

# Graphene-Aluminum Nitride Nano Plate Resonators

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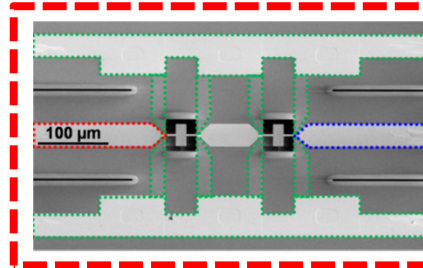
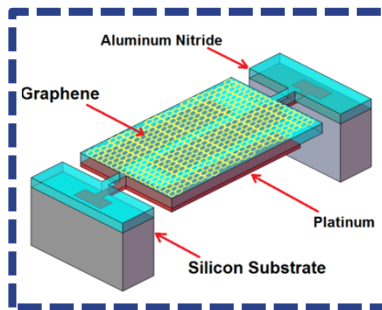
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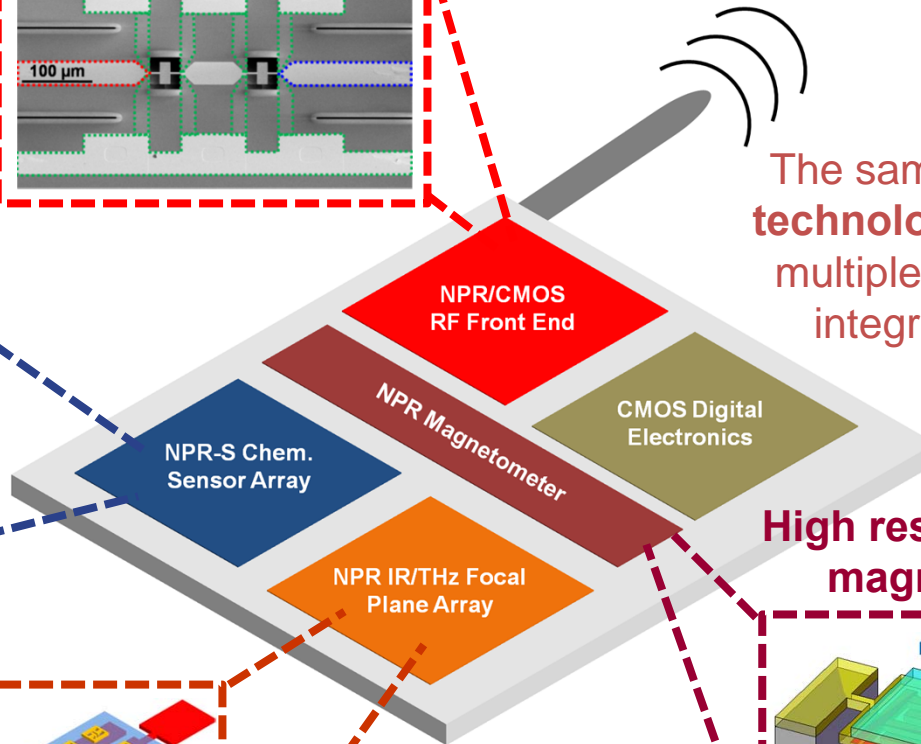
# Multi-function Piezo NEMS Resonators

RF MEMS devices for wireless communications

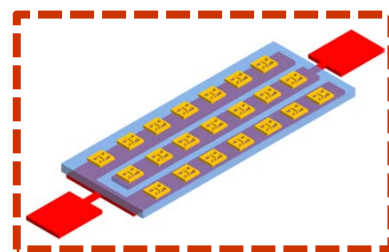
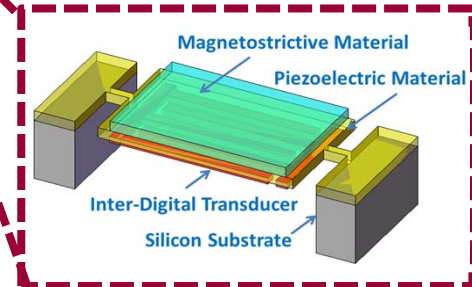
Ultra-sensitive NEMS gravimetric sensors



The same NEMS core technology provides for multiple functionalities integrated on chip



