
Light-tunable, low-dimensional materials for futuristic electronics, optoelectronics and brain-inspired devices

Assoc Prof Sumeet Walia

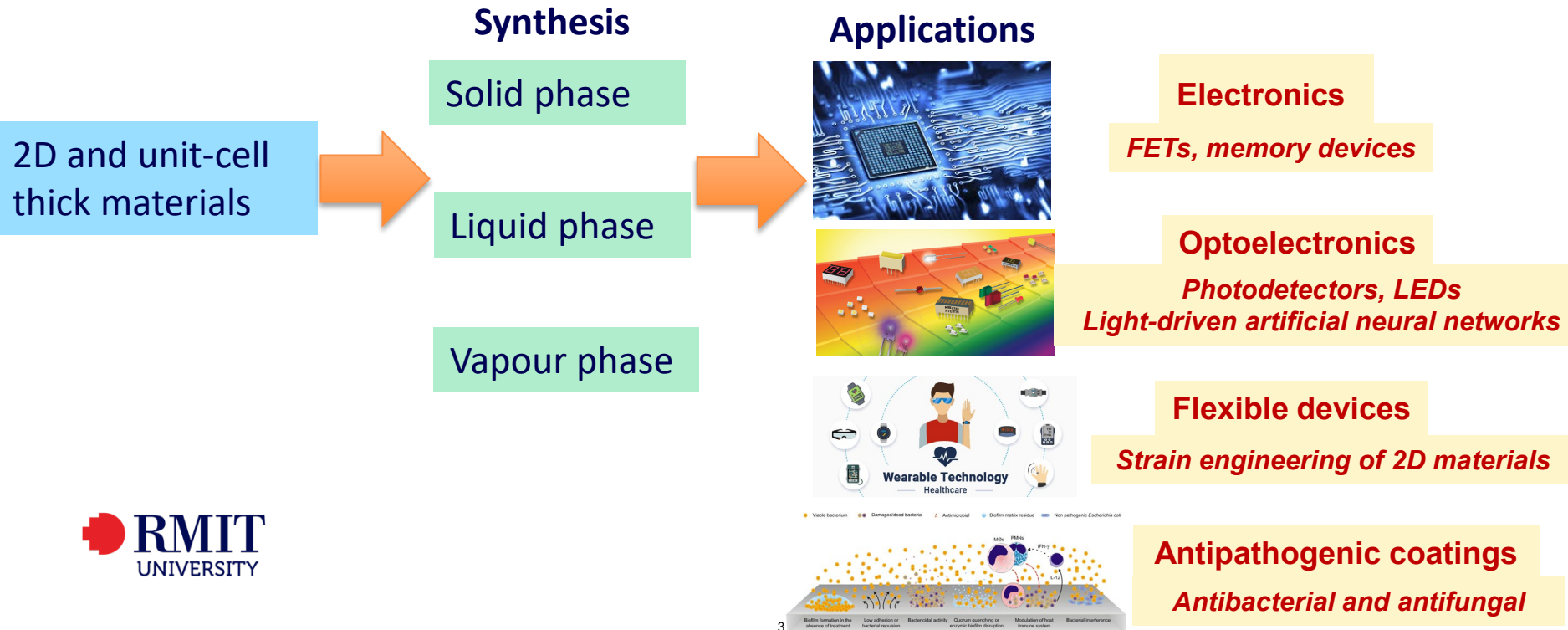
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Research Focus Areas

Our current research activities include

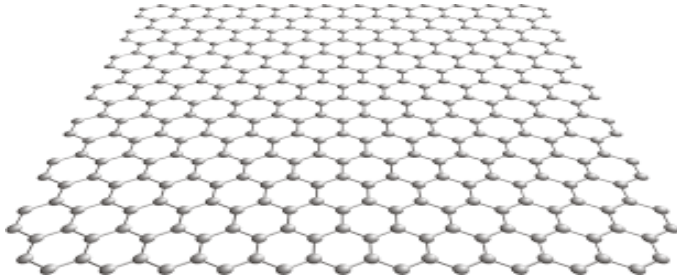
- Electronic materials synthesis (Two-dimensional Materials)
- Light-matter interactions for photodetectors and neuromorphics
- Stitching heterostructures of dissimilar materials
- Biomaterials for antipathogenic coatings
- Stretchable and flexible devices
- Biomarker detection using versatile sensing platforms
- Research – Industry Partnerships

Low-dimensional materials

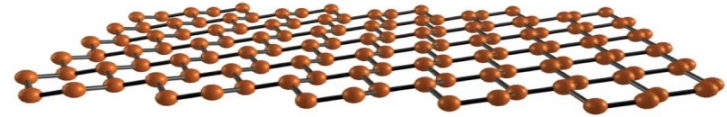


2D Materials

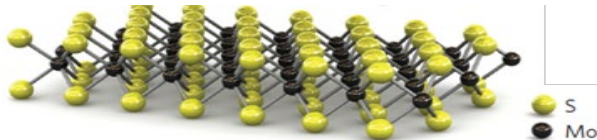
2D materials – Free standing, atomically thin single layer of a layered material.



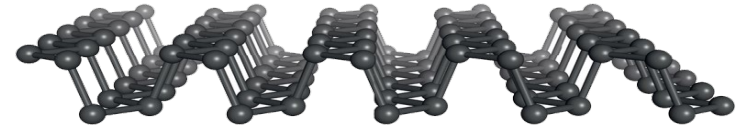
Graphene



Silicene



*Molybdenum
disulphide*



Nature Nanotechnology 9, 330–331 (2014) DOI: 10.1038/nnano.2014.85

phosphorene

Phosphorene ?

Exists in a layered crystal form (Black phosphorus)

Allows easy exfoliation of layers.

Thickness dependent bandgap

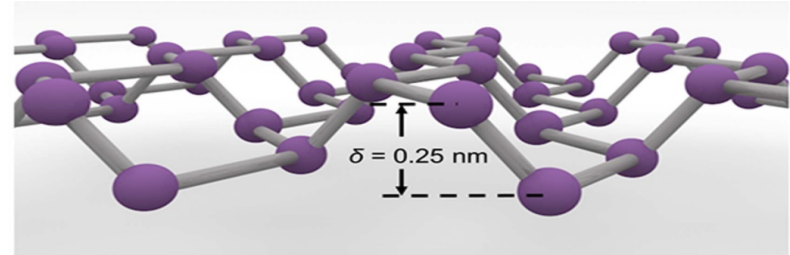
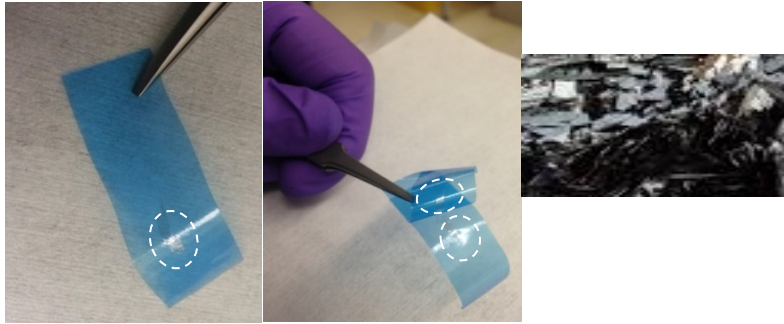
Exhibits a natural direct bandgap,
which increases with reducing thickness

