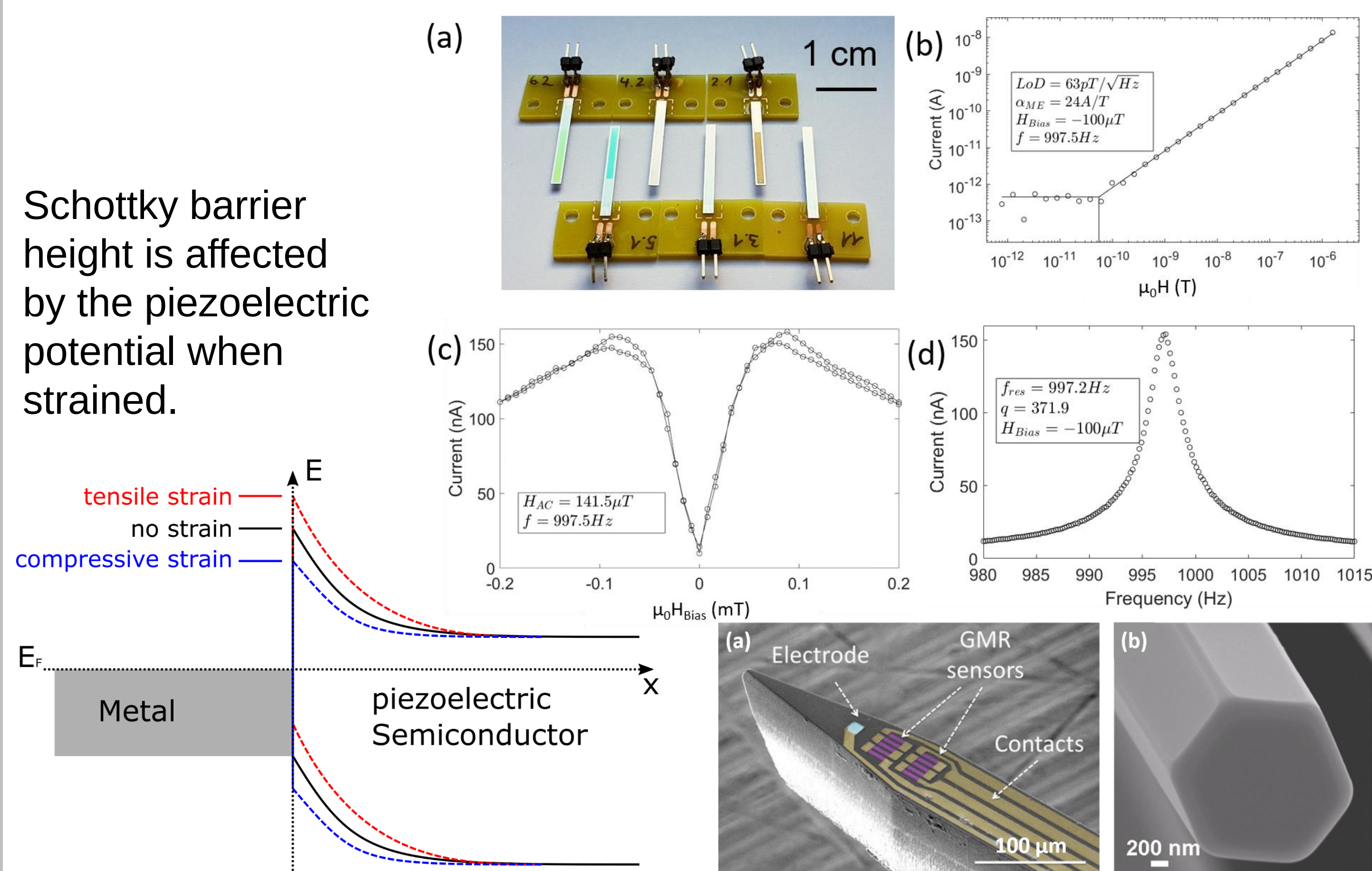


Objectives and Original Planning

Current based magneto electric sensor with internal amplification

Schottky barrier height is affected by the piezoelectric potential when strained.

