

MeasureReady™ M91 FastHall™ Measurement Controller



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A new approach to Hall measurement

The MeasureReady M91 is a revolutionary, all-in-one Hall analysis instrument that delivers significantly higher levels of precision, speed, and convenience to researchers involved in the study of electronic materials.

Featuring Lake Shore's patented* new FastHall measurement technique, the M91 fundamentally changes the way the Hall effect is measured by eliminating the need to switch the polarity of the applied magnetic field during the measurement. This breakthrough results in faster and more precise measurements, especially when using high field superconducting magnets or when measuring very low mobility materials.

**Protected by US patent numbers 9797965 and 10073151. Other patents pending.*



Simpler and more convenient

- All-in-one instrument
- Automatically selects optimal excitation and measurement levels
- Automatically executes measurement steps
- Provides complete Hall analysis
- Easy to use, easy to integrate with existing lab systems



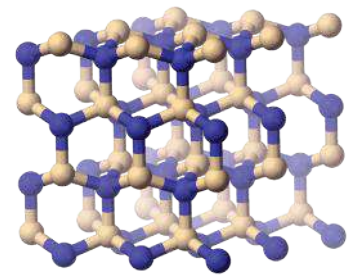
Makes better measurements, faster

- No need to reverse the magnetic field with FastHall
- Up to 100× faster for low mobility materials
- Improves accuracy by minimizing thermal drift



Cost effective

- Build a new Hall system or upgrade an existing one
- Add state-of-the-art Hall measurement capability to any lab
- Use with any type of magnet



Ideal for measuring low mobility materials



MeasureReady M91 FastHall measurement controller automatically checks sample contact quality and graphically displays results.



Executes a complete Hall measurement sequence:



