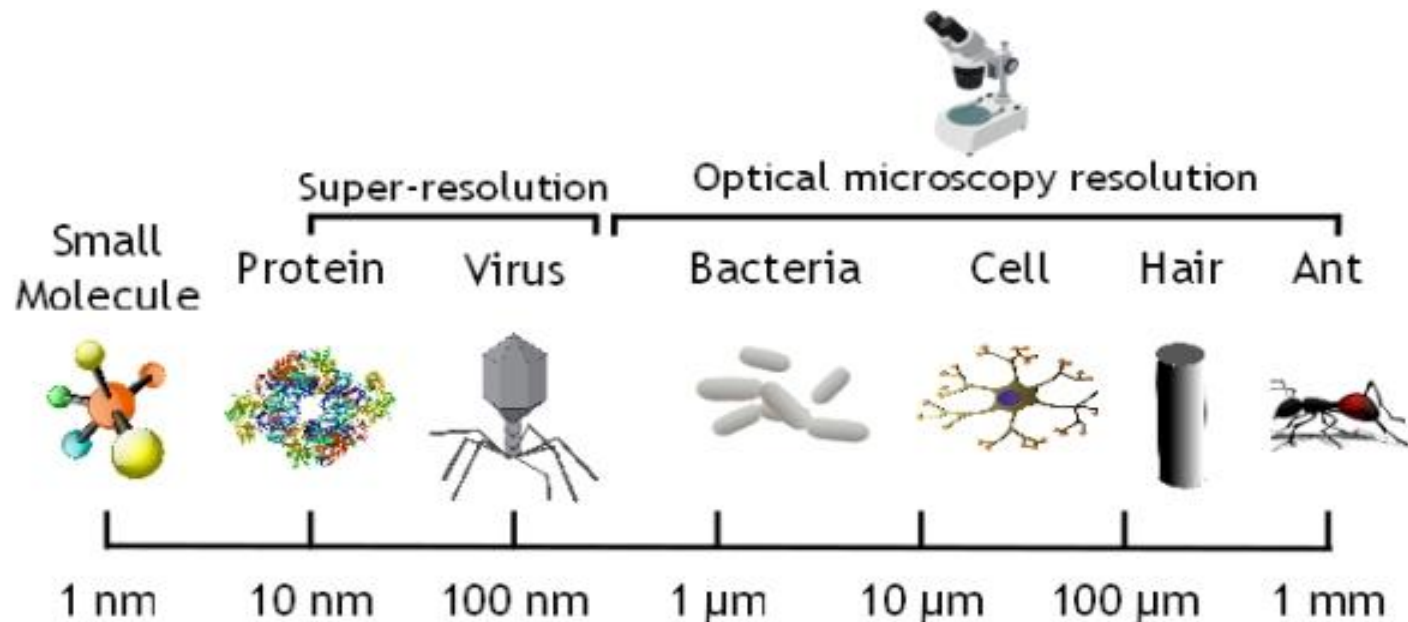


This project presents a home brewed solution to high resolution Microscopy

Supervisors: Dr. Mashhood Ahmad  
Dr. Sabieh Anwar (LUMS)

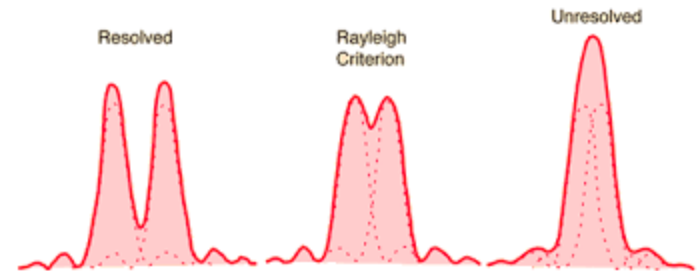
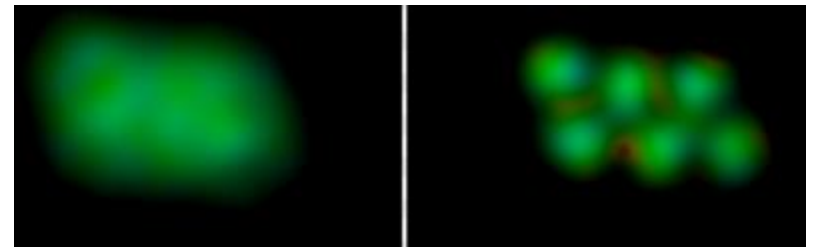
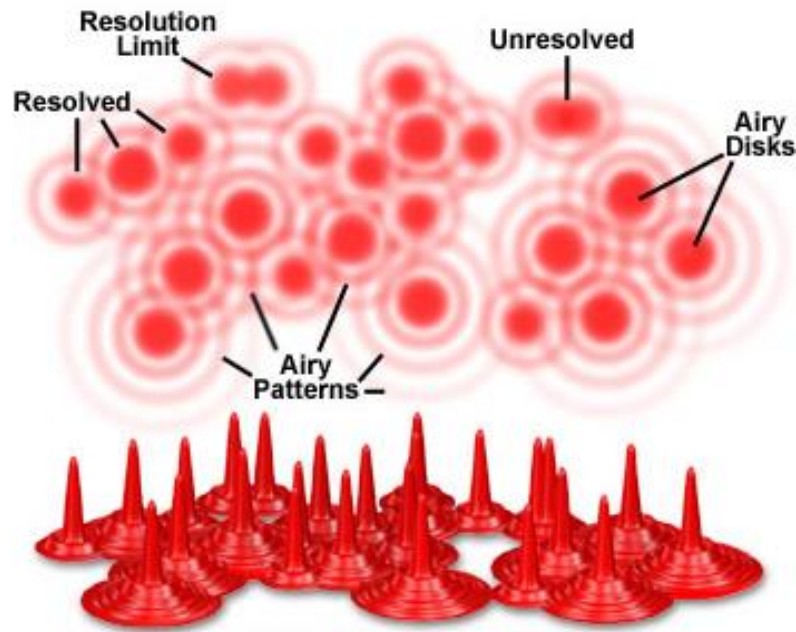
The most common microscopic technique is Optical Microscopy in which an object is viewed directly by magnifying light coming from it

Optical Microscopy is limited due to a fundamental property of light: **Diffraction**



# Optical Limit

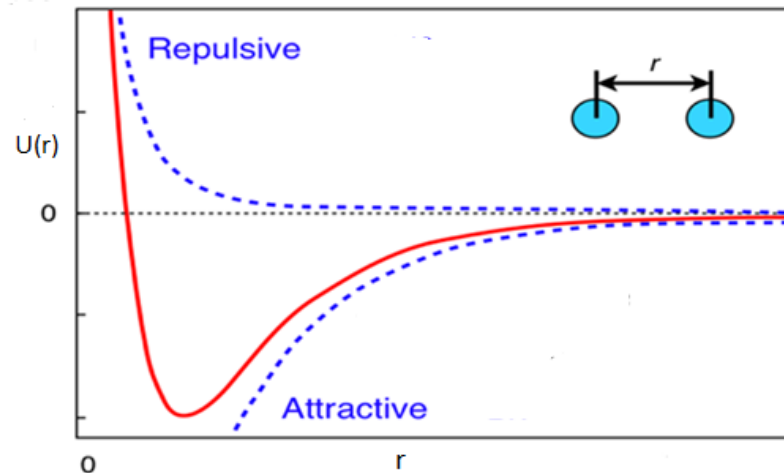
- Optical Microscopes can not resolve objects of size smaller than  $\lambda/2$  ( $\sim 250$  nm for white light)



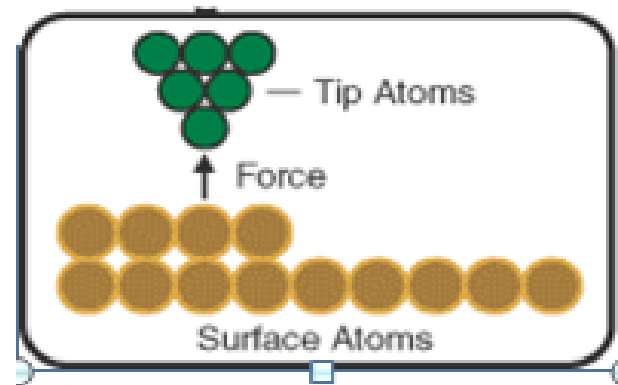
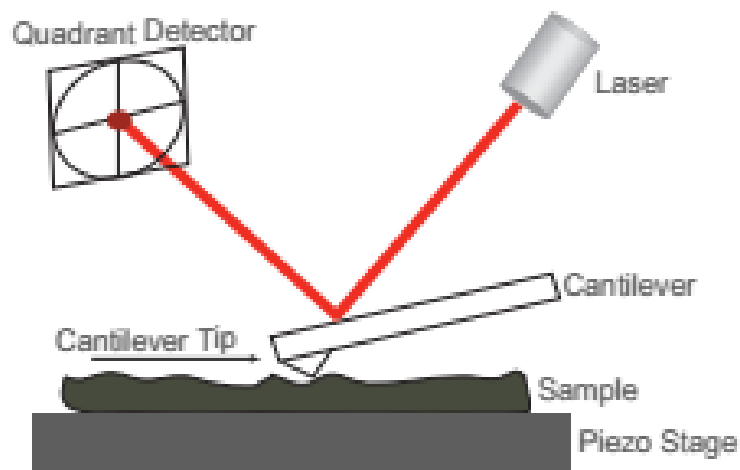
A new Microscopic Technique that goes beyond optical limit  
(introduced in late 80's)

**Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)** is a technique in which a sample is imaged indirectly using the **atomic forces** between its atoms and a very small probe

The atomic force between two atoms is a function of distance given by **Lennard-Jones** function



