A self-consistent framework for modeling graphene-based optoelectronic devices

S. Doukas\(^1\), A.C. Tasolamprou\(^2\), A.D. Koulouklidis\(^2\), S. Tzortzakis\(^2\)
I. Goykhman\(^3\), A.C. Ferrari\(^4\), E. Lidorikis\(^1,5\)

\(^1\)Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Ioannina, 45110 Ioannina, Greece
\(^2\)Institute of Electronic Structure and Laser, FORTH, 70013 Heraklion, Crete, Greece
\(^3\)Micro Nanoelectronics Research Center, Technion, 320000 Haifa, Israel
\(^4\)Cambridge Graphene Centre, University of Cambridge, CB3 0FA Cambridge, United Kingdom
\(^5\)University Research Center of Ioannina (URCI), Institute of Materials Science and Computing, 45110 Ioannina, Greece

Graphene based optoelectronics require an accurate description of the interactions between light and graphene carriers. The interplay between graphene’s electrical, optical and thermal properties must be self-consistently treated, to design and optimize devices based on graphene. Here, we present a multi-physics simulation framework, developed in the University of Ioannina, for the versatile and efficient modeling of graphene-based photodetectors, sensors and modulators operating from the mid-IR to the THz spectral regime.

In the mid-IR, we demonstrate a thermionic graphene/Si Schottky photodetector. We show that under proper device optimization, the external responsivity can be pushed to the 1 A/W regime, resulting to detectivity up to \(10^7\) Jones in an ultrafast photodetection platform [1]. In the far-IR, we exploit plasmonic resonances in graphene nanoribbons forming a series of graphene/Si Schottky junctions, capable to electrically detect graphene plasmons with an external responsivity up to 110 mA/W and noise equivalent power of 190 pW/Hz\(^0.5\) [2]. Finally, in the THz regime, we present the self-induced ultrafast absorption modulation of a Salisbury screen type of a graphene-based device. Upon strong (up to 654 kV/cm), our calculations show a 30 dB absorption modulation, in excellent agreement with the experimental findings [3]. The presented framework can be used to design different optoelectronic devices reliably and realistically, across a broadband spectral regime, using a plethora of materials alongside graphene.

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References


\(\text{s.doukas@uoi.gr}\)