Profesor: M.I. <u>Heriberto García Ledezma</u>

Asignatura: Fundamentos de Programación

Grupo: <u>21</u>

No. de Práctica(s): 1

Integrante(s): Alfredo Meléndez Cantero

No. de equipo de

Cómputo empleado: --

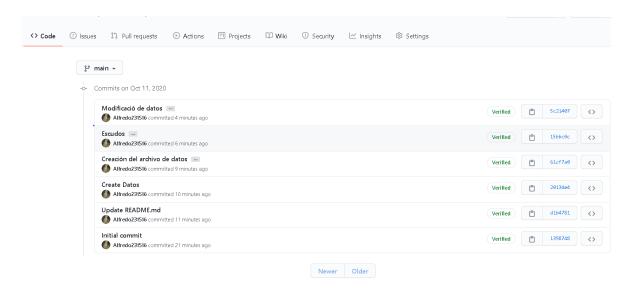
No. de lista o Brigada: 31

Semestre: <u>2021-1</u>

Fecha de entrega: <u>14/10/2020</u>

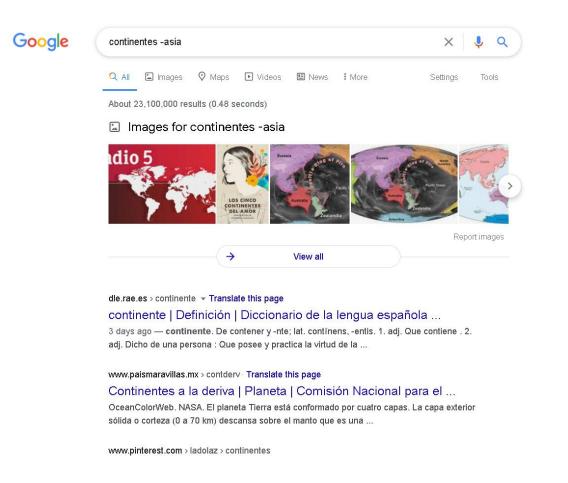
Reporte de práctica 1 de laboratorio

Historial de Github



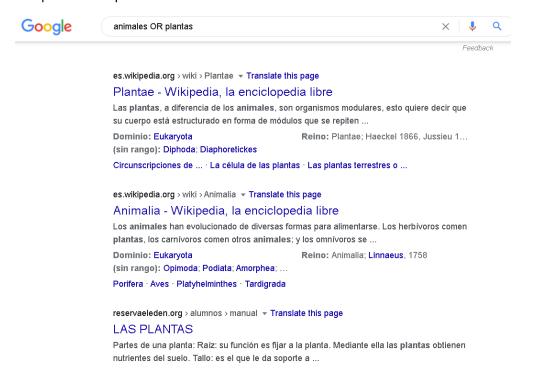
Búsqueda de información con el operador "-"

Información sobre continentes discriminando la palabra "Asia".



Búsqueda de información con el operador "OR"

Búsqueda sobre plantas o animales

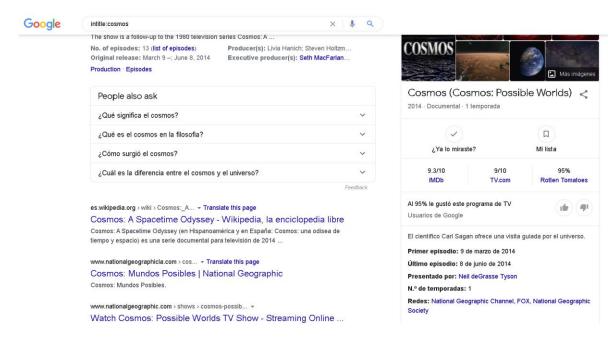


Búsqueda de información con el operador "AND"