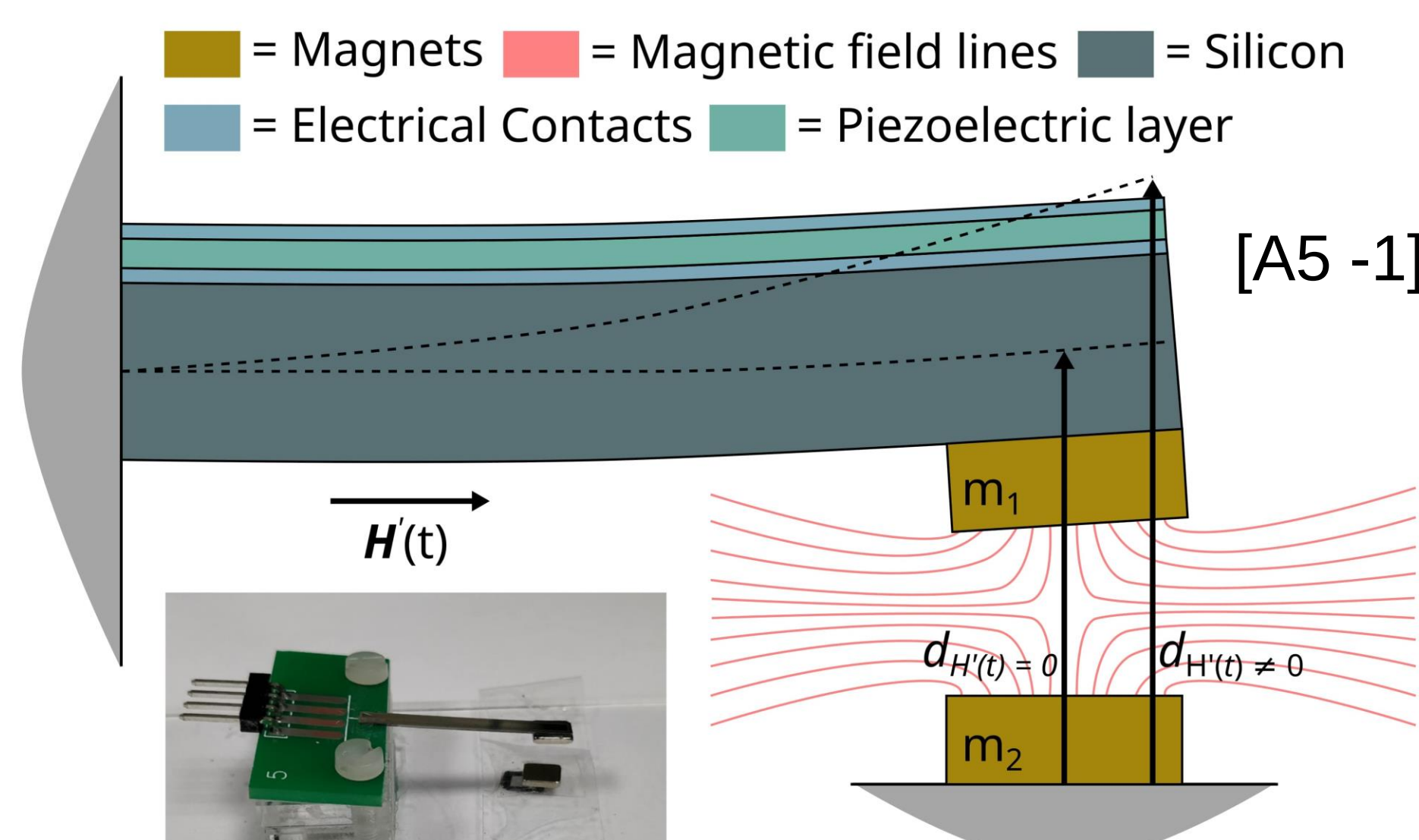


New approach: piezotronic readout

Main objectives: characterization and improvement of sensor, reduction of electrical noise

Research Plan Changes

New sensor concept using permanent magnets



- Opposing permanent magnets are superimposed with external field
- Distance between the magnets changes with application of external field
- Readout via piezoelectric layer

- Reduced magnetic noise (thermal noise, domain movement)
- Magnetic history irrelevant for a permanent magnet
- No bias field needed
- Can be combined with various readout techniques
- LoD of 46 pT/√Hz