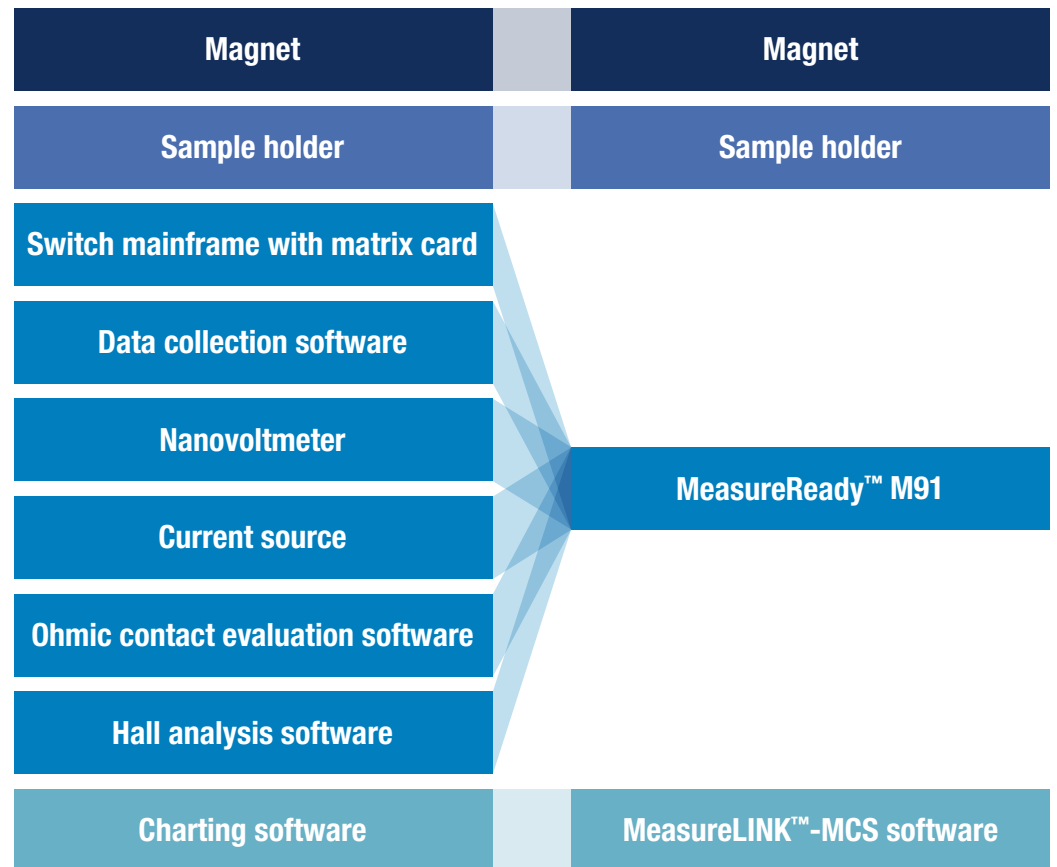
A convenient, single instrument

Traditional Hall effect measurement systems (HMS) provide basic electrical measurement instrumentation combined with a switching unit to measure sample resistivity and Hall voltages, but must rely on separate PC-based software to perform pre- and post-measurement calculations in order to ultimately derive the physical parameters that researchers need to know—resistivity, carrier type, carrier concentration, mobility, and Hall coefficient.

The M91 FastHall measurement controller combines all of the necessary HMS functions into a single instrument, automating and optimizing the measurement process, and directly reporting the calculated parameters.

Typical HMS

HMS using MeasureReady™ M91



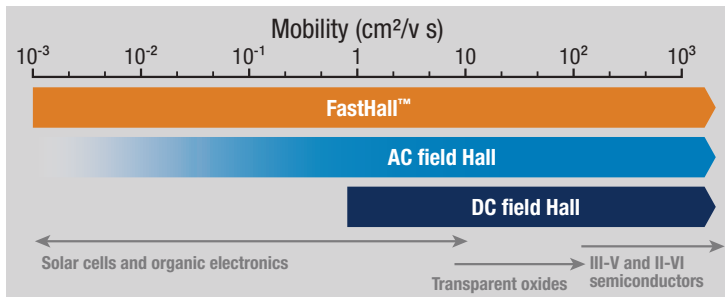
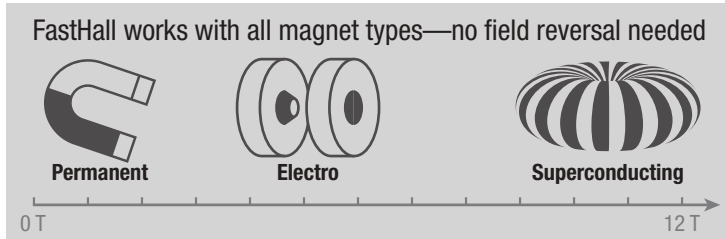
Adding HMS capabilities to any research platform has never been easier!

Better measurements in less time

Lake Shore's patented new FastHall technology eliminates the need to reverse the field, significantly reducing the time to make measurements without reducing measurement quality. In fact, a shorter measurement window lessens the opportunity for sample parameters to drift due to self-heating or ambient temperature change.

A unidirectional field also removes potential sources of measurement bias due to field alignment errors, further improving the quality of the result.

With FastHall, any type of magnet can be used. For research platforms with high field superconducting magnets, the elimination of field reversal is especially beneficial.



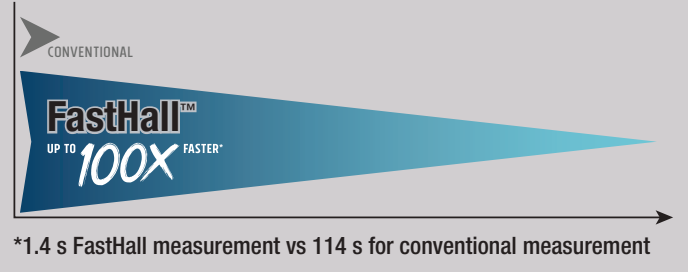
Ideal for low mobility materials

Traditional DC field Hall effect measurement is relatively straightforward and reliable for simpler materials with higher mobilities. Measurement difficulty increases and accuracy decreases as carrier mobilities decrease. This is often the case in promising new semiconductor materials such as photovoltaics, thermoelectrics, and organics.

AC field techniques using advanced lock-in amplifiers and longer measurement windows can extract smaller Hall voltage signals and are commonly used today to explore low mobility materials. Extended measurement intervals can also add error from thermal drift effects and results take longer to get—sometimes many hours.

The FastHall technique eliminates both of these issues — it precisely measures even extremely low mobility materials in seconds.

