

Near-field heat transfer controlled by plasmons in graphene and applications in thermophotovoltaics



Marinko Jablan¹, Ognjen Ilic², Marin Soljačić² and Hrvoje Buljan¹

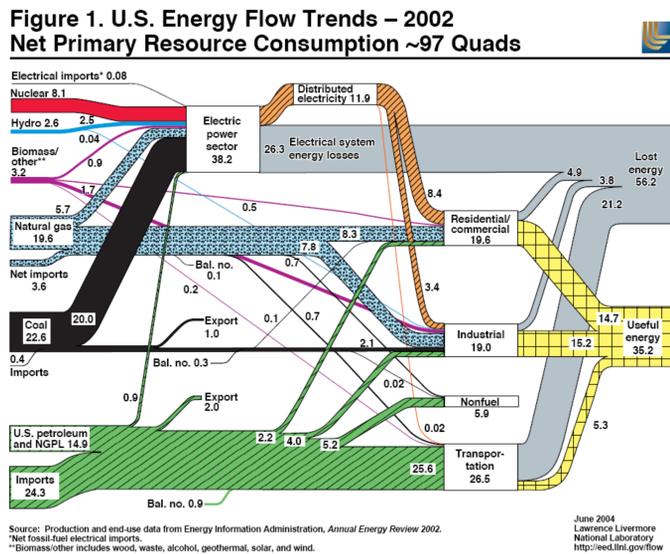
¹Department of Physics, University of Zagreb, Bijenička 32, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

²Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge MA 02139, USA

Main Point

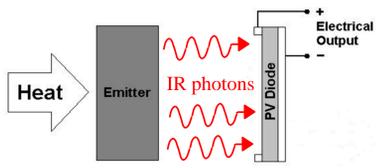
- Plasmon in graphene
- Large heat transfer in the near-field
- Large plasmon DOS → high power densities ($H_{gg} \gg H_{BB}$)
- Thermophotovoltaics (heat to electricity)

Motivation: heat losses (energy crisis)

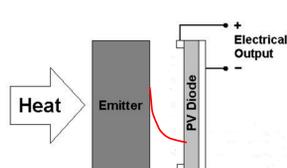


Thermophotovoltaics (TPV): heat to electricity

Far field TPV

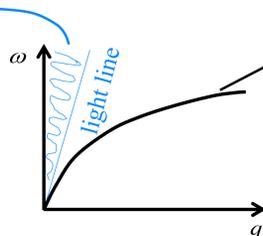


Near field TPV



- Far field heat transfer: Stefan-Boltzman law $\frac{P_{BB}}{A} = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^4}{60 \hbar^3 c^2} T^4$
- Near field heat transfer (larger DOS → larger power density)

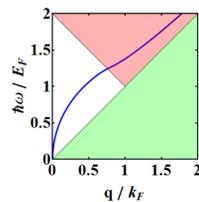
- Propagating waves
- Limited by the light line
- Small DOS
- Far field



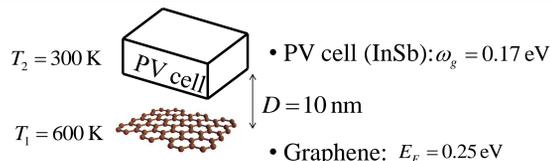
- Evanescent (surface waves)
- $q \gg \omega/c$
- Large DOS
- Small (subwavelength) separation

Plasmon in graphene:

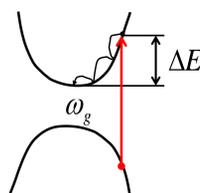
$$q \approx 100 \cdot \omega/c$$



Near field TPV using graphene as a thermal emitter [1]



Thermalization losses

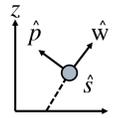


| biased voltage | near-field vs. far-field (BB) | power density | efficiency | Carnot efficiency |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| $V_0 = 0.08V$ | $\frac{P_{rad}^{s,PV}}{P_{rad}^{BB}} = 62$ | $\frac{P_{PV}}{A} = 6 \frac{W}{cm^2}$ | $\eta = 35\%$ | $\eta_c = 50\%$ |

Radiative heat transfer

Fluctuation-dissipation theorem

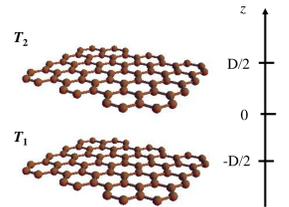
$$\langle j_{i\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) j_{i\mu}^\dagger(\mathbf{q}, \omega') \rangle = -\delta(\omega - \omega') \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}} \text{Im} \chi_{i\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$$



