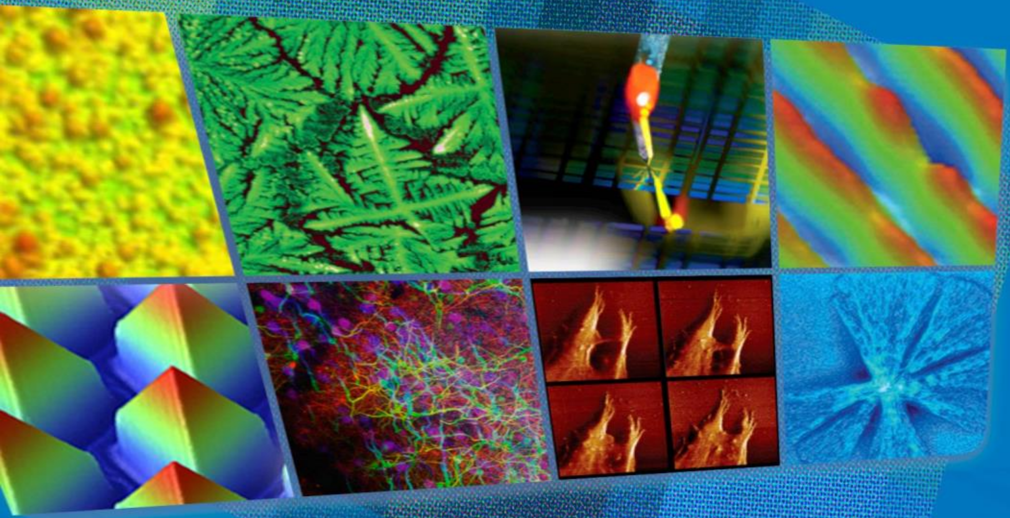
Recent Advancements in Nanoscale IR Spectroscopy and Imaging

Anirban Roy, Qichi Hu, Honghua Yang, Miriam Unger and Curtis Marcott

BRUKER



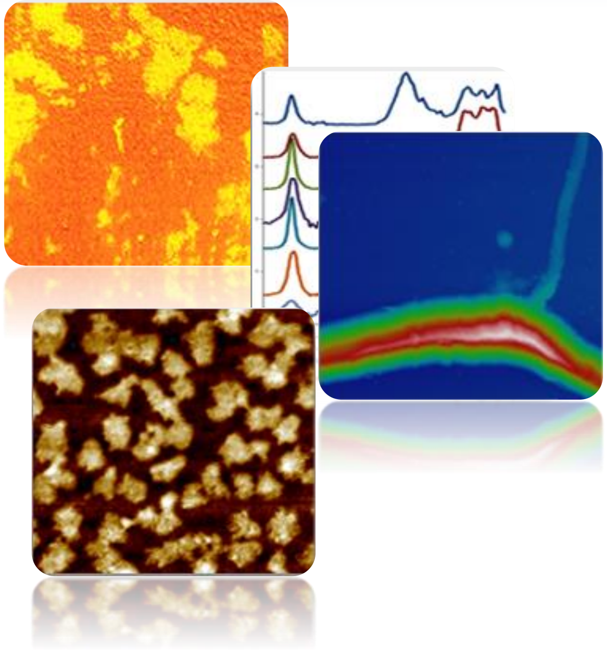
Atomic Force Microscopy
3D Optical Microscopy
Fluorescence Microscopy
Tribology
Stylus Profilometry
Nanoindentation

Bruker Nano Surfaces Division

Innovation with Integrity

Outline

- Company Background
- Introduction to AFM-IR
- Latest AFM-IR Advancements
  - Resonance Enhanced AFM-IR
  - HyperSpectral Imaging/Spectroscopy
  - Tapping AFM-IR Imaging/Spectroscopy
    - Technical Overview
    - Applications
- s-SNOM Technology and Applications
- Tunable IR Laser Options
- Summary



Bruker Nano Acquires Anasys Instruments

Anasys joins Bruker Nano Surfaces Division

Strengthening the world of nanoanalysis and nanomechanical materials characterization- together

- Bruker Nano Surfaces Division acquired Anasys Instruments Corp on April 10th 2018
- All nanoIR products are now integrated into the Bruker Nano Product Support

Nanoscale IR spectroscopy

2010

nanoIR™
1st Generation
AFM-IR

2014

nanoIR2™
2nd Generation AFM-IR
Top Down Configuration &
Resonance Enhanced

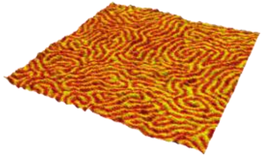
2015

nanoIR2-s™
Combined
IR s-SNOM & AFM-IR

2016

nanoIR2-FS™
3RD Generation
FASTspectra

2017



Tapping AFM-IR
HYPERspectra

2018

NEW
nanoIR3™
Latest Generation
nanoIR platform with
Tapping AFM-**IR**

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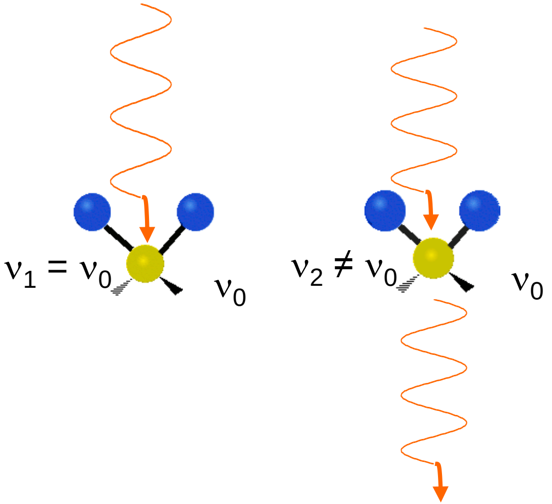
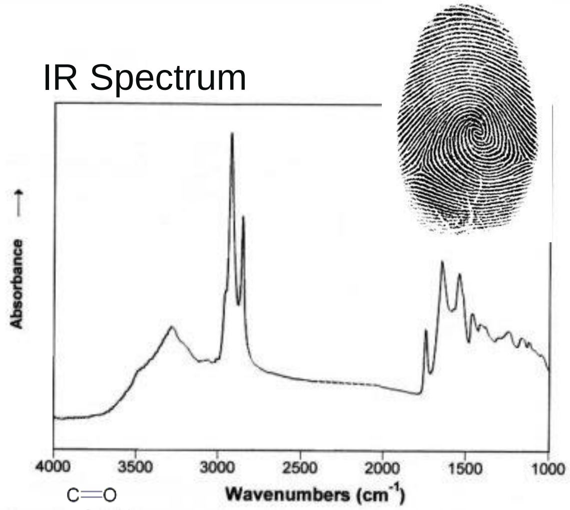
The nanoscale spectroscopy company

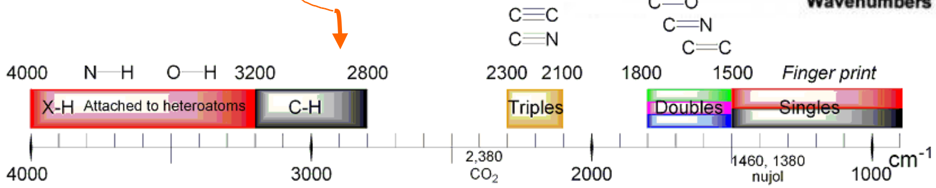
Infrared Spectroscopy Introduction

IR light wave



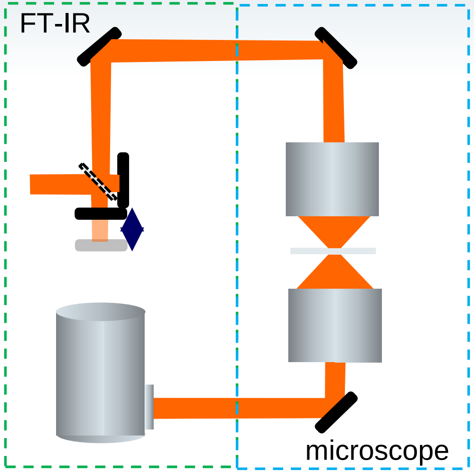
IR Spectrum



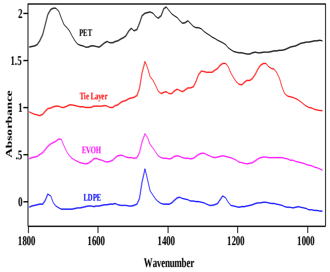


Source: Wikipedia

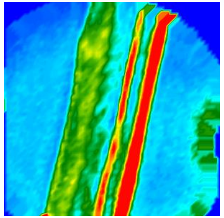
Power and Limitations of Infrared Microspectroscopy



IR spectra



Chemical Image

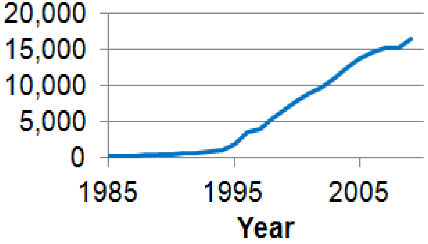


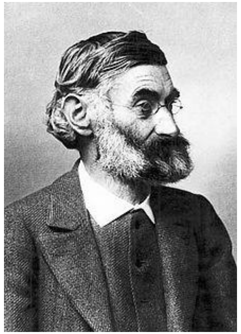
Multilayer film, courtesy of Dr. Curtis Marcott

IR microspectroscopy applications

- Materials Science
- Consumer products
- Pharmaceuticals
- Life sciences
- Health & beauty
- Forensics

IR microspectroscopy annual publications

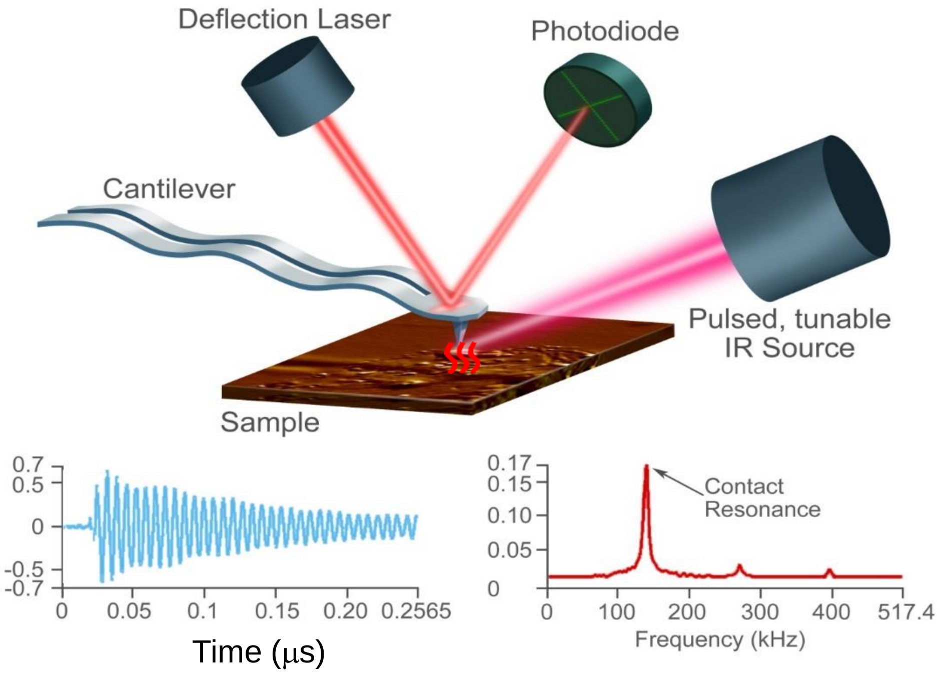




Sampling Method	Diffraction limited resolution*	Practical resolution limit
Transmission	2λ	~10-30 µm
ATR	0.5λ	~3-10 µm

Abbe diffration limit:
Practical resolution many microns

AFM-Based IR Spectroscopy (AFM-IR)



Dazzi, A.; Prazeres, R.; Glotin, F.; Ortega, J.M.; *Opt. Lett.* 2005, *30*, 2388-2390.