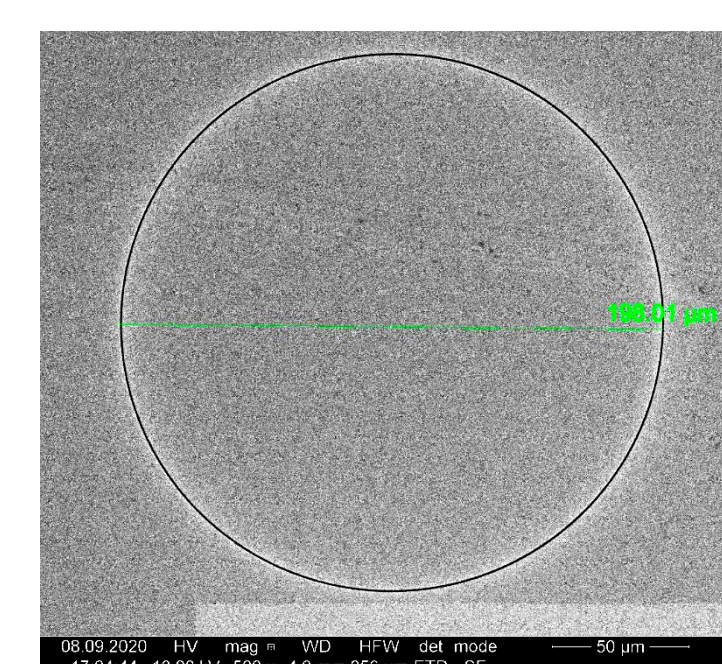
Results

Work plan

WP1 Multiterminal Piezotronics

Results:

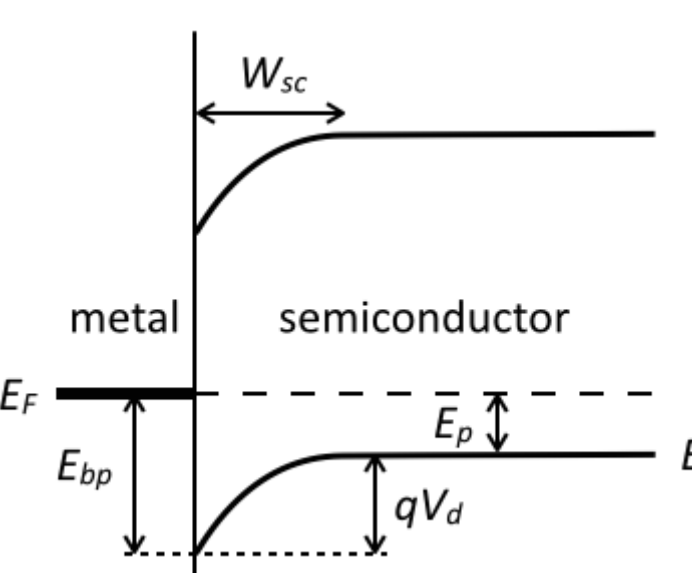
- Current flow unchanged
- Either SCR not altered or not measurably altered (not the limiting factor)



Cut of an additional (3rd) contact into electrode

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2 \varepsilon (V_{bi} - V)}{q N_d}}$$

