Introduction

Spin injection, transport, and detection are three fundamental processes in spintronics, and the control over these processes is crucial for designing new types of spintronic devices. Various materials have been investigated to realize these phenomena for practical spintronic applications. Graphene has found its place in spintronics due to its favourable properties such as low spin–orbit coupling and small hyperfine interactions [1, 2]. Besides, graphene offers a large carrier mobility and an electrostatic-gate tunable carrier density from the electrons to the holes regime. In the past decade, a huge amount of research has been carried out in a direction towards bringing graphene’s predicted expectations to realize practical applications. Much of the effort has gone into finding solutions to the key challenges in graphene spintronics including, among many others, finding effective tunnel barriers for efficient spin injection and detection, and a clean environment for long distance spin transport in graphene. Along the way, the discovery of various two-dimensional (2D) materials with distinctive physical properties and the possibility of fabricating van der Waals (vdW) heterostructures with graphene, has increased the figure of merit of graphene spintronic devices. Especially, recent findings of using hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) as a substrate and as a tunnel barrier for graphene spin valve devices has attracted a lot of attention.

In this review we present recent developments in spin transport in graphene-hBN vdW heterostructures and discuss the role of hBN as a gate dielectric substrate and as a tunneling spin injection/detection barrier for graphene spintronic devices. We first focus on the early research on graphene spin valves with conventional SiO$_2$/Si substrates, and discuss drawbacks of oxide tunnel barriers and discuss the recent emergence of atomically thin layers of hBN supported graphene spin valves. Next, we describe the drawbacks of various oxide tunnel barriers and discuss the recent emergence of atomically thin layers of hBN supported graphene spin valves.
hBN as tunnel barriers for improved spin injection and detection in graphene. Finally, we share a few interesting perspectives on the future of spintronics with graphene-hBN heterostructures.

2. Spin transport measurements

Spin transport in graphene is usually studied in a nonlocal four-terminal geometry, schematically shown in figure 1(a). A charge current $i$ is applied between C1–C2 contacts and a nonlocal voltage-drop $v$ is measured across C3–C4 contacts. Usually the nonlocal signal is defined in terms of a nonlocal resistance $R_{nl} = v/i$. A non-zero spin accumulation is created in graphene underneath C1 and C2 due to a spin-polarized current through the ferromagnetic (FM) electrodes entering into graphene, and it diffuses along both positive and negative $x$-directions. Ideally, the charge current is only present in the local part between C1–C2, therefore, the nonlocal voltage is only due to the spin accumulation diffused outside the charge current path. For spin transport measurements, one needs at least two ferromagnetic electrodes, one for spin injection and one for spin voltage detection. The outer electrodes of C1 and C4 can also be nonmagnetic and serve as reference electrodes. For simplicity of the measurement data analysis, they can be designed far away from the inner electrodes and do not contribute to the spin transport.

For spin valve measurements, an in-plane magnetic field $B_x$ is applied along the easy axis of the ferromagnets, $y$-direction (figure 1(a)). Initially all the electrodes have their magnetization aligned in the same direction. This configuration is called the parallel (P) configuration. Then $B_x$ is applied in the opposite direction. When the magnetization of a FM electrode C2 or C3 reverses its direction, there is a sharp transition registered in $v$ or $R_{nl}$, and the magnetizations of electrodes in C2–C3 become aligned in the anti-parallel (AP) configuration with respect to each other. On further increasing $B_x$, the second electrode also switches its magnetization direction, and now again both electrodes are aligned in P configuration. It completes the spin valve measurement (figure 1(b)). The difference between the magnitude of nonlocal signal in P and AP states, i.e. $\Delta R_{nl} = (R_{nl}^{\text{P}} - R_{nl}^{\text{AP}})/2$, is termed as nonlocal spin signal or nonlocal magnetoresistance and appears due to the diffusion of the spin-accumulation in the nonlocal part.

The presence of the spin accumulation is confirmed by Hanle spin precession measurements (figures 1(c)–(e)). Here, a magnetic field $B_y$ is applied perpendicular to the plane of graphene. The spins injected via C2 in the $x$-$y$ plane of graphene precess around $B_y$ and get dephased while diffusing towards C3. The dephasing of the spins is seen in a reduced $\Delta R_{nl}$ as a function of $B_y$. Spin transport parameters such as spin lifetime $\tau_s$, spin diffusion constant $D_s$, and spin relaxation length $\lambda_s$ ($=\sqrt{D_s/\tau_s}$) are obtained by fitting the Hanle data with the steady state solution to the one-dimensional Bloch equation:

$$D_s \nabla^2 \mu_s - \frac{\mu_s}{\tau_s} + \omega_L^2 \times \mu_s = 0,$$

where $\mu_s$ is the spin accumulation, $\omega_L = \frac{g_\mu_B B}{\hbar}$ is the Larmor frequency with $g = 2$, the Landé factor, $\mu_B$ the Bohr magneton, and $\hbar$, the reduced Planck constant.

The values of $\tau_s$ and $D_s$ obtained from the spin transport measurements are often used for identifying the spin relaxation mechanism in graphene [3–6]. There are two possible mechanisms that are believed to cause spin relaxation in graphene. One is the Elliott–Yafet (EY) mechanism [7, 8] in which the electron spins relax via the momentum scattering at impurities/defects and as a result $\tau_s$ is proportional to the momentum relaxation time $\tau_p$. The other one is the D’Yakonov–Perel’ (DP) mechanism [9] in which the electron spins dephase in between the two scattering events under the influence of local spin–orbit fields and $\tau_s$ is inversely proportional to $\tau_p$.

3. Challenges due to conventional oxide substrates

Due to the 2D nature of single layer graphene, its carrier density is confined within one atomic thickness, making its surface extremely susceptible to the surroundings. This sensitivity of graphene poses a big challenge while measuring its intrinsic properties.

The ability to image the atomically thick regions of graphene on a SiO$_2$ surface using an optical microscope led to the discovery of monolayer graphene [12]. Very soon after the discovery, the pioneering work of Tombros et al. [13], first demonstrated the electrical spin injection and detection in the non-local four-terminal geometry over a micrometer distance in a monolayer graphene on a SiO$_2$/Si substrate at room temperature (RT) (device A1 in figure 2). It was further proved by the Hanle spin precession measurements that the spin signal was indeed due to the transport of electron spins in graphene.

The charge and spin transport characteristics of the early reported graphene spin valve devices on SiO$_2$/Si substrate viz., mobility $\mu$ below 5000 cm$^2$/V s$^{-1}$, spin lifetime $\tau_s$ below 500 ps, and spin relaxation length $\lambda_s$ up to 2 $\mu$m [13, 14], were several orders of magnitude lower than the predicted values $\tau_s \approx 1 \mu$s and $\lambda_s \approx 100 \mu$m [1, 2]. Such low values were believed to be due to extrinsic impurity scattering introduced during the device preparation, and the underlying
SiO\textsubscript{2}/Si substrate. Similar experimental observations were reported subsequently\cite{14–18}, and pointed out that the charge impurities and adatoms on SiO\textsubscript{2}/Si substrate are the possible sources of an enhanced spin scattering in graphene.

The SiO\textsubscript{2}/Si substrate is shown to degrade the electronic quality of graphene due to (i) corrugations imparted by its surface roughness, (ii) scattering induced from impurity charge traps in oxide\cite{19,20}, (iii) surface phonons causing a weak temperature dependent spin relaxation\cite{21}, and (iv) electron–hole puddles due to charge impurity disorder on the substrate\cite{22,23}. These observations suggest that, besides the impurities, the underlying SiO\textsubscript{2}/Si dielectric substrate also affects the pristine charge and spin transport properties of graphene.

Several attempts have been made to improve the graphene spin valve device architecture for overcoming the aforementioned challenges due to a SiO\textsubscript{2}/Si substrate. An account of various device geometries developed over the past decade is given in figure 2. In order to avoid impurities and disorder coming from the underlying SiO\textsubscript{2}/Si substrate, either it should be removed or replaced. One way to completely remove the influence of the substrate is to suspend graphene (device C\textsubscript{2} in figure 2) which resulted in very high mobility ($\sim$10$^5$ cm$^2$/V s) devices\cite{24}. However, the suspended regions are subjected to ripples and strain\cite{25}, and are very delicate, causing fabrication challenges.

Spin transport in these devices is limited by the polymer supported regions of the suspended graphene resulting in $\tau_s \approx 120$–250 ps and $\lambda_s \approx 1.9$–4.7 $\mu$m\cite{26,27}. Another way to overcome the imperfections of SiO\textsubscript{2}/Si is to epitaxially grow graphene directly on a substrate such as silicon carbide (SiC)\cite{28,29} (device C\textsubscript{1} in figure 2). However, the localized states present in SiC were found to influence the spin diffusion transport through interlayer hopping mechanisms\cite{30}.

Over the past years few other substrates have also been used for graphene spin valve devices to add additional functionalities to graphene. These include, a SrTiO\textsubscript{3} (STO) substrate for an epitaxial growth of highly spin polarized La$_{0.67}$Sr$_{0.33}$MnO$_3$ (LSMO) contacts for graphene\cite{31}, a Y$_3$Fe$_2$(FeO$_4$)$_3$ (YIG) substrate as a magnetically proximity coupling ferromagnetic insulator\cite{32,33}, and recently used transition metal dichalcogenide (TMDC) substrates to proximity induce spin–orbit coupling in graphene\cite{34–45}.

Among all the different substrates proposed for studying spin transport in graphene, it was found that a few nanometer thick hBN can serve as an excellent dielectric substrate to overcome some of the aforementioned problems for improving the transport characteristics and studying the intrinsic properties of graphene. Atomically thin hBN belongs to the 2D family of layered materials and is an isomorph of graphite with similar hexagonal layered structure with a small
lattice mismatch [46] of $\sim 1.8\%$. It is an insulator with a wide bandgap [47] $\sim 5.7\, \text{eV}$ and can be exfoliated from boron nitride crystals down to a monolayer [48, 49], similar to graphene. In contrast to SiO$_2$/Si substrates, the surface of hBN is atomically smooth, has few charge inhomogeneities [50], is chemically inert, free of dangling bonds due to a strong in-plane bonding of the hexagonal structure, and exerts less strain on graphene [51]. Moreover, the dielectric properties [52, 53] of hBN including a dielectric constant $\sim 4$ and a breakdown voltage $\sim 1.2\, \text{V nm}^{-1}$, are comparable to SiO$_2$, favouring the use of hBN as an alternative substrate without the loss of dielectric functionality.

Indeed, among the 2D materials, hBN has been demonstrated to be an excellent dielectric substrate for graphene field-effect transistors [54–57] and spin valves [5, 58–60], showing excellent charge and spin transport characteristics where graphene on hBN showed very high electronic quality with mobility transport characteristics where graphene on hBN showed very high electronic quality with mobility.

Figure 2. Progress in device architecture towards graphene-hBN heterostructures for probing the electrical spin transport in graphene. Early spin transport measurements in graphene were performed using a device geometry (A0) with FM/graphene transparent contacts. Next, tunnel barriers were introduced into the spin valve structures (A1). From there onwards, the progress in the device architecture can be divided into three categories, indicated by three arrows. Spin injection and detection polarizations enhanced with atomically thin hBN tunnel barriers represented via route A1–A2–A3. Improvement in the quality of graphene by encapsulating with thick hBN dielectrics from the top and bottom is represented via route A1–B1–B2–B3–B4–A4, and by using different substrate environments is represented via route A1–C1–C2–C3–C4. In all the devices except A1, C1, and C2, hBN is used for different purposes such as substrate (A3–A4, B1–B4, C3–C4), top-gate (B2–B4), and tunnel barrier (A2–A3, B4, C4). Legends denote different materials used for fabricating the devices. These device geometries have been used in many studies, for example, A0 in [96–99], A1 in [3, 4, 13–17, 87, 90, 104, 110, 111, 116, 167, 175, 179–183], A2 in [128–131, 138, 139], A3 in [6, 80, 82], A4 in [78], B1 in [5], B2 in [59, 60, 95], B3 in [93], C1 in [28–32, 40], C2 in [26, 27], C3 in [58, 62, 170], and B4 and C4 are the proposed new geometries.

### 4. Fabrication: graphene-hBN heterostructures

In order to utilize the aforementioned excellent substrate properties of hBN, one needs to be able to place graphene on the surface of hBN. Various methods have been developed for transferring graphene onto other 2D materials or substrates. These methods can be classified into two categories: methods that require the growth of graphene directly on top of other 2D materials or substrates, and methods that require the transfer of graphene from one substrate to another. The former methods are of considerable interest for batch production and is still under developing stage for device applications [63–66]. The latter methods have been developed at laboratory scales and are currently in use for fabricating vdW heterostructure devices combining various 2D materials. Here we briefly review the progress in developing the transfer methods for fabricating graphene-hBN vdW heterostructures (figure 2) for spin transport studies.

