

Lecture 19

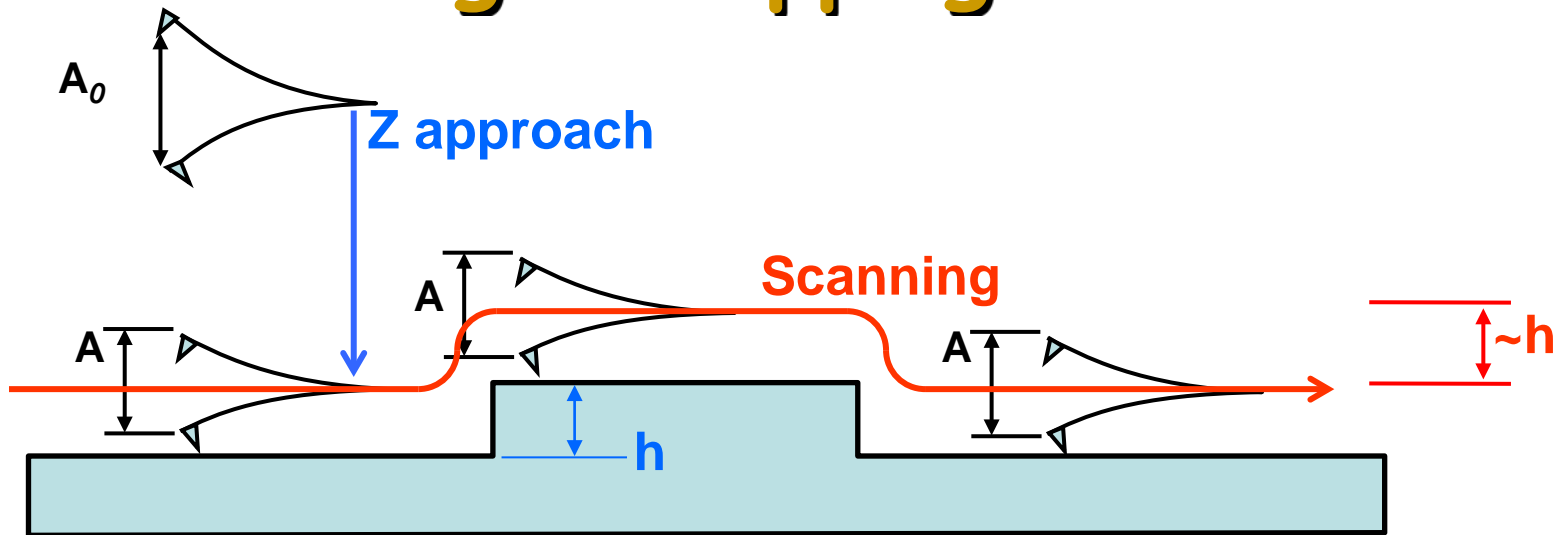
VEDA: Scanning controls

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Scanning in tapping mode AFM



