



***PROBING (DI)ELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF ORGANIC PHOTOVOLTAIC
NANOSTRUCTURES WITH NEAR-FIELD SCANNING MICROWAVE MICROSCOPY***

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Session: Characterization of Nanomaterials
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***MICROWAVE MICROSCOPY FOR ADVANCED AND
EFFICIENT MATERIALS ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTION***

Outline

- The MMAMA project:
 - ✓ Main topics
 - ✓ Consortium
 - ✓ Objectives
- Case study: probing (di)electric properties of organic semiconductors with Scanning Microwave Microscopy (SMM)
 - ✓ Challenges and experimental protocol
 - ✓ Results and analysis
 - ✓ Perspectives

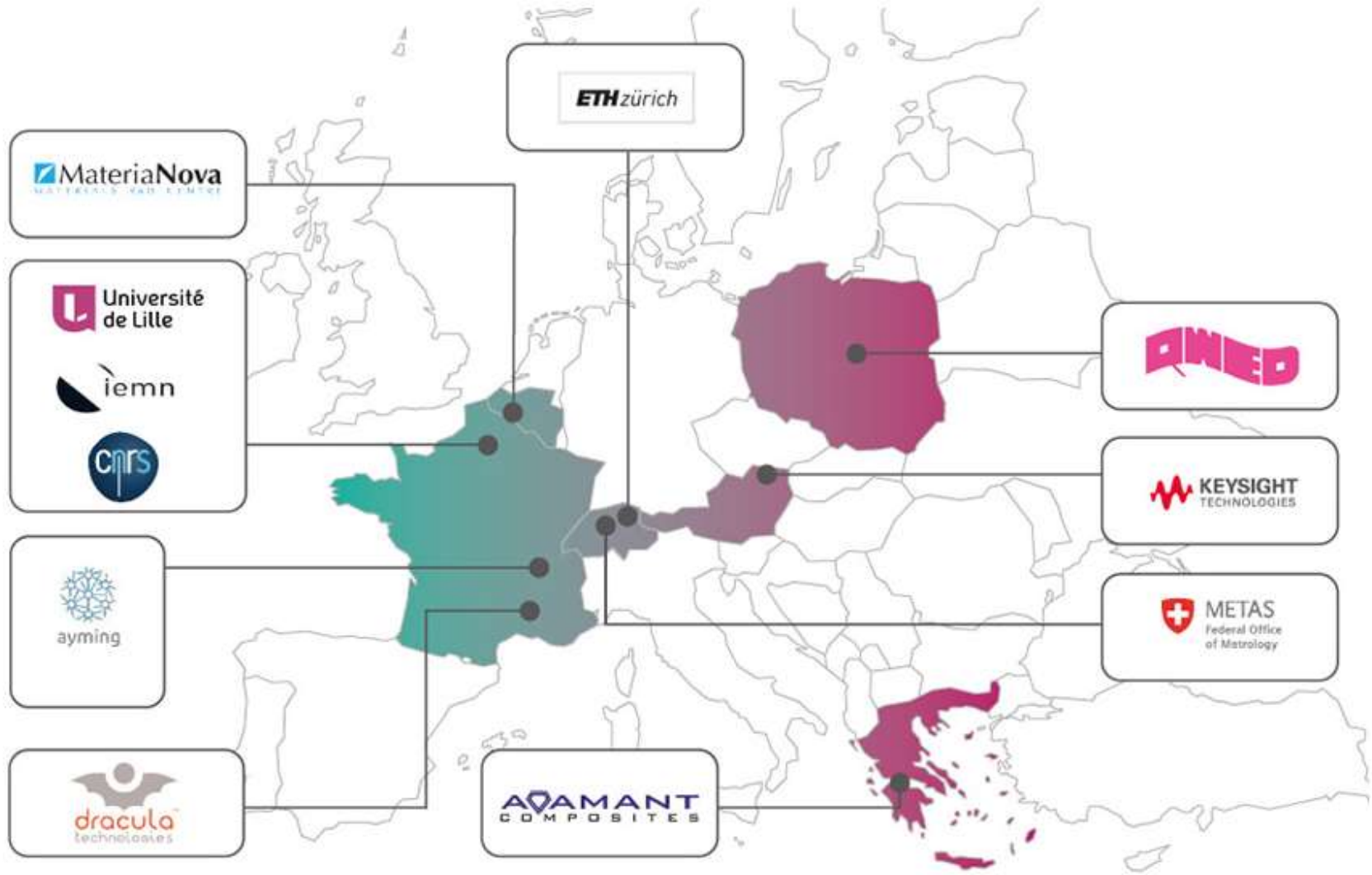
MMAMA Project: 2017-2020

Microwave Microscopy for Advanced and Efficient Materials Analysis and Production

