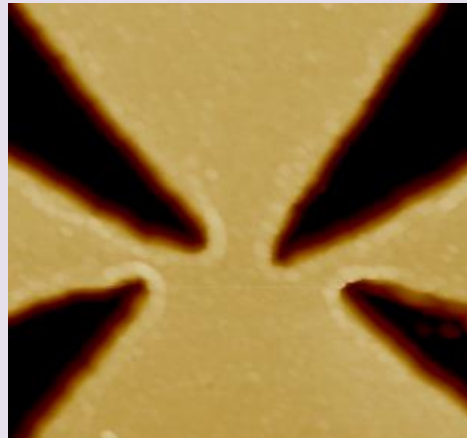


Graphene Ballistic Rectifiers for THz Rectification

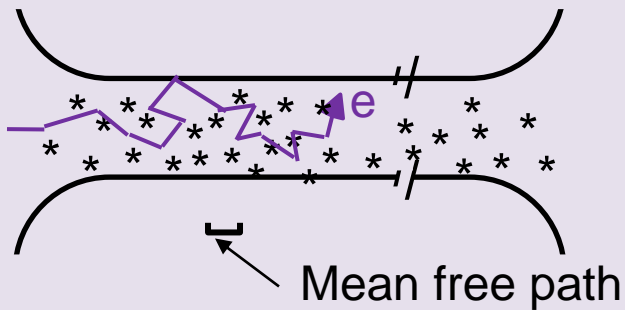
Gregory Auton
Roshan Krishna Kumar
Ernie Hill
Aimin Song



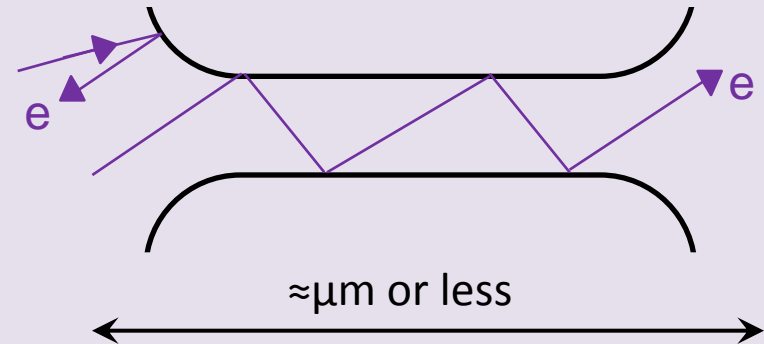
Contents

- Initial device premise and design
- Low frequency operation
- High frequency operation
 - VNA measurements
 - Antenna devices

Diffusive vs Ballistic Transport



Diffusive transport

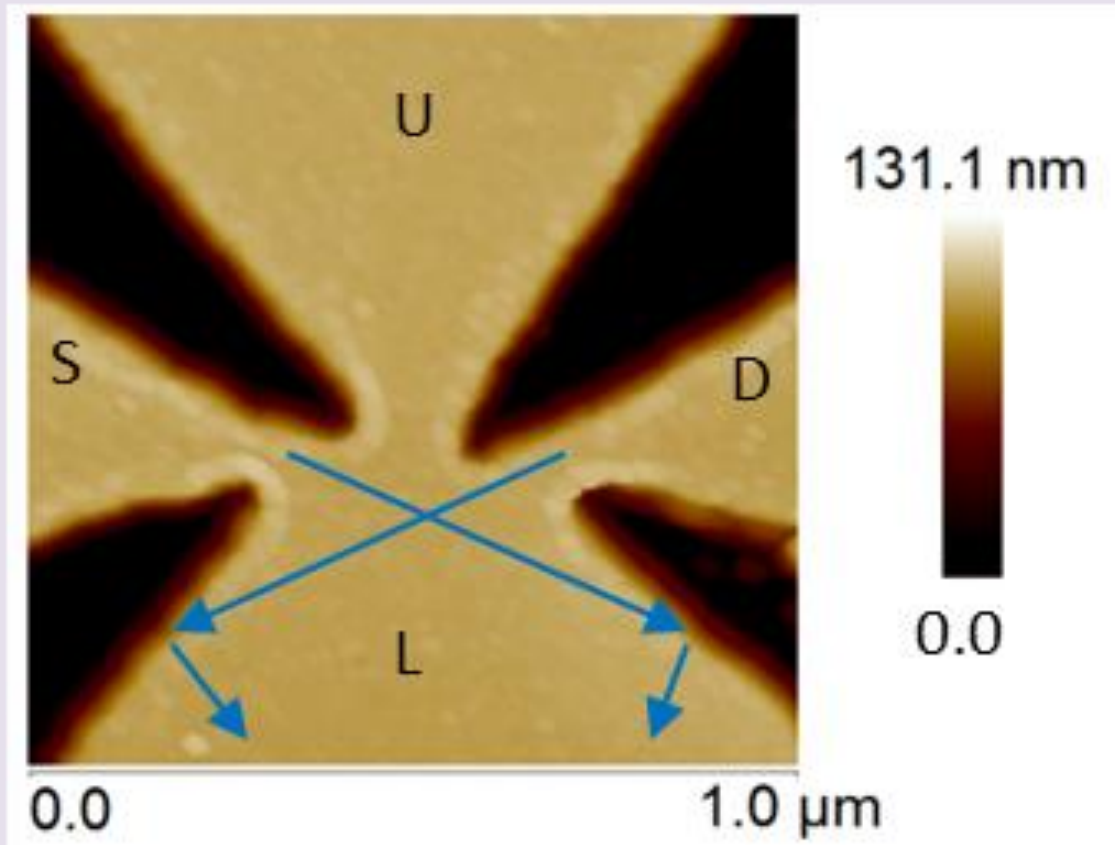


Ballistic transport
More Controllable!

- In theory, the best material for ballistic transport at RT
- But edge scattering **may not be specular** as in normal semiconductors
- Most literature suggests edges at least partially specular

AFMs

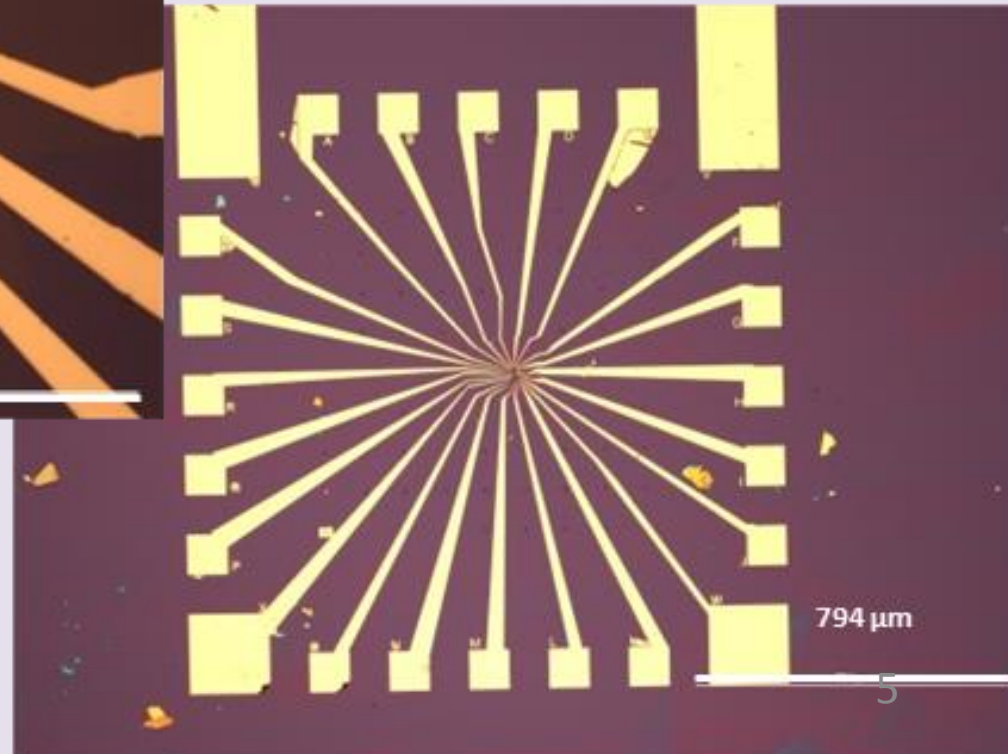
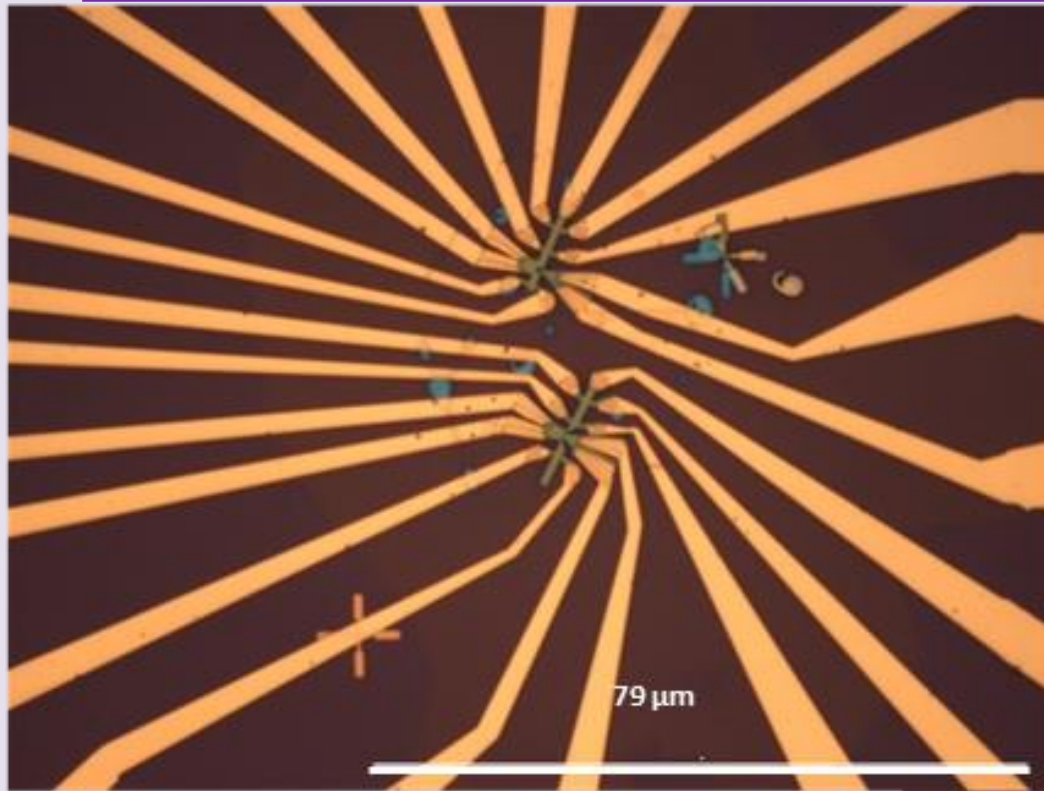
Height



