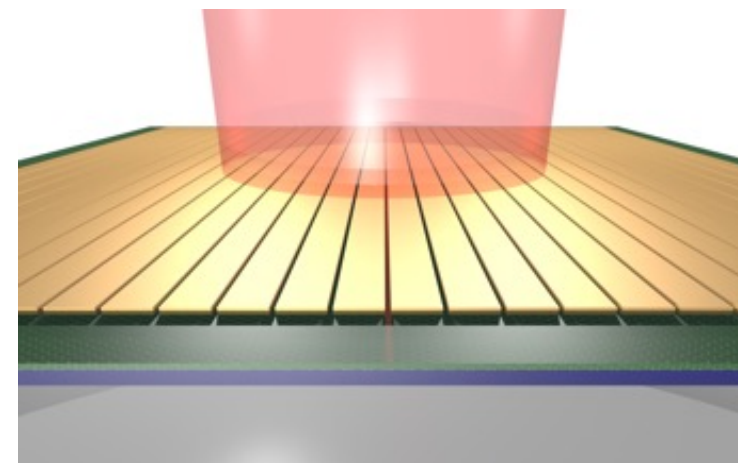
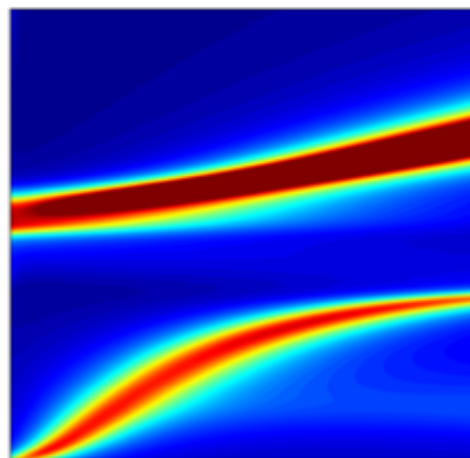
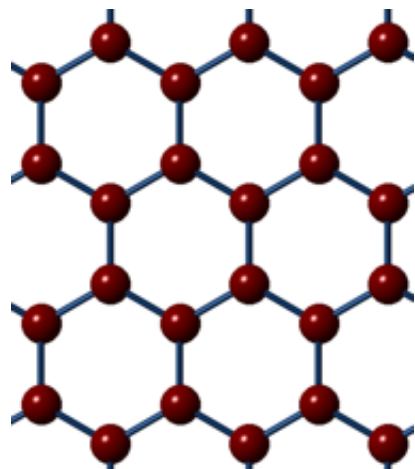


Exceptional service in the national interest



Defining Boundaries:

Designing 2D Systems Using the Materials Surrounding Them

Thomas Beechem

Google Scholar: <http://goo.gl/96jGNv>

Team:

David Peters

Michael Goldflam

Steve Howell

Joel Wendt

John Nogan

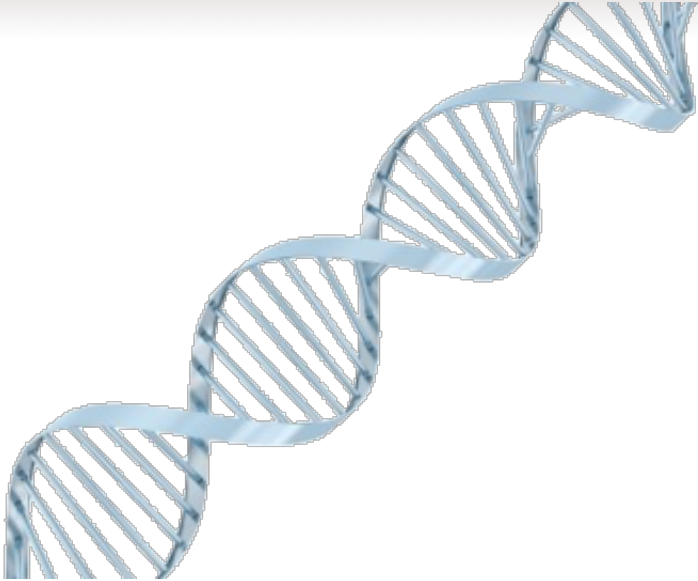
Anthony McDonald

Isaac Ruiz



What makes me, me?

Genetic, Intrinsic



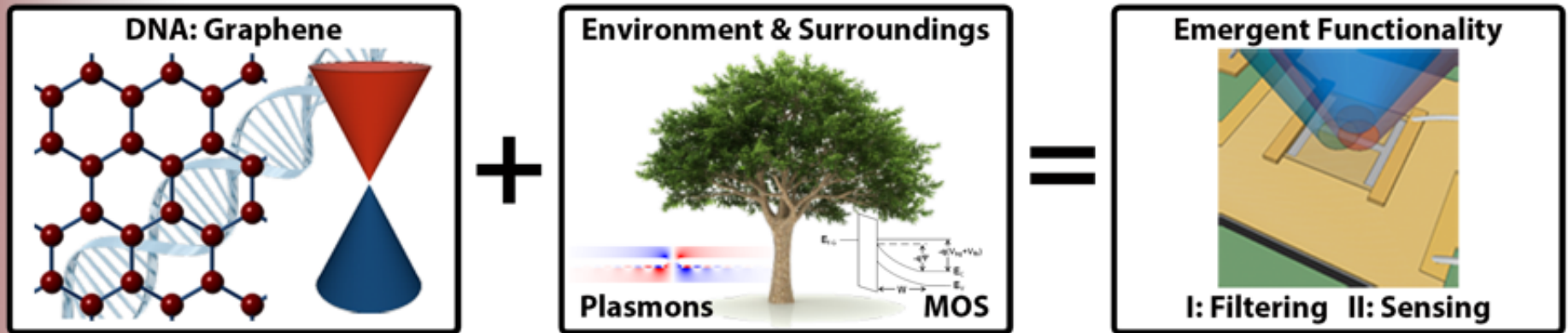
Environment



Takeaway: We are who we are **AND** what we're around.

Vision & Postulates

Vision



Postulates

1. Graphene's "DNA" provides functionality traditionally unavailable.
2. Graphene changes when in contact with the real world.
3. These changes are a means of capitalizing on graphene's DNA.

Graphene DNA & the Hype Train

Why Iron man ditched iron for graphene



Are we one step closer to being able to use the world's strongest material?

By Nicole Sperling, CNN
Updated 9:53 AM ET, Fri January 10, 2013

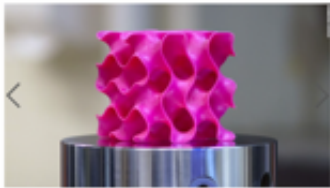


Photo: iStockphoto.com. These materials could change the world.
Graphene again — Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have designed a new material that is 20 times stronger than steel.

The Washington Post

Why the graphene light bulb could switch on a new era of innovation

By Dominic Basaglia, April 2, 2013



theguardian

US politics world opinion sports science tech arts lifestyle fashion business travel environment

home / science

Physics

Graphene - the new wonder material

Scientists believe this is for a material that is more solid than steel and a better conductor than copper



David Lunn
Friday, 22 November 2012, 11:07 AM

Most popular in US

- British spies were first to spot 'Trump tower's link with Russia'
- Antonio 'El Villano' Rodriguez has one rule: 'I am off your entertainment'
- United States' first female Muslim judge, Sonia Sotomayor, found dead in New York

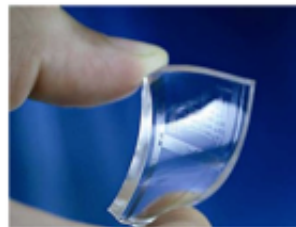
Graphene Could Usher in Flexible, Ultra-Slim Gadgets

By NICK BILTON OCTOBER 12, 2012 9:54 PM

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- Twitter
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- More

You've probably never heard of **graphene**, a carbon-based material, but it might be stuffed into your pocket or wrapped around your wrist in the not-too-distant future.

According to the



Graphene is a fully flexible material. © Hye Hong

Wonder material could harvest energy from thin air

By Peter Shadbolt, video produced by Curtis Brown and Jackson Lee, CNN
Updated 9:59 AM ET, Tue November 3, 2015

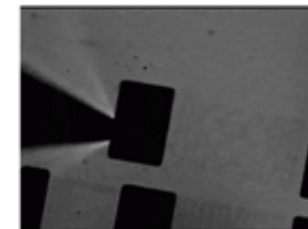


Story highlights

Researchers in the UK say a discovery involving wonder material graphene could revolutionize batteries.
Graphene is 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than a human hair.
The material, which has the same atomic structure as the lead in pencils, is impermeable to atoms and molecules.
Scientists found that positively charged hydrogen atoms could pass through it with implications for fuel cell efficiency.

Editor's Note: Originally published December 2014, updated November 3, 2015.

CNN — Bold claims for new battery technology have been around since the invention of the lead-acid battery more than 150 years ago.
But researchers at Manchester University in the UK say their latest discovery involving the new wonder material graphene could be the most revolutionary advance in battery technology yet.
According to a study published in the journal *Nature*,



Graphene can be folded and cut into a microscopic kirigami spring. Cornell University/Alison Greer

JULY 30, 2015

Graphene Origami

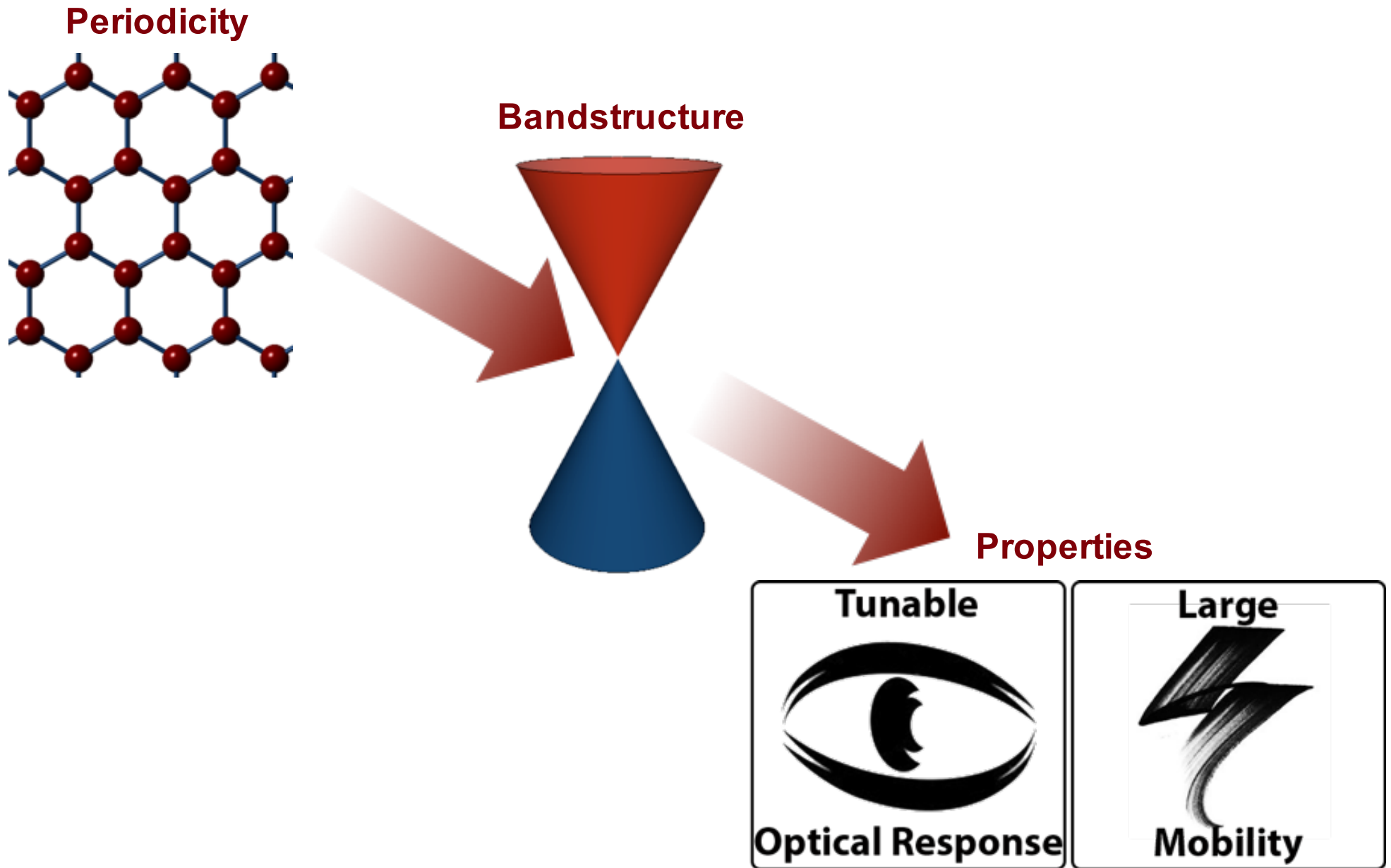
Graphene is a thin material with tremendous potential. Measuring only an atom-thick, it is harder than diamond, a better electrical conductor than copper, and 200 times as strong as steel.

Graphene is so strong that a sheet of it stretched across a coffee-cup should be able to support the weight of a truck bearing down on a pencil point. Some researchers call it a "wonder material" that could be used in everything from batteries and biosensors to computers and condoms.

Now researchers have discovered another one of graphene's feats: It's as flexible as paper. Not only can graphene be crumpled and then perfectly flattened, but it can also be folded like origami, according to a report published Wednesday in *Nature*.

