

## Homework No. 4

### Fundamentals of AFM: Part I

Lectures: P1\_Wk4\_L1 - P1\_Wk4\_L6

#### Problem 1: Specifying the dimensions of a microcantilever

Suppose you want to design a microcantilever from Si that deflects 1 nm when 1nN of force is applied at the end.

**Q1.1.** Most (if not all) Si cantilevers are made from  $\langle 100 \rangle$  oriented Si wafers. What is a reasonable estimate for the appropriate Young's modulus for cantilevers made from a  $\langle 100 \rangle$  oriented Si wafer?

- a) about 0.13 GPa
- b) about 1.3 GPa
- c) about 13 GPa
- d) about 130 GPa

**Q1.2.** Suppose you already have a reliable fabrication process to produce cantilevers that are 30  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. What should be the ratio of the thickness to the length of the microcantilever to achieve the desired performance?

- a) 0.01
- b) 3.14
- c) 0.12
- d) 0.0092

**Q1.3.** If the minimum thickness of the cantilever you can reliably fabricate is  $2 \mu\text{m}$ , what should be the length of cantilever to meet the desired specification?

- a)  $300 \mu\text{m}$
- b)  $0.32 \mu\text{m}$
- c)  $200 \mu\text{m}$
- d)  $22 \mu\text{m}$

**Q1.4.** Due to fabrication issues, if the uncertainty in the thickness of the cantilever is  $\pm 10\%$ , what is the corresponding uncertainty in the spring constant?

- a)  $\pm 40\%$
- b)  $\pm 30\%$
- c)  $\pm 20\%$
- d)  $\pm 10\%$

**Q1.5.** What is the resonant frequency (in kHz) of the cantilever?

- a) 28.6 kHz
- b) 10.2 kHz
- c) 61.5 kHz
- d) 367 kHz

**Problem 2: Measuring the Hamaker constant**

Assume a tip with radius 10 nm interacts with a flat substrate only through van der Waals forces. The tip is located at the end of a cantilever with a spring constant of 2 N/m. When the tip-substrate gap is determined to be 0.5 nm, the cantilever deflection is measured to be 0.25 nm.

**Q2.1.** Estimate what must be the Hamaker constant?

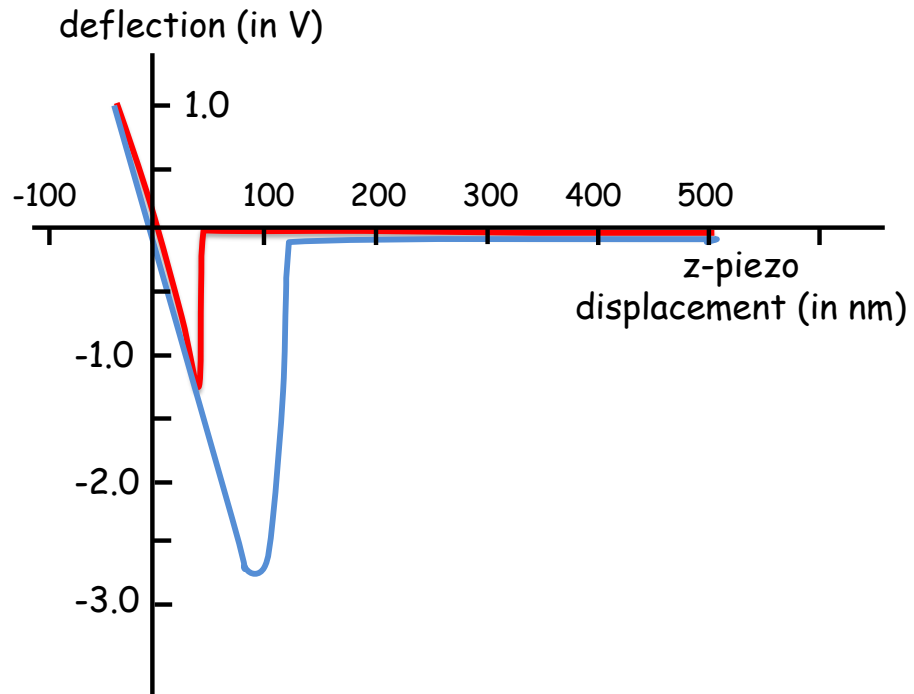
- a)  $0.5 \times 10^{-19}$  J
- b)  $1.0 \times 10^{-20}$  J
- c)  $2.0 \times 10^{-19}$  J
- d)  $7.5 \times 10^{-20}$  J

**Q2.2.** Estimate the minimum cantilever spring constant  $k$  to avoid jump to contact? Assume  $a_0 = 0.3$  nm.

- a) 1.0 N/m
- b) 2.0 N/m
- c) 9.3 N/m
- d) 15.3 N/m

**Problem 3. Force vs. distance experiment**

Below is a plot of typical data from an AFM deflection vs. displacement experiment. Use this plot to answer the questions that follow below.



**Q3.1.** From an examination of this data, which curve represents the approach of the tip to the substrate?

- a) Blue
- b) Red

**Q3.2.** From an examination of this data, is there any compelling evidence for long range van der Waals forces acting between the tip and substrate?

- a) Yes
- b) No

**Q3.3.** The zero for the z-piezo displacement is determined by

- a) the location determined by the jump to contact
- b) the location determined by the pull-off
- c) the location when the cantilever returns to its original, undeflected position after contact with the sample
- d) the location at which the set point force is reached

**Q3.4.** Suppose this data were taken by indenting a hard tip into a hard substrate. From an examination of this data, estimate roughly the optical sensitivity of the position sensitive detector?

- a) 2 nm/V
- b) 5 nm/V
- c) 20 nm/V
- d) 50 nm/V

**Q3.5.** If a cantilever with a spring constant of 0.75 N/m was used when this data was acquired, estimate the set point force.

- a) 5 nN
- b) 18 nN
- c) 37 nN
- d) 125 nN

**Q3.6.** From an examination of this data, can you estimate the pull-off force?

- a) 50 nN
- b) 100 nN
- c) 150 nN
- d) Can't make a judgment from the data provided