The narrow region used to redirect carriers ~ 200nm

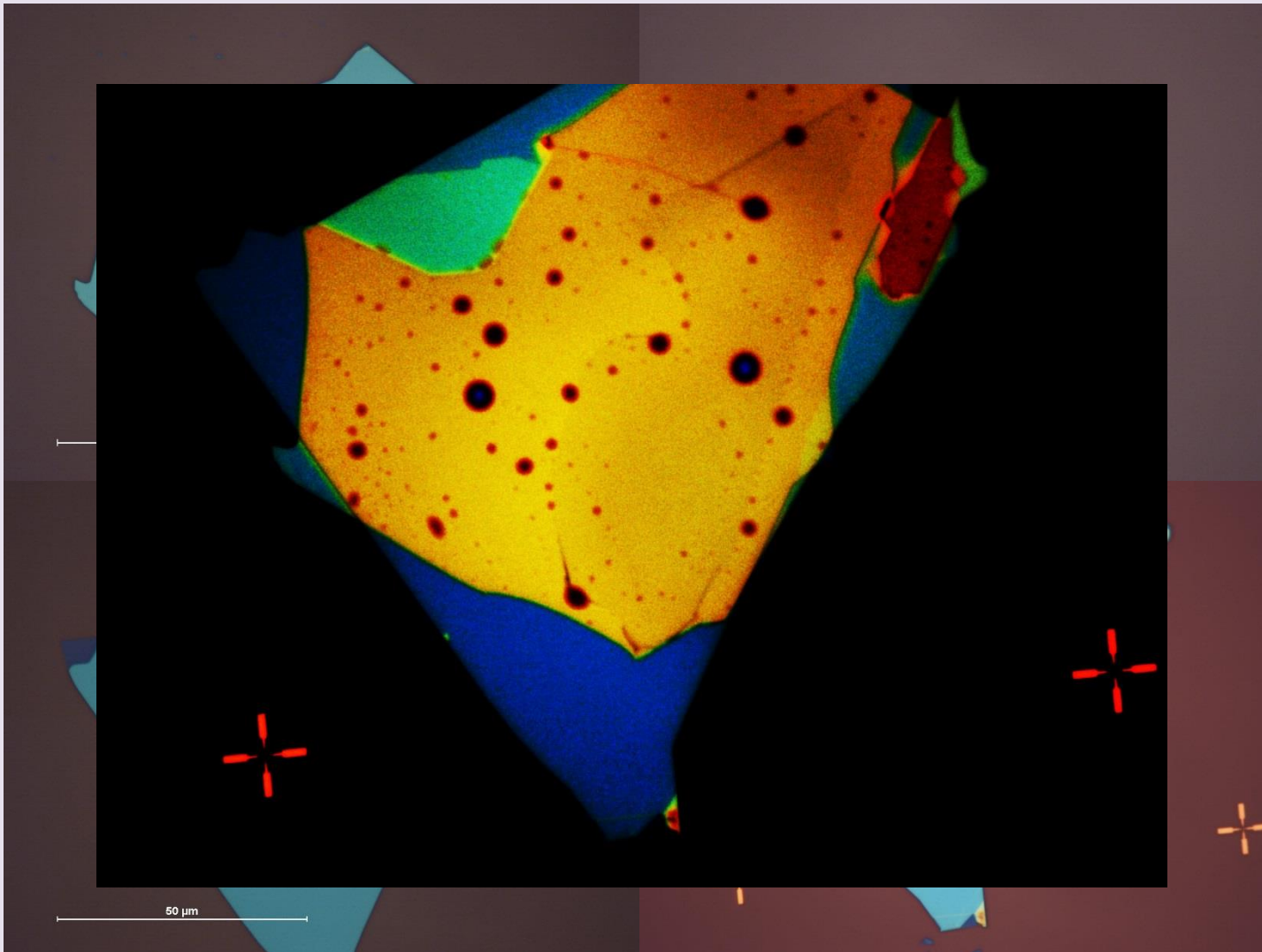
Path length from input leads to output leads ~1μm

Low Frequency Measurements



Initially we had to demonstrate/prove ballistic behaviour. Devices constructed with Hall bar structure attached

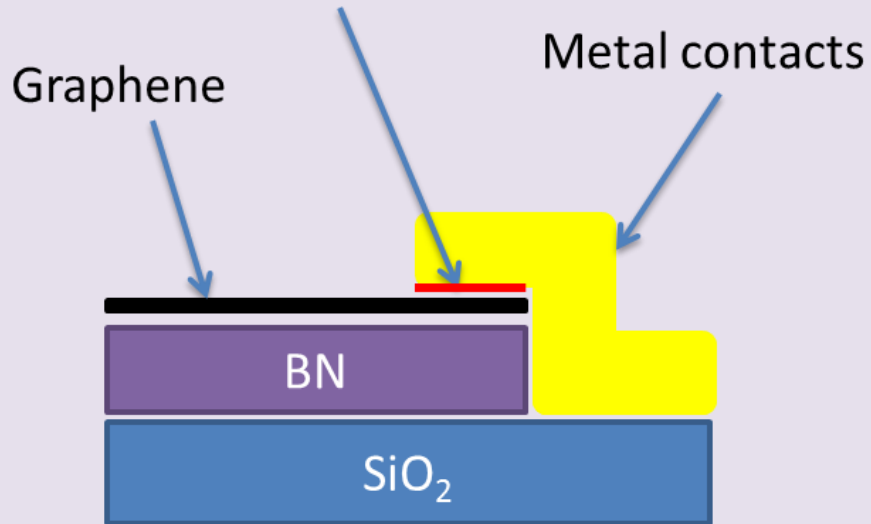
Graphene and BN transfers



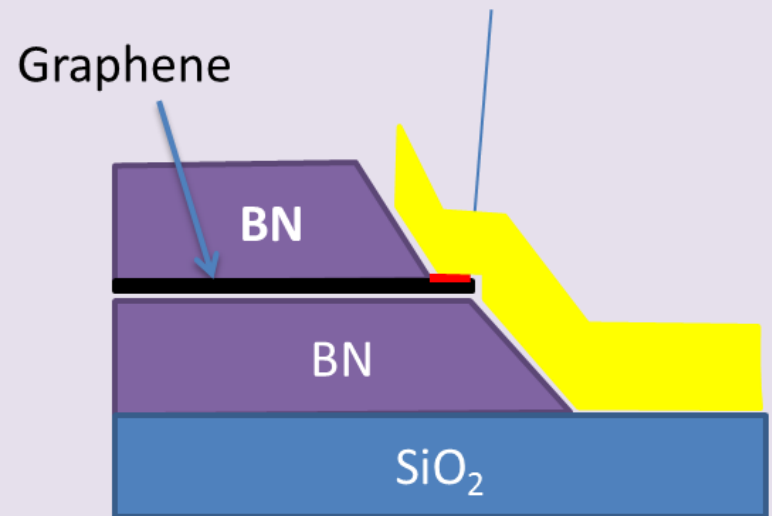
Stack the
flakes like
LEGO!