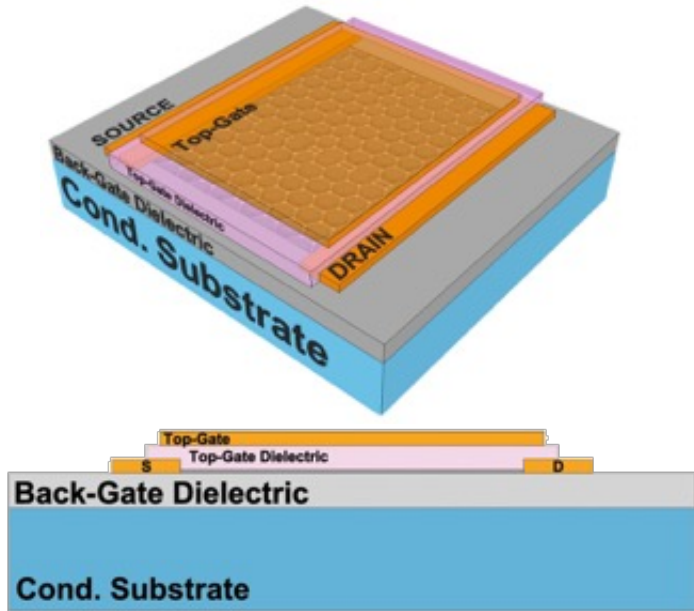
Using a style of origami that involves cuts and folds called *kirigami*, the researchers fashioned a sheet of graphene into a tiny spring. According to *Nature*, researchers may one day use kirigami to craft graphene sheets into microscopic weighing scales or nets small enough to wrap around living cells.
—NICHOLAS ST. FLEUR

DNA: Origin of Properties

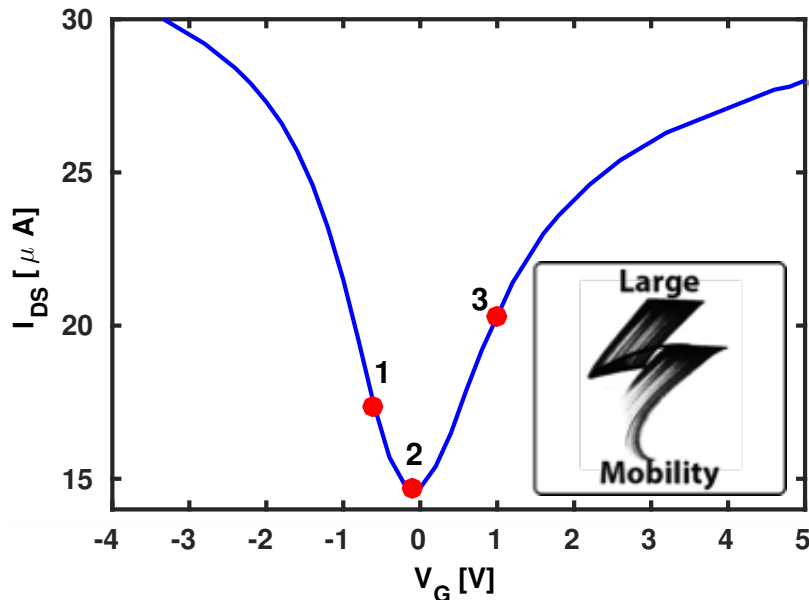


DNA: Graphene Tunability

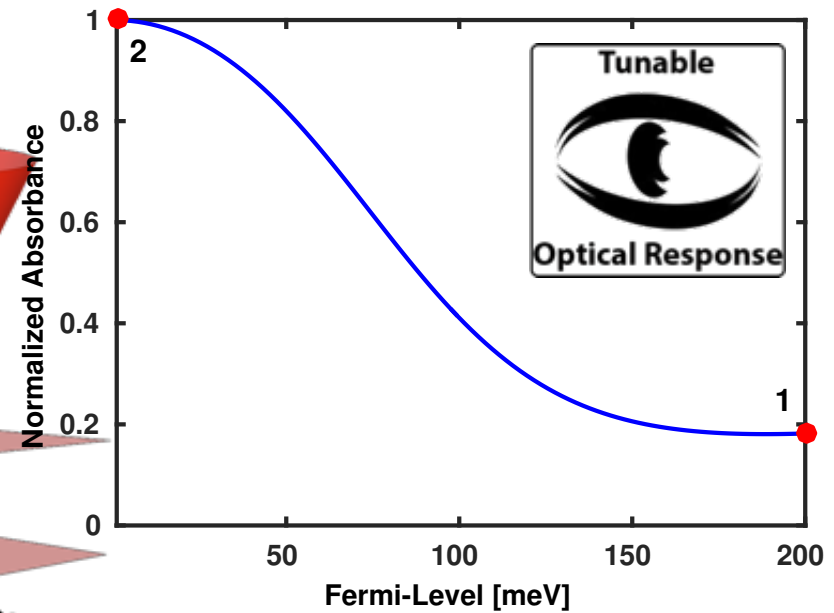
Graphene Transistor



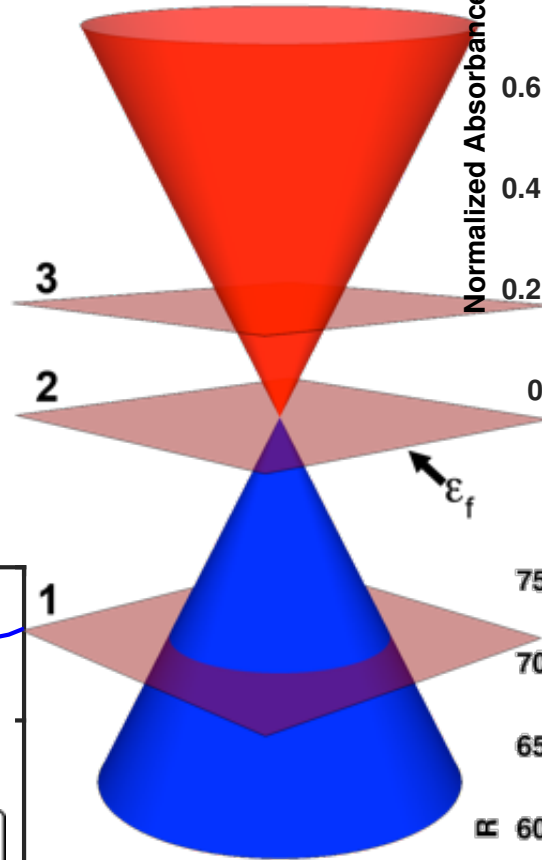
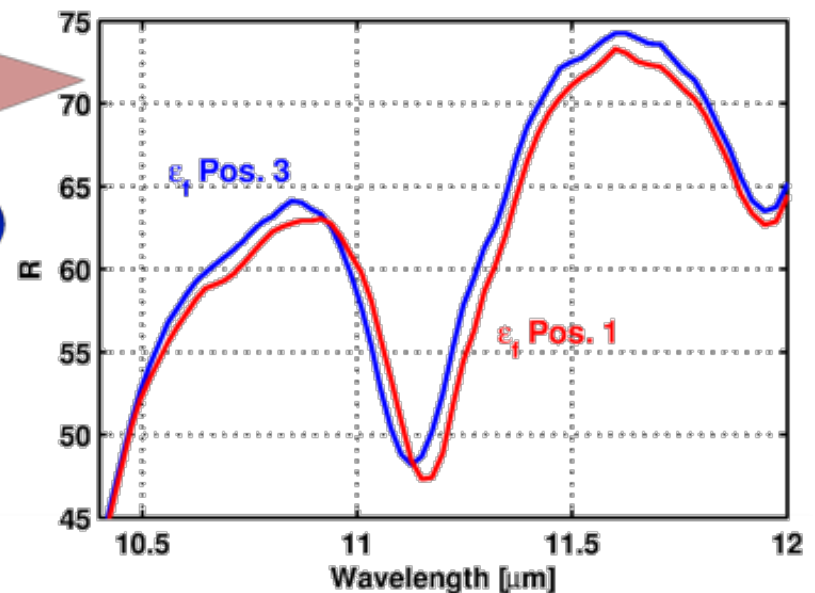
Tunable Resistance



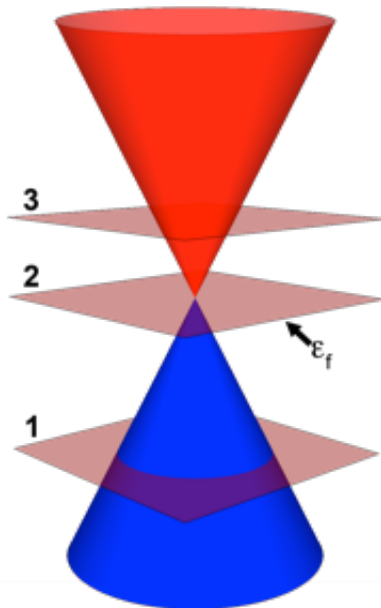
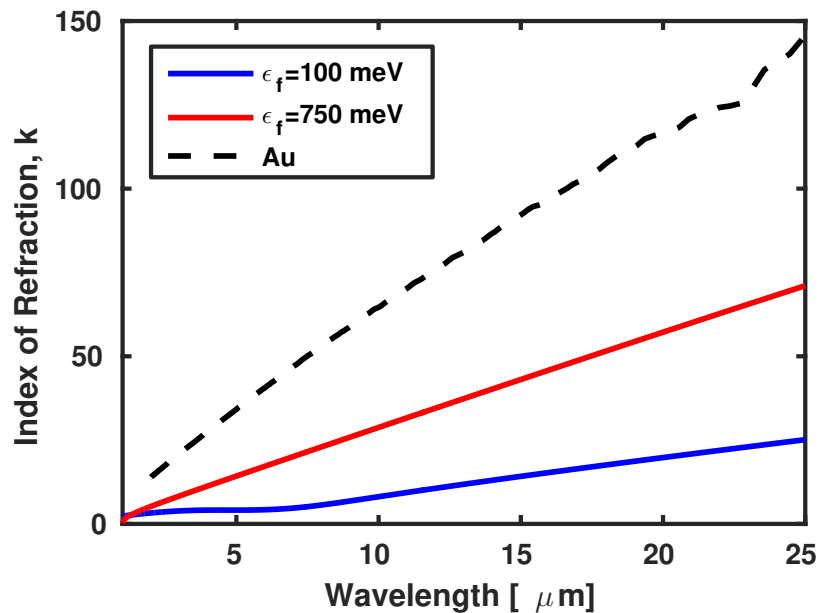
Tunable Absorber