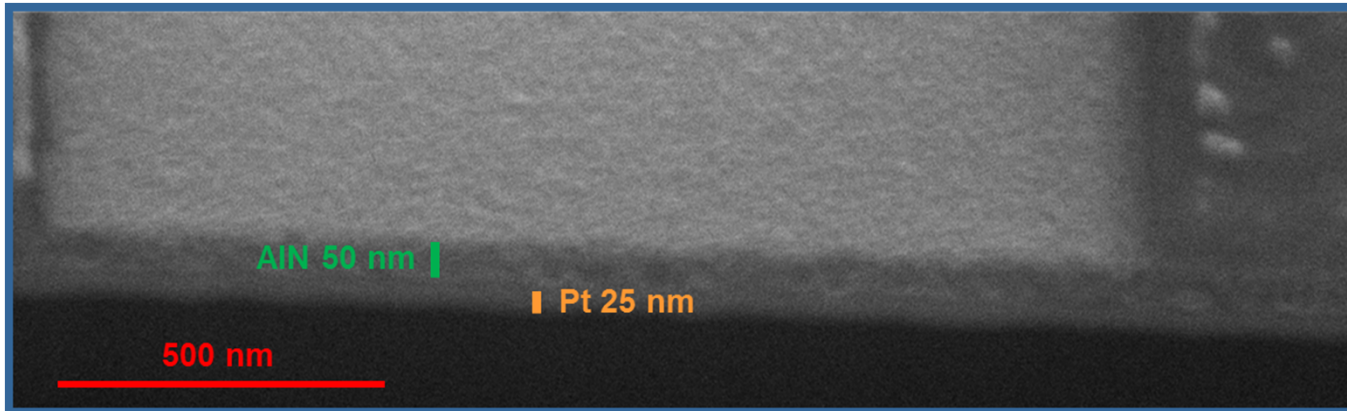
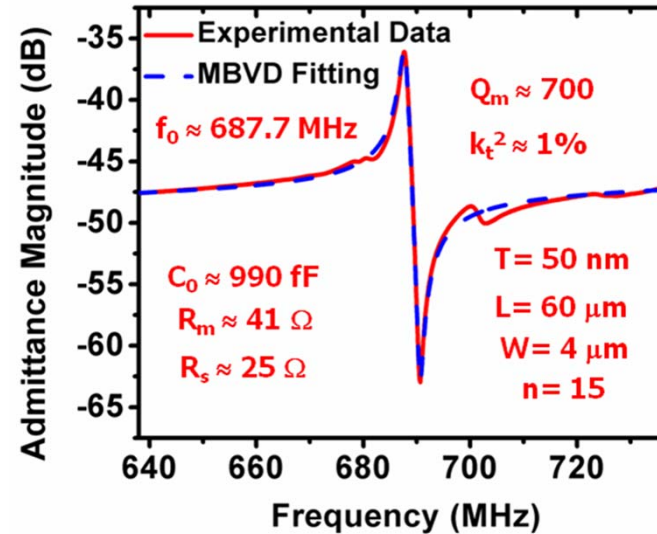
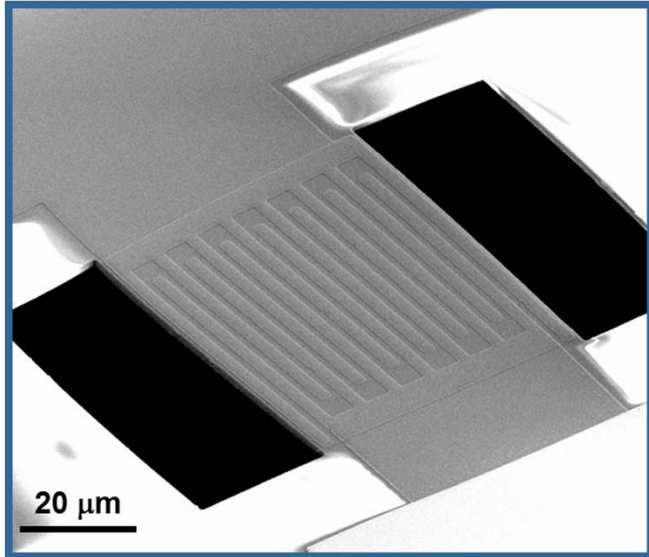
High resolution NEMS magnetometers