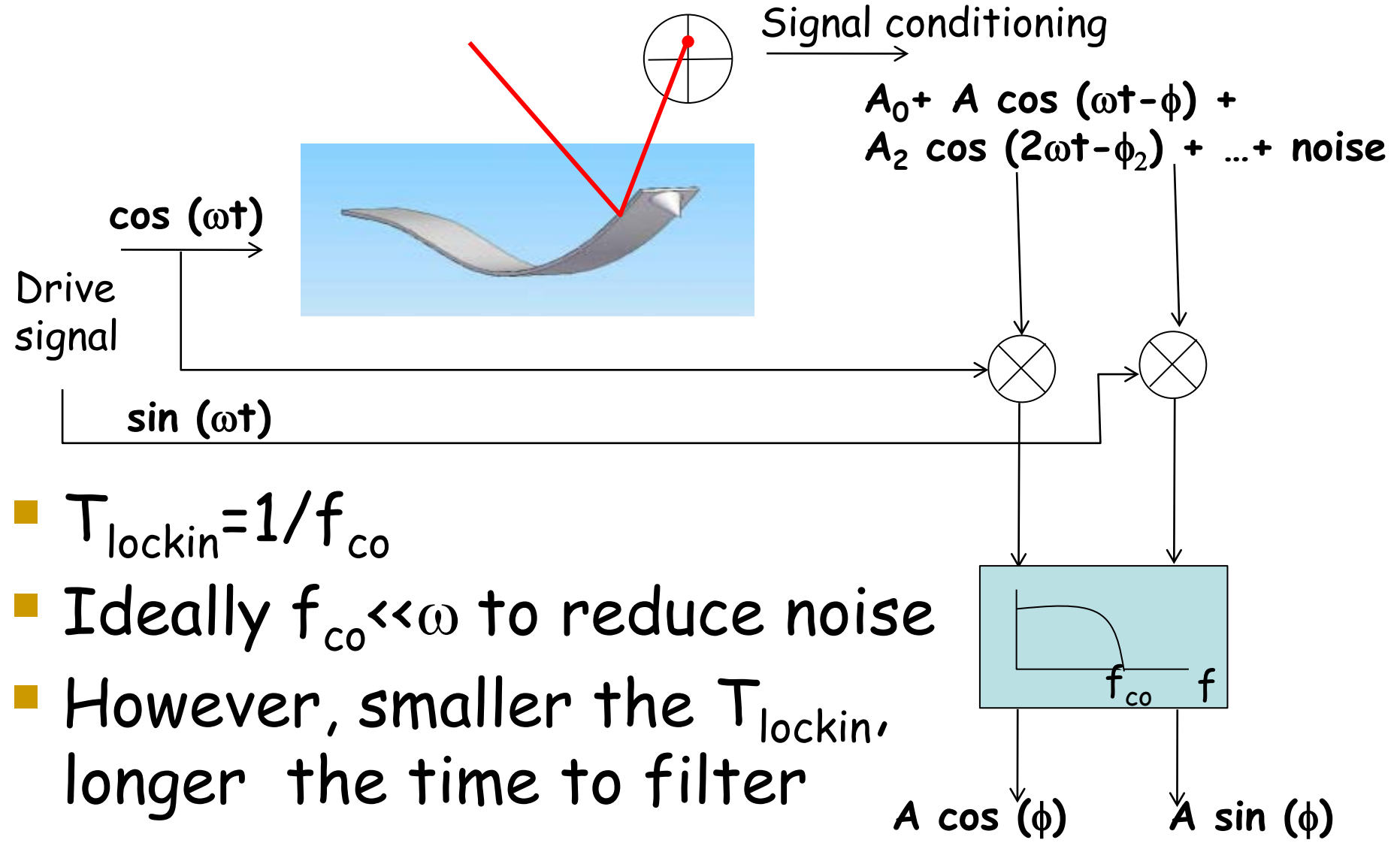
Questions

- How does the Z controller work? How does a lock-in work?
- How to optimize it for good performance?
- Desired amplitude setpoint A_{sp} , difference between amplitude and desired amplitude is error signal

$$e(t) = A - A_{sp} \quad Z(t) = -K_p e(t) - K_i \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau$$

