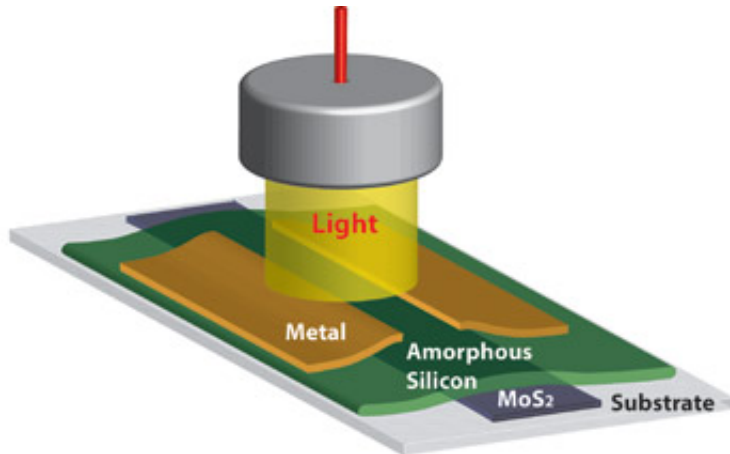


# Auto lubricant could rev up medical imaging

August 5 2013

---



Shown is an experimental photodetector made out of amorphous silicon and molybdenum disulfide (MoS<sub>2</sub>).

Engineers at the University of California, Berkeley, have built a device that could speed up medical imaging without breaking the bank. The key ingredient? An engine lubricant called molybdenum disulfide, or MoS<sub>2</sub>, which has been sold in auto parts shops for decades.

Many [photodetectors](#) in large-area imaging devices use [amorphous silicon](#) because it absorbs light well and is relatively inexpensive to process. But this type of silicon has defects that prevent the fast, ordered movement of electrons, leading to slower operating speeds and more exposure to radiation. Getting better performance requires more expensive, high-temperature processing, adding to the price tag of the imaging device.

Sayeef Salahuddin, UC Berkeley assistant professor of electrical engineering and computer sciences, and postdoctoral scholar Mohammad Esmaili-Rad solved this problem by pairing a thin film of MoS<sub>2</sub> with a sheet of amorphous silicon. Because of the [molecular structure](#) of MoS<sub>2</sub>, the photo-generated electrons it collects are able to move through quickly.

Together, the MoS<sub>2</sub> and amorphous silicon formed a diode that resulted in a photoresponse rate that was 10 times faster than conventional amorphous silicon alone.

"Our discovery could bring transformational changes in applications from biomedical imaging to [solar cells](#) to energy-efficient transistors," said Salahuddin.

The researchers published their findings today (Aug. 2) in the open-access journal *Scientific Reports*.

They point out that because these materials are easy and inexpensive to handle, the cost of speeding up photodetectors would be minimal. Unlike conventional semiconductors like silicon, MoS<sub>2</sub> consists of individual nanosheets that can be torn off like pages in a book. These sheets can be used to make thin, novel electronic devices or to improve existing ones.

Provided by University of California - Berkeley

Citation: Auto lubricant could rev up medical imaging (2013, August 5) retrieved 20 March 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2013-08-auto-lubricant-rev-medical-imaging.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.