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**Mechanics of thermally fluctuating membranes**

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Besides having unique electronic properties, graphene is claimed to be the strongest material in nature due to its Young modulus, which is, per atomic layer, much larger than that of steel. This reasoning however does not take into account the peculiar properties of graphene as a thermally fluctuating crystalline membrane, which at finite temperature, lead to a dramatic reduction of the Young modulus for micron-sized graphene samples in comparison with atomic scale values. We show that the standard Föppl-von Karman elasticity theory for thin plates, routinely used for the interpretation of experimental results has to be modified for graphene at room temperature and for micron-sized samples. Based on scaling analysis and atomistic simulation, we investigate the mechanics of graphene under transverse load up to breaking. We determine the limits of applicability of the Föppl-von Karman theory and provide quantitative estimates for the different regimes.

**INTRODUCTION**

Graphene is claimed to be the strongest material in nature, with a Young modulus which is, per atomic layer, much larger than that of steel. In the press release of the Nobel committee (https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/2010/advanced-physicstrash2010.pdf), it is claimed that a hammock made of a 4 kg cat. More practically important are many applications of graphene-like scaffolds and sensors, which are crucially dependent on the mechanical strength. Meter-sized graphene is even being considered as a material for the lightsails in the starshot project to reach the star alpha centaury (https://breakthroughinitiatives.org/Initiative/3). The predicted exceptional strength of graphene however is based on the conventional theory of thin plates, which does not take into account the peculiar properties of graphene under transverse load up to breaking. We determine the limits of applicability of the Föppl-von Karman theory and provide quantitative estimates for the different regimes.

where \( h \) is the displacement in the direction perpendicular to the plane, \( \phi \) the deflection, \( \kappa \) the bending rigidity, \( Y \) the two-dimensional (2D) Young modulus and \( P \) the transverse pressure.

The behavior of \( h \) as a function of \( P \) and system size \( L \) can be obtained from a scaling analysis of the FvK equations as follows. Equation 2 implies that \( \phi L^4 \approx Yh^2 / L^4 \) or \( \phi \approx Yh \). Then the second term in Eq. 1 scales as \( \phi h / L^4 \approx Yh^3 / L^4 \) and dominates over the first term (\( -k \) in the regime of pressures yielding \( h^2 \gg k \)). For graphene, with \( k \approx 1.1 \) eV and \( Y \approx 19.6 \) eV/Å at room temperature, this condition implies \( h >> 0.23 \) Å and is normally fulfilled for a system of mesoscopic size (or beyond), except for very low pressure. Hence, apart from this very low pressure regime, the deflection behaves as:

\[
\Delta \phi + Y \left( \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0, \tag{2}
\]

\[
h \approx \left( \frac{L^4 P}{gY} \right)^{1/3}, \tag{3}
\]

where \( g \) is a dimensionless number depending on the shape of the 2D system and on the type of load, for instance uniform pressure or point load with a tip as in nano-indentation. In the latter case, the pressure \( P \) in Eq. 3 should be replaced by \( 4P/(\pi L^2) \) with \( F \) the force exerted by the tip. Then, Eq. 3 turns into an equation, which is equivalent to the so-called Schwerin equation, but without prestress. The Schwerin equation is commonly used to determine the elastic modulus \( Y \) from nano-indentation measurements. From now on, we will consider a circular drum of radius \( R = L/2 \), clamped at the edge, with \( h \) being the midpoint deflection. In that case, the value of \( g \) for point load has been derived from analytical solutions of the governing equations and is given by \( g = 16/(\pi \gamma^3) \), with \( \gamma \approx 1.0491 - 0.1462
\nu - 0.1583 \nu^2 \) and \( \nu \) the Poisson ratio. With \( \nu \approx 0.26 \) for graphene, one finds \( \gamma \approx 1.0004 \) and \( g \approx 5.087 \). For uniform load, a fully...
analytical solution is not available, but there are various approximate, semi-analytical solutions. The solutions reported in refs. 6, 16 yield $g_{Y} = 0.7179 - 0.1706\nu - 0.1495\nu^{2} \approx 0.663$, which is similar to the value obtained in ref. 17 yielding $g_{Y} \approx 75(1 - \nu^{2})/(8(23 + 18\nu - 3\nu^{2})) \approx 0.686$. It was noted, however, that these expressions underestimate by 10% the values obtained from the classical, more complex and accurate solution by Hencky\textsuperscript{18} for the case that $\nu = 0.16$. Here, we will use $g_{Y} = 0.714$ yielding $g \approx 43.9$. With this larger value for $g_{Y}$ compatible with Hencky's solution, the simulation data for $h$ vs. $P$ yield the correct (known) value of $Y$, which agrees with that obtained from a simulation with point load. We will comment on this later on.

