



## DELIVERABLE 6.6

# TWO HANDS-ON WORKSHOPS ON SOP, DEVELOPED IN ITERATION WITH INTEREST GROUPS, FOR SMM CALIBRATION DELIVERED TO BROADER PUBLIC (T6.4)

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Name	Position in project	Organisation	Date	Visa
K Haddadi	Coordinator	IEMN		

### DOCUMENT HISTORY

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.1 Description of the deliverable content and purpose**

In T6.4, the consortium works on the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs). SOPs for SMM, dielectric resonators and coaxial probes have been developed. These SOPs have been agreed with stakeholders and improved versions have been submitted as D6.4. and D6.9. The SOP for SMM has been further tested by initiating a round robin to see if the standard operating procedures yield measurement data within acceptable uncertainty margins. As a further step, the SOP for SMM has been presented at two workshops.

### **1.2 Brief description of the state of the art and the innovation breakthroughs**

The SOP for SMM is a breakthrough because it is the first step towards standardization of the SMM technique.

### **1.3 Corrective action (if relevant)**

NA

### **1.4 IPR issues (if relevant)**

NA



## **MI/2 FIRST WORKSHOP**

### **2.1 Original Planning**

- The workshop was planned to be held at the MIKON conference to take place in Vilnius May 18th-21<sup>st</sup>.

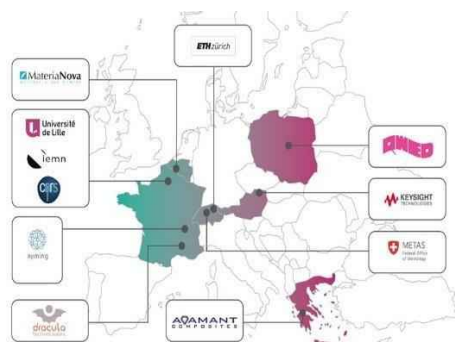
### **2.2 Changes due to health crisis**

- Shifted to Warsaw as a mixed event (presence and online) 5th of october

### **2.3 Workshop Programme**

## **H2020: Microwave Microscopy for Advanced and Efficient Materials Analysis and Production**

During the [Microwave and Radar week 2020](#) (Vilnius, Lithuania), on Monday 18 May 2020, H2020 MMAMA project will organise a dedicated half-day workshop on microwave material and impedance measurement techniques. The MMAMA partners and stakeholders will share their project relevant results and discuss about up-to-date innovations in the area.



[MMAMA project](#) (*Microwave Microscopy for Advanced and Efficient Materials Analysis and Production*) which will offer a nanoscale characterization platform for the European manufacturers of coatings, photovoltaic cells, and semiconductor circuits. Partners of the project will use a combination of scanning microwave microscopes, dielectric resonators, and simulation to measure the material and interface properties of complicated material systems and nanostructures. This project, launched on November 1, 2017, will last 3 years. It received a European funding of € 3.99 million, allocated by the [Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme](#).

### **Workshop Chairs:**

Dr. Johannes Hoffmann,  
Celuch, QWED (Poland),

METAS (Switzerland), Johannes.Hoffmann@metas.ch  
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Dr. Malgorzata

**Workshop Title:** **Material and Impedance Measurement Techniques by MMAMA Project Partners and Stakeholders**

### **Workshop Abstract:**

MMAMA Workshop presents recent developments in material and impedance measurement techniques. Following the introductory presentation of the MMAMA project, there are six talks from the MMAMA consortium enriched with two from collaborating research groups at the Warsaw University of Technology (WUT).

The first part of the Workshop is dedicated to nanoscale material characterisation techniques, namely, Scanning Microwave Microscopy from METAS and hybrid techniques from the University of Lille, operating up to 110 GHz. A talk from the WUT Antenna and sub-THz Group presents quasi-optical methods extending into sub-THz frequency range. The first part terminates with a modelling talk from ETH Zurich, providing insight into the physics of nanoscale measurements.

The second part of the Workshop continues with modelling-based resonant methods of material characterisation, including dielectric resonators from QWED and Fabry-Perot Open Resonator from WUT. A Keysight talk shows how different form-factor VNAs are used and calibrated in conjunction with resonators, coaxial probes, and antennas. A summarising user's perspective is provided by the talk from MateriaNova.