Alexandre Dazzi
2014 Ernst Abbe Award

Ernst Abbe

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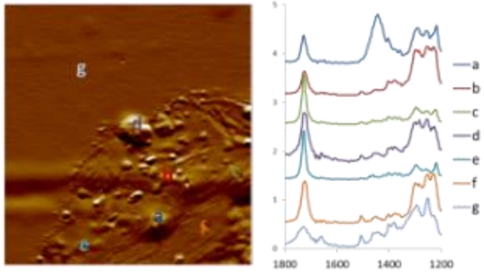
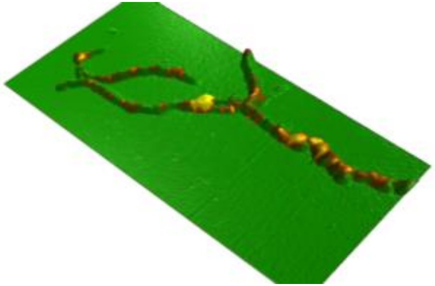
Nanoscale IR Spectroscopy

nanoscale infrared imaging & spectroscopy capabilities

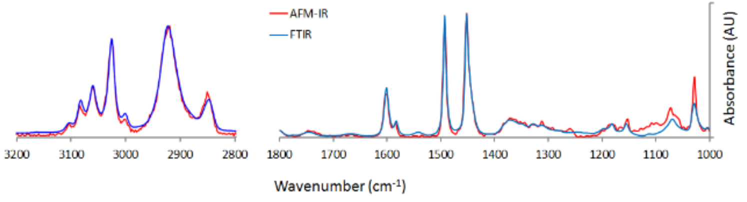
Nanoscale IR
chemical analysis



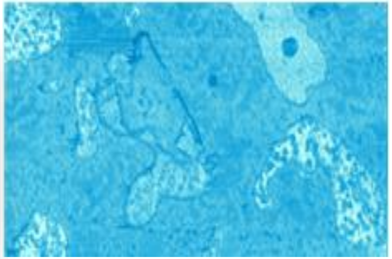
Chemical composition &
nanoscale property mapping



Rich, interpretable
spectra
directly correlates to FTIR

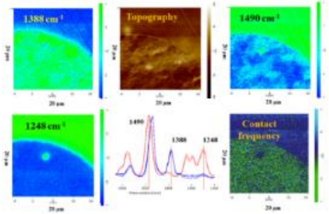


Monolayer sensitivity &
high spatial resolution

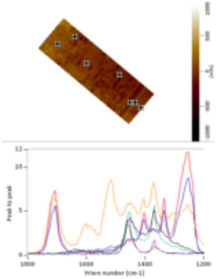


Broad range of nanoIR applications

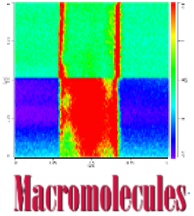
Polymer blends & Block



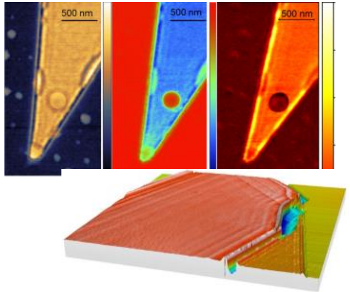
Multilayer films



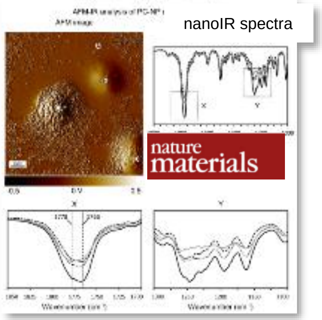
Nanofibers



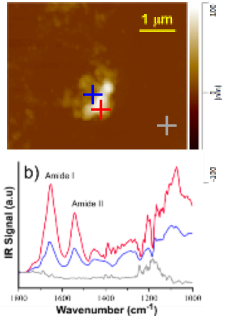
2D Materials/Graphene



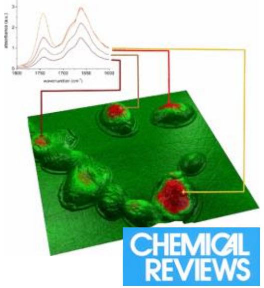
Nano-Composites



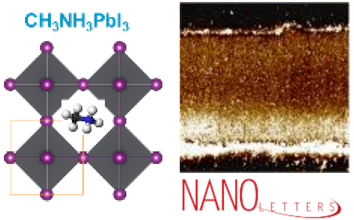
Organic nano Contaminant



Life Science



Perovskites & Solar Cells



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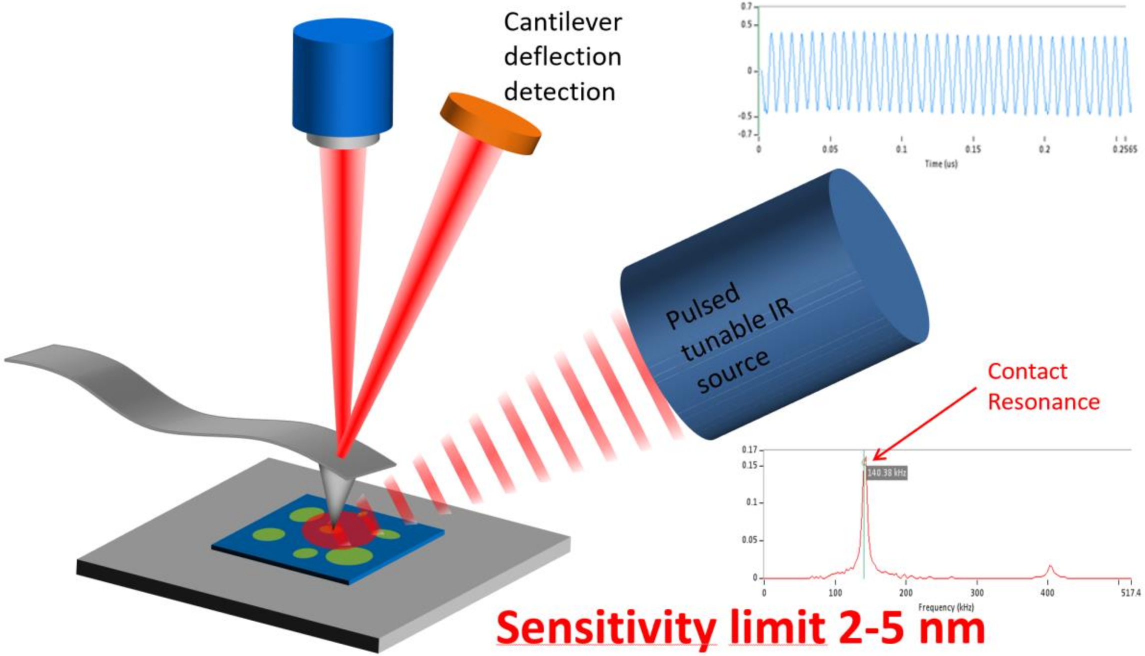
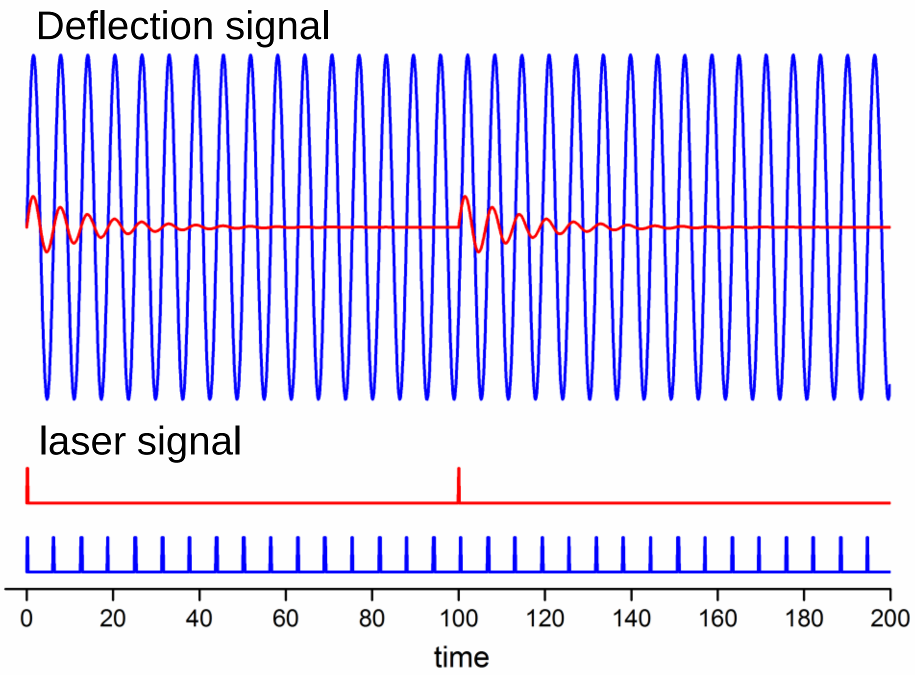
Resonance Enhanced Mode

