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Sensitivity analysis explains quasi-one-dimensional current transport in two-dimensional materials

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We demonstrate that the quasi-one-dimensional (1D) current transport, experimentally observed in graphene as measured by a collinear four-point probe in two electrode configurations A and B, can be interpreted using the sensitivity functions of the two electrode configurations (configurations A and B represents different pairs of electrodes chosen for current sources and potential measurements). The measured sheet resistance in a four-point probe measurement is averaged over an area determined by the sensitivity function. For a two-dimensional conductor, the sensitivity functions for electrode configurations A and B are different. But when the current is forced to flow through a percolation network, e.g., graphene with high density of extended defects, the two sensitivity functions become identical. This is equivalent to a four-point measurement on a line resistor, hence quasi-1D transport. The sensitivity analysis presents a formal definition of quasi-1D current transport, which was recently observed experimentally in chemical-vapor-deposition graphene. Our numerical model for calculating sensitivity is verified by comparing the model to analytical calculations based on conformal mapping of a single extended defect.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The analysis and control of defects are ongoing topics for graphene films produced via chemical vapor deposition (CVD), which is the preferred method for producing cheap, high-quality graphene suited for large-scale integration. In graphene, such defects can be anything from lattice imperfections (grain boundaries) [1–3], physi- or chemisorbed adatoms, cracks [4], folds [5], areas with contamination, holes due to imperfect transfer from growth substrate, and surface corrugations responsible for various scattering effects reducing the carrier mobility and causing unintended variations in the current flow [6,7].

In a recent study we experimentally observed quasi-one-dimensional (1D) current transport in large area CVD graphene by micro-four-point-probe (M4PP) measurements [7]. We demonstrated how this could be qualitatively reproduced in a two-dimensional (2D) material with randomly distributed insulating line defects near the percolation threshold characterized by the filling factor \( \rho \ell^2 \), where \( \rho \) was the defect density and \( \ell \) the defect length [8]. This was done by inspecting the ratio of the two four-point resistances, \( R_A/R_B \), measured by the electrode configurations shown in Fig. 1. For a material with uniform intrinsic transport properties, the resistance ratio solely depends on the sample geometry including electrode positions and takes on an ideal value of ln(4)/ln(3) = 1.262 for a homogeneous 2D conductor, i.e., without any form of defects [7,9]. This was verified experimentally in a concurrent study for graphene without a high density of extended defects [9].

The notion of 1D-like transport or quasi-1D current transport represents the situation when the resistance ratio approaches 1, i.e., the expected result for a 1D conductor or wire measurement [7,8]. For measurements on an inhomogeneous material, the sensitivity (or weighting function) of four-point resistance to small perturbations in the local transport properties has been studied both numerically [10–13] and analytically [14]. Similar studies have been conducted for finite point-like perturbations to include nonlinear effects on the sensitivity [15,16], but the situation is different for highly nonuniform materials with extended insulating defects.

In this paper we present a numerical model of current flow in M4PP measurements in an initially 2D conducting sheet subjected to a large number of insulating line defects of random orientation. We show how the numerical model can be verified for simple situations, involving a single extended defect, using an analytical expression obtained via conformal mapping. The results are analyzed by mapping and comparing the sensitivity of measurements in different probe configurations. Through this technique, it is shown that the frequently occurring 1D signature is a result of the different probe configurations measuring the exact same area on the sample, due to defects confining the current. The approach can be expanded to a general framework for analyzing the sensitivity of other types of defects on electrical measurements.

II. ANALYTICAL MODEL

In a four-point probe measurement, a current \( I \) is passed through the sample, using two of the four electrodes, while the resulting potential drop over the remaining two electrodes

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Aresistances ratio of measured voltage to applied current. The four-point is measured. The measured resistance is determined by the probe pitch \( \ell \) and the imaginary unit. In the case of a short defect with length \( s \), the current sources in the lower half-plane and \( R \) are treated as complex numbers, \( R = R_A + R' \), which is the correct boundary condition for the semi-infinite system. A detailed derivation of this potential is presented in Ref. [17]. The resistances are found using Ohm’s law, for instance, \( R_A = \frac{|\Phi(r_2,r_1,r_4) - \Phi(r_3,r_1,r_4)|}{I} \).