To access the [detailed agenda of the workshop](#). Registration: <https://mrweek.org/participant-registration/>

**INTRODUCTION**

**EU H2020 Project MMAMA - Microwave Microscopy for Advanced and Efficient Materials Analysis and Production**

**Speaker:**

Kamel Haddadi Kamel.Haddadi@univ-lille.fr

**TALK 1**

**Nearfield Scanning Microwave Microscopes and Applications**

**Speaker:**

Johannes Hoffmann Johannes.Hoffmann@metas.ch

**TALK 2**

**Nanoscale Hybrid Metrology Techniques and Data Fusion**

**Speaker:**

Kamel Haddadi Kamel.Haddadi@univ-lille.fr

**TALK 3**

**Measurement systems for lossless and lossy materials up to sub-THz frequencies**

**Speaker:**

Yevhen Yashchyshyn e.jaszczyszyn@ire.pw.edu.pl

**TALK 4**

**Physical Modeling and Simulation of Microwave Microscopy of Semiconductor Materials at High Frequencies**

**Speaker:**

Arif Gungor arifg@ethz.ch

**TALK 5**

**Enhancements to dielectric resonator material measurement techniques based on electromagnetic modelling and signal processing**

**Speaker:**

Malgorzata Celuch mceluch@qwed.eu

**TALK 6**

**Measurement of Dielectrics from 20 to 110 GHz with a Fabry-Perot Open Resonator**

**Speaker:**

Bartlomiej Salski b.salski@ire.pw.edu.pl

**TALK 7**

**Fast and calibrated RF measurements for open-ended coaxial probes, 2D dielectric imaging systems, and microwave imaging systems.**

**Speaker:**

Mykolas Ragulskis mykolas.ragulskis@keysight.com

**TALK 8**

**Broad range spectral characterization methods from Hz to GHz: New experimental set-up for measuring electrical properties in organic electronics**

**Speaker:**

Olivier Douhéret olivier.douheret@MATERIANOVA.BE

**INTRODUCTION****EU H2020 Project MMAMA - Microwave Microscopy for Advanced and Efficient Materials Analysis and Production****Speaker:**Kamel Haddadi [Kamel.Haddadi@univ-lille.fr](mailto:Kamel.Haddadi@univ-lille.fr)**Affiliation:**

Univ. Lille, CNRS, Centrale Lille, Yncréa ISEN, Univ. Polytechnique Hauts-de-France, UMR 8520 - IEMN, F-59000 Lille, France

**Abstract:**

Industry offers a large range of organic and inorganic nanoparticles addressing numerous manufacturing sectors and applications. The quality and performance of the final manufactured products depend strongly on their chemical/electrical/optical/mechanical properties at nanoscale as well as their arrangements at macroscale (amorphous, partially isomorph, hybrid/composite, multilayered). A similar problem exists for thin-films. The constituting chemical elements of a thin film stack are usually known, but the morphology, thickness of the layers and crystallization are decisive for the performance of the final product. Macroscale measurements are needed to verify that these properties are correctly set on the entire surface of e.g. a thin-film solar cell. For the domain of testing and characterization of materials properties, there is also a very large gap between nano- and macro- worlds concerning the type of instruments and methodologies as well as the type of measured data.

MMAMA, an H2020 European project, aims at solving this problem by offering a multiscale characterization platform for the manufacturers of coatings, photovoltaic cells, and semi-conductor circuits. It is proposed to use a combination of scanning microwave microscopy, free-space, coaxial and dielectric resonator methods, and simulation to measure the material and interface properties of complicated material systems and nano-structures.

The talk will give an overview of MMAMA by presenting partners involved, general objectives, results achieved and on-going activities.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 761036.

**TALK 1****Nearfield Scanning Microwave Microscopes and Applications****Speaker:**Johannes Hoffmann [Johannes.Hoffmann@metas.ch](mailto:Johannes.Hoffmann@metas.ch)**Affiliation:**

