

Van Der Pauw Setup

The Van Der Pauw technique of four-point probe measurements allows measurements of samples of arbitrary shape. See Philips Research Reports, February 1958; “*A Method of Measuring Specific Resistivity and Hall Effects of Discs of Arbitrary Shape.*” Using the Cryostat as a four-point probe one can calculate the majority charge carrier density— n_s —and mobility— μ —of a semi-conducting sample as a function of temperature.

Equipment

Electromagnet

Cryostat

Rotary Pump

Current Controlled Current Source: HP6633A

Digital Multimeter: HP3457A

Switching Unit: HP3488A

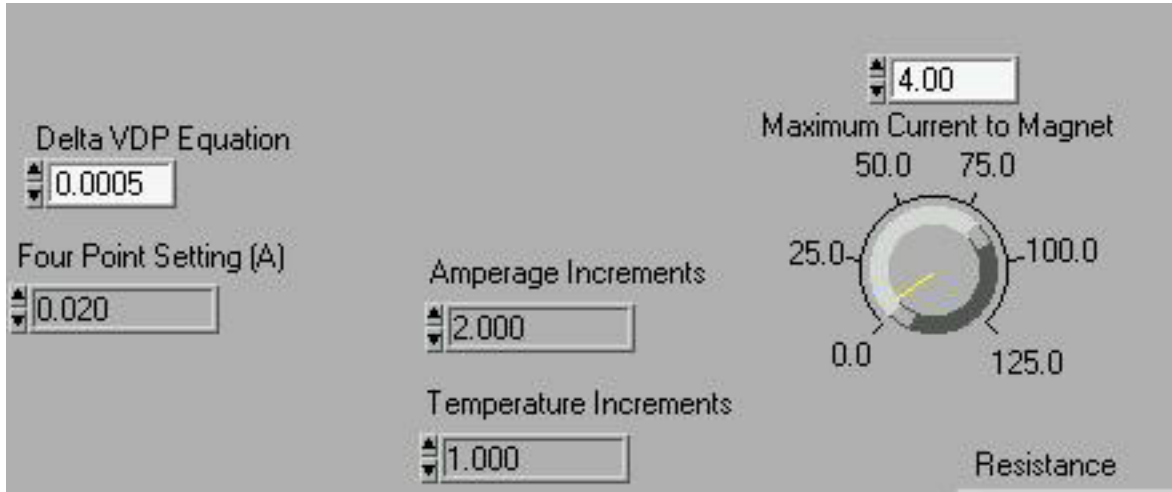
Polarity Switch Unit for Electromagnet

2 Power Supply in Series for Magnet: HP6681A

Temperature Controller: LakeShore 331

Procedure

1. Mount sample to cold head (see sample mounting)
2. Rotate Cryostate into electromagnet
3. Execute c:\.\.\VanDerPauw.VI
4. Define settings