Highly flexible

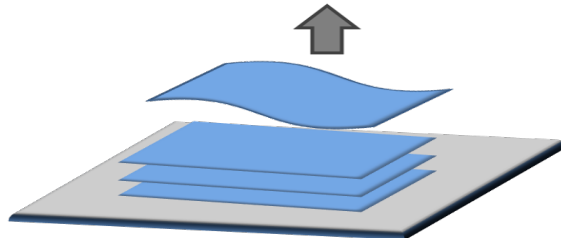
Young's modulus smaller than graphene



Production of phosphorene



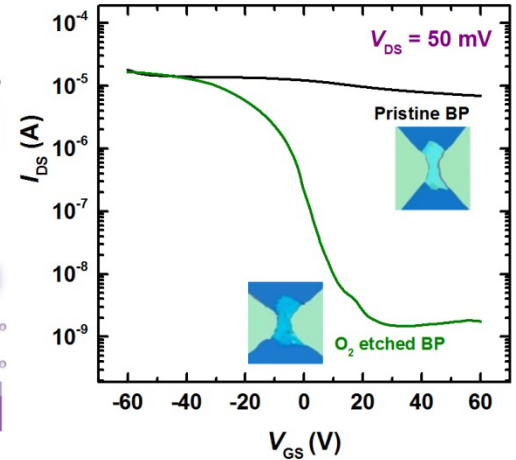
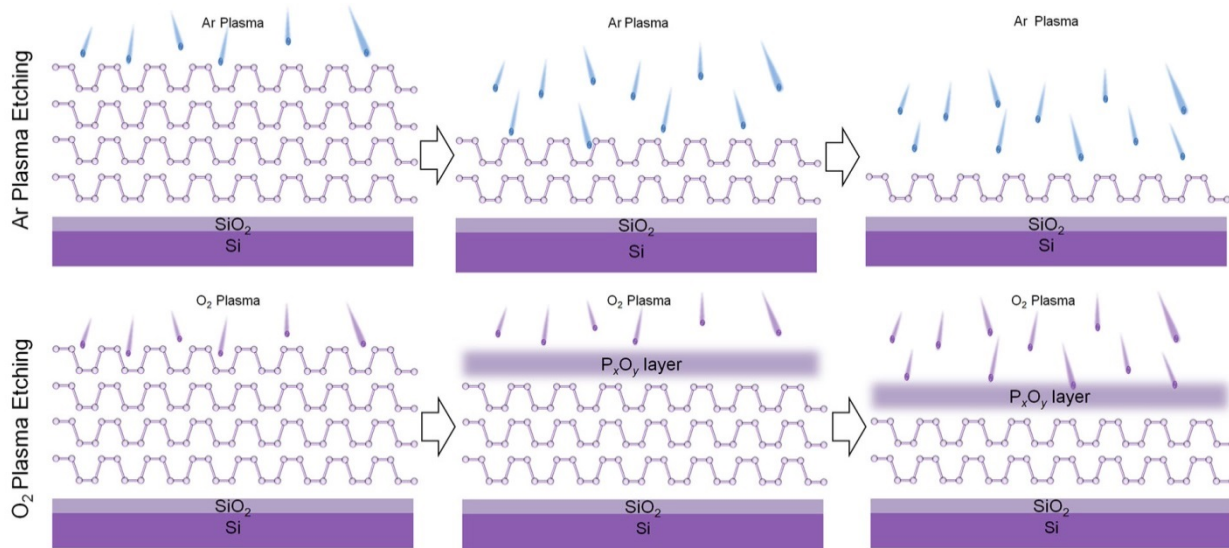
Mechanical force



Multi layers

Few-layer phosphorene can be obtained by mechanical exfoliation of black phosphorus

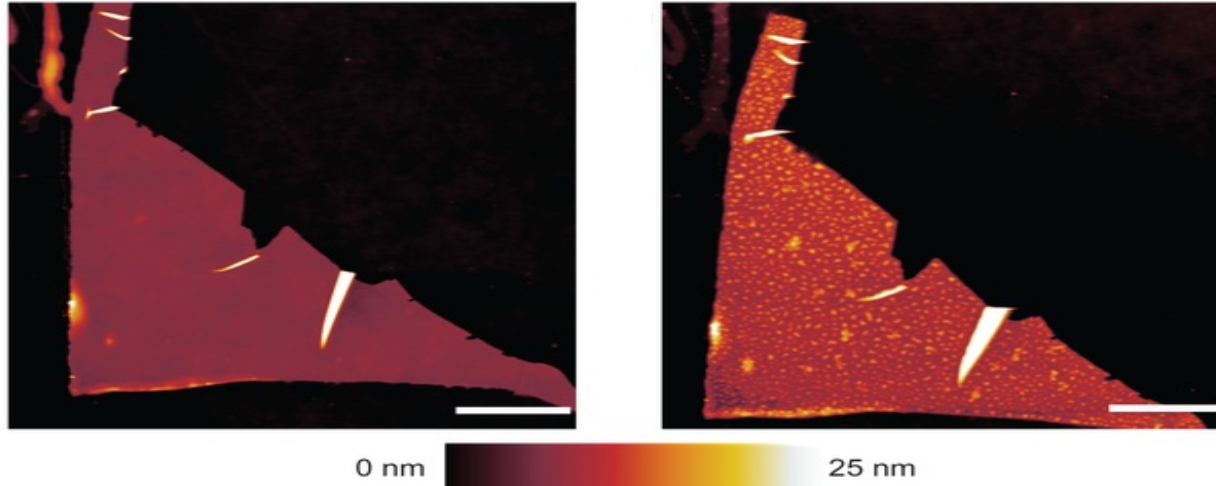
Thickness-control



Problem with phosphorene

Degrades rapidly in an ambient environment

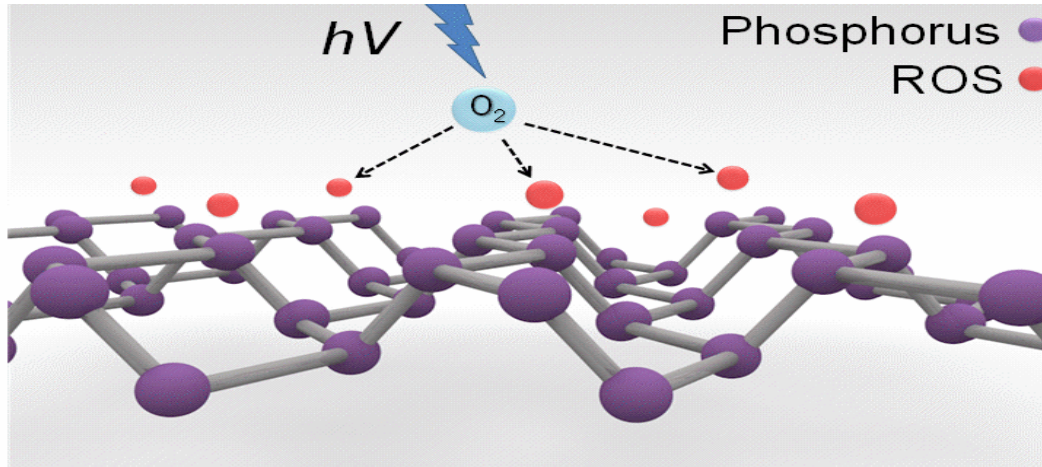
Initial reports suggested humidity causes degradation



What degrades phosphorene

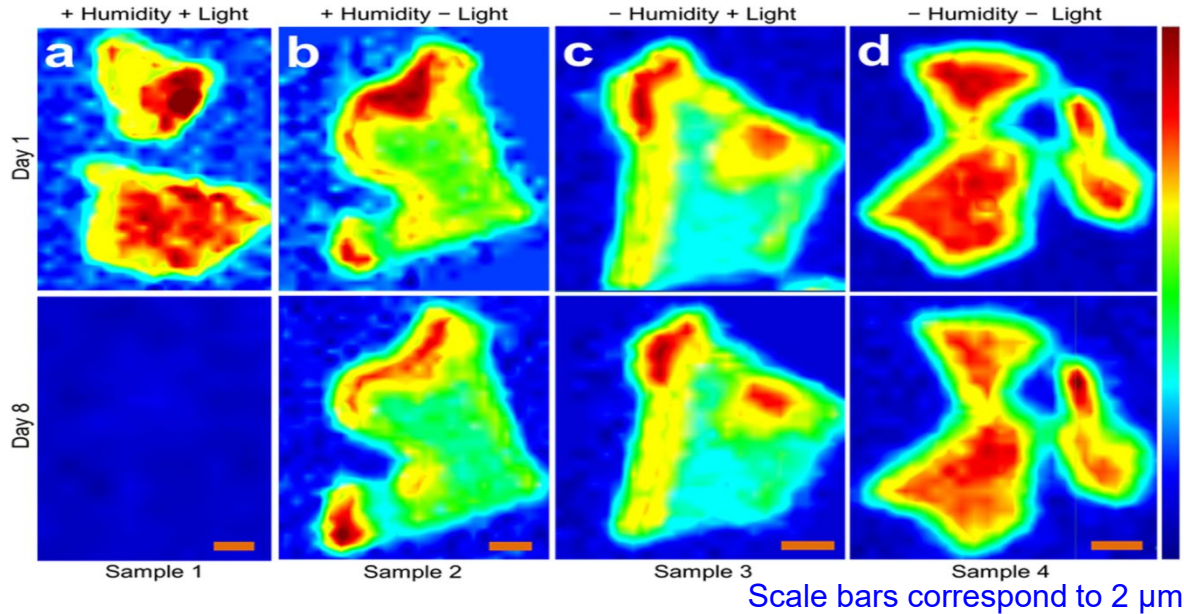
Photo-oxidation does!!