METAS, Switzerland

**Abstract:**

Nearfield scanning microwave microscopes are instruments to measure strongly localized material parameters at microwave frequencies and lumped elements of microscopic size. Applications range from semiconductors over fuel cell membrane inspection to biology. The technique consists in sending an electromagnetic wave to a sharp metallic tip, which is in contact with a sample. At the tip, the electromagnetic wave interacts with the sample and is reflected back to a receiving instrument. Material parameters can be deduced from reflection amplitude and phase. The two most important components of a nearfield scanning microscope are its tip because it directly determines the spatial resolution (typically 10 nm to 100nm) and the used calibration technique and standards because they decide on how the results can be used. The use of unshielded Pt/Ir tips is shown and a nearfield scanning microwave setup for such tips is presented. Additionally, coaxial tips based on glass capillaries and the required setups to use such tips are discussed. Different techniques for calibrating the nearfield scanning microwave microscope and the respective calibration standards are compared. Additionally a set of coplanar standards made of gold on a silicon nitride membrane are shown. Fabrication,



measurement and simulation of these standards is discussed. Finally operating techniques of nearfield microwave microscopes are discussed.

## **TALK 2    Nanoscale Hybrid Metrology Techniques and Data Fusion**

### **Speaker:**

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### **Affiliation:**

Univ. Lille, CNRS, Centrale Lille, Yncréa ISEN, Univ. Polytechnique Hauts-de-France, UMR 8520 - IEMN, F-59000 Lille, France

### **Abstract:**

The traceability and accuracy of nano-measurement equipments such as atomic force microscopy (AFM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) or scanning microwave microscopy (SMM) ensure reliable nanomanufacturing. An Advanced nano-metrology platform combining AFM, SEM and SMM into a single instrument is developed for hybrid metrology and data fusion.

A new near-field scanning RF probe operating in the frequency range 1-110 GHz has been designed and fabricated for providing simultaneously the topography and the RF complex impedance at the tip apex of the probe with sub-20nm spatial resolution. The AFM mode is achieved by considering the general deflection laser approach whereas the RF mode is achieved by feeding the probe by an RF coaxial cable itself connected to vector network analyser. The system integrated into a SEM Tescan® MIRA XMU has been designed to be as compact as possible. In contrast with conventional scanning probe microscopes operating in air, mechanical manual adjustments of the laser deflection system are not possible in the SEM. Consequently, laser beam and detector are mounted on nano-robotic piezo- driven stages.

The unique capability of the instrument to provide hybrid data will be exemplary demonstrated by considering measurements performed on topographic and electric reference samples. In particular, the solution proposed provides a real time visualization of both the probe and the sample under investigation.

### **References:**

K. Haddadi, O. C. Haenssler, C. Boyaval, D. Theron, and G. Dambrine. "Near-field scanning millimeter-wave microscope combined with a scanning electron microscope." *In 2017 IEEE MTT-S International Microwave Symposium (IMS)*, pp. 1656-1659. IEEE, 2017.

K. Haddadi, P. Polovodov, D. Theron, and G. Dambrine. "Quantitative Error Analysis in Near-Field Scanning Microwave Microscopy." *In 2018 International Conference on Manipulation, Automation and Robotics at Small Scales (MARSS)*, pp. 1-6. IEEE, 2018.

P. Polovodov, C. Brillard, O. C. Haenssler, C. Boyaval, D. Deresmes, S. Eliet, F. Wang et al. "Electromagnetic Modeling in Near-Field Scanning Microwave Microscopy Highlighting Limitations in Spatial and Electrical Resolutions." *In 2018 IEEE MTT-S International Conference on Numerical Electromagnetic and Multiphysics Modeling and Optimization (NEMO)*, pp. 1-4. IEEE, 2018.

## **TALK 3    Measurement systems for lossless and lossy materials up to sub-THz frequencies**

### **Speaker:**

Yevhen Yashchysyn [e.jaszczyzyn@ire.pw.edu.pl](mailto:e.jaszczyzyn@ire.pw.edu.pl)

### **Affiliation:**

Institute of Radioelectronics and Multimedia Technology Warsaw University of Technology

### **Contributors:**

Konrad Godziszewski

### **Abstract:**

Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) and Time-Domain (TDS) spectroscopies are widely used for material characterization of materials in terahertz range. The main disadvantage of them is limited measurement dynamics especially in lower frequency band. They also require using very thin samples in case of lossy materials. New generation of vector network analyzers (VNA), which are very well known in microwave band, allow measurements in frequency domain up to 1.5 THz with very high dynamics above 90 dB. Moreover, the amplitude and the phase of signals can be measured at many frequency points with 1 Hz resolution. These advantages create new opportunities in frequency domain characterization of different types of materials, both lossless and lossy.