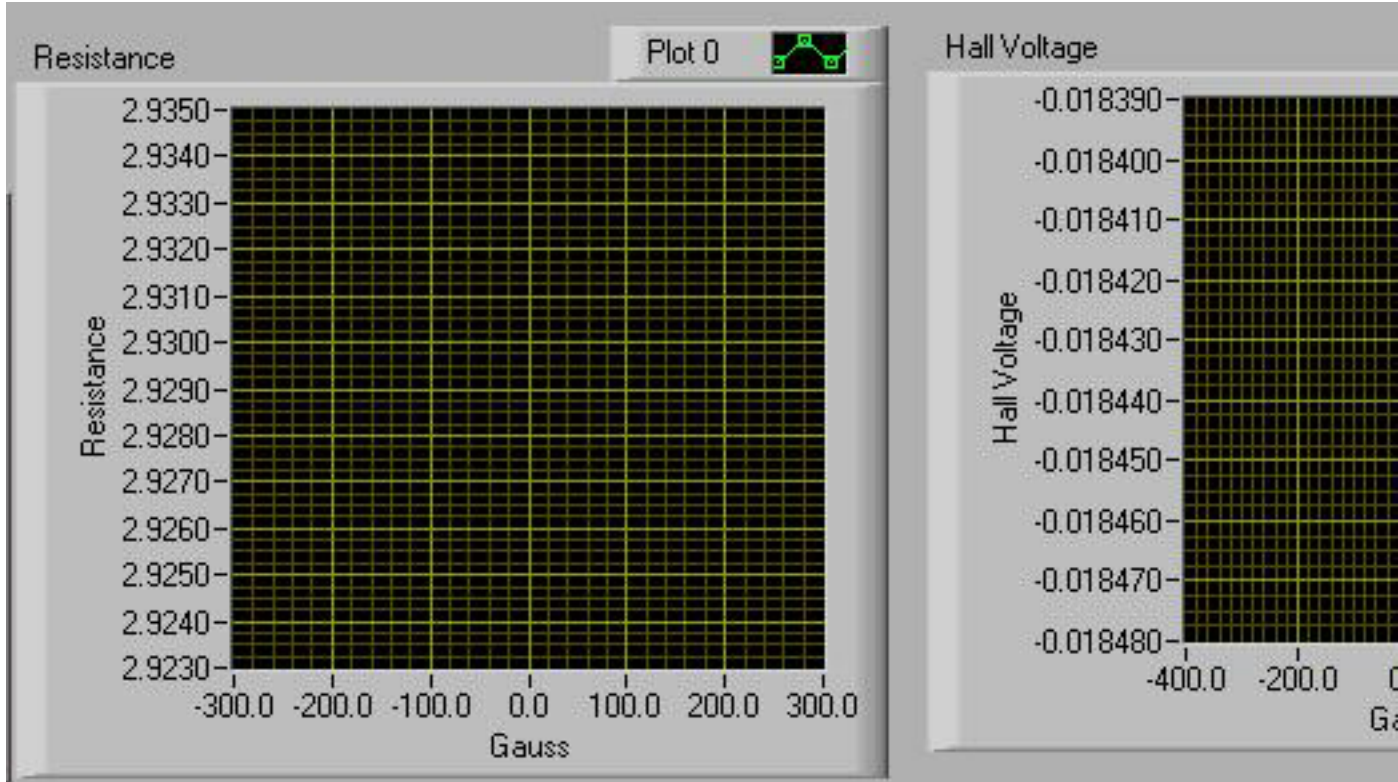
Note: Delta VDP is the minimum error used in the numeric solution for the Van Der Paw equation (see (12) in “*A Method of Measuring Specific Resistivity and Hall Effects of Discs of Arbitrary Shape.*”). Maximum Current to Magnet define the range of current to the electromagnet, i.e. 4.00 defines the interval (-4.00 amps , 4.00 amps) of discrete steps defined by Amperage Increments.



A For-While loop in VanDerPauw.VI waits for the Starting Temperature before executing the program and steps by the Temperature Increments. To achieve low temperatures run roughing pump to the order of millitorrs.

The Switching Unit: HP3488A, defines the four-point probe settings (see Four-Point configurations using the HP3488A and Switching Unit Arrangments)

The program will graph the Hall Voltage measurements and the Resistance measurements for each temperature reading.



5. When the program ends, it will ask you to save the data to a spreadsheet. Apply the data to the Hall Measurement Worksheet and calculate the majority charge carrier density— n_s —and mobility— μ

Sample Mounting to Cold Head

- 1) Sample
- 2) Wire – 36 gauge(.005) Phosphor Bronze HML Green
- 3) CircuitWriter Silver Pen for Ohmic contacts
- 4) Apiezon Cryo-High Vacuum grease (-269 C – 30 C)

Disconnect cold head from cryostat

Clean Sample and cold head

Apply a liberal amount of grease such that the sample is not shorted to the terminals or the cold head

Apply a small amount of silver to one corner of the sample and allow 4 minutes to partially dry.