2D vs 1D contacts

2D contact between
graphene and metal

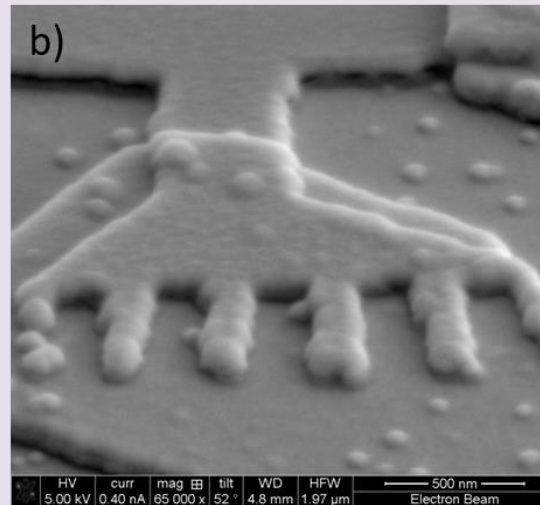
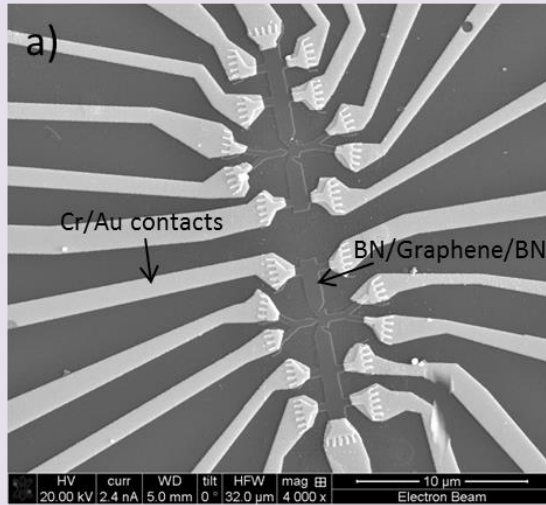


Small step creates quasi-1D
contact with metal

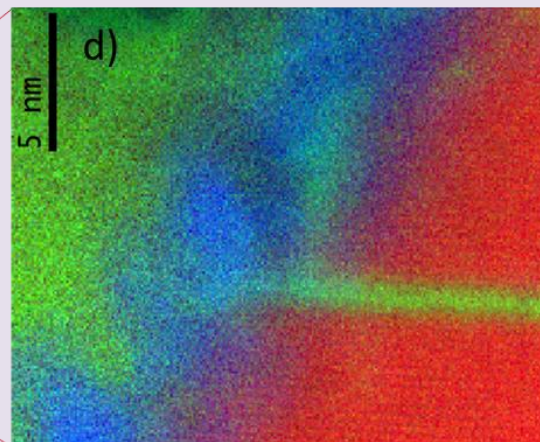
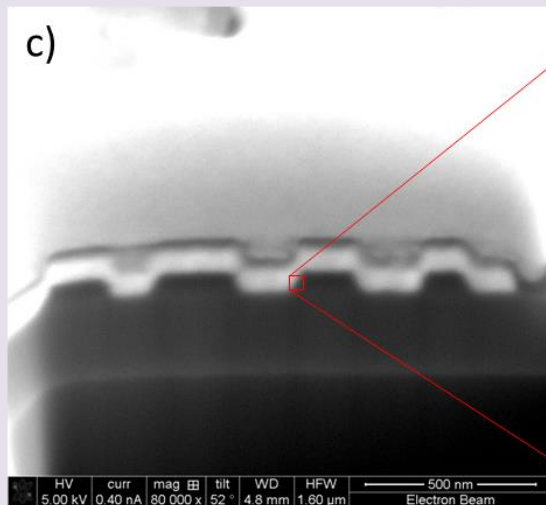