The activity of the Antenna and sub-THz Research Group of the Institute of Radioelectronics and Multimedia Technology at Warsaw University of Technology in the field of characterization of dielectric materials up to sub-terahertz frequencies will be presented. Additionally, two new advanced techniques for lossless and lossy materials characterization will be described.

The first proposed technique for lossless dielectrics is based on a quasi-optical principle and an interference technique. The peculiarity of this technique is the absence of a reference interference channel and there is no need to rotate the sample under test. It simplifies the measurement process and increases its accuracy. The reference channel is obtained by using two tiers measurement procedure and VNA feasibility. The method provides accurate results in discrete frequencies, however many measurement points in broad band are required to obtain at least one interference minimum.

The second method is dedicated for broadband characterization of dielectrics. Quasi-optical free space measurement setup is used to determine the complex reflection coefficient in a wide frequency band. This method makes it possible to characterize very dielectric by using only reflection without accurate information about the thickness of dielectric sample. This method is useful in case of lossy and/or thick dielectric samples and is based on modern measurement equipment feasibility, with the possibility to make measurements in high number of frequency points. The mathematical model of the method is also formulated.

#### **TALK 4    Physical Modeling and Simulation of Microwave Microscopy of Semiconductor Materials at High Frequencies**

**Speaker:**

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**Affiliation:**

Institute of Electromagnetic Fields(IEF), ETH Zurich

**Contributors:**

Till Ehrenguber, Jasmin Smajic, Juerg Leuthold

**Abstract:**

Scanning Microwave Microscopy (SMM) is one of the high frequency methods to characterize and provide information about materials and have been traditionally used for metals and dielectrics to extract their permittivity and conductivity [1]. In order to bridge the gap between experiments and parameters, and also to understand behavior of different types of materials, modeling and simulations of such setups [2] have been done extensively. The models, however, mostly were only tackling the electromagnetics, and for this purpose quasi-static or full wave electromagnetic solvers have been employed. This work; nevertheless, will focus on coupled models which also incorporate semiconductor physics.

The widely known semiconductor analysis is based on Poisson-Drift-Diffusion (PDD) equations and a full-wave coupled solver together with PDD solver can already broaden understanding of SMM for semiconductor materials for commonly used SMM frequencies [3]. This multiphysics solver enables to observe transient charge dynamics and changing local effects in semiconductors with the applied external electric field thanks to the coupled model. However at higher frequencies, PDD model becomes inadequate for semiconductors, due to its classical assumptions such as constant mobility of electric charge carriers. Thus, for such high frequencies, more advanced transport models, such as Boltzmann Transport Equation (BTE), will be required to capture the carrier transport accurately. This more general transport equation leads to Hydrodynamic Model (HDM) for semiconductors [4] which can take inertia effects and velocity overshoot for carriers into account and therefore can model high



frequency transport with better accuracy. In this work, comparison of PDD and HDM will be presented and multiphysics solvers (PDD-Maxwell and HDM-Maxwell) will be demonstrated for SMM of semiconductors.

**References:**

Hoffmann, J., G. Gramse, J. Niegemann, M. Zeier, and F. Kienberger, "Measuring low loss dielectric substrates with scanning probe microscopes," Appl. Phys. Lett. 105, 013102 (2014).  
Gungor, A.C., M. Celuch, J. Smajic, M. Olszewska-Placha, J. Leuthold, "Flexible Electromagnetic Modeling of SMM Setups with FE and FDTD Methods," presented at 2019 IEEE MTT-S International Conference on Numerical Electromagnetic and Multiphysics Modeling and Optimization (NEMO), Boston, MA, USA, May 29-31, 2019.  
Gungor, A., J. Smajic, F. Moro, and J. Leuthold, "Time-domain Coupled Full Maxwell- and Drift- diffusion-solver for Simulating Scanning Microwave Microscopy of Semiconductors," Submitted and accepted to PIERS, 2019  
Ehrengruber, T., A. Gungor, K. Jentner, J. Smajic, and J. Leuthold, "Frequency Limit of the Drift- Diffusion-Model for Semiconductor Simulations and its Transition to the Boltzmann Model,"  
Submitted to CEFC, 2020  
H2020 MMAMA project reports. [Online]. Available: [www.mmama.eu](http://www.mmama.eu)

**TALK 5**

**Enhancements to dielectric resonator material measurement techniques based on electromagnetic modelling and signal processing**