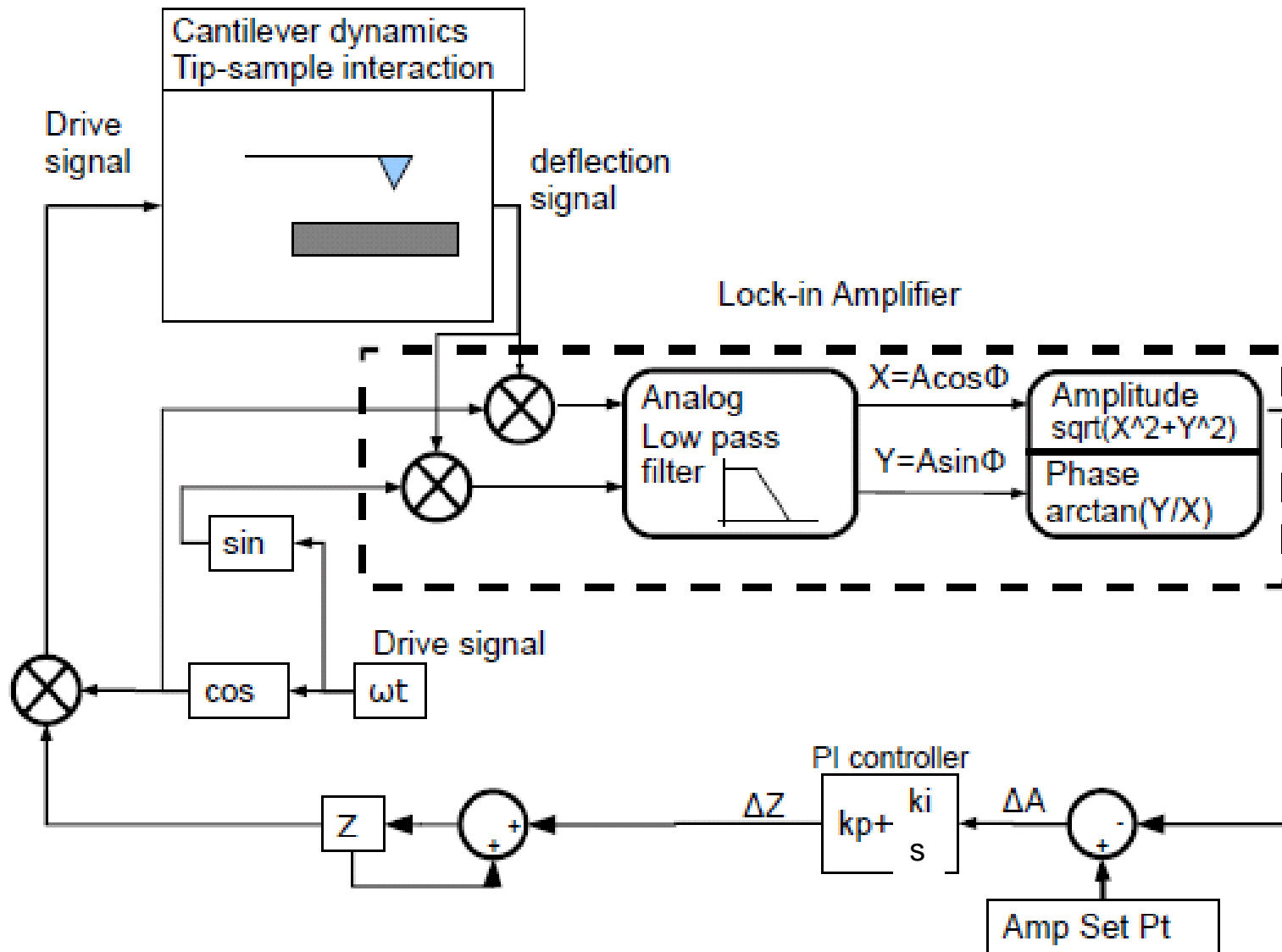
- Analog controller (see VEDA manual for digital version)

Lock-in amplifier



- $T_{lockin} = 1/f_{co}$
- Ideally $f_{co} \ll \omega$ to reduce noise
- However, smaller the T_{lockin} , longer the time to filter