L. Wang, et al. Science 342, 614 (2013).

1D Contacts

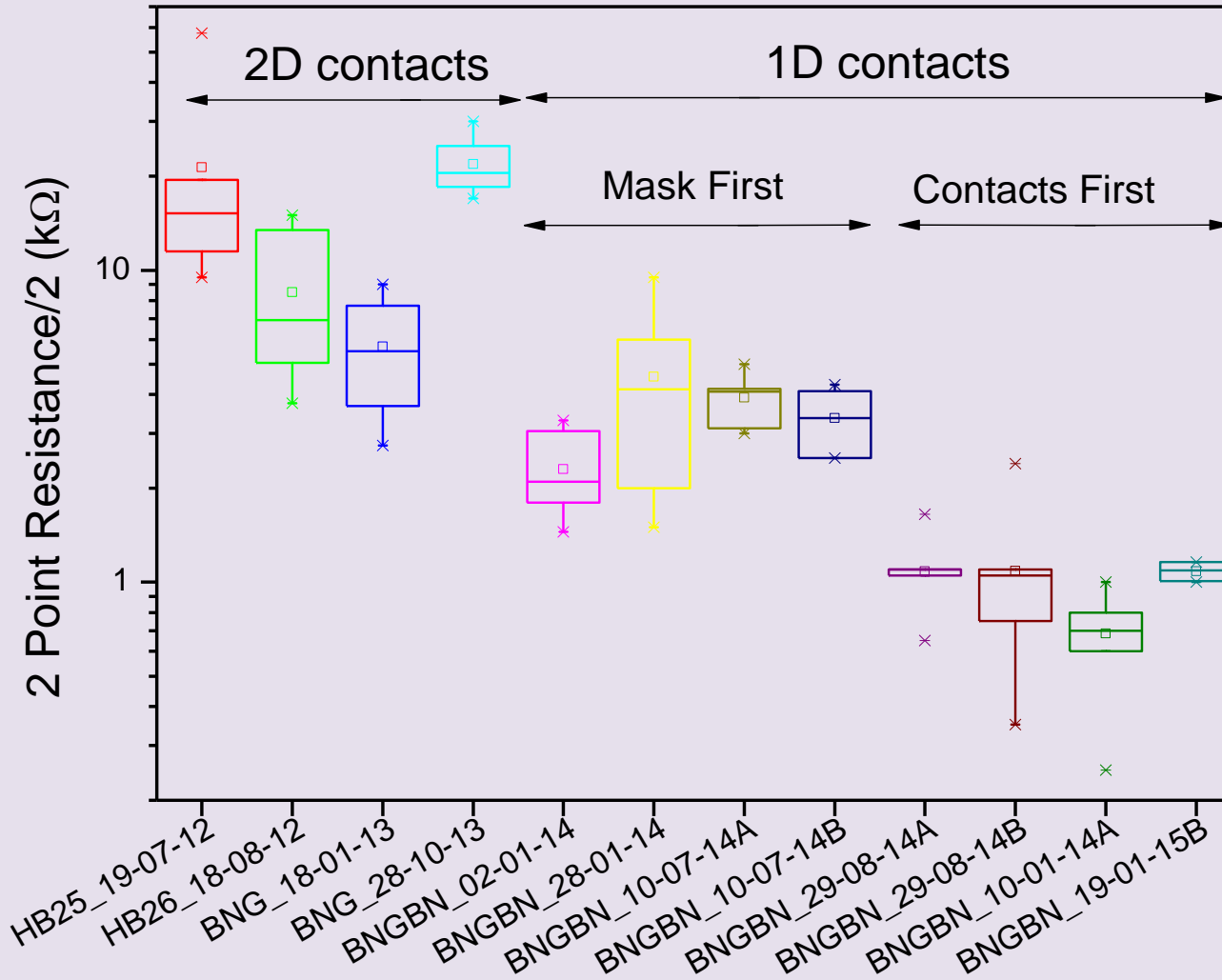


SEM images

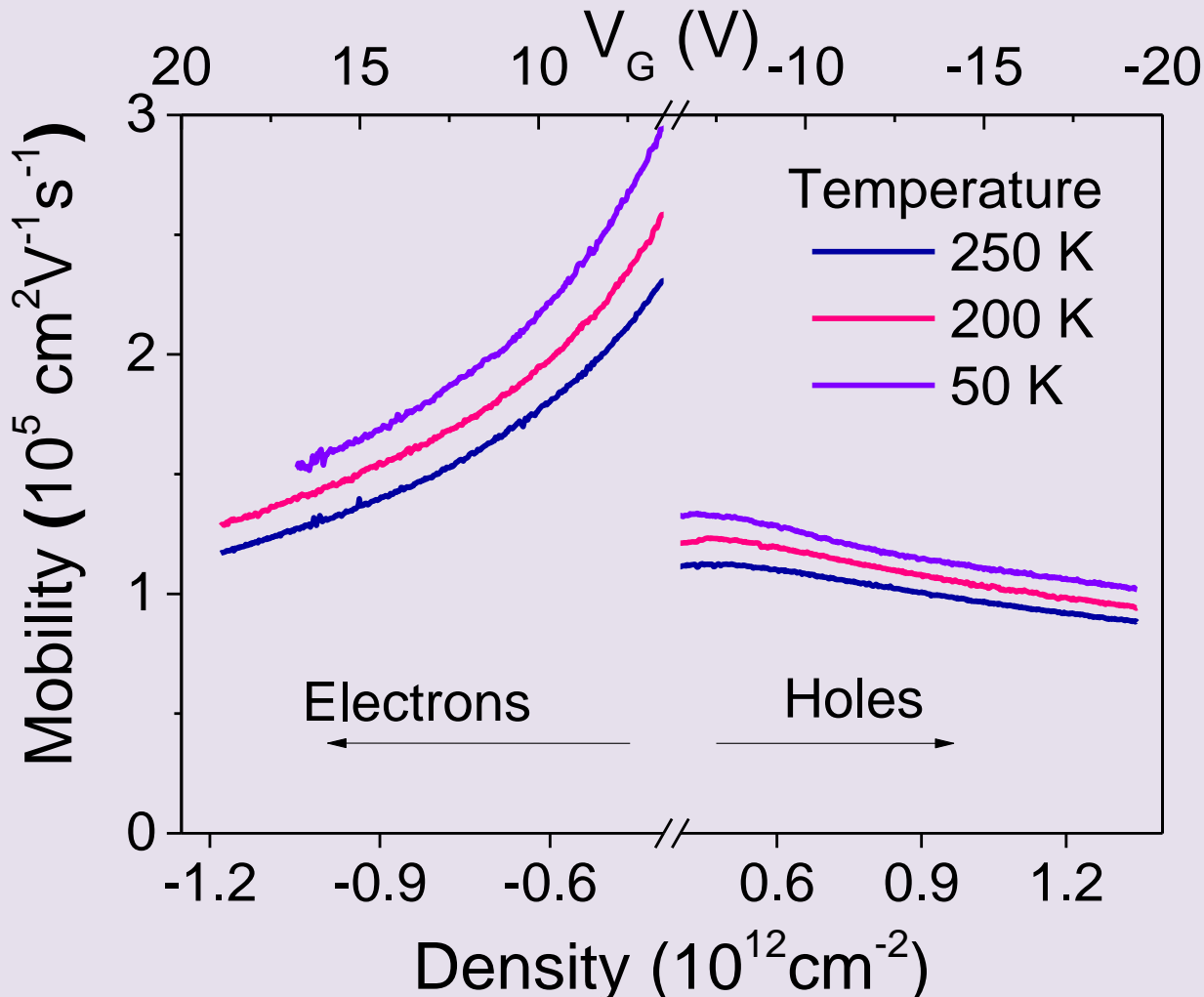


Cross-sectional TEM

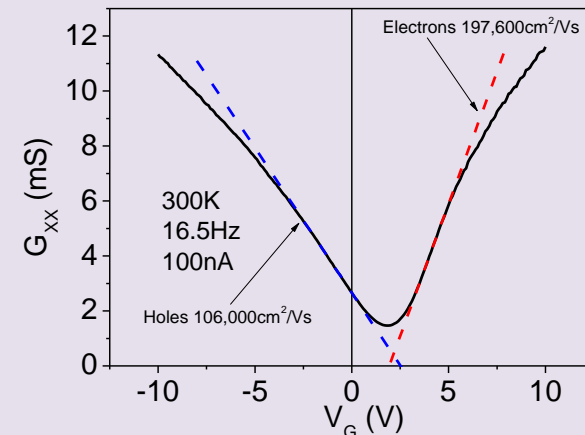
Low Contact Resistances



Mobility Measurements

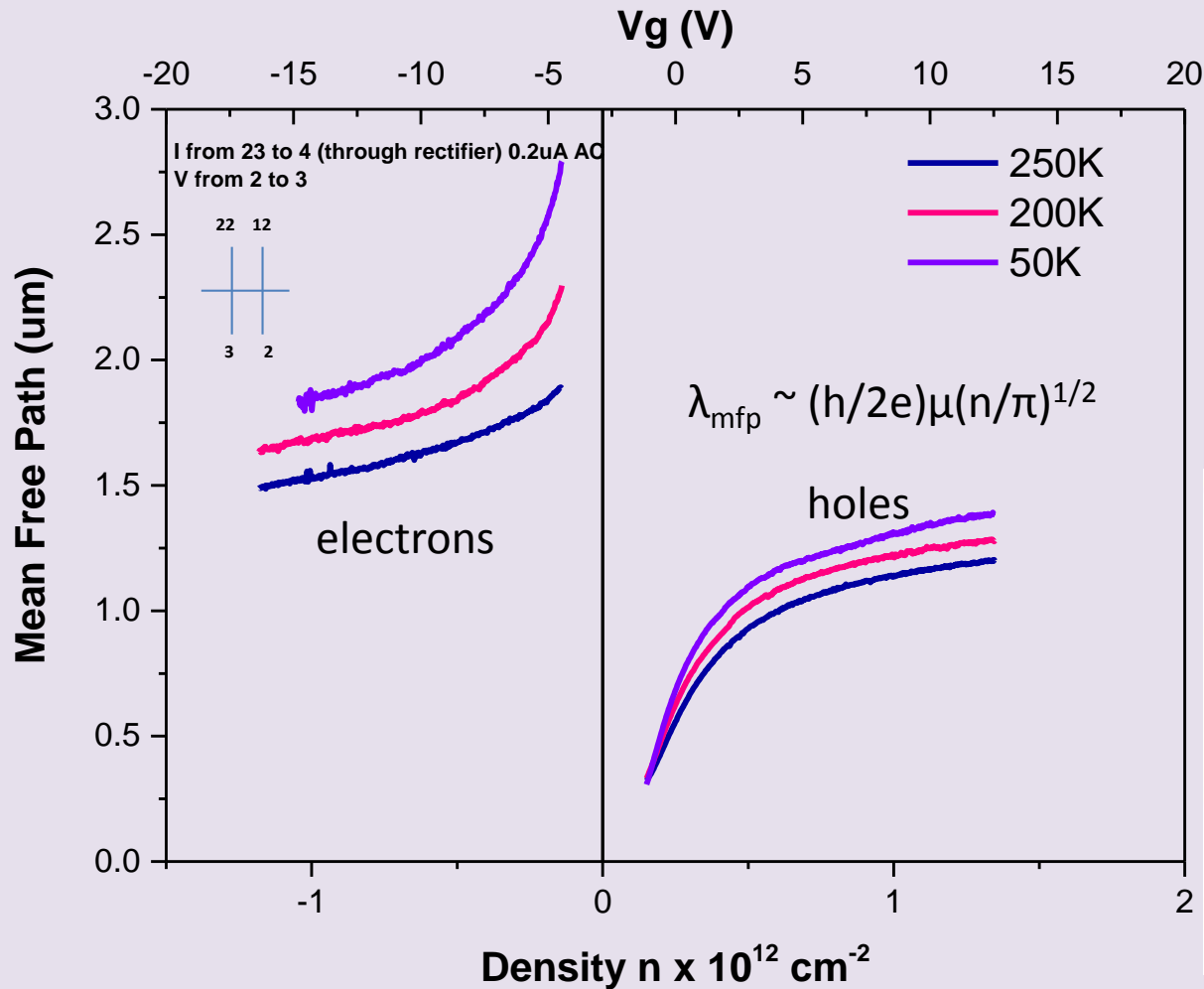


Mobility above $100,000 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ even at room temperature and high density.