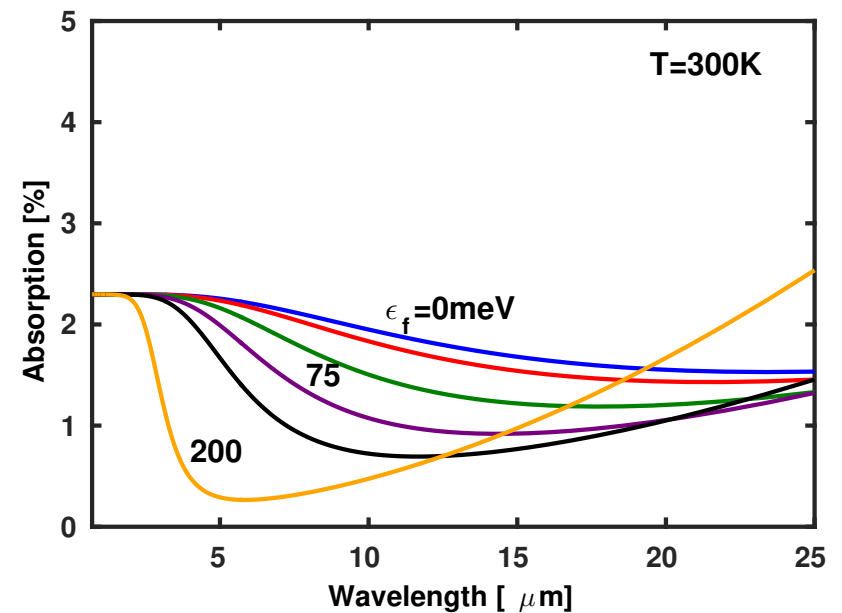
Tunable Nanoantenna



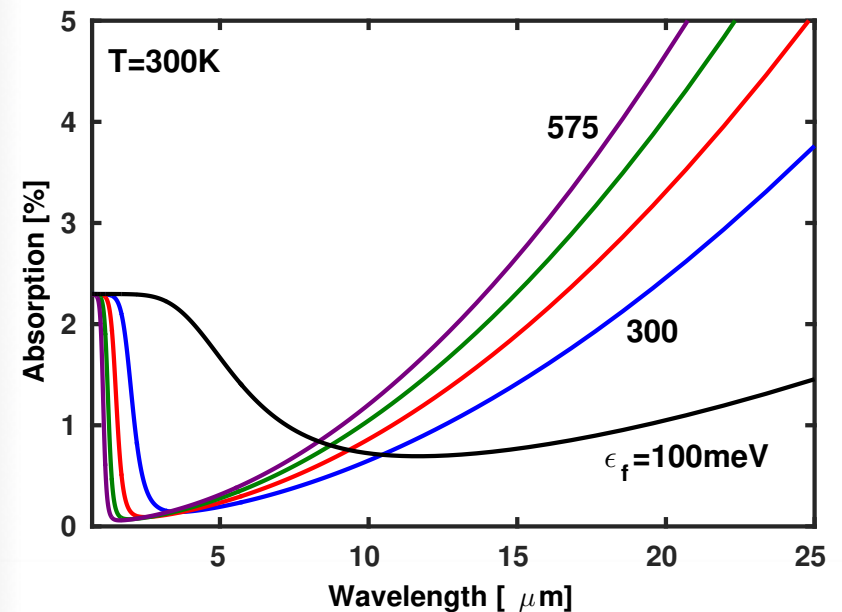
Myth: Graphene Absorbs 2.3%



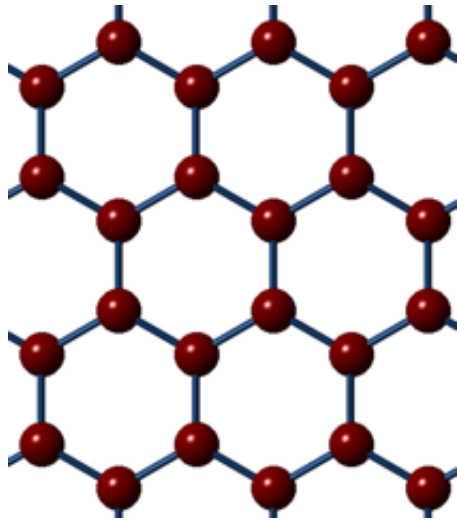
Interband



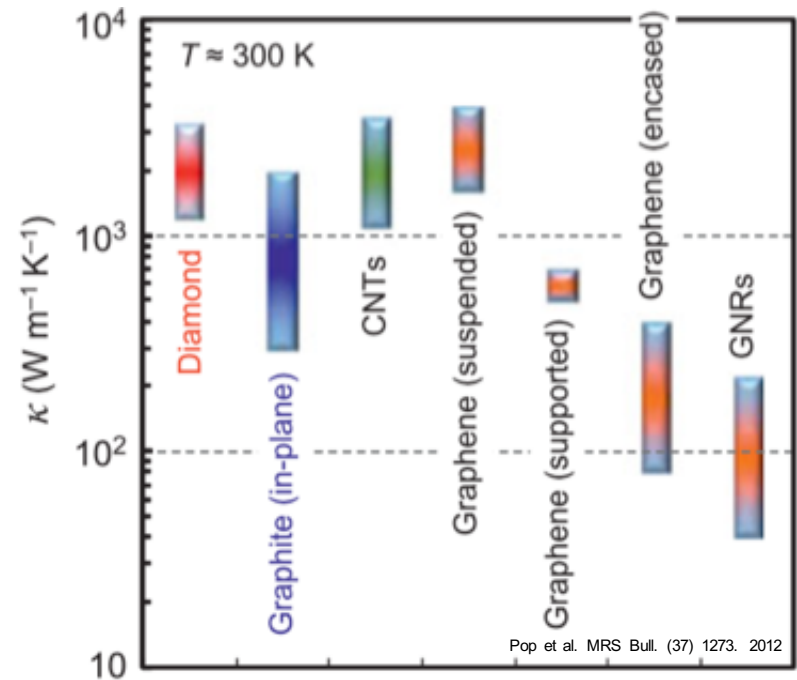
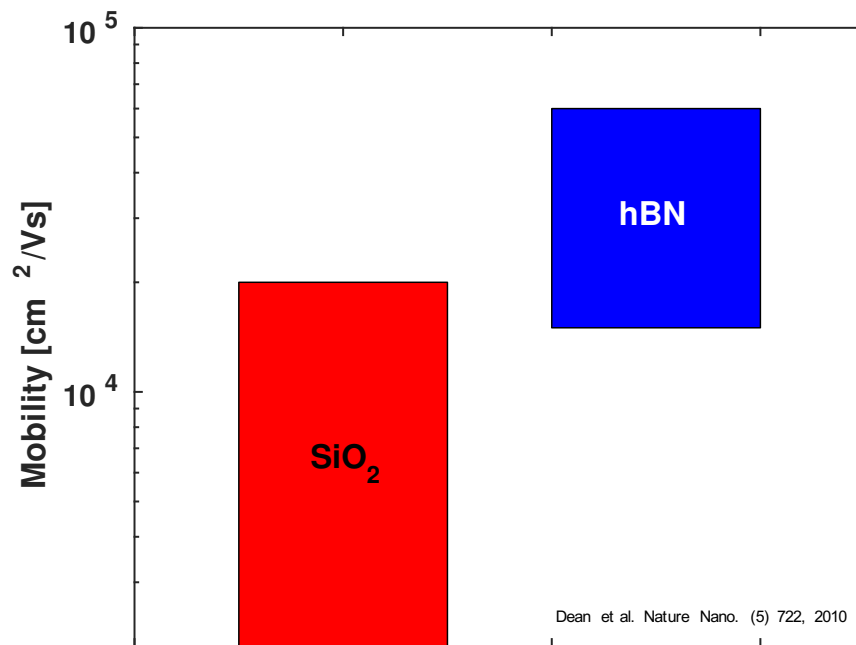
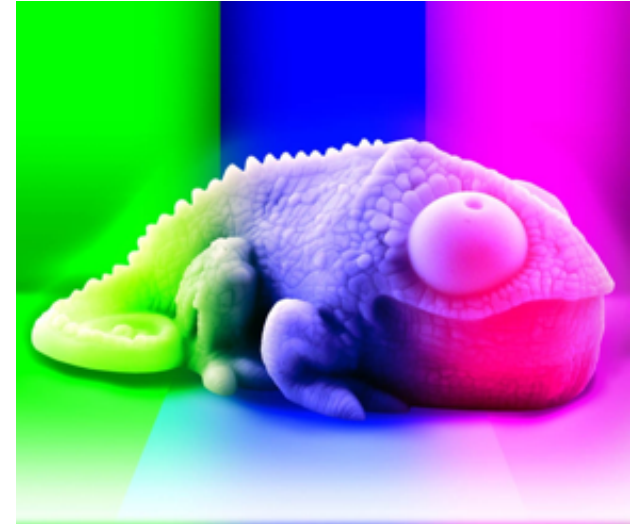
Intraband



Env.: Graphene & Peer Pressure



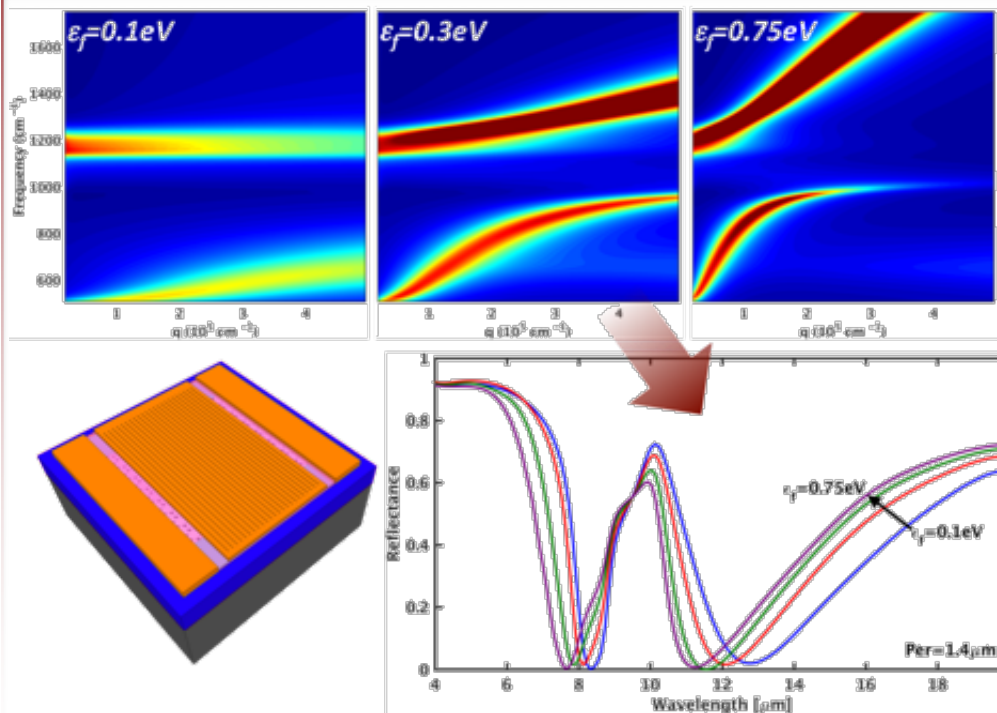
D.A.R.E.[®]



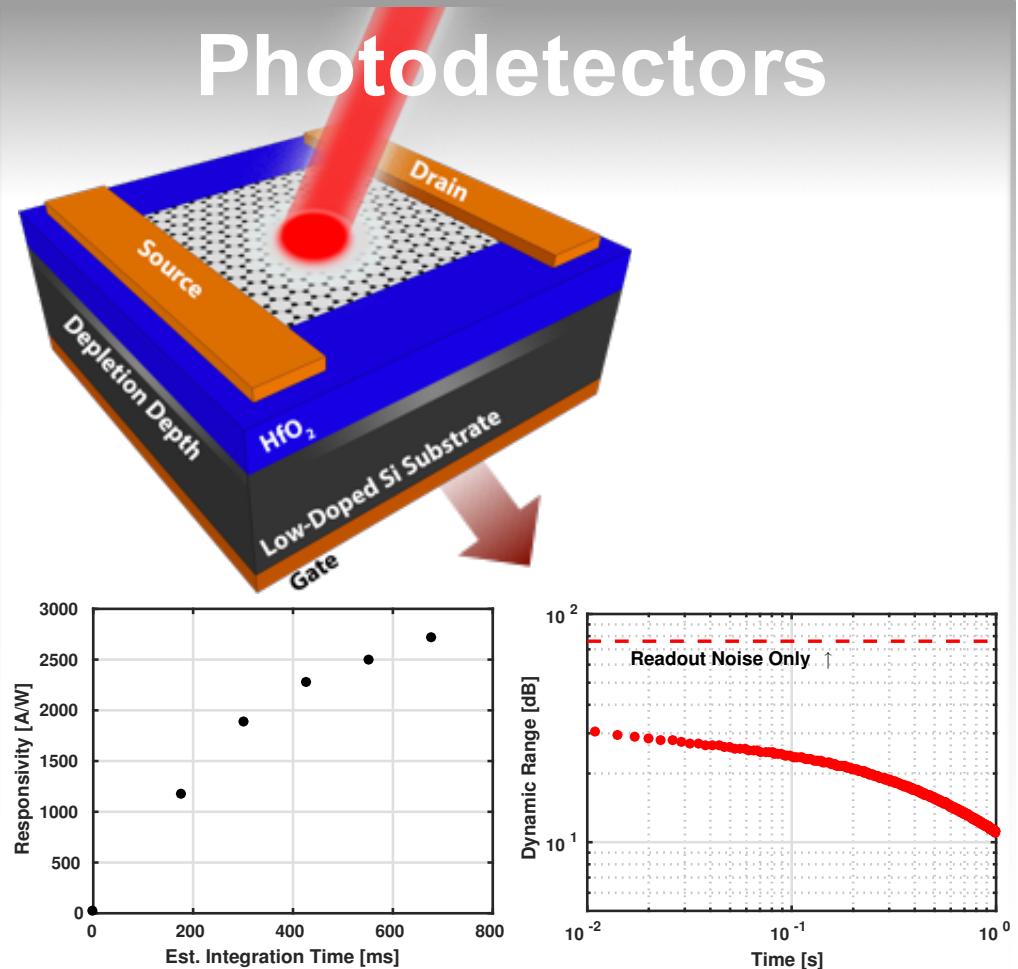
Premise & Path

PREMISE: Leverage materials surrounding graphene to cultivate functionality unavailable with traditional approaches.

Tunable Light Filters



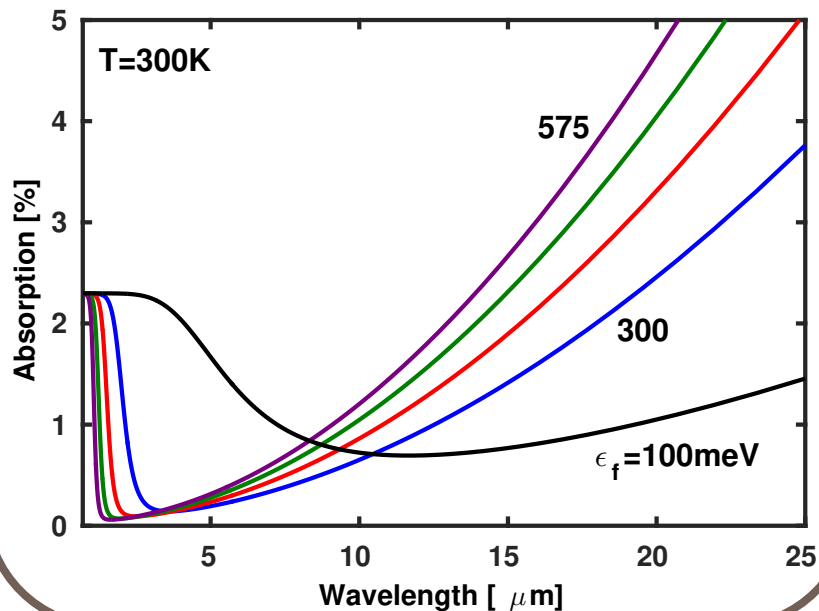
Photodetectors



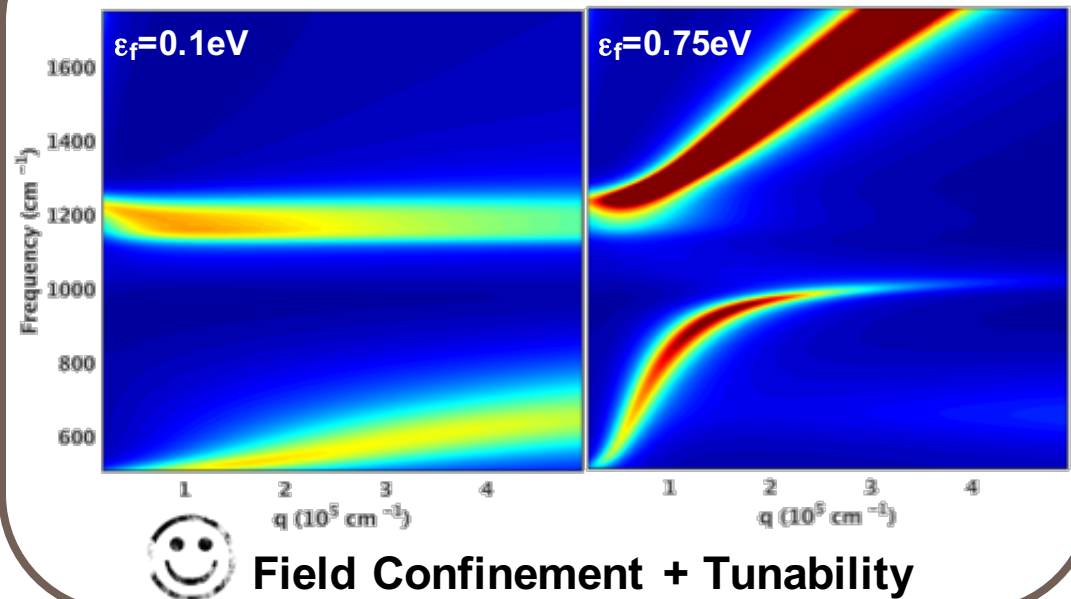
How to increase light-matter interaction?

