

xProbe - 2D

Reaching Beyond Nano- Tribomechanical Testing



Introduction

The **xProbe - 2D** is the next step for extending beyond Hysitron's standard transducer's force and displacement sensitivity range, facilitating mechanical testing beyond the nanoscale regime.

The xProbe - 2D integrates nanoindentation, nanoscratch, and nanowear with extreme sensitivity allowing to effectively measure lateral forces for friction imaging, scratch of very thin films, or achieving ultra-low contact forces for testing soft samples. Through intricate interlaced MEMS design technology, the xProbe - 2D is a perfect solution for ultra-sensitive measurements.

Next Dimension for Imaging

Equipped with a sharp cube-corner tip, the xProbe - 2D is capable of producing high resolution in-situ SPM images, while recording lateral forces, which

allows a user to correlate frictional changes with topography and target specific nanoscale features.

The xProbe - 2D in-situ SPM imaging can easily locate features previously unattainable such as super thin cross-sectioned samples for interfacial studies, very small multiphase/non-homogeneous regions, or image with an ultra-light setpoint for extremely wear prone surfaces.

Superior Design

The core of the xProbe - 2D is the capacitive force/displacement MEMS comb drive actuator, which provides high sensitivity with linear force and displacement. A differential capacitive sensing scheme is used to measure the movable electrode displacement. This configuration allows the user to apply a load while simultaneously sensing displacement or, via a feedback loop, to adjust the load to enforce a prescribed displacement rate.

Highlights

- Direct and quantitative measurements with AFM level noise floors
- MEMS based transducer for enhanced force and displacement sensitivity
- Lateral force imaging for friction mapping
- High resolution in-situ SPM imaging
- Ultra-low force and displacement testing for extremely thin materials and sensitive materials

Applications

- Lateral force/friction imaging of non-homogeneous regions
- High resolution imaging of nanoscale morphology
- Scratch testing of very thin films
- Ultra-low contact forces for soft samples

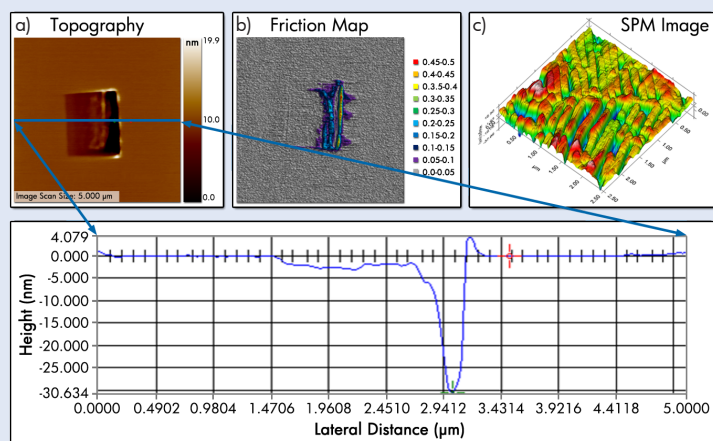


Figure 2: a) Topography image with a line profile of a lubricated DLC coating hard drive after a ramped wear test with b) corresponding friction map attained from the lateral force signal and normal force setpoint. c) A high resolution $2.5\mu\text{m} \times 2.5\mu\text{m}$ SPM image of a grain boundary of Damascus steel.

2nm DLC Coating Characterization

A lubricated DLC coated hard drive was ramp wear tested starting with a normal force of $5\mu\text{N}$ and increased to $100\mu\text{N}$ over a $2\mu\text{m} \times 2\mu\text{m}$ area. A subsequent $5\mu\text{m} \times 5\mu\text{m}$ lateral force image was used to generate a frictional map of the wear pit showing an increase in friction through the depth of the DLC coating.

Direct Imaging of Steel Surface

Damascus steel clearly shows phases based on the in-situ SPM imaging, but only interfaces at the friction image.

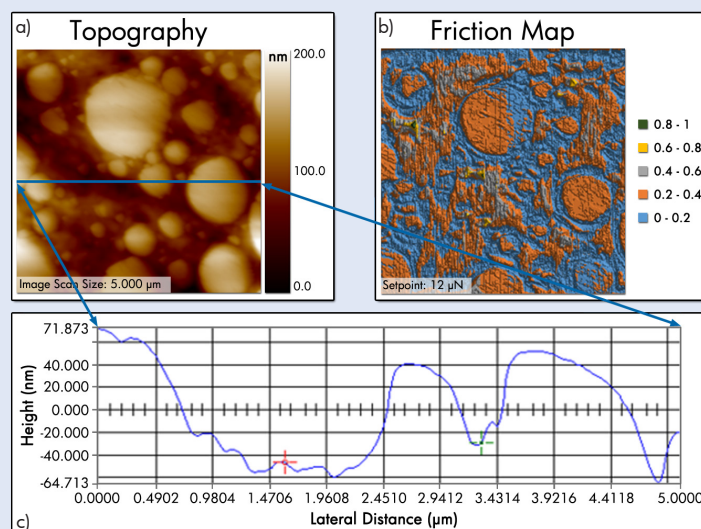


Figure 3: A $5\mu\text{m} \times 5\mu\text{m}$ topography image a) with cross-section b) and corresponding friction map c) of a glass-reinforced polymer underfill sample.

Composites

Lateral force SPM imaging of a glass-reinforced polymer underfill composite clearly shows a differentiation of coefficient of friction between the polymer region (≤ 0.2) and the glass reinforcment (0.2-0.4) when contacted with a diamond cube-corner tip.

Specifications

- Maximum Normal Force: $500\mu\text{N}$
- Normal Force Noise Floor: $< 30\text{nN}$
- Maximum Normal Displacement: $2\mu\text{m}$
- Normal Displacement Noise Floor: $< 0.3\text{nm}$
- Maximum Lateral Force Measurement: $150\mu\text{N}$
- Lateral Force Noise Floor: $< 50\text{nN}$
- Maximum Piezo Lateral Displacement: $60\mu\text{m}$
- Lateral Displacement Noise Floor: $< 0.5\text{nm}$