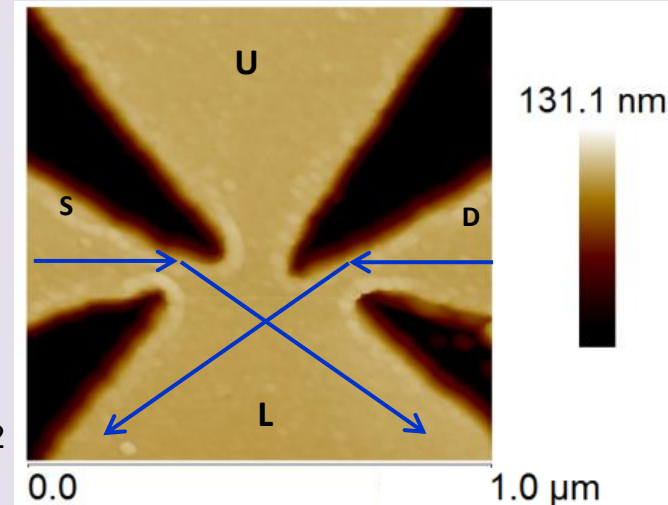


Long mean free path

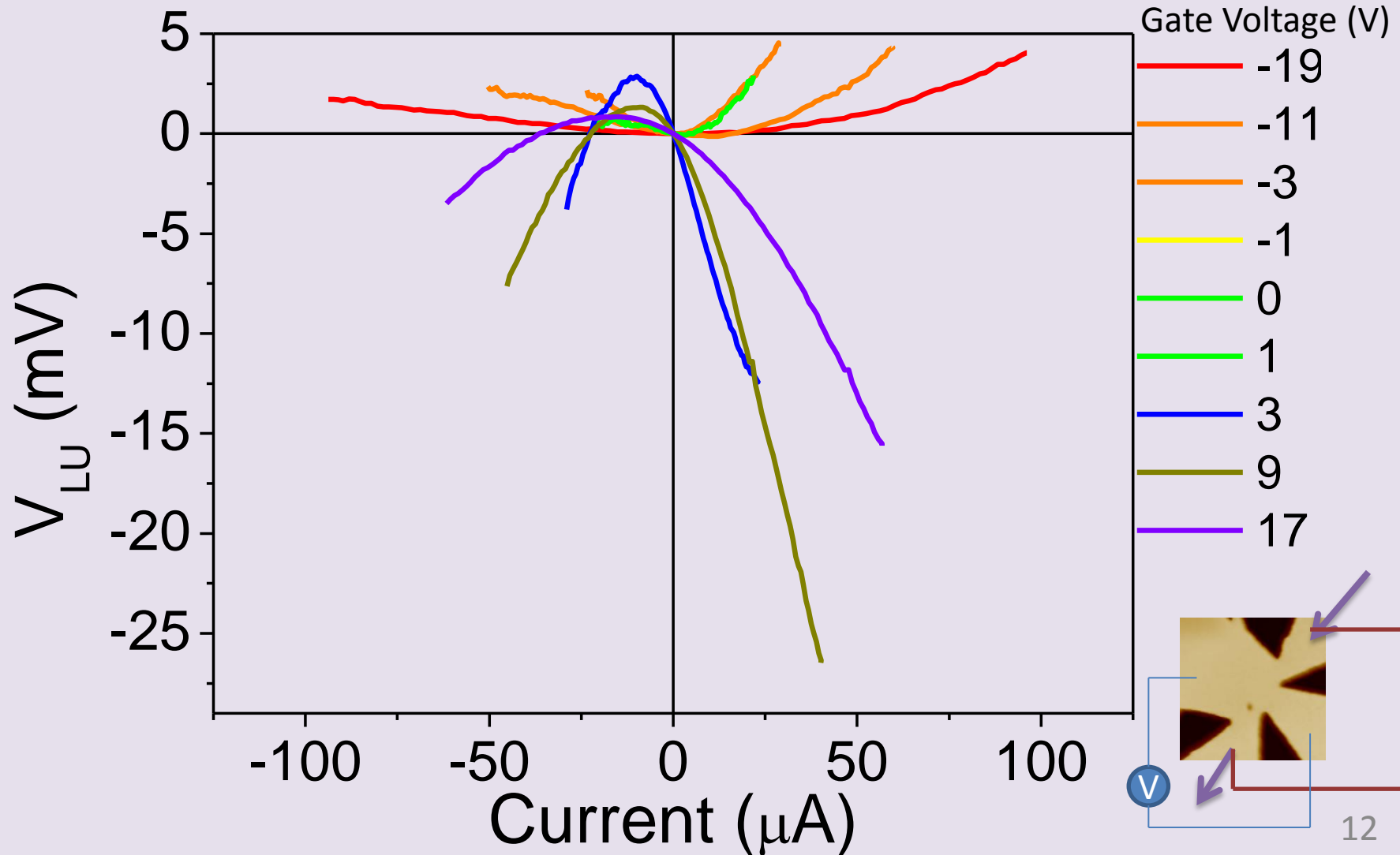
The University of Manchester



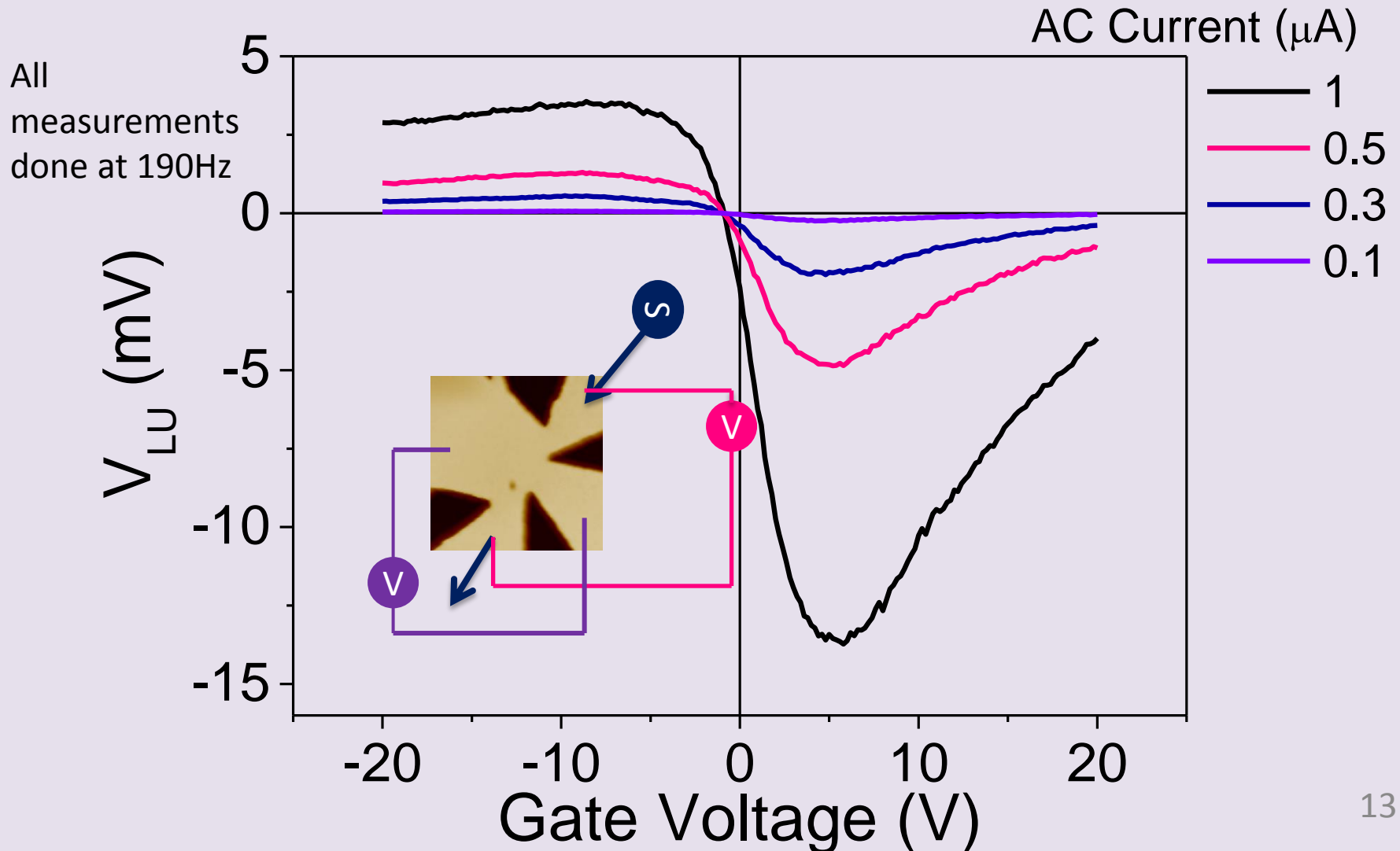
- Mean free path beyond $1 \mu\text{m}$
- Device size $<$ mean free path



