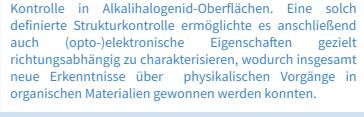


Philipps

**Universit**ät arburg

erfolgreich abgeschlossen. In seiner Arbeit, welcher er in der AG Molekulare Festkörperphysik von Prof. Witte anfertigte, befasste er sich mit der strukturellen Kontrolle organischer Dünnfilme. Durch Kombination verschiedener Analysetechniken war es möglich unterschiedliche Wachstumsmechanismen zu identifizieren und zu kontrollieren, wie beispielsweise die Ausbildung von On-Line-Epitaxien beim molekularen van-der-Waals Wachstum auf 2D-Materialien oder eine molekulare Orientierungs-





**Experiments in physics** practical course

Various experiments are offered in the practical physics courses to give students a clear understanding of physical topics and also to train experimentation and evaluation skills such as plotting data, comparing with reference data sets and graphically evaluating correlations. At this point, we would like to provide examples of such experiments to give interested readers an insight into our experiment portfolio. In this article, we present the experiment "Thermodynamics". In the context of thermodynamics, an essential branch of physics, the practical experiment offers a good opportunity to experience fundamental physical principles in action. These experiments are not only of academic importance, but also illustrate everyday phenomena and their physical principles.

In den Physik-Praktika werden diverse Versuche angeboten, um den Studierenden physikalische Themen anschaulich näherzubringen und zudem Experimentier-Auswertungskompetenzen auszubilden und wie beispielsweise das Auftragen von Daten, den Vergleich mit Referenzdatensätzen und die graphische Auswertung von Zusammenhängen. An dieser Stelle möchten wir beispielhafte Impressionen solcher Versuche anbringen, um den interessierten Leser\_innen einen Einblick in unser Versuchsportfolio zu geben. In diesem Beitrag stellen wir den Versuch "Wärmelehre" vor. Im Kontext der Thermodynamik, einem wesentlichen Teilgebiet der Physik, bietet der Praktikumsversuch eine gute Gelegenheit, grundlegende physikalische Prinzipien in Aktion zu erleben. Diese Experimente sind nicht nur von akademischer Bedeutung, sondern veranschaulichen auch alltägliche Phänomene und deren physikalische Grundlagen.

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Mehr (für) Physikstudentinnen

The "More (for) female physics students" project organized an excursion to Darmstadt on 15 December. 35 women from physics and other STEM subjects took part in a guided tour of the European Space Agency's Satellite Control Center. They looked at satellite models, e.g. of Rosetta and Philae, expanded their knowledge of physical principles in space research and were even given an insight into the otherwise strictly protected control room. Eating pizza together provided a unique opportunity for networking just among female students in otherwise male-dominated courses. It was a really exciting day!

Das Projekt "Mehr (für) Physikstudentinnen" organisierte am 15. Dezember eine Exkursion nach Darmstadt. 35 Frauen aus der Physik und anderen MINT-Fächern nahmen an einer Führung durch das Satellitenkontrollzentrum der European Space Agency teil. Sie betrachteten Satelliten-Modelle z.B. von Rosetta und Philae, erweiterten ihr Wissen über physikalische Grundlagen der Weltraumforschung und erhielten sogar Einblicke in den ansonsten streng geschützten Kontrollraum. Ein gemeinsames Pizza-Essen bot die einmalige Möglichkeit zur Vernetzung nur unter Studentinnen in den sonst männlich dominierten Studiengängen. Es war ein wirklich spannender Tag!

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**Plug-in solar for students** (AG Goldschimdt)

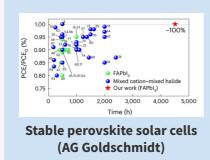
With the installation of the first photovoltaic system, the outdoor test area of the Physics of Solar Energy Conversion group has gone into operation. Photovoltaic systems can now be analysed under real conditions on the roof of the chemistry building. The ageing behaviour of innovative perovskite solar cells is of particular interest here. In combination with laboratory tests, the possible degradation mechanisms are to be understood and counter-strategies developed. The first photovoltaic system is a plug-in solar device (also known as a balcony solar system) for student experiments. The precision mechanics workshop has constructed an adjustable base for the solar module. This allows students to investigate the effects of orientation and module inclination in practical experiments and thus gain their first experience of photovoltaic technology.

With the start of the first laboratories for the production of perovskite solar cells on the Lahnberge, two e-bikes, an ecargo bike, and an e-folding bike have been purchased for the AG Goldschmidt to make the journeys to the Lahnberge flexible and environmentally friendly.

Mit der Installation der ersten Photovoltaikanlage ist das Freilandversuchsfeld der Gruppe Physik der solaren Energieumwandlung in Betrieb gegangen. Auf dem Dach des Chemiegebäudes können nun Photovoltaikanlagen unter realen Bedingungen analysiert werden. Von besonderem Interesse ist dabei das Alterungsverhalten innovativer Perowskit-Solarzellen. In Kombination mit Laborversuchen sollen die möglichen Degradierungsmechanismen verstanden und Gegenstrategien entwickelt werden. Die erste Photovoltaikanlage ist eine steckerfertige Solaranlage (auch Balkonsolaranlage genannt) für Schülerversuche. Die Feinmechanikwerkstatt hat einen verstellbaren Sockel für das Solarmodul gebaut.

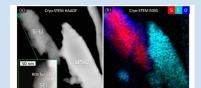
Mit dem Start der ersten Labore für die Produktion von Perowskit-Solarzellen auf den Lahnbergen wurden für die AG Goldschmidt zwei E-Bikes, ein E-Lastenrad und ein E-Faltrad angeschafft, um die Fahrten auf die Lahnberge flexibel und umweltfreundlich zu gestalten.

