Quantitative scanning thermal microscopy studies of the influence of interfaces and heat transport anisotropy in 2D materials

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Introduction

- Intrinsic anisotropy in bi-dimensional materials.¹
- Interface / substrate role in the heat transport.²
- ? True nanoscale resolution of thermal properties depending on thickness.³
- \Box Thermal transport in anisotropic graphene, γ -InSe, and perovskite.
- \Box Interface effects on Si and SiO₂ substrates.



- Quantification of anisotropic thermal conductivities and interfacial thermal resistivity.



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Characterization

- HV-SThM (see right scheme) performed under high vacuum conditions and room temperature.
- □ SThM's probe incorporates a resistive heater receiving constant power via a DC-AC Wheatstone bridge.
- \Box $V_{out} \propto T_{probe} \rightarrow T_{probe}$ changes due to variations of the probe-sample heat flow.
- □ By moving the probe across the sample surface, a quantitative map of the sample heat transport is obtained.⁴











 \checkmark r_{int} affects heat transport up to a limit, then it becomes negligible.

 \checkmark Record-low anisotropic k for novel TE devices.

 \checkmark True nanoscale resolution of heat transport features.

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