➢ **Demonstrated by Pr. Belkin team in 2011 (Opt. Express)**



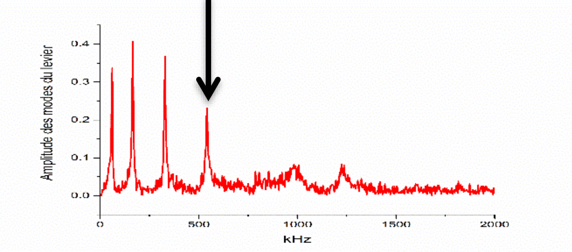
Sensitivity limit 2-5 nm

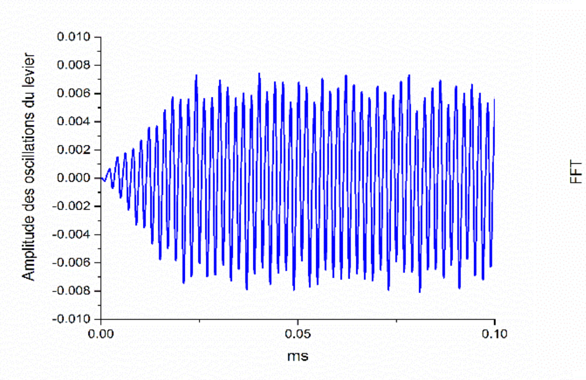
Resonance Enhanced Mode

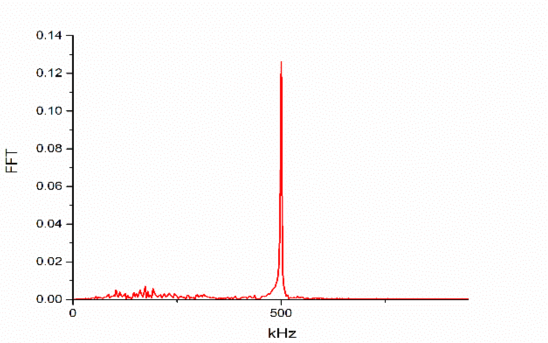


Forced resonance makes AFM-IR more sensitive

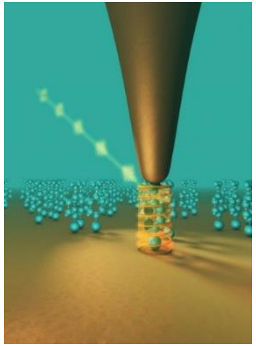
Laser repetition rate

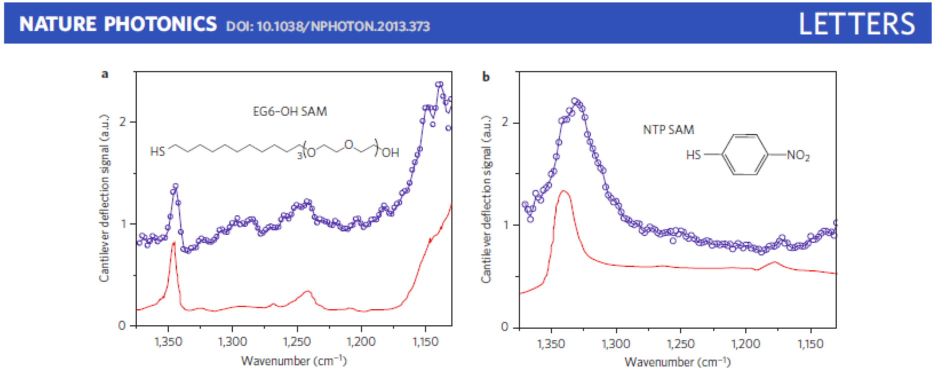






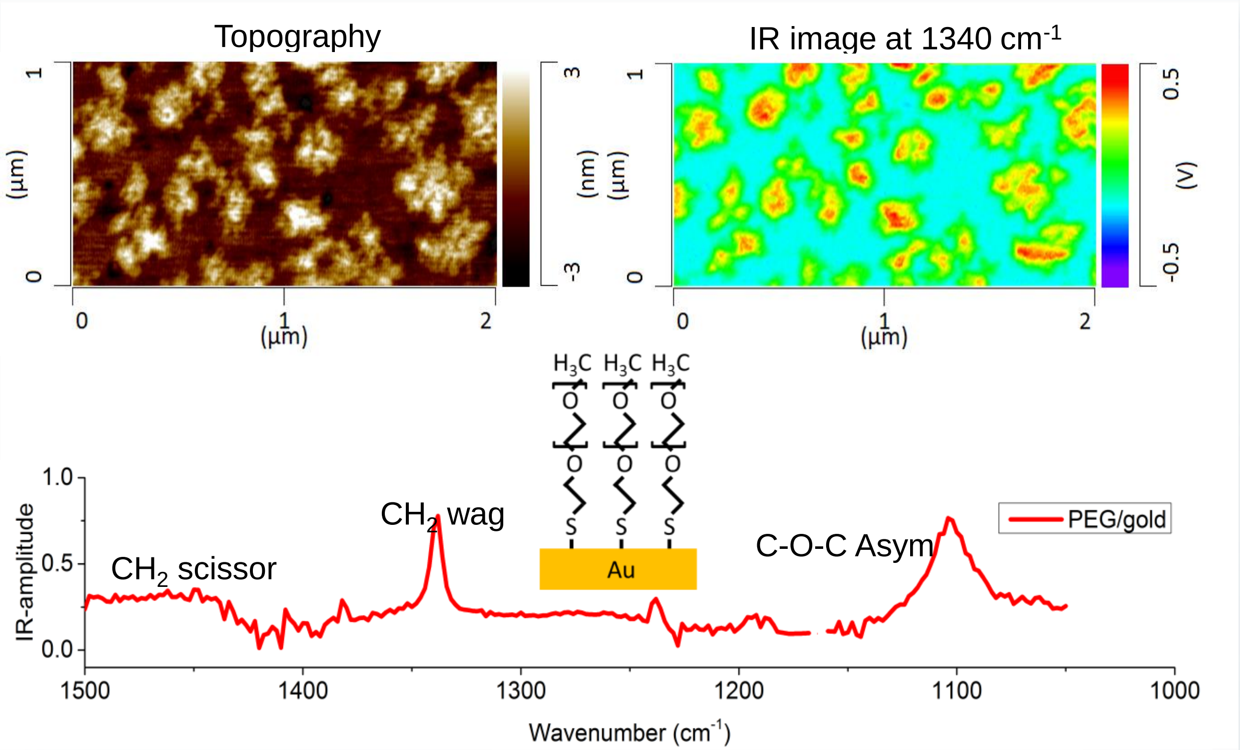
Single Monolayer Sensitivity





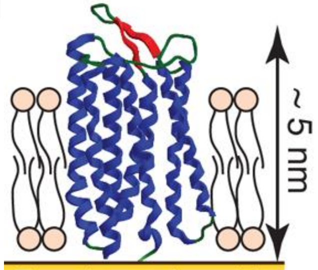
F. Lu, M. Jin, and M.A. Belkin, *Nat. Photonics* **8**, 307–312 (2013).

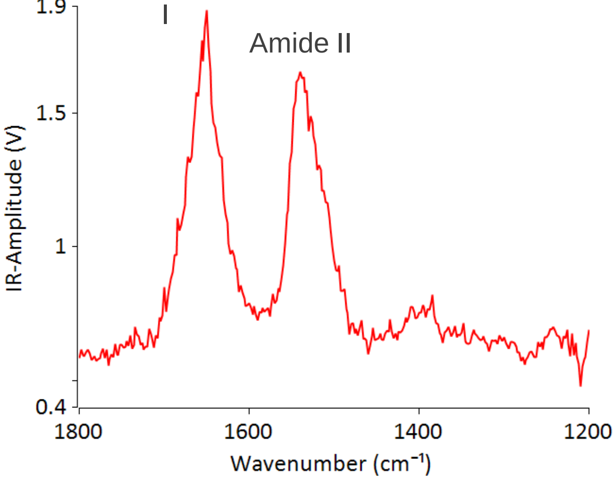
Resonance enhanced AFM-IR of PEG monolayer

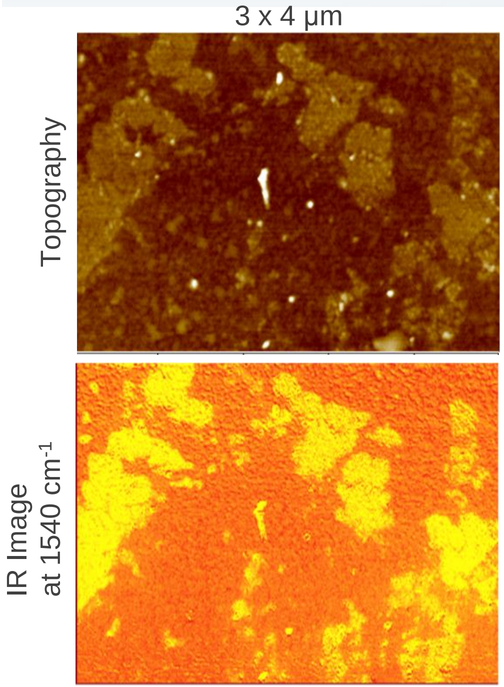


Purple Membrane (Resonance Enhanced AFM-IR)

Halobacterium Salinarum deposited on a Au substrate







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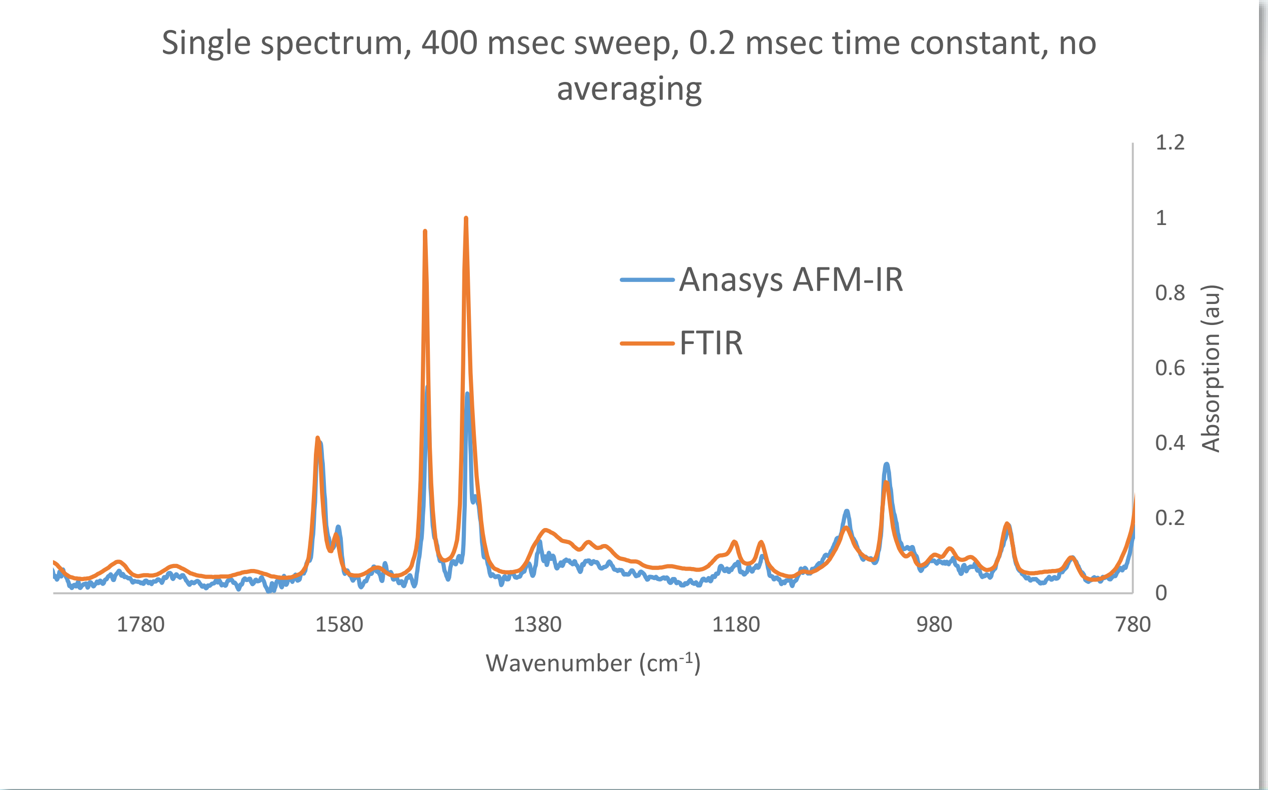
QCLs are getting faster!



Faster Scanning Enables Hyperspectral Imaging

Hyperspectral image cube

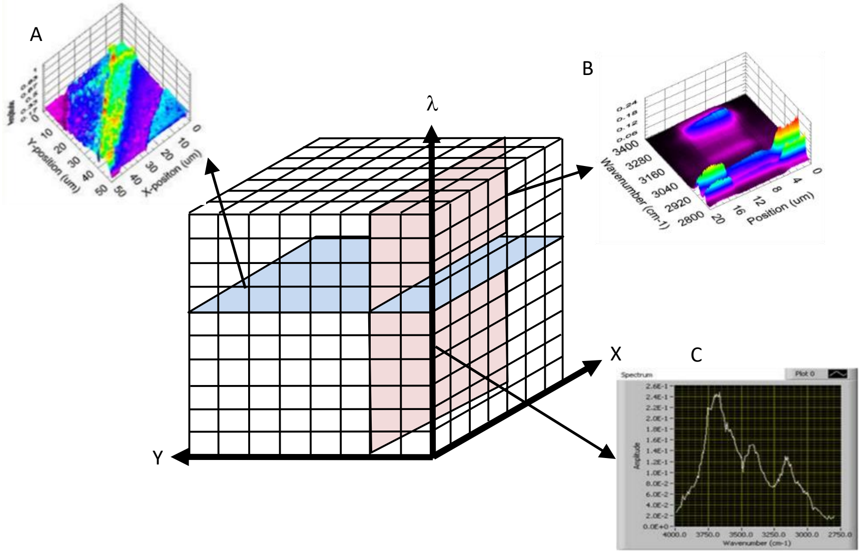
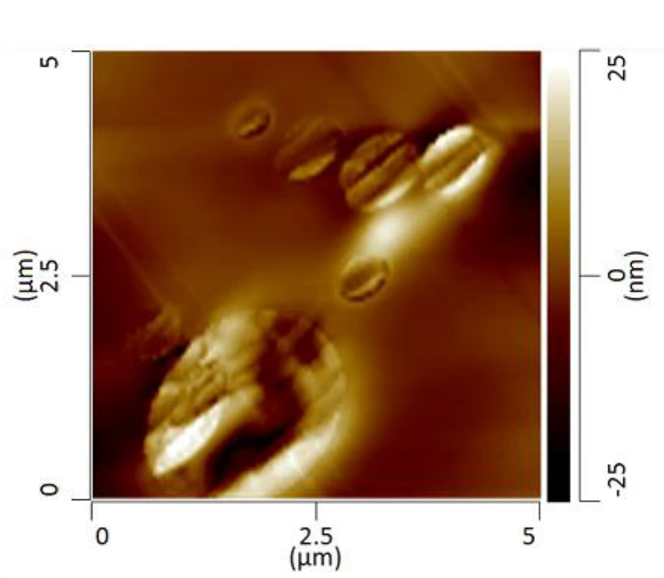
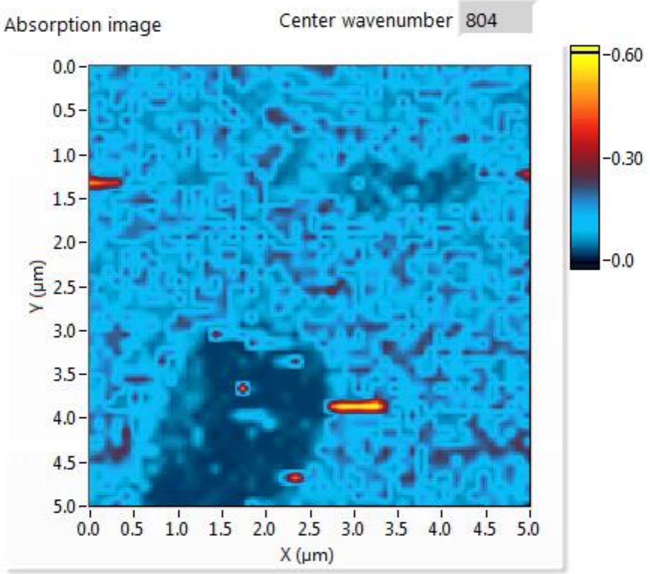