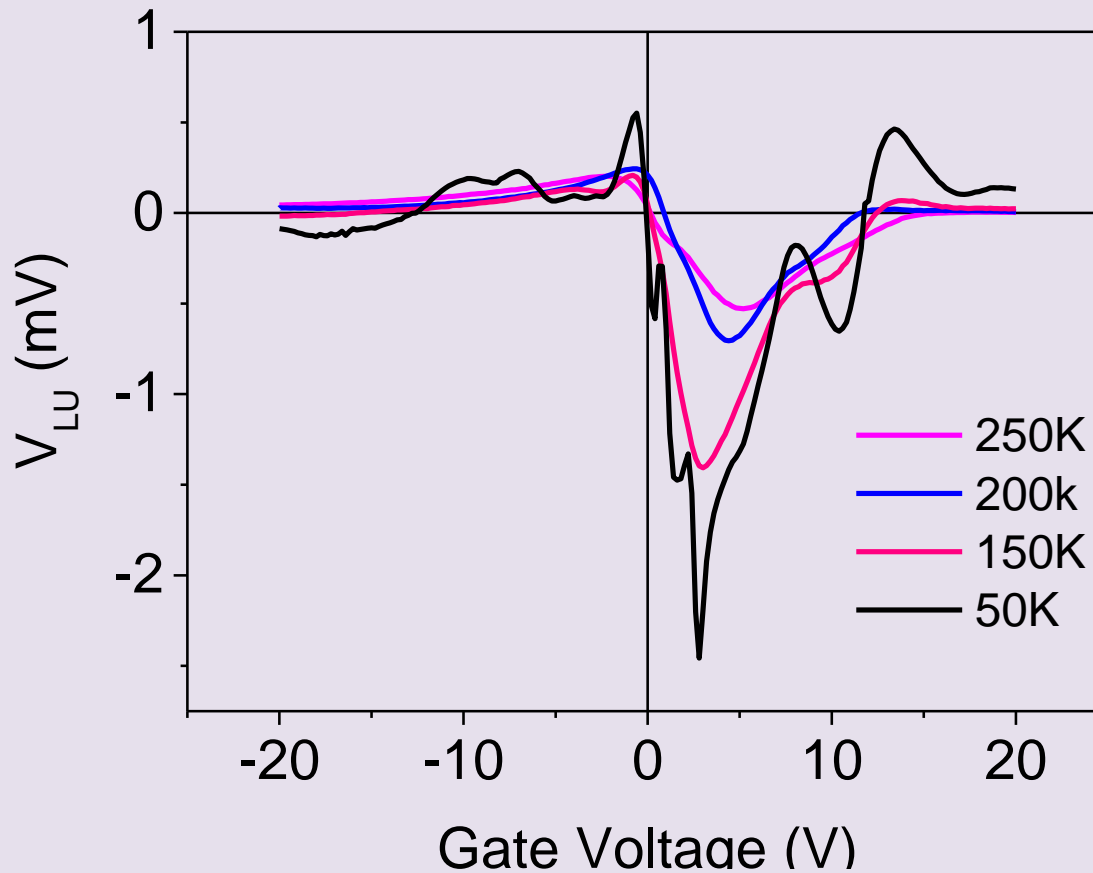
DBR Room Temperature



AC Response

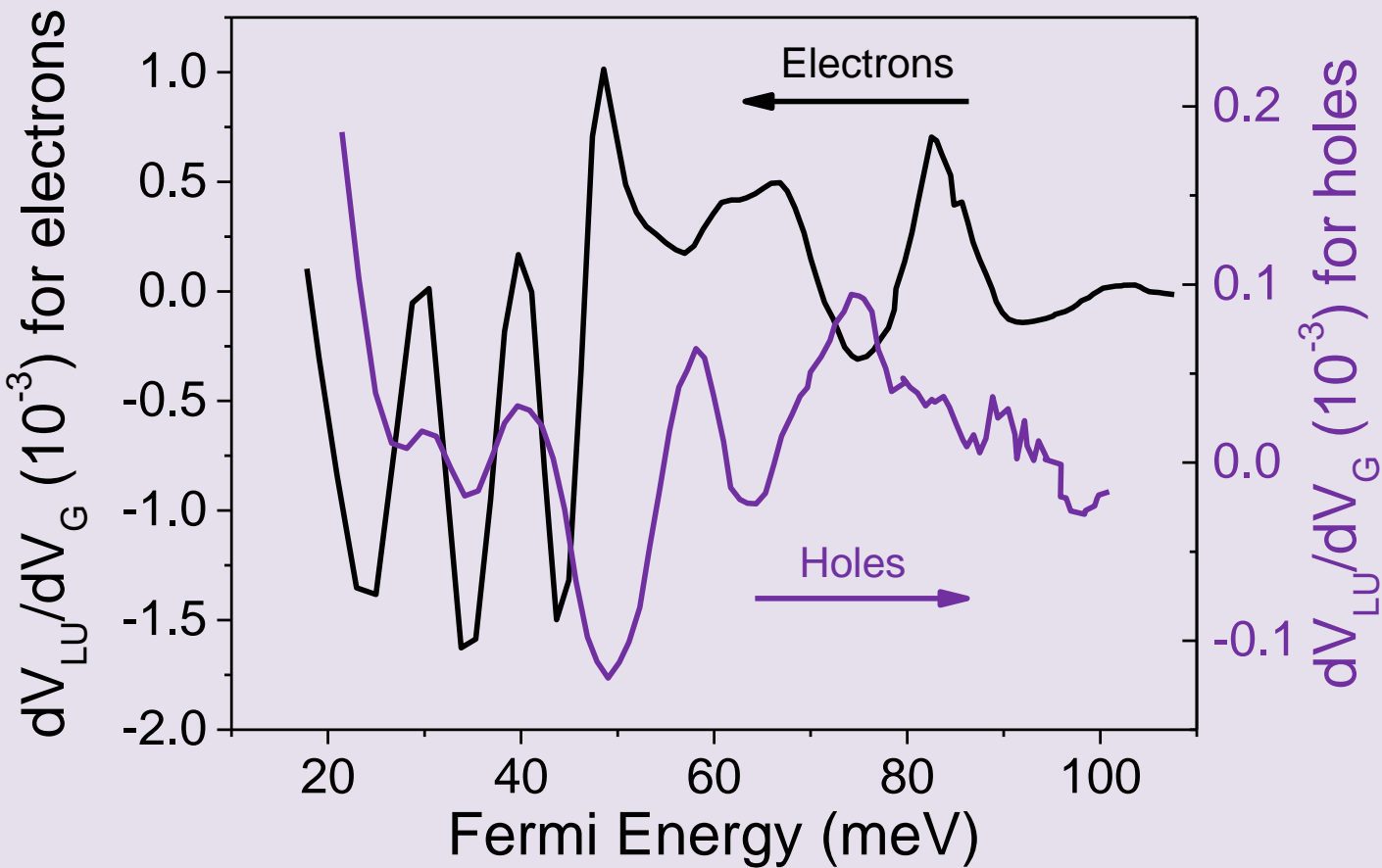


Temperature dependence

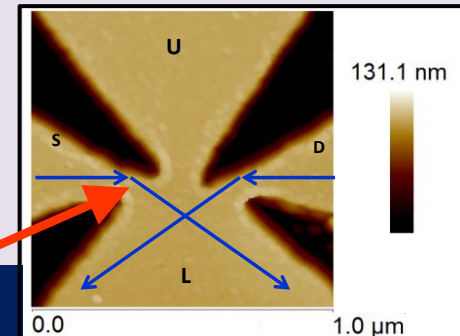


Seemingly periodic oscillation at low temperature

Possible Quantum Effect

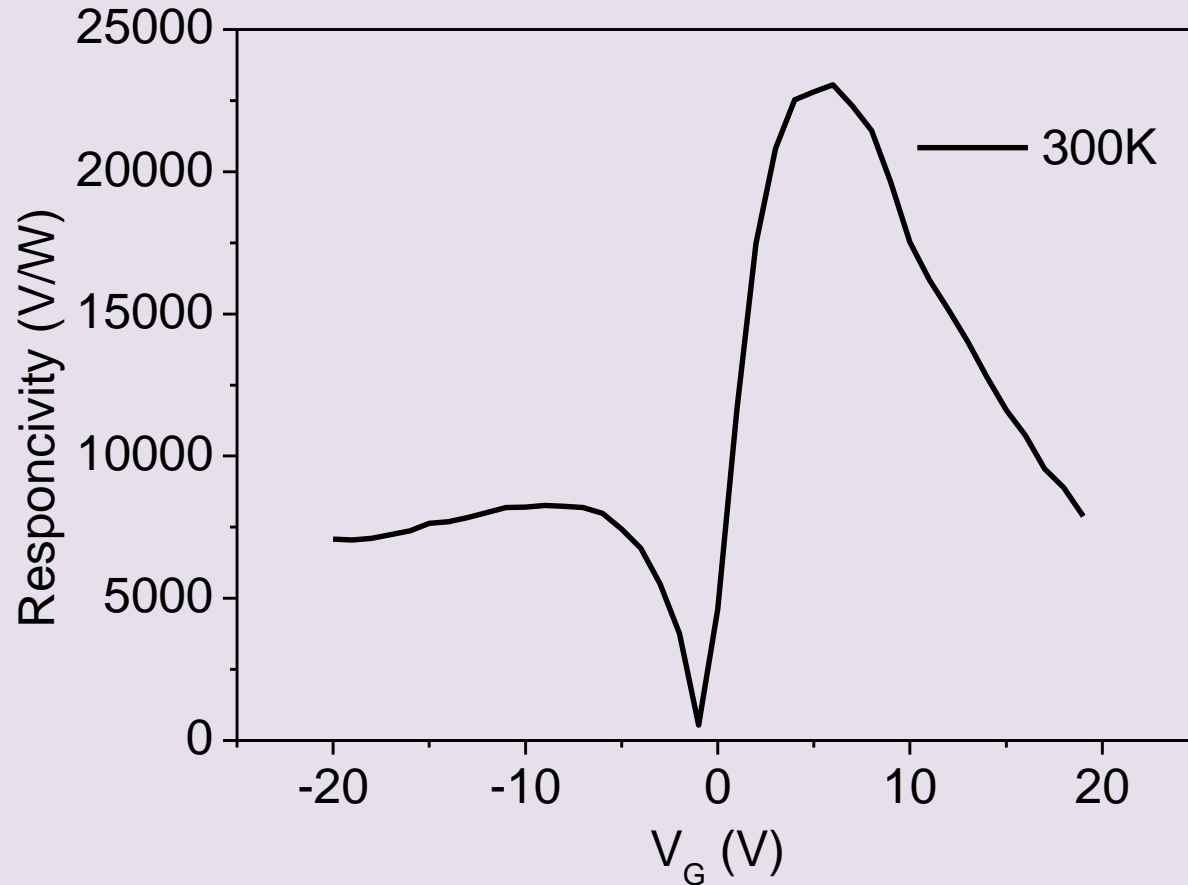


$$\Delta E = \hbar v_F \pi / W_{SD}$$



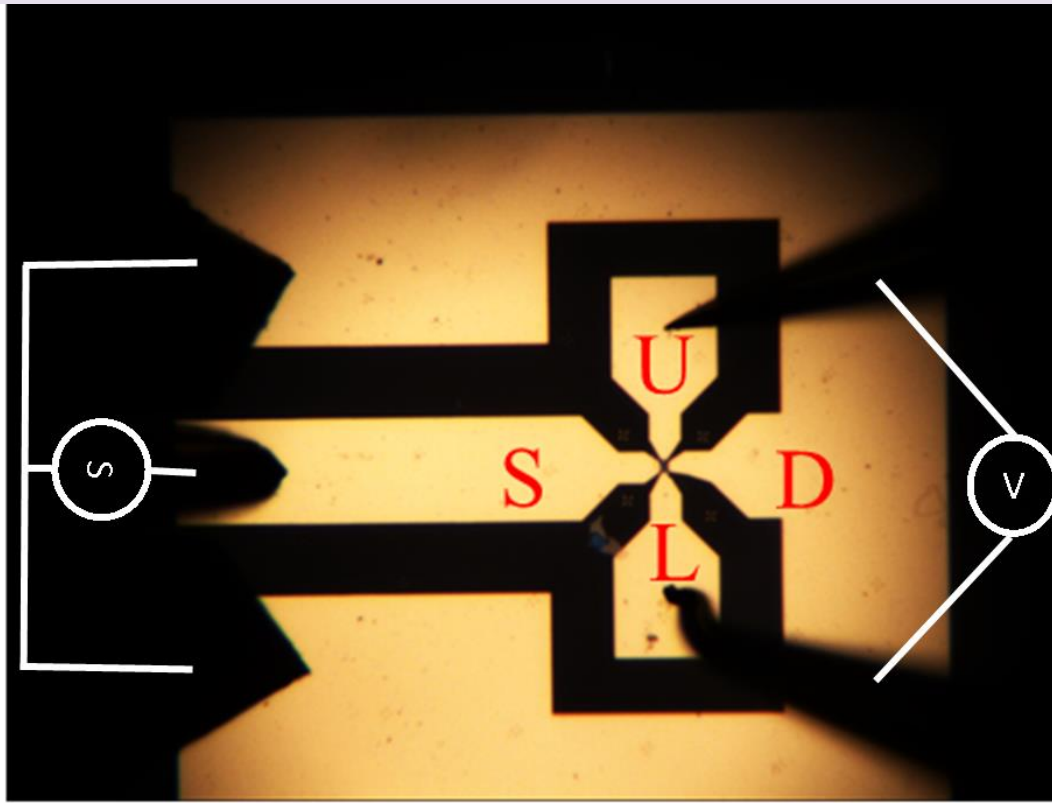