**Speaker:**

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**Affiliation:**

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**Contributors:**

**QWED:** Wojciech Gwarek, Marzena Olszewska-Placha, Janusz Rudnicki, Olga Stec

**WUT:** Jerzy Krupka

**Abstract:**

Dielectric resonator test-fixtures [1] are well established for material characterisation at microwave frequencies. In particular, the split-post dielectric resonator (SPDR) method has become an international standard [2], renown for its ease-of-use and high accuracy, especially in the case of low-loss dielectrics. Our activities in the MMAMA project are concerned with obviating the limitations of the SPDR technology with regard to dimensions of measurable samples and lateral resolution of the measurement.

In the first part of this talk, we discuss the application of electromagnetic (EM) modelling tools of QuickWave series to commercially available SPDRs. The simulation results allow us to illustrate the physics of SPDR measurements and provide the basis for downscaling material images below the size of the SPDR head.

In the second part, we demonstrate a 2D surface scanner incorporating a 10 GHz SPDR. When working in an automatic regime, it imposes stringent requirements on the speed and accuracy of extracting resonant frequencies and Q-factors from the transmission characteristics of the resonator. Several algorithms based on noise filtering and curve matching are discussed and optimum settings for scalar and vector network analysers used in the setup are proposed. The setup is controlled by a laptop application (MUCA).

In the third part, the above two groups of project deliverables are combined into a new technique of automatic imaging of dielectric material surfaces at sub-head resolution. Samples of dimensions up to 100 mm x 100 mm are automatically scanned, with a typical scanning step of 1 mm. Raw images (of head-size resolution) are downsampled using three different methodologies, namely, in the Fourier- [3], space- [4], and wavelet - domain. The hardware and software presented in this talk will be available for hands-on experience during the Workshop and throughout MIKON Conference in QWED exhibition booth.

**References:**

- J. Krupka, A. P. Gregory, O. C. Rochard, R. N. Clarke, B. Riddle, and J. Baker-Jarvis, "Uncertainty of complex permittivity measurements by split-post dielectric resonator technique", *J. Eur. Ceramic Soc.*, vol. 21, pp. 2673-2676, 2001.
- European Standard: IEC 61189-2-721:2015.
- P. Korpas, "Deconvolution-based spatial resolution improvement technique for resistivity scans acquired with split-post dielectric resonator", *Proc. 22<sup>nd</sup> Intl. Microwave and Radar Conf. MIKON*, pp. 541-543, Poznan, PL, May 2018.
- M. Celuch, W. Gwarek, A. Wieckowski, "[Enhanced-resolution material imaging with dielectric resonators: a new implicit space - domain technique](#)", *IEEE MTT-S Intl. Microwave Symp. 2019*, Boston, June 2019, pp. 55-58.

**TALK 6**

**Measurement of Dielectrics from 20 to 110 GHz with a Fabry-Perot Open Resonator**

**Speaker:**

Bartlomiej Salski b.salski@ire.pw.edu.pl

**Affiliation:**

Institute of Radioelectronics and Multimedia Technology Warsaw University of Technology

**Contributors:**

Tomasz Karpisz, Pawel Kopyt, Jerzy Krupka

**Abstract:**

A novel approach to the measurement of complex permittivity of low-loss dielectric materials with the aid of a Fabry-Perot open resonator with concave Gaussian mirrors will be presented. An automated setup operating in the 20-110 GHz range is applicable to detect changes of resonance frequencies and of the corresponding Q-factors of consecutive Gaussian TEM<sub>0,0,q</sub> modes due to sample insertion. The obtained results are, subsequently, compared with data computed with the aid of an electromagnetic model of the resonator to extract the unknown complex permittivity of the material under test. For that purpose, a new scalar one-dimensional layered model of the Fabry-Perot open resonator has been proposed. The model takes the advantage of Cartesian to Gaussian coordinate transformation and axisymmetrical properties of the modes of interest. The model more accurately accounts for oblique incidence of the wave onto the surface of the sample, which is one of major challenges in case of alternative models based on a characteristic equation. A real part of permittivity of a few well-known materials, such as PET foil or PTFE, has been measured with the accuracy better than 0.5%, which means a significant improvement as compared to the state-of-the-art in this area.