Objective: Create a tunable IR Filter

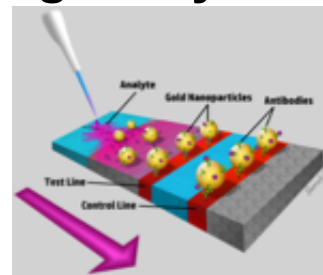
Problem: 5% Not Enough



Tool: Graphene Plasmons

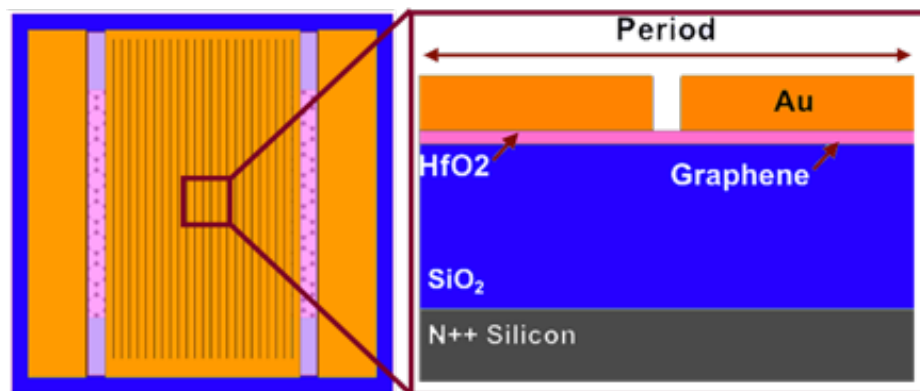
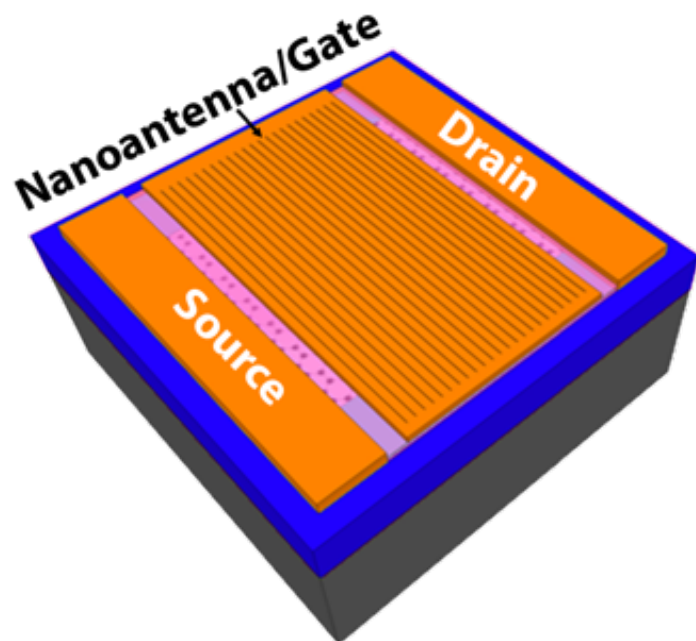


Existence Proof: Home Pregnancy Tests...err...Lateral Flow Assays

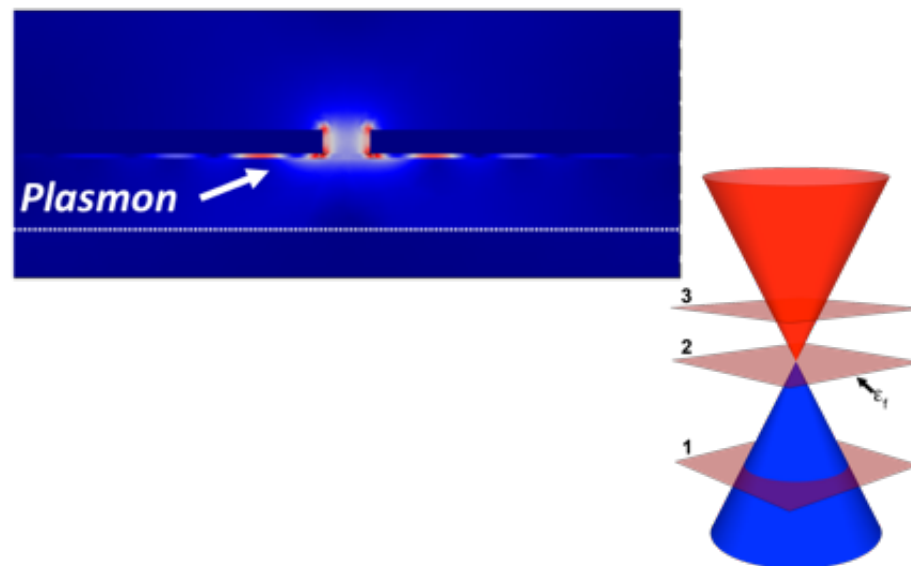


Method & Approach

Multiphysics Materials

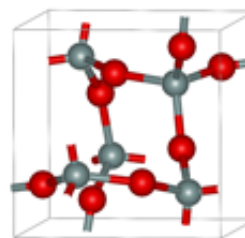


Electromagnetic Modeling

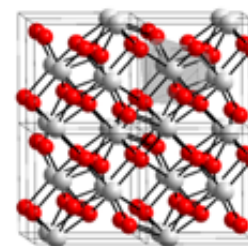


Assess Dielectric Influence

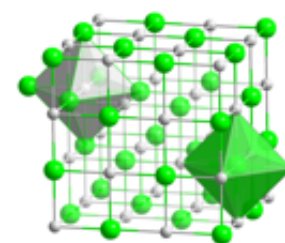
SiO₂



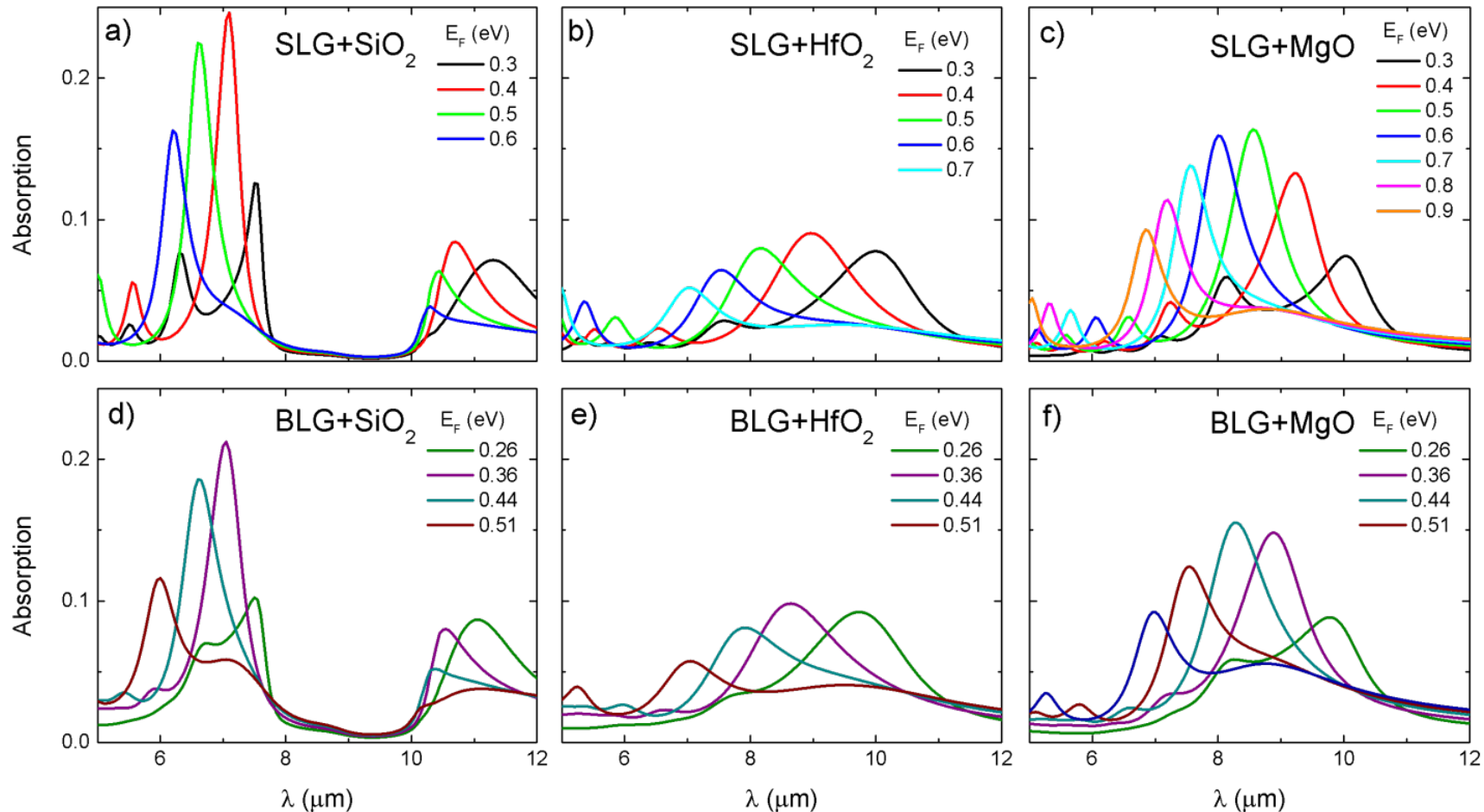
HfO₂



MgO



Tunability via.... Phonons?



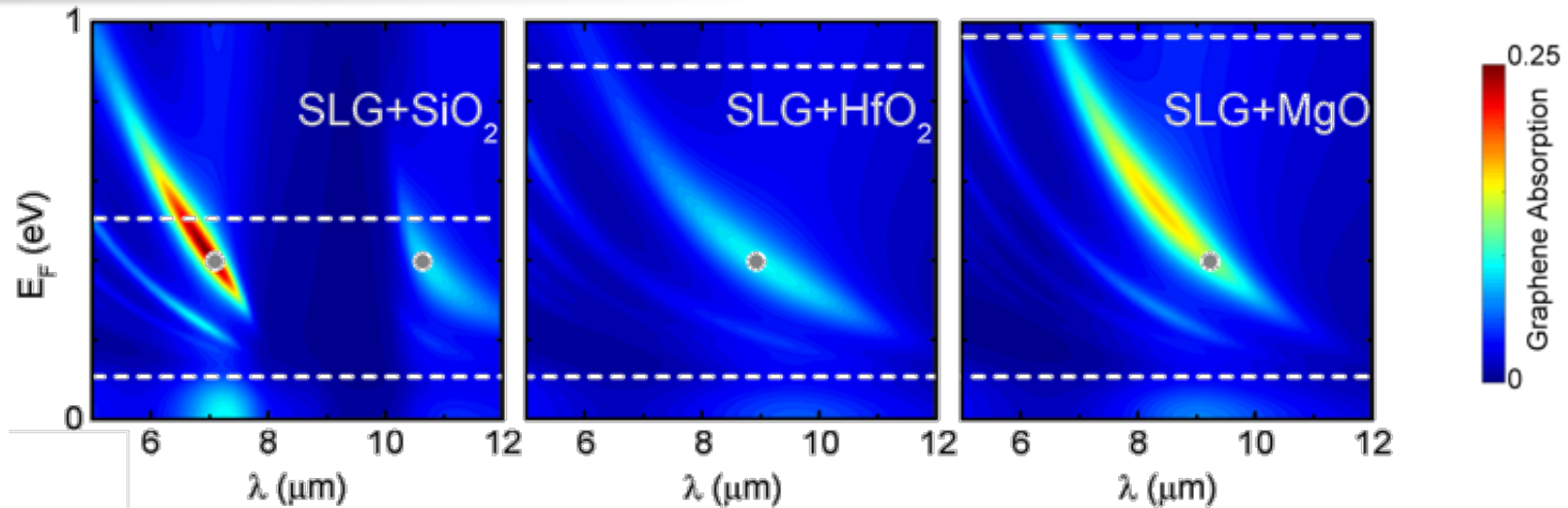
1. Tunable absorption >10% over micron ranges

2. Dielectric defines spectral response

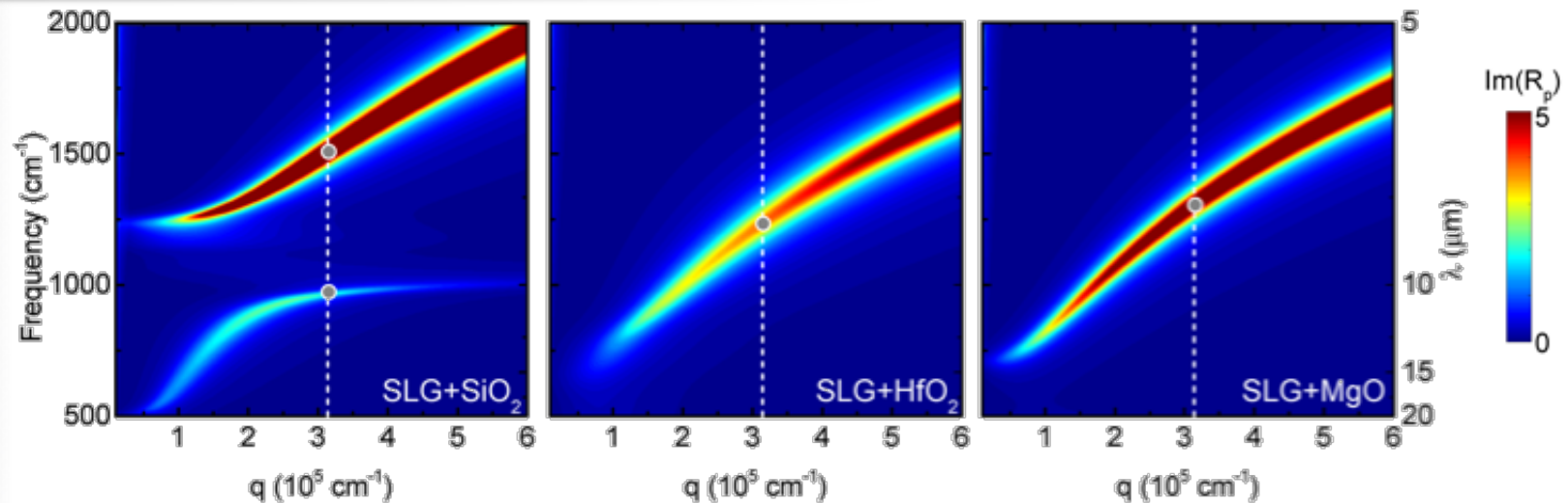
Phonons determine spectral band of response.