The possibility of transferring the exfoliated graphene from a SiO$_2$/Si substrate to other substrates was first demonstrated by Reina et al [67]. The first reported 2D heterostructure device, a graphene field-effect transistor on hBN, was fabricated by Dean et al [54] by transferring an exfoliated graphene flake onto an exfoliated hBN flake. This method involves the exfoliation of graphene onto a polymer stack, polymethyl-methacrylate (PMMA)/water-soluble-layer (aquaSAVE), followed by dissolving the water soluble layer in a DI water bath before transferring onto a hBN substrate, and is thus referred to as ‘polymer transfer method’. To achieve high quality of graphene, it is important to protect its surface from coming in contact with any solvent. Therefore, the same authors [54] later improved this method to avoid any possible contact with water by replacing the water-soluble-layer with a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) layer which allowed to peel off the PMMA layer without the need to expose graphene/PMMA to water and thereby achieving a fully ‘dry transfer method’ [68]. In a dry transfer method, the interfaces, except the top surface, do not come into a contact with the lithography polymers or any solvents used during the device preparation. However, the polymer contact with a graphene or hBN flake leaves residues which need to be removed by a thermal annealing step, typically in an inert Ar/H$_2$ atmosphere at 300 °C [54] or in Ar/O$_2$ at 500 °C [69] for a few hours.

In order to prepare multilayer (>2 layer) heterostructures, a layer-by-layer transfer method [70] was proposed which is equivalent to repeating the dry transfer step [68] following by the annealing step for transfer of each layer. This layer-by-layer stacking...
method in principle lacks the control over the crystallographic orientation of the crystals. Moreover, it results in bubbles, wrinkles, and leaves some unavoidable adsorbates at the interfaces of the stacked layers which deteriorate the intrinsic quality of the heterostructure. Even during the device fabrication process, the regions of graphene for metallization get exposed to the lithography polymers and leave some residues, which are difficult to remove, resulting in low quality electrode-graphene interfaces [70, 71].

The presence of bubbles and wrinkles in a hBN-graphene-hBN heterostructure device [72] limits the mobility of the graphene flake [73]. The problems with folds and bubbles in graphene on hBN can be reduced by using a transfer technique with the aid of an optical mask, developed by Zomer et al [61], using which only up to 5% region of the transferred graphene flakes showed bubbles or wrinkles. The spin valve devices prepared using this method [5] showed an enhanced charge-carrier diffusion with mobilities up to 40000 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹ and spin transport signatures over lengths up to 20 μm. This method requires the exfoliation of graphene onto a polymer mask before transferring onto a targeted substrate. The method was later tested by Leon et al [74] with a slight modification, where the graphene flake on a polymer coated substrate can be transferred onto a desired location on another substrate. One drawback of these methods [61, 74] is the difficulty in finding graphene flakes exfoliated on the polymer layer. Moreover the presence of bubbles and wrinkles, due to multiple transfer-annealing processes in a graphene-hBN device [72] limits the graphene mobility [73] and the quality of the electrode interface with graphene [75, 76].

For the assembly of multiple graphene and hBN layers, without exposing the interfaces to polymers and for minimizing the interfacial bubbles, Wang et al [77] developed the ‘vdW transfer method’ in which one hBN flake on a polymer layer is used for picking up other 2D materials on SiO₂/Si substrates via van der Waals interactions which is stronger between hBN and graphene than that between graphene and SiO₂, or hBN and SiO₂. The graphene channel region encapsulated between the top and bottom hBN flakes does not come in contact with any polymer, limiting the interfacial bubbles and does not require the annealing step unlike previously reported encapsulated graphene devices [70, 74]. However, this method is useful only for fabricating 1D contacts along the edges of graphene (device A4 in figure 2), and the 1D ferromagnetic contacts [78, 79] are yet to be proven suitable for fabricating spintronic devices over the traditionally used (2D) ferromagnetic tunnel contacts [13, 80]. Moreover this method is ineffective for picking up graphene flakes longer than the top-hBN flake on the polymer layer.

Later, Zomer et al [81] developed the ‘fast pick up and transfer method’ using which one can make high quality, hBN-encapsulated graphene devices without any size restrictions for a successive pick up of 2D crystals. This method is successfully implemented to fabricate hBN-encapsulated graphene spin valve devices which have demonstrated a long spin lifetime up to 2.4 (1.9) ns in monolayer graphene and 2.5 (2.9) ns in bilayer graphene at RT (4.2 K), and spin relaxation lengths up to 12.1 (12.3) μm in monolayer graphene [59], and 13 (24) μm in bilayer graphene [60] at RT (4.2 K). This method is also used for preparing fully hBN encapsulated graphene spin valve devices [80, 82].

Over the past years few other pick-up and transfer techniques have also been developed for fabricating 2D vdW heterostructures which can be used for preparing graphene spin valve devices depending on the device geometry and material type requirements. These include a ‘hot pick up technique’ for batch assembly of 2D crystals [83], a ‘deterministic transfer’ of 2D crystals by all-dry viscoelastic stamping [84], a ‘dry PMMA transfer’ of flakes using a heating/cooling system for bubble-free interfaces [85], and a ‘dry-transfer technique combined with thermal annealing’ [86].

5. hBN as a dielectric substrate for graphene spin valves

The possibility of fabricating graphene-hBN heterostructures by utilizing the aforementioned fabrication techniques enabled the researchers to explore the intrinsic transport properties of graphene in a high quality environment. Due to a smoother surface and less trapped charge impurities than a SiO₂/Si substrate [50], a hBN substrate provides an improved carrier transport in graphene with large mobility [54] and is expected to show enhanced spin transport [22]. The first reported charge transport characteristics of graphene on a hBN substrate showed high mobility ≈140 000 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹ which is typically two orders of magnitude higher than in graphene on SiO₂, and the charge neutrality point close to zero gate voltage [54]. Therefore, the effect of charge impurities on spin transport in graphene is estimated to be lower for graphene on hBN [22].

The first graphene spin valves fabricated on a hBN substrate by Zomer et al [5] (figures 1(b) and (c)) showed an improved charge transport with high mobility ≈40 000 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹ and an enhanced spin relaxation length up to 4.5 μm at RT (device B1 in figure 2). Moreover, spin signals over a long distance up to 20 μm were also detected. Despite increasing the mobility of graphene, there seemed to be no significant effect of using a hBN substrate on the spin relaxation time whose values are of similar order of magnitude to that are observed using a SiO₂/Si substrate [13, 14, 16]. A study of spin transport in graphene with different mobilities agrees with these results [87]. Therefore, it implies that there is no strong correlation between the observed τ, and the mobility of the graphene. It also suggests that there is no major role of charge scattering due to substrate in modifying the spin relaxation time.
Even though the hBN substrate provides a smooth and impurity free environment for the bottom surface of graphene, the top surface gets exposed to the chemicals from the device fabrication steps, similar to the devices prepared on a SiO$_2$/Si substrate [5]. A possible dominant spin relaxation source in this geometry (device B1 in figure 2) is believed to be the spin scattering due to residues from the polymer assisted fabrication steps [88], and charge impurities and adatoms already present on graphene. Similar spin relaxation times were observed in graphene on SiO$_2$/Si and hBN substrates, which indicate that the substrate and its roughness do not seem to drastically influence the spin relaxation in graphene. It was also shown that the EY and DP spin relaxation mechanisms play equally important roles for causing spin dephasing in graphene on hBN as well as in graphene on SiO$_2$ [5].

The polymer residues and other contaminations due to the sample fabrication can be mechanically cleaned from the graphene on hBN substrate by scanning an AFM tip in contact-mode which sweeps the impurities from the graphene surface [73, 89]. However, during this process ferromagnetic electrodes get exposed to air and may oxidize. In order to avoid the lithography residues on a graphene spin transport channel, while still using the conventional oxide tunnel barriers, two possible routes have been explored over the years; one is the bottom-up fabrication method [58] (device C3 in figure 2) and the other is the encapsulation of graphene from both top and bottom [59, 60] (device B2 in figure 2).

The first route is to reverse the traditional top-down device fabrication process by transferring a hBN/graphene stack on top of the already deposited oxide-barrier/FM electrodes on a substrate, as demonstrated by Drögeler et al. [58] (device C3 in figure 2). This bottom-up approach serves two advantages. First, unlike graphene spin valves prepared via the traditional top-down approach on SiO$_2$ [13] or hBN [5] substrates, in this method graphene does not come in direct contact with the lithography polymer PMMA during the device fabrication. Another advantage is that the fabrication procedure does not involve the direct growth of oxide tunnel barriers on graphene which is believed to cause an island growth and subsequent pinholes in the barrier [90], acting as spin dephasing centers. Instead here the MgO barrier is grown epitaxially on cobalt [91], giving a smoother surface [32] for graphene to be transferred directly on top. Due to a high quality interface of the barrier with graphene and its lithography free environment, the resulting mobility values exceeded 20 000 cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$ and spin relaxation time up to 3.7 ns are achieved in a trilayer graphene encapsulated by the hBN from the top [58].

Previously, bilayer graphene valve devices on SiO$_2$/Si substrate [17] have shown the spin relaxation times up to 30 ps for the mobility up to 8000 cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$, and up to 1 ns for the mobility as low as 300 cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$. Whereas the spin lifetime of 3.7 ns was obtained [58] for the devices with mobility of two orders of magnitude higher, 20 000 cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$. The increase in mobility of graphene in the bottom-up fabricated device is attributed to the decoupling of graphene from the SiO$_2$, while the increase in the spin lifetime is attributed to a clean graphene/MgO contact interface by transferring the graphene directly onto the pre-patterned tunneling electrodes [58, 92]. Later it was discovered that while fabricating a bottom-up device, the lithography solvents can still reach the graphene/MgO contacts region underneath the top-hBN encapsulating flake [62]. The contaminations coming from the solvent during the device fabrication were found to play substantial role in influencing the spin lifetime. Therefore, when a large-hBN flake was used to avoid graphene from coming in a contact with the solvents, contacts with similar contact resistance-area product $R_A$ values resulted in a spin lifetime of an order of magnitude higher [62], up to 12.6 ns, compared to the previously reported bottom-up fabricated device [58] (figure 1(e)). These results indicate that the lithographic impurities are the main limiting factor for spin transport in graphene.

Another route to avoid the polymer contaminations on graphene supported on a hBN is to protect the graphene spin transport channel by encapsulating it from the top with a second hBN flake (device B2 in figure 2). The top-hBN encapsulation layer serves few advantages: (i) it protects the graphene transport channel from coming in a direct contact with the lithography polymers or solvents [59], (ii) it can be used as a top-gate dielectric to tune the carrier density in the encapsulated graphene transport channel and create $p-n$ junctions [80], and allows to study spin transport across the $p-n$ junction [80, 93, 94], and (iii) it creates the possibility to electrically control the spin information in graphene via Rashba SOC [59].

Guimarães et al. [59] fabricated a spin valve device in which the central part of the graphene flake on a hBN substrate is covered with a top-hBN flake (device B2 in figure 2). The encapsulated region showed large mobility up to 15 000 cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$ at RT, and resulted in an enhanced spin lifetime about 2 ns and spin relaxation length about 12 μm for a monolayer-graphene [59] (figure 1(d)) at RT. This is a combined effect of an improved carrier transport ($D_s$) and spin relaxation time. However the nonecapsulated region showed a spin lifetime around 0.3 ns in the same flake [59], similar to the case of bare graphene on hBN [5]. In this device geometry (device B2 in figure 2), the spin transport channel also consists of nonecapsulated regions where graphene is exposed to the polymer residues on outside of the top-hBN, with mobilities and spin relaxation times lower than the top-hBN encapsulated region [59, 60]. Such an unevenly doped graphene channel makes it difficult to analyse the spin transport measurements in the central region [26, 59, 60, 95] and requires complex modeling.
Further understanding about the influence of the polymer residues on spin transport properties can be achieved by reducing the size of the graphene regions exposed to the polymer residues. Avsar et al [93] studied the role of extrinsic polymer residues on the spin relaxation in bilayer-graphene encapsulated everywhere except under the contacts by a pre-patterned thick top-hBN layer and a bottom-hBN substrate (device B3 in figure 2). The authors reported a nearly five times higher $\tau_s \approx 420$ ps for the hBN encapsulated regions compared to $\tau_s \approx 90$ ps for the non-encapsulated regions of the same device. It suggests that the lithographic residues on the spin transport channel have a significant effect on the spin transport properties. The reported $\tau_s \approx 90$ ps for the non-encapsulated graphene is comparable to that for bare graphene on SiO$_2$ [13] and hBN [5] substrates with similar mobilities. It supports the conclusions of Zomer et al [5] that the impurities, surface phonons, and roughness of the underlying substrate are not the limiting factors of spin relaxation in graphene. Therefore, low values of spin transport parameters can be attributed to the contact regions of graphene that are exposed to polymers and the quality of the oxide tunnel barrier interface with graphene.

One needs to find a way to avoid the polymer contaminations on graphene, even underneath the contacts. This improves the tunnel barrier interface with graphene. In principle, both can be achieved by fully encapsulating the graphene spin transport channel from the top and bottom. However, one of the encapsulating layers needs to be of only few atomic layers thick, so that it can also be used as a tunnel barrier for electrical spin injection and detection via the ferromagnetic electrodes. In fact, atomically thin hBN was found to be a unique tunnel barrier for graphene field-effect transistor devices [53] in addition to its excellent dielectric substrate properties. Moreover, the full encapsulation of graphene with hBN by far has proved to be effective for an efficient spin injection/detection in graphene which will be discussed in section 7.