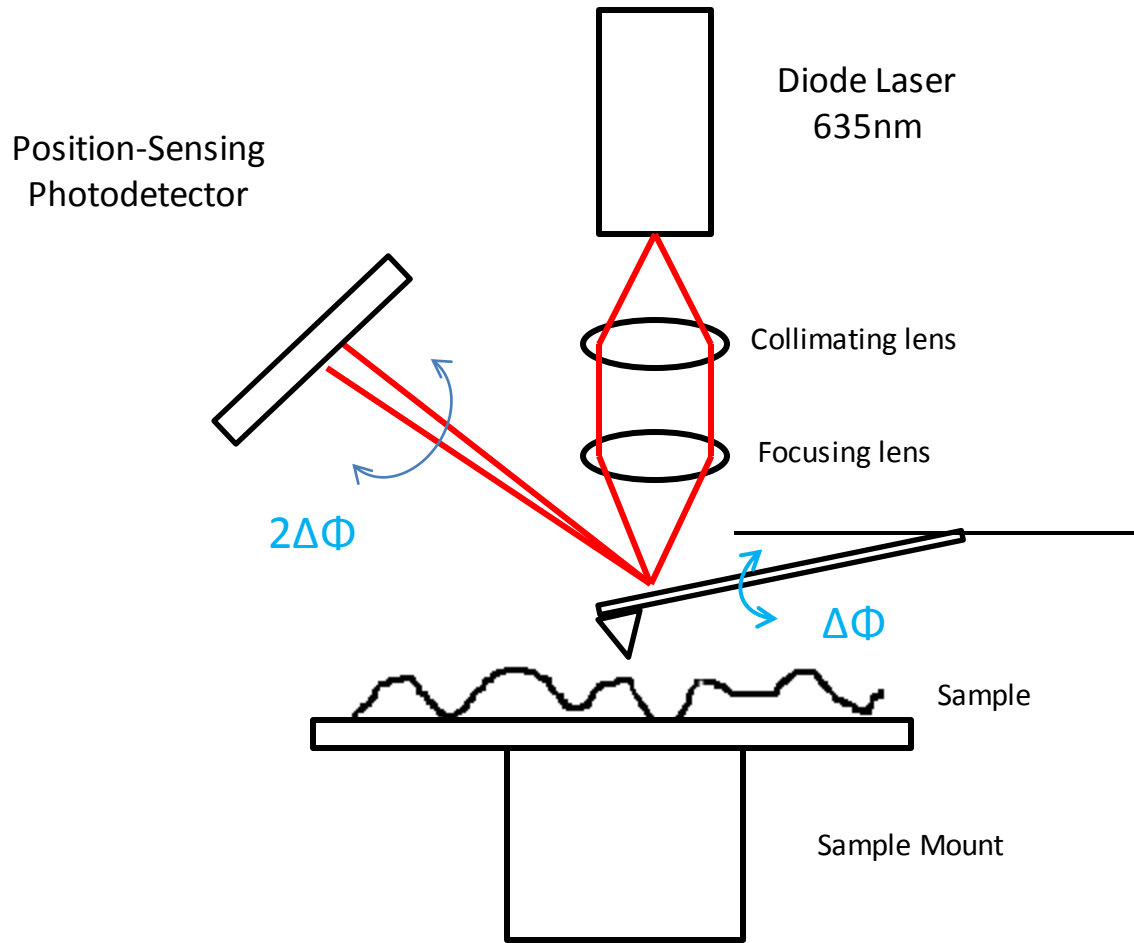
So instead of observing the object directly, we map its contours by corresponding atomic forces with **Lennard-Jones** function



# Requirements for AFM

- Measurements of small changes in laser reflection angle
- Controlled Nano-scale motion in all axes to move probe pixel by pixel
- Electronics and data acquisition system capable of detecting and amplifying variations in millivolts

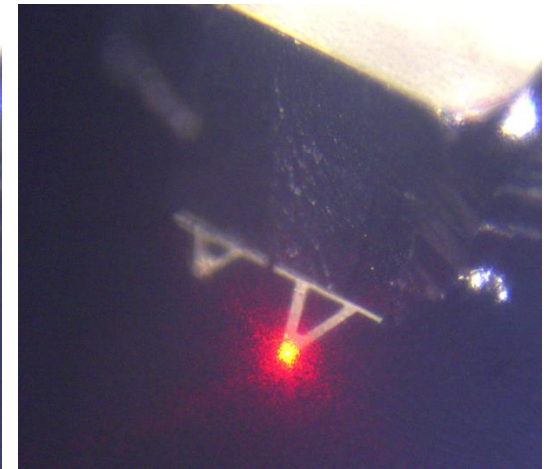
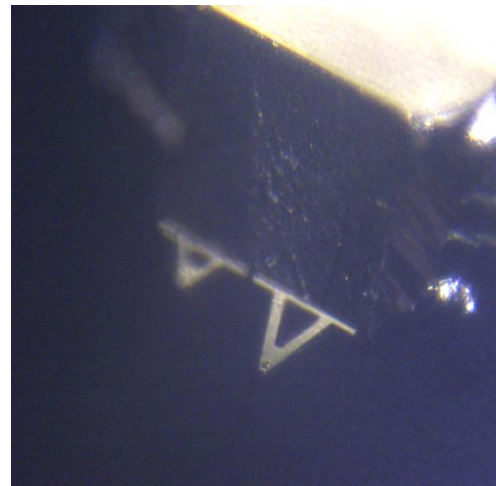
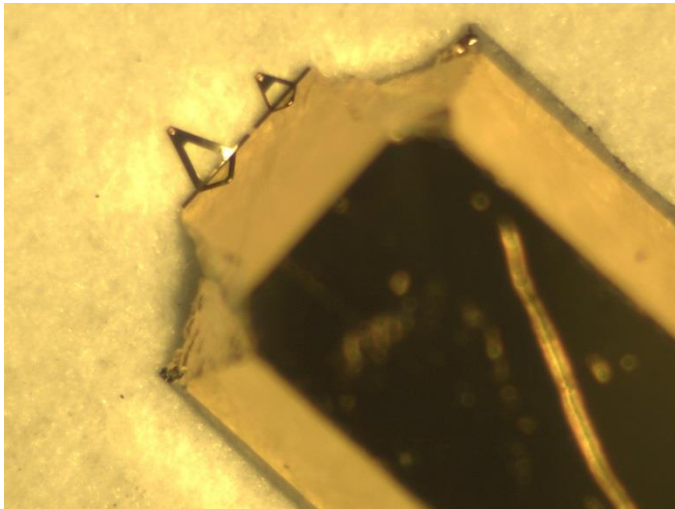
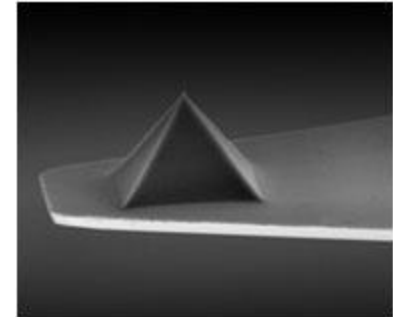
# Laser Reflection Angle Detection Optical Setup



# Laser Reflection Angle Detection AFM Probe

## Silicon Nitride Probe

- Tip size: 32nm
- Top area 50x50 um approx.

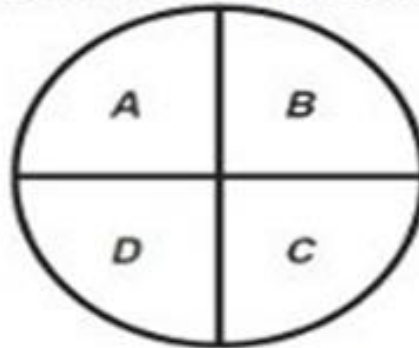




# Laser Reflection Angle Detection

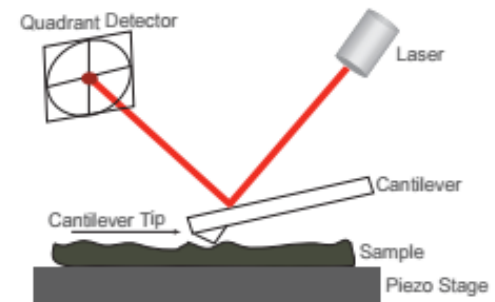
## Position sensing Photodetector

*Quadrant Detector*



$$X \text{ Position} = \frac{(A+D) - (B+C)}{A+B+C+D}$$

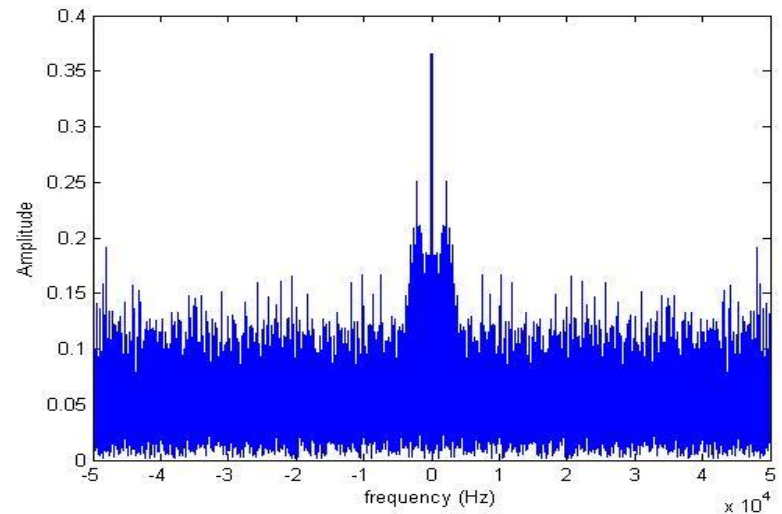
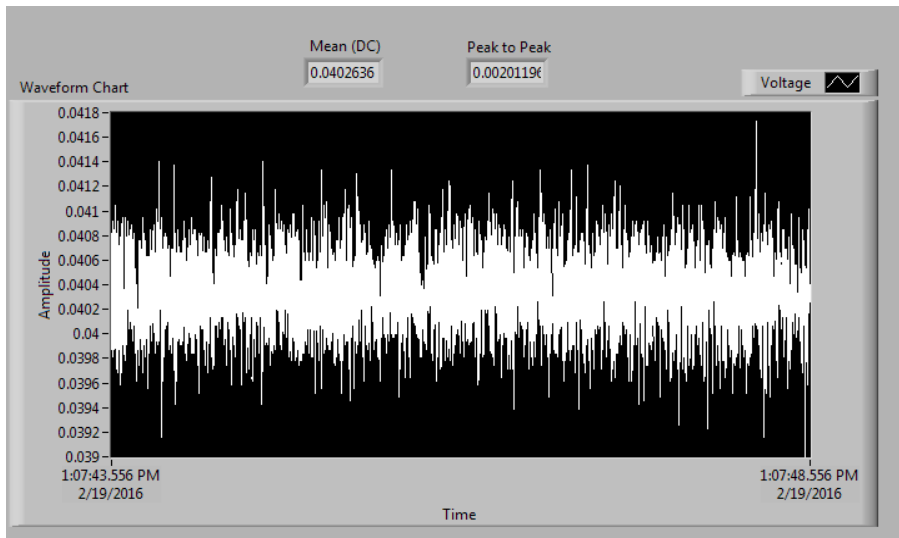
$$Y \text{ Position} = \frac{(A+B) - (D+C)}{A+B+C+D}$$