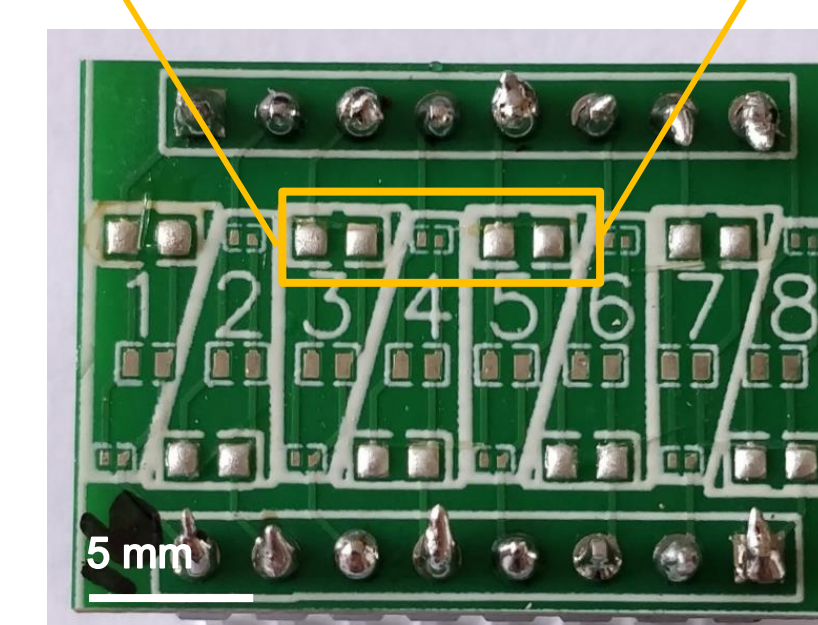
Width of space charge region



WP2: Needle-shaped Sensors & WP5: Miniaturization



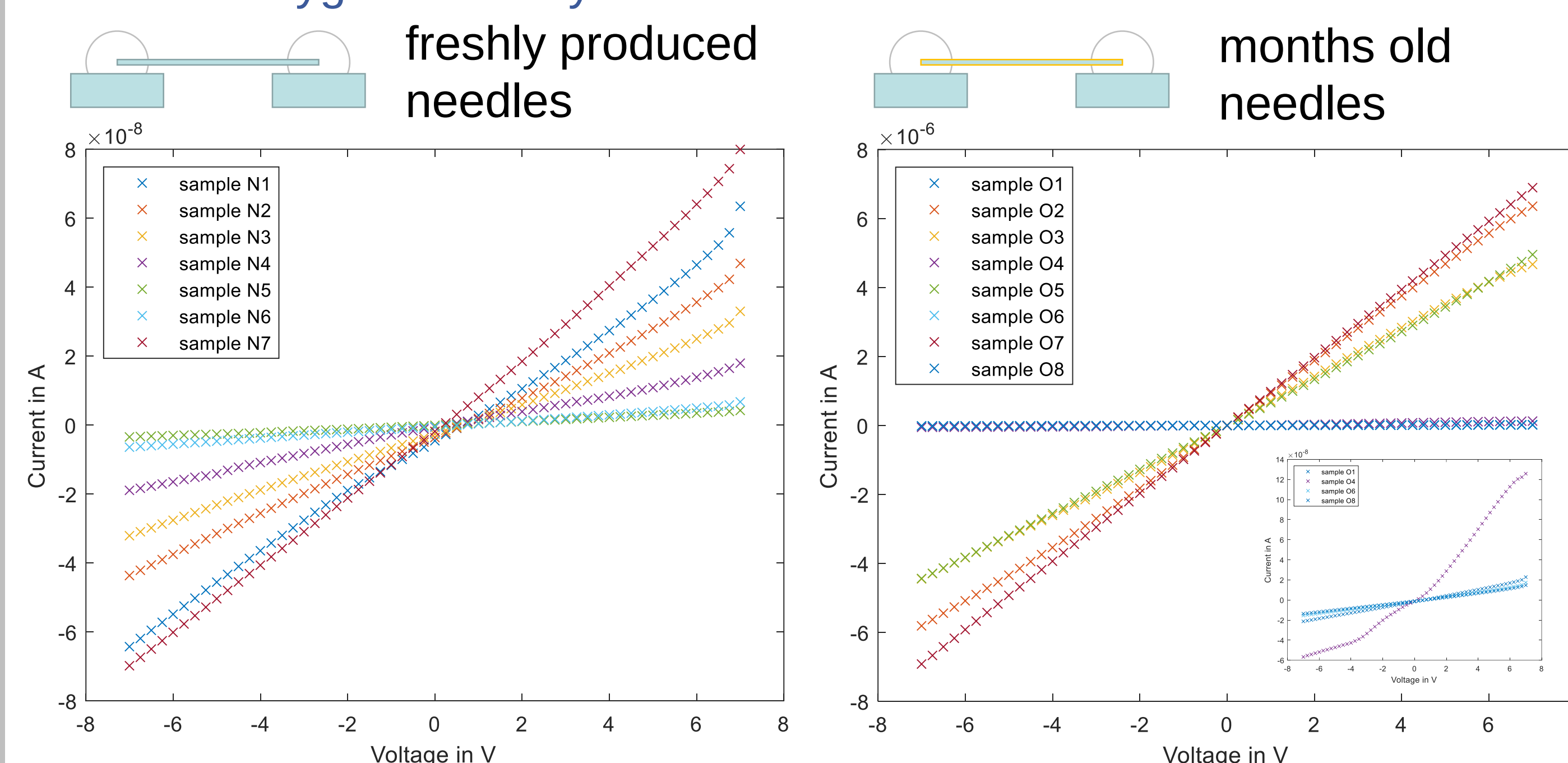
Soldered needles



Designed PCB for sample preparation and characterization

→ Use of different soldering pastes leads to primarily ohmic or primarily Schottky contacts