Humidity facilitates this process



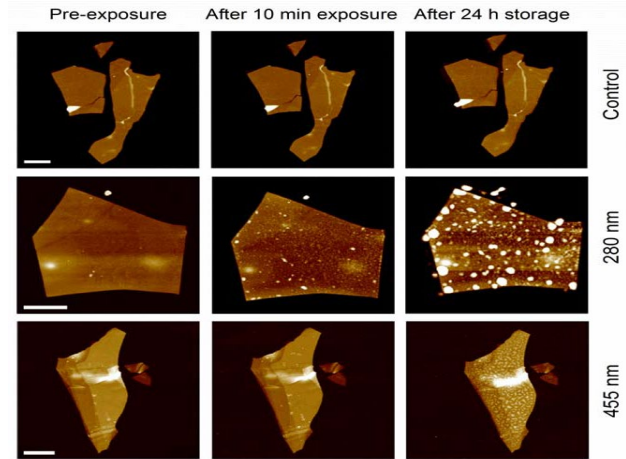
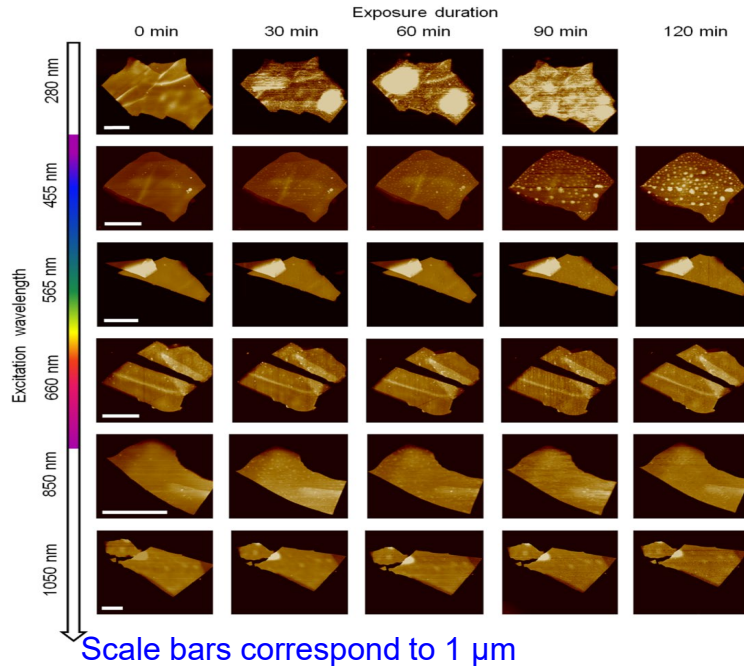
Light plays key role in phosphorene degradation

Humidity expedites the process!



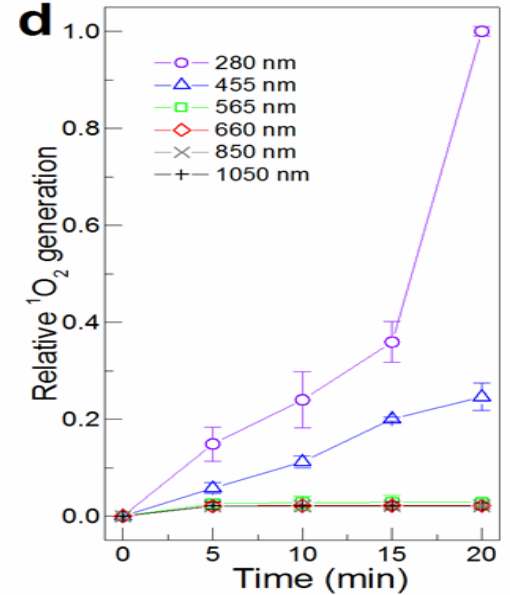
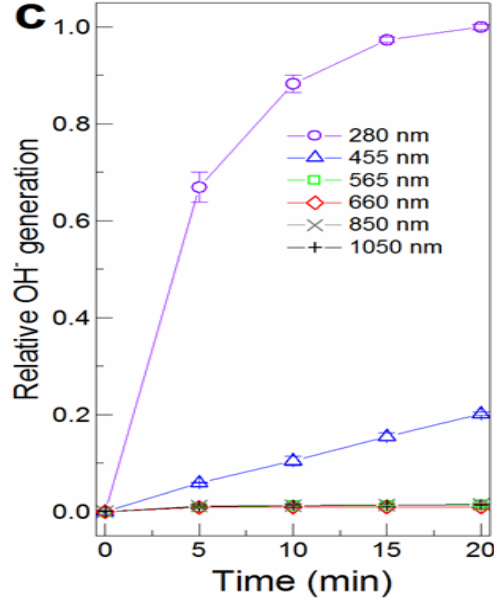
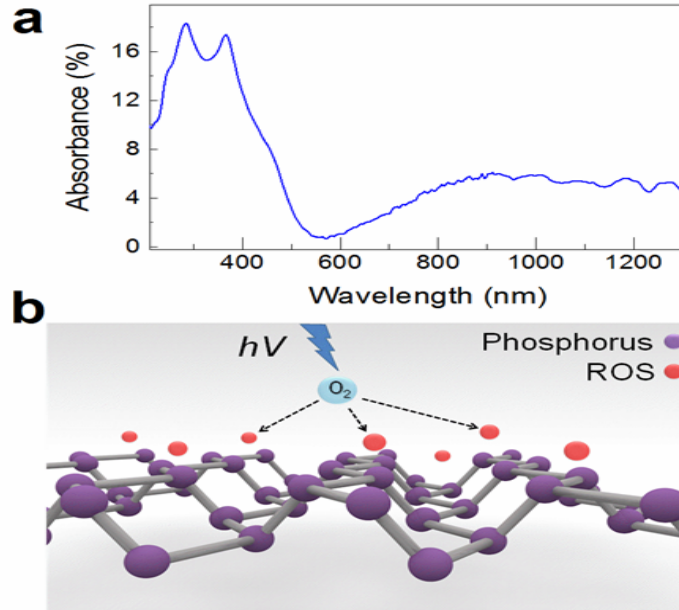
In fact, phosphorene can be used in humidity sensors when operated in dark

Which wavelength causes fastest degradation ?