At low enough pressure, where $h^{2} < \kappa/Y$, we have a linear regime where $h \approx L^{2}P/(f\kappa)$ according to the above scaling analysis with $f$ as a another dimensionless, numerical factor. From the work in ref. 6, 16, identifying the bending stiffness $Y_{2}o\beta^{2}/(12(1 - \nu^{2}))$) for a thin plate with bulk Young modulus $Y_{2D}$ and thickness $d$ as $\kappa$ for a membrane of atomic thickness, we can evaluate $f \approx 1024.0$ and $f = 256.0$ for uniform and point load, respectively.

Summing up the two terms from the scaling analysis, one finds that $h(P, L)$ satisfies the equation:

$$fh + gYh \approx L^{2}P,$$

in agreement with the analysis in refs. 16, 19. If we define the cross-over pressure $P_{C1}$ as the pressure for which the linear term equals the non-linear term in Eq. 4, which is the case when $h^{2} = f\kappa/(gY)$, we find that the linear regime vanishes rapidly with system size as $P_{C1} \approx 2\sqrt{(f\kappa)^{2}/(gY)}/L^{2}$.

The above analysis is based on the assumption that the elastic moduli $\kappa$ and $Y$ are constant, i.e., independent of the system size. Recently it has been clearly confirmed,\textsuperscript{14} however, that the elastic moduli of graphene are not material constants but scale as power-laws of the system size due to strong anharmonic coupling between in-plane modes and large out-of-plane modes, as predicted by membrane theory.\textsuperscript{20} Besides, the moduli exhibit an anomalously strong dependences on strain.\textsuperscript{14} Thus, generally speaking, for a 2D thermally fluctuating solid, the above analysis is invalid and has to be adapted. Eventually this will lead to an anomalous deflection vs. load relation $h \approx P^{\alpha}$ with $\alpha$ different from 1/3 (Eq. 3), as we will show explicitly below. Besides analytical results based on a revised scaling analysis for membranes, we also present the results from atomistic simulations for a graphene drum under uniform load, to validate our analytical findings.

RESULTS

Scaling theory

In order to account for the strain and size dependence of the elastic moduli, we extend our scaling analysis by replacing these moduli by their renormalized values $\kappa_{R}$ and $Y_{R}$. The latter is given by:\textsuperscript{18,20}

$$\frac{Y_{R}}{Y} \approx \begin{cases} \left( \frac{L}{R} \right)^{-\eta}, & L_{G} < L < L_{o} \\ \left( \frac{L}{R} \right)^{-\eta}, & L_{o} < L \leq L \\ \left( \frac{L}{R} \right)^{-\eta}, & L > L_{o} \end{cases},$$

(5)

while $Y_{R}/Y = 1$ for $L \leq L_{o}$ or $L \leq L_{C}$ with $\eta_{R} \approx 0.325$,\textsuperscript{14} where $L_{o}$ is the so-called Ginzburg length beyond which the power-law scaling is applicable. The length $L_{o}$ is the size beyond which anharmonicity is suppressed due to tensile strain and is given by:\textsuperscript{21}

$$L_{o} = \left( \frac{(2n)^{2}\kappa}{2B\epsilon L_{o}^{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n}},$$

(6)

where $\epsilon$ is the average strain and we used the relation $2B = Y/(1 - \nu) = fY$ with $f \approx 1/(1 - \nu) \approx 1.35$ (see also Supplementary Information S2). An equation similar to Eq. 5 applies to $Y_{R}/Y$, but with $-\eta_{R}$ replaced by $\eta \approx 1 - \eta_{R}/2 \approx 0.8375$, implying that $\kappa_{R}$ increases with size, while $Y_{R}$ decreases with size.