- Similar periods for electrons and holes
- Possible lateral quantisation in the narrow channels

Sensitivity and responsivity



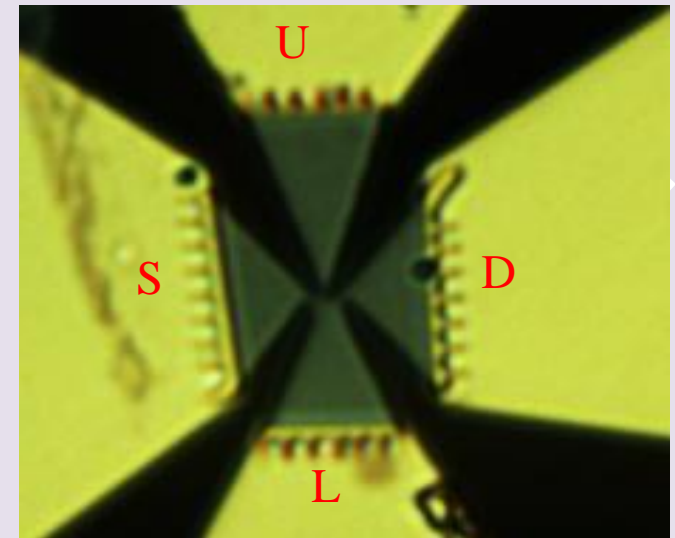
- Intrinsic Responsivity up to **23,000 mV/mW** at low frequency and 300K
- One of the highest reported for diode detectors to date

High Frequency Operation

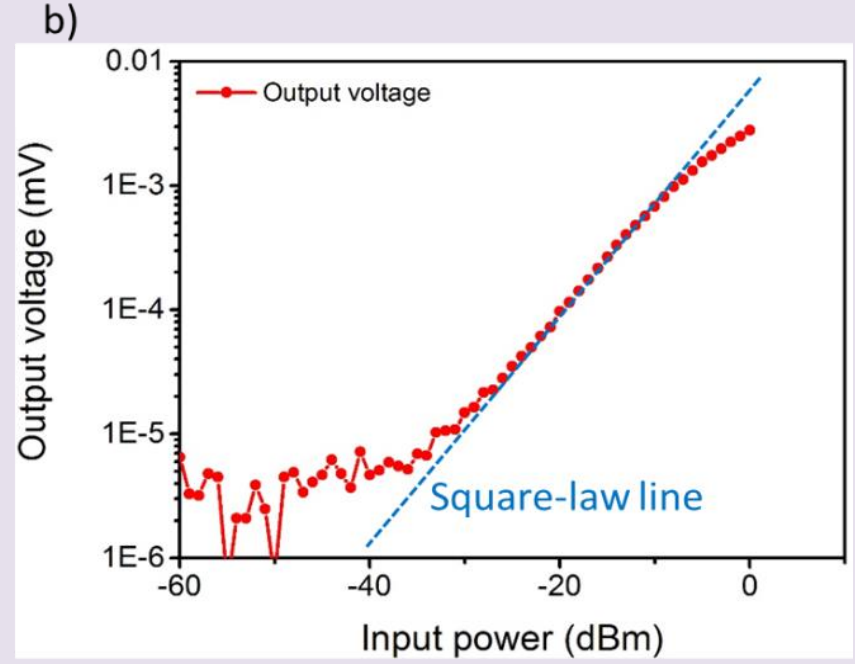
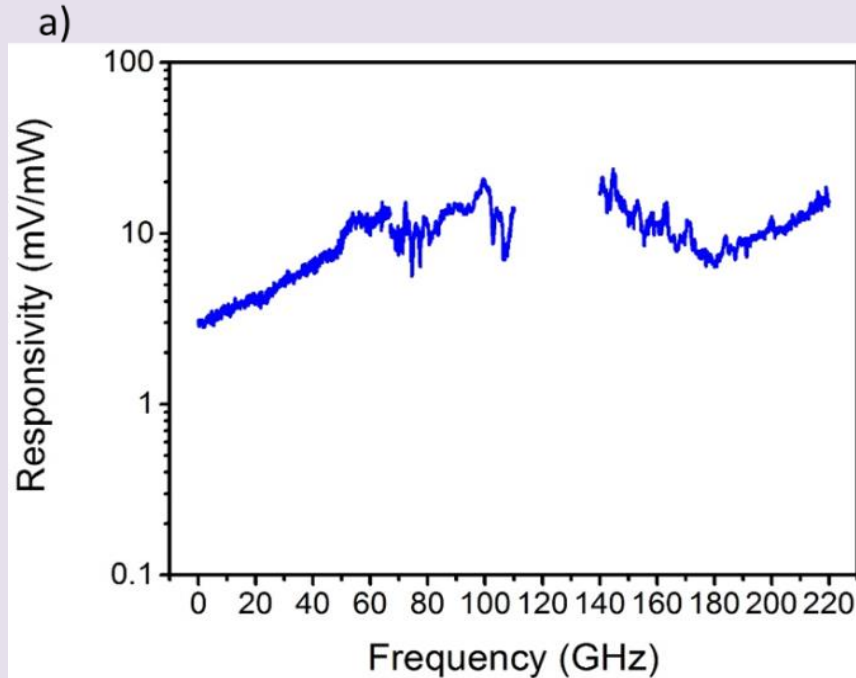