**TALK 7 Fast and calibrated RF measurements for open-ended coaxial probes, 2D dielectric imaging systems, and microwave imaging systems.**

**Speaker:**

Mykolas Ragulskis mykolas.ragulskis@keysight.com

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**Keysight:** Manuel Kasper, Ivan Alic, Amin Moradpour, Ferry Kienberger

**QWED:** Malgorzata Celuch, Janusz Rudnicki

**National University of Ireland:** Niko Istuk, Emily Porter, Martin O'Halloran

**Abstract:**

Accurate knowledge of material dielectric properties is fundamental for numerous applications including materials science, in-line materials characterization and quality control, as well as microwave imaging systems where multiple antennas are used. In the first part of this presentation we show fast

measurements of dielectric properties with a small size microwave transceiver done together in a collaboration with National University of Ireland. By replacing the traditional swept frequency VNA from the dielectric measurement system with a more compact microwave transceiver we achieve faster and more accurate measurements. The microwave transceiver uses novel broadband, multi-tone source and broadband receivers to capture the instantaneous S-parameters at multiple tones simultaneously. We conducted dielectric properties measurements on standard liquids which have known dielectric properties using our modified setup and compared the results with the theoretical values. We also conducted the same measurements with the typical setup which includes the swept frequency VNA and compared the performances of the two measurement setups. We concluded that the microwave transceiver can provide faster measurement speeds than the conventional VNA without sacrificing measurement precision and accuracy. In the second part we show a prototype of microwave-portable dielectric-probe and dielectric-resonator kits for micro- and millimeter scale permittivity evaluation on large samples. Here we show the integration of an existing 10 GHz SPDR from QWED into a two- dimensional lateral scanning system developed by QWED, with the resonator interfaced to a 2-port VNA from Keysight, that precisely measures the resonant frequency and the quality factor (Q-factor) for each spatial pixel. Electromagnetic modelling and calibration allow to map the measured resonant properties into complex permittivity resulting in a 2D image of the real- and imaginary part, as developed by QWED. An example is shown on samples from Materia Nova, Belgium. The small form factor of the Keysight FieldFox together with the self-contained scanner allows for compact system design enabling the integration into industrial in-line production environments as shown for solar cell materials. In the third part, we present a fast S-parameter calibration procedure for microwave imaging systems where multitude of antennas are used. By using the electronic calibration module (ECal), one port of the system is calibrated and the calibration plane is moved to the antenna connector. Assuming that all antennas interact with the calibration dielectric material in the same way, the one-port calibration is transferred to all antennas. For full calibration including reflection and transmission parameters, the 'unknown thru' technique is used. This calibration procedure is valid for any number of antennas and it can be fully automated for in-line applications.

## **TALK 8 Broad range spectral characterization methods from Hz to GHz: New experimental set-up for measuring electrical properties in organic electronics**

### **Speaker:**

Olivier Douhéret [olivier.douheret@MATERIANOVA.BE](mailto:olivier.douheret@MATERIANOVA.BE)

### **Affiliation:**

Materia Nova R&D Center, Belgium

### **Contributors:**

**Materia Nova:** David Moerman

**Keysight:** Georg Gramse, Ferry Kienberger

**Univ. Lille:** Didier Théron

### **Abstract:**

Along with microelectronics standards in which device operating principles are based on monocrystalline IV and III-V materials, semiconducting properties have more recently been observed in other materials such as  $\pi$ -conjugated macromolecules and polymers and so-called organic semiconductors. Not only their ability to transport carriers but also to absorb and/or emit light opened the doors to alternative optoelectronic devices such as light-emitting or photovoltaic diodes and thin film transistors [1]. Low- cost manufacturing processes and environmental footprint, large area devices, compatibility with flexible layout count among the driving forces and the high expectations for this emerging technology.

While intensive academic research has been carried out since the turn of the century, key issues remain to be overcome to be granted full industrial deployment from the existing and dedicated pioneer companies. Among these issues, much remains to be understood in terms of charge transport in complex structures in which both bulks and interfaces exhibit complex and peculiar properties depending not only the materials themselves but also the fabrication processes. And if usual characteristics of microelectronics standards can sometimes be also observed, the physical mechanisms that underpinned these characteristics still need to be elucidated.