# Position sensing Photodetector

Response of Photodetector to 34.8mW laser beam. Signal shows **Shot Noise** of the detector

$$SNR = \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2} = 2530.8$$



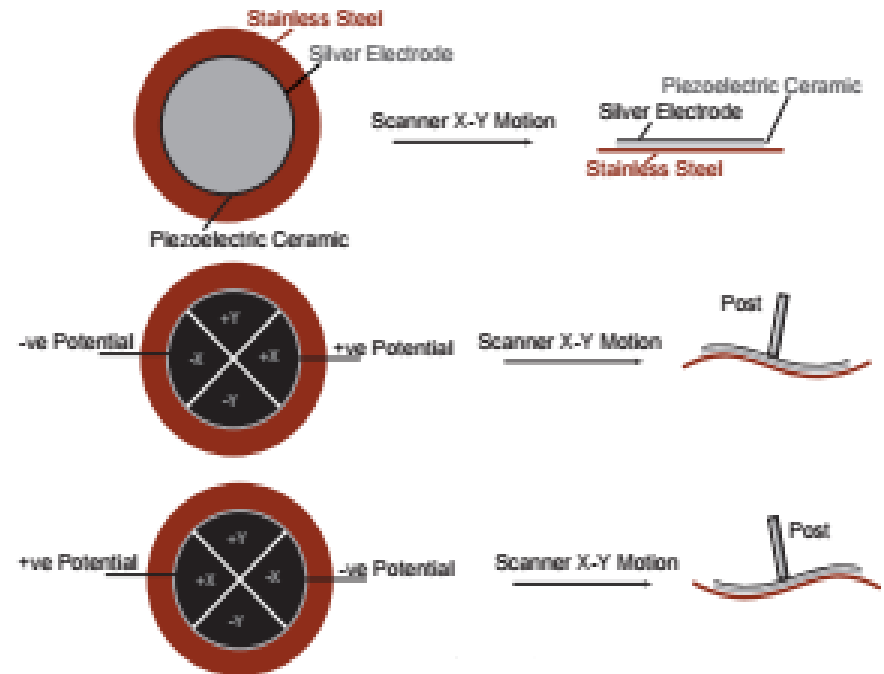
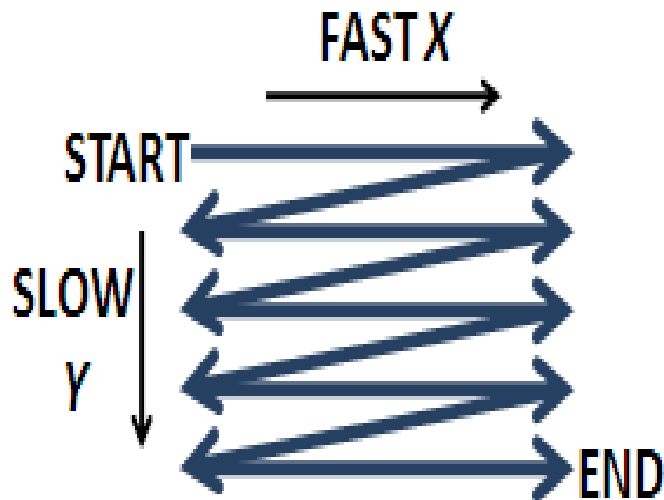
# Controlled Nano-scale Motion

## X-Y Axis

Piezoelectric Discs (PZT) produce motion in nanometer precision when acted upon by large voltages

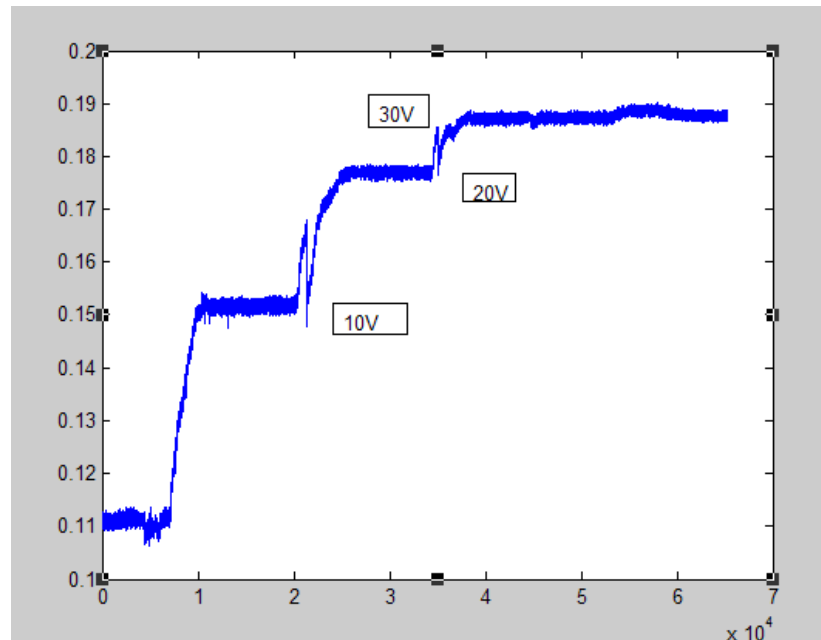
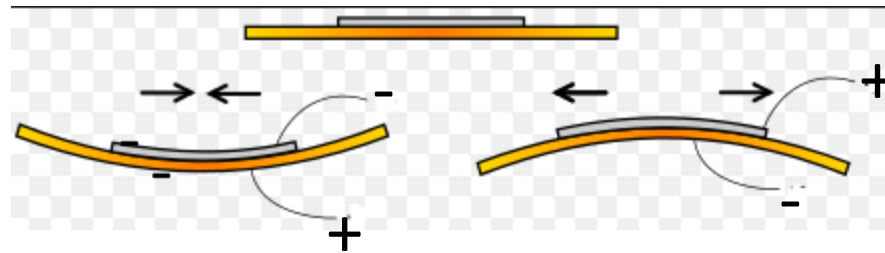
Required voltages go as high as 80V