Uncooled, high resolution and ultra-fast NEMS IR/THz detectors for chip-scale IR/THz spectroscopy



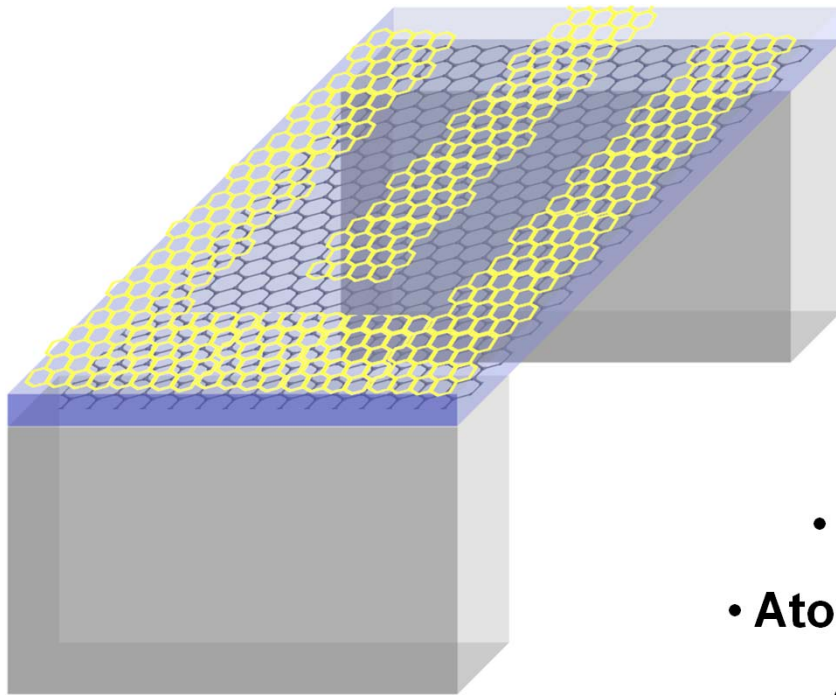
# Scaling of Piezo NEMS Resonators



Au 25nm  
AIN 50nm  
Pt 25nm

**83% mass come from metal electrodes!**

# Graphene-AIN Nano Plate Resonator



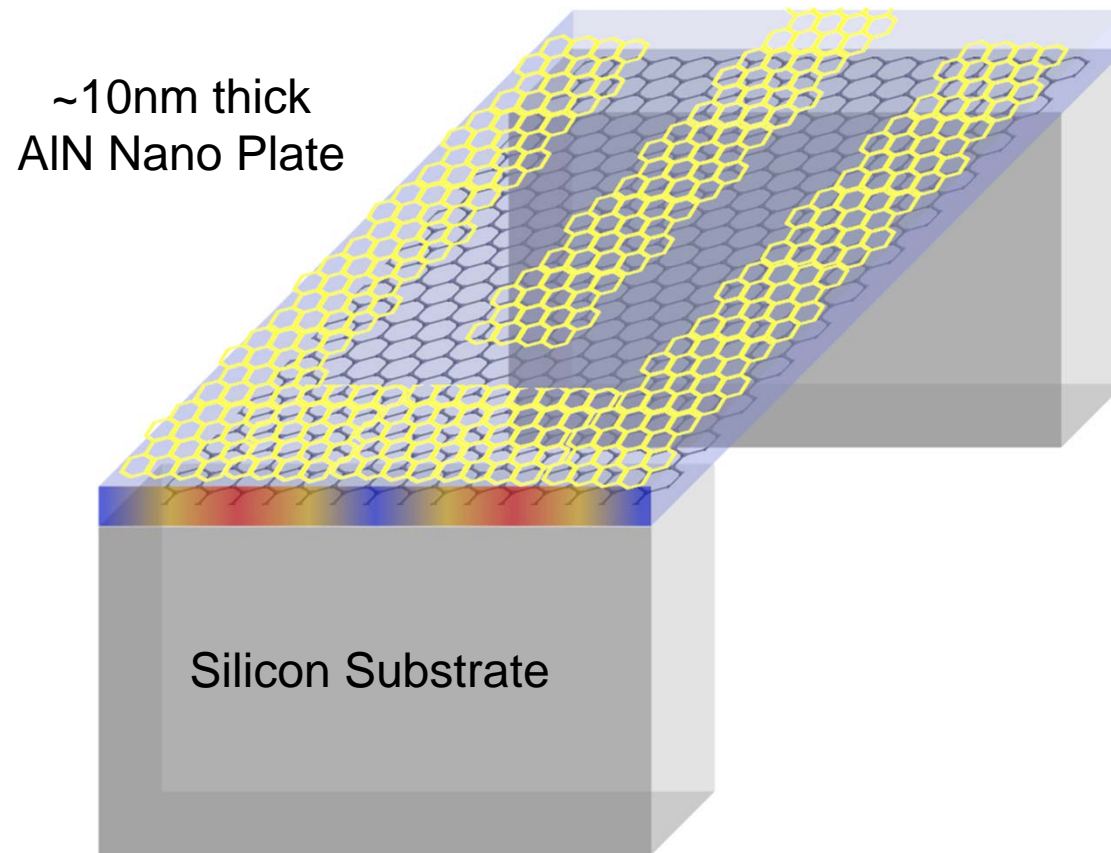
## Advantages of Graphene electrode:

(Comparison between a graphene monolayer and 1nm ALD Platinum)

- **Very high electrical conductivity**  
(Rs 60Ω/sq :150Ω/sq)
- **Extremely low mass (1:10)**
- **Ultra-thin (one atomic layer 0.6nm)**
- **Effective chemical interactive material**
- **Atomic monolayer introduce lowest electrode damping and interface strain (High Q)**

# Graphene-AIN Nano Plate Resonator

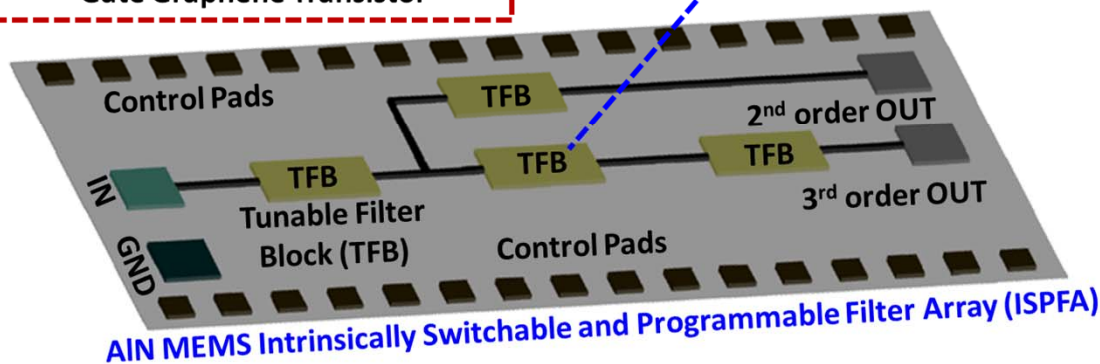
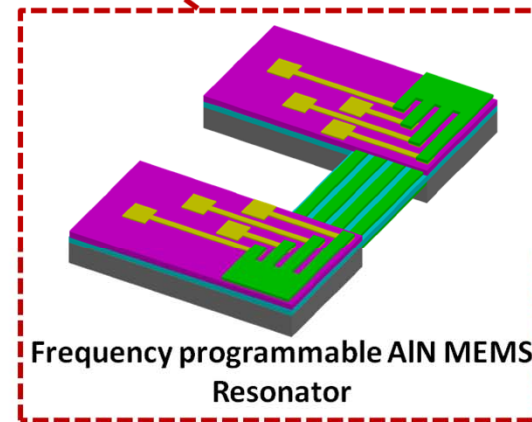
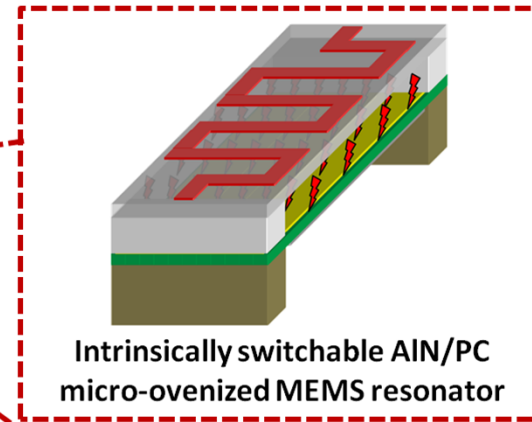
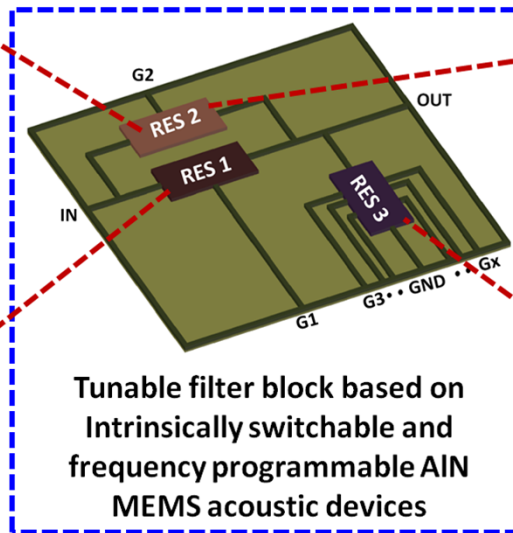
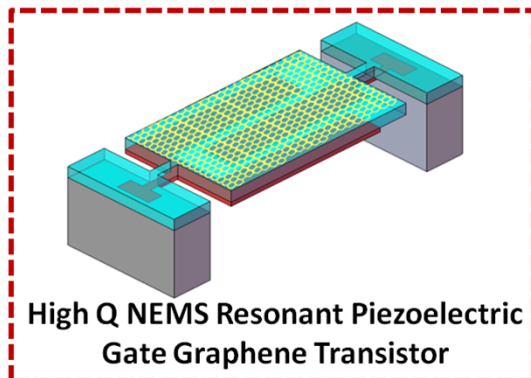
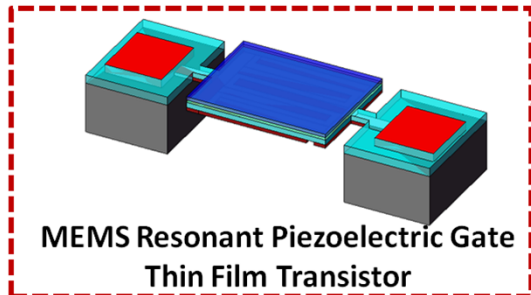
**Graphene electrodes** to solve **fundamental scaling issue** associated to metal loading in piezoelectric NEMS resonators