“Surrounding” Absorption

Absorption



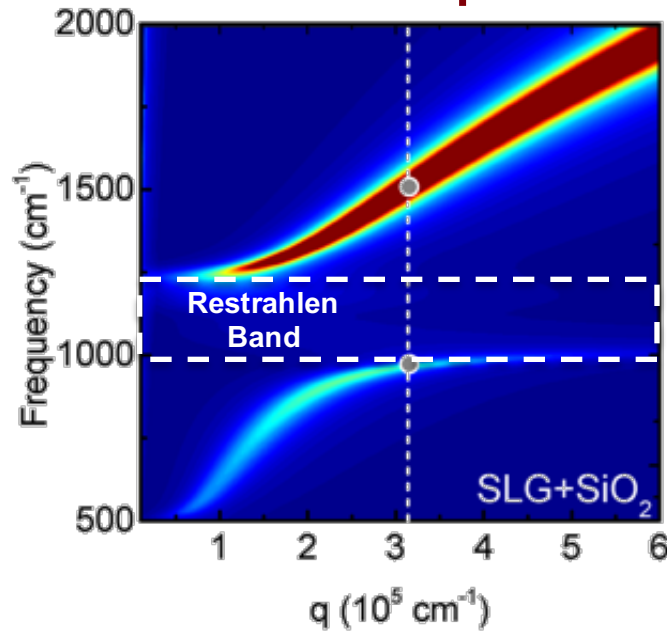
Plasmon



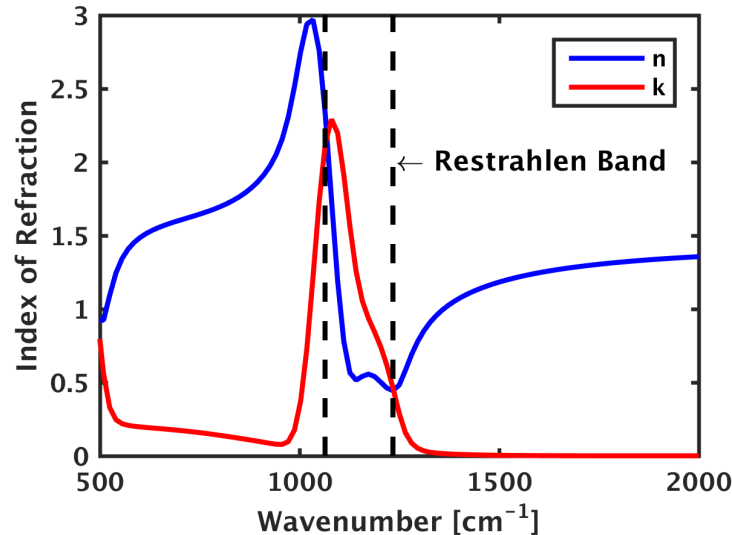
Takeaway: Plasmons drive absorption. Dielectric defines plasmon.

Phonons & Optical Properties

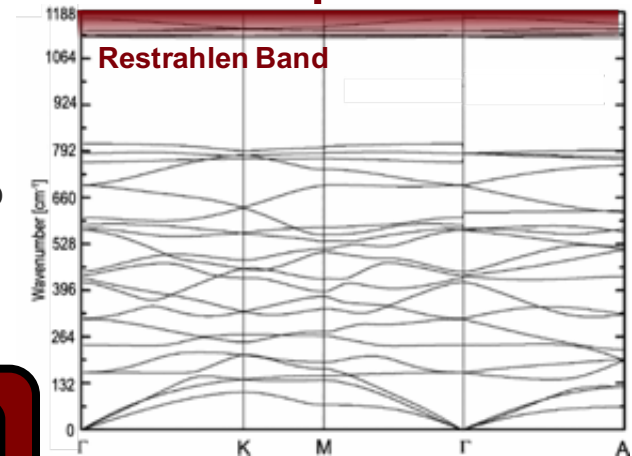
Plasmon Dispersion



SiO₂ Ind. of Refraction

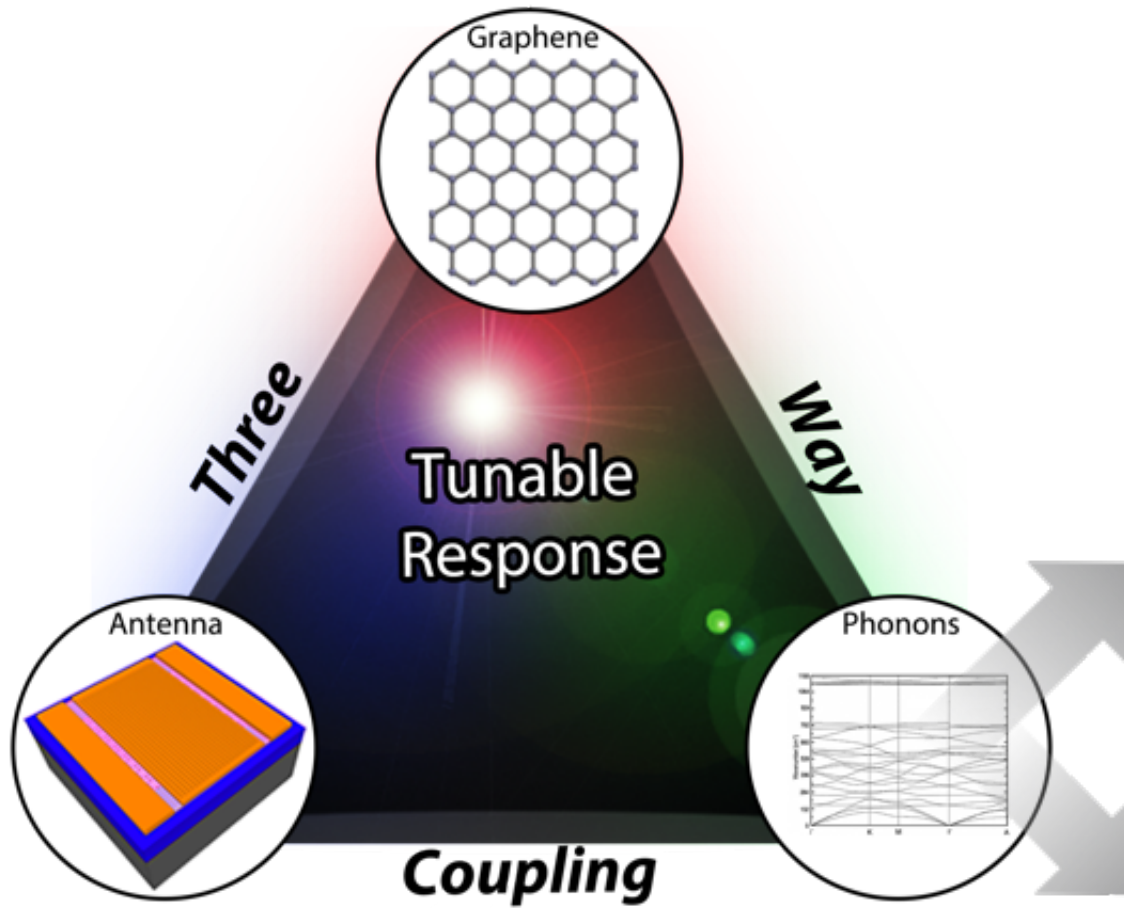


SiO₂ Phonon Dispersion

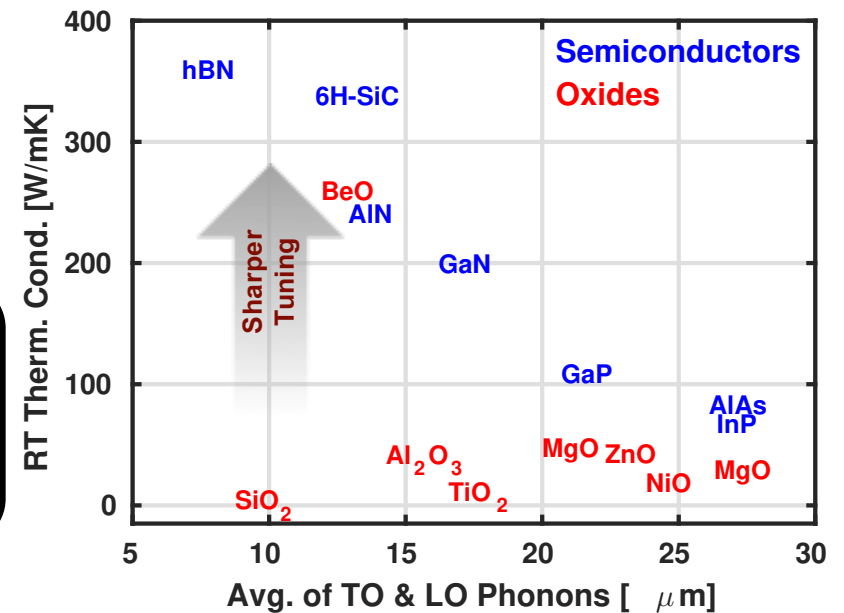
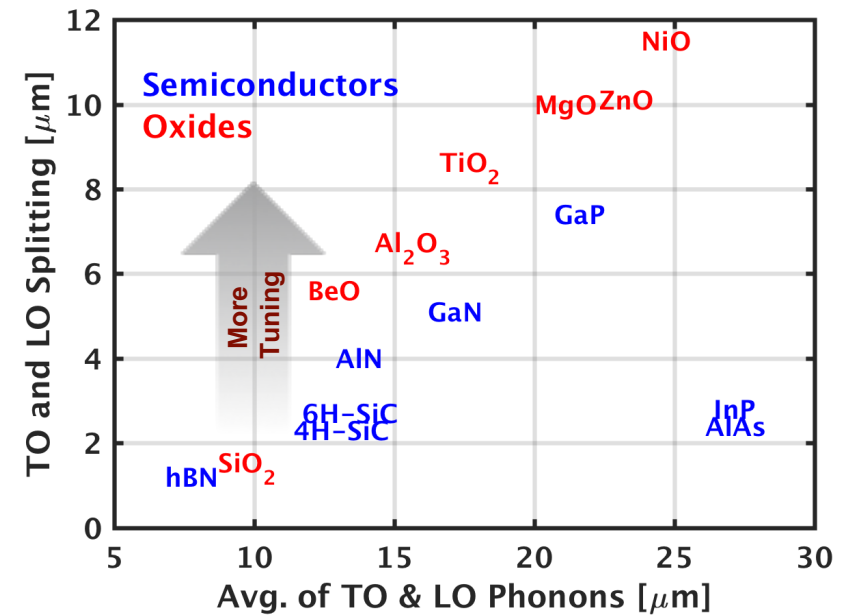


Takeaway: Phonons drive optical response

The Phonon Vista.....

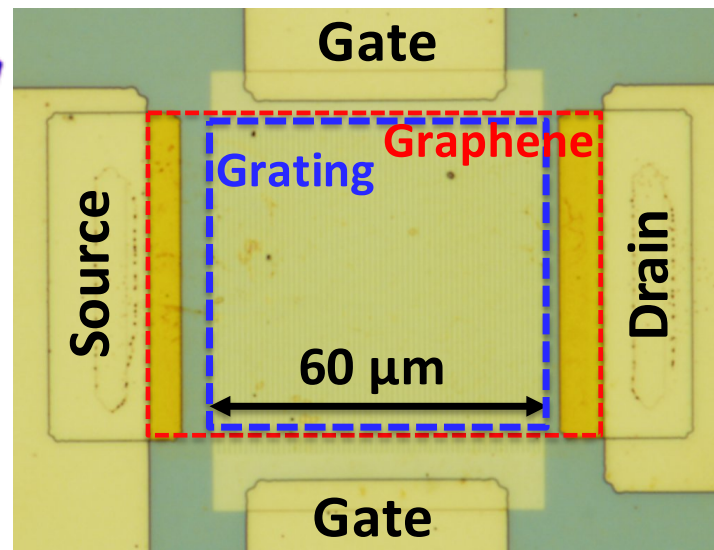
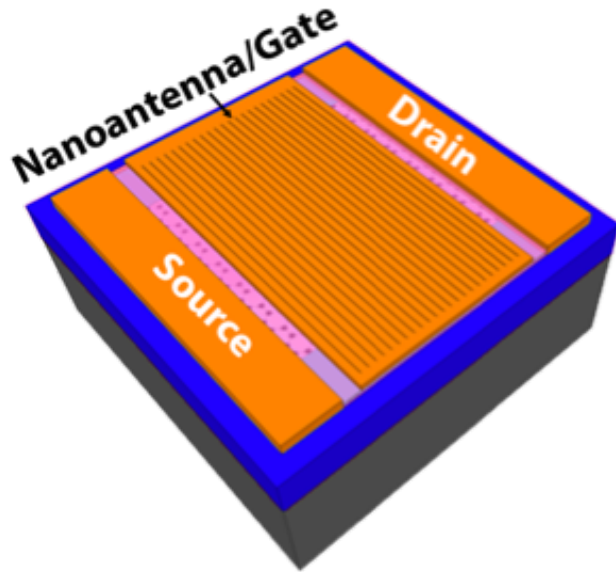


DESIGN QUESTION
What “phonon” materials are best?