Figure 5. Illustration of the hyperspectral image cube. High speed AFM-based IR spectroscopy allow for the first time practical hyperspectral imaging, i.e., where spectra are mapped at matrix of XY points. One can extract segments of the hyperspectral cube to obtain (A) chemical maps that show spatial variation in absorption at a given wavelength, (B) spectral line maps showing the variation in spectra in one direction, or (C) individual spectra at any X,Y location.

Hyperspectral animation

5-μm x 5-μm, 50 x 50 spectrum array on PS/PMMA/epoxy blend



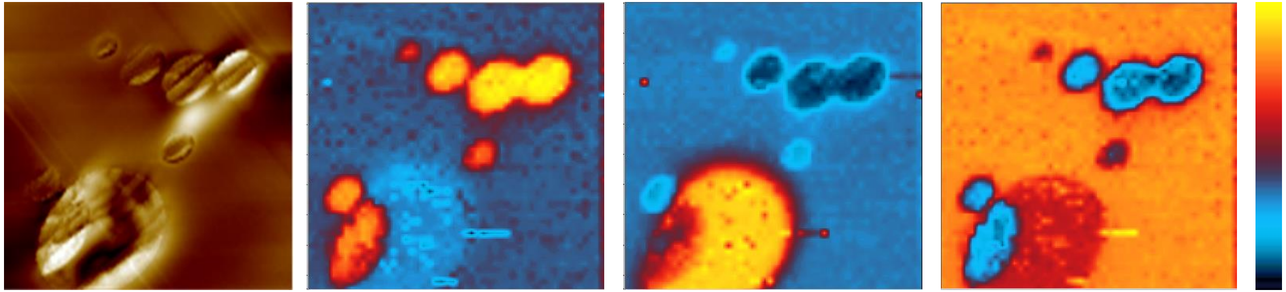


Move cursor onto above image and click on arrow to start animation

Hyperspectral array PCA weight maps

5-μm x 5-μm, 50 x 50 spectrum array on PS/PMMA/epoxy blend

AFM image PS PMMA Epoxy

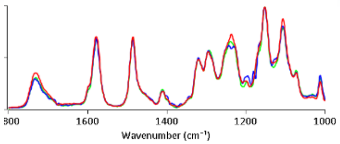


- New hyperspectral imaging provides point by point spectra over a large number of data points to provide an array of spectra and chemical images at specific wavenumbers
- Principle component analysis can be applied to identify specific chemical components and their spatial distribution

NEW nanoIR3 platform configurations

nanoIR3™ - Latest Generation nanoIR platform with Tapping AFM-IR

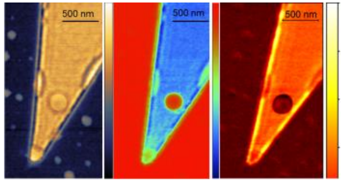
- Highest performance nanoIR spectra with AFM-IR
- Sub-10nm resolution IR chemical imaging with Tapping AFM-IR
- Correlates to FTIR & industry databases
- Easy to use for fast, productive measurements



nanoIR Spectroscopy of Polyethersulphone (PES)

nanoIR3-s™ High Performance IR nano-spectroscopy

- Complementary s-SNOM & Tapping AFM-IR
- Highest Performance IR nano-spectroscopy
- Broadband Spectroscopy & Chemical Imaging
- Nanoscale property mapping
- *Versatility* & Easy to Use

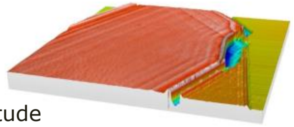


Plasmonic Imaging on Graphene with Tapping AFM-IR & s-SNOM

nanoIR3-s™ **S-SNOM** - High Performance s-SNOM Imaging

- IR s-SNOM platform for optical & chemical Imaging
- Supports multiple laser types, visible, nearIR
- Electrical nanoscale property mapping
- Upgradeable to nanoIR-spectroscopy

s-SNOM imaging Phase and Amplitude on HbN



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Sample Environmental Control

Humidity control & heater & cooler

- For control of humidity/gas & temperature for in-situ AFM-IR
- 4% to 95% non condensing
- 4°C to 80°C heating and cooling

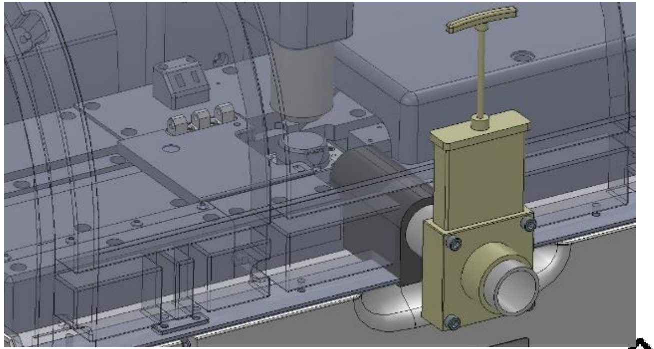
Available humidity control range	Maximum gas flow	Maximum X-Y motorized movement
4 – 95%, non-condensing	250 ml/min	2mm x 2mm

Available temperature range	Available temperature range when paired with an environmental enclosure
4 – 80 °C*	-20 – 80 °C

*Evaporation and condensation on the sample may impact results.

Sample transfer port for nanoIR3-s

- Protects sample in controlled gas environment from glove box to nanoIR system to protect
- includes integrated humidity sensor with optional high sensitivity humidity and oxygen sensors

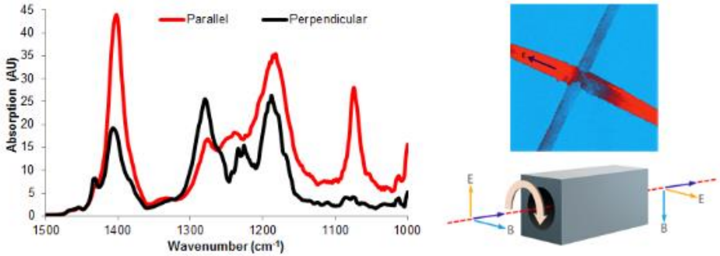


IR Polarization Control & extended IR range

Polarization control

Allows users to study molecular orientation with nanoscale spatial resolution by changing the input polarization of the IR light while studying the associated changes in the nanoscale IR spectra and/or chemical maps at a certain wavenumber.

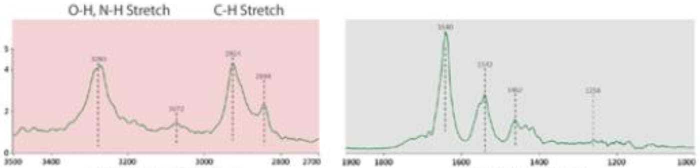
Polarizer Option
Optional & upgradeable



(L) AFM-IR spectra on electrospun PVDF fibers under two different IR polarizations (R) IR absorption image at 1404 cm-1 of crossed PVDF fibers under polarized illumination. (polarization direction shown by arrow)

New extended resonance enhanced AFM-IR range

Previous resonance enhanced AFM-IR range



3600 cm-1 to 2700 cm-1

FASTspectra - OPO Laser

1900 cm-1 to 950cm-1

FASTspectra - 4 Chip

Nylon 12 nanoIR spectrum measured with both the new FASTspectra OPO and FASTspectra QCL lasers. Important C-H stretch, N-H stretch and OH regions are now enabled with rich interpretable data

FASTspectra™ OPO mid-IR laser

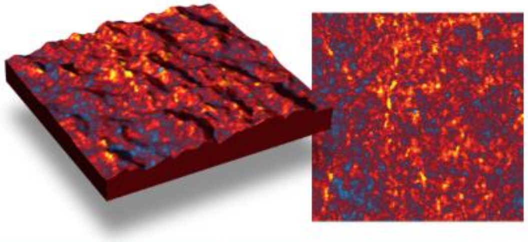
The new high pulse rate OPO laser extends the wavelength range of Resonance Enhanced AFM-IR to cover the 2700 to 3600cm^{-1} wavenumbers, extending capability to important spectroscopic regions and addressing wider range of applications, while still providing direct correlation to FTIR at the nanoscale.

nanoIR nanoscale property mapping modes

Conducting AFM (CAFM):

(Application Module)

Allows the user to obtain simultaneous height and current flow maps of the sample surface. Available on all Anasys systems.

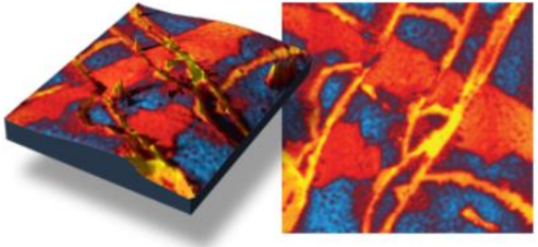


Height (Left) and Conductivity (Right) images of a nanocomposite polymer.

Kelvin Probe Force Microscopy (KPFM)

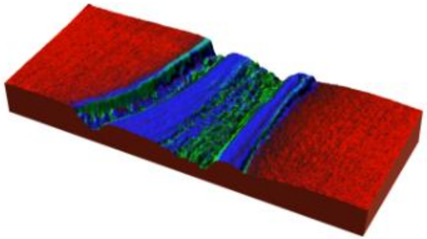
(Application Module)

Allows the user to obtain surface potential measurements. Available on all Anasys systems.



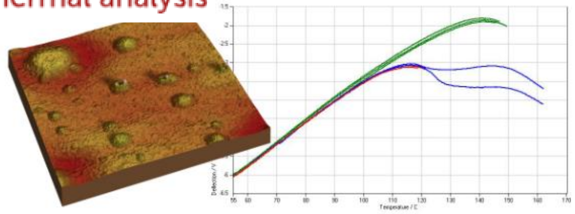
Height (Left) and Surface Potential (Right) images of a nanocomposite polymer.

