Printed MoS₂/Graphene Photodetector

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The electrical and optical properties of graphene and other 2d crystals are ideal for flexible, transparent, conductive electrodes [1], thin film transistors (TFTs) [2], photodetectors (PDs) [3], flexible batteries and smart textiles [2]. Liquid phase exfoliation (LPE) allows one to produce printable inks [4, 5] based on graphene and 2d crystals. LPE can be used to control concentration and morphology of 2d flakes at room temperature in a wide range of solvents [6, 7]. Inkjet-printed graphene/MoS₂ PDs were reported with an external responsivity of few tens of nA/W at drain voltage of 40V [8]. Here we report a graphene/MoS₂ PD, Fig.1 (a) fabricated by inkjet-printing on polyethylene terephthalate (PET) a 40 μ m MoS₂ channel and then contacted by two inkjet printed graphene electrodes. In this configuration, graphene acts as conductive electrode, while MoS₂ is the active layer where light absorption takes place. The device has an external responsivity of 960 nA/W, measured at 514nm and drain voltage of 30V, Fig.1 (b). This is 2 orders of magnitude higher than the previous reports [8]. Our device has an internal responsivity up to 0.2mA/W. This result demonstrates the viability of inkjet printed 2d-material inks for PDs, suitable for flexible, printed optoelectronics.

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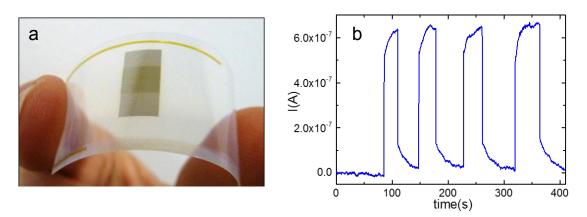


Figure 1 a) Printed graphene/MoS₂ photodetector. b) Time domain photoresponse of the graphene/MoS₂ photodetector measured at 514nm and at +30V bias voltage.