

THERMAL ANALYSIS

HALL-EFFECT HCS 1 HCS 10 HCS 10 HCS 100 Systems



Since 1957 LINSEIS Corporation has been delivering outstanding service, know how and leading innovative products in the field of thermal analysis and thermo physical properties.

Customer satisfaction, innovation, flexibility and high quality are what LINSEIS represents. Thanks to these fundamentals, our company enjoys an exceptional reputation among the leading scientific and industrial organizations worldwide and has been offering highly innovative benchmark products for many years.

LINSEIS provides technological leadership. We develop and manufacture thermo analytic and thermo physical testing equipment to the highest standards and precision. Due to our innovative drive and precision, we are a leading manufacturer of thermal Analysis equipment.

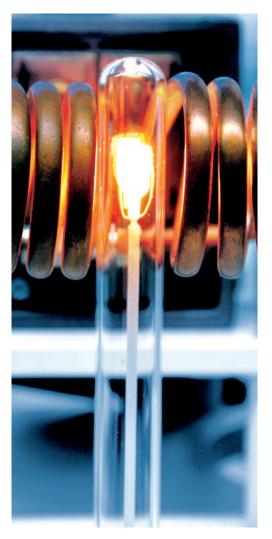
The development of thermo analytical testing machines requires significant research and a high degree of precision. LINSEIS Corp. invests in this research to the benefit of our customers.

The LINSEIS business unit of thermal analysis is involved in the complete range of thermo analytical equipment for R&D and quality control. We support applications in sectors such as semiconducting industries, chemical industry, inorganic building materials and environmental analytics. In addition, thermo physical properties of solids, liquids and melts can be analyzed.



Claus Linseis Managing Director





German engineering

The strive for the best due diligence and accountability is part of our DNA. Our history is affected by German engineering and strict quality control.

Innovation

We want to deliver the latest and best technology for our customers. LINSEIS continues to innovate and enhance our existing thermal analyzers. Our goal is constantly develop new technologies to enable continued discovery in Science.

LINSEIS HCS-SERIES



HCS-HALL CHARACTERIZATION SYSTEM

The HCS System permits the characterization of semiconductor devices regarding their electric transport properties, in particular Hall-mobility, Charge Carrier Concentration and Resistivity. The integrated desktop setups offer a complimentary product line-up from a basic, manual operated, Hall Characterization stage to an automized high temperature stage up to the innovative Hallbach configuration for the characterization of most challenging samples.

The systems can be equipped with different sample holder for various geometries and temperature requirements. An optional low temperature (LN₂) attachments is available as well as a high temperature version up to 800°C, to ensure that all fields of application can be covered. Depending on the system configuration, either a permanent magnet, a water cooled electromagnet or a Hallbach magnet provide magnetic field strength of up to 1 Tesla.

The comprehensive Windows based software offers an easy to use graphical user interface to control the system parameters, define measurement procedures and temperature profiles as well as allows for an easy data evaluation, presentation and storage.

HALL CONSTANT

MOBILIITY

CHARGE CARRIER CONCENTRATION

HIGH TEMPERATURE

EASY HANDLING

Measurement features

- Charge Carrier Concentration (Sheet [1/cm²]/ Bulk [1/cm³])
- Hall-Constant [cm³/C]
- Hall-Mobility [cm²/Vs]
- Sheet resistance [Ω]
- •Resistivity [Ωcm]
- Conductivity [S/cm]
- Alpha (horizontal/vertical ration of resistance)
- Megneto resistance

System features

- Gas tight measurement chamber which allows measurements under defined atmospheres or vacuum conditions
- 120 mm diameter magnets for highest field homogenity and maximum accuracy as well as biggest measureable sample sizes
- Modular and upgradeable system design
- High temperature version up to 800°C / 1073 K
- Lock-in amplifier upgrade for lowest noise measurements
- Connector for use of external electronics
- Integrated software package for easy handling

FEATURES

MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

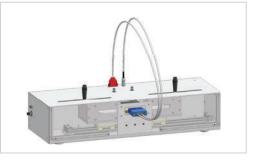
The sample holder handle closes the measurement chamber vacuum tight. The measurement chamber is provided with a gas in and outlet, so measurements can be taken under controlled and changeable atmospheres. Different sample holders are available to take measurements from LN_2 up to 800°C.