A theoretical estimate for $L_{o}$, $L_{o}^{(theo)} = 2n\pi \sqrt{16\kappa^{2}/(3Y_{R}T)}$,\textsuperscript{20} yields $L_{o} \approx 40 \AA$ at room temperature, but from simulations,\textsuperscript{14} $L_{o}$ turned out to be about a factor 2 smaller. Therefore, in the further analysis, we will use $L_{o} = C_{G}L_{o}^{(theo)}$, where $C_{G} \approx 0.415$ at 300 K is a correction factor resulting from analysis of the simulation data for $Y_{R}$ as a function of strain reported in ref.14 (see Supplementary Information S1).

With renormalized elastic constants, Eq. 4 still holds, but with $\kappa$ and $Y$ replaced by $\kappa_{R}$ and $Y_{R}$. Then, we can again determine the cross-over pressure $P_{C1}$ imposing equality of the two terms on the left-hand size. For small load where $L_{o} > L$, applying the first line of Eq. 5, one finds $P_{C1} \approx L_{o}^{-6nR}/L_{o}^{2} \approx L_{o}^{-2nR}$. For larger loads yielding $L_{o} < L$, however, $P_{C1}$ acquires a different size dependence:

$$P_{C1} = \frac{g_{Y}R^{2}g_{f}}{\epsilon fY_{R}^{2}} \left( \frac{L_{o}^{2}}{L_{o}^{2}} \right)^{2nR},$$

(7)

where $(14 - 9\eta)/(4 - 2\eta) \approx 2.78$ and $g_{f} \approx 0.55f^{2}g_{Y}^{2}/(C_{f}\kappa^{2}g_{Y})^{1/3}$, with $f = (10 - 7\eta)/(8 - 4\eta)$, $\eta = (3\eta)/(8 - 4\eta)$ and $C_{f} = (2 - \eta)/(8 - 4\eta)$. The cross-over in the size dependence of $P_{C1}$ at a system size $L_{o}$ should occur at another critical pressure, $P_{C2}$, where $L_{o}$ is equal to $L_{o}$. Explicit expressions for $P_{C2}$ as a function of $L_{o}$ will be given below. For graphene, it turns out that $L_{o}$ would be smaller than $L_{o}$, thus in a regime where renormalization does not apply. For $L > L_{o} > L_{C}$, $P_{C2} < P_{C1}$, implying that $L_{o} < L$ at $P_{C1}$. Therefore, for graphene $P_{C1}$ is always given by Eq. 7, derived from the second line of Eq. 5, and has no cross-over. Thus, with renormalized elastic moduli, the regime where the first term in Eq. 4 is dominant still vanishes for $L \to \infty$ but more slowly, namely as $P_{C1} \approx L^{-2nR}$ instead of $L^{-4nR}$.

A third critical pressure $P_{C3}$ is defined as the pressure for which the anharmonicity is completely suppressed, i.e., where $L_{o} \leq L_{o}$ yielding $Y_{R} = Y$. The important observation to make now is that for pressures $P$ within $P_{C1} < P < P_{C2}$ or equivalently $L_{o} < L \leq L_{o}$, as a function of $P$ obeys a power law different from that in Eq. 3, due to the renormalization of the elastic moduli. Indeed, using Eqs. 5 and 6, $Y_{R}$ depends on the strain $\epsilon$ as:

$$Y_{R}(\epsilon) \approx Y_{R} \left( \frac{(2n)^{2}\kappa}{fY_{R}L_{o}^{2}} \right)^{-\mu} \approx Y_{R} \left( \frac{16\kappa^{2}f_{2}g_{Y}}{3k_{B}T} \right)^{\mu},$$

