- 1. In general, contact mode images acquired using an AFM instrument
 - i. are taken under constant force conditions
 - ii. exert non-negligible lateral forces between the tip and substrate
 - iii. can indent softer samples, sometimes causing permanent damage
 - iv. could be influenced by capillary force between the tip and substrate
 - a) Only statement i) is true
 - b) Only statement ii) is true
 - c) Only statement iii) is true
 - d) Only statement iv) is true
 - e) Only statements i) and iii) are true
 - f) All statements are true
- 2. An essential key to success in any AFM experiment is
 - a) a thoughtful selection of a cantilever
 - b) a careful alignment of the laser beam on a cantilever
 - c) good sample preparation techniques
 - d) all of the above
- 3. Feedback loops in AFM
 - a) require no tuning on your part, the optimal parameters are set once and for all time at the factory
 - b) usually require adjustment of a proportional, a differential and an integral controller
 - c) if improperly set, can cause the tip to oscillate as the tip scans over different features
 - d) are easy to use because they always respond without time delay as the tip scans over different features
- 4. Which of the following is not routinely attempted when performing a contact mode AFM scan?
 - a) positioning of the laser on the microcantilever
 - b) careful adjustment of feedback parameters
 - c) coarse approach of the tip to the substrate
 - d) selection of X and Y scan ranges
 - e) sharpening the tip at the end of the microcantilever
 - f) wait for AFM system to thermally stabilize