### Raster scan



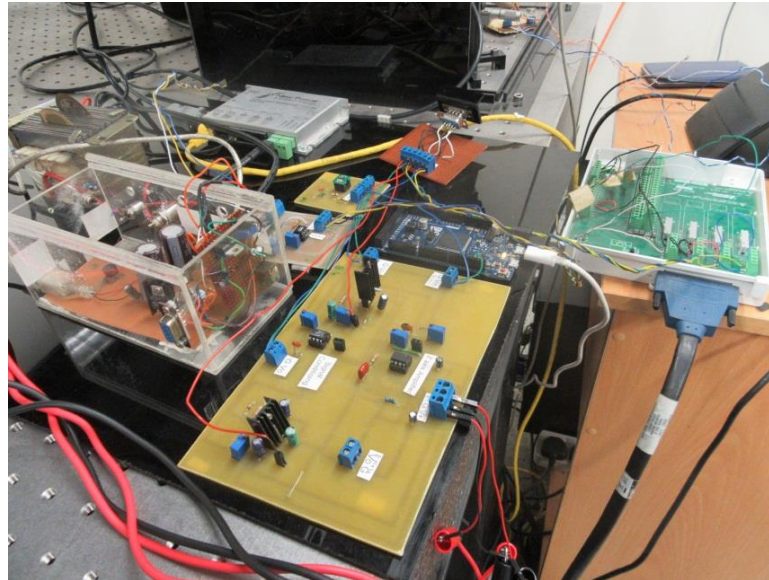
# Controlled Nano-scale Motion

## Z Axis



# Electronics

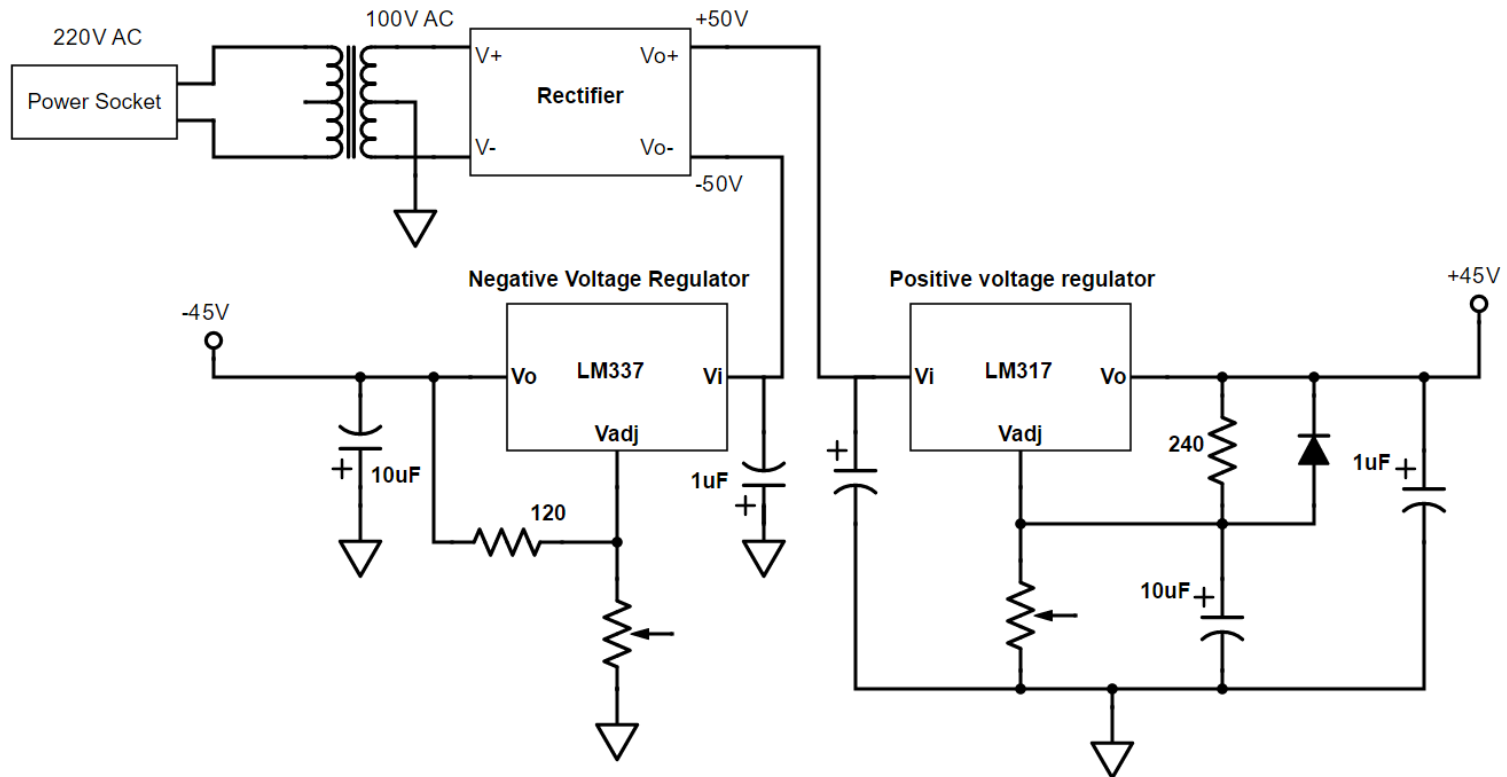
- Bipolar high voltage power supply (100V)
- XYZ Piezo disc Drivers
- Signal Conditioning and feedback electronics
- Data Acquisition and processing with **LabVIEW**



# Electronics

## 100V ( $\pm 50V$ ) Bipolar supply

- Additional voltage regulator circuit to cancel ripples



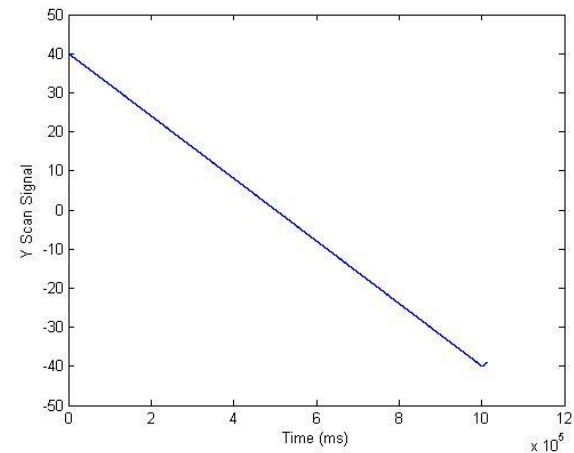
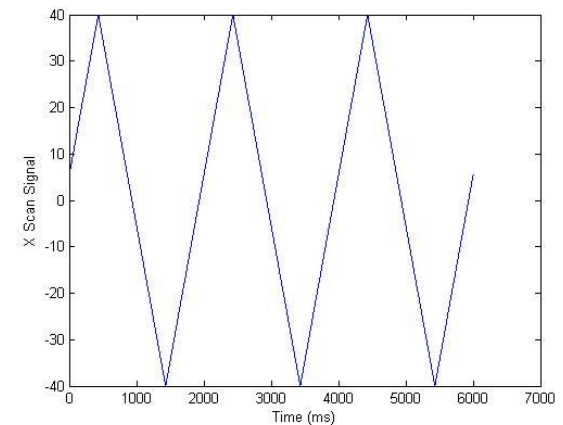
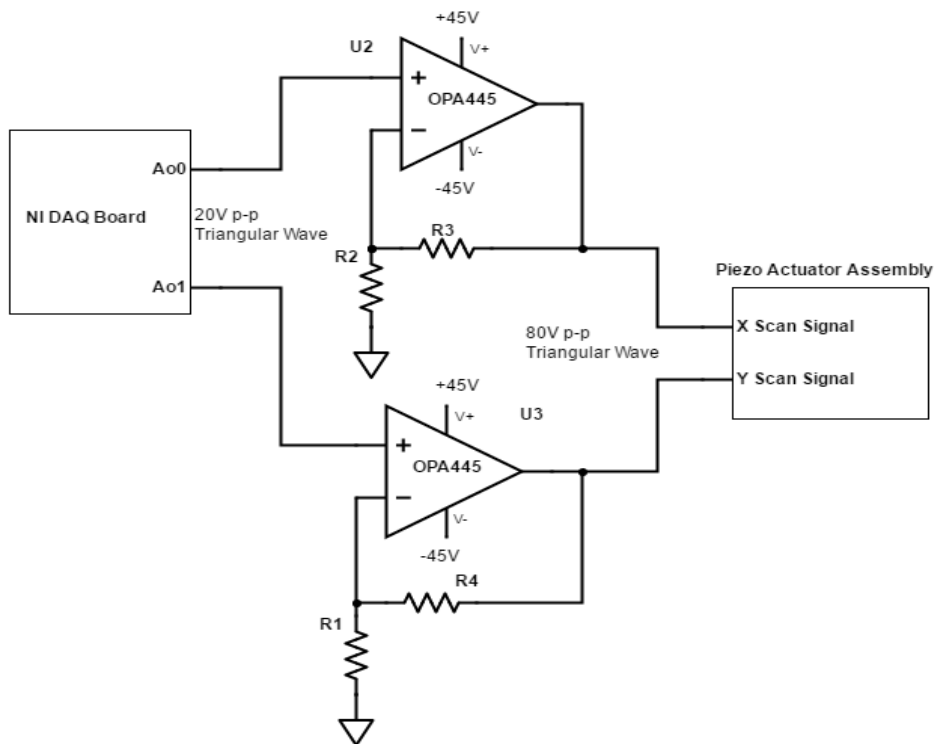
# Electronics