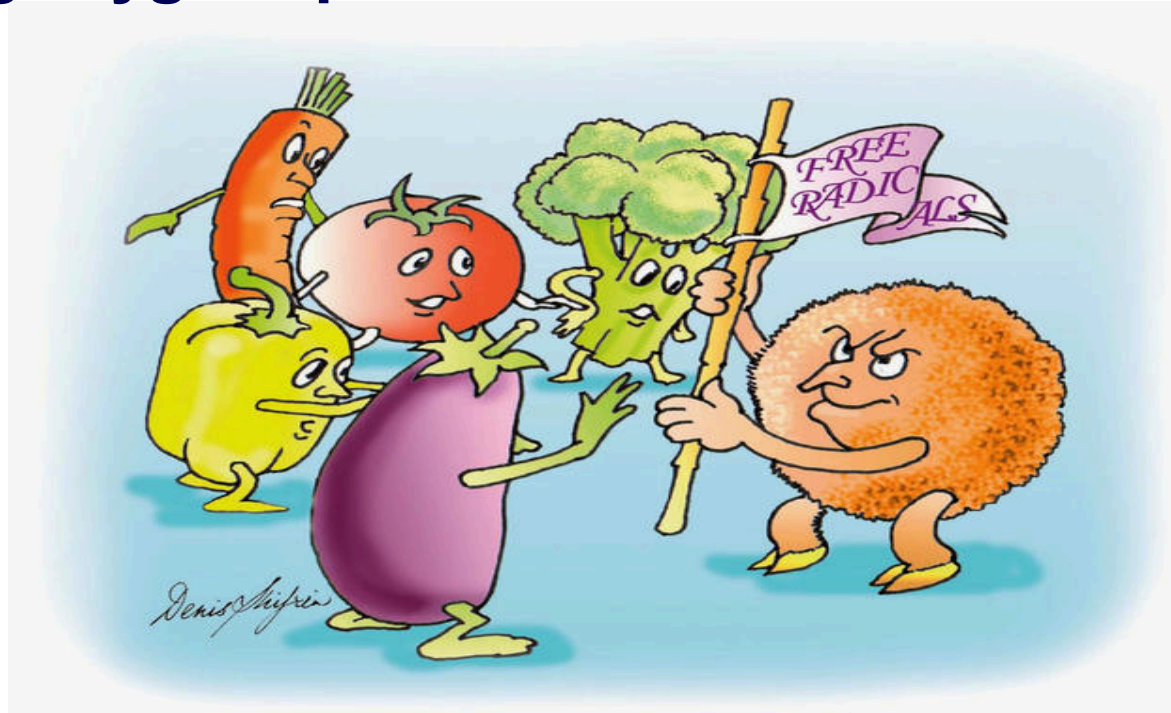


Short bursts of blue light are OK

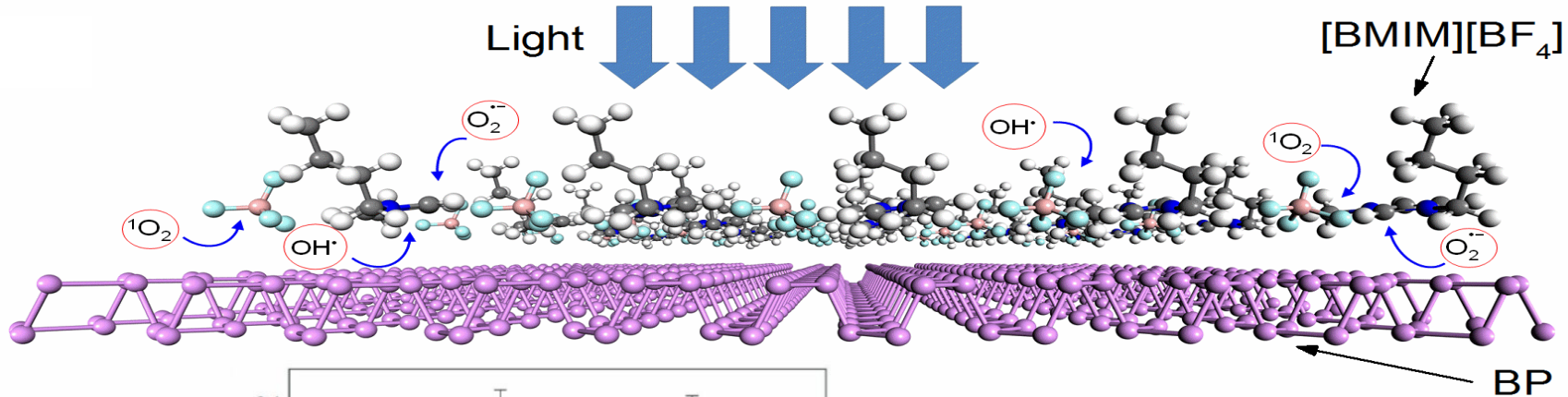
Why light causes rapid degradation?



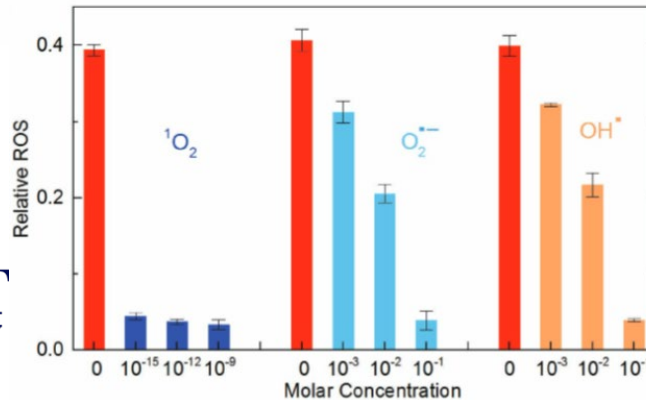
So how can we prevent phosphorene from these damaging oxygen species ?



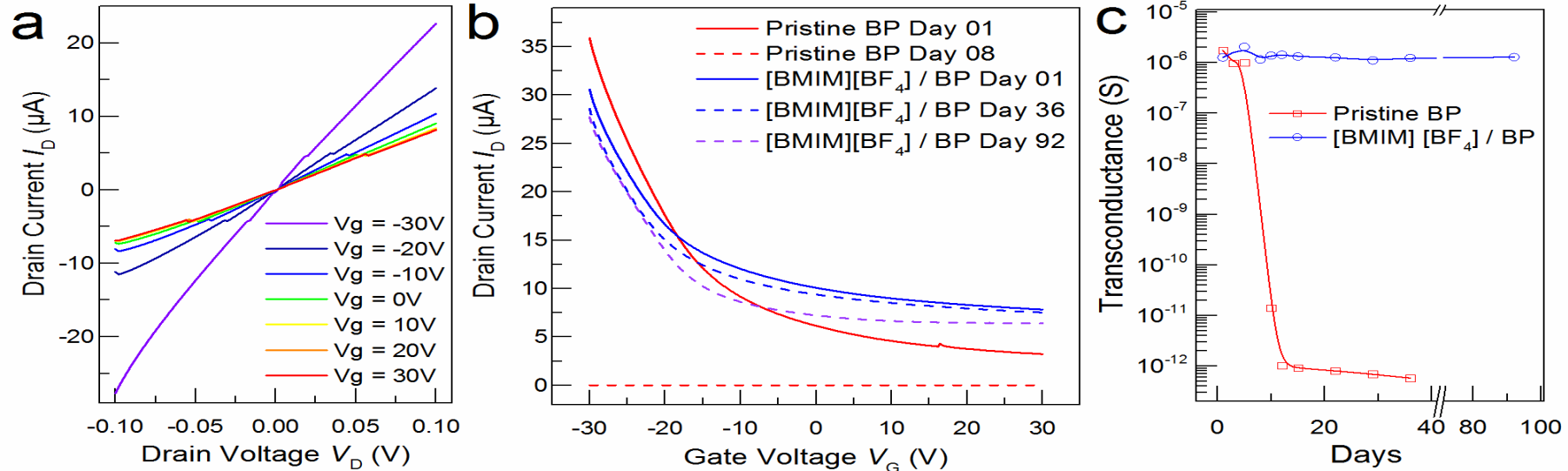
Anti-oxidant Ionic liquids (ILs) are effective



— IL-induced ROS quenching

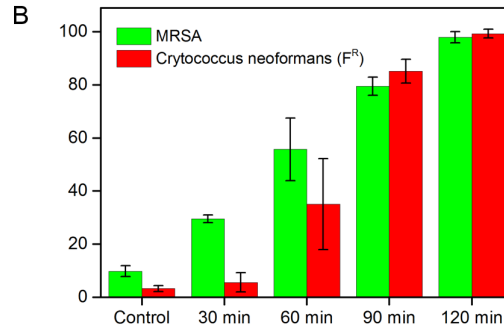
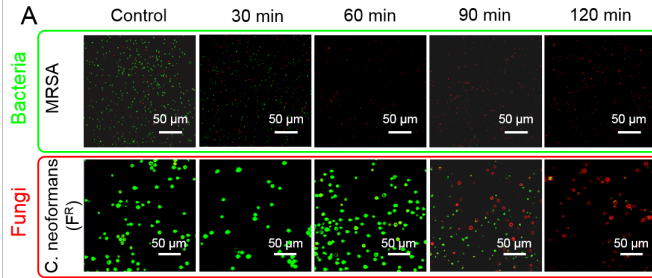