Lorentz Contact Resonance mode



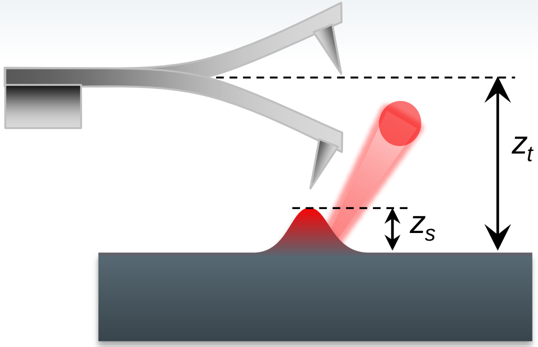
LCR composite image made by overlying the LCR amplitudes collected at three different contact resonances. These resonances were selected to highlight the varying ratios of the lignin and cellulose which compose the sample.

Nano thermal analysis



Nanoscale thermal analysis of a PS-PMMA blend deposited on glass. A scan (left) shows indents in the surface caused by temperature ramps (right). The data from the PS (red) and PMMA (green) clearly differentiate the two materials. Also shown is data from a thin film of PS on PMMA (blue) showing the initial penetration of the PS followed by the melting of the PMMA.

Tapping AFM-IR: Technical Overview
Concept



Z_t : Distance of the Tip
Z_s : Sample expansion (photothermal)
k/γ : Linear/non-linear force constant
a_s: Absorption coefficient
a_t: Tip oscillation amplitude
ω_p: Laser pulse rate
ω_n: cantilever eigen mode frequency (n=1,2,3…)

$$F = k \cdot (z_t - z_s) + \boxed{\gamma \cdot (z_t - z_s)^2}$$

$$z_s = a_s(\lambda)cos(\omega_p t)$$

$$z_t = a_t cos(\omega_n t)$$

$$F \sim 2\gamma a_t a_s(\lambda)cos(\omega_n t)cos(\omega_p t)$$

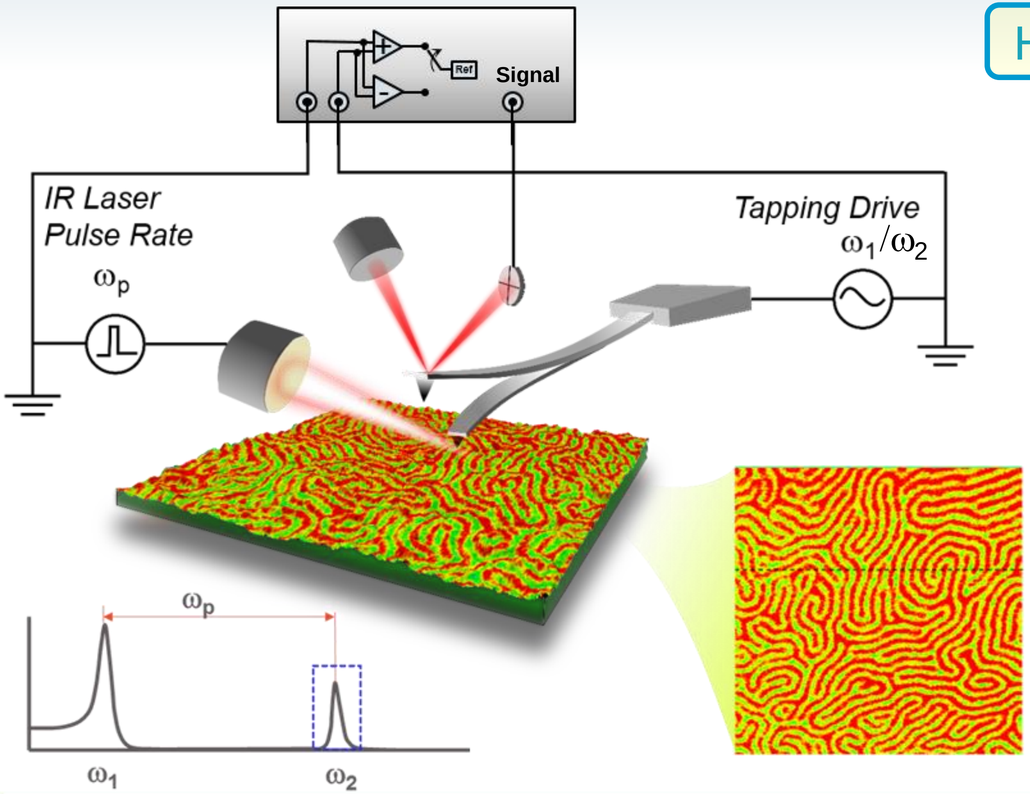
$$F \sim \gamma a_t a_s(\lambda)\left[\underbrace{cos(\omega_n + \omega_p)t}_{\text{Sum frequency}} + \underbrace{cos(|\omega_n - \omega_p|)t}_{\text{Diff. frequency}}\right]$$

Fundamental mode
Pulse rate
2nd Eigen mode

Resonance Condition: $\omega_1 + \omega_p = \omega_2$

Tapping AFM-IR: Technical Overview

Schematic

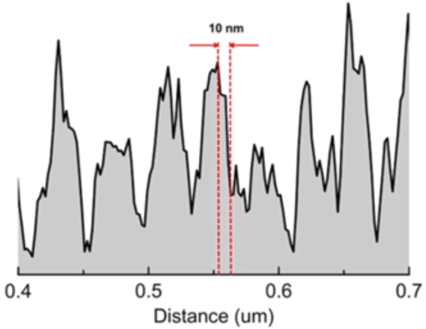


Heterodyne Force Microscopy

M.T. Cuberes, J. Nanomater., 2009

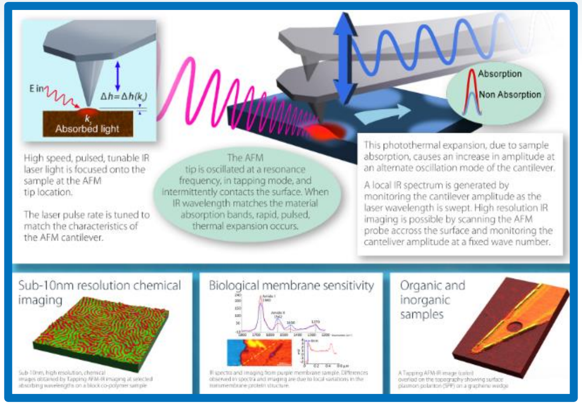
Resonance Condition:

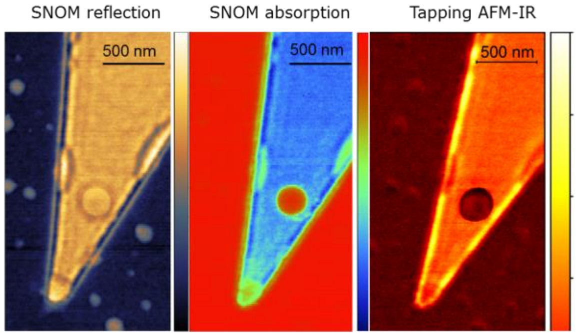
$$\omega_1 + \omega_p = \omega_2$$



Tapping AFM-IR: Key features

- **Broad Application range:**
  - Hard/soft sample, Adhesives, Membranes, Particulates
  - Minimal sample/tip degradation due to absence of lateral forces
- **Improved Sensitivity:**
  - Sensitivity enhanced by cantilever Q-factor – new probes
  - AFM detector with higher sensitivity
  - Efficient optical beam delivery optics with minimal loss
- **High Spatial Resolution:**
  - Spatial resolution extends to ~10 nm or better
- **Multimodal Imaging:**
  - Simultaneous chemical and viscoelastic property (Tapping Phase) imaging

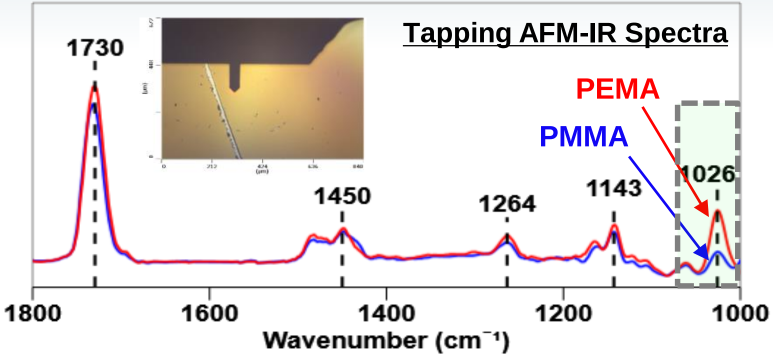


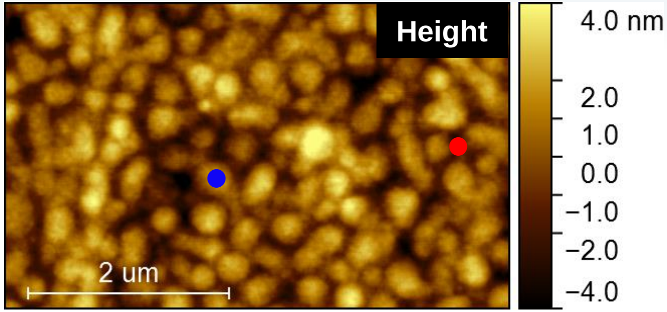


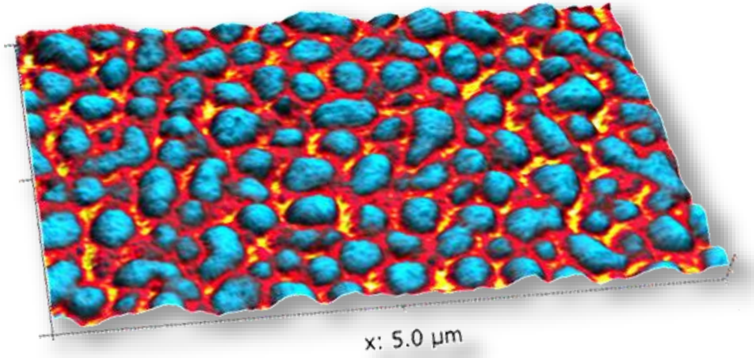
Measurement of graphene wedge on silicon with s-SNOM and Tapping AFM-IR show plasmonic effects at the edge

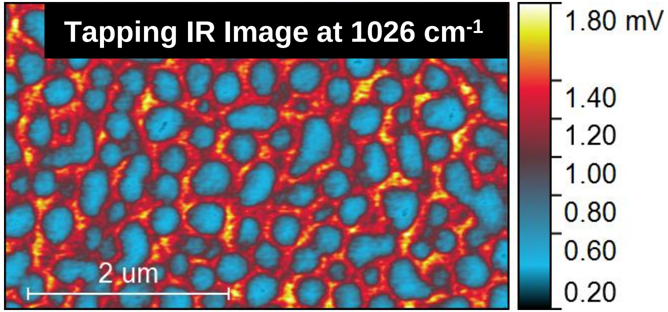
Tapping AFM-IR: Applications

Polymer 01: PEMA/PMMA Blend



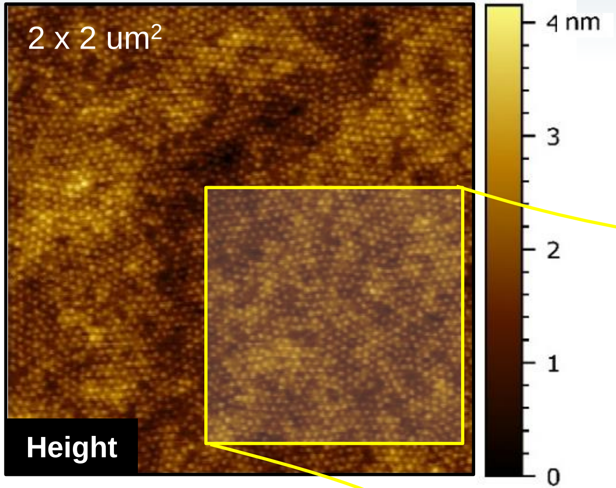




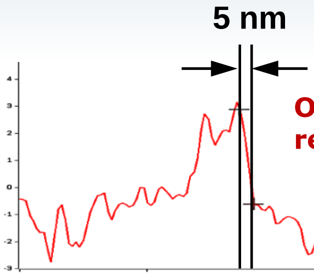


Sample courtesy: University of Minnesota

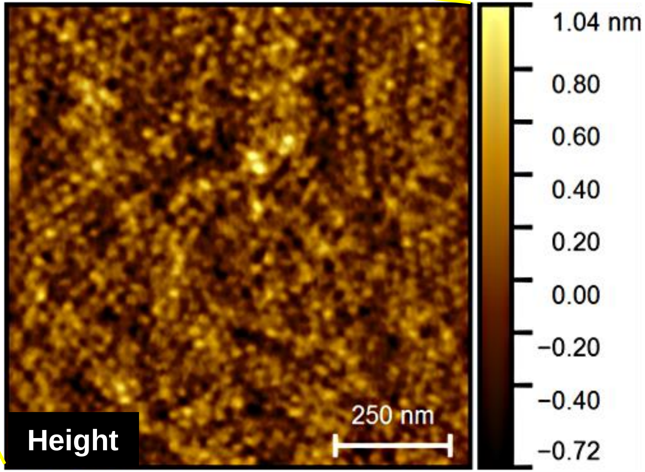
Tapping AFM-IR: Applications
Polymer 02: PS/PMMA block copolymer