## **Research Highlights**



The Solar Energy Conversion Group contributed to a paper published in Nature Energy, reporting outstanding operational perovskite solar cell stabilities. After 4,500 h illumination of simulated sunlight at maximum power point, the solar cell had degraded by less than 1%, with starting power conversion efficiencies as high as 23%. This was achieved by a novel sulfonium-based molecule which was deposited on top of a formamidinium lead iodide perovskite layer. The results are an important step towards making perovskite-based photovoltaics stable for commercial applications. This work is published in Nature Energy.

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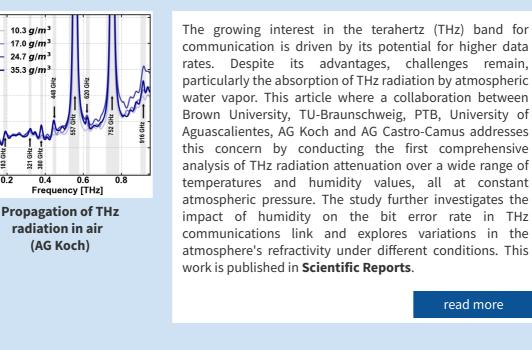
The solid-state battery is an advancement of the lithiumion battery, whose function is currently achieved with a liquid, organic electrolyte. On the path to more powerful solid-state batteries that can compete with conventional

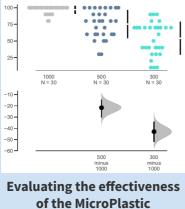


The work is published in 2D Materials.

particle approach. This, together with a decrease of the PL energy when the excitation is resonant with the B1s state, points to the prominent role of the Dexter-like coupling in the exciton dynamics of atomically thin semiconductors.

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10.3 **g/m**<sup>3</sup> 17.0 **g/m**<sup>3</sup>

24.7 g/m<sup>3</sup>

35.3 a/m<sup>3</sup>

321

0.6

(AG Koch)

0.

Attenuation [dB/m]

**Sediment Separator** (AG Koch)

The ubiquitous accumulation of macro-, micro-, and nanoplastics in natural habitats and biota has evoked increasing public and academic interest. To isolate microplastics from soil or sediment samples, the so-called density separation, which separates minerals and plastics based on their density difference, is most commonly used. In a recent study, we have tested the separation effectiveness of the MPSS, the first commercially available device for density separations. Our key finding was that recovery rates decreased with decreasing particles sizes down to 0.3 mm by up to 50 %. This was attributed to particle-surface interactions in the MPSS. In a subsequent test with fluvial sediments of the Lahn River, an average of 38 % of the environmental microplastics were separated only in the second separation run. Further research and development on the purification of microplastics from environmental matrices is recommended, to gain accurate data on sources, transport, and the spatio-temporal distribution of microplastics in the environment. This work was published in Microplastics and Nanoplastics.

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## **Events**



14 February, 3.30pm Big lecture hall, Renthof 5 Prof. Dr. Bernadette Kunert, IMEC Leuven

Towards 6G communication networks: What semiconductor device solutions do we need?

The rapid growth of the global datasphere is driving a significant demand for future wireless communication technologies. While 5G, the fifth-generation cellular network technology, is still being rolled out, considerable attention is already being devoted to exploring the potential of 6G, the sixth-generation cellular network. 6G is expected to offer not only massive connectivity and higher data rates (up to 100 Gb/s or more) in ultra-reliable lowlatency communication, but also a shift towards machineto-machine interactions dominating over those involving humans. Operating at frequencies beyond 100 GHz, 6G promises wider bandwidths, which could lead to simpler modulation schemes and reduced power consumption. However, these millimeter-wave (mm-wave) or subterahertz (sub-THz) frequencies pose significant challenges in wireless communication such as atmospheric absorption and blockage by physical obstacles or rain. To address these issues, highly efficient power transceivers, a greater density of devices per area, advanced beam steering capabilities, and AI-optimized networks will be essential. Power amplifiers, as one of the most critical and powerhungry components in the radio frequency front-end module, play a very important role for the implementation of 6G. In this seminar, I will compare different device and material options being explored in the semiconductor industry and discuss the key requirements for a new technology to enter a huge market. Following a brief introduction to 6G, I will shortly address the basics of heterojunction bipolar transistor and high electron mobility transistor devices used as power amplifiers. The focus of the presentation is on the specific requirements of power amplifiers for 6G networks, including an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of different technological approaches, whether based on silicon or III-V compound material systems.

## New colleagues



I have been a project member since December 2023 and, as part of the MINT-startklar project, I am taking a close look at the introductory phase of studies in order to develop and implement support measures for students. In teaching, I will take over the calculation methods lectures. I graduated from Philipps University with a 1st state examination in physics and maths to become a secondary school teacher and then completed a Master's degree in mathematics with a minor in physics. Most recently, I was a research assistant at the Department of Mathematics and completed my doctorate there. My dissertation is concerned with the classification of certain braided Hopf algebras. I spend every spare minute cycling. It always gives me the very best ideas.



(Physikalisches Praktikum)

I started on 1st January as secretary of Dr. Tobias Breuer and his team at the Physics Lab Courses ("Physikalisches Praktikum"). Previously I worked also as secretary in different commercial companies in my hometown Marburg as well as in Italy. In my free time, I love travelling, spending time with family and friends and listening to music. Thanks a lot for welcoming me so nice here at the Department of Physics.

## Share your good news

Your newsletter team: Carina Hlawaty and Ermin Malic

Send us an e-mail with a short text and a nice foto to newsfb13@physik.unimarburg.de

write e-mail



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