

# Gate-Tunable Quantum Acoustoelectric Transport in Graphene

Yicheng Mou, Haonan Chen, Jiaqi Liu, Qing Lan, Jiayu Wang, Chuanxin Zhang, Yuxiang Wang, Jiaming Gu, Tuoyu Zhao, Xue Jiang, Wu Shi, Cheng Zhang

State Key Laboratory of Surface Physics and Institute for Nanoelectronic Devices and Quantum Computing, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

## **1. Surface acoustic wave & Acoustoelectric effect**

Surface acoustic wave (SAW) is a special acoustic wave that only propagates on the surface of a solid, which could be generated by interdigital transducer (IDT).

SAWs could interact with mobile carriers via piezoelectric field and induce a d.c. current in conductors lying on the substrate named as acoustoelectric (AE) effect.



**Electric field distribution:** 



## 2. Device setup

BN-encapsulated graphene FET devices between a pair of IDTs on piezoelectric LiNbO<sub>3</sub> substrate. We measure AE voltages as SAWs propagate under various conditions.





## 3. Gate-tunable longitudinal AE effect at zero field

We're able to extract carrier density without the need of magnetic field. (a)-(g): zero-field  $V_{xx}^{AE}$  vs SAW frequency, gate voltage, SAW intensity.





#### 4. Quantum oscillations on AE voltages

With magnetic fields, transverse AE voltage appears. At large fields, clear quantum oscillations were observed on AE voltages in both direction. (a):  $V_{xx}^{AE}$  vs B; (b):  $V_{vx}^{AE}$  vs B; (c):  $V_{xx}^{AE}$  and  $V_{vx}^{AE}$  vs gate voltage.





#### 6. Conclusions & Highlights

(1) We establish a simple design of AE transport device with gate tunability. We demonstrate a new way to extract carrier concentration without the need

## **5.** Comparison to electric transports

Quantum oscillations on  $\Delta R_{xx}$  and  $\Delta V_{xx}^{AE}$  have  $\pi/2$  phase difference.







