengths [48]. This explains the high Q-factor values for the nanotube-based nanoresonators as compared to the graphene-based one.

In addition to the graphene-based nanoresonator, we examined the possibility to design the gigahertz oscillator based on the telescopic oscillation of graphene layers [3]. In these simulations, a stack of 5 graphene layers of 3 nm x 3 nm size was considered. The upper and lower graphene layers were fixed. The middle graphene layer was pulled out at 3 nm and released with zero center-of-mass velocity. The layer was observed to retract back into the stack. However, no oscillations of the movable layer occurred. This means that the Q-factor of the graphene-based gigahertz oscillator is very low ($Q < 1$). We assume that this result is related to the fact that the magnitude of corrugation of the interlayer interaction energy against sliding for commensurate graphene layers is on the order of the interlayer interaction energy itself.

4. Discussion

Let us discuss the possibility to design NEMS based on the relative motion or telescopic oscillation of graphene layers. Electromechanical nanorelays based on the telescopic extension of a shell of inner walls of multi-walled carbon nanotubes were fabricated recently [21,22]. By analogy, we propose nanorelays based on bilayer or multilayer graphene. Similar to nanorelays based on carbon nanotubes (see Ref. [52] for a review), graphene-based nanorelays can operate with and without the gate electrode and can be used as memory cells.

**Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Kolmogorov–Crespi</th>
<th>Lennard–Jones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f$ (THz)</td>
<td>1.0278 ± 0.0005</td>
<td>Two infinite layers</td>
<td>0.817 ± 0.0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q$</td>
<td>150 ± 80</td>
<td>110 ± 80</td>
<td>40 ± 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f$ (THz)</td>
<td>0.817 ± 0.002</td>
<td>Graphene flake</td>
<td>0.520 ± 0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q$</td>
<td>33 ± 20</td>
<td>20 ± 3</td>
<td>43 ± 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 3. Calculated Fourier transforms of the relative displacement of the graphene layers along the armchair direction: (a) two infinite layers and (b) graphene flake on the infinite layer. New (red line): developed potential, KC (blue line): Kolmogorov–Crespi potential, LJ (green line): Lennard–Jones potential. Frequency $f$ is given in THz. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)
The operation of the graphene-based nanorelay shown in Fig. 4A and B is determined by the balance of forces applied to the movable layer (or several movable layers) of bilayer or multilayer graphene attached to the source electrode. These forces are the attraction force \( F_a \) of the van der Waals interaction between the movable layer and the drain electrode, the electrostatic force \( F_e \) between the movable layer and the drain electrode, and the forces of interaction between the movable and fixed layers of bilayer or multilayer graphene attached to the source electrode. The latter comprise the force \( F_r \) that acts at the edge of the fixed layer and retracts the movable layer back onto the fixed layer during its extension and the static friction force \( F_f \), which arises from the interaction of the overlapping layers. The position ‘off’ of the nanorelay (which corresponds to the logical state 0 of the memory cell) is established when the movable layer of the bilayer or multilayer graphene is retracted onto the fixed layer. This means that the graphene-based memory cells should be characterized with the smallest possible switching times.

Moreover, for the nanotube-based memory cell, the forces \( F_a \) and \( F_r \) are determined by the radius of the movable wall and cannot be chosen independently. For the graphene-based memory cell, the force \( F_a \) is determined by the shape of the edge of the movable layer interacting with the drain electrode and the force \( F_r \) is determined by the overlap length of the layers at the edge of the fixed layer. Thus, the forces \( F_a \) and \( F_r \) can be chosen independently by the design of the shape of the movable layer.

An ultra-high frequency nanoresonator based on the small relative vibrations of nanotube walls was proposed to be used as a mass nanosensor [16]. Here we consider the possibility of the analogous nanoresonator based on the small relative vibrations of graphene layers (Fig. 4C). Our calculations showed that the Q-factor of the graphene-based nanoresonator is \( Q < 200 \), which is considerably less than the Q-factor of the nanoresonators [16] based on the small relative vibrations of nanotube walls. Therefore, the nanoresonator based on the small relative vibrations of graphene layers has less mass sensitivity than the nanotube-based nanoresonator. Nevertheless, this NEMS can be used to determine the frequency of the small relative vibrations of graphene layers and thus to verify the calculations of the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy.

5. Conclusions

\textit{Ab initio} and empirical calculations of the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of bilayer graphene were performed. A new potential based on the density functional theory calculations with the dispersion correction was developed to reproduce the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy of bilayer graphene. The MD simulations of the telescopic oscillations and small relative vibrations of graphene layers were carried out. It was shown that both telescopic oscillations and small relative vibrations have small Q-factor values. For this reason, graphene is worse for the use in the gigahertz oscillator and nanoresonator as compared to carbon nanotubes. However, this property makes graphene perfect for the use in fast-responding nanorelays and memory cells. Due to the small Q-factor values no oscillations occur upon switching the position of the movable layer in graphene-based nanorelays and memory cells, providing the smallest possible switching times. It was also suggested that the balance of forces determining the operation of the graphene-based nanorelay can be controlled via the shape of the movable layer. We showed that the nanoresonator based on the small relative vibrations of graphene layers can be controlled via the shape of the movable layer. We showed that the nanoresonator based on the small relative vibrations of graphene layers has smaller mass sensitivity than that of the similar nanotube-based nanoresonator. Nevertheless, the measurements of the frequency of such a graphene-based nanoresonator would allow verification of the calculations of the potential relief of the interlayer interaction energy for graphene bilayer.

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References