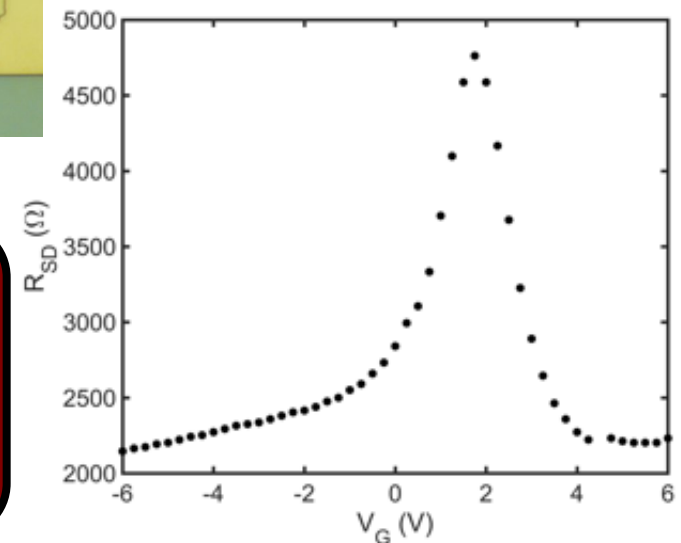
Real-World Demonstration

Objective: Create a tunable IR Filter

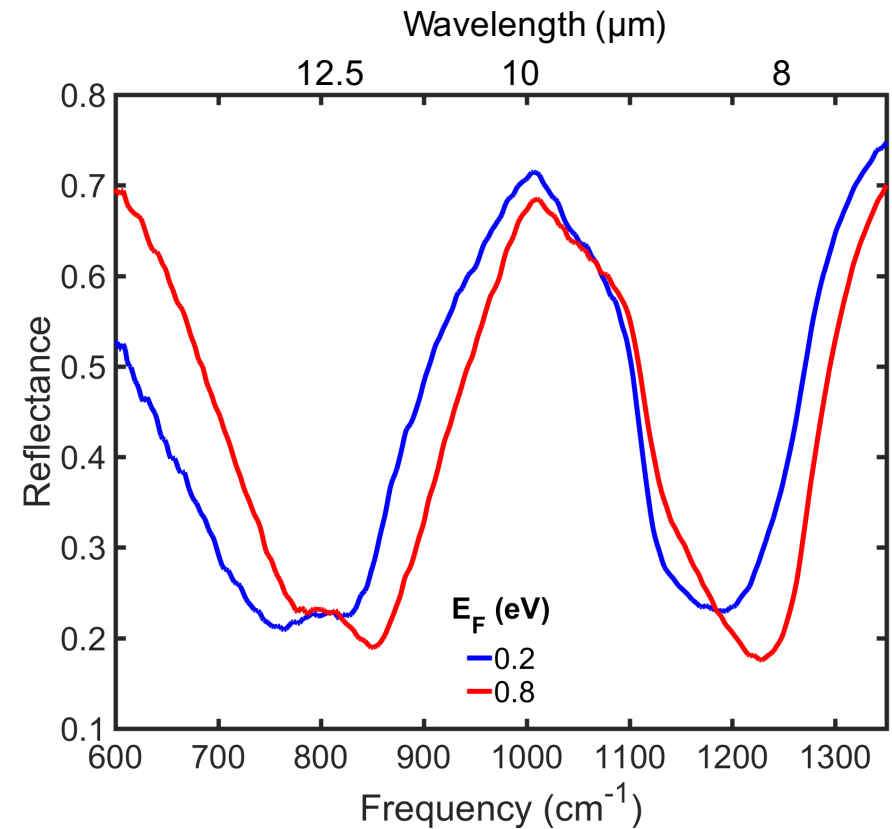
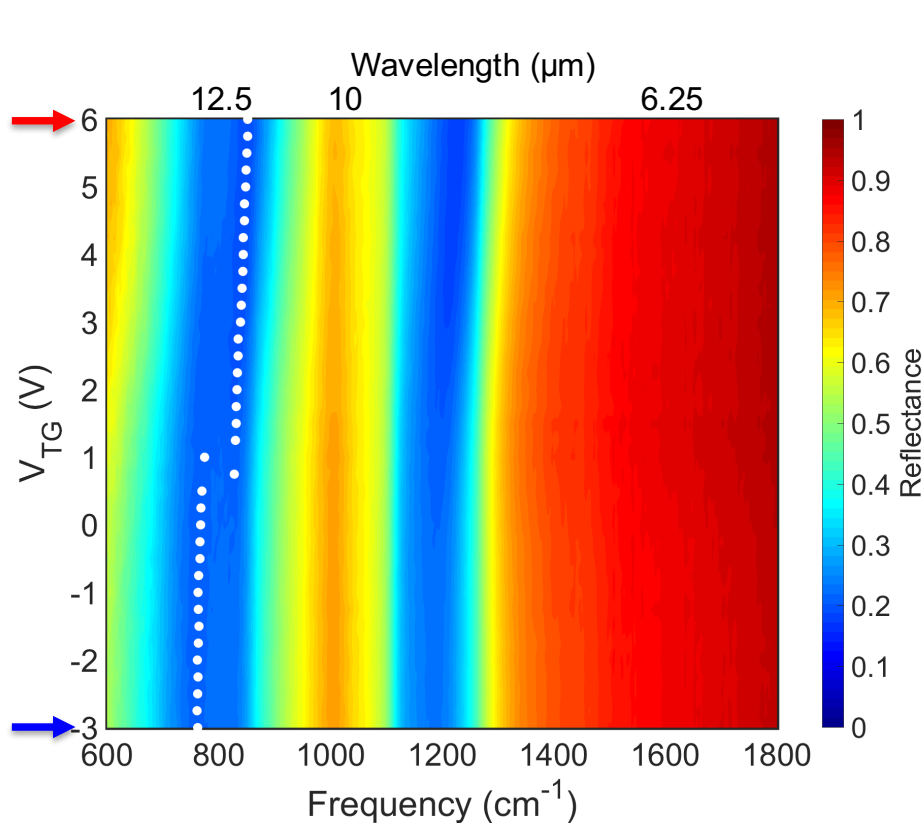


Designing for Utility

1. Scalable (continuous/unpatterned) graphene
2. Protected Graphene
3. No contact to graphene in active area



Gate Tunable Reflectance

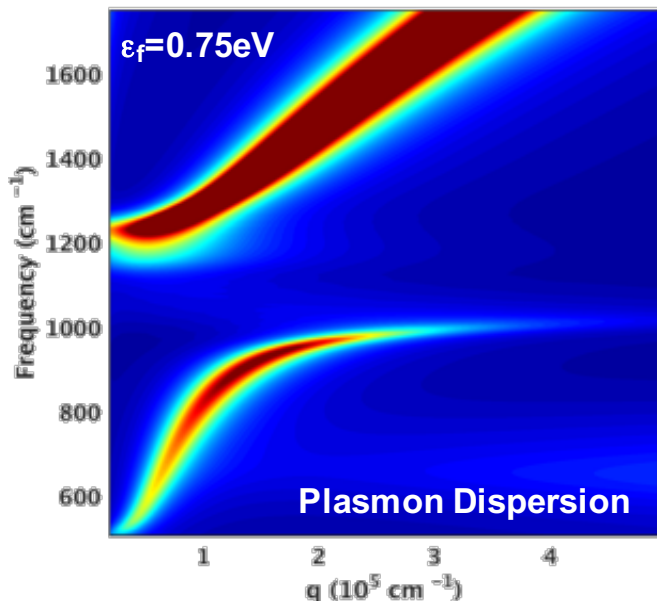
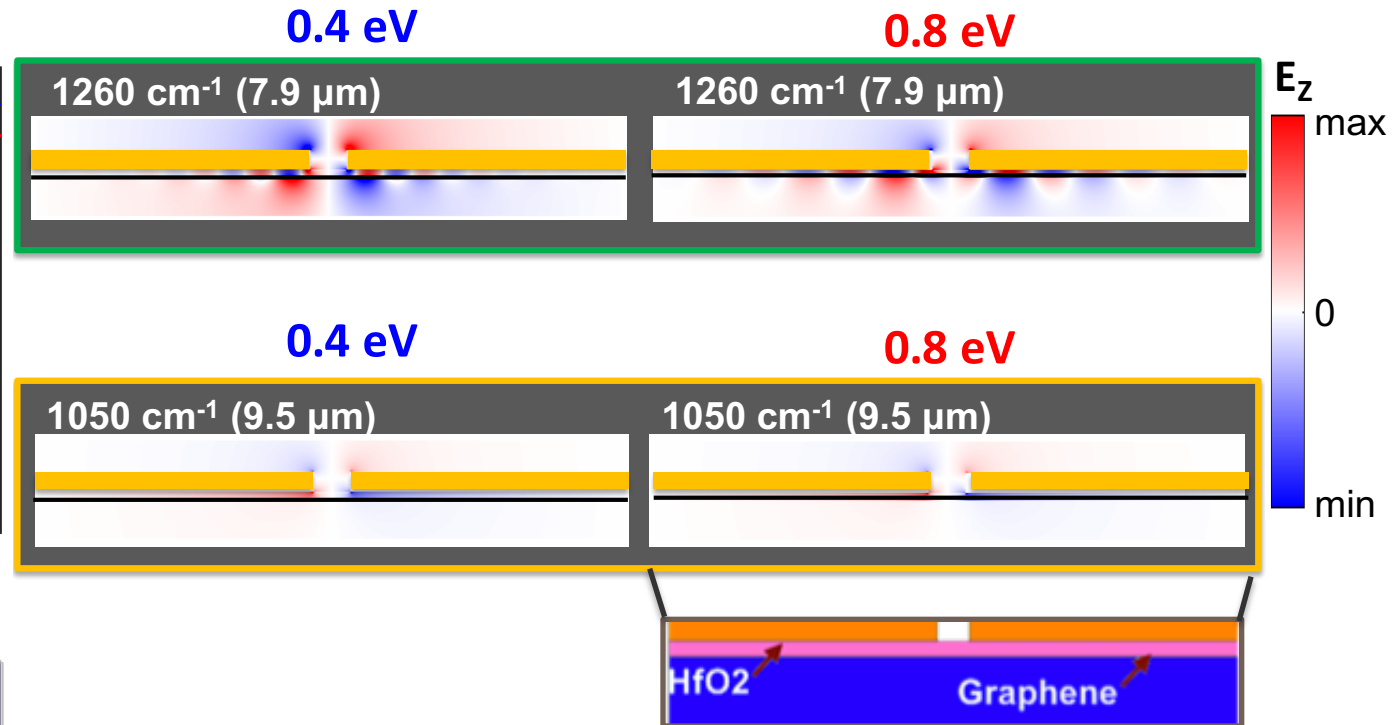
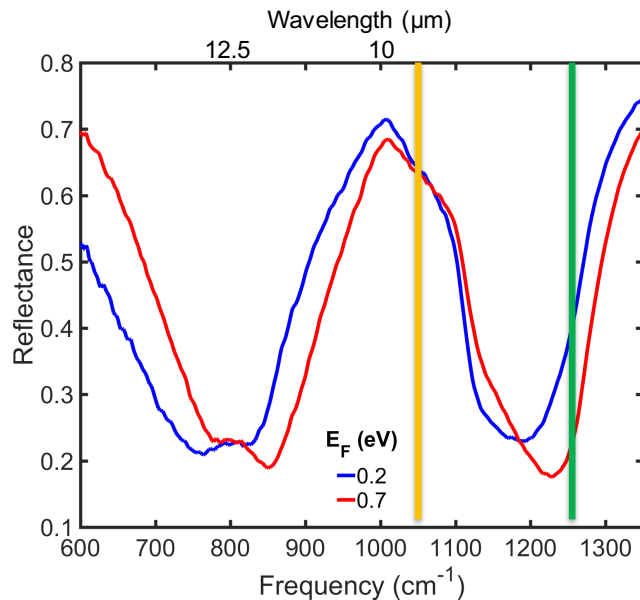


1. Simultaneous dual-band tuning

2. Shifts in excess of $1 \mu\text{m}$

Dependent upon grating, dielectric, and dielectric thickness

Why does it work?

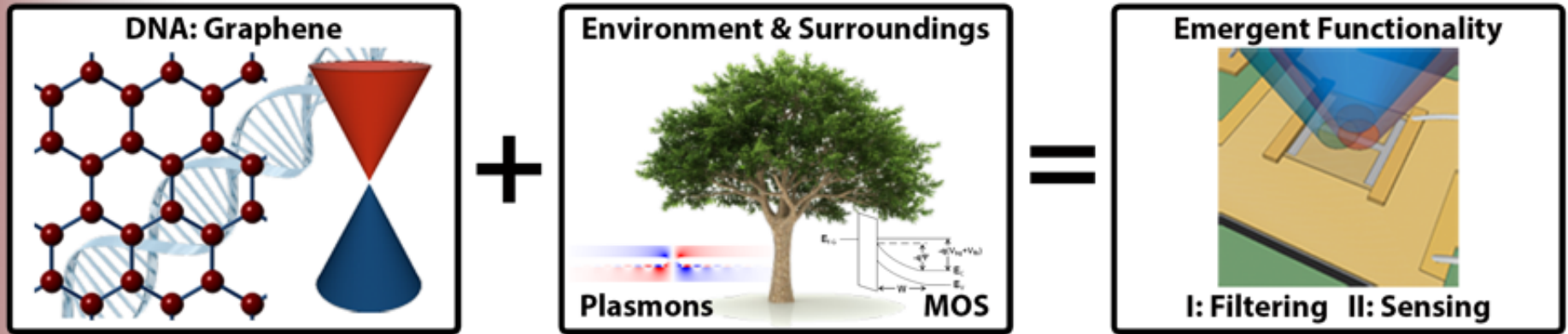


Operational Mechanism

1. Tuning occurs when plasmon is excited
2. Plasmon dispersion defined by surrounding dielectric
3. Spectral selectivity based on dielectric

Vision & Postulates

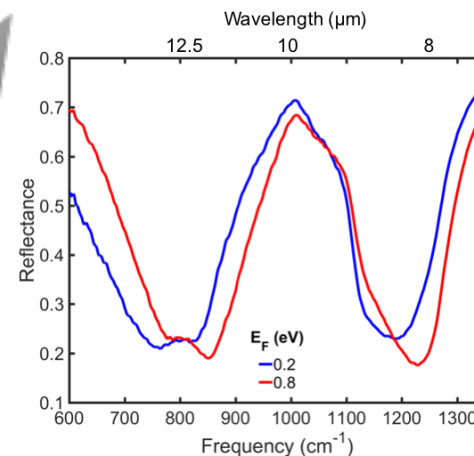
Vision



Postulates

→ *Tunable IR Properties*

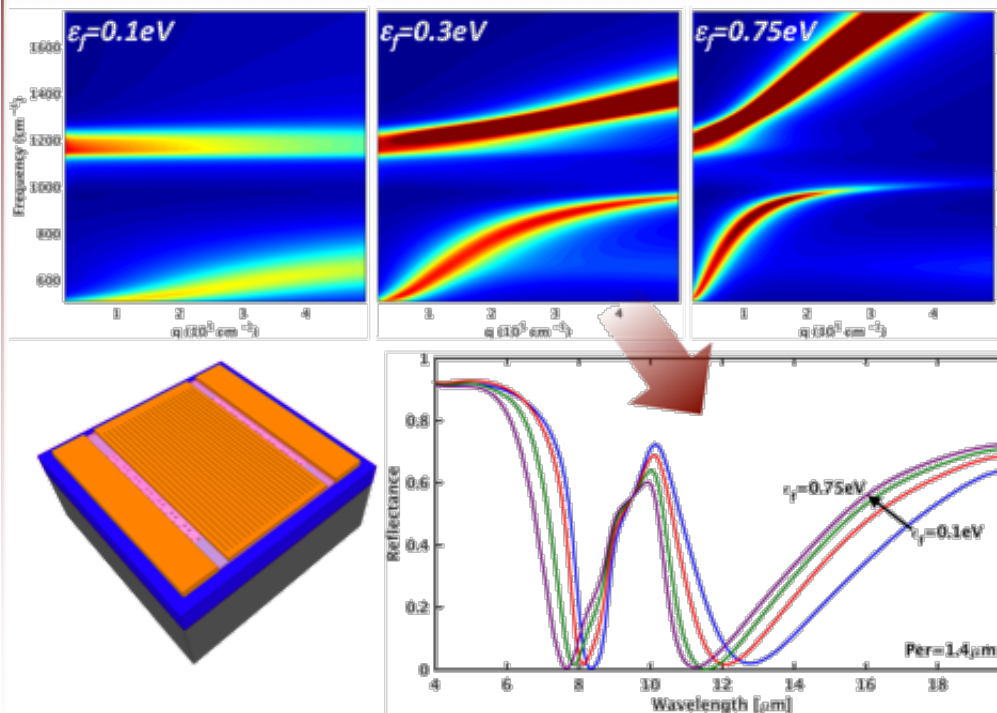
1. Graphene's "DNA" provides functionality traditionally unavailable.
2. Graphene changes when in contact with the real world. → *Plasmons*
3. These changes are a means of capitalizing on graphene's DNA.