FastHall vs. conventional Hall measurement speed of an IGZO sample



The DC field Hall effect process requires taking voltage measurements with the magnetic field set in one direction, followed by reversal of the field polarity and repetition of the voltage measurements. The type of magnet used and the number of measurement samples needed for satisfactory data impact the overall measurement time.

Comparison of HMS techniques

	FastHall™	AC field	DC field
Eliminates field reversal	✓	✗ AC field (sinusoidal)	✗
Can be used with permanent magnets	✓ FAST	✗	✓ MANUAL
Can be used with electromagnets	✓ FAST	✓ SLOWER WITH LOWER MOBILITIES	✓ SLOWER WITH LARGE ELECTROMAGNETS
Can be used with superconducting magnets	✓ FASTER THAN DC FIELD	✗	✓ SLOW
Measurement capability	Lower mobility: ~ 10^{-3} $\text{cm}^2/\text{V s}$ and up	Lower mobility: ~ 10^{-3} $\text{cm}^2/\text{V s}$ and up	Higher mobility: ~ 1 $\text{cm}^2/\text{V s}$ and up

FastHall measurement requires Van der Pauw sample configurations (Hall bar configurations measured with DC field)

AC field measurement not currently supported in the M91—contact Lake Shore for more information

Materials

Solar cells

OPVs, a:Si, $\mu\text{c-Si}$, CdTe, CuInGaSe (CIGS)

Organic electronics

OTFTs, Pentacene, Chalcogenides, OLEDs

Transparent conducting oxides

InSnO (ITO), ZnO, GaZnO, InGaZnO (IGZO)

III-V semiconductors

InP, InSb, InAs, GaN, GaP, GaSb, AlN based devices, high electron mobility transistors (HEMTs) and heterojunction bipolar transistors

II-VI semiconductors

CdS, CdSe, ZnS, ZnSe, ZnTe, HgCdTe

Elemental semiconductors

Ge, Si on insulator devices (SOI), SiC, doped diamond
SiGe based devices: HBTs and FETs

Dilute magnetic semiconductors

GaMnAs, MnZnO

Half-Heusler compounds

TiNiSn, ZrNiSn, GdPtBi

Topological semi-metals

TaAs, WTe₂, MoTe₂

Topological insulators

Bi₂Te₃, Bi₂Se₃, Sb₂Te₃

Transition-metal Di-chalcogenides (TMDC)

WS₂, WSe₂, MoS₂, HfS₂

Other 2D materials

BN, graphene structures

Other conducting materials

Metal oxides
Organic and inorganic conductors

High temperature superconductors

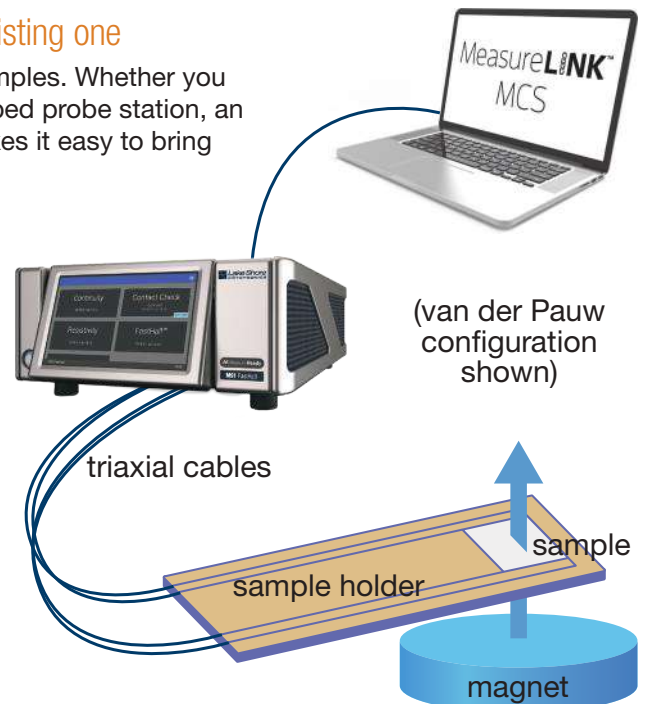
Key features

- Hall analysis including calculation of derived parameters for van der Pauw and Hall bar samples
- FastHall technology eliminates the need for magnetic field reversal when measuring van der Pauw samples—extends mobility range down to 0.001 cm²/V s
- Traditional DC field Hall measurement mode for both Hall bar and van der Pauw samples
- Automated operation for maximum convenience—includes automatic optimization of excitation values and measurement range
- Manual step-by-step mode for full parameter control
- High-resistance option—enables measurement of samples to 200 G Ω
- Outputs all measured values plus derived parameters
- 1-year calibration