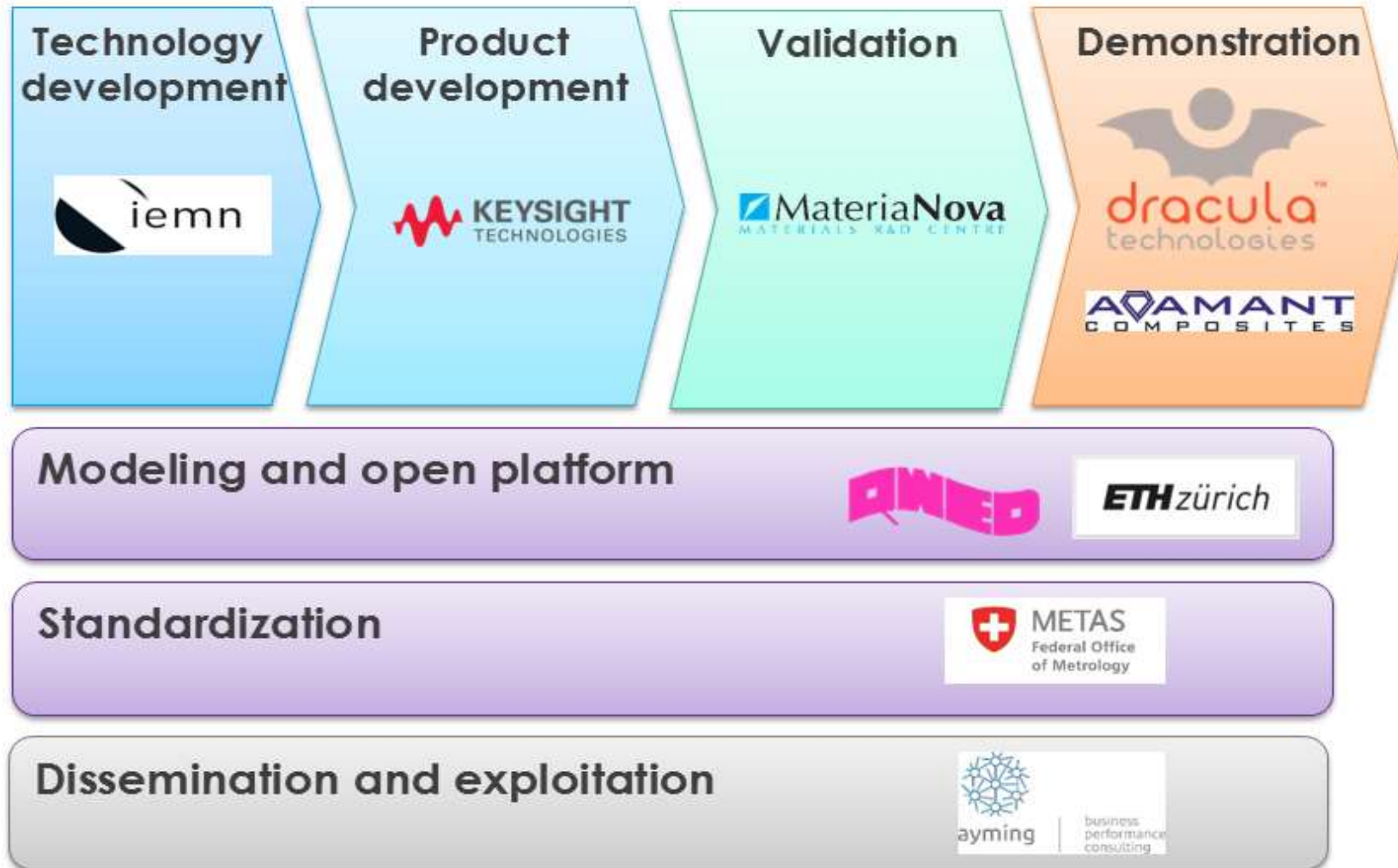
Main topics

- Development of **Scanning Microwave Microscopy (SMM)** technology towards high performance and capabilities.
- Establishing **electromagnetic 3D models** and software modules for advanced materials
- Validation of **high frequency characterization** technology of novel reference **materials** and structures for **alternative and sustainable energy**
- Demonstration of **multi-scale microwave imaging** technologies for **pilot scale production**
- Development of **standard operating procedures** and **open innovation environment**