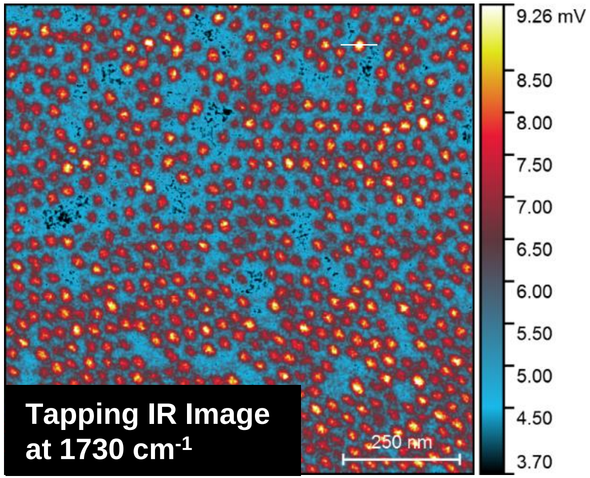


Tapping AFM-IR image at 1730 cm^{-1} highlights PMMA spheres embedded in PS matrix



Observed spatial resolution ~5 nm



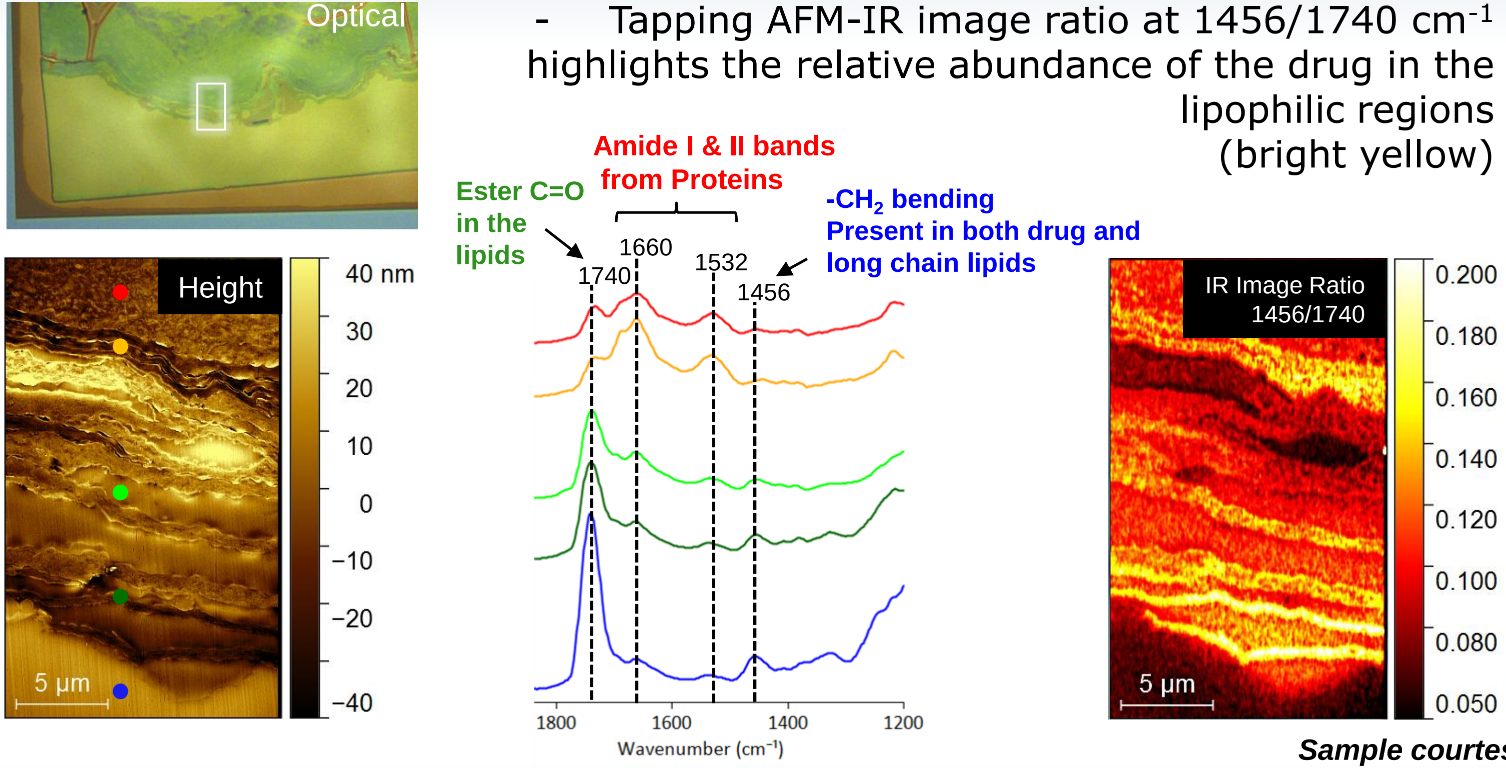


Sample courtesy: CEA-Leti

Tapping AFM-IR: Applications

Bio-pharmaceuticals 01: Skin/Dexamethasone

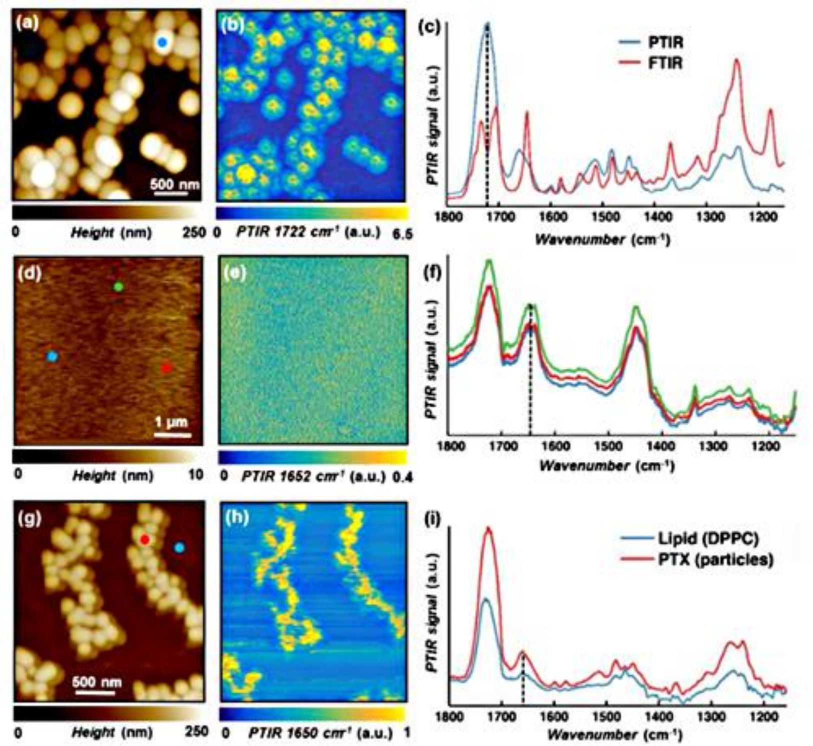
- Tapping AFM-IR image ratio at 1456/1740 cm^{-1} highlights the relative abundance of the drug in the lipophilic regions (bright yellow)



Sample courtesy: FU Berlin

Tapping AFM-IR: Applications

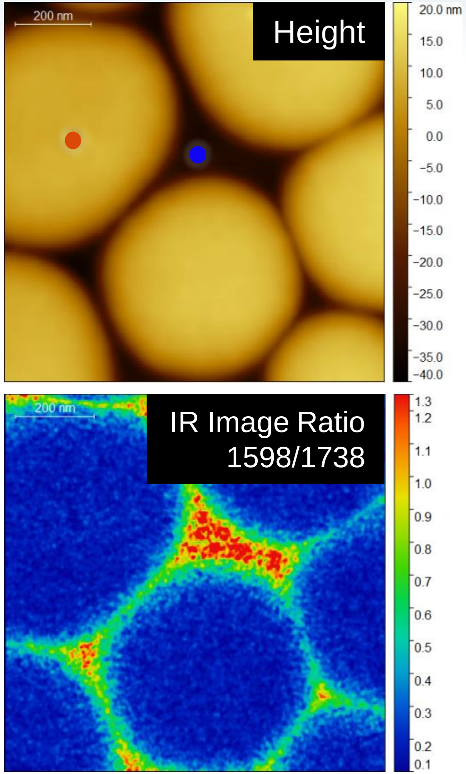
Bio-pharmaceuticals 02: Anti-cancer drug delivery

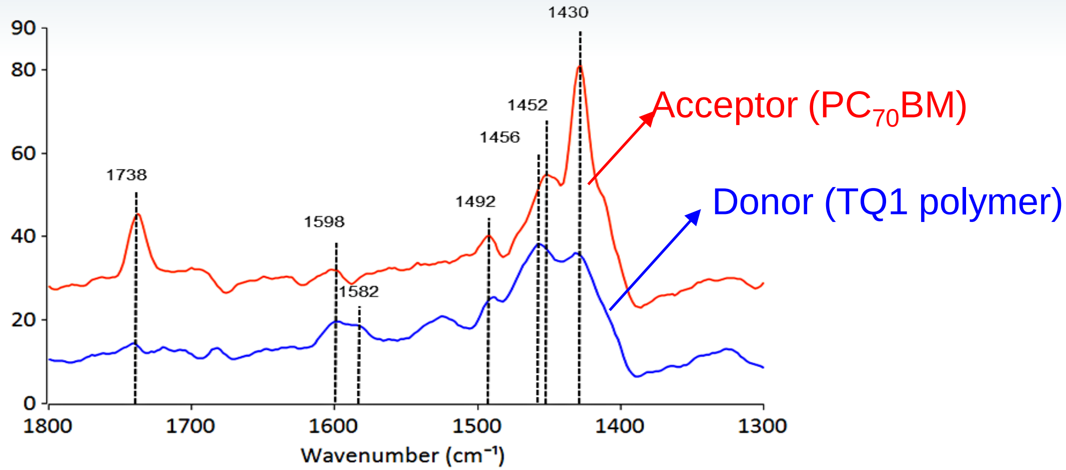


- Paclitaxel, a power anti-cancer drug, suffers from low efficacy and side effects due to low water solubility/recrystallization
- Recent study by Centrone and coworkers highlights the use of Tapping AFM-IR technology to explore the effect of different encapsulations in drug delivery
- High resolution compositional sensitivity of this technique unfolds new developments of lipid-polymer hybrid films in drug delivery applications

