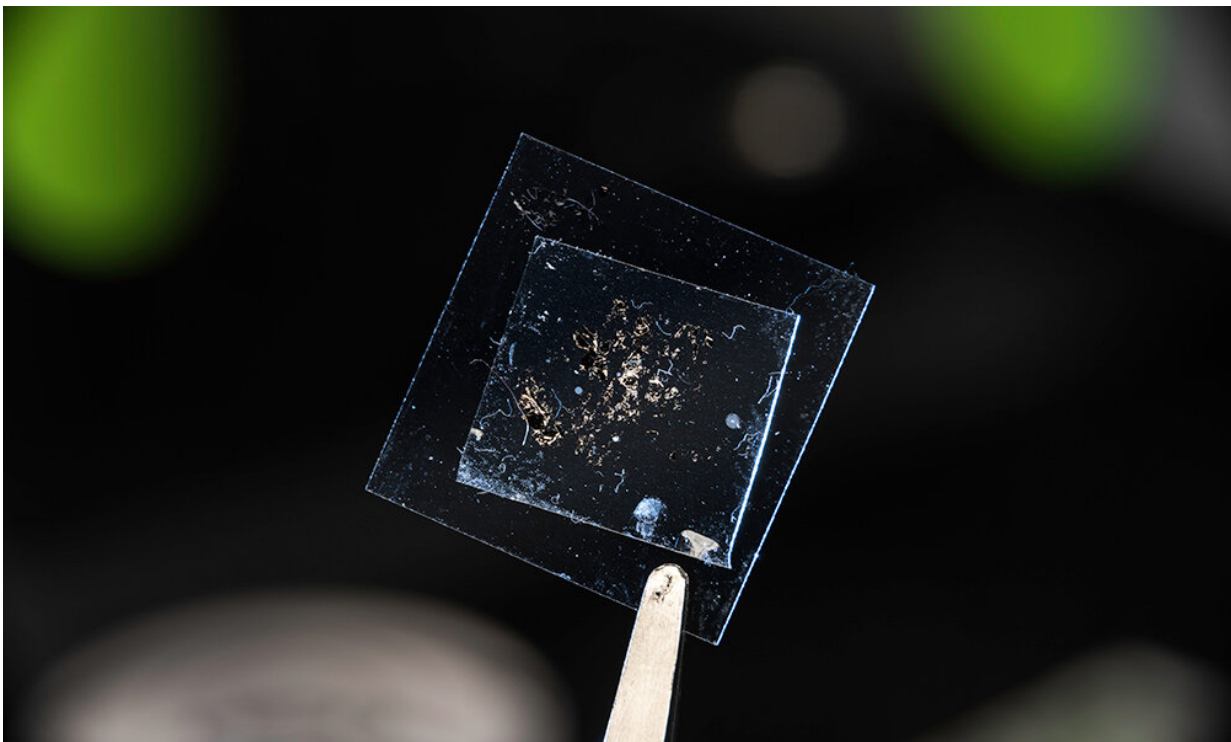


AI solution makes the quest for elusive monolayers a lot simpler

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Researchers can process 100 images covering 1 centimeter x 1 centimeter-sized samples like this one in around nine minutes using a new system that greatly simplifies the often tedious search for monolayers in the lab. Credit: University of Rochester photo / J. Adam Fenster

One of the most tedious, daunting tasks for undergraduate assistants in university research labs involves looking hours on end through a

microscope at samples of material, trying to find monolayers.

These [two-dimensional materials](#)—less than 1/100,000th the width of a human hair—are highly sought for use in electronics, photonics, and [optoelectronic devices](#) because of their unique properties.

"Research labs hire armies of undergraduates to do nothing but look for monolayers," says Jaime Cardenas, an assistant professor of optics at the University of Rochester. "It's very tedious, and if you get tired, you might miss some of the monolayers or you might start making misidentifications."

Even after all that work, the labs then must doublecheck the materials with expensive Raman spectroscopy or atomic force microscopy.

Jesús Sánchez Juárez, a Ph.D. student in the Cardenas Lab, has made life a whole lot easier for those undergraduates, their research labs, and companies that encounter similar difficulties in detecting monolayers.

The breakthrough technology, an automated scanning device described in *Optical Materials Express*, can detect monolayers with 99.9% accuracy—surpassing any other method to date.

At a fraction of the cost. In far less time. With readily available materials.

"One of the main objectives was to develop a system with a very small budget so that students and labs can replicate these methodologies without having to invest thousands and thousands of dollars just to buy the necessary equipment," says Sánchez Juárez, the lead author of the paper.

For example, the device he created can be replicated with an inexpensive

microscope with a 5X objective lens and a low-cost OEM (original equipment manufacturer) camera.

A creative adaptation of an AI neural network

"We're very excited," Cardenas says. "Jesús did several things here that are new and different, applying artificial intelligence in a novel way to solve a major problem in the use of 2D materials."

Many labs have tried to eliminate the need for costly backup characterization tests by training an [artificial intelligence](#) (AI) neural network to scan for the monolayers. Most labs that have tried this approach attempt to build a network from scratch, which takes significant time, Cardenas says.

Instead, Sánchez Juárez started with a publicly available [neural network](#) called AlexNet that is already trained to recognize objects.

He then developed a novel process that inverts images of materials so that whatever was bright on the original image instead appears black, and vice versa. The inverted images are run through additional processing steps. At that point, the images "don't look good at all to the human eye," Cardenas says, "but for a computer makes it easier to separate the monolayers from the substrates they are deposited on."

Bottom line: Compared to those long, tedious hours of scanning by undergraduates, Sánchez Juárez's system can process 100 images covering 1 centimeter x 1 centimeter-sized samples in nine minutes with near 100% accuracy.

"Our demonstration paves the way for automated production of [monolayer](#) materials for use in research and industrial settings by greatly reducing the processing time," Sánchez Juárez writes in the paper.

Applications include 2D materials suitable for photodetectors, excitonic light-emitting devices (LEDs), lasers, optical generation of spin–valley currents, single photon emission, and modulators.

More information: Jesus Sanchez-Juarez et al, Automated system for the detection of 2D materials using digital image processing and deep learning, *Optical Materials Express* (2022). [DOI: 10.1364/OME.454314](https://doi.org/10.1364/OME.454314)

Provided by University of Rochester

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