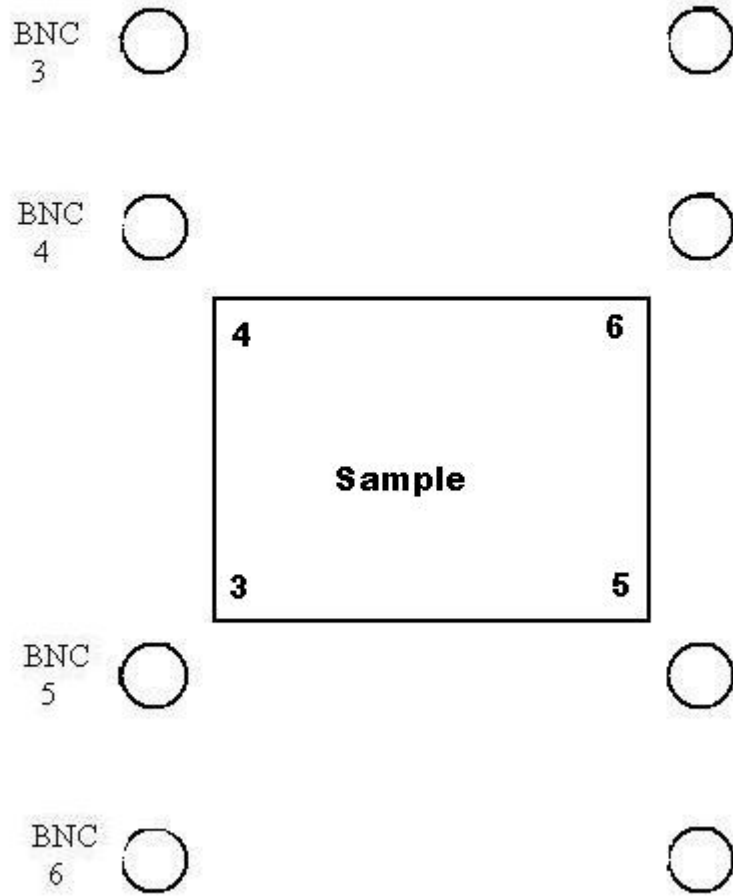
The silver will be somewhat sticky. Attach the appropriate wire to the corner (see cold head wiring diagram) and apply another small amount of silver and allow 6 minutes to dry.

Since this is tedious, I recommend doing only one corner at a time

Using a handheld multimeter check the four terminal to ensure there is not a short to another terminal or the cold head itself. Write down the resistance measurements to have a general idea of the resistance of the sample.

After mounting the cold back to the cryostat, remove the BNC connections from the cryostat and test each terminal for continuity and to ensure there is not a short. I use the diode test on the hand held multimeter. Since the sample is connected there will be a drop across all four BNC connection for each cold head terminal. However the terminal that corresponds to the BNC connection will have a larger drop than the other three.