Centrone et al., ***Analyst***, *2018*, ***143***, *3808-3813*

Tapping AFM-IR: Applications
Organic Photovoltaics: TQ1/$PC_{70}BM$ Blend

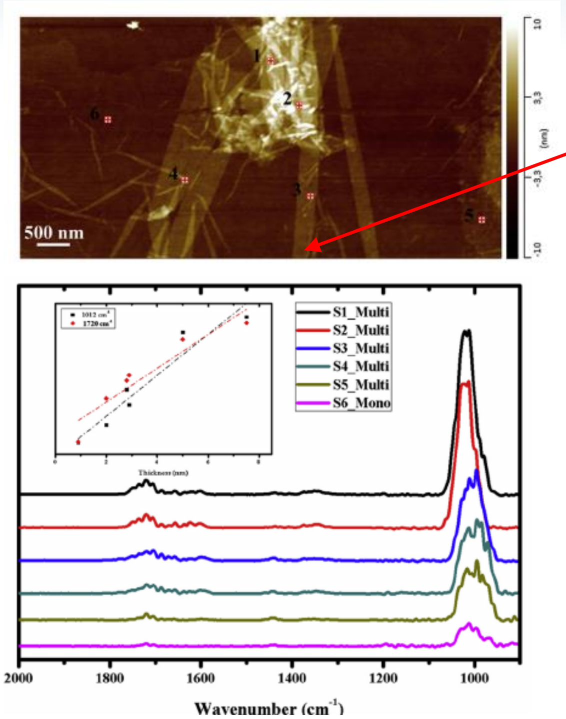




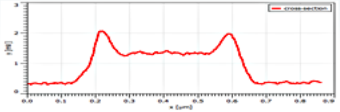
- Tapping AFM-IR spectra and images highlights the polymer rich matrix and $PC_{70}BM$ rich domains

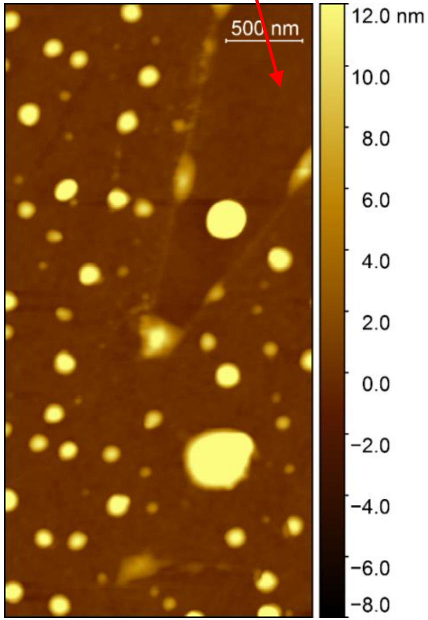
Sample courtesy: Karlstad University

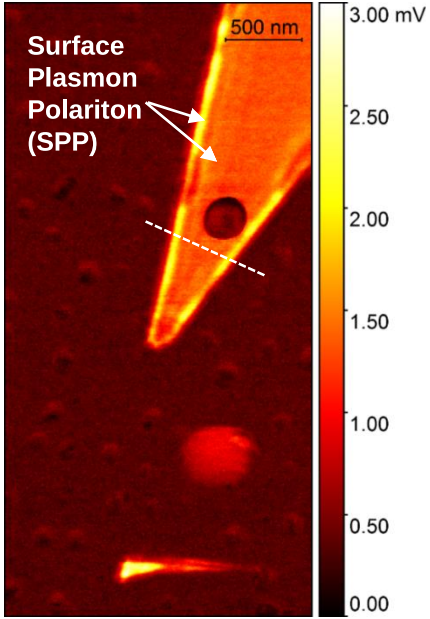
Tapping AFM-IR: Applications
2D Materials: Graphene/Graphene Oxide



- Tapping AFM-IR spectra and images show sensitivity to monolayer Graphene and Graphene Oxide



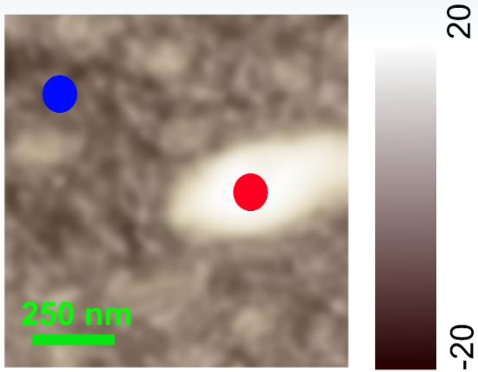


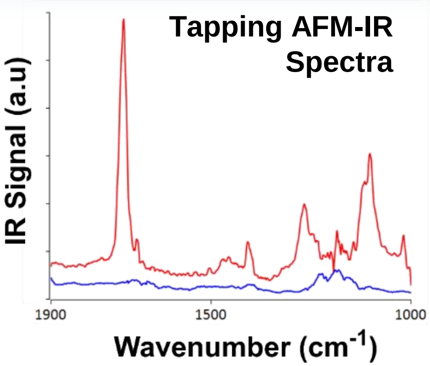


Liu et al., ***Carbon***, 2018, **127**, 141-148

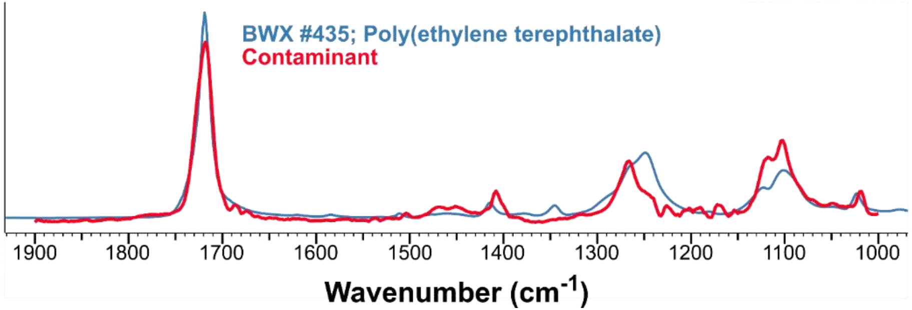
Manuscript in prep

Tapping AFM-IR: Applications
Failure Analysis: Organic Nanocontaminations





FTIR Library Search

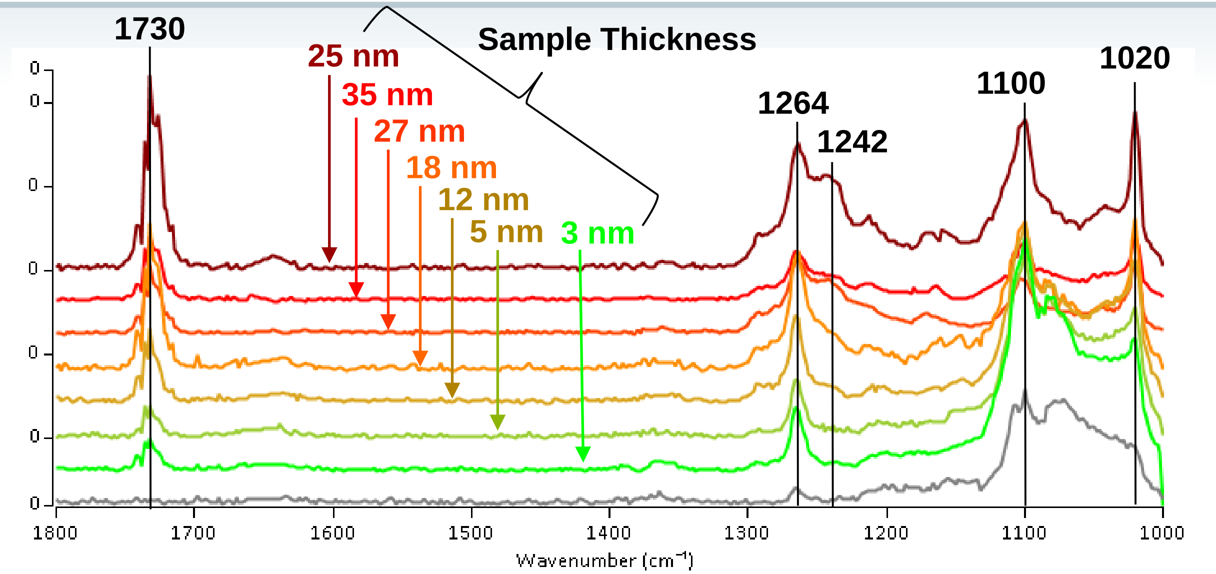


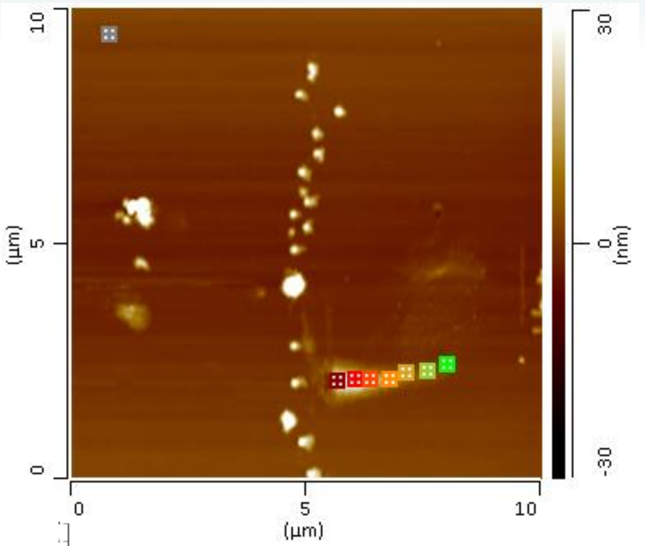
"…Knowing why devices fail is a must when designing next-generation products.."

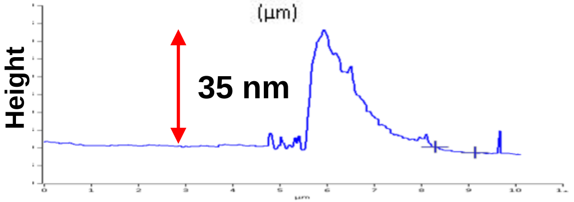
V. Lakshminarayanan
www.rfdesign.com, 2011

- AFM-IR technology complements traditional analytical tools used for failure analysis in nanoscale semiconductor devices/architectures
- Enhanced sensitivity extends to samples with thickness <20 nm
- Tapping AFM-IR technology demonstrates positive identification of nanoscale organic contaminants on Silicon wafer