IL protected phosphorene retains electronic characteristics for over 3 months



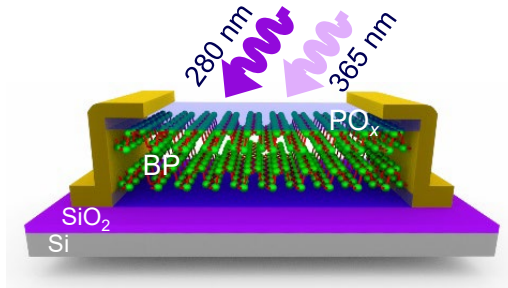
Exploiting reactive oxygen species for functionality

Antibacterial and antifungal action

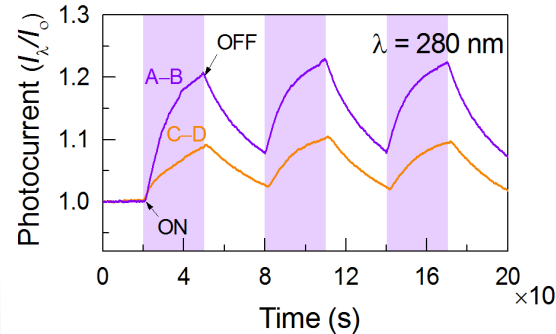


- Confocal laser scan microscope imaging
- Green and red nucleic acid and propidium iodide (PI) stains
- PI only permeates damaged cell membranes and bind in higher affinity to nucleic acid to replace the green stain

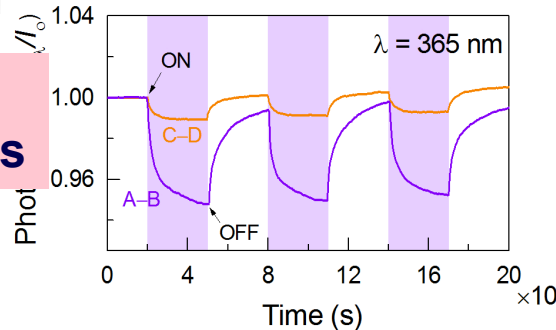
Can we use light in electronic devices to mimic Excitatory & Inhibitory action potentials of a synapse?



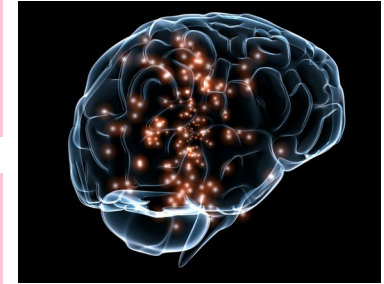
**Few-layer BP
Optoelectronic devices**



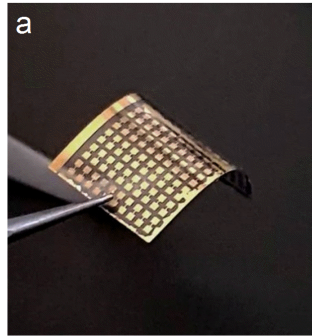
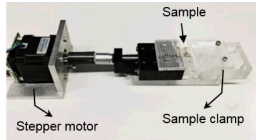
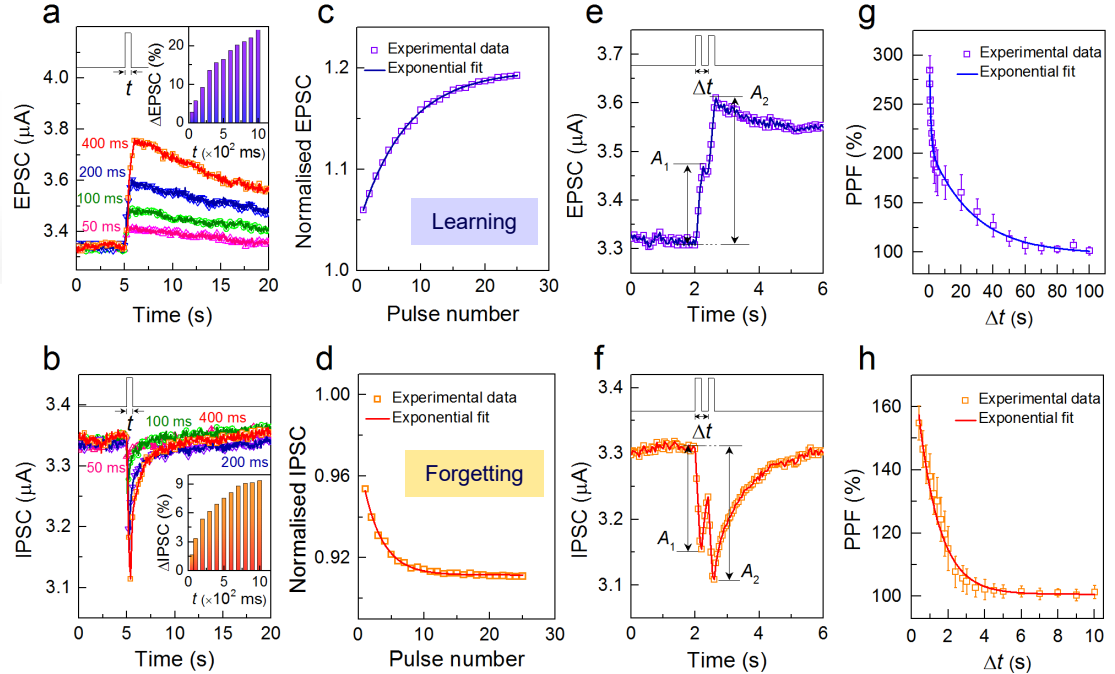
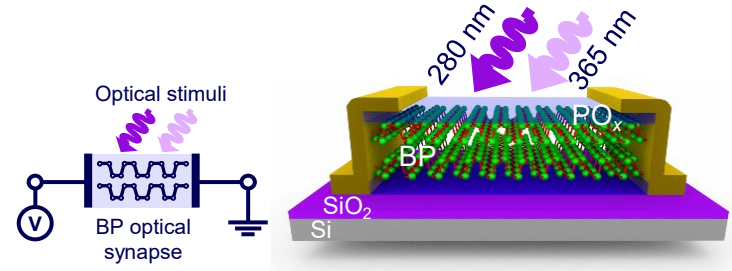
Excitatory potential



Inhibitory potential

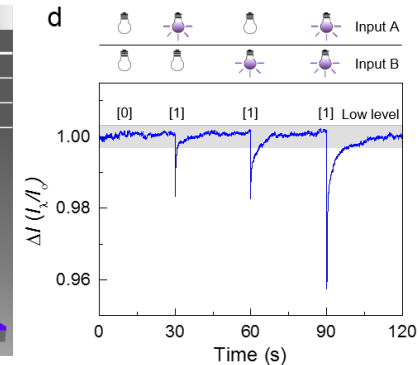
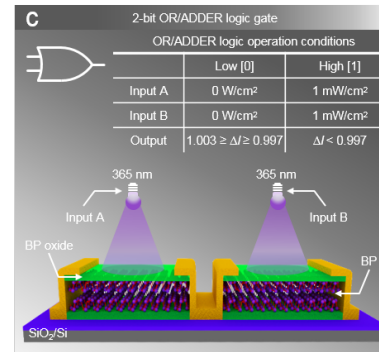
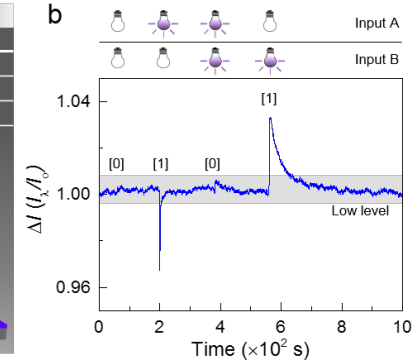
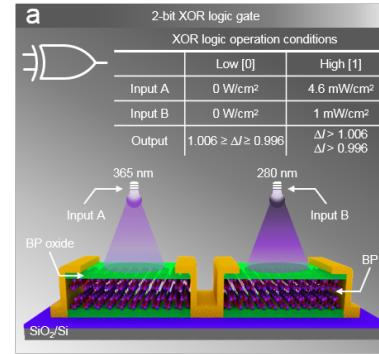