MMAMA- Consortium



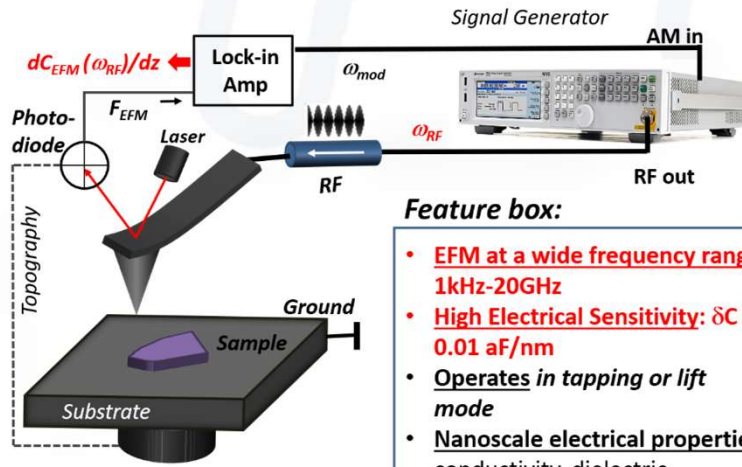
MMAMA- Consortium



MMAMA- Instrumentation

Highly performing Scanning Microwave Microscopy:

- Electrical resolution of 10 nm (or more) wide material features
- Bandwidth (frequency range) from DC to 100 GHz
- Multiple microwave probes geometries
- Embedded in SEM environment

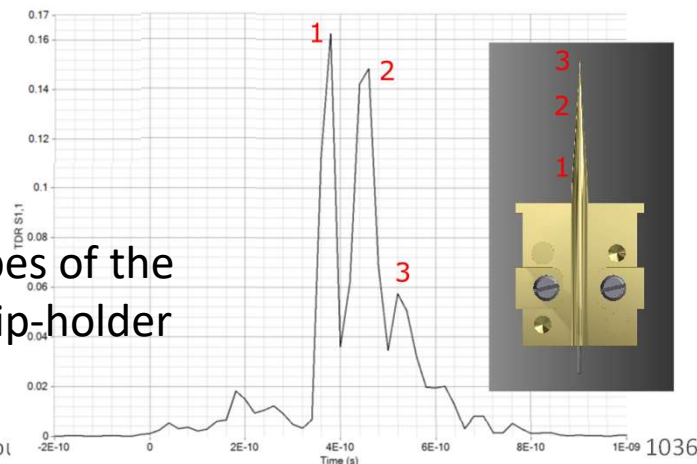
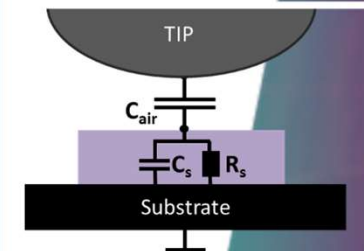


Measures $|Z(C, G, f)|$,
Absolute Impedance

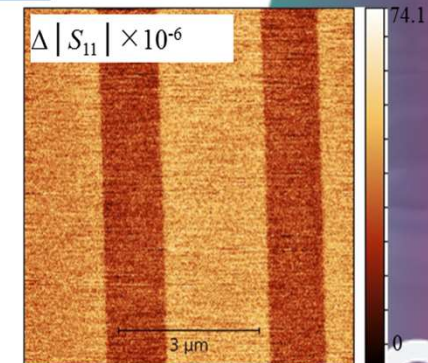
$$F_{es}(\omega_{RF}, C_{air}, C_s, R_s) = \frac{1}{2} dC/dz^* (\omega_{RF}, C_{air}, C_s, R_s) V_{RF}^2$$

Feature box:

- **EFM at a wide frequency range**
1kHz-20GHz
- **High Electrical Sensitivity:** $\delta C = 0.01$ aF/nm
- **Operates in tapping or lift mode**
- **Nanoscale electrical properties:**
conductivity, dielectric permittivity, dopant density, loss, etc