Fields above $z > D/2$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = -\frac{\omega}{2\epsilon_0 c^2 \gamma} (\hat{\mathbf{s}} T_{12} \hat{\mathbf{s}} + \hat{\mathbf{p}} T_{12} \hat{\mathbf{p}}) \cdot \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\omega^2/c^2 - q^2} \quad T_{12} = \frac{t_1 t_2 e^{i\gamma D}}{1 - r_1 r_2 e^{2i\gamma D}}$$



Heat transfer = Ohmic losses

$$H_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int \mathbf{j}_2(\mathbf{r}, t) \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) d\mathbf{r}$$

Total heat transfer: $H = H_{ff} + H_{nf}$

$$H_{ff} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\omega [\Theta(\omega, T_1) - \Theta(\omega, T_2)] \int_0^{\omega/c} 2\pi q dq \sum_{\mu} h_{ff}^{\mu}(q, \omega) \quad (q < \omega/c)$$

$$H_{nf} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\omega [\Theta(\omega, T_1) - \Theta(\omega, T_2)] \int_{\omega/c}^{\infty} 2\pi q dq \sum_{\mu} h_{nf}^{\mu}(q, \omega) \quad (q > \omega/c)$$

Boltzman factor: $\Theta(\omega, T) = \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\hbar \omega/kT} - 1}$

Far field spectral function: $h_{ff}^{\mu}(q, \omega) = \frac{|a_1^{\mu}|^2 |a_2^{\mu}|^2}{4|1 - r_1^{\mu} r_2^{\mu} e^{2i\gamma D}|^2}$ → Graphene absorption

Near field spectral function: $h_{nf}^{\mu}(q, \omega) = \frac{\text{Im} r_1^{\mu} \text{Im} r_2^{\mu} e^{-2\gamma D}}{|1 - r_1^{\mu} r_2^{\mu} e^{-2\gamma D}|^2}$ $|a|^2 \approx 2\% \ll |a_{BB}|^2 = 100\%$

Near field heat transfer between two graphene sheets [2]

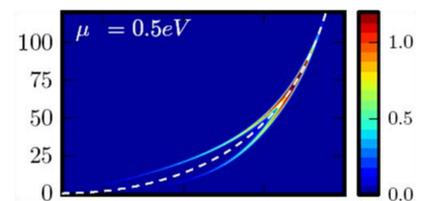
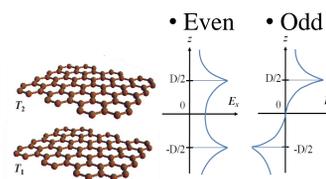
Heat transfer dominated by TM modes (large DOS)

Neglect TE modes (small DOS)

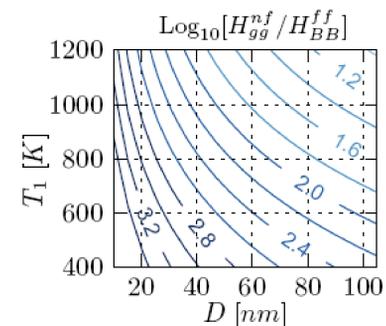
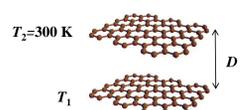
Near field spectral function (identical sheets): $h_{nf}^p(q, \omega) = \frac{(\text{Im} r^p)^2 e^{-2qD}}{|1 - (r^p)^2 e^{-2qD}|^2}$

Small separation: $h_{nf}^p(q, \omega) \propto e^{-2qD}$

Coupled mode dispersion: $1 - (r^p)^2 e^{-2qD} = 0$



Total heat transfer:



Fermi level: $E_{F1,2} = 0.1eV$

Relaxation time: $\tau_{1,2} = 10^{-13}s$

References

- [1] O. Ilic, M. Jablan, J.D. Joannopoulos, I. Celanovic, M. Soljagic, Optics Express 20, A366 (2012).
- [2] O. Ilic, M. Jablan, J.D. Joannopoulos, I. Celanovic, H. Buljan, M. Soljagic, Phys. Rev. B 85, 155422 (2012).
- [3] P.J. van Zwol, S. Thiele, C. Berger, W.A. de Heer, J. Chevrier, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 264301 (2012).