

NanoInk's C-AFM Module for the NSCRIPTOR™ DPN® System

Conductive atomic force microscopy (C-AFM) is a modified AFM method for characterizing conductivity variations in resistive samples. The method involves using a conductive cantilever, applying a carefully controlled voltage between the tip and the sample and monitoring the resulting current flow as a function of position.

NanoInk's C-AFM Module has been designed to be used with the NSCRIPTOR DPN System. The module enables conductivity mapping of a wide range of sample conductivities while minimizing potential tip and sample damage.

To allow a much wider range of voltage and current control during conductivity mapping, the C-AFM Module provides a robust double coated conductive tip and an image control module.

Key features of the C-AFM Module include:

- Sharp silicon contact cantilevers double coated with a conductive film to make them robust and less sensitive to physical or electrical wear.
- A control module to provide four decades of voltage control along with four decades of current control, minimizing potential electrical damage to the tip.

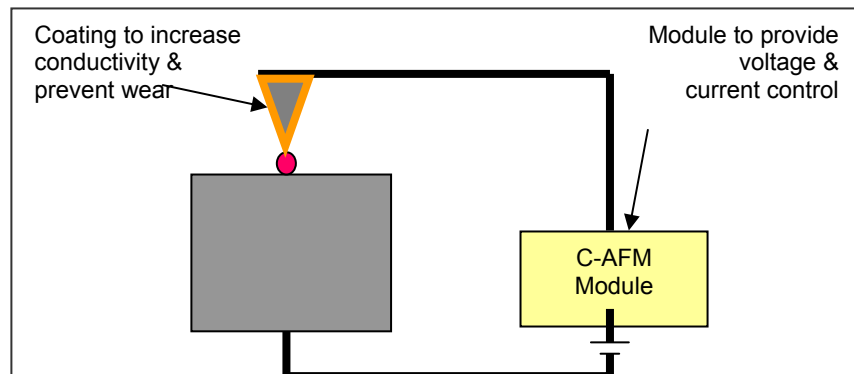


Figure 1: The C-AFM method

In order to protect the tip and the sample, minimum voltage and current settings on the C-AFM Module are chosen before C-AFM imaging. The settings are then slowly increased until contrast is observed, and allows the user to optimize the resistances in the circuit.

An example of data taken with the C-AFM Module is shown below. First, multi-walled carbon nanotubes were mounted on end in a non-conductive matrix. The sample was imaged with normal C-AFM imaging with a standard conductive contact cantilever. Even though the samples have a resistivity of between 5 and 15kΩ, high resolution conductivity maps were difficult to obtain with conventional C-AFM because of tip degradation. This is demonstrated by the fact that the images showed only bright and dark regions with little detail (see Figure 2, images A and B). When the same sample was imaged using NanoInk's C-AFM Module, there is no visible degradation of the C-AFM image with repeated scans and considerable detail in the conductivity across the end of the nanotube considerable detail can be observed in Figures 2C and D.

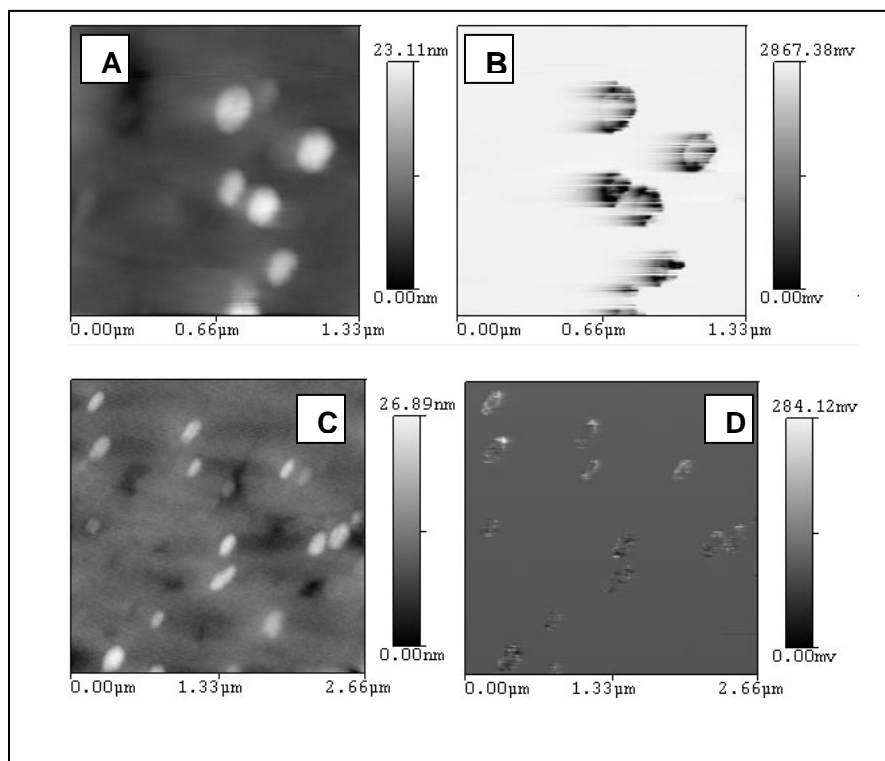


Figure 2: Images (A) and (B) are of a cross section of a carbon nanotube sample using conventional C-AFM without using NanoInk's module, showing little contrast and tip degradation. Images (C) and (D) were used with NanoInk's C-AFM Module and show no tip degradation and detailed conductivity variations.

For more information including pricing, please contact NanoInk Sales Department at sales@nanoink.net or 1-847-679-NANO.

NanoInk's C-AFM Module is derived from the Pacific Nanotechnology Incorporated SHARK™ product. Data shown is from PNI's SHARK Applications Note.

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