A cost effective way to build a new Hall system or upgrade an existing one

A few simple connections and you're ready to begin analyzing your samples. Whether you choose to use a simple benchtop holder and magnet, a magnet-equipped probe station, an electromagnet platform, or a more specialized apparatus, the M91 makes it easy to bring state-of-the-art Hall measurement capability to your lab.

Lake Shore's versatile MeasureLINK-MCS software, included with each M91, gives you a simple way to customize, start, and step-through your measurement sequences, as well as chart, log and organize the results. MeasureLINK also enables automated control of field, management of sample temperature, and coordinated integration with other instrumentation and measurement protocols. With MeasureLINK, the M91 FastHall measurement controller becomes an even more powerful component to support your advanced semiconductor research.



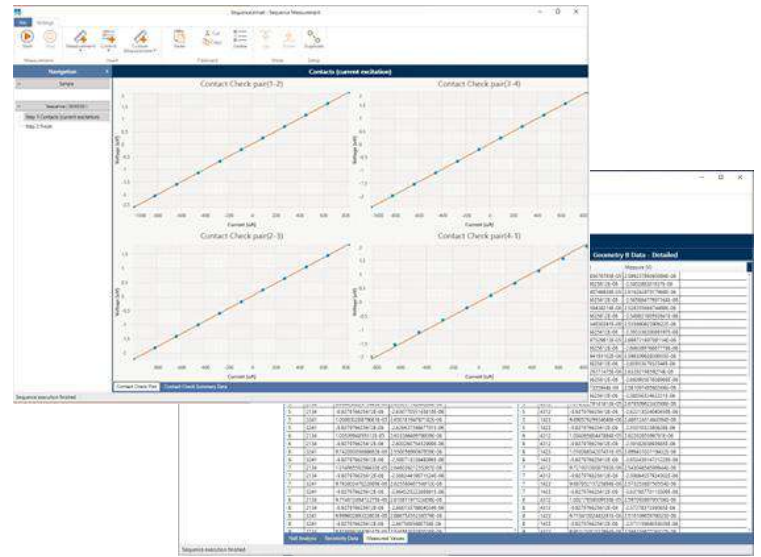
Built for science, designed for people

The M91 is a powerful research instrument that incorporates Lake Shore's decades of experience in Hall effect measurement. It's also really easy to work with.

Easy to get started

- Begin using the M91 right out of the box with the included MeasureLINK-MCS application software
- Install MeasureLINK on your laptop and easily enter measurement parameters
- MeasureLINK enables you to easily initiate Hall measurement sequences and view graphical results
- Measurement sequences can be readily customized and adapted to your research needs

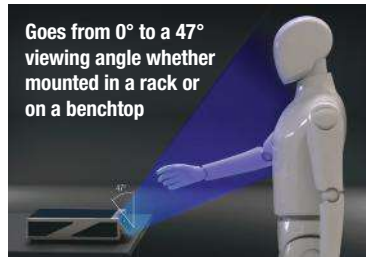
MeasureLINK™



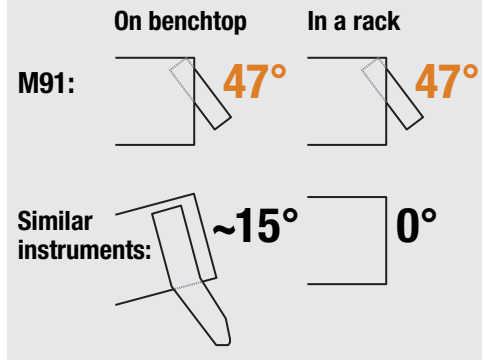
Easy to use

- Onboard touchscreen UI displays measurement process steps as they execute in real time, and provides quick access to view high-level measurement results
- Ergonomically designed package features TiltView™ display for best visibility, whether on a bench or mounted in a rack