## X-Y axis Piezo Amplifier

Amplifier Stage

OPA445: High Voltage Op Amp

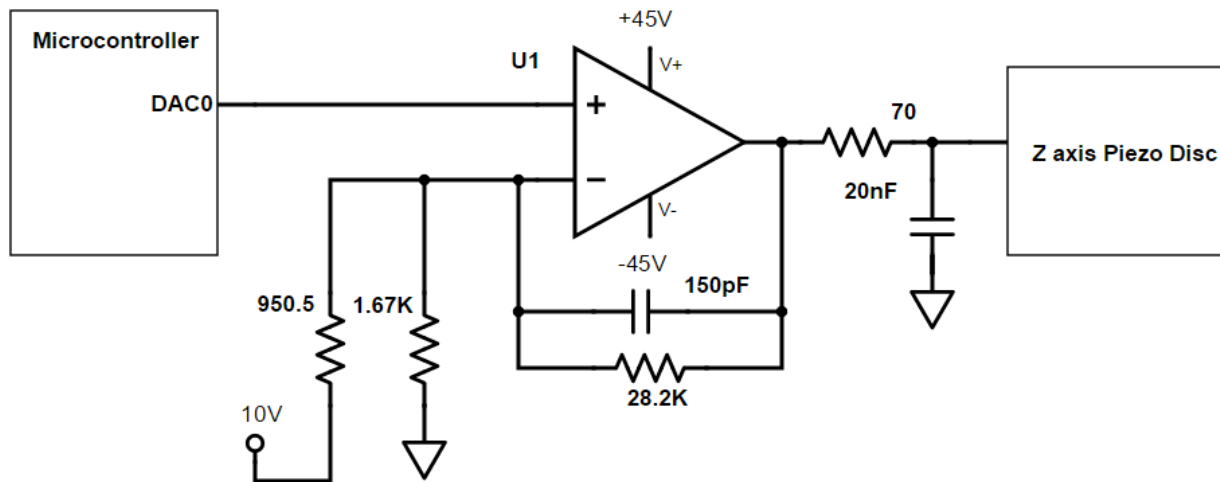
Maximum Output swing: 90V



# Electronics

## Z axis Piezo Driver

Z axis motion signal is generated by feedback Control from an Arduino board





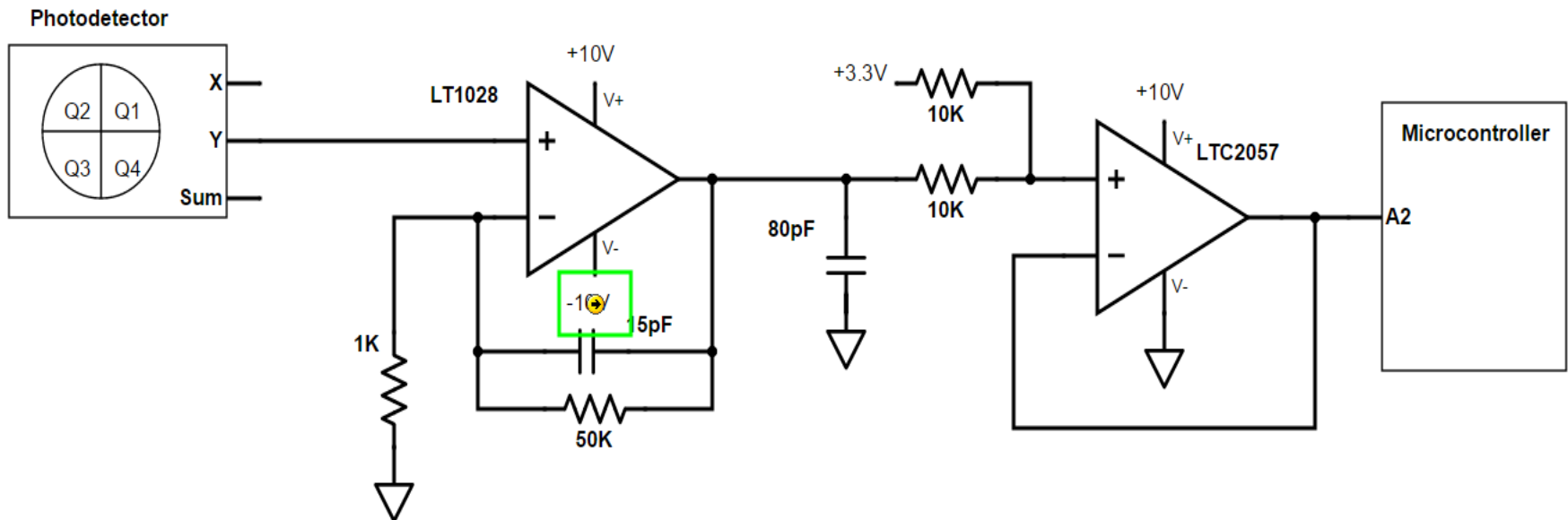
# Electronics

## Signal Conditioning for feedback

LT1028, LTC2057: Ultra-low noise high speed Precision Op Amps

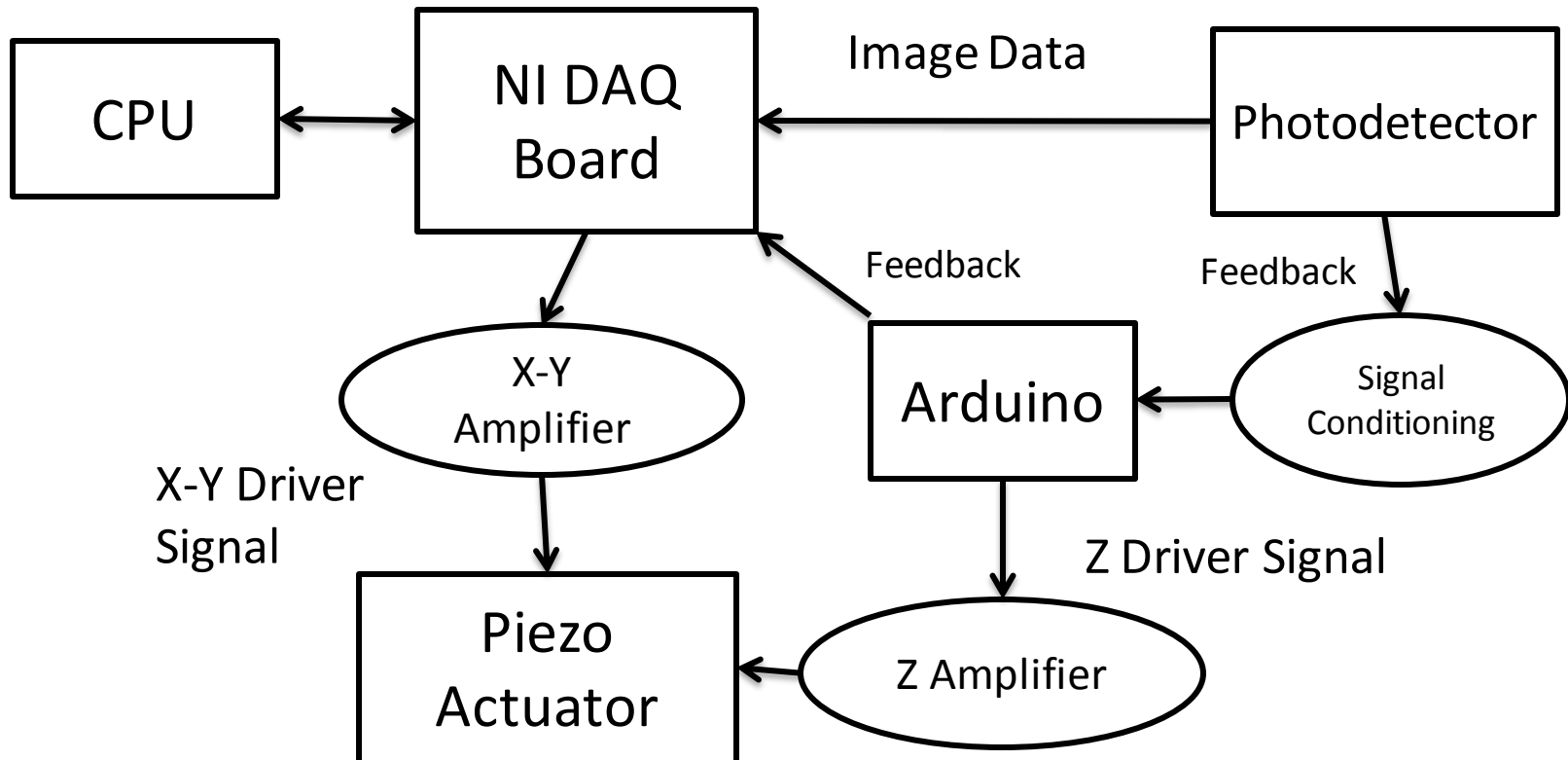
P-P noise = 3.5 nV

Slew Rate: 11V/us

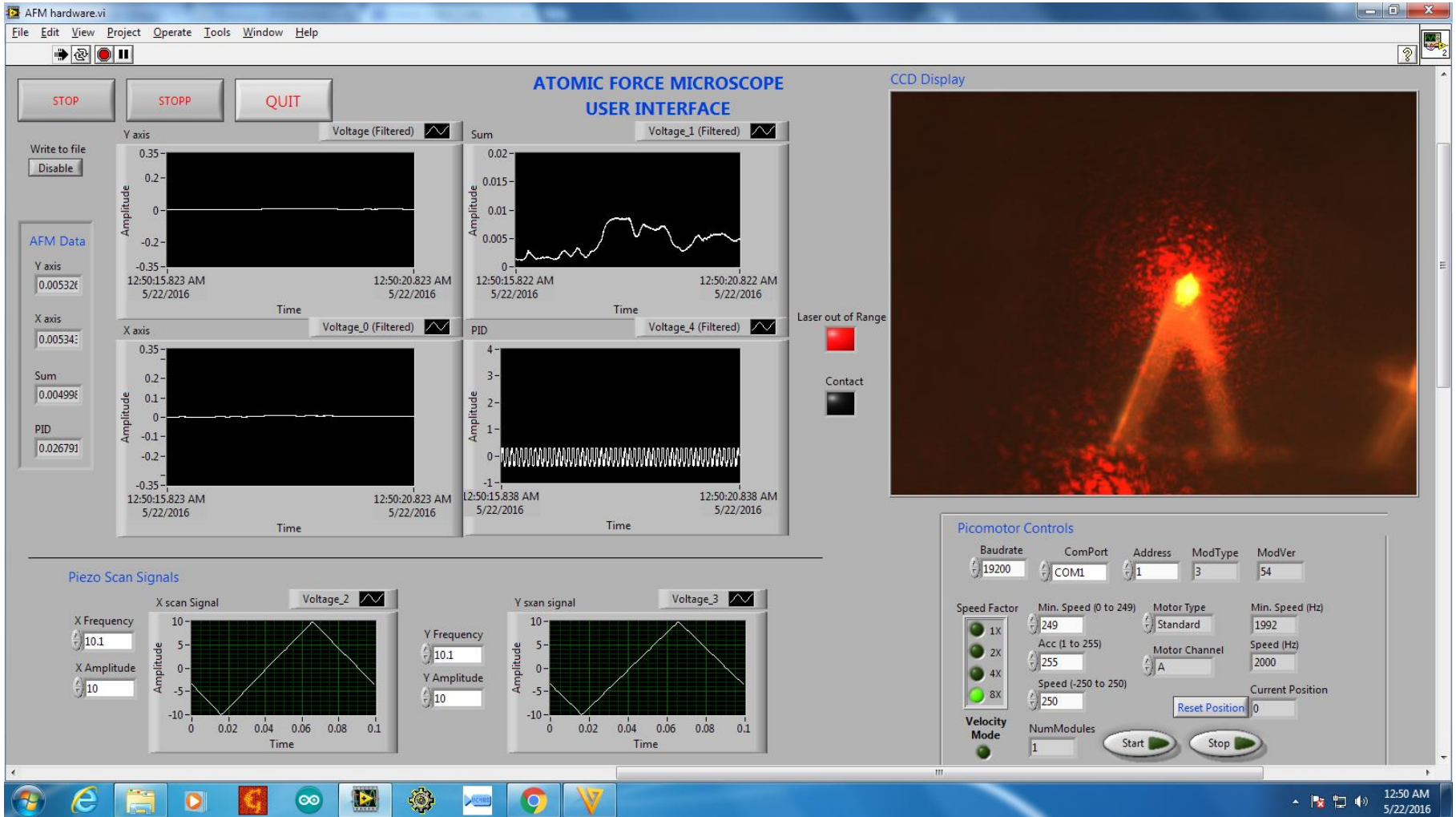