6. Challenges due to conventional oxide tunnel barriers

So far we have been discussing the effect of the quality of graphene over its spin transport and the progressive improvement by adapting various graphene-hBN heterostructure device geometries, viz., devices A1, A2, A4, B1–B3, and C1–C3 in figure 2. Another factor, which is believed to be a major cause of spin relaxation in graphene, that we have not discussed so far, is the spin relaxation due to the ferromagnetic tunneling spin injection and detection contacts, and their interface with the underlying graphene.

In a basic graphene spin valve device (device A0 in figure 2), a charge current passing through an FM/graphene contact can create a spin accumulation in graphene underneath the contact. Signatures of nonlocal spin injection and detection in graphene through FM/graphene transparent contacts (device A0 in figure 2) have been reported in early spin transport investigations [96–99]. However, due to the well known conductivity-mismatch problem [100] with these contacts there is spin absorption and spin relaxation via the ferromagnetic electrodes, and the efficiency of spin injection into graphene is reduced [101].

The fundamental problem of spin injection which is the conductivity mismatch problem, was first highlighted by Filip et al [100] for spin injection into semiconductors, according to whom comparable resistivities of the ferromagnetic metal electrode and graphene lead to a negligible spin injection polarization in graphene. The solution to this problem, according to Rashba [102], and Fert and Jaffrès [103], is to introduce a highly resistive tunnel barrier at the FM-graphene interface which will limit the back flow of the spins from graphene into the FM, and avoid the contact induced spin relaxation. Therefore, the first experimentally reported unambiguous nonlocal spin transport via Hanle spin precession measurements in graphene spin valve devices was achieved by using Al$_2$O$_3$ tunnel barriers between the FM and graphene [13] i.e. with FM/Al$_2$O$_3$/graphene tunnel contacts. Even though the Hanle spin precession signal was also measured later with transparent contacts [101], the spin injection efficiency was highly limited by the conductivity mismatch problem [16, 103, 104].

In spite of introducing the thin layer of oxide tunnel barriers, the metrics for spin transport in graphene, i.e. spin lifetime and spin relaxation length, are far lower than the estimated values for intrinsic graphene [1, 105, 106]. These values are believed to suffer from the combined effect of the quality of the tunnel barrier, and its interface with graphene, besides the impurities present in the transport channel.

Now we chronologically review the progress of oxide tunnel barriers for spin injection and detection in graphene. Overall, the spin relaxation time in graphene is limited by the ferromagnetic tunnel contacts in two ways. One way is through spin absorption from graphene into FM electrodes via pinholes in the tunnel barrier. The pinholes provide a short circuit path between the FM electrode and graphene, leading to the conductivity mismatch problem [100]. This effect can be quantified with the values of $(R_s/R_t+\lambda)$ parameters [107–110], where $R_t$ is the contact resistance, $R_s$ is the spin resistance of graphene, and $R_s = \frac{R_{sq}}{\lambda W}$ with the square resistance $R_{sq}$ and width $W$ of graphene. Even when there is no conductivity mismatch problem, there can still be an influence of contacts on the spin transport properties of the transport channel. Another way to influence the spin relaxation time is through the multiple tunnel barrier-graphene interface related effects such as a deteriorated graphene surface due to a direct deposition of the barrier material which can lead to an island like growth of oxide barrier and amorphize graphene where the barrier is grown.
Further-barrier contacts significantly affect the spin relaxation time in graphene. The MgO barrier contacts indicates that the pinholes in the MgO caused more damage to the graphene lattice by [111]. Dlubak et al. showed that the sputtering of MgO on graphene, resulting in the inhomogeneous amorphization of carbon than the sputtering of Al2O3. MgO causes more damage to the graphene lattice by [111], magnetostatic fringe fields from ferromagnets [112], spin-flip scattering at the nonuniform interface between the barrier and graphene [113–115] and a complex interplay between ferromagnet d-orbitals and graphene π-orbitals [116, 117].

Over the past years, much of the research is dedicated to understand the potential sources of spin relaxation in graphene with respect to ferromagnetic tunnel contacts, especially the role of oxide barriers. It has focused on two aspects of the tunnel barriers. One is the material type, for example, Al2O3, MgO, TiO2, and SrO. The other one is the growth method, for example, electron beam evaporation, atomic layer deposition (ALD), molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) growth, and sputtering.

Several studies have revealed that, in case of oxide barriers, besides the choice of the barrier material, the method of evaporation or growth of the barrier is also important to achieve an efficient spin injection. Tunnel barriers of Al2O3 grown by TOMBROS et al. [13] involve the deposition of Al by the electron beam evaporation at first, followed by the oxidation step which likely gives pinholes in the barrier as reported in subsequent reports from the same group [15, 16]. The spin lifetime is observed to be increased with TiO2 barriers [5, 13] grown by electron beam evaporation which are believed to be smoother than Al2O3 barriers. However, there has been no systematic investigation of the growth and quality of TiO2 barriers in relation to the spin relaxation time in graphene.

Early results on spin injection with MgO barriers grew by electron beam evaporation reported to show pinholes, caused by the high surface diffusivity of MgO on graphene, resulting in the inhomogeneous island growth of MgO on the graphene surface [14, 118]. Dlubak et al. [111] showed that the sputtering of MgO causes more damage to the graphene lattice by amorphization of carbon than the sputtering of Al2O3. The MBE growth of MgO does not seem to impact the quality of graphene [17], and gives a relatively pinhole free, uniform, and continuous MgO layer on graphene [119]. Despite the presence of occasional pinholes in these MgO barriers, Yang et al. [17] reported long spin relaxation times up to 2 ns in exfoliated bilayer graphene on a SiO2/Si substrate. However, the tunneling characteristics and spin injection efficiency of these contacts were not discussed by the authors. A direct observation of increase in the spin lifetime with an increase in contact resistance-area product of the MgO barrier contacts indicates that the pinholes in the barrier contacts significantly affect the spin relaxation in graphene underneath the contacts [116]. Furthermore, by successive oxygen treatments, low-RcA MgO contacts with transparent regions or pinholes can be successfully transformed into high-RcA contacts with a reduced pinhole density [117]. Such behaviour of the contacts suggests that the spin lifetime and spin injection efficiency are limited by the presence of pinholes in the barrier.

Addition of a Ti buffer layer between MgO and graphene has been shown to curb the mobility of surface atoms and allow the growth of an atomically smooth layer of MgO barrier by the MBE [90]. Indeed, TiO2 seeded MgO barriers were reported [14] to show tunneling characteristics, resulting in large spin polarizations up to 30% and long spin relaxation times up to 500 ps, compared to then previously reported transparent [96–99, 101] and pinhole [16, 104] contacts, indicating a reduction in spin relaxation due to the improved quality of the tunnel contacts [14]. However, there was not a good control achieved over the reproducibility of high quality growth of TiO2 seeded MgO tunnel barriers and it has been difficult to achieve a high spin injection polarization consistently [14].

For an efficient use of MgO barriers and to avoid the contact growth directly on graphene, a new workaround was introduced [58], the ‘bottom-up fabrication method’ (device C3 in figure 2), where MgO/Co contacts were first deposited by the MBE on a bare SiO2/Si substrate followed by transferring the hBN/graphene stack on top. In addition, this geometry also blocks the polymer residues from coming in contact with graphene at the barrier/graphene interface, and resulted in a high spin relaxation time up to 3.7 ns in trilayer graphene. This performance was attributed to a clean interface of the barrier with graphene and high-RcA of the contacts. These results imply that the quality and direct growth of the oxide barrier, and the polymer residues at the barrier-graphene interface play an important role in spin dephasing in graphene, especially underneath the contacts.

Over the past years few other tunnel barriers have also been used for graphene spin valve devices. These include a pulsed laser deposition (PLD) growth of ferromagnetic oxide LSMO contacts for graphene on a STO substrate [31], ALD growth of diazonium salt seeded HfO2 tunnel barrier for epitaxial graphene on SiC substrate [120], thermal evaporation growth of yttrium-oxide (Y-O) barrier for graphene on SiO2/Si substrate [121], MBE growth of SrO barriers for graphene on SiO2/Si substrate [122–124], hydroxide graphene barriers for graphene on a SiO2/Si substrate [125], fluorinated graphene for graphene on a SiO2/Si substrate [126], electron-beam induced deposition of amorphous carbon interfacial layer at the FM/graphene interface [127], exfoliated [33, 80, 82, 128, 129] and CVD grown [6, 130, 131] hBN barriers for graphene on SiO2, hBN, and YIG substrates, and exfoliated-TMD barrier [39] for graphene on a SiO2 substrate.

7. hBN as a tunnel barrier for spin injection and detection in graphene

The aforementioned works highlight the importance of growing a tunnel barrier that is atomically flat, homogeneously covering graphene with a uniform thickness, free from pinholes, devoid of...
the conductivity mismatch problem, and efficient in injection and detection of spin polarization in graphene. Among all the different tunnel barriers or interfacial layers proposed for studying spin injection in graphene, it was found that a thin layer of atomically flat hBN with a similar lattice structure as graphene can serve as an excellent tunnel barrier to overcome the aforementioned challenges [80, 82, 128, 132].

The promising nature of hBN as a tunnel barrier is revealed from the conductive AFM measurements of electron tunneling through thin layers of hBN [133], where it was shown that mono, bi, and tri-layers of exfoliated-hBN exhibit a homogeneously insulating behaviour across the flakes without any charged impurities and defects. Furthermore the breakdown voltage of hBN was found to increase with the number of layers [133], and the estimated dielectric breakdown strength was found to be [53, 133–136] \( \sim 0.8–1.2 \text{ V nm}^{-1} \). These results were further confirmed by Britnell et al [134], who reported that the hBN/graphene interface resistance increases exponentially with the number of hBN layers and the tunneling characteristics are confirmed by a nonlinear I–V behaviour (figure 3). These results also demonstrate the potential of atomically thin hBN to be used as ultra smooth and pinhole free tunnel barrier for spin injection into graphene. Moreover, first-principle calculations estimate that the efficiency of spin injection in Ni/hBN/graphene heterostructures can be achieved up to 100% with increasing the number of hBN layers [137].

Yamaguchi et al [128] were the first to experimentally show electrical spin injection and detection through a monolayer exfoliated-hBN tunnel barrier in a bilayer graphene. However, the spin lifetime \( \approx 56 \text{ ps} \) and spin polarization \( \approx 1–2\% \) are of the same order of magnitude as that of devices with FM/graphene transparent contacts [101]. Besides small hBN crystalline flakes, the chemical vapour deposition (CVD) grown large-area hBN as a tunnel barrier for spin transport studies was also explored by Kamalakar et al [138] and Fu et al [139].

Kamalakar et al [130, 138] used CVD-hBN barriers with exfoliated-graphene on SiO\(_2\)/Si substrate and systematically investigated the spin transport in graphene for various \( \text{R}_{\text{A}} \) product values of Co/CVD-hBN/graphene contacts ranging from transparent to high resistance, and showed that by increasing \( \text{R}_{\text{A}} \), the spin lifetime enhanced up to 500 ps and spin polarization up to 14\%, an order of magnitude higher compared to then previous attempts with exfoliated-hBN barriers [128]. In a parallel effort, Fu et al [139] studied the spin transport in large-scale devices with CVD-hBN barrier and CVD-graphene transport channel on SiO\(_2\)/Si substrates. Graphene with a monolayer CVD-hBN barrier [139] showed a small spin signal, whose magnitude is similar to that of obtained with a monolayer exfoliated-hBN barrier [128]. Whereas, graphene with a two-layer CVD-hBN barrier [139] resulted in relatively large spin signals (with polarization \( \approx 5\% \)). However, the spin life time \( \approx 260 \text{ ps} \) is comparable to the devices with a bare exfoliated or CVD graphene on SiO\(_2\)/Si substrate [16, 119].

In another report, Kamalakar et al [131] observed the novel effect of spin signal inversion in graphene, for the first time, by varying the thickness (1–3 layers) of CVD-hBN barriers and the corresponding interface resistance of Co/CVD-hBN/graphene junctions. The enhanced magnitude of the spin polarization up to \( \approx 65\% \) is an order of magnitude higher compared to then previously reported results with oxide barriers [10, 140] and hBN barriers [80, 128, 139]. Indeed, these results were further improved and confirmed by later efforts from other groups [6, 80, 82, 129, 141] in encapsulated graphene, establishing the fact that thicker hBN barriers would result in a larger values of spin lifetime and spin polarization.