First prototypes of the
coaxial tip / tip-holder



MMAMA is supported thro

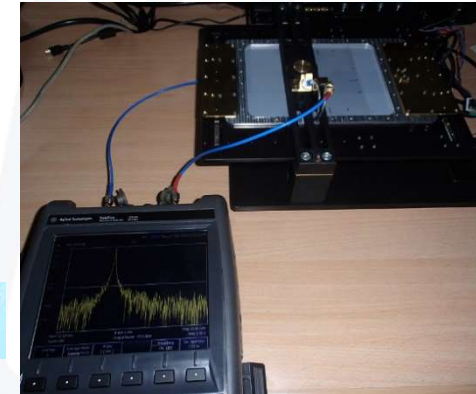
MMAMA- EM Measurements and Modelling



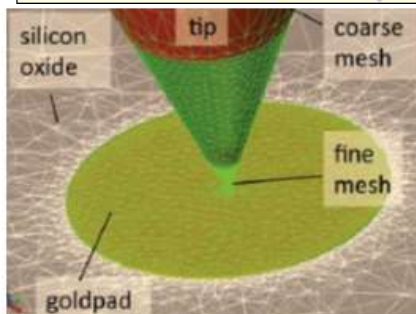
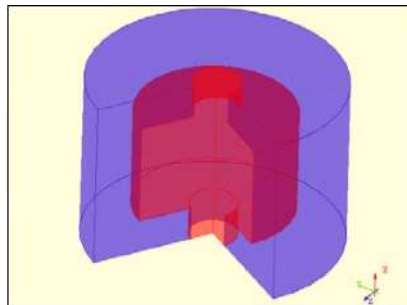
Portable dielectric resonator for large-scale analysis of (semi-)conducting materials and structures

Simulation technology for SMM and other microwave materials characterization

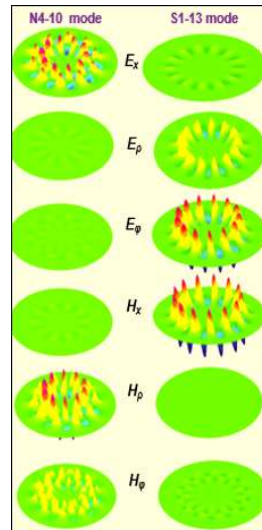
- Modelling large aspect ratio geometrical systems
- Wide frequency range
- Coupling EM Field solver with semiconductor physics



Example cases modelled:
dielectric resonator
and SMM tip

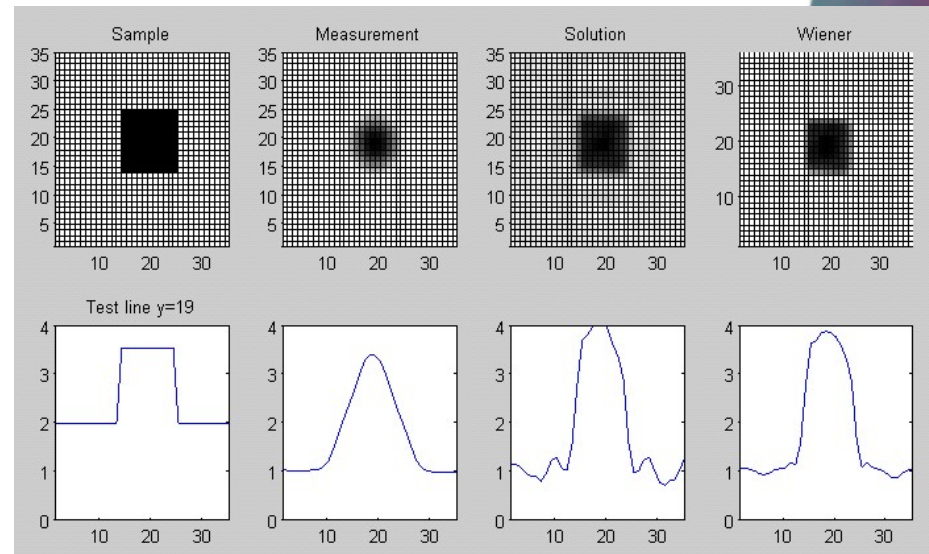


Example fields
of whispering
gallery modes



Preliminary results:

Sample - original sample (rectangular sample on film),
Measurement – direct scanning result
(dissolved, due to finite head of SPDR),
Solution - pattern after resolution improvement
Wiener - pattern after noise filtering