Black Phosphorus | Optoelectronic synaptic devices



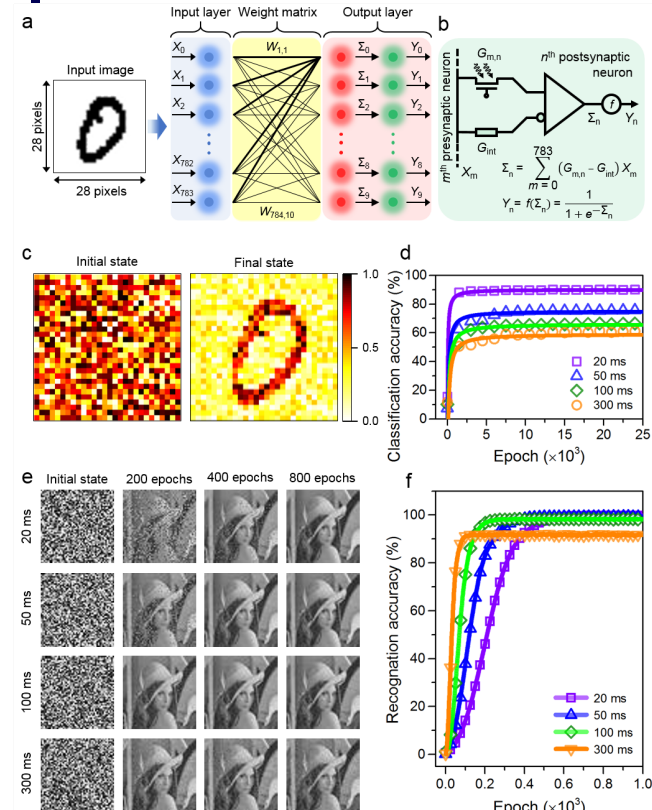
Black Phosphorus | Optical logic devices

- ❑ Optical Boolean logic in serially connected devices
 - Utilising 280nm and 365nm wavelengths
- ❑ 2-bit XOR logic
 - 280nm and 365nm inducing similar but opposite magnitude of change in output photocurrent
- ❑ 2-bit OR logic
 - Possible with either 280nm or 365nm
 - Both inputs augment net change in output photocurrent

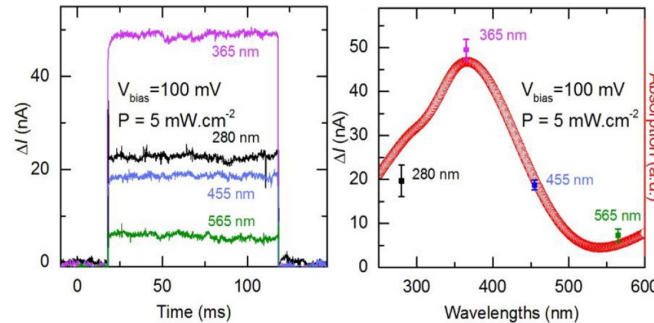
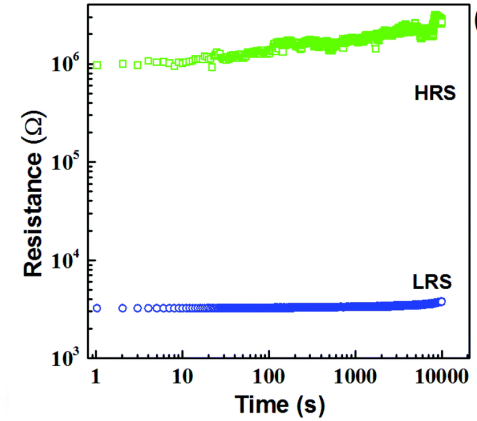
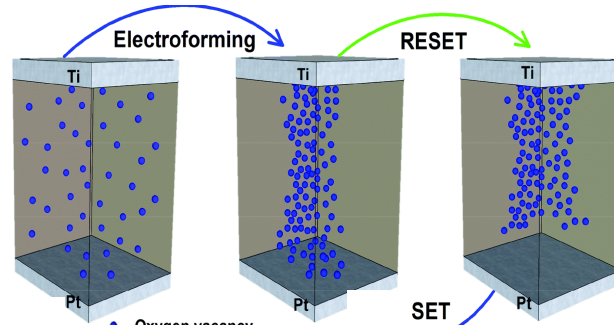
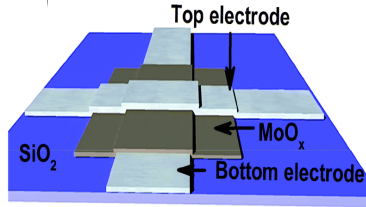


Artificial neural networks | Pattern and image recognition

- Can mimic long-term potentiation and depression
- Optical WRITE (280 nm) and Optical ERASE (365 nm) without using electrical gating

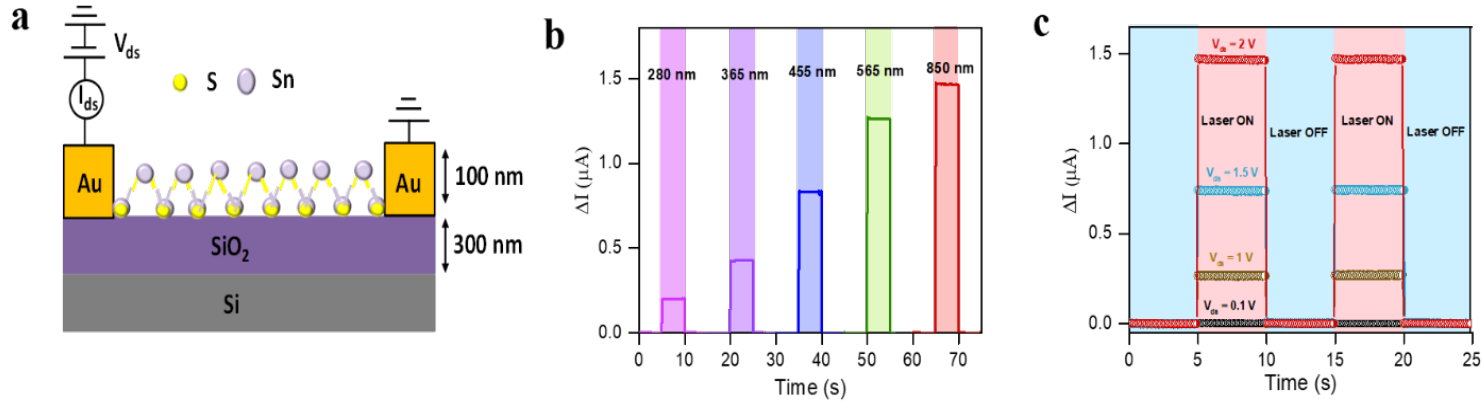


Memristors and UV detectors | Layered 2D MoO₃ films



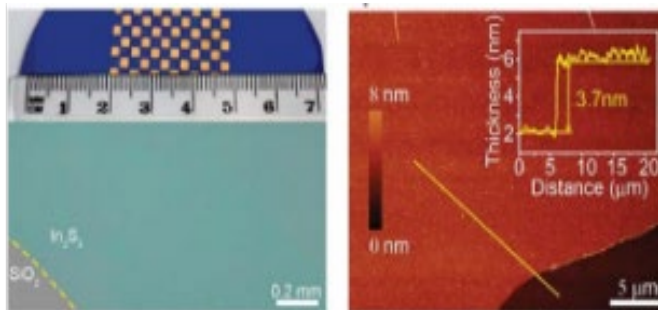
➤ CVD prepared 2D MoO₃

SnS based high-speed, broadband photodetectors

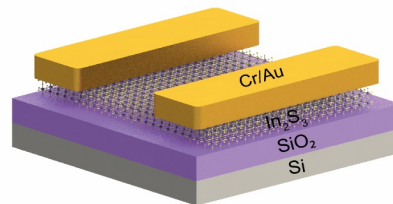


- μ s fast response using 0.8-1.8 nm thick sheets
- Broadband (280-850 nm)
- One of the highest responsivities and detectivities for similar thickness systems