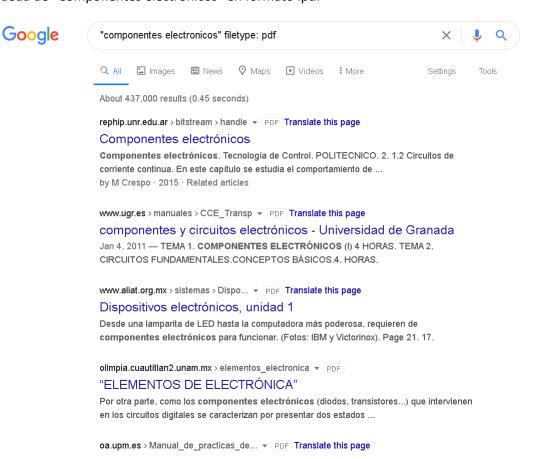
Búsqueda con herramienta "intitle"

Búsqueda de páginas con el título "Cosmos"



Búsqueda con herramienta "filetype"

Búsqueda de "Componentes electrónicos" en formato .pdf



Búsqueda de información con comillas

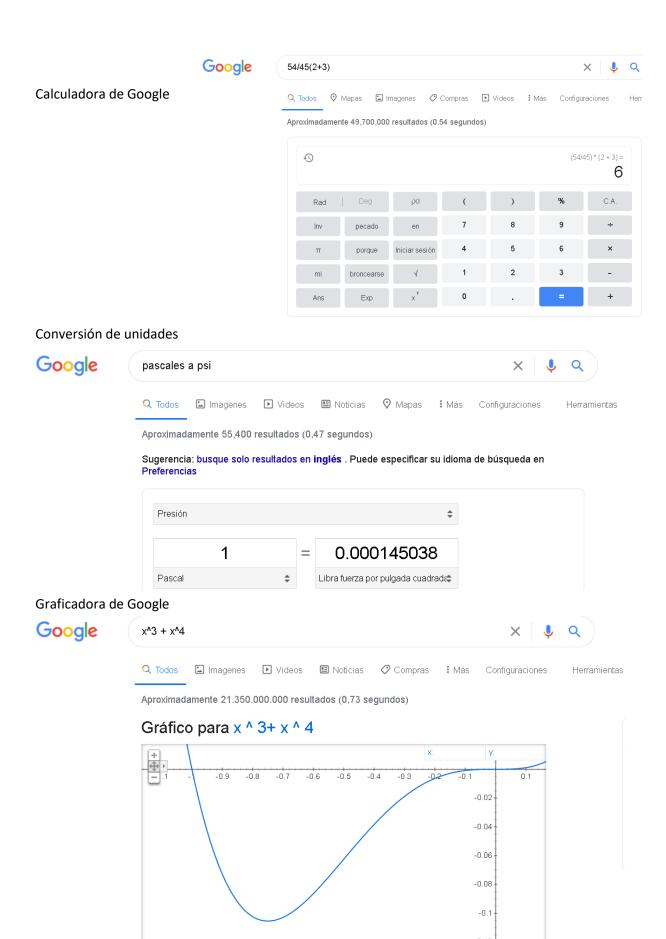
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ARTICIES

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 29 MAY 2017 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHOTON.2017.75



Broadband image sensor array based on graphene-CMOS integration

Stijn Goossens^{1†}, Gabriele Navickaite^{1†}, Carles Monasterio^{1†}, Shuchi Gupta^{1†}, Juan José Piqueras¹, Raúl Pérez¹, Gregory Burwell¹, Ivan Nikitskiy¹, Tania Lasanta¹, Teresa Galán¹, Eric Puma¹, Alba Centeno², Amaia Pesquera², Amaia Zurutuza², Gerasimos Konstantatos^{1,3*} and Frank Koppens^{1,3*}

Integrated circuits based on complementary metal-oxide-semiconductors (CMOS) are at the heart of the technological revolution of the past 40 years, enabling compact and low-cost microelectronic circuits and imaging systems. However, the diversification of this platform into applications other than microcircuits and visible-light cameras has been impeded by the difficulty to combine semiconductors other than silicon with CMOS. Here, we report the monolithic integration of a CMOS integrated circuit with graphene, operating as a high-mobility phototransistor. We demonstrate a high-resolution, broadband image sensor and operate it as a digital camera that is sensitive to ultraviolet, visible and infrared light (300-2,000 nm). The demonstrated graphene-CMOS integration is pivotal for incorporating 2D materials into the next-generation microelectronics, sensor arrays, low-power integrated photonics and CMOS imaging systems covering visible, infrared and terahertz frequencies.

