

# Design and optimization of graphene photothermoelectric detectors

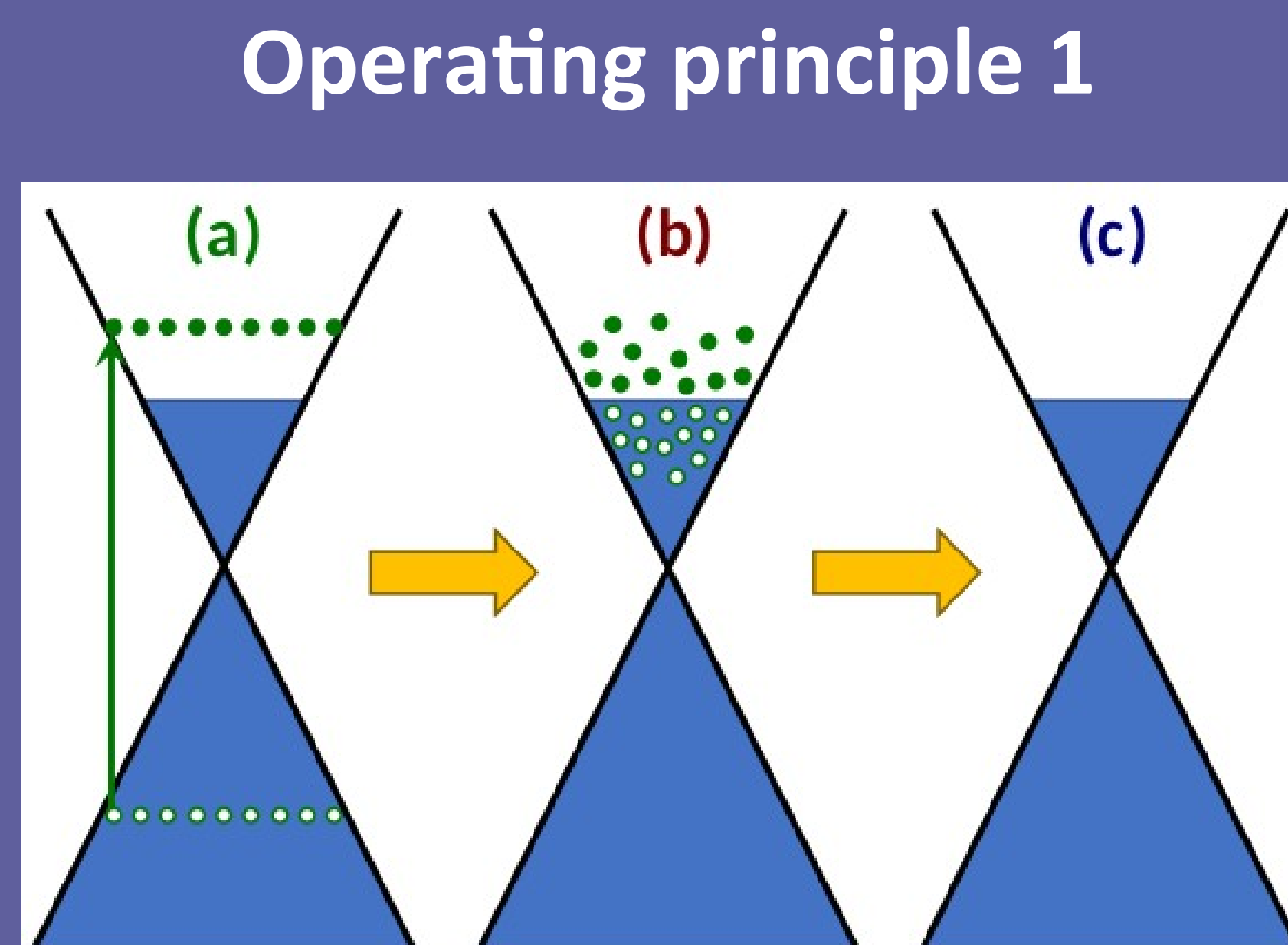
*Aron W. Cummings and Aleandro Antidormi*

