

Design of an interferometrically traceable AFM at MIKES



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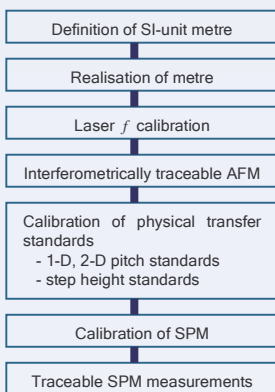
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Introduction

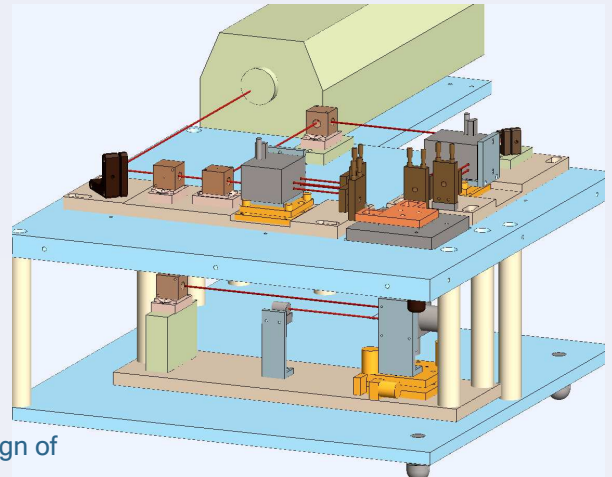
- During last years large investments have been directed to development and research of micromechanical and nanotechnological products
- All quantitative measurements at micro- and nanometre scale
 - in research (accuracy and reliability of results)
 - in production industry (checking critical dimensions against tolerance limits)
 should be traceable to the definition of the metre
- ➔ Guarantees accurate and commensurate results and high quality
- MIKES has started a project to establish a metrological AFM in order to realise traceable length scale in the nanometre region and to offer related calibration and measurement services
 - Target uncertainty level ~1 nm with sub-nanometre resolution
- ➔ Straightforward source of traceability for Finnish economy and science community

Traceability chain for SPM measurements



Main principles of the design of the MIKES' AFM

- Elimination of scanner errors
 - Non-linearity, hysteresis and creep of the piezo movements
 - ➔ direct 3-D interferometric measurement of the movements
 - Angular errors and cross-talk
 - ➔ separate xy- and z- flexure-guided piezo actuators
- Design of interferometers
 - Abbé error
 - ➔ measurement axes of interferometers cross at AFM tip location
 - Cosine errors
 - ➔ adjustment with quadrant detectors
 - Dead path error
 - ➔ differential optics & software correction
 - Non-linearity of the laser interferometers
 - ➔ developed self-calibration method with online correction
- Minimising of other errors
 - Thermal effects
 - ➔ Invar and SuperInvar alloys & isolation of heat sources
 - Vibrations
 - ➔ firm structure & installation on a damped table
 - Acoustic effects
 - ➔ sealed acoustic enclosure

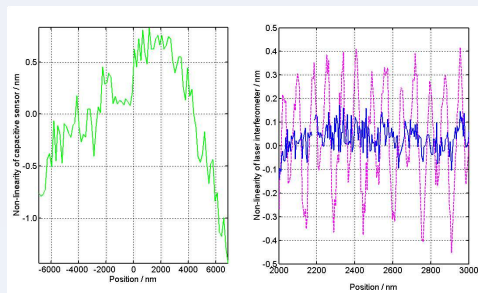


Designed operation principle

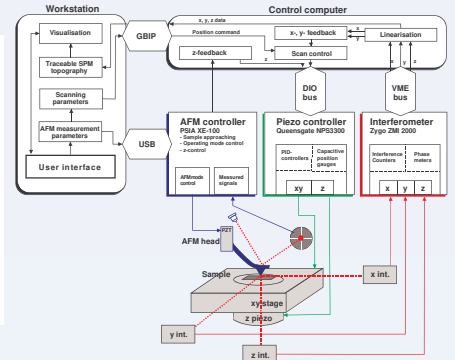
- AFM measurement parameters are set at the user interface:
 - AFM mode (contact, non-contact, tapping...)
 - Scanning parameters
- Control computer regulates the scanning
 - Piezo controller drives the xy-piezoes to correct positions
 - Linearised feedback from the xy-interferometers for accurate positioning
- AFM controller
 - Operation mode control
 - Feedback for the z-piezo to keep the tip deflection at the set point
- 3-D interferometric measurement
 - Linearisation of xyz-position data of the heterodyne interferometers by an online non-linearity correction
- ➔ Traceable SPM topography

Self-calibration method

- In interferometric measurements at nanometre scale, one of the main uncertainty components is the periodical non-linearity of the laser interferometer
 - Different natures of non-linearities the interferometer and capacitive sensors is used to eliminate both non-linearities
1. Non-linearity of a capacitive sensor is measured by a laser interferometer with step length of one count of the interferometer i.e. $\lambda/4$ and corrected
 2. Non-linearity of the laser interferometer is measured with sub-periodic stepping using the linearised capacitive sensor as a reference
- ➔ Phase dependent non-linearity correction vector
- ➔ Non-linearity of a laser interferometer can be corrected online with sub-nanometre accuracy



Non-linearity of the capacitive sensor, measured non-linearity and residual non-linearity - after applied correction - of the interferometer



Current status

- Designed and constructed
 - Interferometer set-up
 - Metrological frame
 - Elimination of errors
- Non-linearity of the interferometers
 - Determined
 - Self-calibration method developed
- AFM head
 - Specified
 - Ordered
- ➔ This year
 - Combine of AFM head with other set-up
 - Control electronics
 - Software

Acknowledgements

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