# Electronics

## Data Flow

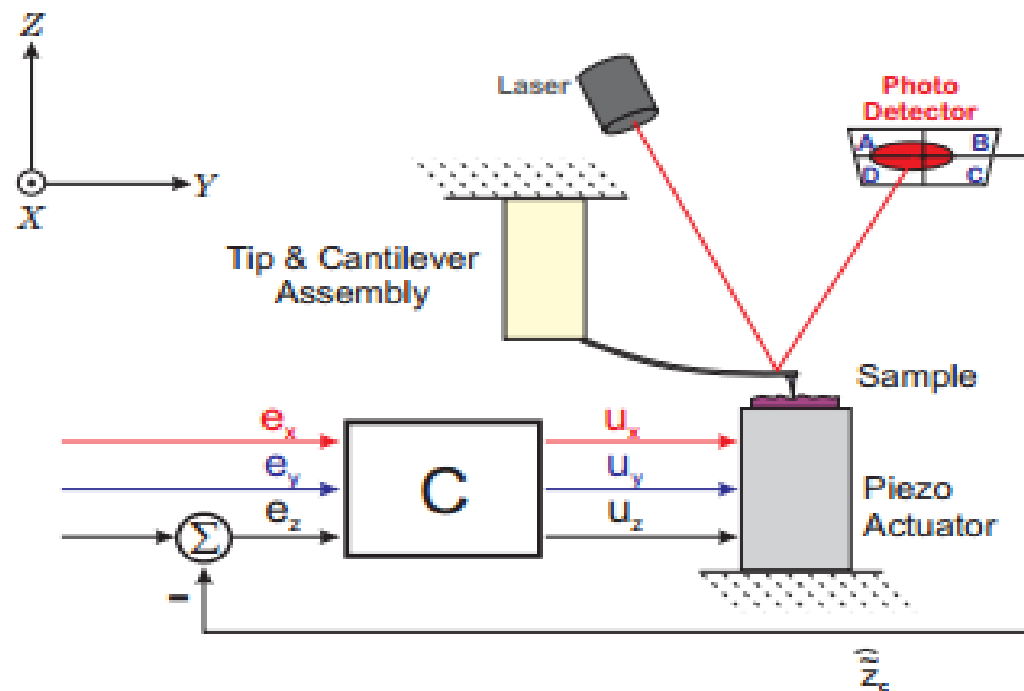


# User Interface



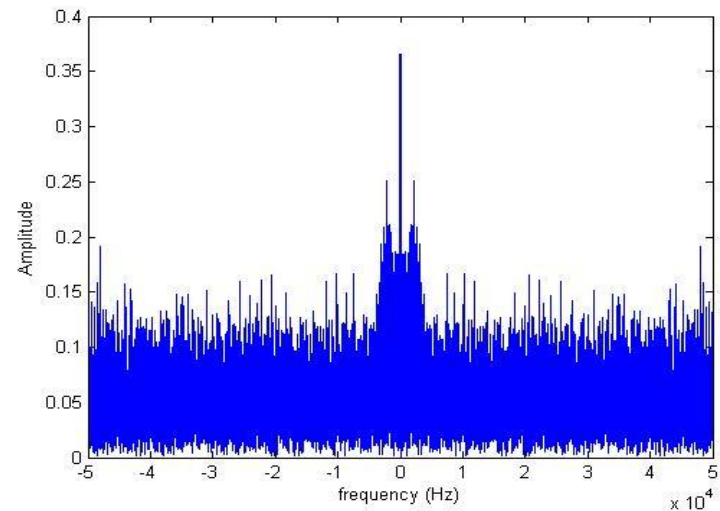
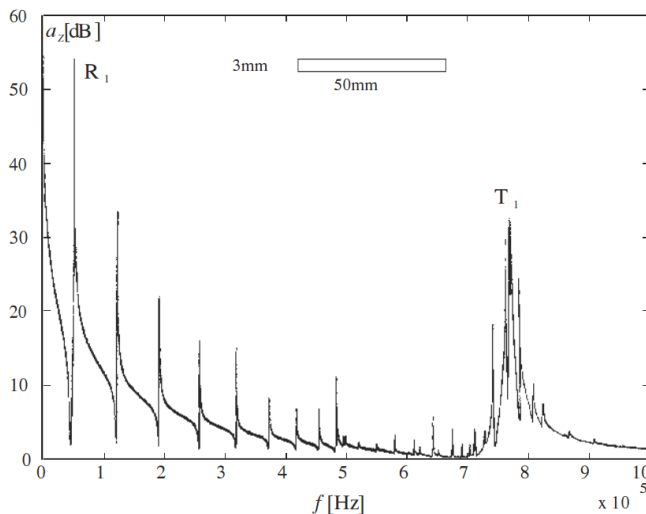
# Feedback Control of AFM

Essential for scanning large samples (>500nm)

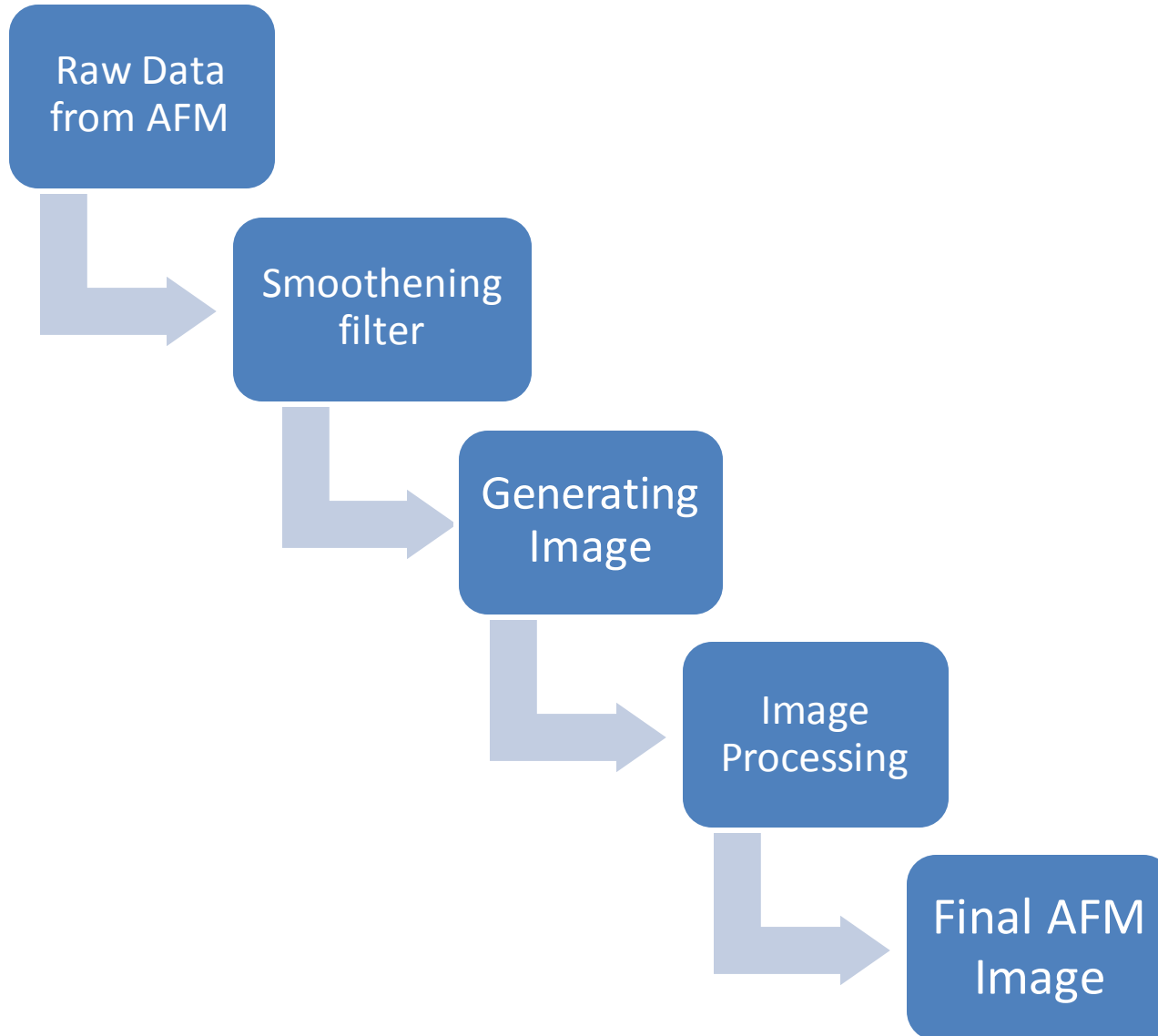


# Feedback Control of AFM

- Controller designed by Zeigler Nichols Method
- Noisy control loop:  $K_d=0$
- PI controller will suit the AFM feedback
- Noise present at resonance frequencies of Piezoelectric actuator
- Control loop running at 1kHz sampling rate to avoid noise at resonance (50, 120 KHz)