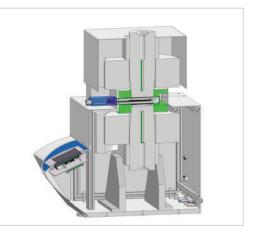
Permanent Magnet Option (HCS 1)

The HCS 1 stage is equipped with two magnetic circuits (Neodymium), assembled on a moveable sledge, which optionally can be automized. The system can be equipped with a low temperature as well as high temperature extension.

Electromagnet Option (HCS 10)

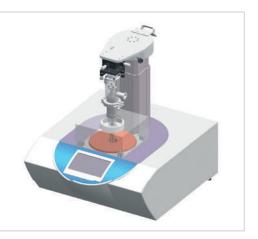
Optional to the permanent magnet, an electromagnet kit is available. The water cooled electromagnet is working in combination with a programmable power supply and a current reversal switch. The power supply can apply currents of up to 75 A, resulting in a variable magnetic field strength of up to +/-1 T.



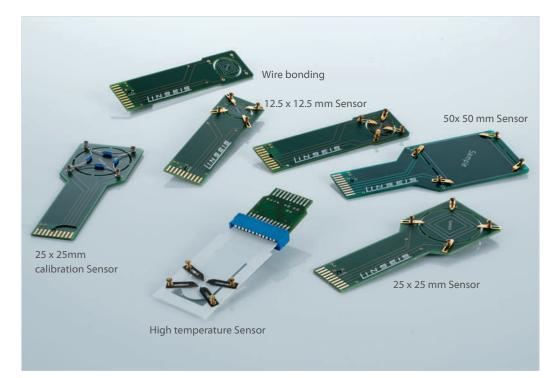


Hallbach option (HCS 100)

The HCS 100 uses a magent in Hallbach configuration (permanent magnet in donut configuration), in order to apply either a DC or an AC magnetic field to the sample. In combination with an AC current, provided by a Lock-in amplifier, this setup is a powerful tool for the investigation of challenging samples, as occuring offsets as well as noise can be suppressed in most cases.



SENSORS





Exchangeable Sensors with an EPROM on it for easy plug and play usage.

SOFTWARE

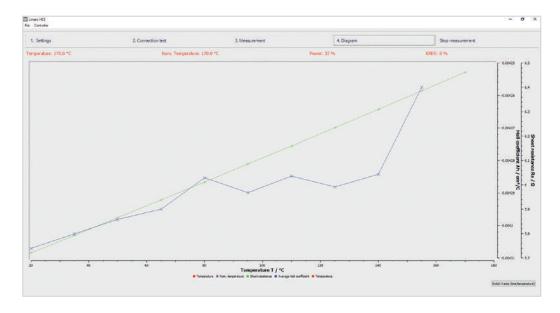
All LINSEIS devices are PC controlled, where the individual software modules exclusively run under Microsoft[®] Windows[®] operating systems. The integrated software allows for an easy handling, temperature control, data acquisition and data evaluation.

General features

- NIST routine to find optimum measurement
- settings and get highest accurate results
- Extended connection test
- Possible integration of external electronics
- Optional Database storrage
- Optional Lock-in amplifier integration
- Automatic sensor recognition (EEPROM)
- Automatic evaluation
- Fully automatic cooling regulation
- HCS 10 online access to fit data

Hall ef			Measur				
Date:	Fri Nov 8 13:58:25 2019		production and interfactors		AC [mV]		-MAC [mV]
Sample name:		ITO 200				[mV]	
Temperature:		80.02 °C	13.83	12.72	+1.109	-1.274	-0.9542
Res. current:	10 mA		CD [mV] DA [mV]	BD fml/1	+MBD	-MBD	
Hall current:		10 mA	co [una]	I per funal	pp [intel		[mV]
Thickness:	0	.185 µm	13.82	12.71	1.111	0.954	
20.020							
Concernation of the second second	oe:		6.011 Ω Mol	bility:		-38.53	62 cm ² /(V s
Sheet resistan	ce:		6.011 Ω Mol 12 Ω cm Cor				
Sheet resistant Resistivity:	De:	0.00011		ductivity:		8.99	e+3 /(Ω cm)
Results Sheet resistant Resistivity: CCC (Sheet): AC cross Hall		0.00011 -2.694e+	12 Ω cm Cor	ductivity: C (bulk):	coefficient:	8.99	62 cm ³ /(V s) e+3 /(Ω cm) 66e+21 /cm ³ 00429 cm ³ /C
Resistivity: CCC (Sheet):	coefficient:	0.00011 -2.694e+ -0.00428	12 Ω cm Cor 16 /cm² CC0	ductivity: C (bulk): cross Hall		8.99 -1.45 -0.0	e+3 /(Ω cm) 66e+21 /cm ³