A number of reports on spin transport studies in graphene with CVD-hBN tunnel barriers incorporated a bare SiO\(_2\)/Si substrate [130, 131, 138, 139]. Moreover, the PMMA assisted wet transfer of CVD-hBN could affect the quality of graphene. Therefore, in order to further improve the spin transport parameters while using the CVD-hBN barrier, it was encouraged [138] to use high mobility graphene such as graphene on hBN [5] or hBN encapsulated graphene [59]. Even though hBN substrate has not been reported to enhance the spin relaxation times in graphene compared to SiO\(_2\)/Si substrate [5], it can increase the diffusion constant \( D_s \) and thus spin relaxation length \( \lambda_s (= D_s/\tau_s) \). Gurram et al [6] studied the electrical spin injection and detection in graphene on a thick-exfoliated-hBN substrate using a layer-by-layer-stacked two-layer-CVD-hBN barrier (device A3 in figure 2). However, the mobility of graphene was found to be below 3400 cm\(^2\) V\(^{-1}\) s\(^{-1}\) and the spin relaxation time lower than 400 ps and are comparable to the values reported by Kamalakar et al [131, 138]. Therefore, such low values of spin transport parameters point to the utmost importance of a clean transfer process using CVD materials.

In order to explore spin injection via hBN barrier in a cleaner environment, one can use the dry pick up and transfer method [81] for fabricating encapsulated graphene devices with exfoliated-hBN flakes. Early attempts to study the spin transport in hBN encapsulated graphene [59, 60] (device B2 in figure 2) resulted in an improved spin relaxation length up to 12 \( \mu \text{m} \) and spin lifetime up to 2 ns. Note however that these values correspond to the intrinsic values of the graphene in the hBN encapsulated region, but the effective spin relaxation time of the spin transport channel is reduced by the non-encapsulated regions [26, 59, 60, 95]. It indicates that, perhaps, a complete encapsulation of graphene will improve the spin transport, and provide access to the direct measurement of intrinsic spintronic properties of the encapsulated graphene.

Fully encapsulated graphene with various thick 2D materials has been studied for charge transport
characteristics with 1D or quasi-1D contacts [77, 142]. The potential of 1D FM edge contacts (device A4 in figure 2) has only been recently explored [78, 79] for spin transport studies and these contacts are yet to be proven viable for efficient spin injection/detection in graphene. On the other hand, in order to use the conventional contact geometry, an atomically thin layer of hBN can be used as a top encapsulation layer (device A3 in figure 2). The thin-hBN layer can serve two purposes in this device geometry. First, as an encapsulation layer to protect the graphene channel from the lithography imperfections, and second, as a tunnel barrier for the electrical spin injection and detection in graphene via ferromagnetic electrodes.

Gurram et al [80] reported spin transport in a new lateral spin valve device geometry (device A3 in figure 2), where graphene is fully encapsulated between two hBN flakes to overcome the challenges together due to the substrate, the tunnel barrier, and the inhomogeneity that can be introduced during sample preparation. In this device geometry, the charge mobility values (≈8200–11 800 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹) lie close to each other for different regions of the encapsulated graphene, implying a uniform charge transport across the graphene flake. Moreover, the spin transport measurements (figure 4(a)) resulted in consistent spin relaxation times that can be introduced during sample preparation. In this device geometry, the charge mobility values (≈8200–11 800 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹) lie close to each other for different regions of the encapsulated graphene, implying a uniform charge transport across the graphene flake. Moreover, the spin transport measurements (figure 4(a)) resulted in consistent spin relaxation times which do not differ much for different regions in the same device. Such homogeneity is difficult to achieve in the partially hBN-encapsulated graphene. On the other hand, in order to use the conventional contact geometry, an atomically thin layer of hBN can be used as a top encapsulation layer (device A3 in figure 2). The thin-hBN layer can serve two purposes in this device geometry. First, as an encapsulation layer to protect the graphene channel from the lithography imperfections, and second, as a tunnel barrier for the electrical spin injection and detection in graphene via ferromagnetic electrodes.

According to Britnell et al [134], the RxA product of contacts can be increased by increasing the number of layers of hBN tunnel barrier which can overcome the conductivity mismatch problem. By doing so, it is also estimated that up to 100% spin polarization can be achieved [137]. On the experimental side, it was demonstrated by Singh et al [129] that bilayer-hBN is a better choice for tunnel barrier than monolayer-hBN in order to achieve longer spin lifetimes exceeding nanoseconds in graphene and higher spin injection polarization values.

7.1. Bias induced spin injection and detection polarizations

Biasing ferromagnetic tunnel contacts for spin injection in graphene was predicted to show rich physics in terms of studying spin injection into graphene in the presence of electric field, and potentially inducing magnetic proximity exchange splitting in graphene [143, 144]. The first report on bias dependent spin injection polarization of hBN barriers [131] revealed a large magnitude of polarization up to 65% and also a novel sign inversion behaviour while varying the thickness of CVD-hBN barriers. In a recent experiment, Gurram et al [82] (figure 4(b)) showed that an unprecedented enhancement of differential spin polarization can be achieved by biasing the injector or detector contacts with bilayer-hBN tunnel barriers. The authors [82] reported that the application of bias across FM/bilayer-hBN/graphene/ hBN contacts (figure 5(a)) resulted in surprisingly large values of differential spin injection $p_{in}$ and detection $p_{d}$ polarizations up to ±100%, and a unique sign inversion of spin polarization as a function of bias, near zero bias. Moreover, unbiased spin polarizations of contacts were found to be both positive and negative (see figure 6).

Later, same authors report that the bias-dependent $p_{in}$ for high-RxA contacts with two-layer-stacked CVD-hBN tunnel barriers [6] was found to be different from the bilayer-hBN barrier [82] in two ways. First, there is no change in sign of $p_{in}$ within the applied DC bias range of ±0.3 V (figure 5(i)). Second, the magnitude of $p_{in}$ increases only at higher negative bias close to −0.3 V. This behaviour marks the different nature of bilayer-exfoliated-hBN [82] and two-layer-CVD-hBN [6] tunnel barriers with respect to the spin injection process. Moreover, these results emphasize the importance of the crystallographic orientation of the two layers of hBN tunnel barrier. The bias dependence of the spin polarization is different for different thicknesses.
of the hBN tunnel barrier [82, 131, 141] and needs to be understood within a proper theoretical framework.

7.2. Two-terminal spin valve and Hanle signals

Two-terminal spin injection and detection in a lateral spin valve device geometry is technologically more relevant than in a four-terminal spin valve geometry. Usually, it is difficult to measure spin-dependent signals in a two-terminal geometry either due to the presence of large charge current dependent background signal or due to low efficiency of the spin injector and detector contacts. The first two-terminal spin transport measurements in graphene were reported with permalloy(Py)/graphene transparent contacts [96] followed by three other studies reported with MgO [118] and Al2O3 tunnel barriers [13, 29]. However, the magnetoresistance effects could mimic these spin valve signals in the local measurement configuration. Moreover, none of these studies showed an evidence of unambiguous signature of the spin transport in the two-terminal configuration via Hanle spin precession measurements [13].

The recent report [82] showed that the bias-induced spin injection and detection polarizations of bilayer-hBN tunnel barrier contacts [82] are large enough (figure 6) to be able to detect spin transport in a two-terminal configuration with spin signals reaching up to 800 Ω and magnetoresistance ratio up to 2.7%. Moreover, the authors also observed unambiguous evidence of spin transport in the two-terminal measurement geometry via Hanle spin precession measurements using the bilayer-hBN tunnel barrier contacts [141] (figure 7(b)). This is the first demonstration of a two-terminal Hanle signal. However, this has been only one experimental report so far and there is a need for more experiments to establish the potential of hBN barriers for two-terminal spin valve applications.

8. Spin relaxation in graphene-hBN heterostructures

In this section we describe the current challenges in elucidating the spin relaxation mechanisms in graphene in heterostructures with hBN. Spin-relaxation in graphene is usually analyzed by considering the presence of EY or DP mechanisms, which relate the spin-relaxation time to the momentum scattering time of electrons in graphene. For realistic values of \( \tau_p \) and spin–orbit coupling strength, these mechanisms estimate \( \tau_s \) in the order of microseconds [1, 2]. However, for ultraclean hBN encapsulated samples, where one can minimize the effect of substrate and lithography induced impurities, the best obtained \( \tau_s \) is 12.6 ns at high carrier densities [62], along the lines of the EY spin-relaxation mechanism. The obtained value is still two orders lower than the expected \( \tau_s \) in presence of only the EY mechanism and indicates the role of additional spin-relaxation mechanisms which have not been considered so far in describing the spin-relaxation in graphene.

Theoretically, Tuan et al [22] studied the spin dynamics and relaxation in clean graphene to understand the effect of substrate induced charge inhomogeneities such as electron–hole puddles on the spin relaxation mechanism. For the case of SiO2 substrates, the authors numerically demonstrated the presence of the DP mechanism due to random spin dephasing by the electron–hole puddles. For substrates with less inhomogeneities, such as hBN, spin relaxation for graphene on hBN is caused by substrate induced broadening in the spin precession frequency where \( \tau_{\text{DP}} \) follows \( \tau_{\text{p}} \). For higher \( \tau_{\text{p}} \), spins relax under the influence of substrate induced Rashba spin–orbit coupling. Therefore, for a graphene on hBN substrate, spin relaxation is expected by the energy broadening and due to the substrate–induced SOC rather than the influence of the impurities. Experimentally, Zomer et al [5] studied the spin relaxation in relation to the quality of graphene on hBN device which is contaminated with the polymer residues on the top-surface of graphene (figure 8(a)). The authors [5] show that the spin transport data is best described by the equal contributions of EY and DP spin relaxation mechanisms, indicating that neither of these mechanisms dominate the spin relaxation in graphene on hBN in the presence of polymer residues.

In a different theoretical framework, Fabian et al [145] explored the role of impurities and proposed that resonant scattering is a dominant spin relaxation mechanism in graphene where magnetic impurities present even in a small amount can influence spin transport drastically. Experimental attempts in this direction via weak-localization [146] and spin-noise measurements [147, 148] suggest the same. There has been only one spin-transport experiment [93] where the authors could access the very high carrier density regime in bilayer graphene(\( \sim 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2} \)). Here, at low carrier densities \( \tau_s = \tau_{\text{p}} \) behavior shows the DP mechanism as expected in clean-graphene systems, and \( \tau_s \) increases at higher carrier concentrations, along the line of the resonant-scattering mechanism. However, it should be noted that there has been no general consensus on the exact nature of spin relaxation mechanism in bilayer-graphene [3, 145].

The role of spin-pseudospin coupling in graphene was also proposed as a possible spin-relaxation mechanism in clean graphene samples [149]. It is possible to probe signatures of such mechanism in fully hBN encapsulated graphene devices where impurities do not play a major role. In order to reduce the size of the graphene regions exposed to polymer residues, a full encapsulation geometry [80, 82] (device A3 in figure 2) can be adopted.

Even though the top-layer of a thin(1-2L) hBN tunnel barrier in a fully hBN encapsulated graphene spin valve device [80, 82] acts as an encapsulation layer, the resulting charge and spin transport properties of
graphene are not optimal. Despite finding a suitable device geometry (device A3 in figure 2) to enhance the differential spin injection efficiency up to 100% in a fully hBN encapsulated graphene, the spin lifetime obtained only up to 0.9–1.86 ns with bilayer hBN tunnel barriers [82, 129] (figure 4), are still smaller by two orders of magnitude than the predicted value for pristine graphene [1, 2]. An interesting study of spin relaxation in graphene with mono and bilayer of hBN encapsulating tunnel barrier is reported by Singh et al. [129]. The authors report $\tau_s$ above 1 ns for bilayer-hBN encapsulation while it is below 0.6 ns for the monolayer encapsulation. These observations indicate that a very thin (~0.3–0.7 nm) top-layer of single or bilayer-hBN tunnel barrier might not provide sufficient encapsulation for graphene, possibly due to poor screening of the polymer contaminations on the top-surface. Moreover, the screening effect is stronger with the bilayer than the monolayer-hBN. Also, the contact induced relaxation is expectedly lower with the bilayer-hBN barrier due to its higher $R_A$ product. In fact, these observations corroborate with the independent studies from Gurram et al who reported $\tau_s$ around 0.3 ns, 0.9 ns, and 1.3 ns with mono [80], bi [82], and tri-layers (figure 4(c)) of hBN barrier top encapsulation, respectively (figure 4). From these reports it seems that increasing the thickness of the top encapsulated tunnel barrier can enhance the screening of the contaminations and improve $\tau_s$ of the encapsulated graphene. In fact, this behaviour corroborates with the earlier works of Drögeler et al [58, 62] with the bottom-up fabricated devices (device C3 in figure 2) where the use of a large and thick hBN flake for covering the graphene flake to avoid the contact with solvents and polymer residues resulted in spin relaxation times of 12.6 ns, the highest reported value to date.

However, the currently existing literature on fully hBN encapsulated graphene devices [80, 82] is limited and does not report the carrier density dependence of the spin relaxation time which is necessary for investigating the spin relaxation mechanism [5, 93]. Therefore, there is a need for more experiments to confirm the hBN barrier thickness dependence on spin transport in graphene and elucidate the intrinsic spin relaxation mechanism.

9. Future perspectives and conclusions

In order to reach the ultimate goals of spintronics devices [10, 11], several recently emerged spintronics phenomena need to be understood and incorporated in future graphene spin transport studies. In the following, we describe a few prospects which can be utilized in graphene-hBN heterostructures to facilitate the progress of graphene spintronics in the near future.