See and operate more easily with TiltView™



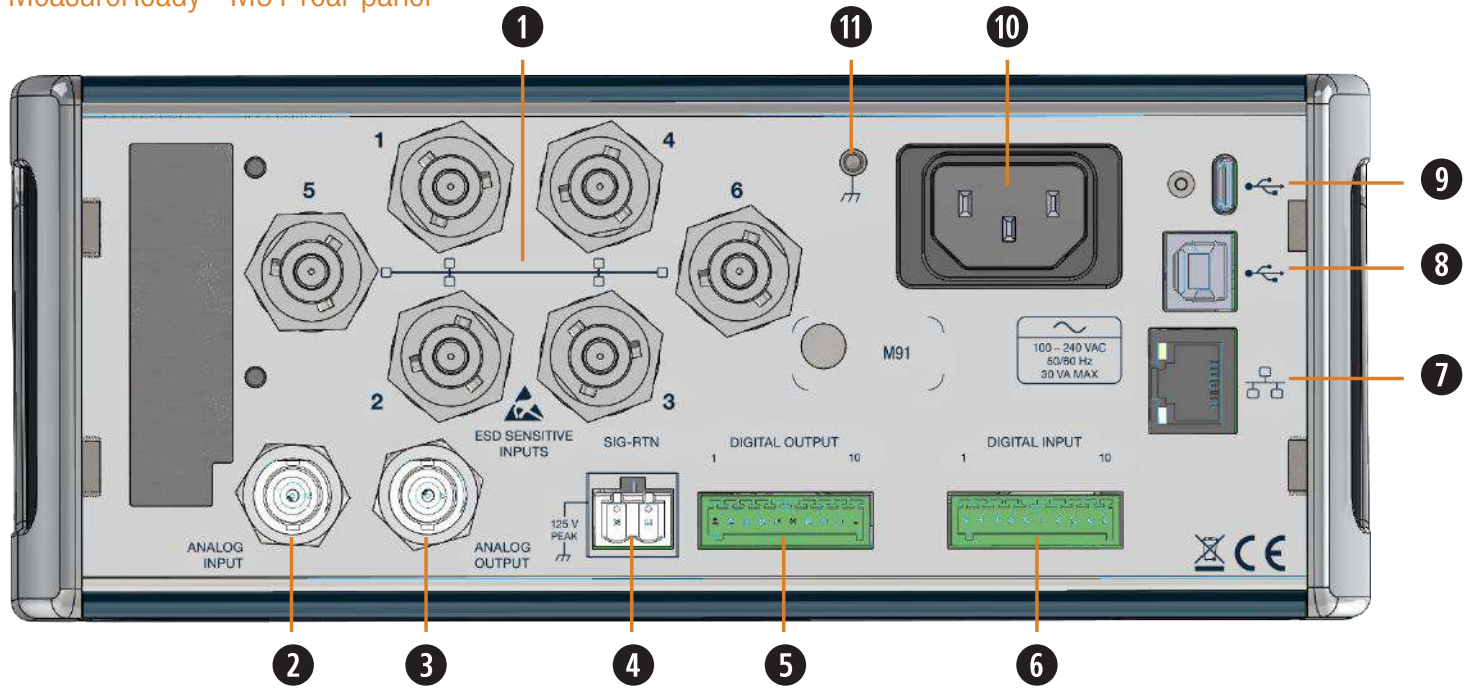
Maximum angle of operation comparison



Easy to integrate

- Simple SCPI command interface
- MeasureLINK software facilitates integration with third party instruments and software
- Hardware digital and analog I/O for OEM system interfaces

MeasureReady™ M91 rear panel



- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① Triaxial sample connectors | ⑤ Digital output | ⑨ USB thumb drive interface |
| ② Analog input | ⑥ Digital input | ⑩ Line input assembly |
| ③ Analog output | ⑦ RJ-45 Ethernet interface | ⑪ Chassis ground connection |
| ④ Signal RTN | ⑧ USB communications interface | |

Be future-ready with MeasureReady

With free online firmware updates, your instrument can always have the most current capabilities. And as Lake Shore introduces new options in the future, you can purchase and download them to your instrument. This allows the controller to grow as your measurement needs evolve.