With a user's perspective, this work demonstrates the ability and the complementarity of impedance and microwave characterisation methods to efficiently probe carrier density and derive transport properties,

hence the electrical properties in organic semiconductors. The case study is carried out on several donor and acceptor-like semiconducting polymers typically composing photovoltaic bulk heterojunction blends in organic solar cells [2,3].

Impedance spectroscopy measurements allow for simultaneous probing of conductance and capacitance of the material under test. The large broadband ranging between 10 Hz to 100 MHz leads to a spectral response from which the contribution from bulk, interfaces and external mechanisms in the overall transport mechanism can be identified and discriminated. Carrier mobility, interfacial barrier height and dielectric permittivity are among physical parameters derived from the measurements. Enhancing the broadband towards higher frequencies yet maintaining precisely calibrated instrumentation allow for further exploration and bridge the spectral gap towards microwave characterisation methods.

The sensitivity of microwave characterization methods to variations of charge carrier density in semiconducting polymers was evidenced at the nanoscale with scanning microwave microscopy (SMM). The proposed experimental protocol is shown to detect capacitive and conductive mechanisms in the ac-biased polymer using a Mach-Zehnder interferometer-based detection system. Meanwhile, SMM allows for tunability of the frequency of the reflected microwave, leading towards in-depth three-dimensional probing of these semiconducting thin films.

Through this user's perspective approach, this study highlights the pertinence of the impedance and microwave methods for efficient and versatile electrical characterization of  $\pi$ -conjugated materials and blends, as promising probing tools for the incoming development of organic electronics.

#### References:

Handbook of Organic Materials for Electronic and Photonic Devices edited by O. Ostroverkhova, Woodhead Publishing Series in Electronic and Optical Materials, UK, Elsevier **2019**

Cheng, P.; Wang, R.; Zhu, J.; Huang, W.; Chang, S.-Y.; Meng, L.; Sun, P.; Cheng, H.-W.; Qin, M.; Zhu, C.; Zhan, X.; Yang, Y., "Ternary System with Controlled Structure: A New Strategy toward Efficient Organic Photovoltaics". *Advanced Materials* **2018**, 30 (8), 1705243

Moerman, D.; Sebaihi, N.; Kaviyil, S. E.; Leclère, P.; Lazzaroni, R.; Douhéret, O., "Towards a unified description of the charge transport mechanisms in conductive atomic force microscopy studies of semiconducting polymers". *Nanoscale* **2014**, 6 (18), 10596-10603.

## 2.4 Participants

There were 14 on-line participants to the workshop and 25 on-site participants.



(a)



(b)

**Figure 1.** (a) Microwave and Radar Conference Location. (b) Presentation of the MMAMA project by O. Douheret, Materia Nova during the MMAMA workshop.





(a)

(b)

**Figure 2.** (a) Attendance at the MMAMA workshop. (b) QWED booth with experimental demonstration of MMAMA results outcomes.

## 3 SECOND WORKSHOP

### 3.1 Original Planning

- The workshop was planned to be held at the Nanotech conference to take place in Paris 24th of June

### 3.2 Changes due to health crisis

- The conference has been shifted to 28th of October in Paris
- End of September 2020 the Nanotech conference has been shifted to June 2021.
- Due to this relatively late decision of the Nanotech conference organizers we were forced to replace this workshop by another one which is entirely online. It consists of the talks given in the workshop description.