Different Oxygen Vacancy Concentrations

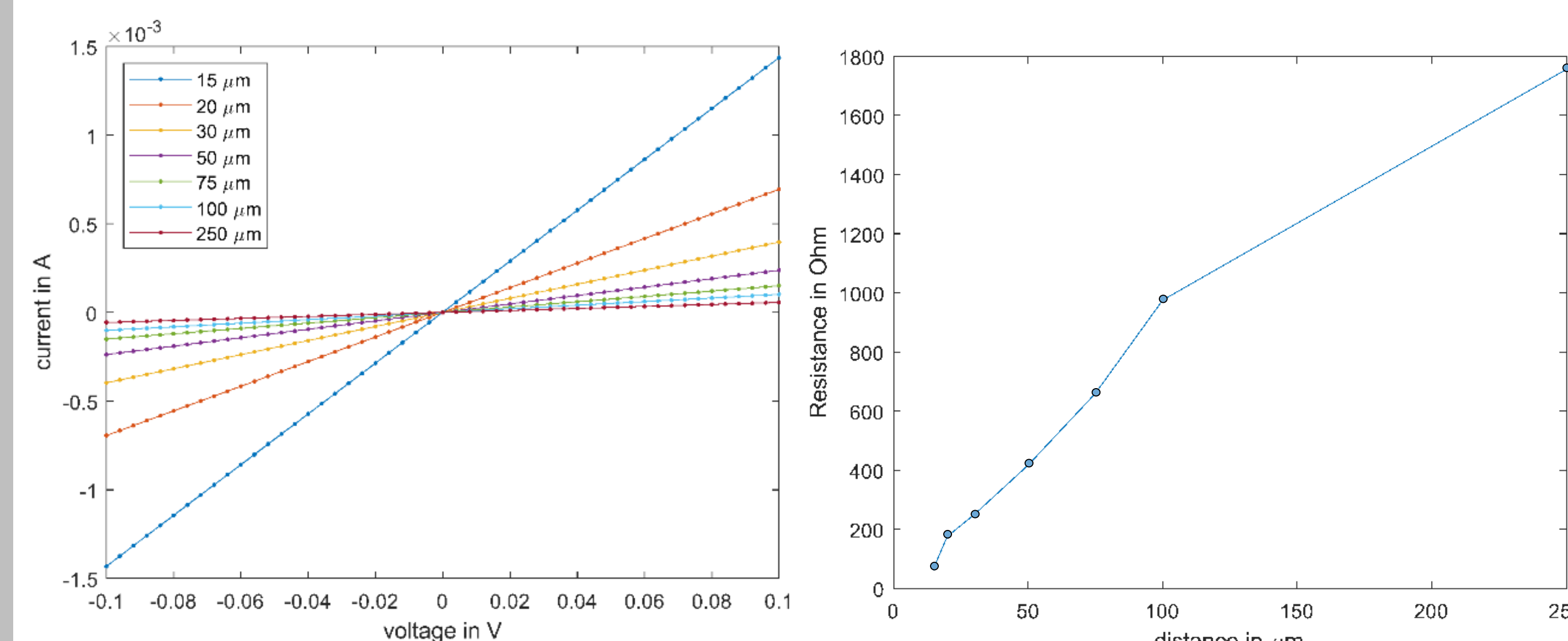


- Symmetric contacts not always lead to symmetric IV-curves
- asymmetric contacts not always lead to asymmetric IV-curves → more defined conditions or sample preparation needed
- Results differ for different vacancy concentrations
- More defined state (freshly produced) leads to less scattering in the measurements [A5-2, A5-3]

WP3 Large Bandgap Materials

AlN is used as a standard piezoelectric layer, GaN could be beneficial in use for piezotronic sensors:

- Wide bandgap → low thermal noise
- Low defect concentration (grain boundaries) → less electric noise