9.1. Addressing current challenges

A possible solution to reduce the influence of the residues on top-surface of the thin (1–3 layer) hBN tunnel barrier on the spin relaxation in graphene (device A3 in figure 2) is to use the following three device geometries for probing the spin transport in graphene: (i) device B4 in figure 2 where a pre-patterned thick hBN layer on top of the hBN tunnel barrier acts as a protection layer from the lithographic residuals, except for the electrode deposition regions, (ii) device A4 in figure 2 with 1D FM edge contacts which completely keeps the residues away from graphene by fully encapsulating with thick hBN layers. The recent reports [78, 79] showed the possibility of spin injection through 1D FM contacts and these contacts are yet to be proven viable for efficient spin injection and detection. (iii) even though bottom up fabricated devices with MgO barriers (device C3 in figure 2) showed the highest reported $\tau_s$ and $\lambda_s$ by avoiding polymer contamination, the oxide barriers might still be influencing the spin transport at their interface with graphene. Therefore, the transfer of hBN-barrier/graphene/thick-large-hBN stacks onto pre-deposited FM electrodes (device C4 in figure 2) could avoid problems with oxide barriers and polymers altogether.

9.2. Spin filtering across hBN/graphene interfaces

Spin filtering is technologically attractive as it gives efficient spin injection with only one type of spin polarized carrier transport. Spin filtering across a 2D material was first theoretically proposed by Karpan et al [150, 151], who predicted that graphene or graphite on lattice matched surfaces of nickel or cobalt behaves like a half-metal and can be used to inject a 100% spin...
polarized current in to nonmagnetic conductors. Rather low values of magnetoresistance were found experimentally due to disorder at the FM/graphene interface [152–155]. Thereafter, it was predicted that due to almost matched in-plane lattice constants of graphene and hBN, a FM/fewlayer-graphene/hBN junction can act as an ideal spin filter with an increased \( R_A \) product [156–158], which is essential for avoiding the conductivity mismatch problem for efficient spin injection in to graphene [159]. Along this direction, first principles calculations by Wu \textit{et al} [137] predicted that a FM/hBN/graphene junction allows only one type of spin to tunnel and results in an increase of injection current spin polarization up to 100% with the increase in the number of hBN layers up to three layers.

Recent experimental results on lateral spin valve devices with thick (2–3 layers) and highly resistive CVD-hBN tunnel barriers [131] showed a very large and inverted spin polarization in graphene which was attributed to the spin-filtering processes across the Co/thick-layer-CVD-hBN/graphene tunnel contacts. On the other hand, the results with Co/exfoliated-bilayer-hBN/graphene tunnel contacts [82] showed an enhanced differential spin injection/detection polarizations up to 100% as a function of bias and a sign reversal of the polarization close to zero bias. These results indicate that the graphene/hBN heterostructures provide a platform to explore the possibility of spin filtering in depth.

**9.3. Spin gating**

Electrical manipulation of the charge current in graphene is possible via electrostatic (charge) gating, for example, in field-effect transistors [12, 55], single-electron tunneling transistors [160, 161], and quantum dots [162]. A similar analogy can be applied for the manipulation of the spin accumulation in graphene, due to spin–orbit coupling (SOC), via ‘spin gating’ [163].

Pristine graphene is non-magnetic [164] and has a small SOC [105] which makes it difficult for having an electrical control over the spins in graphene. One mechanism for achieving spin gating in graphene is via the Rashba spin–orbit field which can be created by the application of top and bottom gate voltages in a hBN/graphene/hBN heterostructure, as reported by Guimarães \textit{et al} [59] (device B2 in figure 2). The modulation of the spin–orbit coupling strength created in the hBN encapsulated part of graphene can be used for manipulating the spin polarized currents and thereby achieving the spin gating phenomenon. Essentially, one can realize a spintronic logic device like Datta Das spin transistor [165] with graphene by achieving its three important operating principles [166]: (i) efficient and bias controlled spin injection [82, 131] and (ii) detection [82], and (iii) spin manipulation via spin gating [59].

**9.4. Spin drift**

Spin transport in graphene has been widely studied in terms of diffusion of the spin accumulation. In general, the diffusion process equally distributes the spin accumulation in every direction, allowing only a fraction of the injected spins reaching the detector located away from the injector. Spin transport experiments in graphene have been performed in narrow (typical width \(~1–5 \mu \text{m}\)) transport channels, and analysed by assuming a uniform spin injection along the width of graphene flake and thus restricting the spin diffusion to one dimension along the length of the graphene. Even then, the spin accumulation diffuses in either side of the injector, resulting in only 50% of the injected spin directed towards the detector.

**Figure 4.** Four-terminal non-local Hanle spin precession measurements using ferromagnetic contacts with atomically thin layers of exfoliated-hBN tunnel barriers. Hanle signals \( \Delta R_{nl} \) in (a)–(c) are measured in fully hBN encapsulated graphene devices with a thick bottom-hBN substrate and a top monolayer, bilayer, and trilayer-hBN tunnel barriers, respectively, as a function of the magnetic field \( B \) applied perpendicular to the plane of the spin injection. \( \Delta R_{nl}(B) = \langle R_{nl}^A(B) - R_{nl}^B(B) \rangle / 2 \) where \( R_{nl}^A(B) \) and \( R_{nl}^B(B) \) are the non-local resistance measured as a function of \( B \) when the relative magnetization of the injector and detector contacts is aligned in a parallel, P(anti-parallel, AP) configuration. Solid lines represent the fits to the data using the one-dimensional solution to the Bloch equation, and the corresponding fitting parameters \( D_a, \tau_s, \) and \( \lambda (=\sqrt{D_s/\tau_s}) \) are given in each figure. No bias applied for the measurement shown in (a). The applied injection current bias \( I_{inj} \) values are given in the legend for (b) and (c). Note that the sign reversal of the Hanle signal for the device with bilayer-hBN barrier is due to the inverse spin injection polarization of the injector for negative bias. Hanle signal for the device with trilayer-hBN is measured at \( I_{inj} = +30 \mu \text{A} \). Figure (a) is reproduced with permission from [80], © 2016 American Physical Society; (b) from [82], © 2017 Nature Publishing Group.
Due to the diffusive motion, the spin information is not directional and transported over only limited distances. On the other hand, when an electric field is applied across the spin transport channel, the electron spins acquire an additional drift velocity which is unidirectional along (opposite to) the electric field $\vec{E}$ for holes (electrons), and allows for a long distance spin transport. Note that the drift velocity $\vec{v}$ is proportional to the mobility $\mu$ of carriers, $\vec{v} = \mu \vec{E}$. Since the graphene encapsulated between top and bottom thick hBN dielectrics has been reported to show high mobility [54, 70], the heterostructures of graphene-hBN are attractive for spin drift experiments. The first experimental proof of spin drift in graphene was provided by Józsa et al [167], whose results were constrained by the lower mobility of graphene on SiO$_2$ substrate (device A1 in figure 2). Recent spin drift experiments reported by Ingla-Ayñès et al

Figure 5. Bias induced non-local spin signal and spin injection polarization using the ferromagnetic tunnel contacts with bilayer-exfoliated-hBN, thick (1–3 layer)-CVD-hBN, and two-layer-CVD-hBN tunnel barriers. Schematic of the device geometry for (a) a fully hBN encapsulated graphene with a bottom thick-exfoliated-hBN substrate and a top bilayer-exfoliated-hBN tunnel barrier contacts, (b) graphene on a SiO$_2$/Si substrate with thick (1–3 layer)-CVD-hBN barrier contacts, and (c) a fully hBN encapsulated graphene with a bottom thick-exfoliated-hBN substrate and a top two-layer-CVD-hBN barrier. For devices in (a) and (c), an AC current $i$ is applied across the injector contacts and the non-local voltage $v$ is detected using the standard low-frequency lock-in technique, and the non-local differential resistance $R_{NL} = v/i$ is determined at each desired value of a DC current bias $I_{in}$ applied across the same injector contacts. For device in (b), pure DC measurements were performed using a DC current source $I$ and a DC voltmeter $V$ where the non-local DC resistance is $R_{NL} = V/I$. The tunnel barrier in (a) is obtained by a mechanical cleaving of crystalline hBN flakes. The tunnel barrier in (b) is as-grown by CVD, inhomogeneously, with a variation in thickness of 1–3 layers, whereas the barrier in (c) is made by layer-by-layer stacking of two individual monolayers of CVD-hBN. Schematically, the inhomogeneity in as-grown CVD-hBN in (b) is depicted by different thickness regions underneath the cobalt electrodes, and the non-crystalline nature of two-layer-CVD-hBN in (c) is depicted by a slight vertical misalignment of atoms. (d)–(f) Show the four-terminal non-local resistance $R_{NL}$ measured in a spin valve configuration as a function of the magnetic field $B_y$ for the devices shown in (a)–(c), respectively. The relative magnetization orientation of the cobalt electrodes is denoted by the up (↑) and down (↓) arrows. (g) Shows bias enhanced differential spin injection polarization $P_{in}$ and non-local differential spin signal $\Delta R_{NL} = (R_{NL} - R_{AP})/2$ (inset) as a function of the injection current bias $I_{in}$ (or, equivalent voltage bias $V_{in}$) for the device with bilayer-exfoliated-hBN tunnel barriers. (h) Shows non-local spin signal $\Delta R_{NL} = R_{NL} - R_{AP}$ and DC spin injection polarization $P_{in}$ (inset) as a function of $I$ and $V$, respectively, for the device with thick-CVD-hBN tunnel barriers. (i) Shows $\Delta R_{NL}$ and $P_{in}$ as a function of $V_{in}$ for the device with two-layer-CVD-hBN tunnel barriers. Figures (d) and (g) are reproduced with permission from [82], © 2017 Nature Publishing Group; (e) and (h) from [131], © 2016 Nature Publishing Group; (f) and (i) from [6], © 2018 American Physical Society.
using a thick-hBN encapsulated high-mobility bilayer-graphene spin transport channel (device B2 in figure 2) resulted in a strong modulation of the spin relaxation length up to 90 µm, and an effective steering of the spin accumulation with up to 88% efficiency (figure 7(b)), which is predicted to reach 100% in a fully hBN encapsulated graphene. Such an efficient control over directionality of spin current and long distance spin transport is enabled by the high-mobility of hBN encapsulated graphene devices. Moreover, considering a device geometry (e.g. B4 in figure 2), which combines high mobility graphene (e.g. device A2 in figure 2) with a large spin injection/detection polarized contacts (e.g. device A3 in figure 2) is highly attractive for applications in more complex spin based logic devices.

9.5. Proximity effects
Recent theoretical studies [143, 144] shed light on the potential of inducing magnetic exchange interactions via the electrostatic gating in cobalt/(1-4 layer)hBN/graphene heterostructures. First-principle calculations [144] already showed that by tuning the external electric field, the sign of the proximity induced equilibrium spin polarization in graphene can be reversed. It was also predicted [143]
that even a very thin layer of hBN can be used as a gate dielectric, and by tuning the gate electric field in a cobalt/hBN/graphene structure, both the sign and magnitude of the induced magnetization in graphene can be changed. These two studies are relevant to the hBN tunnel barrier encapsulated graphene spin valve device geometry (devices A3, B4 and C4 in figure 2) reported in the recent study [82]. In principle, the exchange interaction in graphene should also reflect in a modified shape of the Hanle spin precession signal [32]. Therefore, further investigation is needed to understand these results and also to elucidate the effect of the sign of the charge carriers, i.e. electrons or holes. Interestingly, recent experimental studies [79, 168] revealed the possibility of inducing spin splitting states in graphene by bringing in proximity to a ferromagnet.

9.6. Large-scale devices
Since the beginning of graphene spintronics, much of the progress in its research has been realized using exfoliated flakes of graphene and hBN. On the other hand, the growth of these materials using the CVD process is a promising route for industry-scale spintronics applications. The first report on CVD graphene based spin valve devices [119] showed a promising route towards wafer scale spintronics. Furthermore, room temperature $\tau_s$ up to 1.2 ns and $\lambda_s$ up to 6 $\mu$m are achieved in large-scale CVD graphene, which feature grain boundaries, with long spin transport channel lengths up to 16 $\mu$m [169]. So far, the longest spin lifetime of 1.75 ns is achieved for CVD graphene flakes with no grain boundaries (not large-scale graphene, which feature grain boundaries) [170] in inverted spin valve devices prepared by a dry-transfer technique [171].

Initial efforts on integration of large-scale CVD grown hBN as a tunnel barrier for graphene spin valve devices successfully demonstrated the spin injection and detection [138, 139]. The recently reported large magnitude of spin injection polarization up to 65% at bias above 1.5 V using contacts with thick (1-3L)-layer-CVD-hBN tunnel barriers [131], and up to 15% at $-0.2$ V bias using two-layer-stacked-CVD-hBN barriers [6] indicates the promising nature of CVD-hBN for large-scale spintronics applications.