M91 specifications

Hall measurement

FastHall™ method (no physical field reversal) — van der Pauw samples
Traditional DC method — Hall bar and van der Pauw samples

Derived parameters

Hall coefficient, Hall mobility, resistivity, carrier concentration

Sheet resistance

Lowest range: 10 mΩ

Highest range: up to 10 MΩ

Highest range with M9-ADD-HR high resistance option: up to 200 GΩ

Hall mobility range

0.001 to 10⁶ cm²/Vs

Programmable limits

I out: compliance voltage; **V out:** current limit

Positive output: ±5% of setting (when setting is >10% of its full-scale range)

Negative output: ±5% of setting (when setting is >10% of its full-scale range)

Programming resolution current limit: 0.1% of full-scale current range (auto selected)

Programming resolution voltage limit: 10 mV

Analog input

Analog input raw signal accuracy: ±300 mV of reading

Raw analog input voltage range: ±11 V

Safe input voltage range: ±15 V

Compliance voltage (typical): ≤10 V

Current limit (typical): ≤0.1 A

Analog output

Analog output raw signal accuracy: ±300 mV of setting

Raw analog output voltage range: ±11 V rails, ±15 V max during overload

Digital input

Number of independent inputs: 4

Input isolation: Optical

Maximum low-level input voltage: 1 V

Minimum high-level input voltage: 4 V

Safe input voltage range: -5 V to 32 V

Digital output

Number of independent outputs: 4

Relay type: Solid state

Digital output relay max current: 1.5 A

Digital output relay max voltage: 32 V

Rear panel test connectors

Sample connections: 6 individual 3-lug socket triaxial connectors

Analog input BNC

Analog output BNC

10-pin Phoenix connector for digital output

10-pin Phoenix connector for digital input

2-pin Phoenix connector for signal return

Front panel

Display:

5 in capacitive touch, color TFT-LCD WVGA (800 × 480) with LED backlight

Interface

USB host

Type	USB 3.0, mass storage class (MSC) device
Function	Firmware updates, flash drive support
Location	Rear panel
Connector	USB Type-C™

USB device

Type	USB 2.0
Function	Emulates a standard RS-232 serial port
Protocol	Standard commands for programmable instruments (SCPI)
Baud rate	921,600
Connector	USB Type-B
Software support	LabVIEW™ and IVI.NET drivers (see www.lakeshore.com)

Ethernet

Function	TCP/IP command and control, mobile app
Application layer protocol	Standard commands for programmable instruments (SCPI)
Connector	RJ-45
Speed	1 Gb/s
Software support	LabVIEW™ and IVI.NET drivers (see www.lakeshore.com)

General

Operating conditions:

23°C ±5°C at rated accuracy;
10°C to 35°C at reduced accuracy,
<70% RH non-condensing

Instrument maximum field exposure:

Operational limit <10 mT DC, 1 mT RMS;
Guaranteed performance <2 mT RMS

Power requirement:

100 V to 240 V (universal input),
50 to 60 Hz, 30 VA

Size:

216 mm W × 87 mm H × 369 mm D
(8.5 in × 3.4 in × 14.5 in), half rack

Weight:

3.2 kg

Approval:

CE mark

Warm-up time:

30 min

Power consumption:

35 W maximum

Measurement performance

		Voltage measurement range					
		1 mV	10 mV	100 mV	1 V	10 V	
Current excitation range	1 μ A	Resistance at maximum voltage	1 k Ω	10 k Ω	100 k Ω	1 M Ω	10 M Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.2%	0.06%	0.06%	**	**
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	**	**
	10 μ A	Resistance at maximum voltage	100 Ω	1 k Ω	10 k Ω	100 k Ω	1 M Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.2%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	**
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	**
	100 μ A	Resistance at maximum voltage	10 Ω	100 Ω	1 k Ω	10 k Ω	100 k Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.2%	0.2%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.5%
	1 mA	Resistance at maximum voltage	1 Ω	10 Ω	100 Ω	1 k Ω	10 k Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.06%	0.06%
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.5%
	10 mA	Resistance at maximum voltage	0.1 Ω	1 Ω	10 Ω	100 Ω	1 k Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.5%
	100 mA	Resistance at maximum voltage	0.01 Ω	0.1 Ω	1 Ω	10 Ω	100 Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^{1,2}$	2.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	**
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	**

** Range available, not specified

¹ Calibration temperature is the ambient temperature during factor calibration; typically, 23 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; reported by the instrument