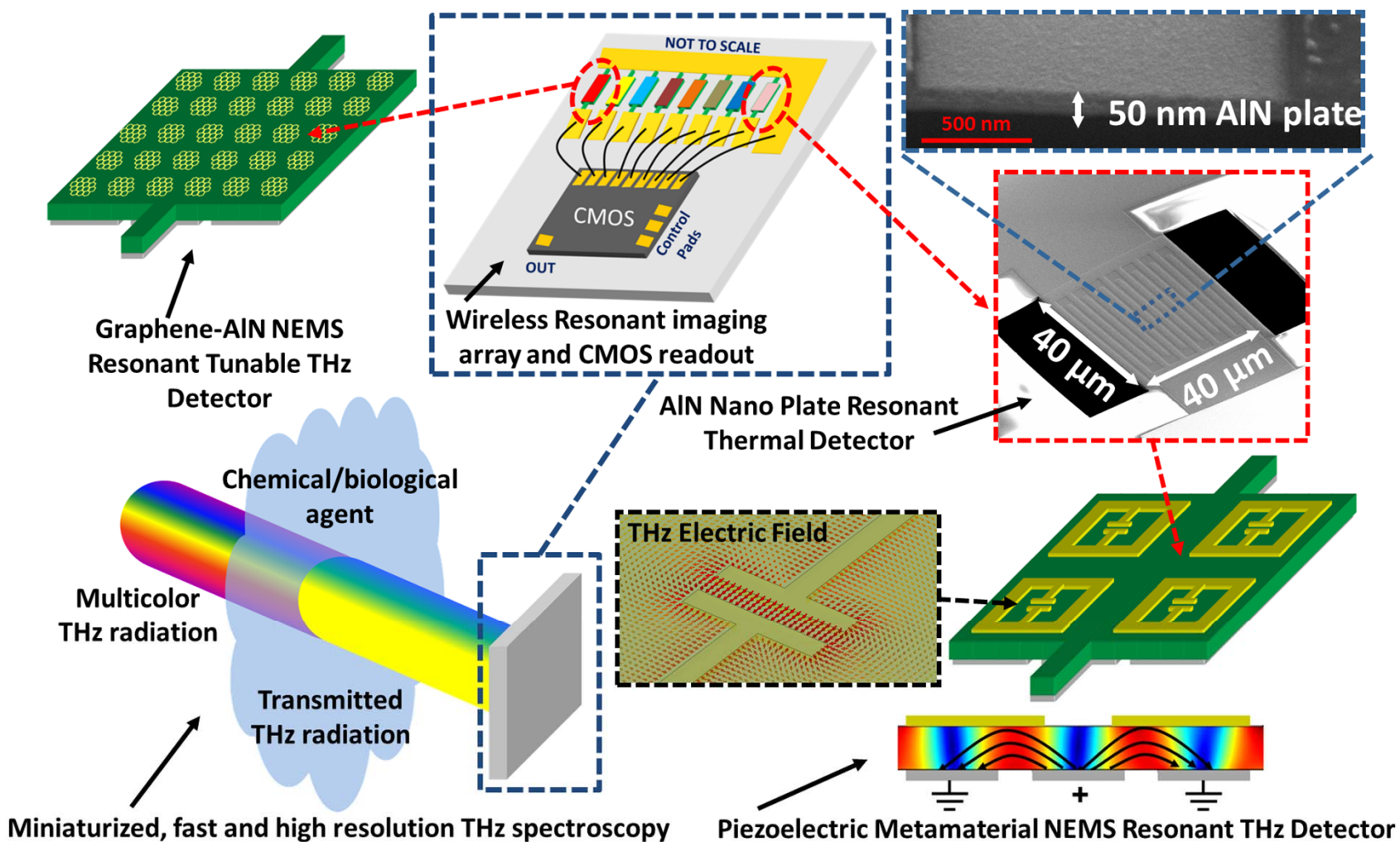
Graphene-AIN nano plate excited to vibrate at high frequency  
in its contour-extensional mode