### III. Numerical Model

With more than one defect there is no simple analytical solution to the electrostatic problem. To calculate the effect of a large number of randomly positioned defects, we must turn to the finite element method (FEM). The numerical simulations were performed using COMSOL Multiphysics 4.4 with LiveLink for Matlab. The sample was modeled as a two-dimensional square-shaped area and the four probe pins were introduced as points placed on a straight line in the center of the square along the \( x \) direction and separated by the probe pitch \( s \). One pin was modeled as a current source \( \delta \) function and one as a current drain \( \delta \) function, and the two remaining pins were used to monitor the electrostatic potential difference resulting from the current flow. Using point source currents in the calculations is a good approximation when considering the length scale of the probe pitch, which is in micrometers, compared to the physical contact size of ~10 nm. Defects were introduced as straight insulating lines, as were the boundaries of the sample, so that in both cases \( J \cdot n = 0 \). Adaptive mesh refinement was used on an initial extra-coarse mesh with a maximum of two mesh refinement steps. With these mesh settings the result was within 1% of the fully converged solution even for the highest defect densities.

For numerical simulations, a side length of 10 \( s \) was chosen to reduce computational time for systems with a large number of defects. Due to the proximity of the sample edges, the resistance ratio of the down-scaled system, without added defects, has the value 1.20. To achieve a given defect density, the corresponding amount of defect center coordinates were homogeneously distributed in a square grid, across the sample. Each defect center was then given a random offset in the \( x \) and \( y \) directions and the offset amplitudes were at most half the distance between two grid points. In addition, each defect was given a random orientation.
The sensitivity of an M4PP measurement is a very useful concept that reveals detailed insight into which part of a sample contributes to the measured transfer resistance $R_T$. Here we use a dimensionless sensitivity $S_T$ defined [13] as $S_T = \frac{s^2 \delta R_T}{(\delta R_0 \delta \Omega)}$, where $\delta R_0$ is a small local deviation in sheet resistance $R_0$ within the incremental area $\delta \Omega$, and $\delta R_T$ is the resulting change in measured transfer resistance. In the Appendix we show that the sensitivities of A and B configuration measurements are

$$S_A = s^2 \frac{J_A \cdot J_A'}{\bar{l}}$$

and

$$S_B = s^2 \frac{J_B \cdot J_B'}{\bar{l}}$$

respectively [13]. Here $J_A$, $J_A'$, $J_B$, and $J_B'$ are the local sheet current densities in the respective measurement configurations, while $I$ and $I'$ are the total measurement currents used in the measurements. Multiplication by the probe pitch squared renders the sensitivity dimensionless and eases comparison of absolute sensitivity values for different samples. Specifically, the sensitivities in a defective sample can be calculated to reveal details of how defects alter the measurements. By using the definition of the sensitivity we have for the resistance difference $R_A - R_B = \int_0^{s_0} R_0 (S_A - S_B) \, d\Omega / s^2$, and clearly in cases of identical sensitivities the resistances become identical.

V. 1D MEASUREMENTS

In recent work we found that the numerical model qualitatively reproduces both the 2D and 1D current transport behaviors [8], which were earlier found experimentally [7]. To investigate the cause of the two dominant measurement signatures we consider two representative cases and use sensitivity analysis on their simulated sheet current densities. Sensitivity plots of $S_A$ and $S_B$ and their difference $S_A - S_B$ for the two typical simulations are shown in Fig. 4, where the white dots indicate the probe pins and the black lines are insulating defects. Figures 4(a)–4(c) (left column) are for a system containing a defect density of $1 \times 10^{-2}$ with $R_A/R_B = 1.205$, corresponding to that of a sample with the current limited only by the finite area sample boundary, and thus the figures exhibit 2D-like current transport characteristics. For comparison, the three inset images show the respective sensitivities for pure 2D current transport.