However, due to the challenges involved in the impurity-free transfer and device fabrication, there are only few reports so far on spin transport studies with CVD grown graphene and hBN. Therefore, in order to establish the role of CVD based graphene and hBN in spintronics, it is important to prepare high quality graphene-hBN heterostructures. For this, a controlled growth of CVD-hBN [172] followed by its dry transfer on top of a recently obtained high-quality CVD-graphene [171] could help to progress the role of CVD grown materials [6] for practical spintronics devices. Moreover, a direct growth of hBN on graphene would solve the quality problems [6] associated with the conventional polymer based wet transfer method [173].

9.7. Conclusions
A decade since the first reported non-local spin transport and spin precession in graphene field-effect transistor [13], the spintronics research has been focusing on improving the spin transport parameters viz., achieving large spin relaxation time by bottom-up hBN/graphene structures [58, 62], long spin relaxation length by the spin drift effect in the hBN encapsulated graphene [95], and an efficient spin injection/detection polarization up to 100% by external bias across cobalt/2L-hBN/graphene contacts [82]. Besides, there is still a need to clarify the debate about which of the EY, DP, and the recently proposed spin relaxation mechanisms dominates in graphene [140, 145, 149, 174]. Since the influence of surroundings is minimal in a fully hBN encapsulated graphene heterostructure, it provides a perfect platform to demystify the intrinsic spin relaxation mechanism in graphene [62, 110, 175].
Furthermore, the sensitivity of graphene can be exploited in studying the proximity effects by integrating with other 2D materials. The recent emergence of number of publications in the literature on the proximity studies speaks for its importance. Magnetic proximity effects can be studied in graphene in proximity with 2D ferromagnetic materials such as CrI$_3$ [176], Cr$_2$Ge$_2$Te$_6$ [177] and MnSe$_2$ [178]. In future, it would be interesting to demonstrate a graphene spin valve heterostructure completely made out of 2D materials. For example, CrI$_3$/(1-3L)hBN/graphene/thick-hBN where CrI$_3$ acts as a 2D ferromagnetic source for injecting spin accumulation in graphene, 1-3L hBN acts as a 2D tunnel barrier, and thick-hBN acts as a bottom substrate. Besides, the proximity of a TMDC to induce spin–orbit coupling in graphene will add new functionalities to spintronic devices [34–45].

In conclusion, graphene-hBN heterostructures have been the stepping stone in revolutionizing and redefining the research of spin transport in graphene, enabling an order of magnitude improvement in the spin-injection/detection and transport parameters. The obtained results are quite promising, and with the available technology and understanding, and by adapting new device geometries proposed in this review, the figure of merit of the graphene spintronic devices can be improved further.

Acknowledgments

This project has received funding from the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 785219, supported by the Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials and is (partly) financed by the NWO Spinnoza prize awarded to Prof B J van Wees by the Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO). We would also like to thank Dr M Venkata Kamalakar, Prof B Beschoten and Inglá-Aynés for providing the original figures.

ORCID iDs

M Gurram https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6964-0378
S Omar https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9375-6573

References

[1] Huertas-Hernando D, Guinea F and Brataas A 2006 Spin–orbit coupling in curved graphene, fullerences, nanotubes, and nanotube caps Phys. Rev. B 74 155426
[2] Kane C L and Mele E J 2005 Quantum spin Hall effect in graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 95 246801
[3] Han W and Kawakami R K 2011 Spin relaxation in single-layer and bilayer graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 047207
[4] Józsa C, Maassen T, Popinciuc M, Zomer P J, Velgaria A, Jonkman H T and van Wees B J 2009 Linear scaling between momentum and spin scattering in graphene Phys. Rev. B 80 241403
[5] Zomer P J, Guimarães M H D, Tombros N and van Wees B J 2012 Long-distance spin transport in high-mobility graphene on hexagonal boron nitride Phys. Rev. B 86 161416
[6] Gurram M, Omar S, Zühlmann S, Malik P, Li Q C, Zhang Y F, Schönberger C and van Wees B J 2018 Spin transport in two-layer-CVD-hBN/graphene/hBN heterostructures Phys. Rev. B 97 045411
[7] Elliott R J 1954 Theory of the effect of spin–orbit coupling on magnetic resonance in some semiconductors Phys. Rev. 96 266–79
[8] Yafet Y 1963 g factors and spin–lattice relaxation of conduction electrons Solid State Phys. 14 1–98
[9] D’yakonov M and Perel’ V 1971 Spin orientation of electrons associated with the interband absorption of light in semiconductors Sov. J. Exp. Theor. Phys. 33 1053 (http://adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/bib_query?1971JETP...33.1053D)
[10] Han W, Kawakami R K, Gmitra M and Fabian J 2014 Graphene spintronics Nat. Nanotechnol. 9 794–807
[11] Roche S et al 2015 Graphene spintronics: the european flagship perspective 2D Mater. 2 030202
[12] Novoselov K S, Geim A K, Morozov S V, Jiang D, Zhang Y, Dubonos S V, Grigorieva I V and Firsov A A 2004 Electric field effect in atomically thin carbon films Science 306 666–9
[13] Tombros N, Józsa C, Popinciuc M, Jonkman H T and van Wees B J 2007 Electronic spin transport and spin precession in single graphene layers at room temperature Nature 448 571–4
[14] Han W, Pi K, McCreary K M, Li Y, Wong J J L, Swartz A G and Kawakami R K 2010 Tunneling spin injection into single layer graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 105 167202
[15] Tombros N, Tanabe S, Velgaria A, Józsa C, Popinciuc M, Jonkman H T and van Wees B J 2008 Anisotropic spin relaxation in graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 101 046601
[16] Popinciuc M, Józsa C, Zomer P, Tombros N, Velgaria A, Jonkman H and van Wees B J 2009 Electronic spin transport in graphene field-effect transistors Phys. Rev. B 80 214427
[17] Yang T-Y et al 2011 Observation of long spin-relaxation times in bilayer graphene at room temperature Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 047206
[18] Maassen T, Dejene F K, Guimarães M H D, Józsa C and van Wees B J 2011 Comparison between charge and spin transport in few-layer graphene Phys. Rev. B 83 115410
[19] Sabio J, Seonez C, Fratini S, Guinea F, Neto H C A and Sols F 2008 Electrostatic interactions between graphene layers and their environment Phys. Rev. B 77 195409
[20] Chen J-H, Jang C, Adam S, Fuhrer M S, Williams E D and Ishigami M 2008 Charged-impurity scattering in graphene Nat. Phys. 4 577–81
[21] Ertler C, Konschuh S, Gmitra M and Fabian J 2009 Electron spin relaxation in graphene: the role of the substrate Phys. Rev. B 80 041405
[22] Tuan D V, Ortmann F, Cummings A W, Soriano D and Roche S 2016 Spin dynamics and relaxation in graphene dictated by electron–hole puddles Sci. Rep. 6 21046
[23] Martin J, Akerman N, Ullrich G, Lohmann T, Smet J H, van Klitzing K and Yacoby A 2008 Observation of electron–hole puddles in graphene using a scanning single-electron transistor Nat. Phys. 4 414–8
[24] Du X, Skachko I, Barker A and Andrei E Y 2008 Approaching ballistic transport in suspended graphene Nat. Nanotechnol. 3 491–5
[25] Bao W, Miao F, Chen Z, Zhang H, Jang W, Dames C and Lau C N 2009 Controlled ripple texturing of suspended graphene and ultrathin graphene membranes Nat. Nanotechnol. 4 562–6
[26] Guimarães M H D, Velgaria A, Zomer P J, Maassen T, Vera-Marun J, Tombros N and van Wees B J 2012 Spin transport in high-quality suspended graphene devices Nano Lett. 12 3512–7
[27] Neumann I, Van de Vondel J, Bridoux G, Costache M V, Alzina F, Torres M C and Valenzuela S O 2013 Electrical detection of spin precession in freely suspended graphene spin valves on cross-linked poly(methyl methacrylate) Small 9 126–60
[28] Maassen T, van den Berg J I, Ibljema N, Fromm E, Seyller T, Yakimova R and van Wees B J 2012 Long spin relaxation times in wafer scale epitaxial graphene on SiC Nano Lett. 12 1498–502
[29] Dubé B et al 2012 Highly efficient spin transport in epitaxial graphene on SiC. Nat. Phys. 8 557–61
[30] Maassen T, van den Berg J, Huisman E H, Dijkstra H, Prommer F, Seyller T and van Wees B J 2013 Localized states influence spin transport in epitaxial graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 067209
[31] Yan W et al 2016 Long spin diffusion length in few-layer graphene flakes Phys. Rev. Lett. 117 147201
[32] Leutenantsmeyer J C, Kaverzin A A, Wojtaszek M and van Wees B J 2017 Proximity induced room temperature ferromagnetism in graphene probed with spin currents 2D Mater. 4 014001
[33] Singh S, Katoch J, Zhu T, Meng K-Y, Liu T, Brangham J T, Yang F, Flatté M E and Kamikari R K 2017 Strong modulation of spin currents in bilayer graphene by static and fluctuating proximity exchange fields Phys. Rev. Lett. 118 187201
[34] Cummings A W, Garcia J H, Fabian J and Roche S 2017 Giant spin lifetime anisotropy in graphene induced by proximity effects Phys. Rev. Lett. 119 206601
[35] Garcia J H, Cummings A W and Roche S 2017 Spin hall effect and weak antilocalization in graphene/transition metal dichalcogenide heterostructures Nano Lett. 17 5078–83
[36] Gmitra M, Kochan D, Högl P and Fabian J 2016 Trivial and inverted dirac bands and the emergence of quantum spin hall states in graphene on transition-metal dichalcogenides Phys. Rev. B 93 155104
[37] Yan W, Tzopleora O, Llopos R, Dery H, Hueso L E and Casanova F 2016 A two-dimensional spin field-effect switch Nat. Commun. 7 13372
[38] Wang Z, Ki D-K, Chen H, Berger H, MacDonald A H and Morpurgo A F 2015 Strong interface-induced spin–orbit interaction in graphene on WS₂. Nat. Commun. 6 8339
[39] Omar S and van Wees B J 2017 Graphene–WS₂ heterostructures for tunable spin injection and spin transport Phys. Rev. B 95 081404
[40] Omar S and van Wees B J 2018 Spin transport in high-mobility graphene on WS₂ substrate with electric-field tunable proximity spin–orbit interaction Phys. Rev. B 97 054514
[41] Dankert A and Dash S P 2017 Electrical gate control of spin current in van der waals heterostructures at room temperature Nat. Commun. 8 16093
[42] Luo Y K, Xu J, Zhu T, Wu G, McCormick E J, Zhan W, Neupane M R and Kamakari R K 2017 Opto-valleytronics: spin injection in monolayer MoS₂/few-layer graphene hybrid spin valves Nano Lett. 17 3877–83
[43] Jaisar A, Unuchek D, Liu J, Sanchez O L, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Ozyilmaz B and Kim A 2017 Optospintronics in graphene via proximity coupling ACS Nano 11 11678–86
[44] Ghiasi T S, Inglà-Aynés J, Kaverzin A A and van Wees B J 2017 Large proximity-induced spin lifetime anisotropy in transition-metal dichalcogenide/graphene heterostructures Nano Lett. 17 7528–32
[45] Benitez L, Sierra J, Torres W S, Arrighi A, Bonell F, Costache M and Valenzuela S 2017 Strongly anisotropic spin relaxation in graphene/WS₂ van der waals heterostructures Nat. Phys. 14 303–8
[46] Giovanetti G, Khomyakov P A, Brocks G, Kelly P J and van den Brink J 2007 Substrate-induced band gap in graphene on hexagonal boron nitride: ab initio density functional calculations Phys. Rev. B 76 073310
[47] Watanabe K, Taniguchi T and Kanda H 2004 Direct-bandgap properties and evidence for ultraviolet lasing of hexagonal boron nitride single crystal Nat. Mater. 3 404–9
[48] Novoselov K S, Jiang D, Schedin F, Booth T J, Khotkevich V V, Morozov SV and Geim A K 2005 Two-dimensional atomic crystals Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 102 10451–3
[49] Gorbachev R V et al 2011 Hunting for monolayer boron nitride: optical and Raman signatures Small 7 465–8
[50] Xue J, Sanchez-Yamagishi I, Bulmash D, Jacquod P, Deshpande A, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Jarillo-Herrero P and LeRoy B J 2011 Scanning tunnelling microscopy and spectroscopy of ultra-flat graphene on hexagonal boron nitride Nat. Mater. 10 282–5
[51] Neumann C et al 2013 Raman spectroscopy as probe of nanometre-scale strain variations in graphene Nat. Commun. 4 6849
[52] Young A F, Dean C R, Meric I, Sorgenfrei S, Ren H, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Hone J, Shepard K L and Kim P 2012 Electronic compressibility of layer-polarized bilayer graphene Phys. Rev. B 85 235458
[53] Hattori Y, Taniguchi T, Watanabe K and Nagashio K 2015 Layer-by-layer dielectric breakdown of hexagonal boron nitride ACS Nano 9 916–21
[54] Dean C R et al 2010 Boron nitride substrates for high-quality graphene electronics Nat. Nanotechnol. 5 722–6
[55] Britnell L et al 2012 Field-effect tunneling transistor based on vertical graphene heterostructures Science 335 947–50
[56] Ponomarenko L A, Yang R, Moshchudin T M, Katsnelson M I, Novoselov K S, Morozov SV, Zhukov A A, Schedin F, Hill E W and Geim A K 2009 Effect of a high–environment on charge carrier mobility in graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 102 206603
[57] Amet F, Williams J R, Garcia A G, Finkowitz M, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T and Goldhaber-Gordon D 2012 Tunneling spectroscopy of graphene–boron-nitride heterostructures Phys. Rev. B 85 073405
[58] Dröger M, Volmer F, Wolter M, Terrs B, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Güntherodt G, Stamper C and Beschoten B 2014 Nanosecond spin lifetimes in single- and few-layer graphene/hBN heterostructures at room temperature Nano Lett. 14 6050–5
[59] Inglà-Aynés J, Guimaraés M H D, Zomer P I, Inglà-Aynés J, Brant I G, Tombros N and van Wees B J 2014 Controlling spin relaxation in hexagonal BN-encapsulated graphene with a transverse electric field Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 086802
[60] Inglà-Aynés J, Guimaraes M H D, Meijerink R J, Zomer P J and van Wees B J 2015 2 μm spin relaxation length in boron nitride encapsulated bilayer graphene Phys. Rev. B 92 201410
[61] Zomer P, Dash S, Tombros N and Van Wees B 2011 A transfer technique for high mobility graphene devices on commercially available hexagonal boron nitride Appl. Phys. Lett. 99 232104
[62] Dröger M, Fransen C, Volmer F, Pohlmann T, Banszerus L, Wolter M, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Stamper C and Beschoten B 2016 Spin lifetimes exceeding 12 ns in graphene nonlocal spin valve devices Nano Lett. 16 3533–9
[63] Azizi A et al 2015 Freestanding van der waals heterostructures of graphene and transition metal dichalcogenides ACS Nano 9 4882–90
[64] Han G H, Rodriguez-Manzo J A, Lee C W, Kybert N J, Lerner M B, Qi Z J, Dattoli E N, Ruppe A M, Drmic D and Johnson A C 2013 Continuous growth of hexagonal graphene and boron nitride in-plane heterostructures by atmospheric pressure chemical vapor deposition ACS Nano 7 10129–38
[65] Fu L et al 2016 Direct growth of MoS₂/h-BN heterostructures via a sulfide-resistant alloy ACS Nano 10 2063–70
[66] Mishra N, Miseikis D, Convertino D, Gemmi M, Pizzova V and Colletti C 2016 Rapid and catalyst-free van der waals epitaxy of graphene on boron nitride heterostructure Carbohyd. Res. 497 502–7
[67] Reina A, Son H, Jiao L, Fan B, Dresselhaus M S, Liu Z and Kong J 2008 Transferring and identification of single- and few-layer graphene on arbitrary substrates J. Phys. Chem. C 112 17741–4
[68] Dean C R, Young A F, Cadden-Zimansky P, Wang L, Ren H, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Kim P, Hone J and Shepard K L 2011 Multicomponent fractional quantum Hall effect in graphene Nat. Phys. 7 693–6
[69] Garcia A G, Neumann M, Amet F, Williams J R, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T and Goldhaber-Gordon D 2012 Effective cleaning of hexagonal boron nitride for graphene devices Nano Lett. 12 4449–54
[70] Mayorov A S et al 2011 Micrometer-scale ballistic transport in encapsulated graphene at room temperature Nano Lett. 11 2396–401
[71] Ishigami M, Chen H J, Cullen W G, Fuhrer M S and Williams E D 2007 Atomic structure of graphene on SiO₂ Nano Lett. 7 1643–8
[72] Haigh S J, Gholini A, Jalil R, Romani S, Britnell L, Elias D C, Novoselov K S, Ponomarenko L A, Geim A K and Gorbachev R
2012 Cross-sectional imaging of individual layers and buried interfaces of graphene-based heterostructures and superlattices Nat. Mater. 11 764–7
[73] Lindvall N, Kalabukhov A and Yugens A 2012 Cleaning graphene using atomic force microscope J. Appl. Phys. 111 064904
[74] Leon J A, Mamani N C, Rahman A, Gomez L E, Silva A P D M and Gusev G M 2014 Transferring few-layer graphene sheets on hexagonal boron nitride substrates for fabrication of graphene devices Graphene 03 25
[75] Yamaguchi J, Hayashi K, Sato S and Yokoyama N 2013 Passivating chemical vapor deposited graphene with metal oxides for transfer and transistor fabrication processes Appl. Phys. Lett. 102 143505
[76] Robinson J A, LaBell M, Zhu M, Hollandier M, Kasarda R, Hughes Z, Trumbull K, Cavalerio R and Snyder D 2011 Contacting graphene Appl. Phys. Lett. 98 053103
[77] Wang L et al 2013 One-dimensional electrical contact to a two-dimensional material Science 342 614–6
[78] Karpiaik B, Dankert A, Cummings A W, Power S R, Roche S and Dash S P 2017 1D ferromagnetic edge contacts to 2D graphene/b-NB heterostructures 2D Mater. 5 010401
[79] Xu J, Singh S, Katoch J, Wu G, Zhu T, Zucic I and Kawakami R 2018 Spin inversion in graphene spin valves by gate-tunable magnetic proximity effect at one-dimensional contacts (arXivi:1802.07790)
[80] Gurram M, Omar S, Zihlmann S, Makk P, Schönenberger C and van Wees B J 2016 Spin transport in fully hexagonal boron nitride encapsulated graphene Phys. Rev. B 93 134420
[81] Zomer P J, Guimaraes M H D, Brant J C, Tornos N and van Wees B J 2014 Fast pick up technique for high quality bilayer graphene and hexagonal boron nitride Appl. Phys. Lett. 105 013101
[82] Gurram M, Omar S and van Wees B J 2017 Bias induced up to 100% spin-injection and detection polarizations in ferromagnet/bilayer-hBN/graphene/hBN heterostructures Nat. Commun. 8 248
[83] Pizzocchero F, Gammelaar L, Jessen B S, Caridad J M, Wang L, Hone J, Bøggild P and Booth T J 2016 The hot pick-up technique for batch assembly of van der waals heterostructures Nat. Commun. 7 11894
[84] Castellanos-Gomez A, Buscema M, Molenaar R, Singh V, Janssen L, Zant S J V D H and Steele G A 2014 Deterministic transfer of two-dimensional materials by all-dry viscoelastic stamping 2D Mater. 1 011002
[85] Uwanno T, Hattori Y, Taniguchi T, Watanabe K and Nagashio K 2015 Fully dry PMMA transfer of graphene on h-BN using a heating/cooling system 2D Mater. 2 041002
[86] Yang R, Zheng X, Wang Z, Miller C J and Feng P X L 2014 Multilayer MoS2 transistors enabled by a facile dry-transfer technique and thermal annealing J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B 32 061203
[87] Han W, Chen J R, Wang D, McCreary K M, Wen H, Swartz A G, Shi J and Kawakami R K 2012 Spin relaxation in single-layer graphene with tunable mobility Nanot. 12 3443–7
[88] Castro Neto A H and Guinea F 2009 Imprinty-induced spin–orbit coupling in graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 103 026804
[89] Goossens A M, Calado V E, Barreiro A, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T and Vandersypen M K L 2012 Mechanical cleaning of graphene Appl. Phys. Lett. 100 073110
[90] Wang W H, Han W, Pi K, McCreary K M, Miao F, Bao W, Lau C N and Kawakami R K 2008 Growth of atomically smooth MoG0 films on graphene by molecular beam epitaxy Appl. Phys. Lett. 93 183107
[91] Yuasa S, Fukushima A, Kubota H, Suzuki Y and Ando K 2006 Giant tunneling magnetoresistance up to 410% at room temperature in fully epitaxial Co/MoG0/Co magnetic junctions with bcc Co(001) electrodes Appl. Phys. Lett. 89 042505
[92] Dregerel M, Volmer F, Wolter M, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Neuhauser D, Stampfer C and Beschoten B 2015 Nanoscale spin lifetimes in bottom-up fabricated bilayer graphene spin-valves with atomic layer deposited Al2O3 spin injection and detection barriers Phys. Status Solidi b 252 2395–400

