

Electronic supplementary information

## Sensitivity enhancement of graphene Hall sensors modified by single-molecule magnets at room temperature

Yuanhui Zheng,<sup>†,a,b</sup> Le Huang,<sup>†,c</sup> Zhiyong Zhang,<sup>c</sup> Jianzhuang Jiang,<sup>d</sup> Kaiyou Wang,<sup>e</sup> Lianmao Peng,<sup>c</sup> Gui Yu<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, P. R. China.

<sup>b</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P. R. China.

<sup>c</sup>Key Laboratory for the Physics and Chemistry of Nanodevices and Department of Electronics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, P. R. China.

<sup>d</sup>Beijing Key Laboratory for Science and Application of Functional Molecular and Crystalline Materials, Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, P. R. China.

<sup>e</sup>SKLSM, Institute of Semiconductors Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100083, P. R. China.

<sup>†</sup>These authors contributed equally to the paper.

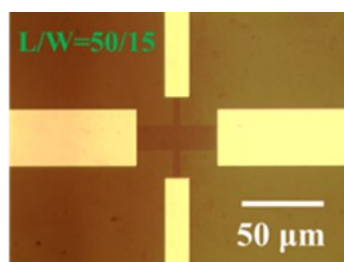


Figure S1. optical image of the graphene hall sensor.

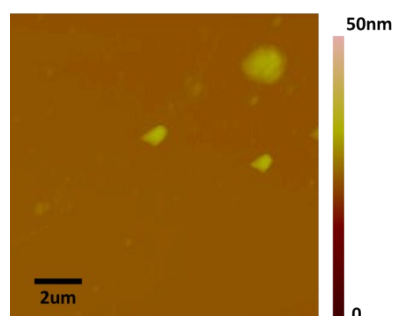


Figure S2. AFM image of TbPc<sub>2</sub> molecules deposited on SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrate.

Figure S2 represents the AFM results of TbPc<sub>2</sub> molecules deposited on bare SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrate. Only few SMMs tend to adhere on SiO<sub>2</sub> substrate.



Figure S3. TEM image of as-grown graphene transferred onto a copper TEM grid.

We fabricated magnetic Hall Elements based on chemical vapor deposition (CVD) grown graphene. The channel length and width ratio is 50/15  $\mu\text{m}$ , as shown in Figure S1. Our graphene is of good quality, and the sample has single-crystalline feature based on the SAED results (Figure S3).<sup>1</sup>

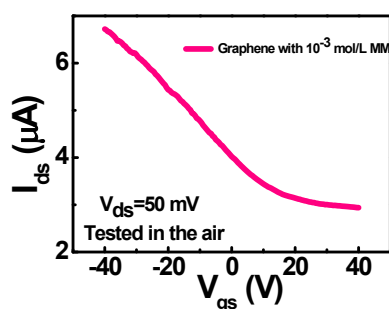


Figure S4. The back-gate transfer characteristics of the MM-modified GHEs with  $10^{-3}$  mol/L.

Figure S4 represents the back-gate transfer characteristics of the GHEs with  $10^{-3}$  mol/L SMMs modifications. The strong p-type carrier charge transfer is originated from the residue dichloromethane of the modifications processes. At the same time, the mobility significantly declines to as low as  $420 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ . This is due to the additional scatterings of clusters and crystallizations formed at high SMMs concentrations.<sup>2</sup>

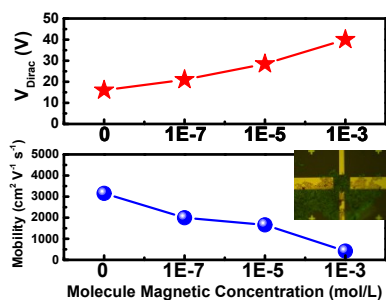


Figure S5. The graphene-hybrid device Dirac point and mobility change at three SMMs different concentrations in DCM. The inset shows the clusters of SMMs.

Figure S5 shows the concentration dependent Dirac point voltage and mobility of GHEs. The Dirac point shifts positively and the mobility decreases with increasing SMMs concentration. The p type charge and scatterings are introduced during the SMMs modifications process.

#### Notes and references

1. D. Geng, H. Wang, Y. Wan, Z. Xu, B. Luo, J. Xu, G. Yu, *Adv. Mater.* 2015, 27, 4195.
2. M. Lopes, A. Candini, M. Urdampilleta, A. Reserbat-Plantey, V. Bellini, S. Klyatskaya, L. Marty, M. Ruben, M. Affronte, W. Wernsdorfer, N. Bendiab, *ACS Nano*, 2010, 4, 7531.