Figures 4(d)–4(f) (right column) are for a system containing a defect density of $4.84 \times 10^{-2}$ and $R_A/R_B = 1$, corresponding to 1D-like current transport characteristics. Here a larger fraction of the sheet area is characterized by having a higher value of sensitivity than in the left column. This can be explained by the large number of defects obstructing the path of least resistance, which forces the current on a longer route.

In the 2D-like case (left column) the difference in sensitivity between the two configurations is clearly visible in Fig. 4(c). This explains why different resistances are measured in the two configurations, yielding $R_A/R_B = 1.205$. For the 1D-like case (right column) the difference in sensitivity is mapped in Fig. 4(f). The largest values found here are on the order of $10^{-3}$ and thus very small compared to the 2D-like case. This shows that the areas that contribute to the measured resistances are essentially identical, and therefore identical resistances were measured, and $R_A/R_B = 1$ results. In this...
measured resistances $R_A$ and $R_B$ differ, which is characteristic of 2D transport; the resistance ratio $R_A/R_B$ then becomes $\ln 4/\ln 3$ for an infinite sample. In contrast, at high defect densities $S_A$ and $S_B$ become essentially identical and localized to a low dimensional path between the probe pins. As a result, the measured resistances $R_A$ and $R_B$ become identical (exactly the same part of the sample is measured), with the ratio $R_A/R_B = 1.0$, a clear 1D signature. This analysis explains the similar behavior observed experimentally on defective graphene in Ref. [7]. The sensitivities were calculated using a FEM model, which was verified by comparison to an analytical calculation for the single-defect case, which we solved exactly by use of conformal mapping.

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APPENDIX

For the derivation of the sensitivities, Eq. (2), we use an approach similar to that of Paul and Cornils [12]. We now consider a 2D region $\Omega$ with an insulating boundary $\omega$ (shown in Fig. 5) such that the sheet current density $\vec{J}_s = 0$ on $\omega$, except at four electrodes (like the four pins in an M4PP) where a current $I_i$ may flow out of the electrode $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with the potential $V_i$. The sheet current densities are considered divergence free, which means that we can write

$$\nabla \cdot (\Phi \vec{J}_s) = \nabla \Phi \cdot \vec{J}_s + \Phi \nabla \cdot \vec{J}_s = \nabla \Phi \cdot \vec{J}_s = -\vec{E} \cdot \vec{J}_s,$$

where $\Phi$ is the potential in region $\Omega$, $\vec{E} = -\nabla \Phi$ the electric field, and $\vec{J}_s$ is the sheet current density in another region $\tilde{\Omega}$. Taking an integral over the region $\Omega$, and applying Stokes theorem, we get the following identity:

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\Phi \vec{J}_s) \, d\Omega = \int_{\omega} \Phi \vec{J}_s \cdot \vec{n} \, d\omega = -\int_{\tilde{\Omega}} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{J}_s \, d\Omega.$$

The boundary integral is easily evaluated since the boundary conditions make the integral vanish except at the electrodes,

![Diagram](image_url)

FIG. 5. Illustration of a 2D region $\Omega$ with insulating boundary except for four perfect contacts, Nos. 1–4.

VI. CONCLUSION

We have shown that sensitivity analysis of M4PP measurements on 2D materials with extended defects gives considerable insight into the macroscopic transport properties of the materials. In particular we have shown that the sensitivities $S_A$ and $S_B$ in the two M4PP configurations A and B change dramatically when the defect density is increased. At low defect densities, $S_A$ and $S_B$ differ significantly and are localized to an area in the vicinity of the probe pins. As a result the

FIG. 4. (Color online) Sensitivity maps for typical 2D and 1D signature measurements where the four white dots represent the probe pin positions, and the black lines are insulating line defects. (a) and (b) are the A and B configuration sensitivity maps for a 2D signature case. (c) is the difference between the values $S_A$ and $S_B$ from (a) and (b). The inset images are the corresponding sensitivity maps for the zero-defect case. (d) and (e) are the A and B configuration sensitivity maps for the 1D signature case. (f) is the difference between the values $S_A$ and $S_B$ from (d) and (e), and is on the order of $10^{-3}$, which is very small compared to (c). The scale bar is $2\xi$ ($\xi$ is the probe pitch).

