Low-frequency Noise Characterization of Graphene FET THz Detectors

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Citation for the original published paper (version of record):
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2018 43rd International Conference on Infrared, Millimeter, and Terahertz Waves (IRMMW-THz)
http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/IRMMW-THz.2018.8510404

N.B. When citing this work, cite the original published paper.
Abstract—Graphene field-effect transistors are promising for direct detection of THz signals at room temperature. The sensitivity of such detectors can be in part limited by the low-frequency noise. Here, we report on the characterization of the low-frequency noise of graphene field-effect transistor THz detectors in the frequency range from 1 Hz to 1 MHz. The room-temperature Hooge parameter is extracted to be around \(2 \times 10^{-3}\). The voltage responsivity at room-temperature and the corresponding minimum noise equivalent power at 0.3 THz are estimated to be 11 V/W and 0.2 nW/Hz\(^{0.5}\), respectively, at a modulation frequency of 333 Hz, which shows comparable results with other detector technologies.

I. INTRODUCTION

Graphene, with its high carrier mobility and saturation velocity, is a promising material for high-frequency devices. In recent years, room-temperature THz detectors based on graphene field-effect transistors (GFETs) have been demonstrated [1, 2]. An important figure of merit of direct power detectors is the noise equivalent power (NEP), which corresponds to the lowest detectable power [3]. Most of previous studies have estimated the NEP of GFET THz detectors based on responsivity measurements and thermal noise calculations. Assuming a short integration time, the low-frequency noise can be avoided. However, impurities and other defects introduced during the fabrication process are expected to contribute to the low-frequency noise [4, 5], and thereby degrade the detector performance. It is important to understand the noise spectrum for detector applications. In this work, we have characterized the low-frequency noise in GFET THz detectors. This allows us to find a low frequency limit of the modulation frequency, above which the low-frequency noise is negligible.

II. RESULTS

GFET THz detectors were fabricated using monolayer CVD graphene made by RWTH and AMO as in [2]. Fig. 1 shows an optical micrograph and a schematic cross-sectional view of a GFET THz detector with a mesa length \(L\) of 0.7 \(\mu\)m, a gate length of 0.5 \(\mu\)m and an effective channel width \(W\) of 20 \(\mu\)m (two 10-\(\mu\)m wide gates in parallel). The rectified THz voltage \(V_{THz}\) was measured on-wafer using Cascade T-Wave ground-signal-ground probes and an SR830 lock-in amplifier. The 0.3-THz input signal was modulated at 333 Hz. The THz source was composed of a WR-3.4 extender driven by an Agilent 8275D signal generator. The input THz power was around 80 \(\mu\)W considering of the insertion loss of the probes and the return loss of the detectors. The voltage noise spectral density \(S_{V,10mV}\) of the low-frequency noise was measured at room temperature using a Keysight E4727A Advanced Low-Frequency Noise Analyzer. During the experiment, the sample was placed inside a grounded metal box to minimize environmental noise. The drain-source voltage \(V_{DS}\) was set to 10 mV since limitations in the setup sensitivity make it hard to measure the noise level with the same drain bias as low as \(V_{THz}\). The gate leakage current was less than 0.6 nA posing only negligible effects on the noise level.

Fig. 2 (a) shows the measured drain-source resistance \(r_{DS}\) of a typical GFET THz detector plotted versus the gate voltage \(V_{GS}\). By fitting the measured resistance to the model described in [6], the electron mobility, the residual carrier concentration, and the contact resistance were extracted to be 2000 cm\(^2\)/Vs, \(1.7 \times 10^{12}\) cm\(^{-2}\), and 22 \(\Omega\), respectively. The charge carrier concentration \(n\) was estimated to be in the range from \(1.7 \times 10^{12}\) to \(5.5 \times 10^{12}\) cm\(^{-2}\). Fig. 2 (b) shows the rectified THz voltage as a function of \(V_{GS}\). The rectified THz voltage is in the range from 0.04 to 0.16 mV.
Fig. 3 (a) Measured noise spectral density of the detector vs. $V_{GS}$ at $V_{DS}=10$ mV. (b) Calculated noise spectral density of the detector vs. $V_{DS}$ at $V_{GS}=-1.5$ V.

Fig. 3 (a) shows the noise spectral density of the detector measured at two different gate voltages together with the thermal noise calculated as in [1]. It can be seen that the noise spectral density reveals a $1/f$ dependence. The observed $1/f$ noise is caused by low-frequency fluctuations of the channel resistance due to fluctuations in carrier concentration and/or mobility [4, 5]. The $1/f$ noise ($S_{V,1/f}$) at a 10 mV drain-source voltage can be estimated by subtracting the calculated thermal noise. Assuming negligible current-induced heating effects, the Hooge model [7] can be used to estimate the $1/f$ noise of the detector with a drain-source bias at $V_{THz}$ from,

$$S_{V,THz,1/f} = S_{V,1/f} \left( \frac{V_{THz}}{V_{DS}} \right)^2,$$

where $V_{DS}=10$ mV. The noise spectral density ($S_{V,THz}$) at $V_{THz}$ can now be obtained by again adding the previously subtracted thermal noise as shown in Fig 3 (b). As shown by the graph, the total noise is defined mainly by the thermal noise at frequencies higher than 100 Hz. This means that we can eliminate the effects of the $1/f$ noise by using modulation frequencies higher than 100 Hz.

We can evaluate the Hooge parameter based on $S_{V,1/f}$ and the device parameters [7]

$$\alpha_H = \frac{S_{V,1/f}}{V_{DS}} N_f \approx 2 \times 10^{-3},$$

where $N=nWL$ is the number of carriers. $\alpha_H$ is 2–3 orders of magnitude larger than those of mature semiconductors [7].

Fig. 4 shows the room-temperature THz voltage responsivity ($R_V$) and the NEP, which are important figures of merit for the direct power detector. The voltage responsivity was calculated as in [2], and the NEP was obtained as $NEP = \sqrt{S_{V,THz}}/R_V$. The maximum $R_V$ is 11 V/W at $V_{GS}=2.5$ V, and the corresponding minimum NEP is 0.2 nW/Hz$^{0.5}$. The NEP is at the same level as other detector technologies, e.g. 0.65 nW/Hz$^{0.5}$ for silicon MOSFETs [8], 0.4 nW/Hz$^{0.5}$ for InP DHBTs [9] and 0.1 nW/Hz$^{0.5}$ for AlGaN/GaN HEMTs [10].

### III. SUMMARY

We have characterized the low-frequency noise of GFET THz detectors and found that modulation frequencies should be higher than 100 Hz to eliminate the effects of the $1/f$ noise. In this work, the Hooge parameter is around $2 \times 10^{-3}$, which is 2–3 orders of magnitude larger than those of mature semiconductors. The room-temperature responsivity and the corresponding minimum NEP at 0.3 THz were estimated to be 11 V/W and 0.2 nW/Hz$^{0.5}$, respectively. These values show the potential of GFET THz detector to compete with other detector technologies.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported in part by the EU Graphene Flagship Core 1 Project and in part by the Swedish Research Council (VR) under Grant No. 2017-04504.

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