## Introduction

Graphene photodetectors are highly promising

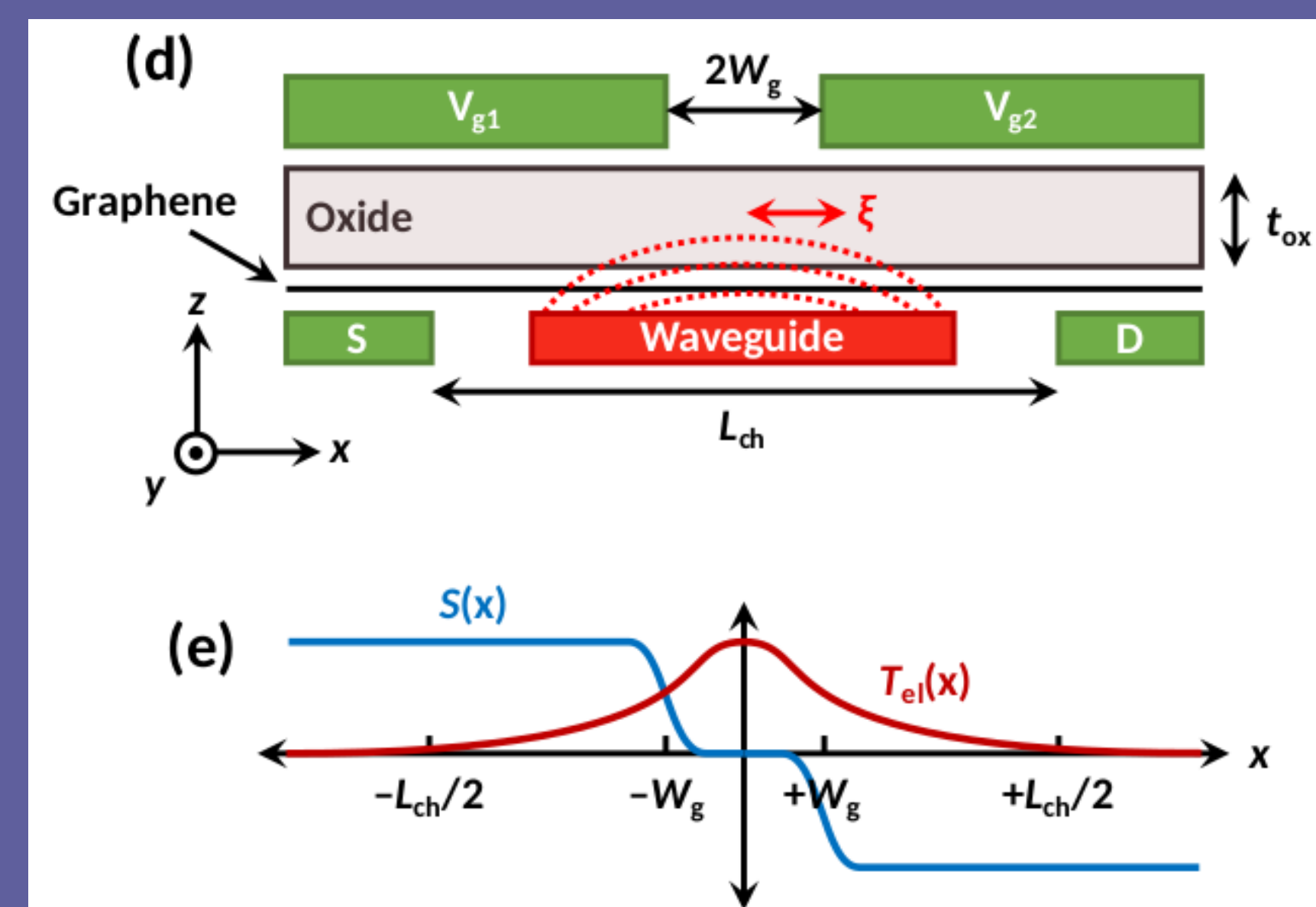
- ↓
- \* broadband absorption
- \* fast carrier dynamics
- \* high electron temperature
- \* weak e-ph interaction

↓  
Fast: ~100 GHz  
Sensitive: ~10 pW / √Hz



Antidormi and Cummings, *PRAppl* 15, 054049 (2021)

Operating principle 2



## Methods

### Heat equation for electrons

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot [\kappa(x, y) \nabla T_{el}(x, y)] - \gamma(x, y) C_{el}(x, y) T_{el}(x, y) + P(x, y) = 0$$