MMAMA- Materials and Devices

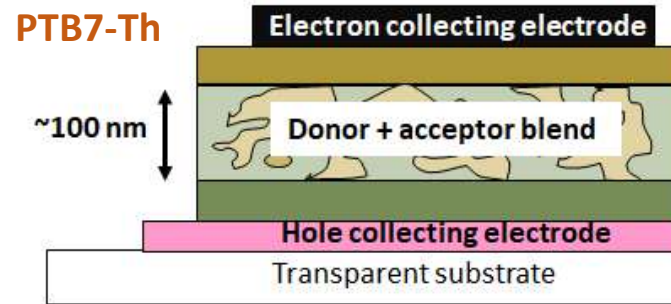
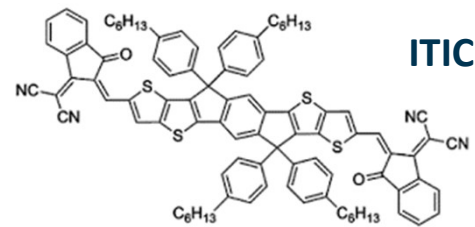
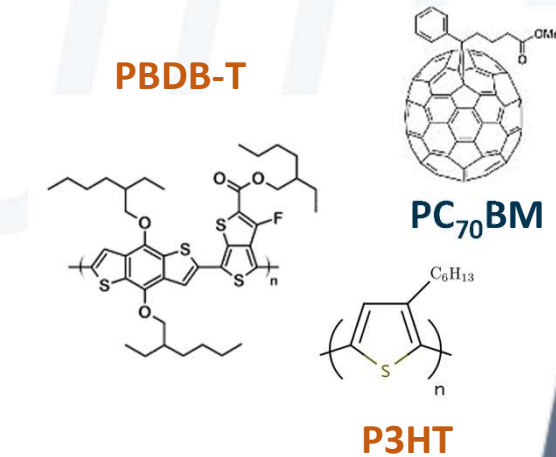
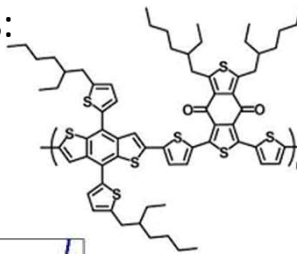
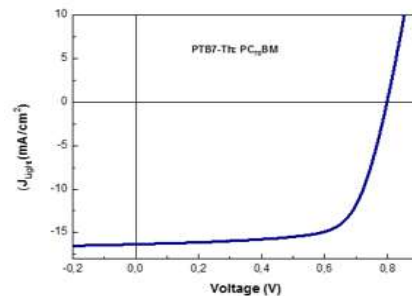
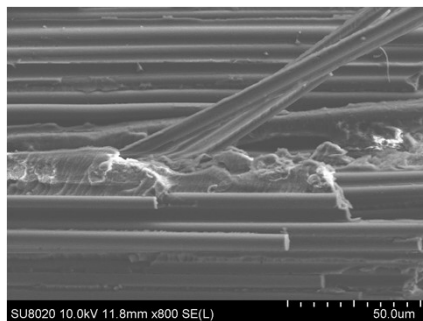
Advanced and novel components:

- Organic hetero-structures for solar technologies (OPV)
- Composite structures for energy applications (batteries)
 - ➔ Validation of SMM characterization protocols: σ and ϵ
 - ➔ Fabrication of standard calibration samples

Correlation with well established characterization methods
 Macroscale vs Nanoscale (AFM, C-AFM and KPFM)

Frequency modulated SMM measurements:

3D imaging of impedance properties of reference samples for PV, batteries, ultracapacitors and ion-implanted surfaces



9.34 %

S. Ben Dkhil et al. Adv. Energ. Mater. (2016), 1600290/1-10

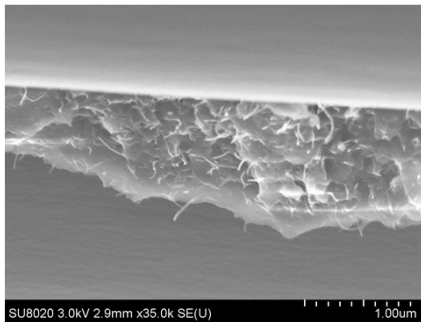


MMAMA- Industrial applications

Integration of macro-scale microwave techniques into industrial sheet-to-sheet and roll-to-roll processes.