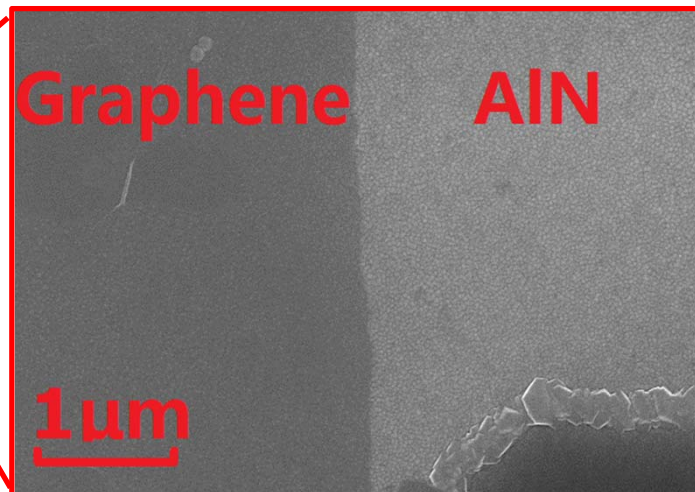
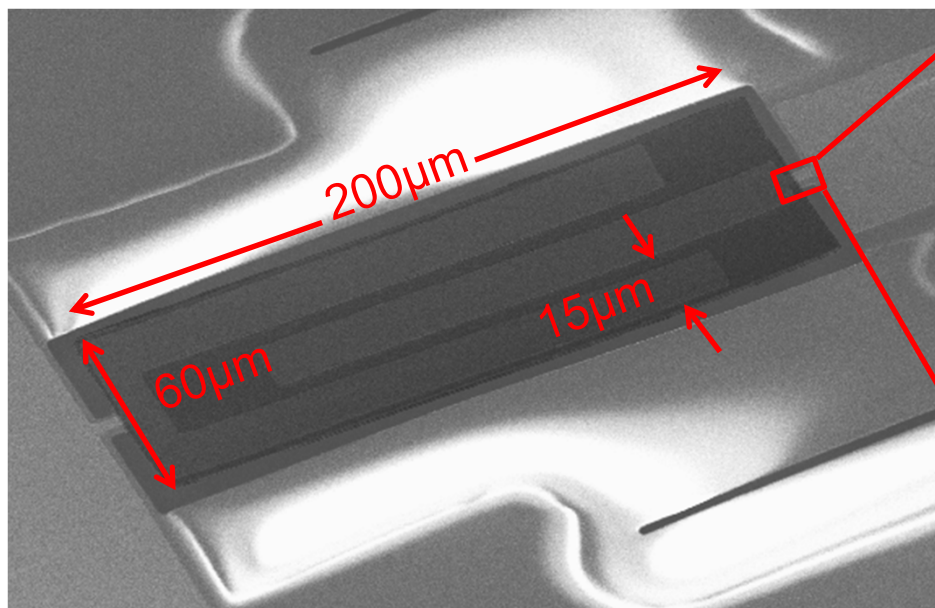
# Reconfigurable Low Power Radio Architectures