### Figures of merit

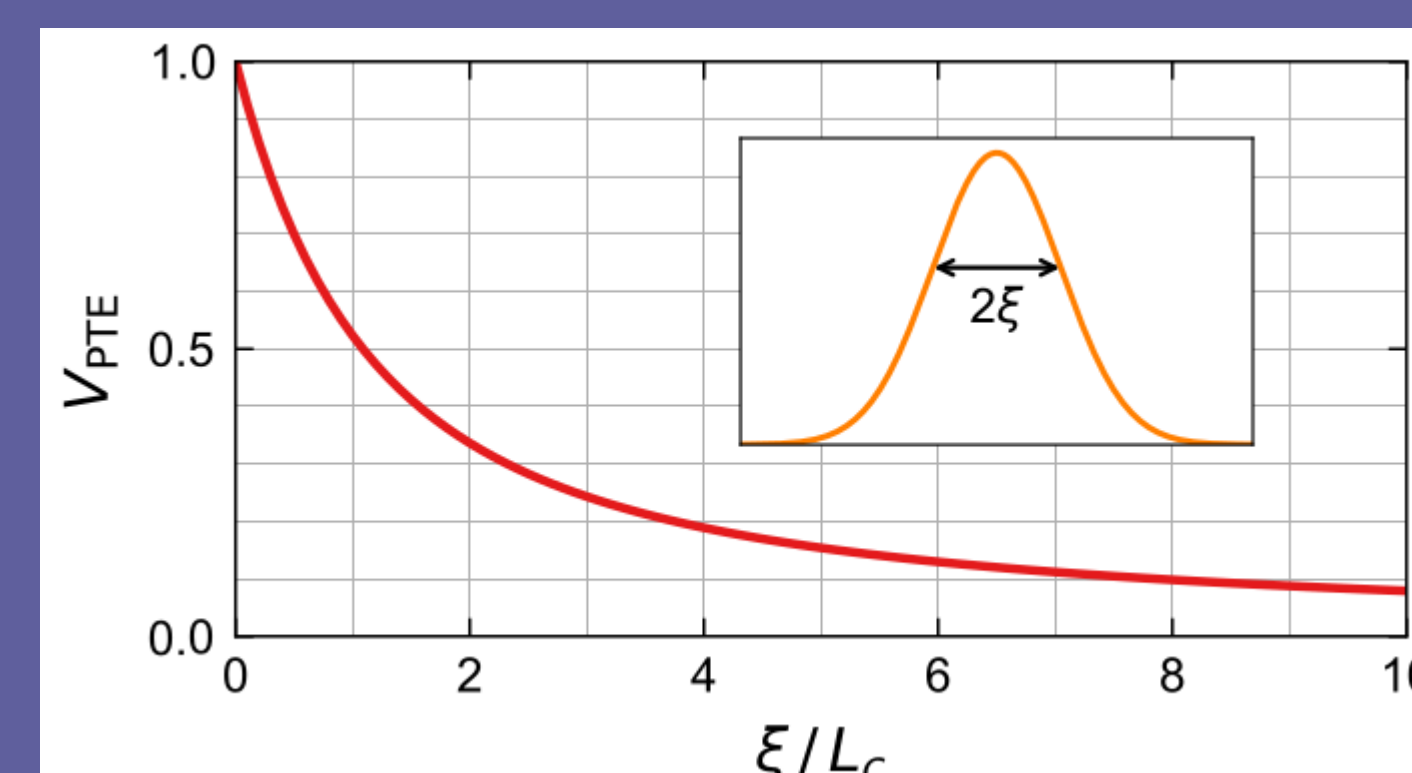
$$\text{Photovoltage: } V_{PTE} = \int S(x) \frac{dT_{el}(x)}{dx} dx$$

$$\text{Photocurrent: } I_{PTE} = V_{PTE} / R$$

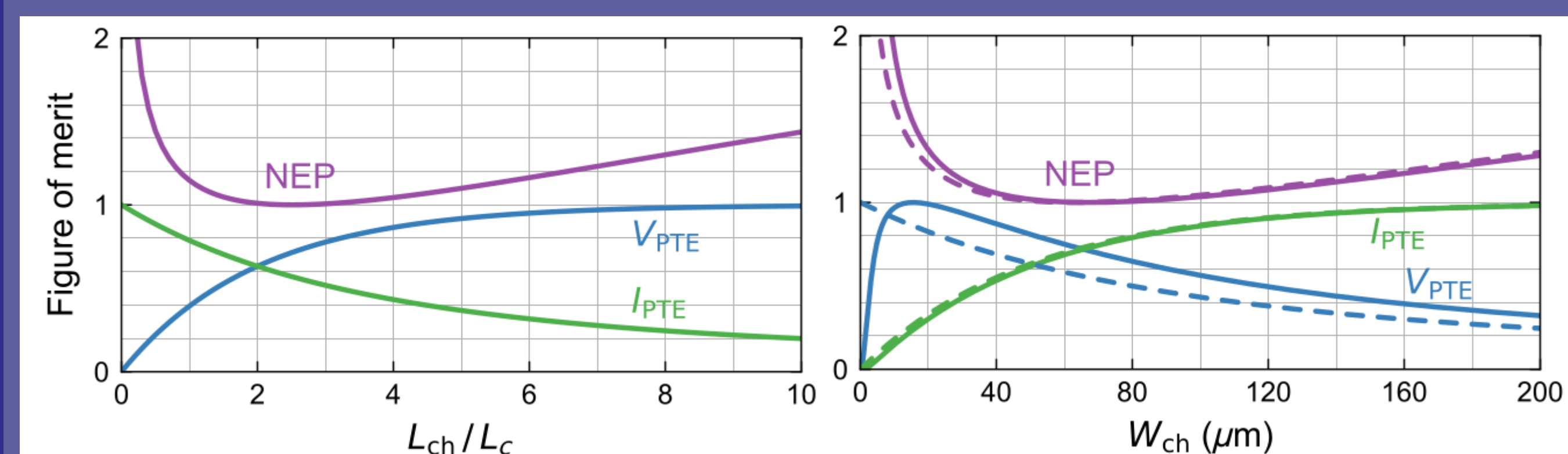
$$\text{Noise-equivalent power: } NEP = \frac{\sqrt{4k_B T R}}{V_{PTE} / P_{in}}$$