he immense impact of microelectronics on our society is accredited to the miniaturization of silicon integrated circuits^{1,2}. Alongside faster, more power-efficient processors and higher-capacity memories, miniaturization has enabled low-cost and high-performance digital imaging³, with record pixel densities above 100 megapixels per chipt^{4,5}. More recently, the integration of photonics with CMOS electronic circuits is paving the way to large data communications bandwidths, higher connection capacities and on-chip optical interconnects⁶.

However, the difficulty in integrating non-silicon electro-optical materials with silicon integrated circuits has been a serious impediment to unlock their vast potential for imaging beyond the visible range, on-chip low-power optical data communications and compact sensing systems. Graphene and related 2D materials have shown their merits for a wide range of optoelectronic applications², such as data communications⁸⁻¹⁰, high-performance LEDs¹¹, ultrafast optical modulation¹² and photodetection with speeds up to 80 GHz (ref. 13) and extreme broadband photodetection with speeds up to 80 GHz (ref. 13) and extreme broadband photodetection with speeds up to 80 GHz (ref. 13) and extreme broadband photodetection significance electronic devices and sensors have been demonstrated, such as ultrasensitive Hall sensors^{22,23}, radio-frequency receivers²⁴, strain sensors²⁵, biosensors²⁶, gas sensors²⁷ and high-frequency transistors^{28,29}. However, for these lab demonstrations, wire bonds or probes connected the sensor to a separate read-out system. To unlock the true potential for these application areas, monolithic integration of 2D materials with CMOS integrated circuits is required, as it enables compact and low-cost devices.

One of the key advantages of 2D materials is that they can be transferred to virtually any substrate, and are therefore suitable for monolithic integration with silicon integrated circuits based on CMOS. The technological maturity and the time and cost effectiveness of CMOS wafer-scale production processes and the developments in wafer-scale chemical vapour deposition (CVD) growth and transfer of graphene are further benefits^{24,30–32}.

Here, we present monolithic integration of graphene with a CMOS integrated circuit. In this case, the integration potential is shown by the realization of an image sensor with a 388 x 288 array of graphene-quantum dot photodetectors that is operated as a digital camera with high sensitivity for both visible and shortwave infrared light. The ~110,000 photoconductive graphene channels are all individually integrated vertically, connecting to the individual electronic components of a CMOS readout integrated circuit (ROIC). The chip containing the circuitry is similar to those used for commercial image sensors in digital cameras3, commonly used in smartphones, but here operating for both visible and short-wave infrared light (300-2,000 nm). So far, it has not been possible to operate monolithic CMOS image sensors for this wavelength range. Therefore, a broadband sensing platform that is monolithically integrable with CMOS is highly desirable. This proof-of-principle monolithic CMOS image sensor is a milestone for low-cost and high-resolution broadband and hyperspectral imaging systems33, with applications in safety and security, smartphone cameras, night vision, automotive sensor systems, food and pharmaceutical inspection, and environmental monitoring34.

Device structure and functionality

The integration of our CMOS graphene—quantum dot image sensor is a back-end-of-line process schematically shown in Fig. 1a. The process starts with the transfer of graphene onto a CMOS die that contains the read-out circuitry of the image sensor. Now, each pixel structure is covered with a layer of graphene that is connected with the bottom readout circuitry through vertical metal interconnects (Fig. 1b,c). Next, graphene is patterned to define the pixel shape as shown in Fig. 1d (inset 2 and Supplementary Fig. 1). Finally, a sensitizing layer of lead sulfide (PbS) colloidal quantum dots (CQDs) is deposited via a simple spin-casting process, on top of the graphene layer.

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