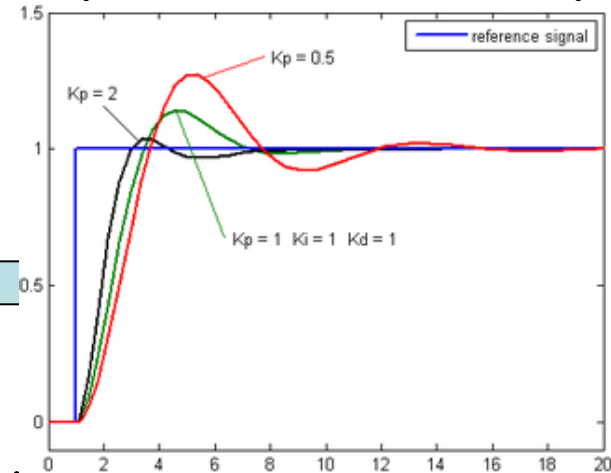
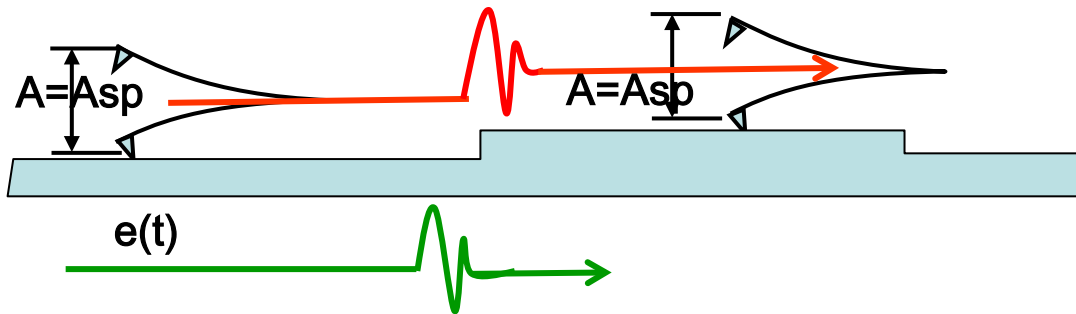
Feedback control in AM-AFM



Role of Kp and Ki

$$Z(t) = -K_P e(t) - K_I \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau$$