			5 E	-	1	<u> </u>		
1	fect me							
Parameter		asure	Measur					
Date:	Fri Nov 8 13:0	6:40 2019	AB [mV]	BC [mV]	AC [mV]	+MAC	-MAC	
Sample name:		ITO 200				[mV]	[mV]	
Temperature:		20.09 °C	13.16	12.1	-1.061	-1.226	-0.9049	
Res. current:	10 mA		CD (mV)	CD [mV] DA [mV] BD [mV]	+MBD -MBD			
Hall current:	1	10 mA	co (mer)	and from 1	on funal	[mV]	[mV]	
Thickness:	0.185 µm		13.16	12.1	1.061	0.9056	1.227	
Results Sheet resistand	æ:		5.721 Ω Mob	ility:		-40.6961	cm ² /(V s)	
Resistivity: 0.000105		58 Ω cm Conductivity:			9.45e+3 /(Ω cm)			
CCC (Sheet):	-2.681e+		16 /cm ² CCC (bulk):			-1.449e+21 /om3		
		4 cm ³ /C BD cross Hall coefficient:			-0.00431 cm ³ /C			
Ratio of Vertic	al/Horizontal:	0	.919333 Ave	919333 Average hall coefficient:			-0.004307 cm ³ /C	
Magneto-Resistance:		0.0						

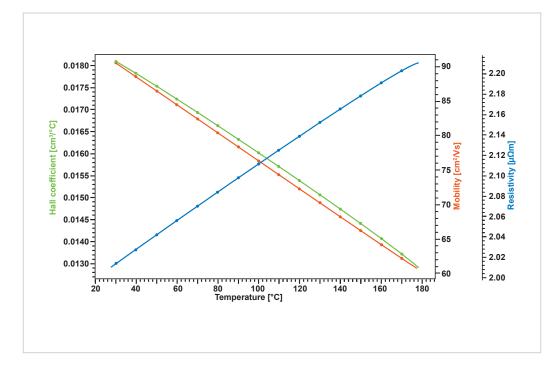


SPECIFICATIONS

	HCS 1	HCS 10	HCS 100			
Temperature range	From LN ₂ up to 800°C in different configurations	From LN ₂ up to 800°C in different configurations	RT up to 500°C			
Magnet	Permanent magnets up to 0.70 T DC field Pole diameter 120 mm Two magnet setup for bipolar measurement.	Electromagnet up to +/-1 T variable DC field Pole diameter 76 mm Power supply 75A / 40V. Current reversal swith for bipolar measure- ment.	or DC field) Multisegment Hallbach configuration Inner diameter: 40mm			
Input current	DC 1nA up to 125mA (8 decades / Compliance +/- 12V) AC 16 μA up to 20 mA and input impedance: >100 GigaOhm from 1 mHz to 100 kHz					
Voltage measurement	DC low noise / low drift 1μV up to 2500mV 4 decades amplification Digital resolution: 300pV AC 20 nV up to 1V Variable integration times and amplfication					
Sensors / Sample geometry	from 5 x 5 mm to 12.5 x 1 Maximum sample height from 17.5 x 17.5 mm up t Maximum sample height from 42.5 x 42.5 mm up t Maximum sample height High Temperature board 10x10mm, max. sample h	up to 10 x 10mm Maximum sample height 2.5 mm				
Resistivity Range	10 ⁻⁴ up to 10 ⁷ (Ωcm)	10 ⁻⁵ up to 10 ⁷ (Ωcm)				
Carrier concentration	10 ⁷ up to 10 ²¹ cm ⁻³	10 ⁷ up to 10 ²¹ cm ⁻³	10 ⁷ up to 10 ²² cm ⁻³			
Mobility range	1 up to 10 ⁷ (cm ² /Volt sec)	1 up to 10 ⁷ (cm ² /Volt sec)	10 ⁻³ up to 10 ⁷ (cm ² /Volt sec)			
Atmospheres	Vaccum, inert, oxidi- zing, reducing	Vaccum, inert, oxidi- zing, reducing	Vaccum, inert, oxidi- zing, reducing			
Temperature precision	0.05°C	0.05°C	0.05℃			