- Nano-enabled prepregs for composites with tailored properties
- Graphene based electrodes for batteries and supercapacitors



In line characterization of:

- Nanomorphology
- Homogeneity
- Conductivity

Microwave characterization techniques



Flexible PV by inkjet printing
Sheet to sheet pilot line



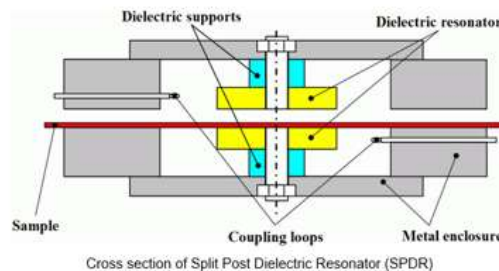
Probe kit



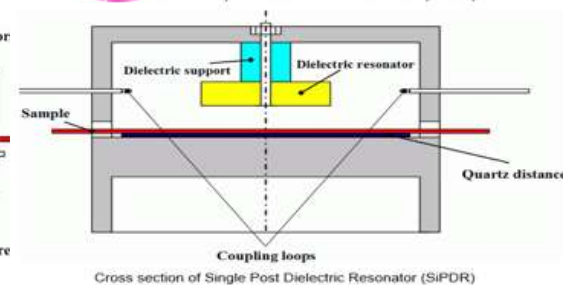
Impedance measurement



SPDR



SiPDR



MMAMA- open access environment



Creation of a common Open Innovation Environment (OIE) with NMBP projects for interaction with:

- Project partners
- Project stakeholders

Implementation of Metadata for SMM:

- Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable Data
- Integration in open source file (Gwyddion)

Pre-normative metrology:

- MW methods: SMM, coaxial probe and dielectric resonator
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) compatible with industrial partner and stakeholder specifications



ayming

Case study: Probing electrical properties of organic semiconductors with SMM

1st challenge:

To evidence the sensitivity of SMM detection methods on organic semiconductors for PV applications

Berweger et al., Nano Letters 2017, 17, 1796–1801

Lai et al, Nature Communications, 2017 8: 2230

Mapping of S11 on photoactive thin films:

- Standard microscopy approach: the probe uses the microwave both as a perturbation and for detection
- Output: novel but mainly descriptive – significant scan induce artefacts and low signal variations

Seki et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 110, 153303 (2017)

Carrier accumulation in a biased MI-organic conductor structure embedded in dielectric resonator:

- Perturbation in the resonating frequency (interferometric response) of the resonator (SMM detection unit)
- Direct evidence of sensitivity of microwave to variations of electrical properties – pending scanning issue

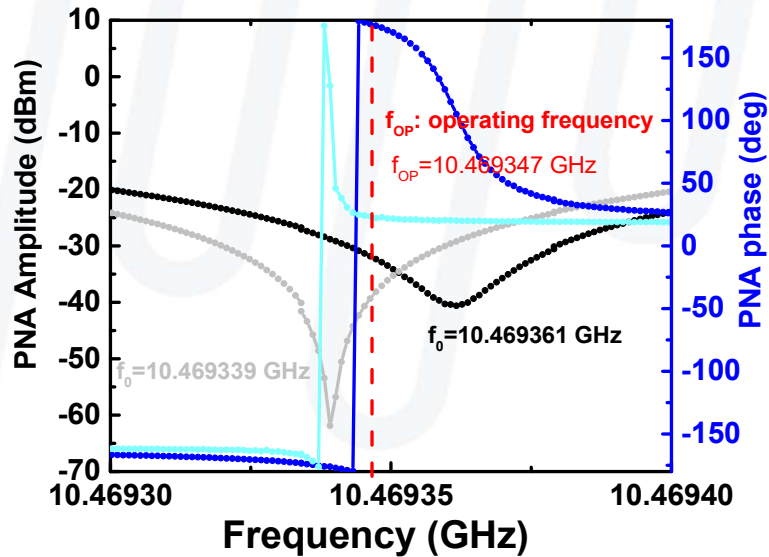
2nd challenge:

To determine impedance out of S11 variations

To extract electrical (σ and p/n), dielectric (ϵ) properties

Case study: Probing electrical properties of organic semiconductors with SMM

Interferometric response



Capacitive effect: Frequency shift
 Conductive effect: Amplitude variations

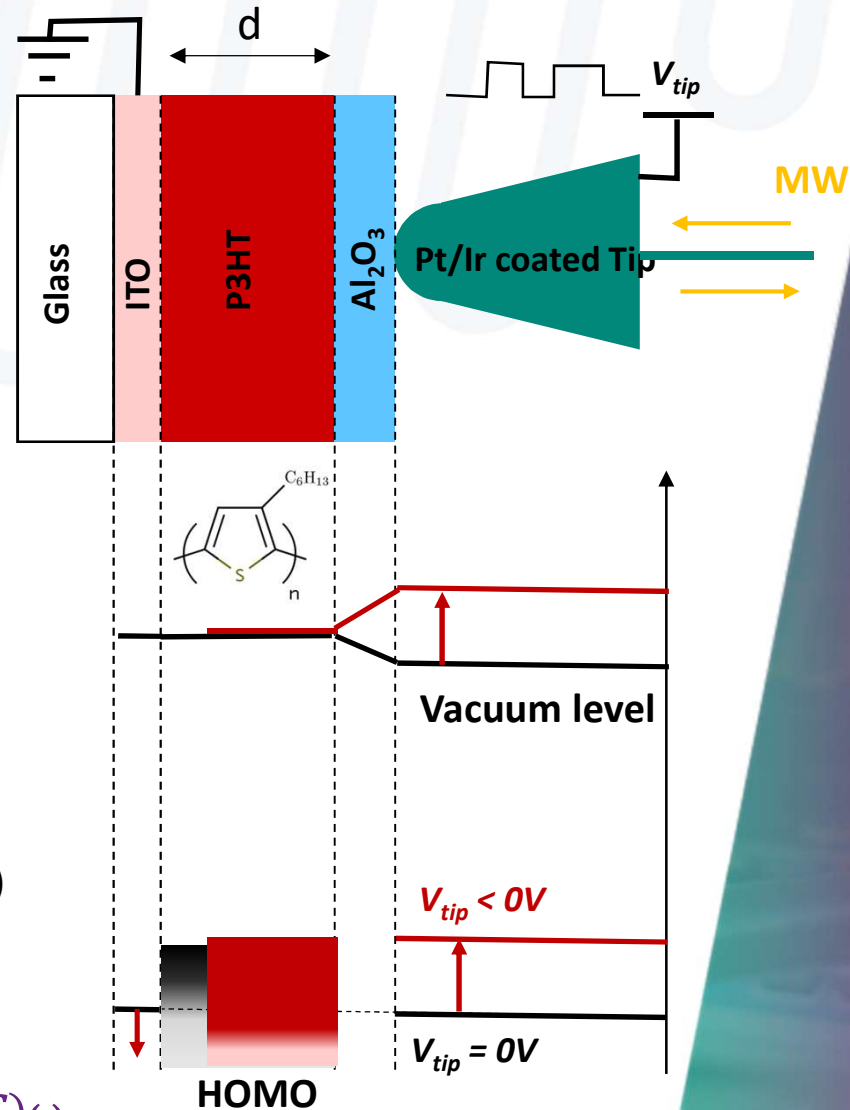
$$S_{11} = AZ_C(Y_1 - Y) = AZ_C\Delta Y$$

- S: Reflection coefficient (no unit)
- A: Interferometric calibration parameter (no unit)
- Y_1 : Admittance when $S=0$
- Y: Admittance of the sample

All of them are complex parameters

$$\Delta Y = \text{Re}(\Delta Y) + j \text{Im}(\Delta Y) \neq \Delta G + j(\Delta C)\omega$$

