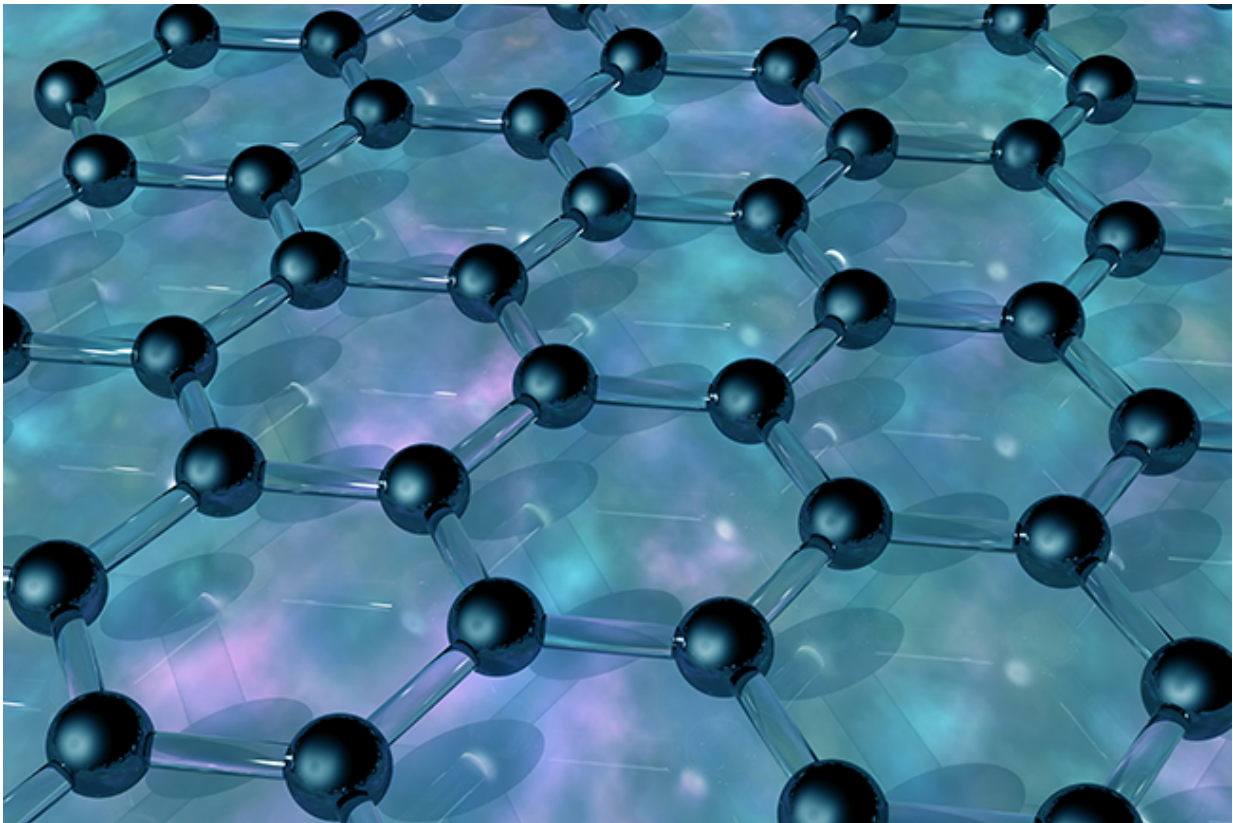


Researchers explore new 2-D materials that could make devices faster, smaller, efficient

November 28 2016



Two-dimensional materials allow strong light-matter interactions through polaritons. Credit: University of Minnesota

A new study by an international team of researchers led by the University of Minnesota highlights how manipulation of 2D materials

could make our modern day devices faster, smaller, and better.

The findings are now online and will be published in *Nature Materials*, a leading scientific journal of [materials science](#) and engineering research.

Two-dimensional materials are a class of nanomaterials that are only a few atoms in thickness. Electrons in these materials are free to move in the two-dimensional plane, but their restricted motion in the third direction is governed by quantum mechanics. Research on these nanomaterials is still in its infancy, but 2D materials such as graphene, [transition metal dichalcogenides](#) and black phosphorus have garnered tremendous attention from scientists and engineers for their amazing properties and potential to improve electronic and photonic devices.

In this study, researchers from the University of Minnesota, MIT, Stanford, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, IBM, and universities in Brazil, UK and Spain, teamed up to examine the optical properties of several dozens of 2D materials. The goal of the paper is to unify understanding of light-matter interactions in these materials among researchers and explore new possibilities for future research.

They discuss how polaritons, a class of quasiparticles formed through the coupling of photons with electric charge dipoles in solid, allow researchers to marry the speed of photon light particles and the small size of electrons.

"With our devices, we want speed, efficiency, and we want small. Polaritons could offer the answer," said Tony Low, a University of Minnesota electrical and computer engineering assistant professor and lead author of the study.

By exciting the polaritons in 2D materials, electromagnetic energy can be focused down to a volume a million times smaller compared to when

its propagating in free space.

"Layered [two-dimensional materials](#) have emerged as a fantastic toolbox for nano-photonics and nano-optoelectronics, providing tailored design and tunability for properties that are not possible to realize with conventional materials," said Frank Koppens, group leader at the Institute of Photonic Sciences at Barcelona, Spain, and co-author of the study. "This will offer tremendous opportunities for applications."

Others on the team from private industry also recognize the potential in practical applications.

"The study of the plasmon-polaritons in two-dimensions is not only a fascinating research subject, but also offers possibilities for important technological applications," said Phaedon Avouris, IBM Fellow at the IBM T. J. Watson Research Center and co-author of the study. "For example, an atomic layer material like graphene extends the field of plasmonics to the infrared and terahertz regions of the electromagnetic spectrum allowing unique applications ranging from sensing and fingerprinting minute amounts of biomolecules, to applications in optical communications, energy harvesting and security imaging."

The new study also examined the possibilities of combining 2D materials. Researchers point out that every 2D material has advantages and disadvantages. Combining these materials create new materials that may have the best qualities of both.

"Every time we look at a new material, we find something new," Low said. "Graphene is often considered a 'wonder' material, but combining it with another material may make it even better for a wide variety of applications."

To read the full research paper, entitled "Polaritons in layered two-

dimensional [materials](#)," visit the *Nature Materials* website.

More information: Tony Low et al. Polaritons in layered two-dimensional materials, *Nature Materials* (2016). DOI: [10.1038/nmat4792](https://doi.org/10.1038/nmat4792)

Provided by University of Minnesota

Citation: Researchers explore new 2-D materials that could make devices faster, smaller, efficient (2016, November 28) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-11-explore-d-materials-devices-faster.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.