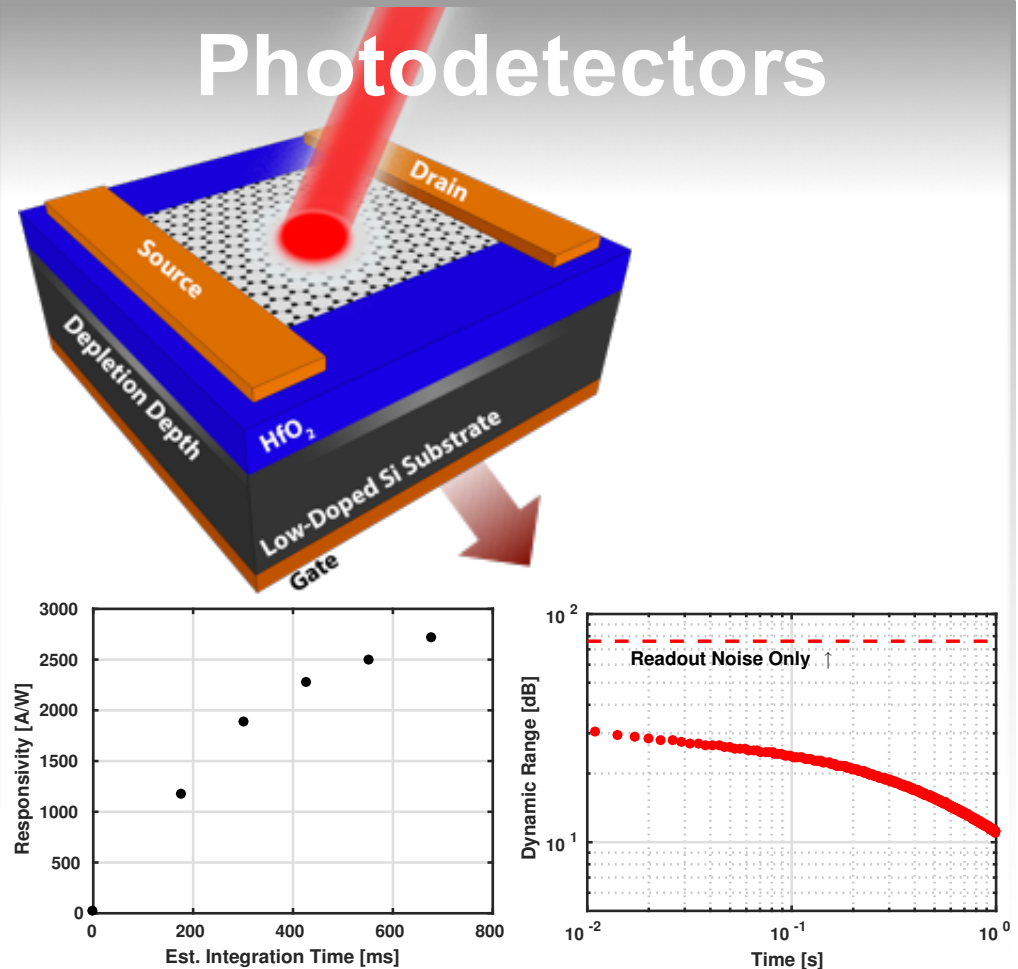
Premise & Path

PREMISE: Leverage materials surrounding graphene to cultivate functionality unavailable with traditional approaches.

Tunable Light Filters



Photodetectors



How do photodetectors work?

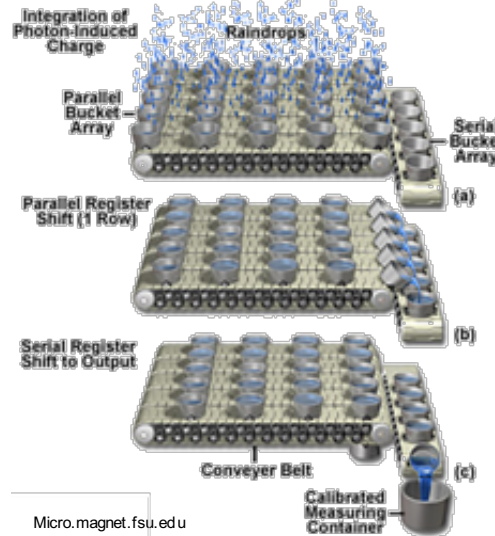
CCD's

Where you see them...



High Point Scientific

How they work....



Micro.magnet.fsu.edu

Pro

- Full frame exposure
- Large optical area
- Signal integration

Con

- Charge transfer
- Christmas light problem
- Expansion to other materials

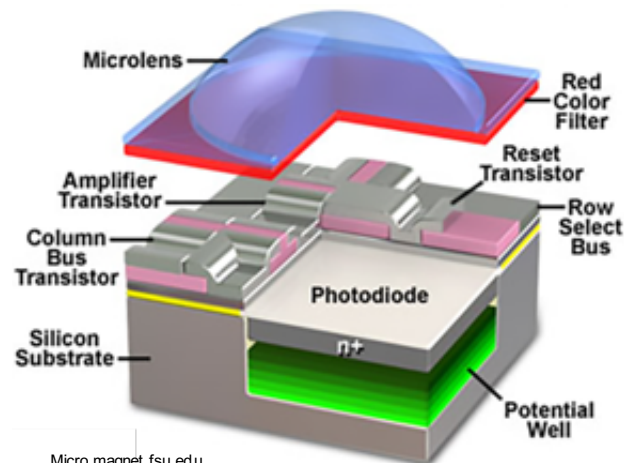
CMOS Sensors

Where you see them...



Cult of Mac

How they work....



Micro.magnet.fsu.edu

Pro

- Speed
- "Smart" pixels
- Numerous read-out channels

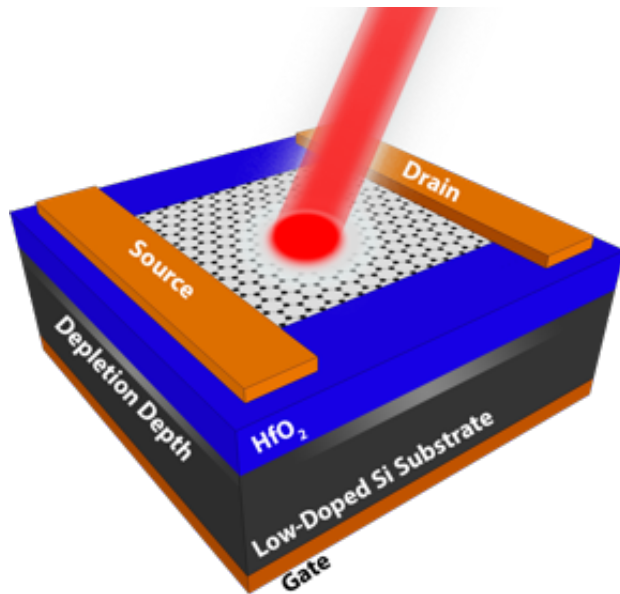
Con

- Small optical area
- Sequential exposure
- Expansion to other materials

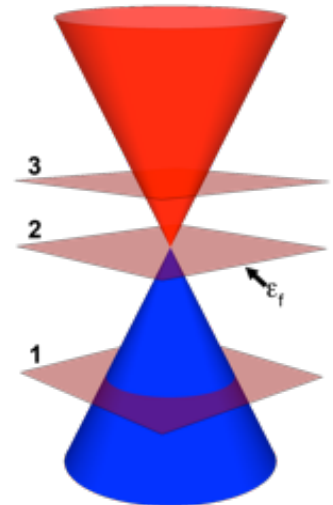
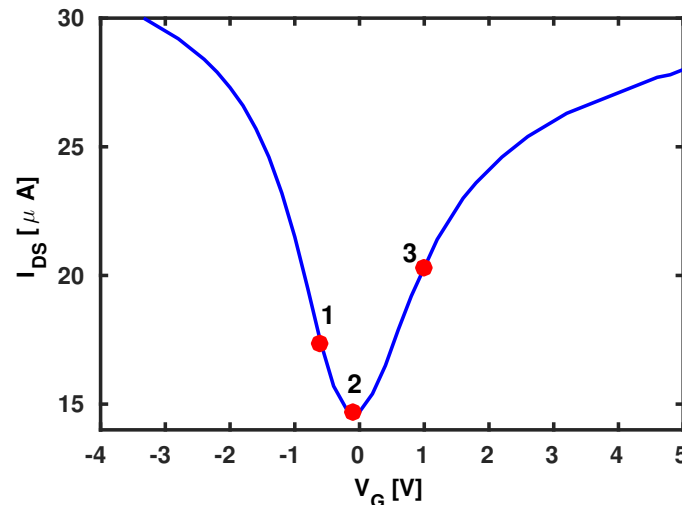
How do I get the best of both worlds?

Objective: Photodetector with advantages of both CCD and CMOS

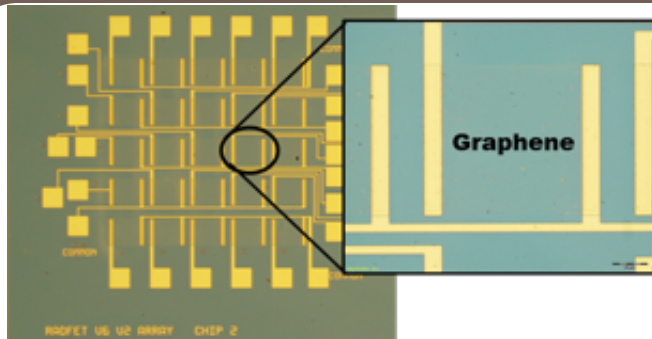
Premise: Transparent Amplifier



Tool: Graphene Charge Sensor



Graphene does not absorb light



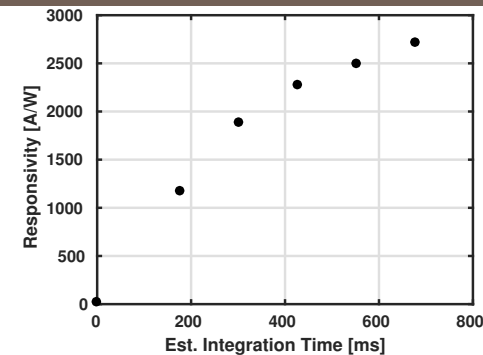
Fabricate



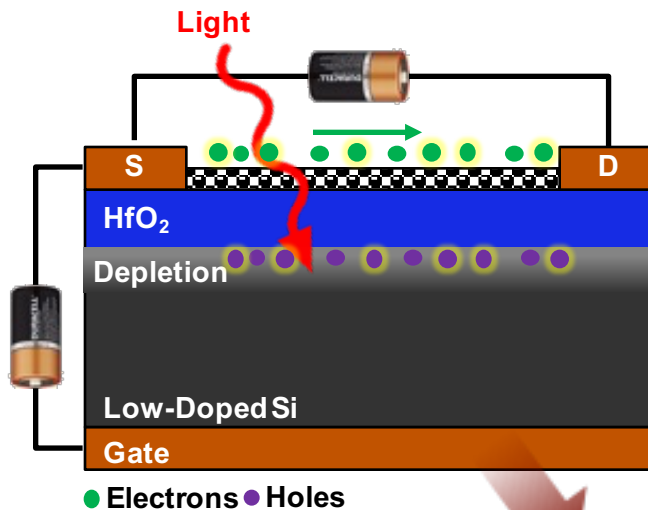
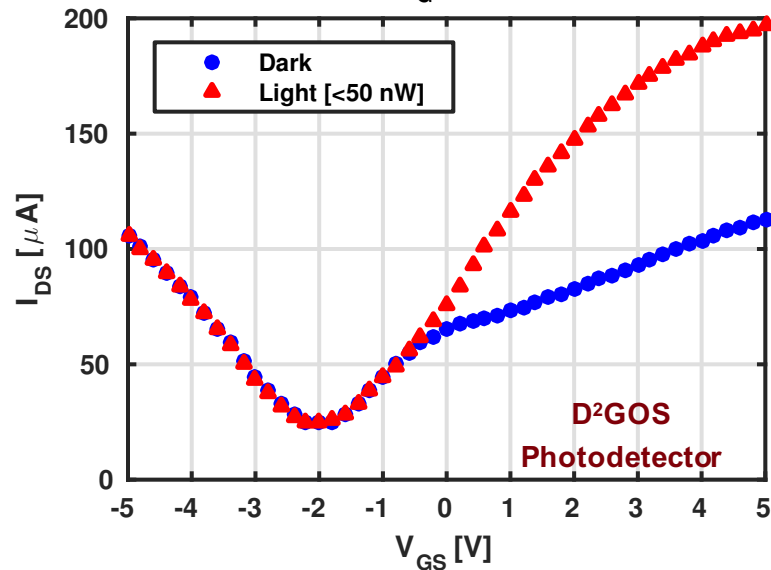
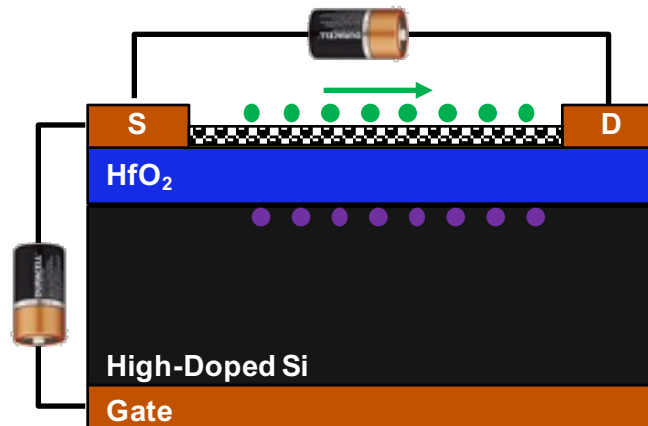
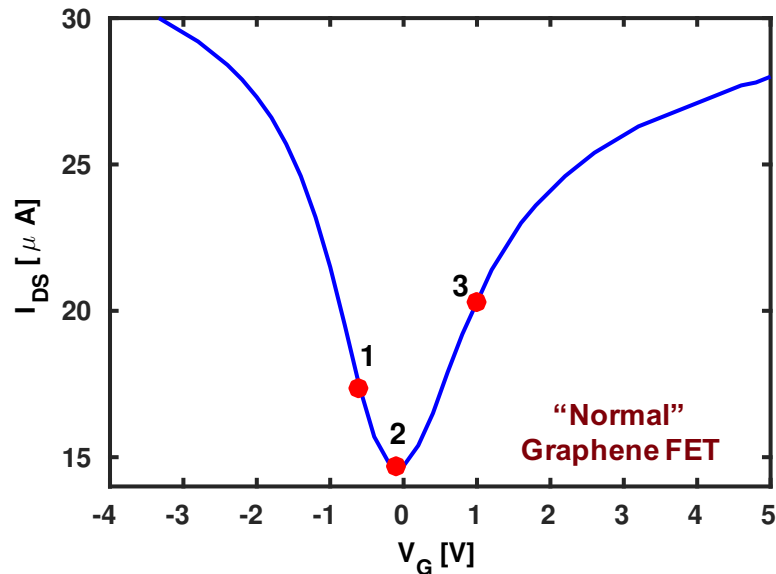
Test (VIS)