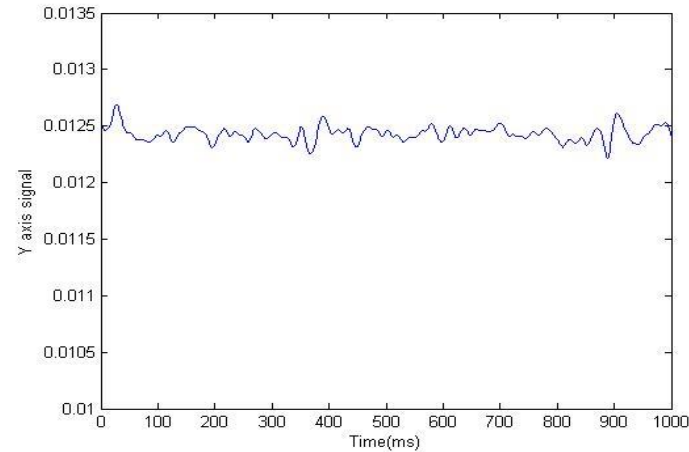
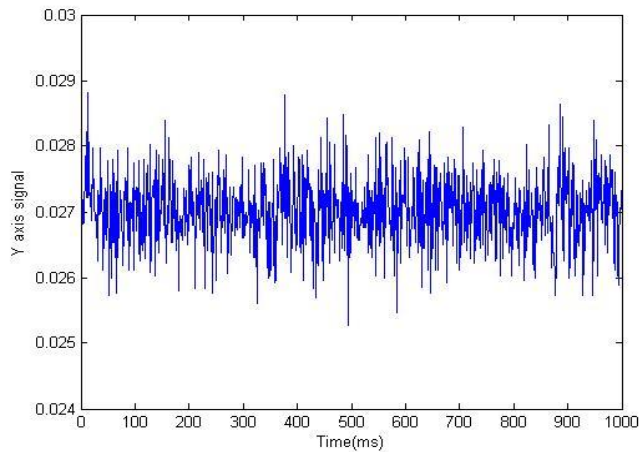