(8)

with $\mu = (2 - 2\eta)/(2 - \eta) \approx 0.2797$. In a similar way one can derive an expression for $\kappa_{R}(\epsilon)$. Substitution of Eq. 8 with $\epsilon \approx g_{Y}h^{2}/L^{2}$ into Eq. 3 with $Y$ replaced by $Y_{R}$ gives a self-consistency equation for $h$ with solution:

$$h \approx \left( \frac{k_{B}T}{\kappa} \right)^{\frac{1}{2nR}} \left( \frac{L^{4+2\mu}f_{2}g_{Y}^{2}}{\epsilon} \right)^{\mu},$$

(9)

where $(3 + 2\mu) \approx 3.56$ and $g_{Y} \approx (16\kappa^{2}f_{2}g_{Y})^{1/3}k_{B}^{2}$. This equation replaces Eq. 3 for the case of a 2D solid exhibiting renormalization of the elastic moduli according to membrane theory. One should notice that now the relation between $h$ and $P$ is valid, apart from $Y$, also $k_{B}T/\kappa$, which is natural as this quantity controls the strength of anharmonic coupling. Notice that Eq. 3 is recovered from Eq. 9 for $\mu = 0$ (i.e., for $\eta \approx 0$).

The geometrical prefactor $g_{f}$ for the strain in $\epsilon = g_{f}h^{2}/L^{2}$ depends on the shape of the deflected membrane. If we define $\epsilon = \sqrt{A/A_{0}} - 1$ with $A$ the surface area of the deflected membrane $A_{0}$ and $A = mL^{2}/4$ that of the flat drum, then for uniform load, with the shape of the drum approximately being that of a spherical cap, $g_{f} = 2$, whereas for nano-indentation, with an approximately cone shaped membrane, $g_{f} = 1$. To find the critical pressure $P_{C2}$, we first need to solve $L_{o}(h) = L$ for $h$. Substitution of this $h$ into Eq. 4, retaining both terms on the
and can be neglected. Then, we obtain:

$$P_{c2} = \frac{g_{22}(k_0 T)^{3n-3} + g_{21}(k_0 T)^{3n-1}}{L^{3n-1}}$$  \(10\)

with \((8 - 3n)/2 \simeq 2.74, (12 - 7n)/2 \simeq 3.07, g_{21} \simeq 0.1063f(c_G^3 f, g_c)^{-1/2}\) and \(g_{22} = 12.06g(c_G^2 f_c g_c)^{-1/2}\).

In a similar way, for deriving \(P_{c3}\) we first solve \(L(h) = L_G\) for \(h\) and then substitute this \(h\) into Eq. 4. In this pressure regime, the contribution from the term with \(k\) is very small (for \(L\) not too small) and can be neglected. Then, we obtain:

$$P_{c3} = \frac{g_Y Y}{L} \left(\frac{k_0 T}{k}\right)^{3/2}$$  \(11\)

with \(g_3 \simeq 0.146g(c_G^3 f, g_c)^{-3/2}\). If we just consider the pressure contribution \(pmg\) due to the mass of the carbon atoms, with \(p\) the 2D density of graphene and \(g\) the gravitational acceleration, it can directly be calculated from Eq. 11 that it requires a system size of about \(L = 305\ \text{km}\) (!) to suppress anharmonicities by graphene's own weight.

The behavior for the various critical loads as a function of system size is depicted in Fig. 1 on two different length scales, corresponding to the scale used in our simulations and the typical scale in experiments, respectively. For the latter case, we used the parameters for point load and displayed critical forces \(F_{c1} = n l^2 P_{c1} / 4 (i = 1, 2, 3)\) instead of pressures.

### Atomistic simulations

In order to validate the behavior derived above and in particular Eq. 9, we have performed atomistic, Monte Carlo (MC) simulations for a graphene drum with a diameter of \(L = 315\ \text{Å}\) under uniform

![Fig. 1](Image)

**Fig. 1** Calculated critical pressures \(P_{c1}, P_{c2}, P_{c3}\) according to Eqs. 7, 10, 11 for uniform load (top panels) and critical forces \(F_{c2}, F_{c3}\) for point load (bottom panels) as a function of system size \(L\) on two different scales, in the absence of prestrain. The inset zoom in at different load and/or size range.