[93] Avsar A, Vera–Marun I J, Tan Y J, Koon G K W, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Adam S and Ozylimaz B 2016 Electronic spin transport in dual-gated bilayer graphene NPG Asia Mater. 8 2273
[94] Huang Y W, Lo C K, Yao Y D, Hsieh L C and Huang J H 2005 Spin valve transistor J. Appl. Phys. 97 05D304
[95] Ingl-aynás J, Meijerinrk J R and van Wees B J 2016 Eighty–eight percent directional guiding of spin currents with 90 μm relaxation length in bilayer graphene using carrier drift Nano Lett. 16 4825–30
[96] Hill E W, Geim A K, Novoselov K, Schedin F and Blake P 2006 Graphene spin valve devices IEEE Trans. Magn. 42 2649–64
[97] Nishioka M and Goldman A M 2007 Spin transport through multilayer graphene Appl. Phys. Lett. 90 252505
[98] Ohishi M, Shiraiishi M, Nouchi R, Nozaki T, Shinjo T and Suzuki Y 2007 Spin injection into a graphene thin film at room temperature Japan J. Appl. Phys. 46 L605
[99] Cho S, Chen Y-F and Fulhier M S 2007 Gate-tunable graphene spin valve Appl. Phys. Lett. 91 123105
[100] Filip A T, Hoving B H, Jedema J F, van Wees B J, Dutta B and Borgs S 2000 Experimental search for the electrical spin injection in a semiconductor Phys. Rev. B 62 9996–9
[101] Han W, Pi K, Bao W, McCreary K M, Li Y, Wang W H, Lau C N and Kawakami R K 2009 Electrical detection of spin precession in single layer graphene spin valves with transparent contacts Appl. Phys. Lett.94 222109
[102] Rashba E I 2000 Theory of electrical spin injection: tunnel contacts as a solution of the conductivity mismatch problem Phys. Rev. B 64 184420
[103] Han W, Wang W H, Pi K, McCreary K M, Bao W, Li Y, Miao F, Lau C N and Kawakami R K 2009 Electron–hole asymmetry of spin injection and transport in single-layer graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 102 137203
[104] Min H J, Hili E, Sinutsyn A N, Sahu B R, Kleinman L and MacDonald A H 2006 Intrinsic and Rashba spin–orbit interactions in graphene sheets Phys. Rev. B 74 165310
[105] Yao Y, Fei F, Qi X L, Zhang S C and Fang Z 2007 Spin–orbit gap of graphene: first-principles calculations Phys. Rev. B 75 041401
[106] Maassen T, Vera-Marin I J, Guimaraes H D M and van Wees B J 2012 Contact-induced spin relaxation in hane spin relaxation measurements Phys. Rev. B 86 235408
[107] Sosenko E, Wei H and Ajji V 2014 Effect of contacts on spin lifetime measurements in graphene Phys. Rev. B 89 245436
[108] Idzuchi H, Hara T and Otani Y 2015 Revisiting the measurement of the spin relaxation time in graphene-based devices Phys. Rev. B 91 241407
[109] Stecklign G, Crowell P A, Li J, Amugrah Y, Su Q and Koester S J 2016 Contact-induced spin relaxation in graphene nonlocal spin valves Phys. Rev. Appl. 6 034015
[110] Dlubak B, Seneor P, Anane A, Barraud C, Deranlot C, Deneuve D, Servet B, Mattana R, Petroff F and Fert A 2010 Are Co interfaces as a solution of the conductivity mismatch problem Phys. Rev. Lett. 105 117203
[111] Dash S P, Sharma S, Le Breon J C, Peiro J, Jafrès H, George J M, Lema A and Jansen R 2011 Spin precession and inverted Hanle effect in a semiconductor near a finite–roughness ferromagnetic interface Phys. Rev. B 84 054410
[112] Garzon S, Zuti and Webb R A 2005 Temperature-dependent asymmetry of the nonlocal spin-injection resistance: evidence for spin nonconserving interface scattering Phys. Rev. Lett. 94 176601
[113] Park H J and Lee H J 2014 Out-of-plane magnetoresistance in ferromagnet/graphene/ferromagnet spin-valve junctions Phys. Rev. B 89 164517
[114] Li B, Chen L and Pan X 2011 Spin-flip phenomena at the Co/graphene interfaces Appl. Phys. Lett. 98 133111
[115] Volmer F, Dregerel M, Maynicke E, von den Driesch N, Bosch F M, Lonerget H and Beschoten B 2013 Role of MgO barriers for spin and charge transport in Co/MgO/ graphene nonlocal spin-valve devices Phys. Rev. B 88 161405
2D Mater. 5 (2018) 032004

Völmer F, Driegele M, Maynicke E, von den Driesch N, Boschen M L, Güntherodt G, Stamper-Kurn D and Beschoten B 2014 Suppression of contact-induced spin dephasing in graphene/MgO spin-valve devices by successive oxygen treatments Phys. Rev. B 90 165403