# Un-cooled NEMS Resonant THz Detectors



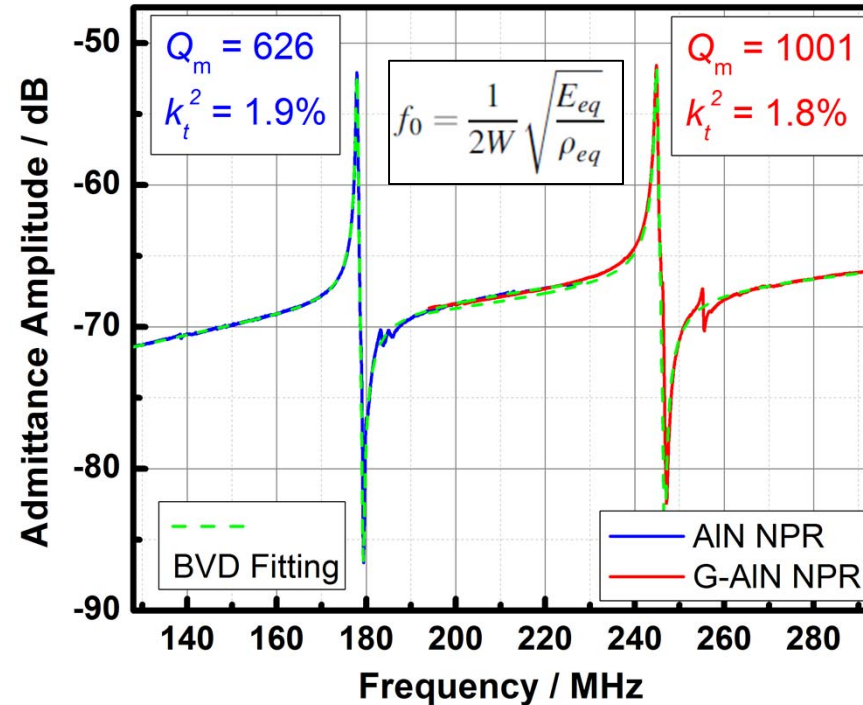
# Experimental Results



Graphene 0.6nm AlN 500nm Pt 50nm



# Experimental Results



	$f_0$	$Q_m$	$k_t^2$	$C_0$	$R_m$	$R_s$
AIN	178MHz	626	1.90%	324fF	285Ω	128Ω
G-AIN	245MHz	1001	1.81%	282fF	157Ω	228Ω

Higher operating frequency and *comparable*  $kt^2 \cdot Q_{load}$  in a reduced volume was achieved with the G-AIN NPR!

# Experimental Results

As proof of concept of the switching mechanism the electrical conductivity of the graphene layer was changed by doping

Over 6 order of magnitude increase in resistivity for fluorinated graphene has been reported in literature.

The graphene electrode was fluorinated with xenon difluoride ( $\text{XeF}_2$ ) gas fully demonstrating the effectiveness of the proposed switching mechanism.