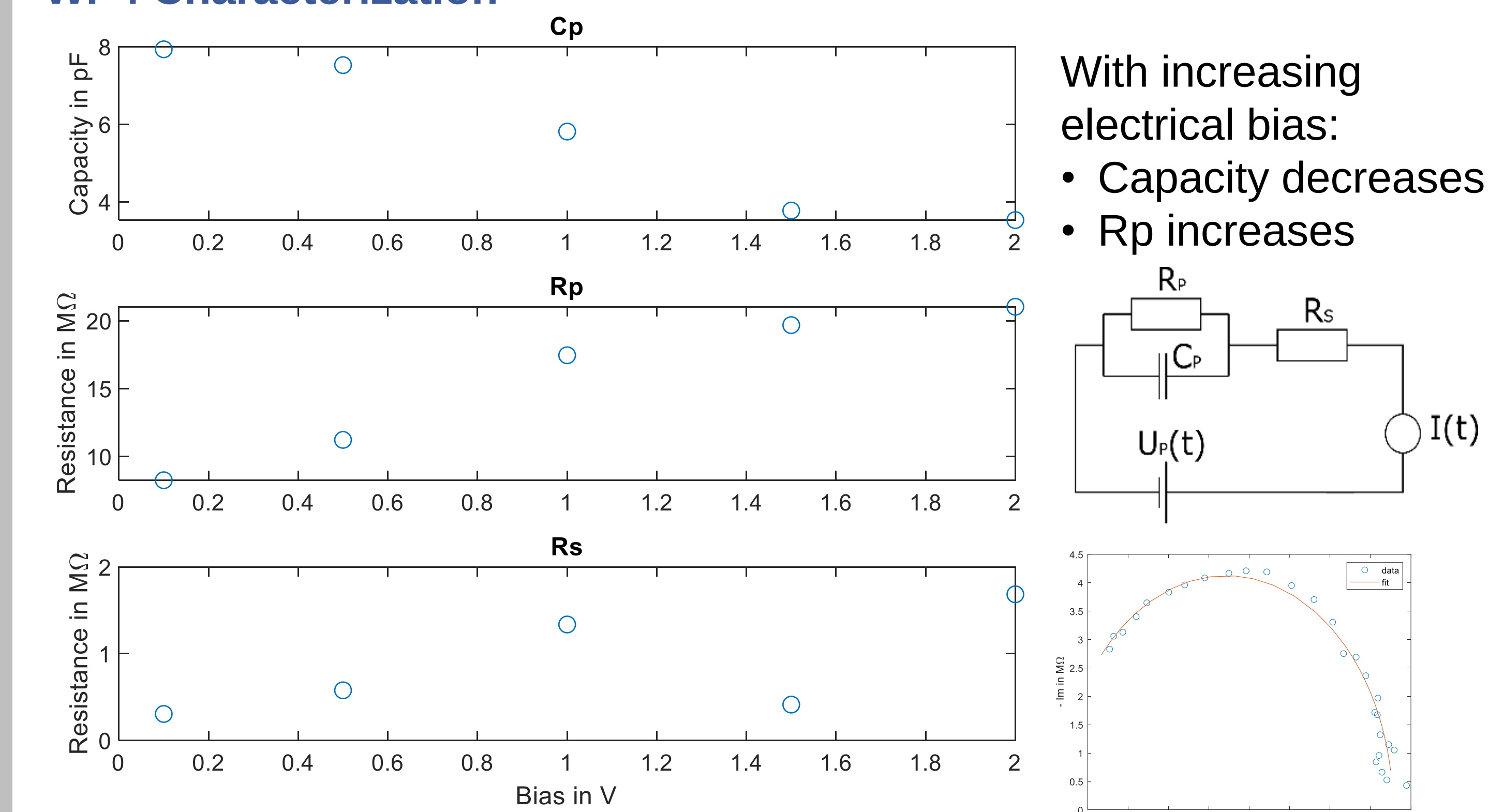


IV measurements for different contact distances and the resulting resistances in dependence of the corresponding distances

Electrical characterization measurements revealed:

- ideal ohmic contacts
- Nearly linear behavior for increasing distance [A5-4]

WP4 Characterization



With increasing electrical bias:

- Capacity decreases
- Rp increases

Staff Funded During Second Funding Period

Martha Gerhardt (doctoral researcher)