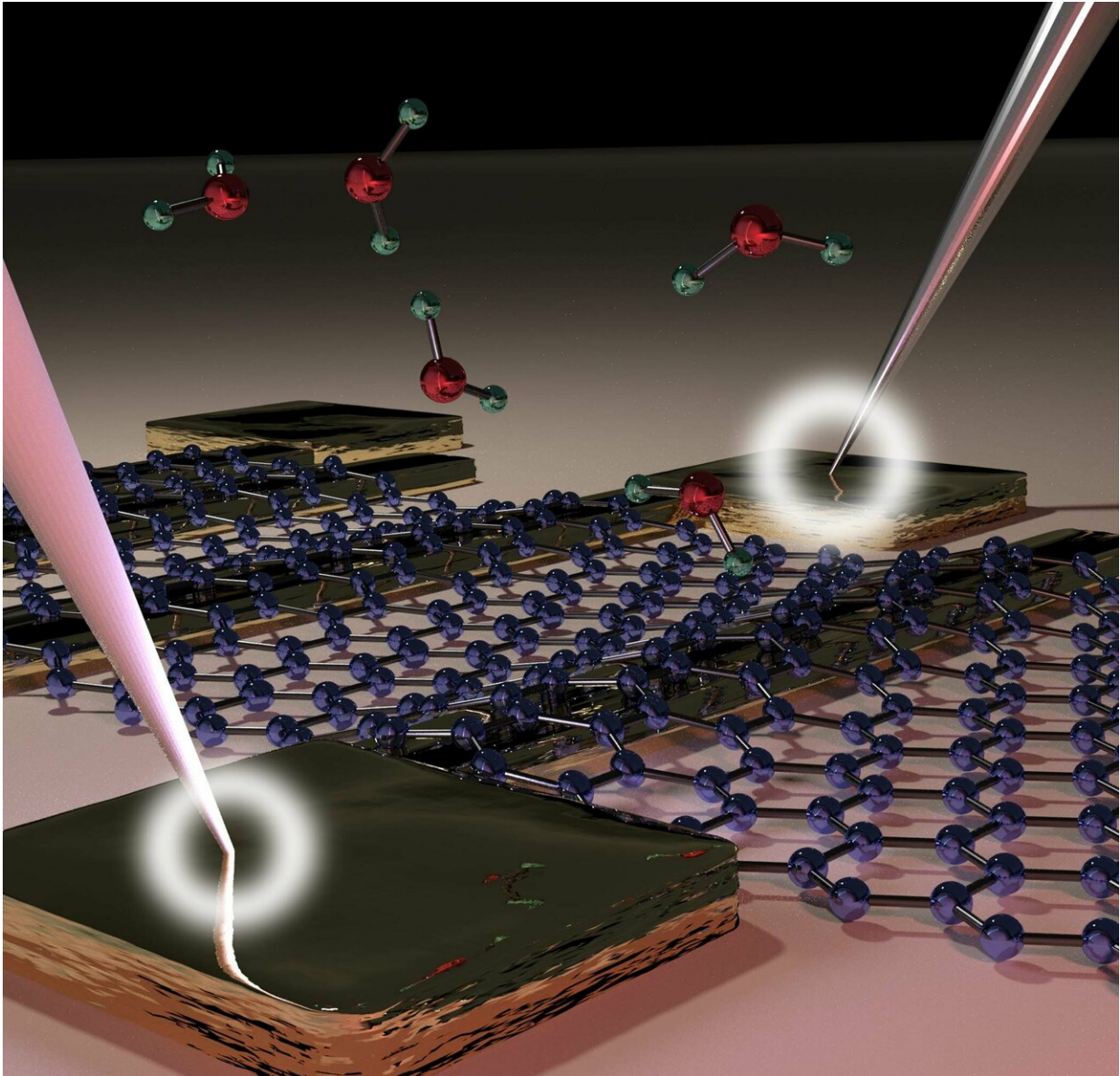


# Waterproof graphene electronic circuits

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Schematic of a graphene device with a contact resistance that is not altered by the water molecules adsorbed on its surface. Credit: Anderson D. Smith

Water molecules distort the electrical resistance of graphene, but a team of European researchers has discovered that when this two-dimensional material is integrated with the metal of a circuit, contact resistance is not impaired by humidity. This finding will help to develop new sensors with a significant cost reduction.

The many applications of [graphene](#), an atomically thin sheet of carbon atoms with extraordinary conductivity and [mechanical properties](#), include the manufacture of sensors. These transform environmental parameters into [electrical signals](#) that can be processed and measured with a computer.

Due to their two-dimensional structure, graphene-based sensors are extremely sensitive and promise good performance at low manufacturing cost in the next years.

To achieve this, graphene needs to make efficient electrical contacts when integrated with a conventional electronic circuit. Such proper contacts are crucial in any sensor and significantly affect its performance.

But a problem arises: graphene is sensitive to humidity, to the [water molecules](#) in the surrounding air that are adsorbed onto its surface. H<sub>2</sub>O molecules change the electrical resistance of this carbon material, which introduces a false signal into the sensor.

However, Swedish scientists have found that when graphene binds to the metal of electronic circuits, the [contact resistance](#) (the part of a material's total resistance due to imperfect contact at the interface) is not affected by moisture.

"This will make life easier for sensor designers, since they won't have to worry about humidity influencing the contacts, just the influence on the graphene itself," explains Arne Quellmalz, a Ph.D. student at KTH Royal Institute of Technology (Sweden) and the main researcher of the research.

The study, published in the journal *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces*, has been carried out experimentally using graphene together with gold metallization and silica substrates in transmission line model test structures, as well as computer simulations.

"By combining graphene with conventional electronics, you can take advantage of both the unique properties of graphene and the low cost of conventional integrated circuits." says Quellmalz, "One way of combining these two technologies is to place the graphene on top of finished electronics, rather than depositing the metal on top the graphene sheet."

As part of the European CO<sub>2</sub>-DETECT project, the authors are applying this new approach to create the first prototypes of graphene-based sensors. More specifically, the purpose is to measure [carbon dioxide](#) (CO<sub>2</sub>), the main greenhouse gas, by means of optical detection of mid-infrared light and at lower costs than with other technologies.

**More information:** Arne Quellmalz et al. Influence of Humidity on Contact Resistance in Graphene Devices, *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* (2018). [DOI: 10.1021/acsami.8b10033](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsami.8b10033)

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