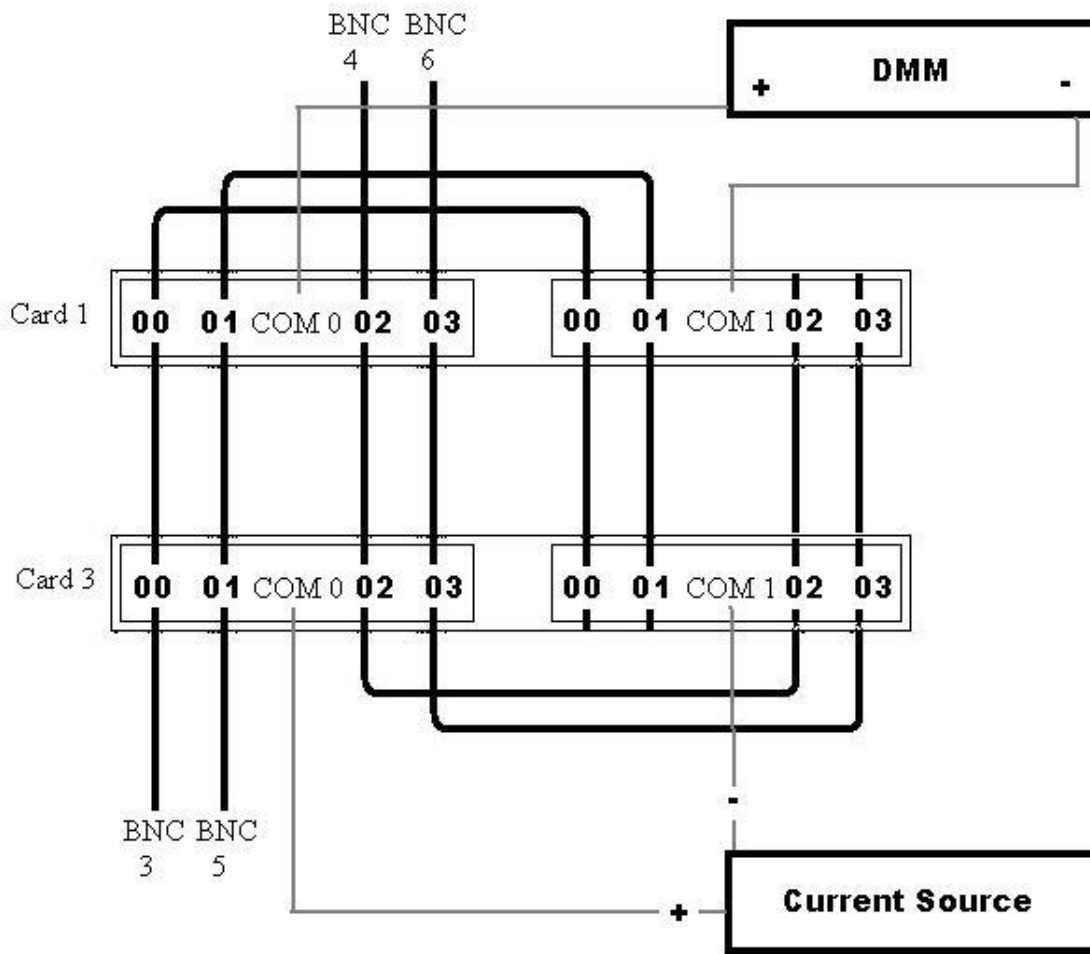
Cold Head Wiring Diagram



Four Point Probe Configurations using the HP 3488A

		BNC 3	BNC 4	BNC 5	BNC 6	
Hall Voltage Settings	5	I-	V-	V+	I+	Manual Setting for #5 (I-, V-, V+, I+) Close 101 BNC 5 = V+
	6	I+	V-	V+	I-	Close 112 BNC 4 = V-
	7	I-	V+	V-	I+	Close 303 BNC 6 = I+
	8	I+	V+	V-	I-	Close 310 BNC 3 = I-
	13	V-	I-	I+	V+	
	14	V-	I+	I-	V+	
	15	V+	I-	I+	V-	CARD MON 11: ,1, , , , ,2, ,
	16	V+	I+	I-	V-	
R1 Settings	1	V+	I+	V-	I-	CARD MON 33: , , ,3 , 0, , ,
	2	V+	I-	V-	I+	
	3	V-	I+	V+	I-	
	4	V-	I-	V+	I+	
	9	I+	V+	I-	V-	
	10	I-	V+	I+	V-	
	11	I+	V-	I-	V+	Note: C:\.\.\HP3488a\HallChannelSettings.VI configures the listed settings and assigns a RECALL number
	12	I-	V-	I+	V+	
R2 Settings	21	V+	V-	I+	I-	
	22	V+	V-	I-	I+	
	23	V-	V+	I+	I-	
	24	V-	V+	I-	I+	
	25	I-	I+	V+	V-	
	26	I+	I-	V+	V-	
	27	I-	I+	V-	V+	
	28	I+	I-	V-	V+	

Switching Unit Arrangement



Van der Pauw Hall Measurement Worksheet

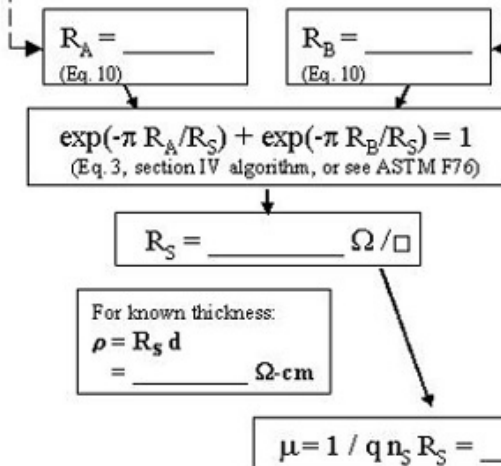
Sample Identification _____
 Thickness if known (cm) _____ Dimensions _____
 Date _____ Lab _____ Operator _____
 Chemical Pretreatment (if any) _____
 Contact Metal _____ Contact Process _____
 Comments _____

Resistivity Measurement

Temperature (°C or K) _____

I ₂₁ _____	V ₃₄ _____	R _{21,34} _____
I ₁₂ _____	V ₄₃ _____	R _{12,43} _____
I ₃₂ _____	V ₄₁ _____	R _{32,41} _____
I ₂₃ _____	V ₁₄ _____	R _{23,14} _____
I ₄₃ _____	V ₁₂ _____	R _{43,12} _____
I ₃₄ _____	V ₂₁ _____	R _{34,21} _____
I ₁₄ _____	V ₂₃ _____	R _{14,23} _____
I ₄₁ _____	V ₃₂ _____	R _{41,32} _____