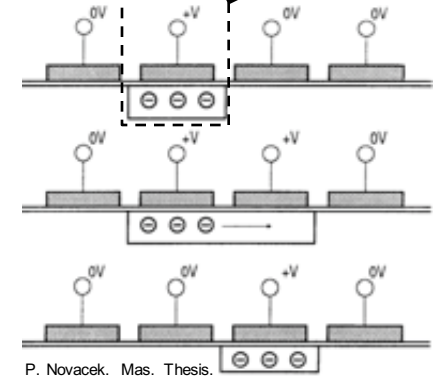
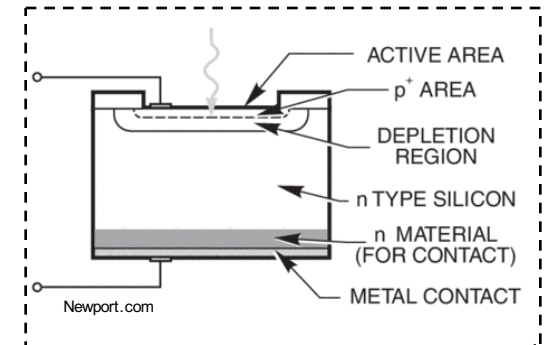
Cull Physics



Accumulation vs. Depletion



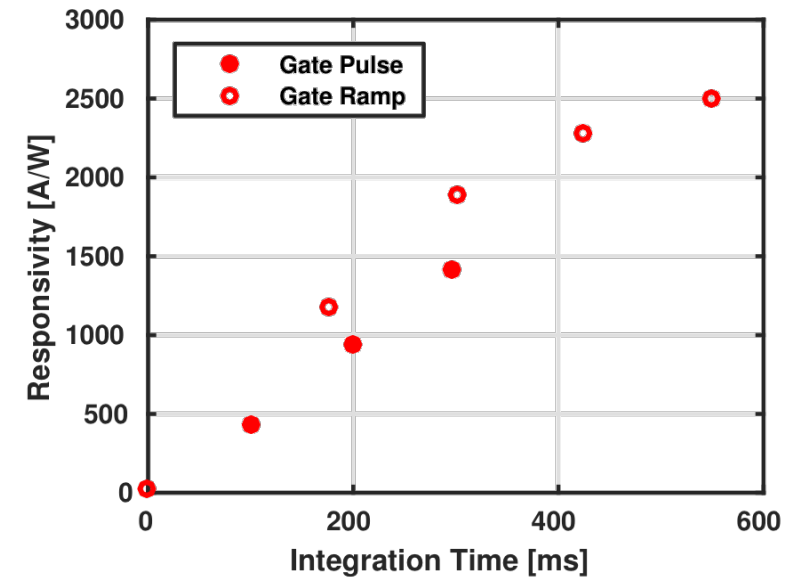
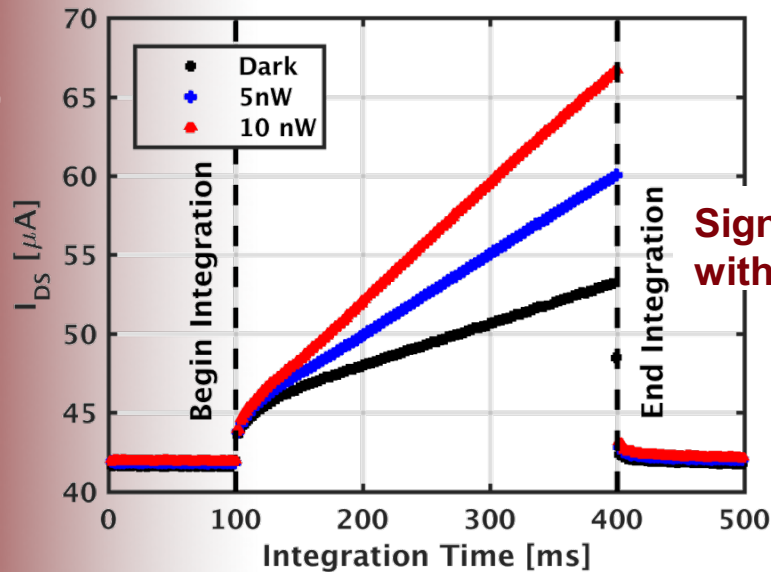
Traditional CCD



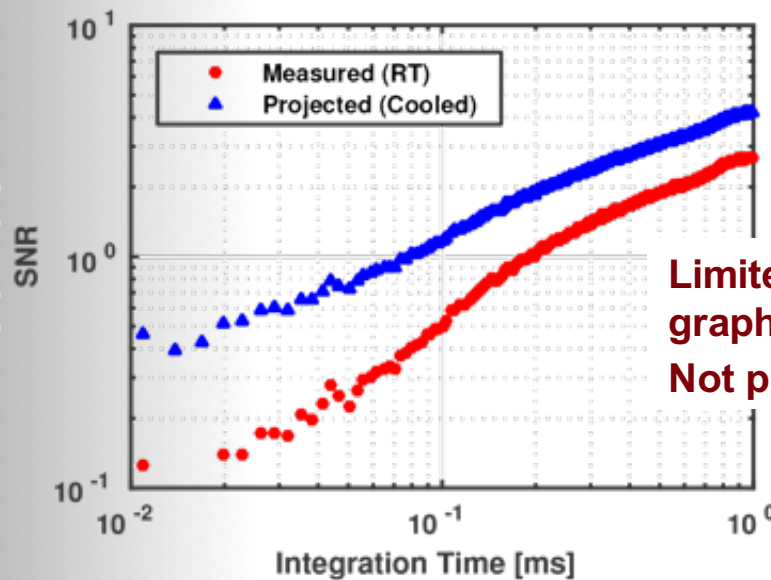
$$I_{ph} = q(\mu n_{ph}) \frac{V_{ds} W}{L}$$

How well does it work?

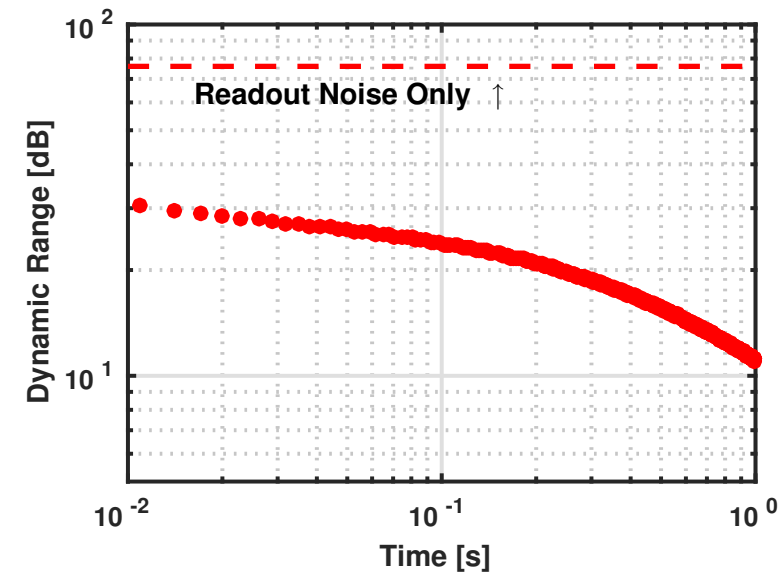
Sensitivity



Room Temp. Metrics

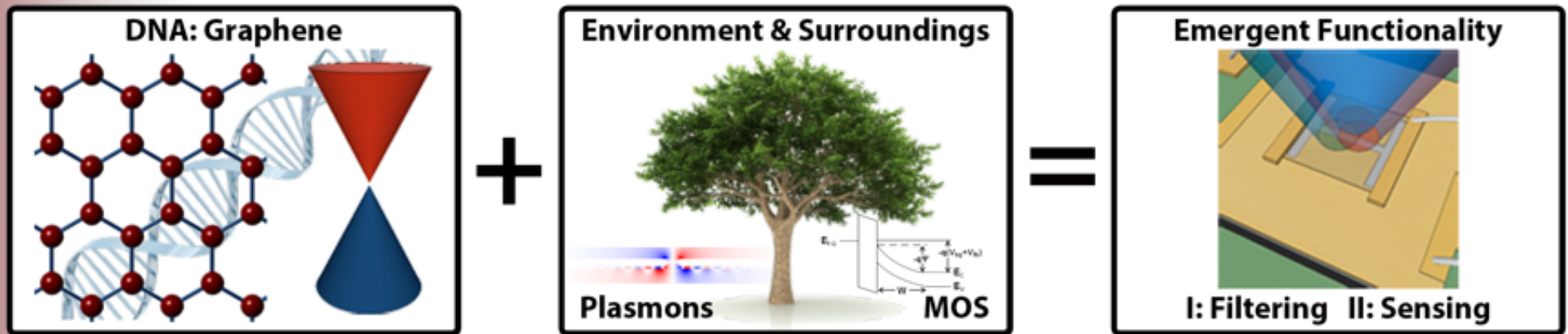


Limited by interface and graphene quality...
Not physical limits.



Vision & Postulates

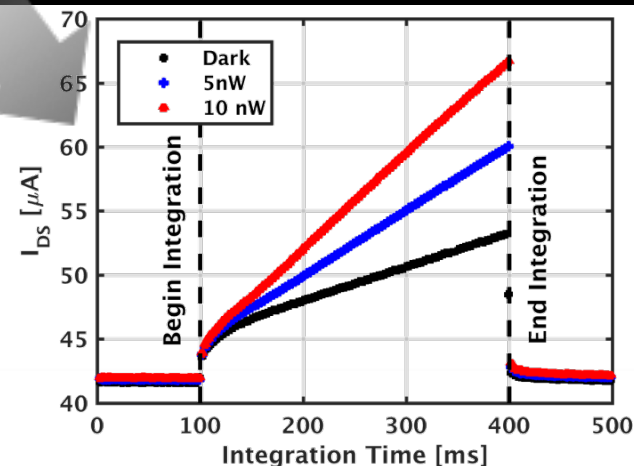
Vision



Postulates

→ *Readout with integration*

1. Graphene's "DNA" provides functionality traditionally unavailable.
2. Graphene changes when in contact with the real world. → *Photogating*
3. These changes are a means of capitalizing on graphene's DNA.



Look us Up



Sandia National Laboratories

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Staff, Post-Doc, Fellowships, Internships
and Collaborations

A decorative horizontal bar at the bottom of the slide, consisting of a thin red line on top and a wider brown line below it.

“Brands” of Graphene

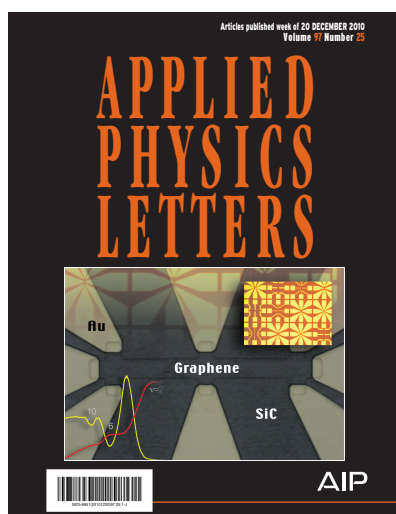
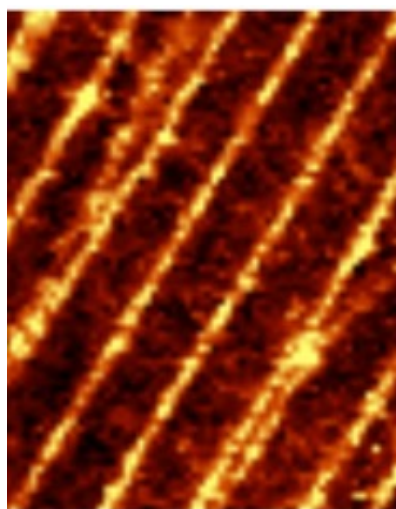
Exfoliated



Copper Based CVD



Epitaxial on SiC



Twisted Bilayer Graphene

