

High Photosensitivity and Broad Spectral Response of Multi-Layered Germanium Sulfide Transistors

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Abstract : In this paper, we report the optoelectronic properties of multi-layered GeS nanosheets (~28 nm thick)-based field-effect transistors (called GeS-FETs). The multi-layered GeS-FETs exhibit remarkably high photoresponsivity of $R\lambda \sim 206$ AW-1 under illumination of $1.5 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ at $\lambda = 633$ nm, $V_g = 0$ V, and $V_{ds} = 10$ V. The obtained $R\lambda \sim 206$ AW-1 is excellent as compared with a GeS nanoribbon-based and the other family members of group IV-VI-based photodetectors in the two-dimensional (2D) realm, such as GeSe and SnS₂. The gate-dependent photoresponsivity of GeS-FETs was further measured to be able to reach $R\lambda \sim 655$ AW-1 operated at $V_g = -80$ V. Moreover, the multi-layered GeS photodetector holds high external quantum efficiency (EQE $\sim 4.0 \times 10^4$ %) and specific detectivity ($D^* \sim 2.35 \times 10^{13}$ Jones). The measured D^* is comparable to those of the advanced commercial Si- and InGaAs-based photodiodes. The GeS photodetector also shows an excellent long-term photoswitching stability with a response time of ~ 7 ms over a long period of operation (>1 h). These extraordinary properties of high photocurrent generation, broad spectral range, fast response, and long-term stability make the GeS-FET photodetector a highly qualified candidate for future optoelectronic applications.

Keywords : germanium sulfide, photodetector, photoresponsivity, external quantum efficiency, specific detectivity

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