Imperial College **A MICROWAVE DIELECTRIC RESONATOR** London METHOD FOR QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF LARGE AREA GRAPHENE

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Ceramic resonator operating $TE_{01\delta}$ -mode at 10 GHz $d_{res} = 8 \text{ mm}; h_{res} = 2.5 \text{ mm};$

Distance between the resonator and the sample









$$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{\varepsilon_s^{1/2}}{Z_0} + \frac{1}{R}, \qquad R_s = \frac{1}{\sigma t}$$

$$losses \propto \Delta Q^{-1} = \frac{Z_c}{R_s}$$

 $E^2 dA$ ωW

Loss contribution of resonator wall segment A (Z_c: characteristic impedance of the device)





Where $Z_c = 0.075 \Omega$ – characteristic impedance of the resonator;

 ΔQ^{-1} measured inversed change of Q-factor of resonator loaded with quartz and resonator loaded with quartz + graphene.

Graphene sample	$R_{\rm S}$ in open configuration, $\Omega/{ m Sq}$	$R_{\rm S}$ in closed configuration, $\Omega/{\rm Sq}$
Sample 1	947	1138
Sample 2	2927	3006
Sample 3	799	760
Sample 4	466	469

CST Microwave studio simulation of the electric field distribution in the resonator



The quartz plate with a thin metal layer on the top.



The empty quartz plate placed on top of the resonator aperture.

Conclusion:

Our dielectric resonator technique enables accurate and contact free determination of the integral sheet resistance of graphene on insulating substrates. The open resonator configuration enables versatile quality assessment and homogeneity control of large area graphene coatings.