Temperature _____



Hall Voltage Measurement

Temperature (°C or K) _____

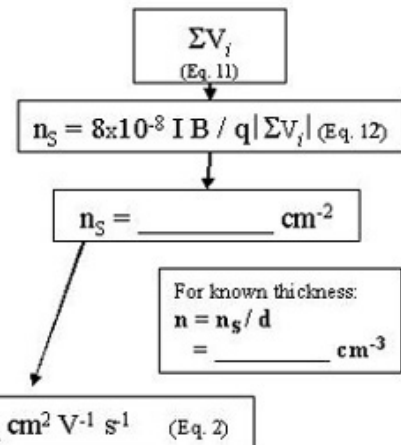
+B Field (G) _____

I ₁₃ _____	V _{24P} _____
I ₃₁ _____	V _{42P} _____
I ₄₂ _____	V _{13P} _____
I ₂₄ _____	V _{31P} _____

-B Field (G) _____

I ₁₃ _____	V _{24N} _____
I ₃₁ _____	V _{42N} _____
I ₄₂ _____	V _{13N} _____
I ₂₄ _____	V _{31N} _____

Temperature _____



Stop Hall Voltage Sheet Resistance

Four Point Current Reading Resistance ratio
0.0000 0.0000

Status Bar Magnet Positive

Field of Mag Number of Steps (Temp) Number of Steps (Amps)
0.00 1 2

Maximum Current to Magnet
4.00
50.0 75.0

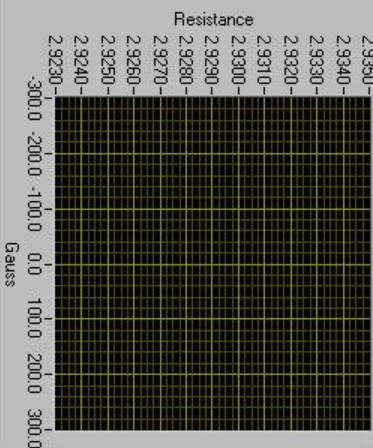
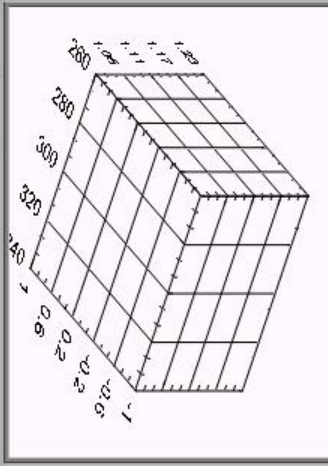
Delta VDP Equation
0.00005

Amperage Increments
2.000

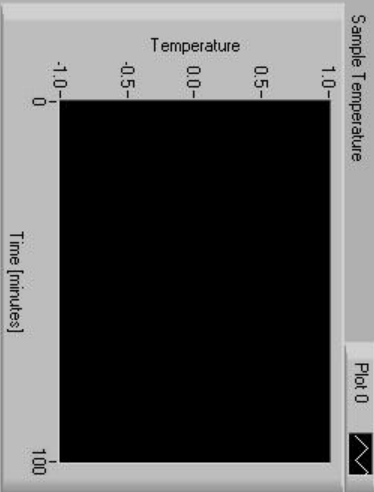
Temperature Increments
1.000



3D Surface

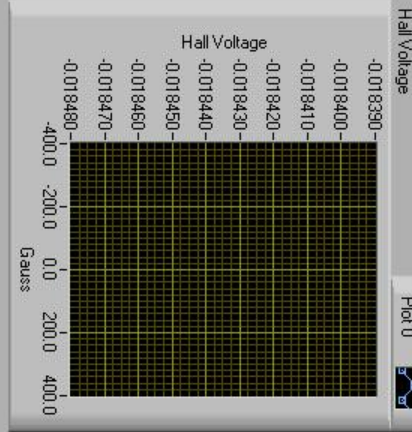


Plot 0



Plot 0

Starting Temp K 300.00
Ending Temp 299.00



Plot 0

<http://www.physics.utoronto.ca/~phy325/exp13/vanderpauw.pdf>