- Kp controls how fast Z responds to step changes in topography

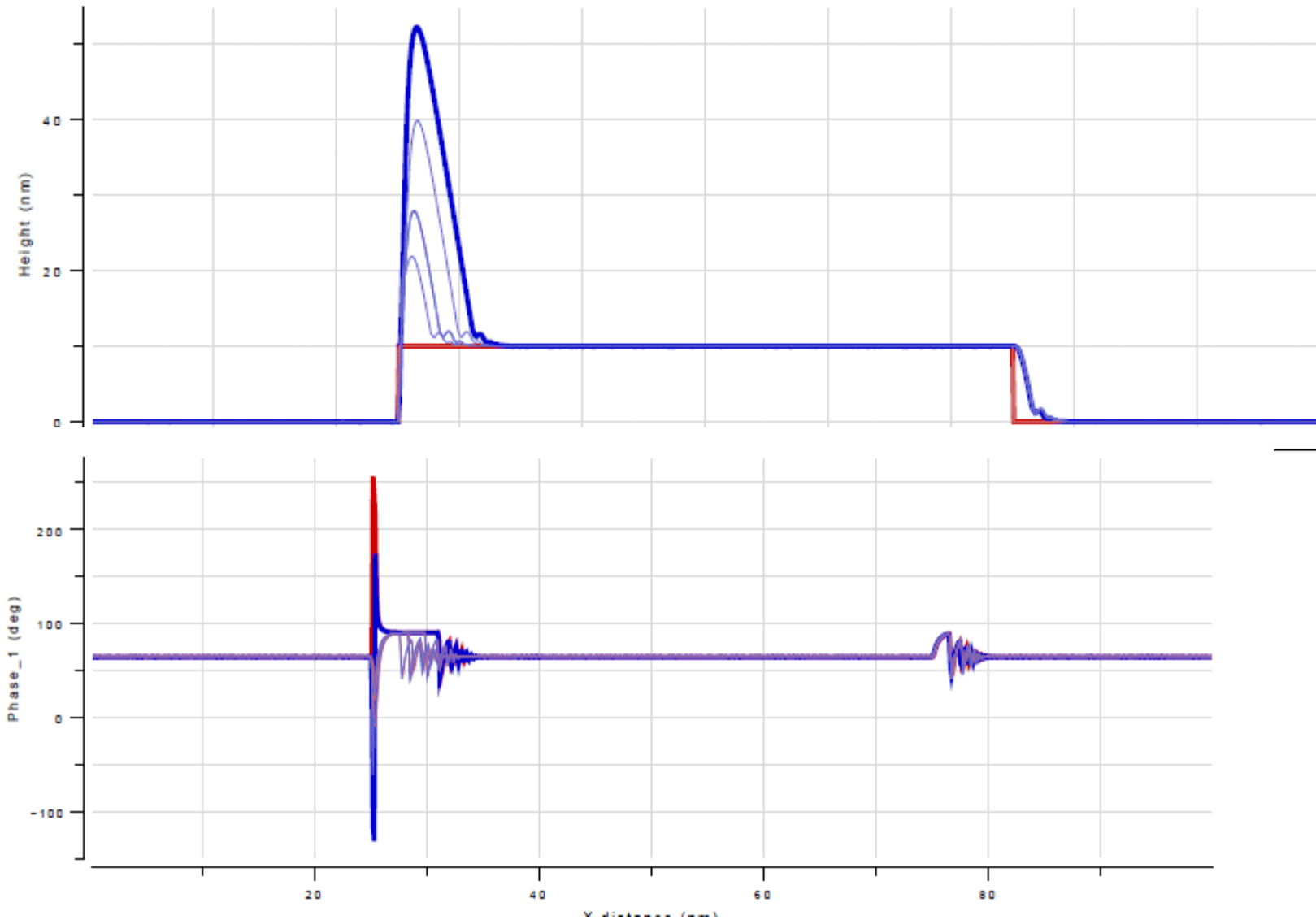


- However once Kp crosses a threshold value the controller becomes unstable!
- However one has a steady state error which depends on Kp and cantilever dynamics i.e. if e(t) is very small, there is very small controller output and one has a steady state error
- Integral term Ki ensures steady state error=0

Problem 1 - how do K_p and K_i influence imaging?

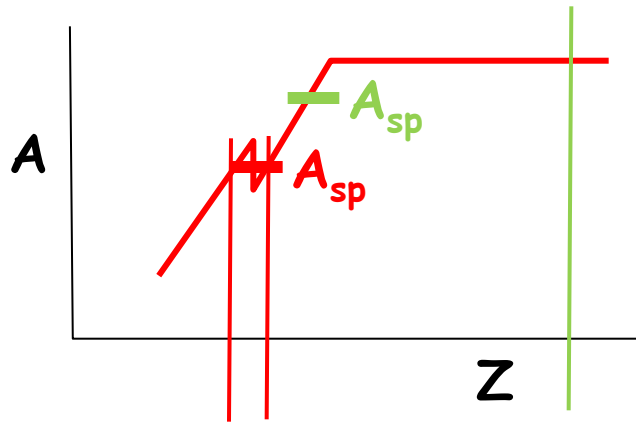
- Load example 1 in AMS (basic) tool
- Change feature to step of length 50 nm and height 10 nm (scan size 100nm)
- Keep $K_p=10^{-6}$ and increase until $K_p=0.1$ in steps
- At each value, check to see if probe remains in repulsive/attractive regime, and check imaging forces and phase
- At what value of K_p does the controller become unstable?

Solution to problem 1



PURDUE  Instability between $0.1 < K_p < 0.5$
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Two problems



- Error saturation during tip-sample interaction loss during parachuting. When parachuting off an edge whose height is $>A_0$, the error saturates
- Attractive-repulsive jumps create problems with global stability of controller

Next time

- VEDA simulations of Scanning tool