

Suhyun Kim

Sooyeoun Oh and Jihyun Kim

Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Korea University, Anam-dong 5-ga, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 02841, Korea

shk1216@korea.ac.kr

Multi-channel (NIR, DUV) Photodetectors Based on Quasi-Two-Dimensional Graphene/ β -Ga₂O₃ Schottky Junction

Photodetectors are considered one of the most widely applied optoelectronic devices. As the demand for solar-blind ultraviolet (UV) photodetectors in various military and civilian applications increases, wide bandgap semiconductor materials have gained significant attention. Beta-gallium oxide (β -Ga₂O₃) is one of the promising materials for such applications. It has an ultrawide bandgap of 4.8-4.9 eV and therefore intrinsic solar-blindness. Its high chemical and thermal stabilities and superior breakdown field are some of other advantages in fabricating optoelectronic devices [1]. Integrating with other semiconductor materials can help β -Ga₂O₃-based devices overcome limitations such as low responsivity and thermal conductivity. Interestingly, bulk β -Ga₂O₃ can be mechanically exfoliated into microflakes although it is not a van der Waals material. Its unique lattice structure allows mechanical cleavage along (100) direction, and this provides quasi-two-dimensional (quasi-2D) property [2]. β -Ga₂O₃ can now be easily stacked with other 2D materials using dry-transfer method. In this experiment, 2D graphene was applied to form heterojunction with quasi-2D β -Ga₂O₃ flakes. Based on graphene/ β -Ga₂O₃ Schottky junction, metal-semiconductor field-effect phototransistors were fabricated. The phototransistors showed excellent performance and high response to UV light (254 nm). The highly transparent graphene gate was efficient in controlling the photodetector parameters and achieved very low dark current while the rejection ratio and detectivity were superior among other solar-blind UV photodetectors. In addition to deep-UV photodetection by β -Ga₂O₃, near-IR detection from graphene was enabled through graphene/ β -Ga₂O₃ Schottky diode. Further results and discussion will be presented in detail.

References

- [1] H. He, R. Orlando, M.A. Blanco, R. Pandey, E. Amzallag, I. Baraille, M. Rérat, Phys. Rev. B, 74 (2006) 195123.
- [2] J. Kim, S. Oh, M. A. Mastro, J. Kim, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 18 (2016) 15760.

Figures

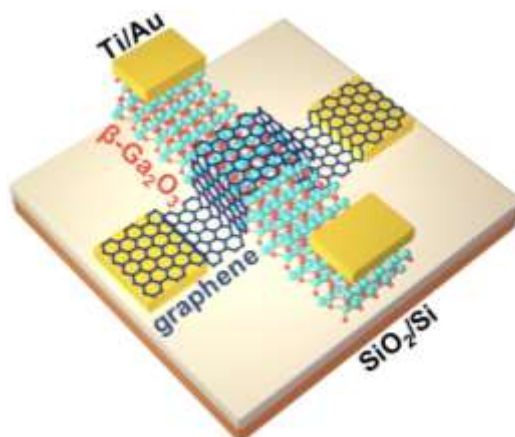


Figure 1: Schematic of metal-semiconductor phototransistor based on graphene/ β -Ga₂O₃ heterojunction