The measured resistances $R_A$ and $R_B$ differ, which is characteristic of 2D transport; the resistance ratio $R_A/R_B$ then becomes $\ln 4/\ln 3$ for an infinite sample. In contrast, at high defect densities $S_A$ and $S_B$ become essentially identical and localized to a low dimensional path between the probe pins. As a result, the measured resistances $R_A$ and $R_B$ become identical (exactly the same part of the sample is measured), with the ratio $R_A/R_B = 1.0$, a clear 1D signature. This analysis explains the similar behavior observed experimentally on defective graphene in Ref. [7]. The sensitivities were calculated using a FEM model, which was verified by comparison to an analytical calculation for the single-defect case, which we solved exactly by use of conformal mapping.

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$$\nabla \cdot (\Phi \vec{J}_s) = \nabla \Phi \cdot \vec{J}_s + \Phi \nabla \cdot \vec{J}_s = \nabla \Phi \cdot \vec{J}_s = -\vec{E} \cdot \vec{J}_s,$$

where $\Phi$ is the potential in region $\Omega$, $\vec{E} = -\nabla \Phi$ the electric field, and $\vec{J}_s$ is the sheet current density in another region $\tilde{\Omega}$. Taking an integral over the region $\Omega$, and applying Stokes theorem, we get the following identity:

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\Phi \vec{J}_s) \, d\Omega = \int_{\omega} \Phi \vec{J}_s \cdot \vec{n} \, d\omega = -\int_{\tilde{\Omega}} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{J}_s \, d\Omega.$$

The boundary integral is easily evaluated since the boundary conditions make the integral vanish except at the electrodes,
and thus a sum results:

\[
\int_\omega \Phi \tilde{J}_s \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\omega = \sum_{i=1}^{4} V_i \tilde{I}_i. \tag{A3}
\]

If we now consider the two regions identical but corresponding to reciprocal configurations, e.g., A and A', only two terms remain in the sum, and from Eqs. (A2) and (A3) we find the relation

\[
V_k \tilde{I}_k + V_\ell \tilde{I}_\ell = -(V_k - V_\ell) \tilde{I}_{k\ell} = -\int_\Omega \mathbf{E} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{J}}, \, d\Omega, \tag{A4}
\]

where \(i, j, k, \ell \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\) and \(i \neq j \neq k \neq \ell\). From this result the transfer resistance \(R_T = (V_k - V_\ell) / I_{ij}\) becomes

\[
R_T = \frac{V_k - V_\ell}{I_{ij}} = \frac{1}{I_{ij} I_{k\ell}} \int_\Omega \mathbf{E} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{J}}, \, d\Omega. \tag{A5}
\]

At zero magnetic field the electric field and sheet current density are related as \(\mathbf{E} = R_0 \mathbf{J}_s\), where \(R_0\) is the sheet resistance, and thus a general expression for the transfer resistance as a function of the current densities in the two configurations becomes

\[
R_T = \tilde{R}_T = \frac{1}{II} \int_\Omega R_0 \mathbf{J}_s \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{J}}, \, d\Omega. \tag{A6}
\]

Now we can define sensitivity as the change in transfer resistance relative to a change in local direct sheet resistance \((\delta R_0)\) in a small region \(\delta\Omega\) as

\[
S = s^2 \frac{\delta R_T}{\delta R_0 \delta\Omega} = s^2 \frac{\mathbf{J}_s \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{J}}}{I I}, \tag{A7}
\]

where the sensitivity has been made dimensionless by multiplication of \(s^2\). This result was also given in Ref. [13] without proof.