# AFM Imaging



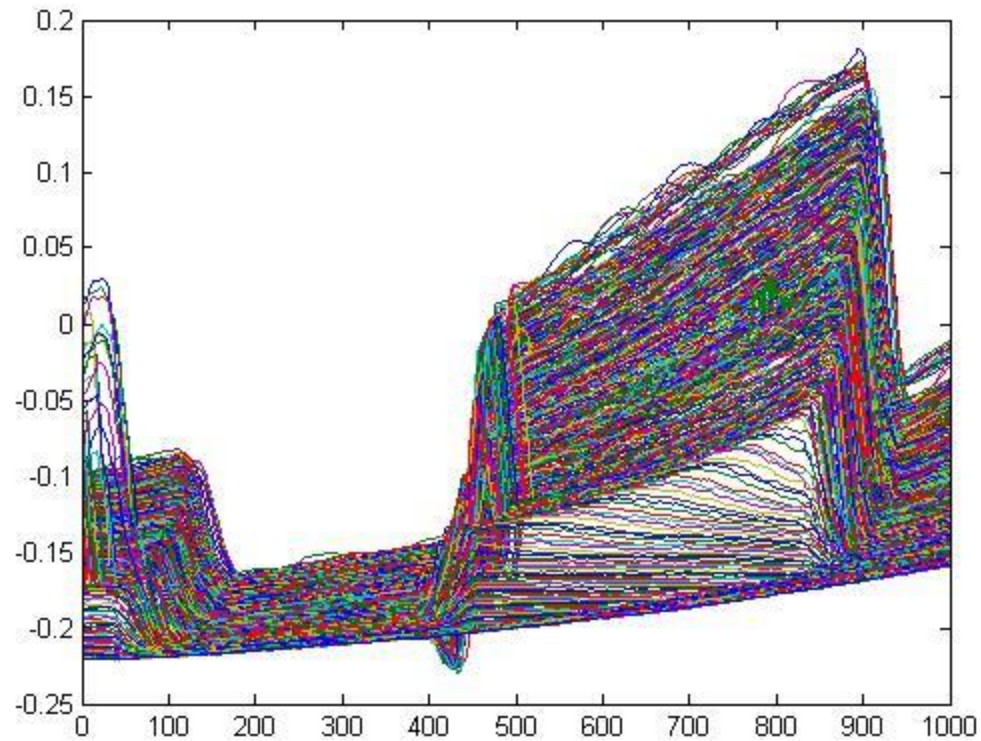
# AFM Imaging

Moving average filtering to reduce noise



# AFM Imaging

## Generating Images

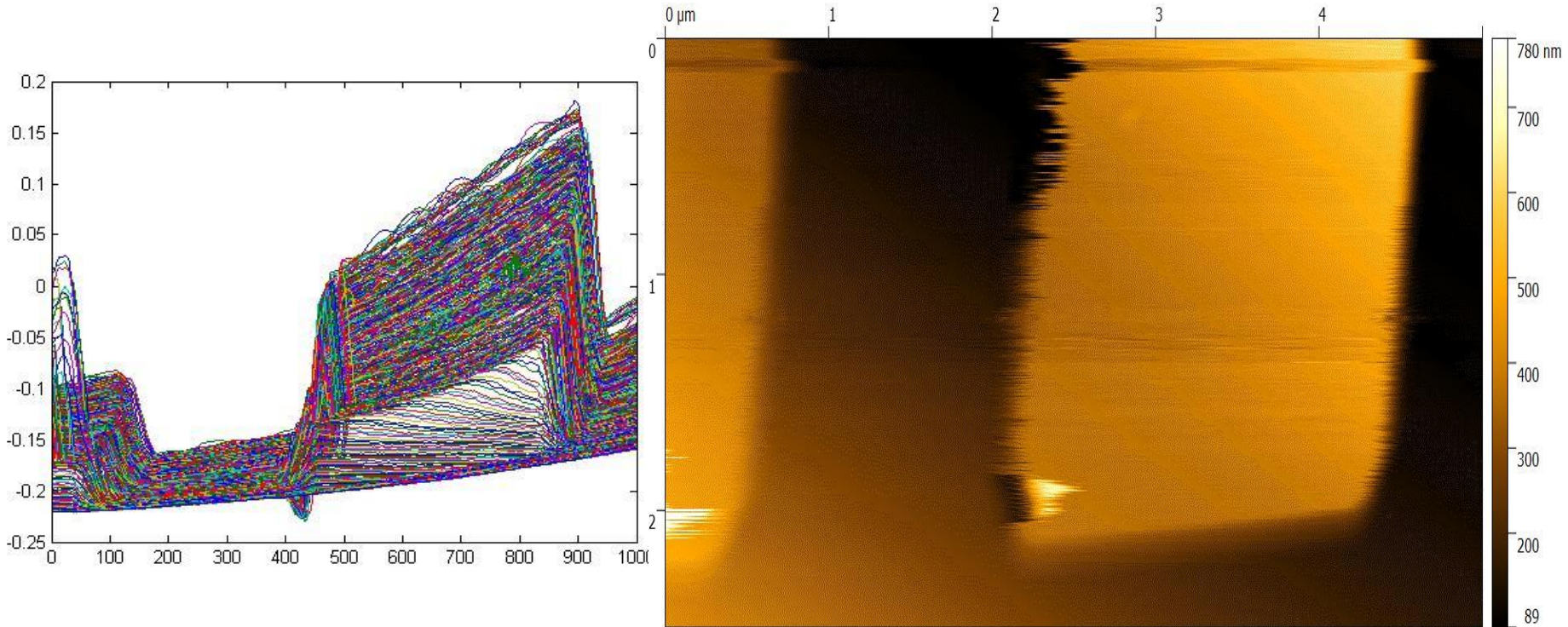




# AFM Imaging

## Generating Images

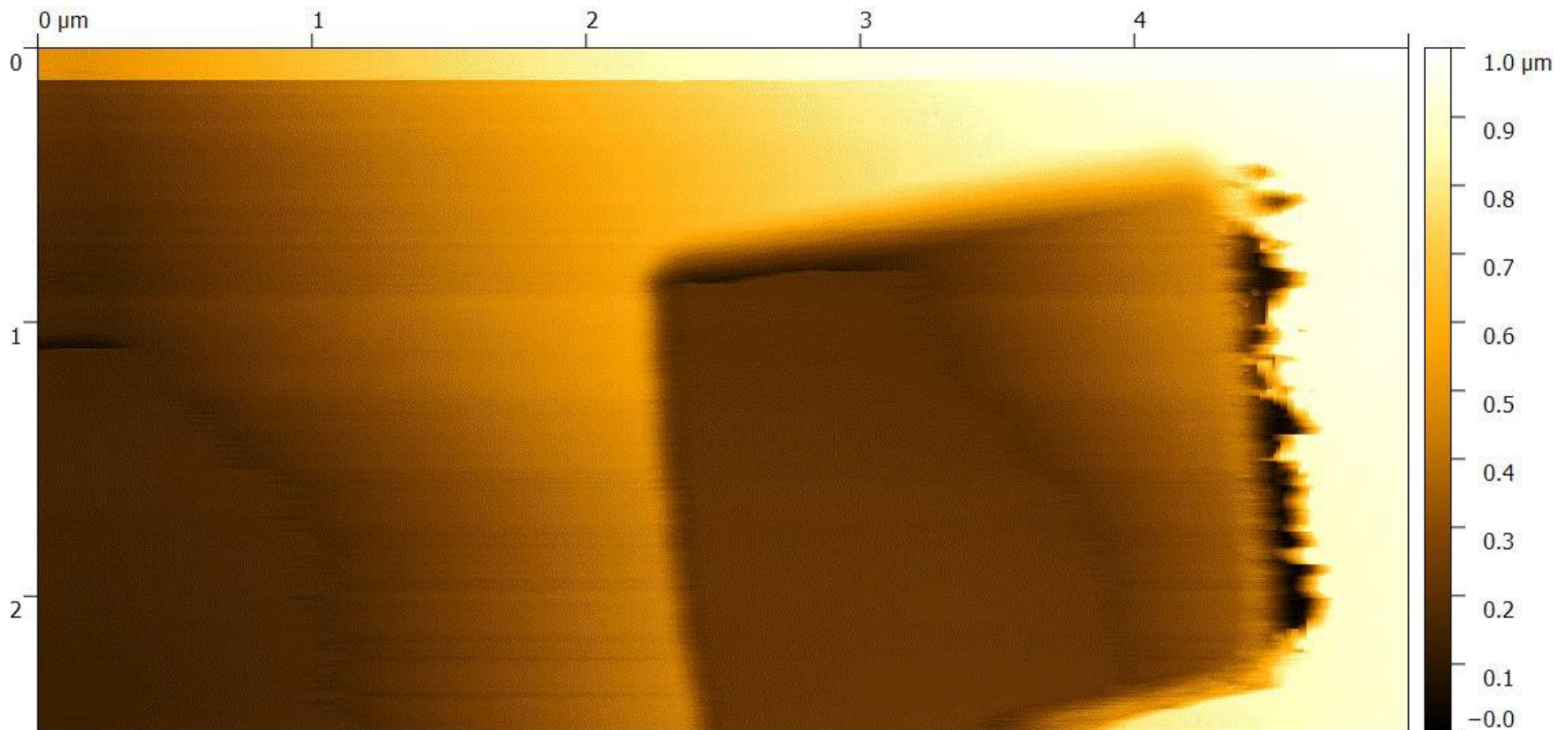
500nm



# AFM Imaging

Generating Images

500nm



# AFM Imaging

Raw Data



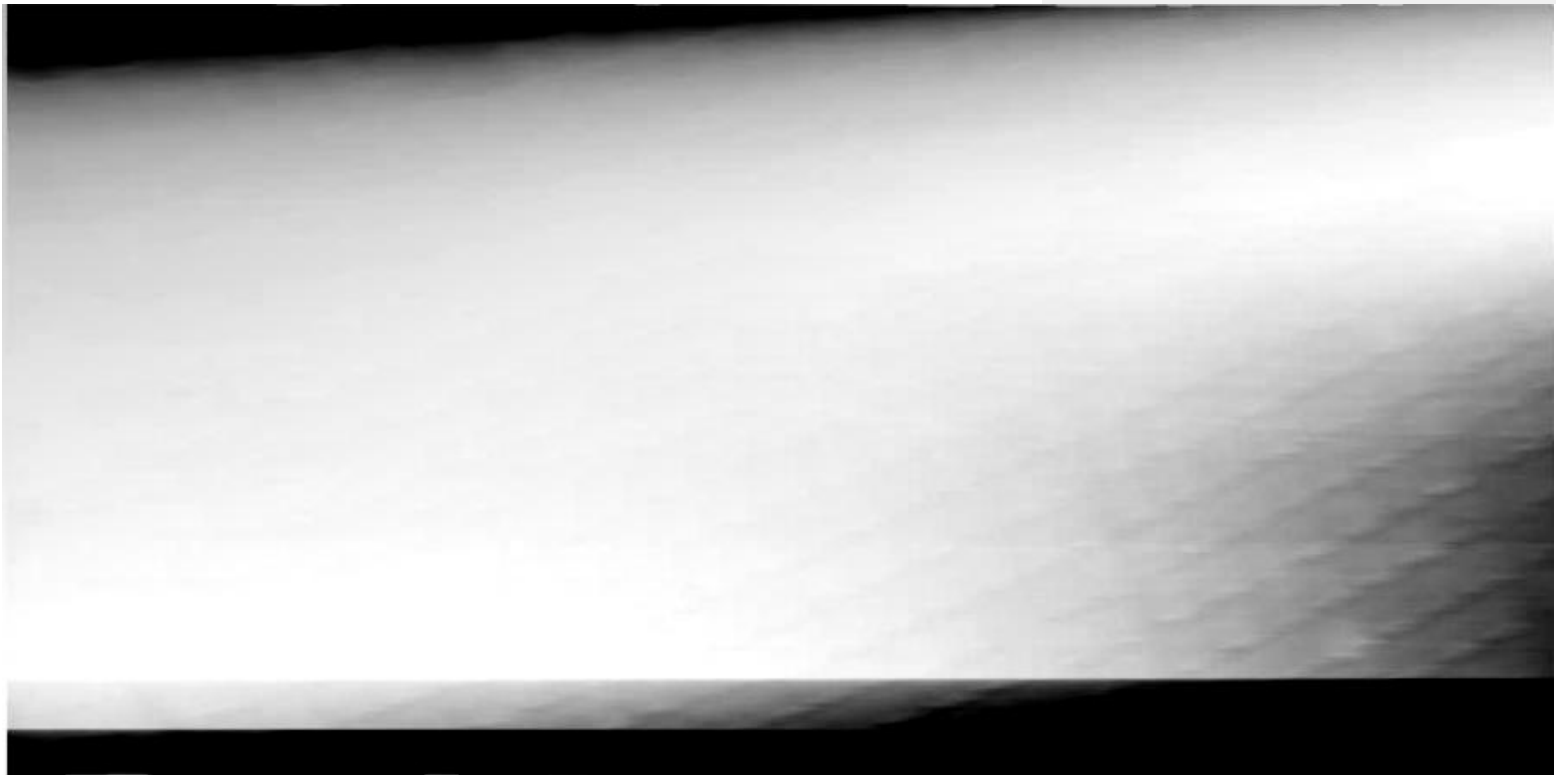
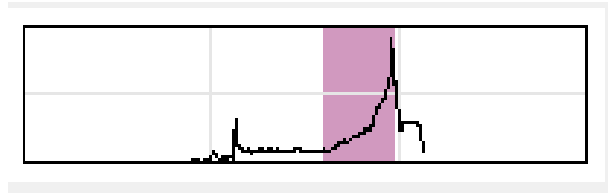
# AFM Imaging

3<sup>rd</sup> order polynomial background subtraction



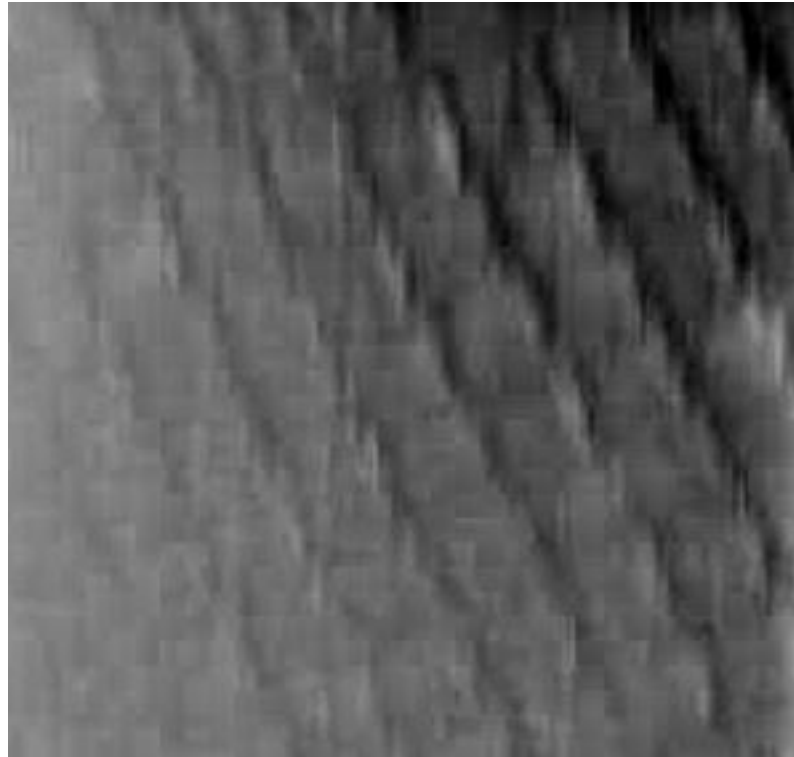
# AFM Imaging

## Histogram Specification



# AFM Imaging

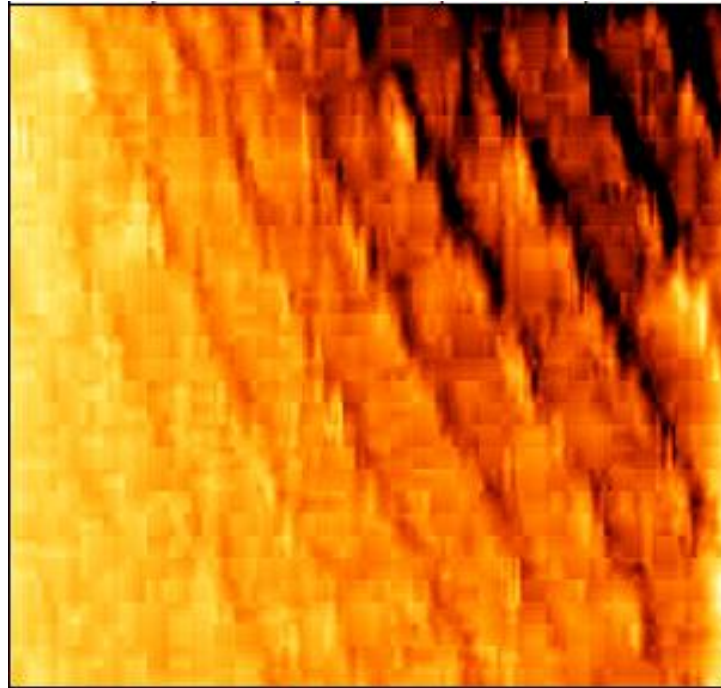
Cropping useful portion, high pass filtering



# AFM Imaging

Assigning color and scale

It is a 30nm grid!



# Achievements

- Microscope is able to scan samples at “**Super Resolution**”
- Detection sensitivity for small objects is beyond any Optical or Electron Microscope with a fraction of the cost  
Approx. cost: PKR 200,000



# Achievements

- Scan area = 12 $\mu$ m x 10 $\mu$ m
- Approx. Scan time = 16 minutes
- Height Resolution: up to 30nm
- Horizontal Resolution: 1.25nm Approx.
- Magnification: 600,000x (Calculated for grid sample)