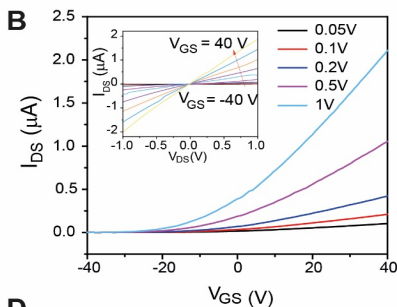
In₂S₃ based Field-effect transistors



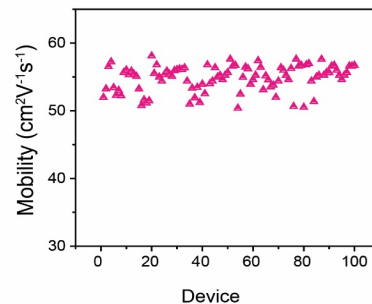
A



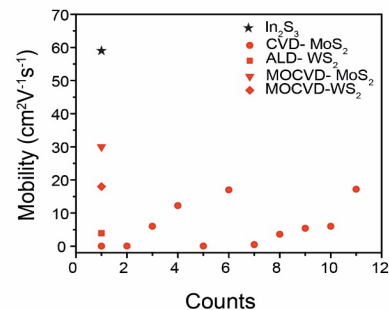
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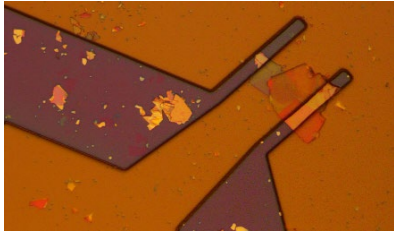
C



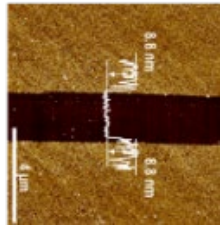
D



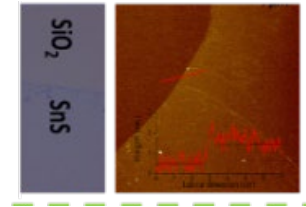
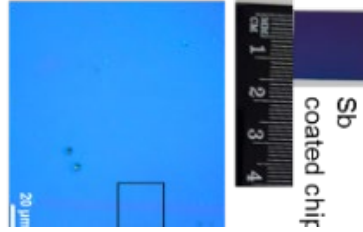
Heterostructures and large-area ultra-thin sheets



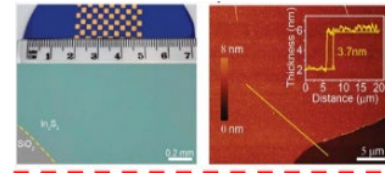
p-n junctions



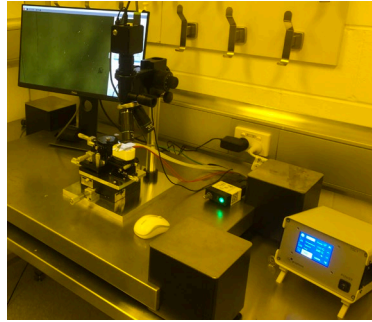
Antimonene



SnS



In₂S₃



Alignment stage for heterostructures



Maskless lithography

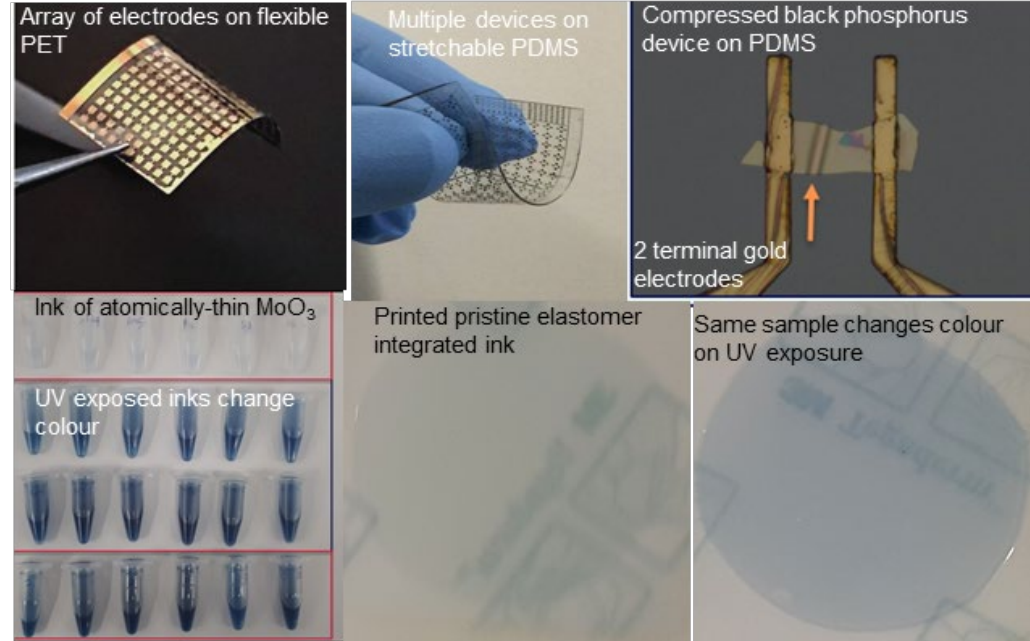
We synthesize most 2D materials in liquid phase too



3-zone CVD

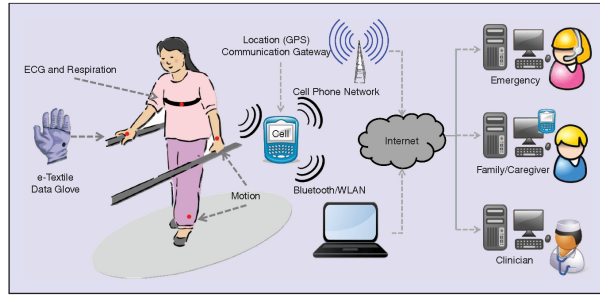
Integration of 2D materials with flexible, elastomeric platforms

- Strain manipulation
- Printed chromic inks

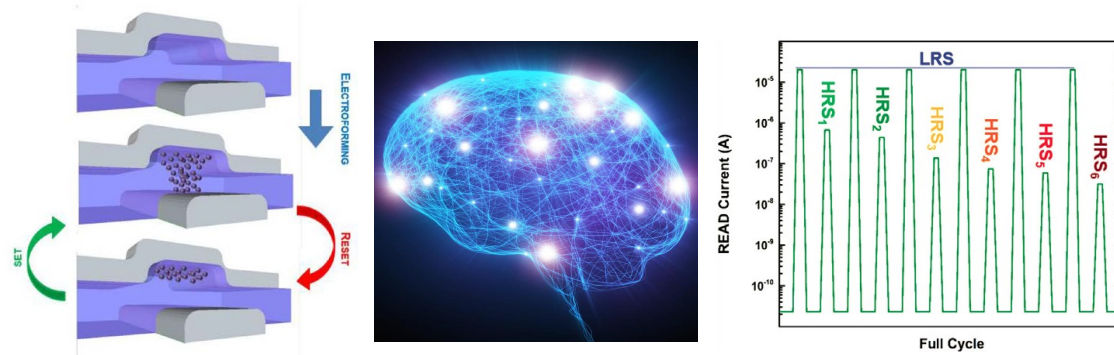


Other areas of research – Oxide thin films

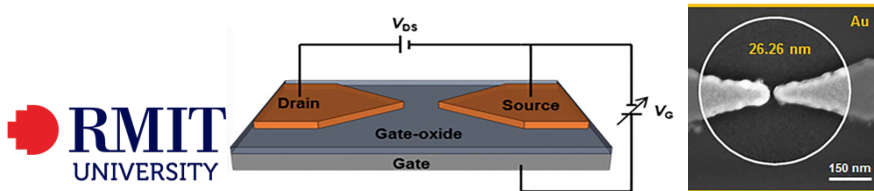
Wearable sensors (Pressure and biometrics)