transverse pressures over a wide range between 0 and 60 kbar. The LCBOPII model was used for the carbon interatomic interactions and the pressure was modelled by assigning a weight \(M = P/(pg)\) to each atom. Defining the \(z\)-direction perpendicular to the drum, a change \(\delta z\) of the \(z\)-coordinate of an atom contributes an amount \(Mg_0\delta z\) to the energy change \(\Delta E\) of the system entering the MC acceptance probability \(P_{acc} = \min[1, \exp(-\Delta E/k_0 T)]\) for the configurational change. The simulations were performed at \(T = 300\ \text{K}\) and the 2D density of the drum was adjusted to the equilibrium density at 300 K, so that no prestrain was present. For illustration, snapshots from these simulations are shown in Fig. 2, together with snapshots from a simulation under point load. In the latter case, only atoms in a small circular, central region were assigned a weight \(M = F/(N a g)\), with \(F\) the total applied force and \(N_a\) the number of atoms in the central circle. For our simulation, \(N_a = 25\).

The simulation results for uniform pressure \(P\) vs. \(h\) are given in Fig. 3. Before analyzing these data, we should realize that for the derivation of Eq. 9, we have tacitly neglected the linear term in Eq. 4, which is justified for system sizes commonly used in experiments of the order of \(1\ \text{µm}\) or larger, yielding \(P_{c1} < 0.003\ \text{bar}\). The system size \(L = 315\ \text{Å}\) used in our simulations, however, requires to include the linear regime to cover the pressure range smaller then \(P_{c1} \simeq 12\ \text{bar}\) in this case. While for \(P < P_{c2}\), \(P\) as a function of \(h\) should behave as \(P = Ah + Bh^3\); for \(P > P_{c2}\), the expected behavior is \(P = Ah^3 + Bh^3 + C h^3\). In order to fit our simulation data for pressures below and above \(P_{c2}\), we used the following form, which combines the usual FVK linear term with the renormalized expressions yielding correct asymptotic behaviour for \(h \rightarrow 0\) and \(h \rightarrow \infty\):

$$P = Ah + Bh^3 + C h^3$$  \(12\)

It has two fitting parameters \(A\) and \(B\) of which the latter is related to the elastic moduli by \(B = (\kappa/k_0 T)^2 gY/L^{4+2u}\).
of \( \kappa \) nor \( \bar{\gamma} \). For point load, the same approach can be used, but with an additional factor \( \pi/(4L^2) \) multiplying the right-hand side of Eq. 13.

The right bottom panel of Fig. 3 shows a deviation from the \( P \sim h^3 \) behavior for deflections beyond 40 Å. This deviation for large strain can be attributed to a normal softening of the elastic moduli due to stretching anharmonicity, as in 3D crystals. Such a softening for graphene under large strain is in agreement with previous observations. The corresponding critical pressure, \( P_{\text{cfl}} \), should depend on the size as \( P_{\text{cfl}} = g_d/L \) with \( g_d \approx 25.2 \text{ N/m} \) derived from the value \( P_{\text{cfl}} \approx 8 \text{kbar} \) \((8 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}) \) for \( L = 3.15 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m} \). Indeed, assuming that this anharmonicity sets in at a fixed (size independent) critical strain, \( \epsilon_{\text{cfl}} = g_d L^2 / \rho \), the size dependence of \( P_{\text{cfl}} \) follows directly from Eq. 4, neglecting the linear term, yielding \( P_{\text{cfl}} \approx (gY/L)(\epsilon_{\text{cfl}}/g_s)^{3/2} \), with \( \epsilon_{\text{cfl}} \approx 0.032 \). Although \( P_{\text{cfl}} \) is a softer lower bound for breaking, normally breaking is only expected at significantly higher strains, where the in-plane moduli start to vanish due to the anharmonicity of the interaction potential. For LCBOPPI, the bulk modulus vanishes at a strain value of \( \sim 0.2 \), a value indeed close to the strain where breaking was actually observed in our simulation, at a pressure \( P_{\text{br}} \approx 50 \text{kbar} \). This value of the breaking strain is similar to that found in a simulation study of graphene nanoribbons under uniaxial strain.24

It should be noticed, however, that a typical atomistic simulation only covers a very small time interval, typically orders of magnitude smaller than a second, which makes the choice of a maximal, safe lower bound for breaking from simulations at a given temperature not obvious and somewhat arbitrary.