APPLICATIONS

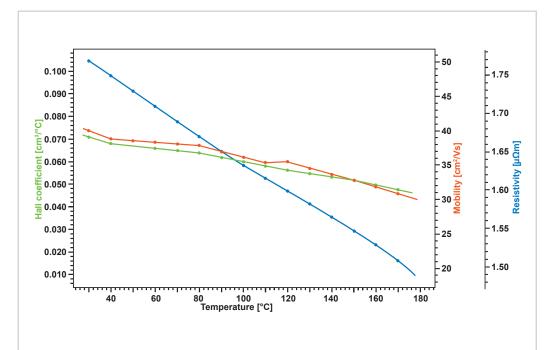
Antimony Thin Film (150 nm Sb)



Antimony (Sb) is a semimetal, which is widely used in the field of thermoelectrics (in form of alloys, e.g. Bi_1-xSb_x) and as an emerging application is the field of microelectronics. Nevertheless, the largest applications for metallic antimony are lead antimony plates in lead– acid batteries.

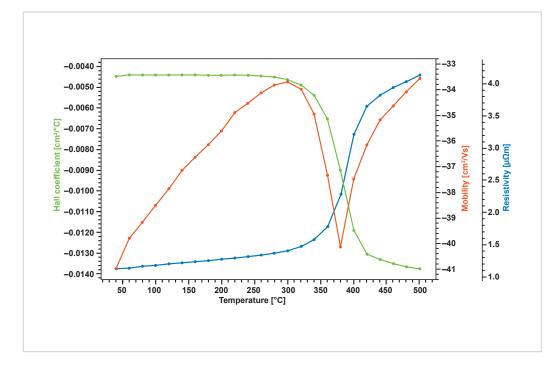
The figure shows a full characterization of a thin film on SiO_2/Si substrate, prepared by sputter deposition, with the Linseis HCS 1 (RT to 200°C option).

Bismuth-antimony Thin Film (150 nm Bi₈₇Sb₁₃)



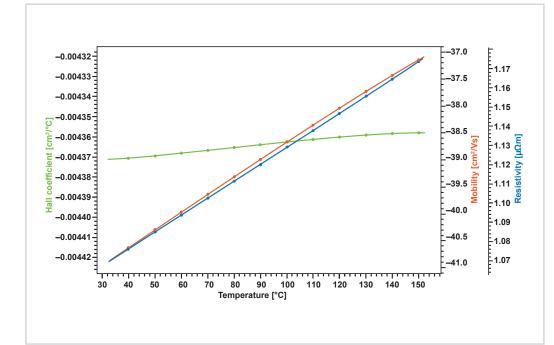
Bismuth-antimony alloys, (B_1-xSb_x) are binary alloys of bismuth and antimony in various ratios. Some, in particular $B_{0,9}Sb_{0,1}$, were the first experimentallyobserved three-dimensional topological insulators, materials that have conducting surface states but have an insulating interior. Various BiSb alloys are also used in low temperature thermoelectric devices.

The presented measurement has been conducted on a thermally evaporated $Bi_{87}Sb_{13}$ thin film.



ITO (Indium tin oxide) up to 600°C using HCS 10

ITO (Indium tin oxide) up to 200°C using HCS 1



Indium tin oxide (ITO) is a ternary composition of indium, tin and oxygen in varying proportions. Depending on the oxygen content, it can either be described as a ceramic or alloy. It is transparent and colorless in thin layers and is one of the most widely used transparent conducting oxides because of its two main properties: its electrical conductivity and optical transparency. As with all transparent conducting films, a compromise must be made between conductivity and transparency, since increasing the thickness and increasing the concentration of charge carriers increases the material's conductivity, but decreases its transparency.

The two diagrams show a full characterization of two different ITO thin films (both 185 nm in thickness), prepared by sputter deposition with the Linseis HCS 1 (RT to 200°C option) as well as HCS 10 (High temperature option up to +600°C).



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