## Results

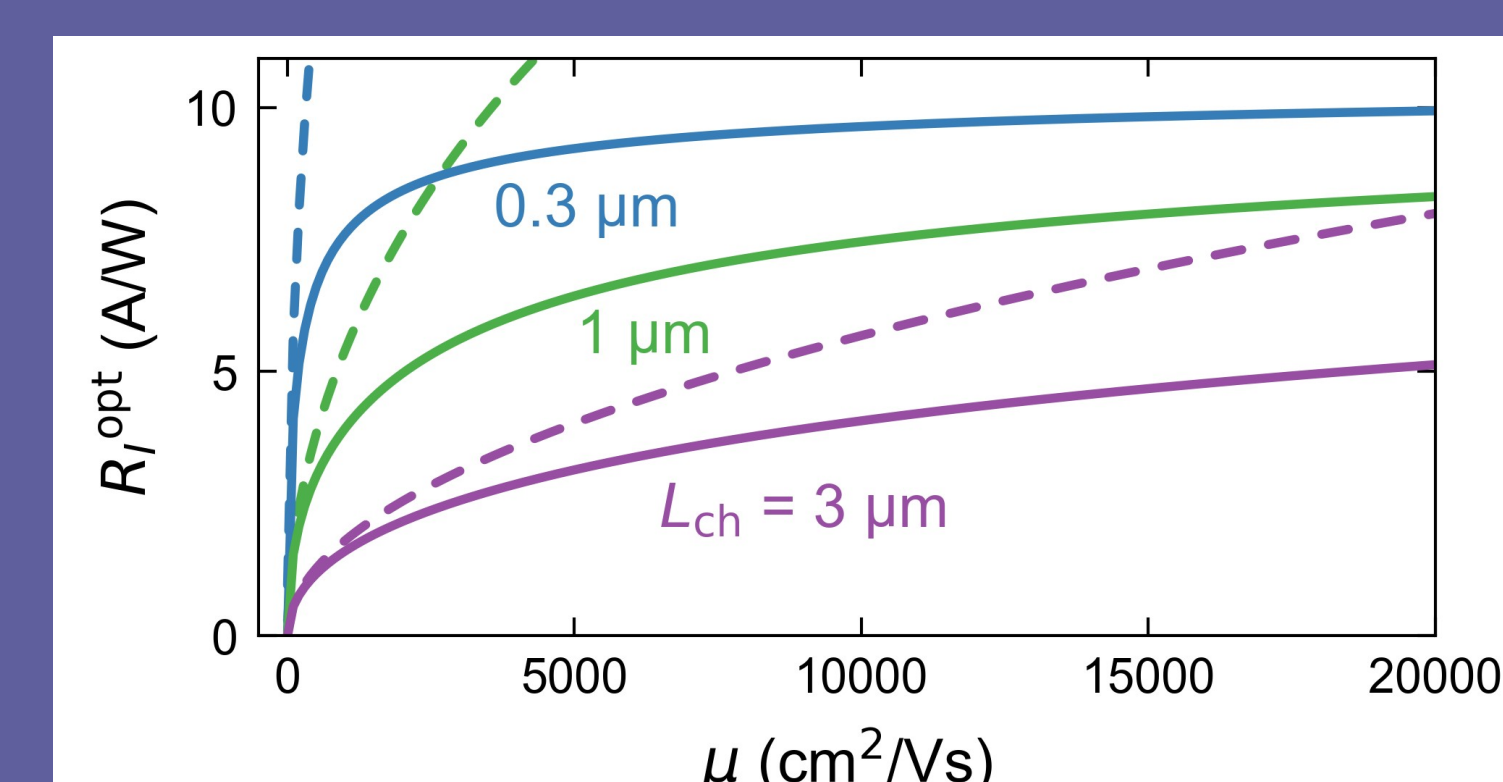
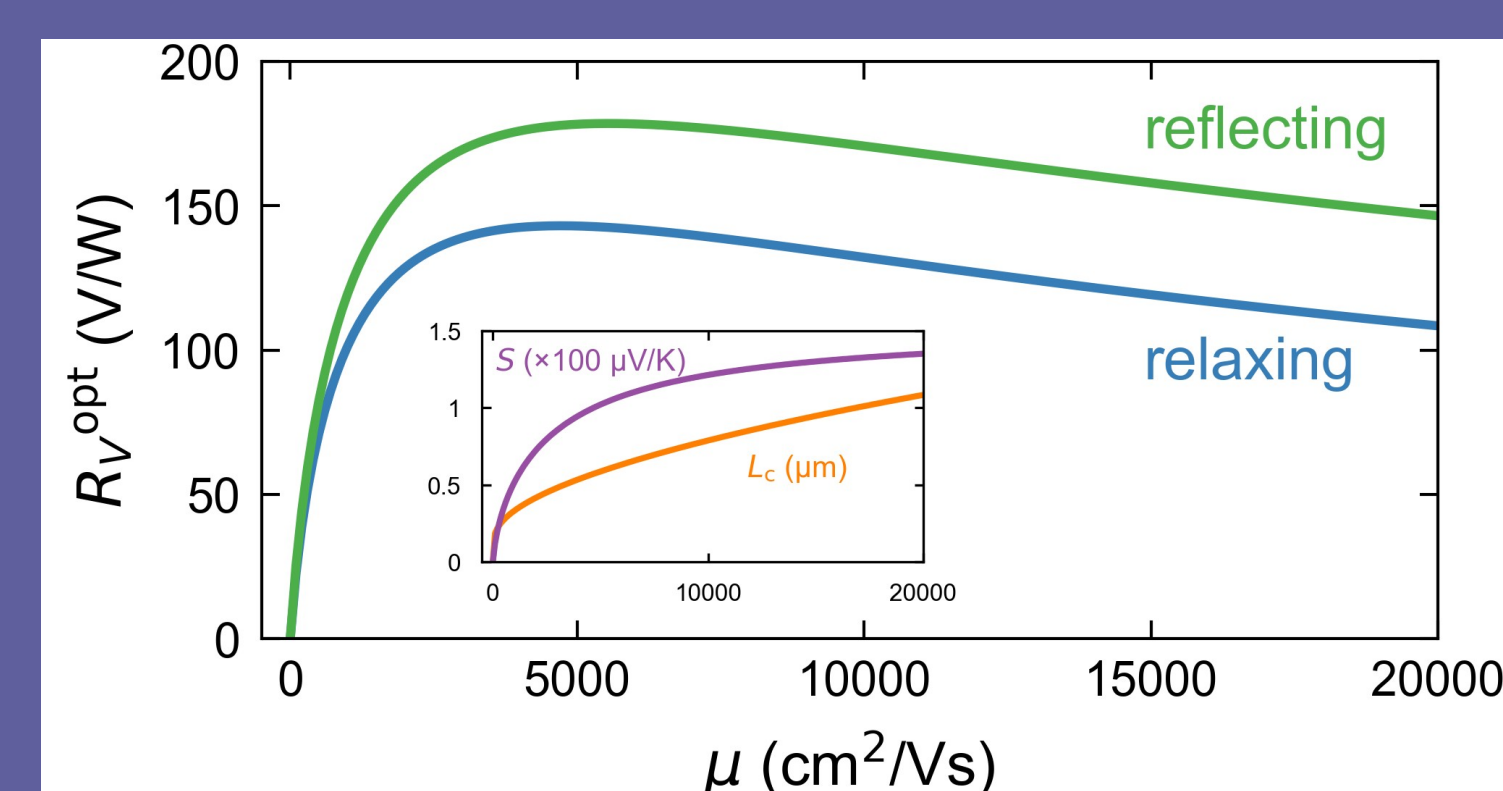
### Light spot size



### Channel length / width



### Graphene quality



## Summary

- Optimal parameters depend on performance metric
- **Performance saturates with graphene quality**
  - In high-quality detectors, Peltier cooling should not be ignored

## Reference

A Antidormi and AW Cummings, "Optimizing the photothermoelectric effect in graphene," *Phys Rev Appl* 15, 054049 (2021)

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