### 3.3 Workshop Programme

**MMAMA Project Online Workshop  
28/10/2020**

## **Electrical Material Parameters and Impedance Measurement Techniques in the Project MMAMA**

#### **Chairs**

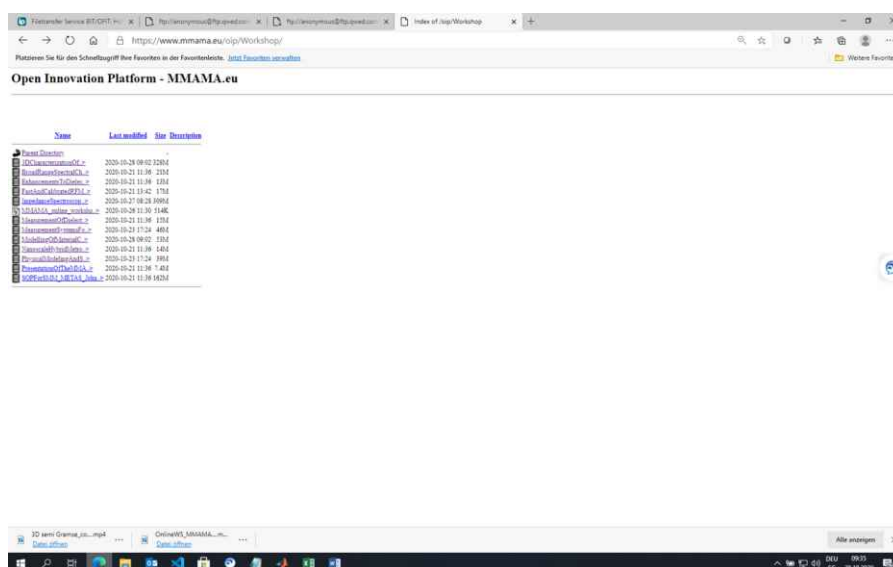
**Dr. Johannes Hoffmann** and **Dr. Toai Le Quang**, METAS, Switzerland

#### **Description**

Manufacturing industry is putting more and more complicated materials and material systems onto the market. These are new semiconductor materials, composites, organic semiconductors, and many other ones. Knowing the electromagnetic parameters of these materials are the basis for product development. The effective extracted material parameters are used in microwave simulations and design but also, the spatially resolved material measurements are required to progress the material science. This workshop will show recent developments in highly precise material measurements for bulk materials and measurements with spatial resolution down to 20nm.

## List of talks

1. **Presentation of the MMAMA project** (Dr Olivier Douheret, Materia Nova, Prof. Kamel Haddadi, IEMN)
2. **Standard operating procedures for Scanning Microwave Microscopy** (Dr. Johannes Hoffmann, Dr Toai Le Quang, METAS)
3. **Nanoscale Hybrid Metrology Techniques and Data Fusion** (Prof. Kamel Haddadi, Prof. Didier Theron, IEMN)
4. **Physical Modeling and Simulation of Microwave Microscopy of Semiconductor Materials at High Frequencies** (Arif Gungor, ETHZ)
5. **3D characterization of atomically thin semiconductors by broadband electrical Scanning Probe Microscopy** (Dr. Georg Gramse, Keysight Technologies)
6. **Impedance Spectroscopy: fast and versatile characterization tool for multiscale evaluation of organic photovoltaic materials and process** (Dr. David Moerman, Dr. Olivier Douheret, Materia Nova)
7. **Material characterization systems** (Prof. Wojciech Gwarek, QWED)
8. **Fast and Calibrated RF Measurements for Open-Ended Coaxial Probes 2D Dielectric Imaging Systems and Microwave Imaging Systems** (Mykolas Ragulskis, Keysight)
9. **Broad Range Spectral Characterization Methods from Hz to GHz New Experimental Set-Up for Measuring Electrical Properties** (Olivier Douheret, MateriaNova)
10. **Enhancements to Dielectric Resonator Material Measurement Techniques Based on Electromagnetic Modelling and Signal Processing** (Malgorzata Celuch, QWED)
11. **Measurement of Dielectrics from 20 to 110 GHz with a Fabry-Perot Open Resonator** (Bartłomiej Salski, IRE)
12. **Measurement Systems for Lossless and Lossy Materials up to Sub-THz Frequencies** (Prof. Yevhen Yashchyshyn, IRE)
13. **Modelling of material characterization systems** (Malgozata Celuch, QWED)



**Figure 3.** Screenshot of the open innovation platform hosting the workshop materials.





## **MI4 CONCLUSION**

The first workshop has been conducted as a hybrid workshop which took place in Warsaw and online. After each talk there was a short Q&A session. The opportunity to ask questions was used by online as well as physical participants. Contacts between audience and speakers but as well between the speakers themselves, some were from outside the consortium, have been established. The directly following conference banquet was a further opportunity for on-site participants to network. There has been no formal follow up after the event but the event has been recorded and the records are made available publicly within the second workshop.

The second workshop has been shifted twice due to the health crisis. The most sensible way to conduct the second workshop was to do it entirely online. For this the planned talks were recorded and as well the recordings of the first workshop have been made available. Participants can watch these screencasts, available on the open innovation platform. These talks will be available for the following 5 years and it is expected that they will have a more long-time effect than the first workshop. Due to the opening of the workshop at this very last date before the closure of the project it is too early to discuss the acceptance of this workshop.