² Guaranteed when lead resistance is 0.1 Ω or less

All accuracies based on current reversal measurements

With high resistance option only

		Current measurement range				
		10 nA	100 μ A	10 mA	100 mA	
Voltage excitation range	10 mV	Resistance at maximum current	1 M Ω	1 k Ω	1 Ω	0.1 Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.5%	**	**	**
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	**	**	**
	100 mV	Resistance at maximum current	10 M Ω	10 k Ω	10 Ω	1 Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.5%	**	**	**
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	**	**	**
	1 V	Resistance at maximum current	100 M Ω	100 k Ω	100 Ω	10 Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.8%	0.5%	**	**
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	0.001%	**	**
	10 V	Resistance at maximum current	1 G Ω	1 M Ω	1 k Ω	100 Ω
		Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm \% \text{ reading}^1$	0.5%	0.5%	**	**
		Temperature coefficient/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C} \leq 65\% \text{ RH non-condensing} \pm \% \text{ reading (typical)}$	0.001%	0.001%	**	**

** Range available, not specified

¹ Calibration temperature is the ambient temperature during factor calibration; typically, 23 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; reported by the instrument

All accuracies based on voltage reversal measurements.

Current measurement range	DC Accuracy (1 year) calibration temperature °C ± 5 °C ± % reading ¹
10 mA	0.3%
100 mA	0.3%

¹ Calibration temperature is the ambient temperature during factor calibration; typically, 23 °C; reported by the instrument

Voltage and current excitation specifications

Voltage excitation range	Programming resolution (0.001%)	Temperature coefficient/°C 10 °C to 35 °C ± (% setting + offset), typical
10 mV	100 nV	0.06% + 4 µV
100 mV	1 µV	0.005% + 4 µV
1 V	10 µV	0.0004% + 20 µV
10 V	100 µV	0.0004% + 200 µV
Current excitation range	Programming resolution (0.001%)	Temperature coefficient/°C 10 °C to 35 °C ± (% setting + offset), typical
1 µA	10 pA	0.002% + 9 pA
10 µA	100 pA	0.0004% + 20 pA
100 µA	1 nA	0.0004% + 90 pA
1 mA	10 nA	0.0004% + 40 pA
10 mA	100 nA	0.0004% + 4 nA
100 mA	1 µA	0.0004% + 40 nA

Voltage and current measurement specifications

Voltage measurement range	Temperature coefficient/°C 10 °C to 35 °C ± offset (typical)
1 mV	50 nV
10 mV	50 nV
100 mV	200 nV
1 V	2 µV
10 V	20 µV
Current measurement range	Temperature coefficient/°C 10 °C to 35 °C ± offset (typical)
10 nA	2 pA
10 µA	7 pA
10 mA	7 nA
100 mA	70 nA

Ordering information

M91	MeasureReady® M91 FastHall™ controller with accessory kit (M91-ACC-KIT)
M91-HR	MeasureReady M91 FastHall controller with high resistance option and accessory kit (M91-ACC-KIT)
M9-ADD-HR	M91 firmware upgrade to include high resistance samples to 200 GΩ
MR-GPIB-USB	GPIB to USB adapter for XIP instruments
RM-1/2	Kit for mounting a single half-rack instruments in a 483 mm (19 in) rack
RM-2	Kit for mounting two adjacent half-rack instruments in a 483 mm (19 in) rack
843-076	Low noise triaxial cable, 3-slot, 1 m (3 ft)
843-062	Low noise triaxial cable, 3-slot, 3.7 m (12 ft)
P12379	BNC female to triaxial adapter, TRB male, 3 lug, isolated, 50 Ω

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Questions? Answers?

Visit <http://forums.lakeshore.com/> and become part of the conversation!



The screenshot shows the Lake Shore Cryotronics User Group Forum interface. At the top left is the Lake Shore Cryotronics logo. Below it is the text "User Group Forum". A navigation bar includes "Home" and "Search" with a search input field and a "Search" button. Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: "Lake Shore > Material Characterization Products > Meas". A blue banner reads "Talk to fellow users and Lake Shore experts". Underneath is a "Sub-Boards" section with a table:

	Board
	I/V source discussion Discuss Lake Shore I/V source applications, review