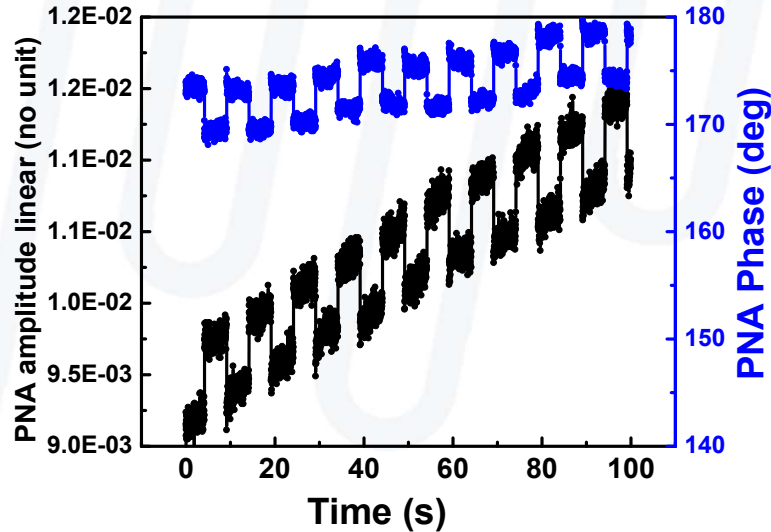
Protocol



Probing electrical properties of organic semiconductors with SMM

Results

Signal response to step bias variations
Sensitivity to carrier density variations in the material

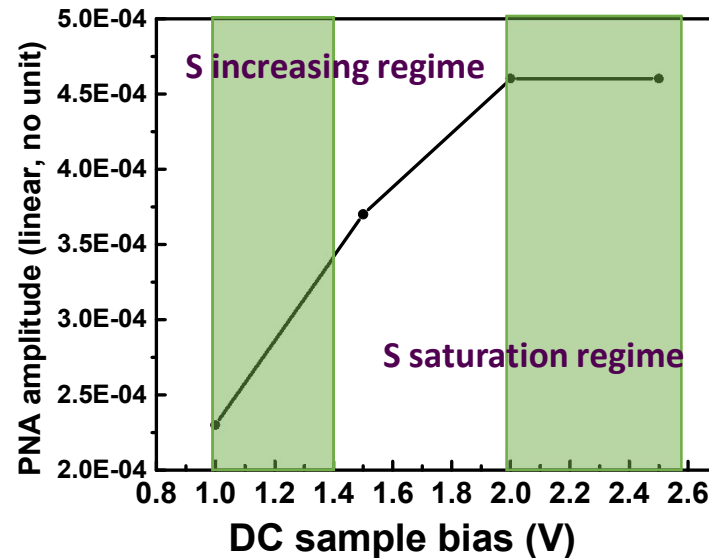


Conductive and capacitive effects mixed in both Amplitude and Phase signals
Yet to be outcoupled

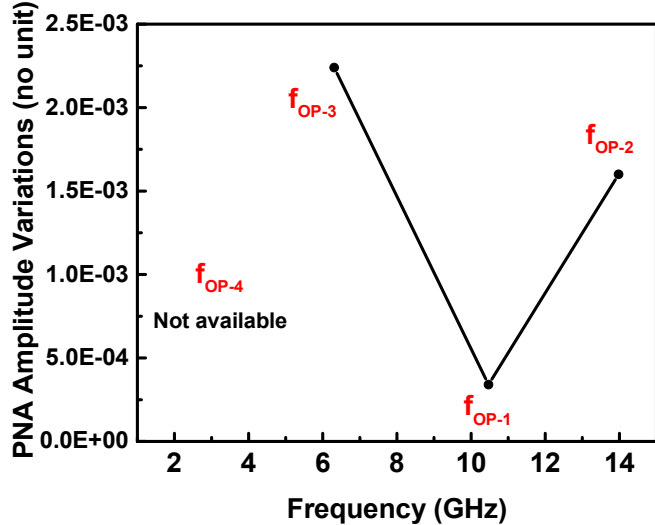
Electrical properties:
 σ vs. ρ , μ , n vs. p

Dielectric properties:
 ϵ

PNA amplitude with the DC bias



PNA amplitude with the microwave frequency



Attempts to delineate depth profiling

Correlation of the regimes with both conductive (charge injection) and capacitive (space charge region) effects

Probing electrical properties of organic semiconductors with SMM

Perspectives

Probing materials:

- **Reproducibility** of the as-observed results
- Determination of **(di)-electric properties**
- **Modelling** the interferometrical based SMM detection system
- **Comparing** with standard (di)electric characterization methods
- Validation of the **SMM protocol** with PTB7-Th and PBDB-T

Probing photoactive structures:

- Application of the probing protocol with **SMM mapping mode**
- **Carrier profiling** with materials and across interface
- Determination of **SMM spatial resolution** in test structures
- Protocol modification with **light excitation** instead of bias to electrically characterize photovoltaic mechanisms
- Validation of experimental **protocols** on **OPV industrial products**



M6 meeting, 16th May 2018 at METAS, Switzerland

감사합니다
THANK YOU



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