D is grounded and S has input from a vector network analyser. DC probes are used to measure output.

Devices were measured using a set of contacts designed for high frequency (<200GHz) on various probe set ups.



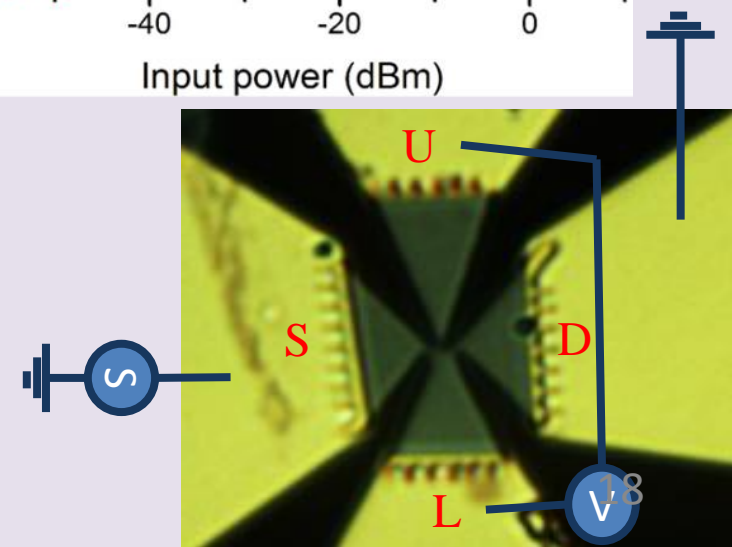
High Frequency Operation



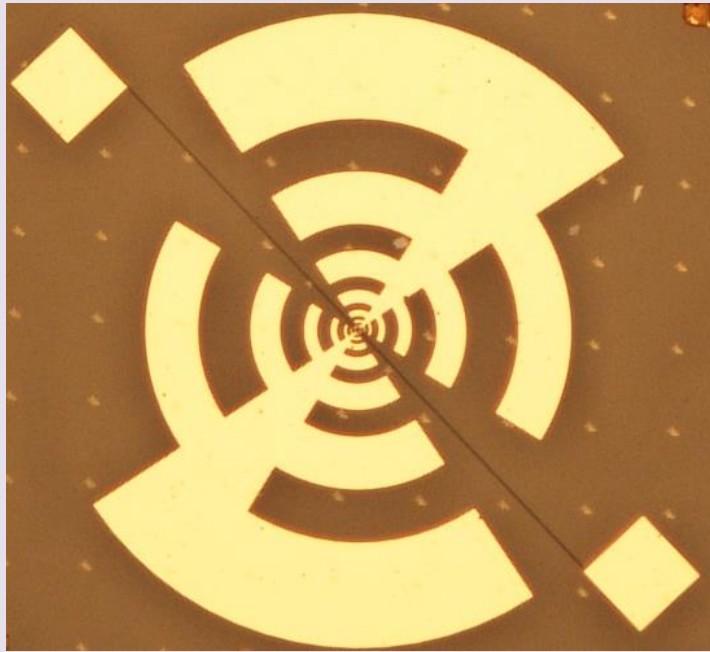
The devices were then tested up to 220GHz and show square law output

Impedance matching is a problem

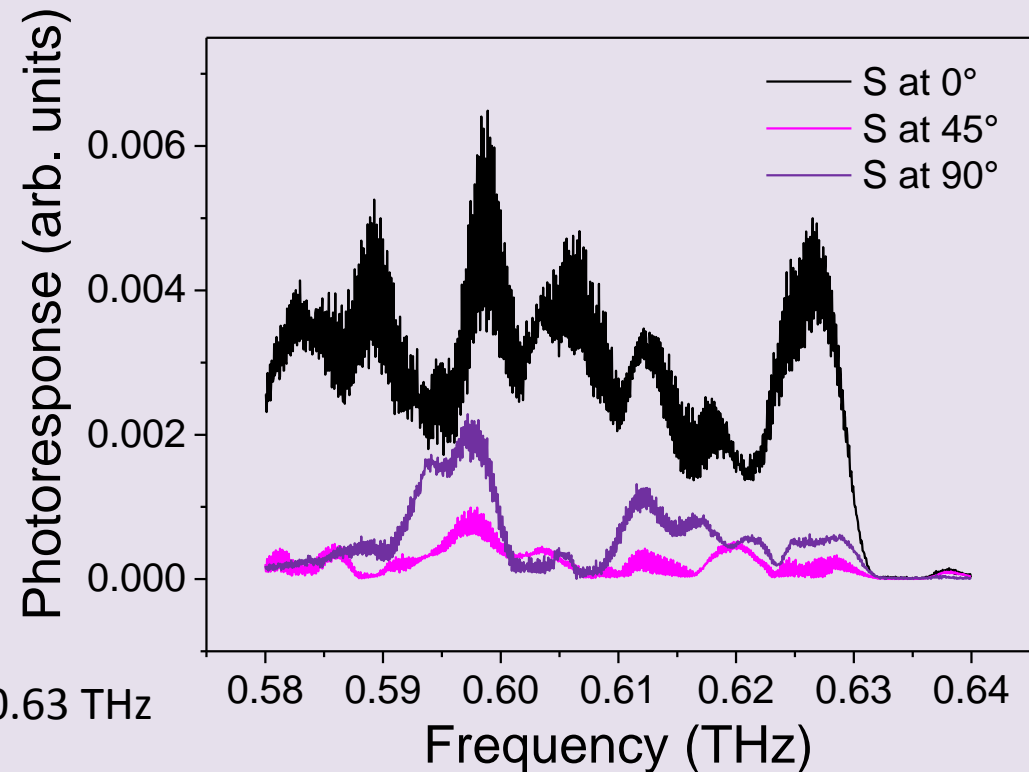
Hanbin Wang, Xijian Zhang
School of Physics, Shandong University, Jinan, China



Free space measurements up to 640 GHz



Cut off from source at 0.63 THz



- Collaboration with Luca Varani and Jeremie Torres at Montpellier
- No signs of a cut-off frequency up to 630 GHz
- Very initial measurements, not calibrated yet!

Summary

- ✓ Voltage responsivity reaching $23,000 \text{ mV/mV}$ (low freq)
- ✓ De-coupled output means very low noise
- ✓ Intrinsic NEP in the order of $\text{pW/Hz}^{1/2}$ at 300K
- ✓ Initial high-frequency measurements up to 640 GHz
- ✓ May be used as ultra-sensitive THz/microwave detector

Thanks for your attention

Also thanks to:

Dmytro B. But

Christophe Consejo

Luca Varani

Jeremie Torres

Jiawei Zhang

Aimin Song

Hanbin Wang

Dominique Coquillat

Philippe Nouvel

Frederic Teppe

Roshan Krishna Kumar

Ernie Hill

Fred Schedin

Xijian Zhang