

Magic-angle graphene superconducting nano-calorimeter

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Superconducting nano-calorimeters are currently some of the most sensitive sensors for detecting electromagnetic radiation. Two-dimensional materials, thanks to their small heat capacity are progressively evolving into a novel platform to develop a new generation of sensors that can further push the limits of detector sensitivities [1]. Specifically, magic-angle twisted bilayer graphene (MAG) exhibits a record-small heat capacity and a sharp superconducting transition that makes it suitable for superconducting calorimetry [2]. Here we investigate the thermal and optoelectronic properties of the MAG and provide precious insights towards applications. This study establishes MAG as a promising two-dimensional material for ultra-sensitive photodetection.

- [1] Gil-Ho Lee et al., *Nature*, 586 (2020) 42-46
[2] Paul Seifert et al., *Nano Letters*, 5 (2020) 3459-3464

Figures

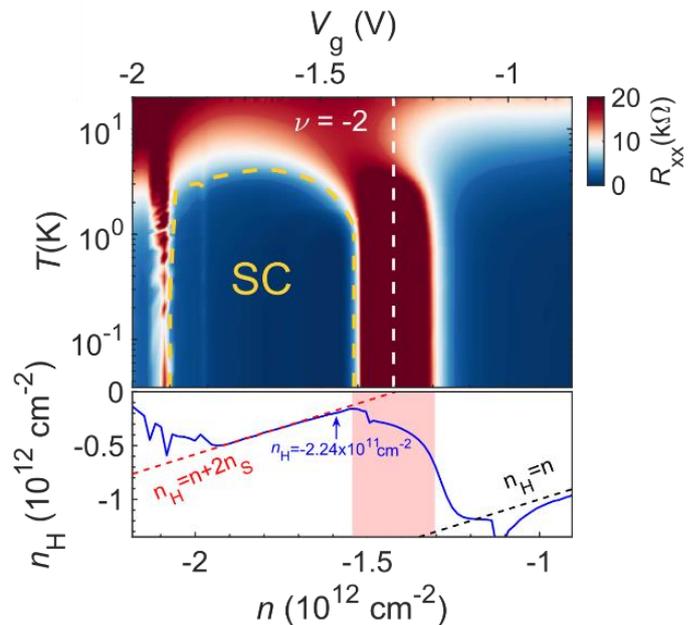


Figure 1: Colormap of the longitudinal resistance as a function of back-gate-applied voltage V_g and device temperature T . The boundaries of the superconducting dome—indicated by the dashed yellow line—are defined by the 50% of the normal state resistance. In blue the low-field Hall effect (300 mT) for the same doping region of the top panel.

References