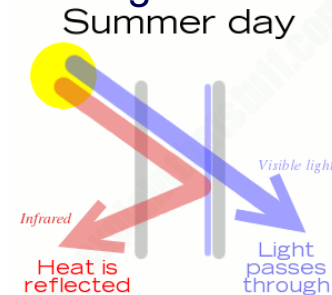
Oxide Memristors (Multi-state memory storage)



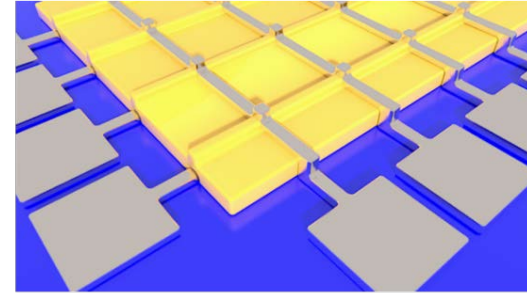
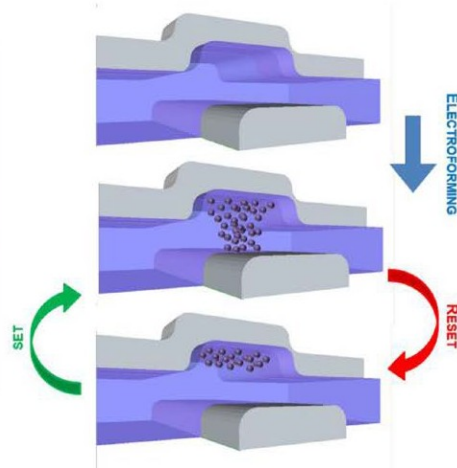
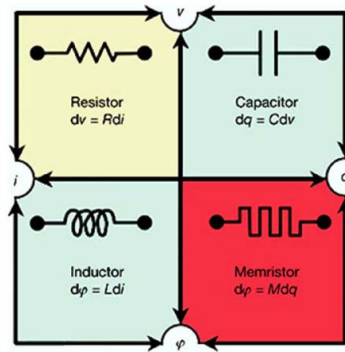
Semiconductor-free transistors (air-channel as transport channel)



Smart coatings for infrared control



Memristors | Amorphous Complex Oxides



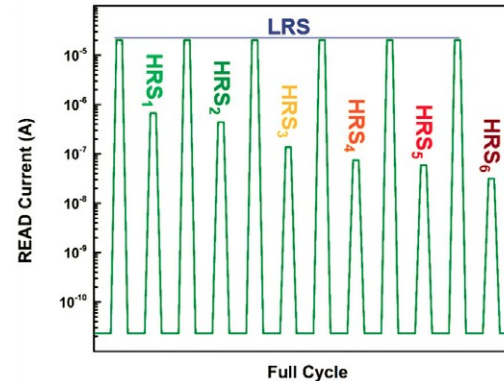
Memristors | Nanoscale Switching

- Memory behaviour relies on prior information
 - Learns from experience
- Resistance to store information
 - Can attain multiple information states
- Long-term stability
 - Years to decades without data loss
- Ultra-high density
 - Memory elements as small as 2-4 nm
- Low power technology
 - Make devices last longer
 - Near-zero power in 'off' state

Digital Memory

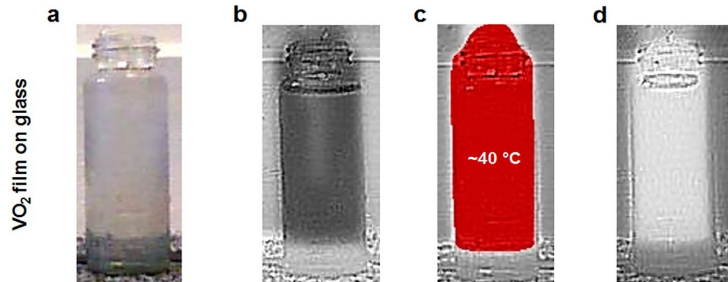
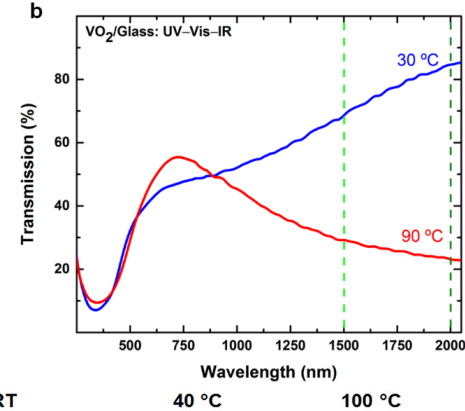
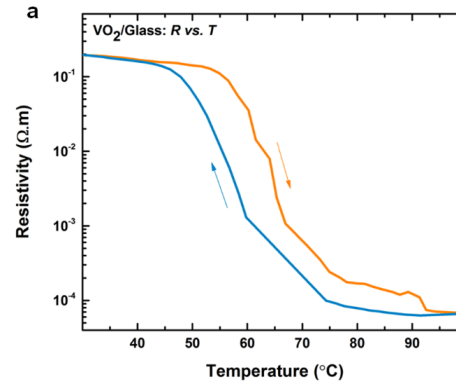


Multi-State Memory



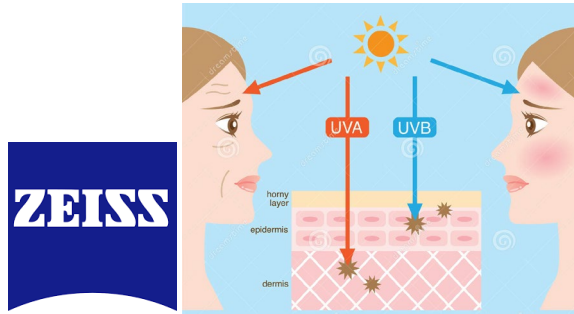
VO₂ enabled phase-transition

- Ability to fabricate on a variety of substrates (glass, quartz, silicon, PDMS)
- IMT ratio: $\sim 10^4$
- >60% optical change in the infrared region
- Smart-windows and masking of infrared signatures

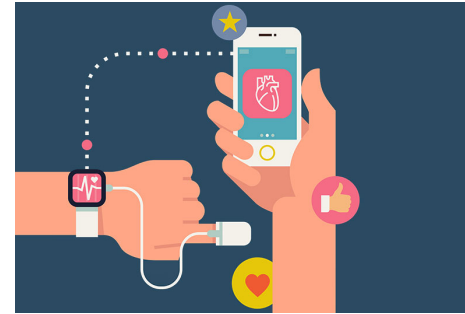


Wearing the Future | Applications

UV Sensors



Biometrics/Health Markers



nutromics
PERSONALISED NUTRITION

Smart bedding for aged-care



Technology capability areas

Our current research activities include

- Synthesis of atomically thin materials
- Photodetectors (detecting different wavelengths of light on demand)
- Artificial neural networks
- Engineering Light blocking layers (Transmit and block selective wavelength bands on demand)
- Wireless electronics on wearable and stretchable platforms
- Communication of sensors to smart devices wirelessly
- Specific Biomarker sensors (saliva, sweat etc). We engineer selective sensors based on target biomarker
- Antibacterial and antifungal coatings

Our facilities



Acknowledgements

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PERSONALISED NUTRITION

 sleepite

Sleepeezee



Australian Government
Department of Industry,
Innovation and Science



Get in touch for possible collaborations and partnerships!!

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