Staying on the safe side by choosing the breaking pressure as \( P_{\text{br}} = 4P_{\text{cfl}} = 4g_d/L \), yielding \( P_{\text{br}} \approx 32 \text{kbar} \) for the simulated system size with a corresponding strain of \( \sim 0.13 \), a graphene drum of 1 m in diameter gives a breaking force of \( F_{\text{br}} \approx mL^2P_{\text{cfl}}/4 \approx 79.2 \text{N} \), enough for an extremely heavy cat of about 8.0 kg to be safe, treating it as a uniform load. Treating the cat as a point load, however, and assuming that the breaking strain is equal to that for uniform load, we have to correct \( g_s \) by a factor \( \sim 0.8 \) due to the different values for \( g \) and \( g_s \), implying that the cat should not be heavier than 2.65 kg, i.e., a young cat, to be safe. In reality, a cat on a drum of this size is something between point and uniform load, so that probably any cat should be safe on it. It is interesting to notice, and somewhat counterintuitive, that while a drum of 1 m cannot bear a person of 100 kg, a drum of 40 m could, due to the fact that \( P_{\text{cfl}} \) grows linearly with \( L \). A graphene drum would only break by its own weight for a size \( L = 4g_d/(\rho \text{mg}) \approx 13520 \text{km} \).

While the relations derived above are appropriate for the analysis of our simulations where press stress can be controlled and taken to be zero, it should be noticed that in nano-indentation experiments, almost unavoidably some press stress \( \sigma_0 \) is present, created during preparation of the drum. The implications for the load vs. deflection expression and the various critical loads for the case of tensile press stress, including renormalization of the elastic moduli, are given in the Supplementary Information S3. Tensile press stress gives rise to a contribution to the force, which is linear in \( h \), namely \( \rho_0 h \). As this is an order \( L^2 \) larger then the linear contribution \( \rho_0 h L^2 \) arising from the FvK equations, its contribution can be significant as compared to the cubic term \( Yh^3 / L^2 \), even for \( \mu \)-sized drums. Therefore, for the sake of accuracy in measuring the elastic modulus and the effect of its renormalization, one should keep the press stress as small as possible, so that the term cubic in \( h \), from which the elastic modulus is determined, is the dominant term. Moreover, while \( F_{\text{cfl}} \) increases with system size for tensile press stress, \( F_{\text{cfl}} \) and \( F_{\text{cfl}} \) decrease with \( \sigma_0 \). To be able to measure the renormalization of the elastic modulus, however, \( F_{\text{cfl}} \) should not be too small, leaving a sufficiently large force domain \( < F_{\text{cfl}} \) for observing renormalization.

**DISCUSSION**

A way to extract the renormalization of \( Y \) from the simulation data is to make a fit based on Eq. 12 and then use that \( Bh^{3+2u} = Yh^{3+2u}/(gL^4) \) to obtain the strain dependent \( Y_{\text{fl}}(\epsilon) \).

\[
Y_{\text{fl}}(\epsilon) = \frac{L^{4+2u}B}{g} \left( \frac{h^2}{L^2} \right)^\mu = \frac{L^{4+2u}B}{g \bar{\gamma}^\mu} \epsilon^\mu, \tag{13}
\]

valid for \( \epsilon \ll \epsilon_{\text{cfl}} \), where \( \epsilon_{\text{cfl}} \approx 0.005 \) is the strain required to suppress anharmonicity, i.e., the strain beyond which the normal \( P \sim h^3 \) is applicable. Notice that this approach does not require knowledge of \( \kappa \) nor \( \bar{\gamma} \). For point load, the same approach can be used, but with an additional factor \( \pi/(4L^2) \) multiplying the right-hand side of Eq. 13.
CONCLUSIONS
The revised FvK theory for thermally excited membranes like graphene that we have presented here is important for any technological application of 2D materials involving their mechanical properties. For graphene, we have discussed in a quantitative way the behaviour under uniform and point load up to breaking.

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COMPETING INTERESTS
The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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