Wang W H, Pi K, Li Y, Chiang Y F, Wei P, Shi J and Kawakami R K 2008 Magnetotransport properties of mesoscopic graphite spin valves Phys. Rev. B 77 024024

Avsar A et al 2011 Toward wafer scale fabrication of graphene based spin valve devices Nano Lett. 11 2365–8

AbeI, Matsubayashi A, Murray T, Dimitrakopoulos C, Farmer D B, Afzal A, Grill A, Sung C and LaBella P V 2012 Fabrication of an electrical spin transport device utilizing a diazonium salt/hafnium oxide interface layer on epitaxial graphene grown on 6 H-SiC J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B 30 04E109

Komatsu K, Kashi S, Li S-L, Nakaharai S, Mitoma N, Yamamoto M and Tsukagoshi K 2014 Spin injection and detection in a graphene lateral spin valve using an yttrium–oxide tunneling barrier Appl. Phys. Express 7 085101

Singh S, Katoch J, Zhu T, Wu R J, Ahmed A, Amamou W, Wang D, Mikhailian K A and Kawakami R K 2017 Strontium oxide tunnel barriers for high quality spin transport and large spin accumulation in graphene Nano Lett. 17 7578

Ahmed A S, Wen H, Ohta T, Pinchuk I V, Zhu T, Beechem T and Kawakami R K 2016 Molecular beam epitaxy growth of SrO buffer layers on graphene and graphene for the integration of complex oxides J. Cryst. Growth 447 5–12

Amamou W 2017 Spin and charge spin transport in 2d materials and magnetic insulator/metal heterostructures PhD Thesis (UC Riverside)

Friedman A L, van ‘t Erve O M J, Robinson J T, Whitener K E and Jonker B T 2015 Hydrogenated graphene as a homoepitaxial tunnel barrier for spin and charge transport in graphene ACS Nano 9 6747–55

Friedman A L, Van ‘t Erve O M, Li C H, Robinson J T and Jonker B T 2014 Homoepitaxial tunnel barriers with functionalized graphene/graphene for charge and spin transport Nat. Commun. 5 3161

Neumann I, Costache M V, Broido G, Sierra I F and Valenzuela S O 2013 Enhanced spin accumulation at room temperature in graphene spin valves with amorphous carbon interface layers Appl. Phys. Lett. 103 112401

Yamaguchi T, Inoue Y, Masubuchi S, Morikawa S, Onuki M, Yamagata S, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Moriya R and Machida T 2013 Enhanced spin transport in graphene spin valves with hexagonal boron nitride Appl. Phys. Express 6 073001

Singh S, Katoch J, Xu J, Tan C, Zhu T, Amamou W, Hone J and Kawakami R 2016 Nanosecond spin relaxation times in single layer graphene spin valves with hexagonal boron nitride tunnel barriers Appl. Phys. Lett. 109 122411

Kamalakar M V, Dankert A, Bergsten J, Iye T and Dash S P 2014 Spintronics with graphene–hexagonal boron nitride van der Waals heterostructures Appl. Phys. Lett. 105 212405

Kamalakar M V, Dankert A, Kelly P J and Dash S P 2016 Inversion of spin signal and spin filtering in ferromagnethexagonal boron nitride–graphene van der Waals heterostructures Sci. Rep. 6 21168

Kamalakar M V, Dankert A and Dash S P 2017 Spintronics with graphene and van der waals heterostructures Contemporary Topics in Semiconductors (Singapore: World Scientific) pp 241–58

Lee G H, Yu Y J, Lee C,Dean C, Shepard K L and Hone J 2011 Electron tunneling through atomically flat and ultrathin hexagonal boron nitride Appl. Phys. Lett. 99 243114

Britnell L et al 2012 Electron tunneling through ultrathin boron nitride crystalline barriers Nano Lett. 12 7077–06

Jain N, Bansal T, Durcan C A, Xu Y and Yu B 2013 Monolayer graphite/hexagonal boron nitride heterostructure Carbon 54 396–402

Ji Y et al 2016 Boron nitride as two-dimensional dielectric: reliability and dielectric breakdown Appl. Phys. Lett. 108 012905

Wu Q, Shen L, Bai Z, Zeng M, Yang M, Huang Z and Feng Y P 2014 Efficient spin injection into graphene through a tunnel barrier: overcoming the spin-conductance mismatch Phys. Rev. Appl. 10 204008

Kamalakar M V, Dankert A, Bergsten J, Iye T and Dash S P 2014 Spin-valve tunnel spin injection into graphene using chemical vapor deposited hexagonal boron nitride Sci. Rep. 4 6146

Fu W, Makk P, Maurand R, Braüninger M and Schönberger C 2014 Large-scale fabrication of BN tunnel barriers for graphene spintronics J. Appl. Phys. 116 074306

Roche S and Valenzuela S O 2014 Graphene spintronics: puzzling controversies and challenges for spin manipulation Phys. Rev. B 89 094411

Gurram M, Omar S and van Wees B J unpublished

Allain A, Kang J, Banerjee K and Kis A 2015 Electrical contacts to two-dimensional semiconductors Nat. Mater. 14 1195

Lazić P, Belaschchenko K D and Uzic I 2016 Effective gating and tunable magnetic proximity effects in two-dimensional heterostructures Phys. Rev. B 93 241401

Zoller K, Gmitra M, Frank T and Fabian J 2016 Theory of proximity-induced exchange coupling in graphene on hBN/Co (Co, Ni) Phys. Rev. B 94 195441

Kochan D, Gmitra M and Fabian J 2014 Spin relaxation mechanism in graphene: resonant scattering by magnetic impurities Phys. Rev. Lett. 112 116602

Lundberg M B, Yang R, Renard J and Folk J A 2013 Defect-mediated spin relaxation and dephasing in graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 156601

Omar S, Guittaut M H, Daverzin A, van Wees B J and Vera–Marun J 2013 Spin relaxation in 1/f noise in graphene Phys. Rev. B 95 014403

Omar S, van Wees B J and Vera–Marun J 2017 Two-channel model for spin-relaxation noise Phys. Rev. B 96 235439

Van Tuan D, Ortmann F, Soriano D, Valenzuela S O and Roche S 2014 Pseudospin–driven spin relaxation mechanism in graphene Nat. Phys. 10 635

Karpov V M, Giovannetti G, Khomyakov P A, Talanana M, Starikov A A, Zwierzycki M, van den Brink J, Brooks G and Kelly P J 2007 Graphite and graphene as perfect spin filters Phys. Rev. Lett. 99 176602

Karpov V M, Khomyakov P A, Starikov A A, Giovannetti G, Zwierzycki M, Talanana M, Brooks G, van den Brink J and Kelly P J 2008 Theoretical prediction of perfect spin filtering at interfaces between close–packed surfaces of Ni or Co and graphite Phys. Rev. B 78 195419

Dlubak B et al 2012 Graphene–passivated nickel as an oxidation-resistant electrode for spintronics ACS Nano 6 10930–4

Singh A K and Eom J 2014 Negative magnetoresistance in a vertical single-layer graphene spin valve at room temperature ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 6 2493–6

Godel F, Venkata Kamalakar M, Doudin B, Henry Y, Halley D and Dayen J F 2014 Voltage-controlled inversion of tunnel magnetoresistance in epitaxial nickel/graphene/MgO/CoO junctions Appl. Phys. Lett. 105 152407

Cobas E D, van’t Erve O M J, Cheng S F, Culbertson J C, Jernigan G G, Bussman K and Jonker B T 2016 Room-temperature spin filtering in metallic ferromagnemultilayer graphene-ferromagnet junctions ACS Nano 10 10357–65

Karpov V M, Khomyakov P A, Giovannetti G, Starikov A A and Kelly P J 2011 Ni(1 1 1)/graphene–hBN junctions as ideal spin injectors Phys. Rev. B 84 155406

Yazey O V and Pasquarrello A 2009 Magnetoresistive junctions based on epitaxial graphene and hexagonal boron nitride Phys. Rev. B 80 035408

Hu M L, Yu Z, Zhang K W, Sun L Z and Zhong X J 2011 Tunneling magnetoresistance of bilayer hexagonal boron nitride and its linear response to external uniaxial strain J. Phys. Chem. C 15 8260–4

Schmidt G, Ferrand D, Molenkamp L W, Filip A T and van Wees B J 2000 Fundamental obstacle for electrical spin injection from a ferromagnetic metal into a diffusive semiconductor Phys. Rev. B 62 R4790
[160] Stampfer C, Schurtenberger E, Molitor F, Güttinger J, Ihn T and Ensslin K 2008 Tunable graphene single electron transistor Nano Lett. 8 2378

[161] Epping A, Engels S, Volk C, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Trellenkamp S and Stampfer C 2013 Etched graphene single electron transistors on hexagonal boron nitride in high magnetic fields Phys. Status Solidi b 250 2692–6

[162] Engels S, Epping A, Volk C, Korte S, Voigtlander B, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Trellenkamp S and Stampfer C 2013 Etched graphene quantum dots on hexagonal boron nitride Appl. Phys. Lett. 103 073113

[163] Shekhter R and Jonson M 2016 Spin gating of mesoscopic devices Synth. Met. 216 2–10

[164] Novoselov K S, Mishchenko A, Carvalho A and Castro Neto A H 2016 2D materials and van der Waals heterostructures Science 353 6298

[165] Datta S and Das B 1990 Electronic analog of the electro-optic modulator Appl. Phys. Lett. 56 665–7

[166] Semenov Y G, Kim K W and Zavada J M 2007 Spin field effect transistor with a graphene channel Appl. Phys. Lett. 91 153105

[167] Józsa C, Popinciuc M, Tombros N, Jonkman H and van Wees B J 2008 Electronic spin drift in graphene field-effect transistors Phys. Rev. Lett. 100 236603

[168] Asshoff/F et al 2017 Magnetoresistance of vertical Co-graphene-NiFe junctions controlled by charge transfer and proximity-induced spin splitting in graphene 2D Mater. 4031004

[169] Kamalakar M V, Groenveld C, Dankert A and Dash S P 2015 Long distance spin communication in chemical vapour deposited graphene Nat. Commun. 6 6766

[170] Dröger M, Banszerus L, Volmer F, Taniguchi T, Watanabe K, Beschoten B and Stampfer C 2017 Dry-transferred cvd graphene for inverted spin valve devices Appl. Phys. Lett. 111 152402

[171] Banszerus L, Schmitz M, Engels S, Dauber J, Oellers M, Haupt F, Watanabe K, Taniguchi T, Beschoten B and Stampfer C 2015 Ultra-high-mobility graphene devices from chemical vapor deposition on reusable copper Sci. Adv. 1 e1500222

[172] Gao Y, Ren W, Ma T, Liu Z, Zhang Y, Liu W-B, Ma L-P, Ma X and Cheng H-M 2013 Repeated and controlled growth of monolayer, bilayer and few-layer hexagonal boron nitride on Pt foils ACS Nano 7 5199–206

[173] Lee Y, Bae S, Jung H, Jang S, Zhir S-E, Sim S H, Song Y I, Hong B H and Ahn J H 2010 Wafer-scale synthesis and transfer of graphene films Nano Lett. 10 1490–3

[174] Huertas-Hernando D, Guinea F and Brataas A 2009 Spin–orbit-mediated spin relaxation in graphene Phys. Rev. Lett. 103 146801

[175] Amamou W, Lin Z, van Baren J, Turkylilmaz S, Shi J and Kawakami R K 2016 Contact induced spin relaxation in graphene spin valves with Al2O3 and MgO tunnel barriers APL Mater. 4 032303

[176] Huang B et al 2017 Layer-dependent ferromagnetism in a van der Waals crystal down to the monolayer limit Nature 546 270–3

[177] Gong C, et al 2017 Discovery of intrinsic ferromagnetism in two-dimensional van der Waals crystals Nature 546 265–9

[178] Kan M, Adhikari S and Sun Q 2014 Ferromagnetism in MnX2 (X = S, Se) monolayers Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 16 4990–9

[179] Józsa C, Popinciuc M, Tombros N, Jonkman H T and van Wees B J 2009 Controlling the efficiency of spin injection into graphene by carrier drift Phys. Rev. B 79 081402

[180] Yamaguchi T, Masubuchi S, Iguchi K, Moriya R and Machida T 2012 Tunnel spin injection into graphene using Al2O3 barrier grown by atomic layer deposition on functionalized graphene surface J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 324 849–52

[181] Omar S, Gurram M, Vera-Márden I, Zhang X, Huisman E H, Kaverzin A, Feringa B L and van Wees B J 2015 Spin relaxation in graphene with self-assembled cobalt porphyrin molecules Phys. Rev. B 92 115442

[182] Canto B, Gouveia C P, Archando B S, Schmidt J E and Baptista D I 2015 On the structural and chemical characteristics of Co/Al2O3/graphene interfaces for graphene spintronic devices Sci. Rep. 5 14332

[183] Wen H, Dery H, Amamou W, Zhu T, Lin Z, Shi J, Žutić I, Krivorotov I, Sham L J and Kawakami R K 2016 Experimental demonstration of XOR operation in graphene magnetologic gates at room temperature Phys. Rev. Appl. 5 044003