Tapping AFM-IR Measurements on nanocontaminant sample

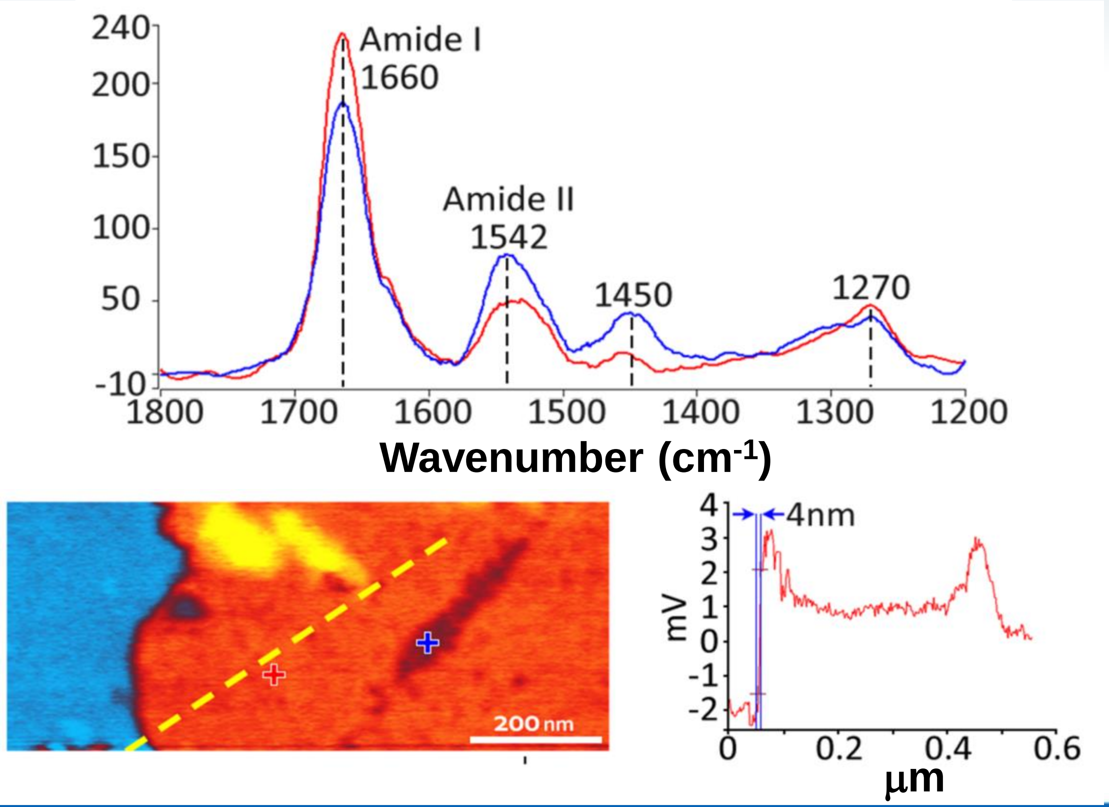




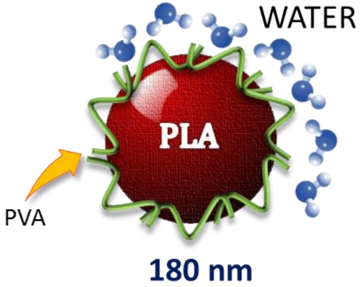


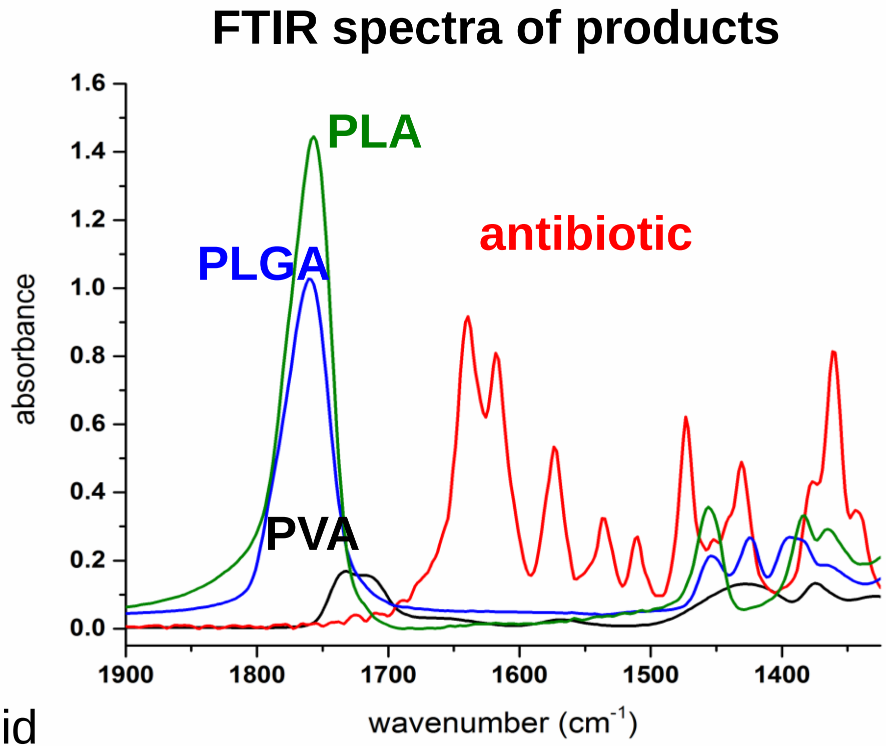
- Each spectrum is an average of 5 measurements, **NOT** smoothed
- Tapping AFM-IR spectra show absorption bands consistent with earlier measurements performed onsite – contamination is most likely synthetic polyester (PET/PBT)
- IR signal **sensitivity goes down to 3 nm thick residue** (bright green)

Tapping AFM-IR of a Biological Membrane



Polymeric Nanoparticles for drug delivery





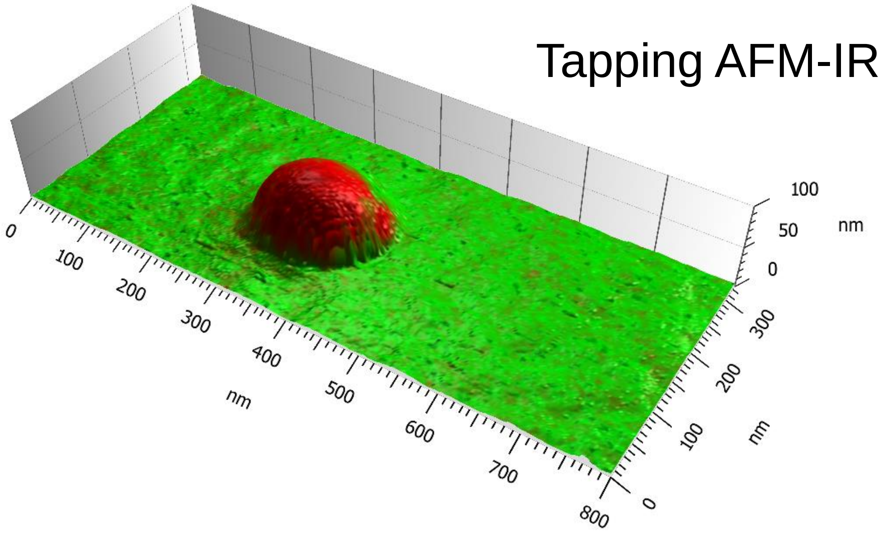
Antibiotic = pipemidic acid

Polymeric Nanoparticles for drug delivery

PLA/PVA nanoparticle

Mapping at 1760 cm^{-1} center on ester carbonyl band of PLA

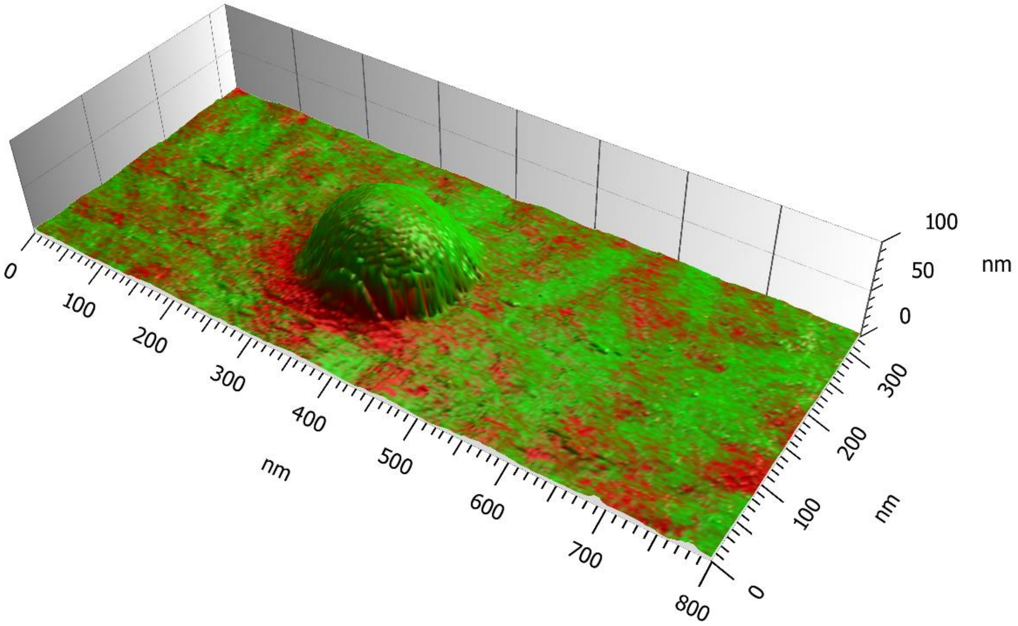
Tapping AFM-IR ode



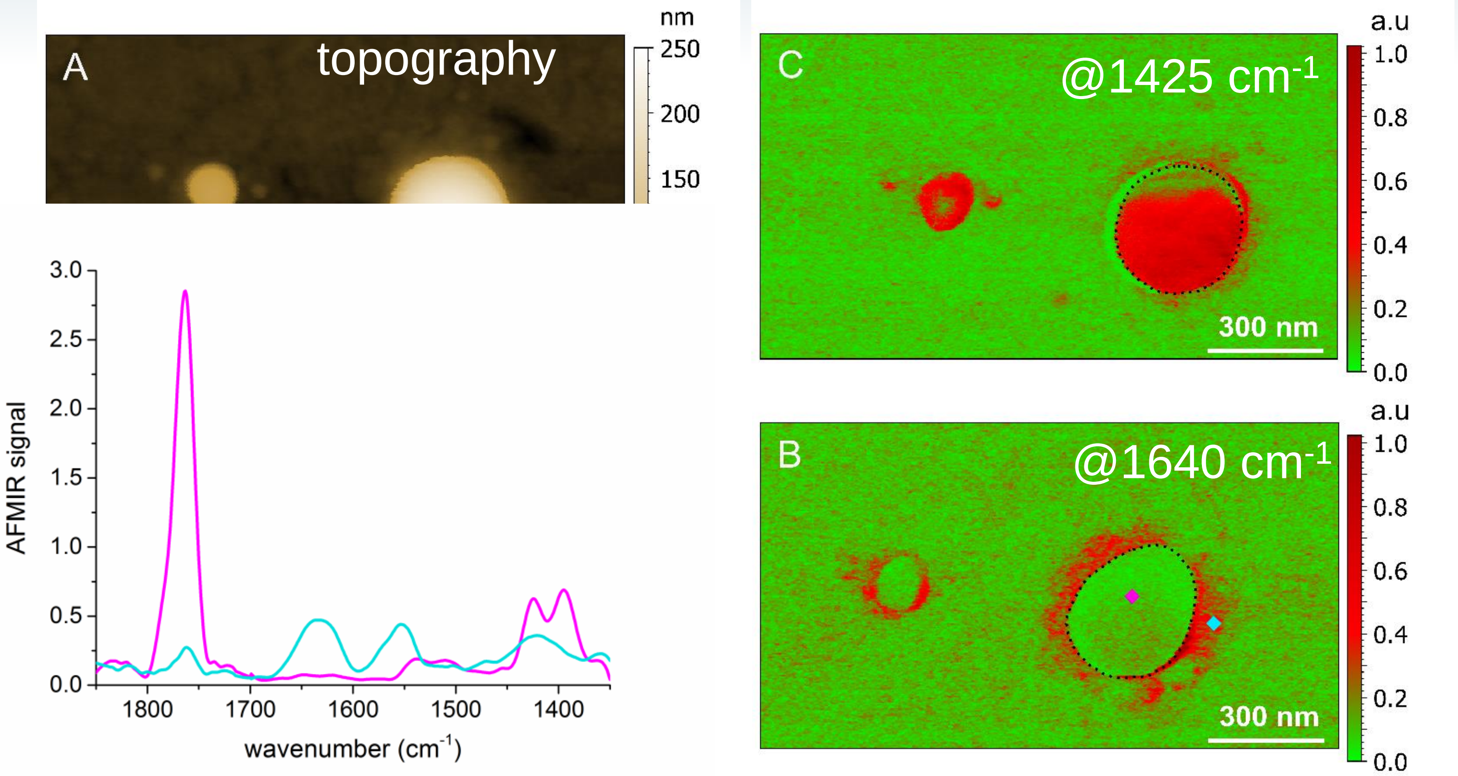
Polymeric Nanoparticles for drug delivery

PLA/PVA nanoparticle

Mapping at 1425 cm^{-1} center on absorption band of PVA



PLGA/PVA nanoparticles with antibiotic

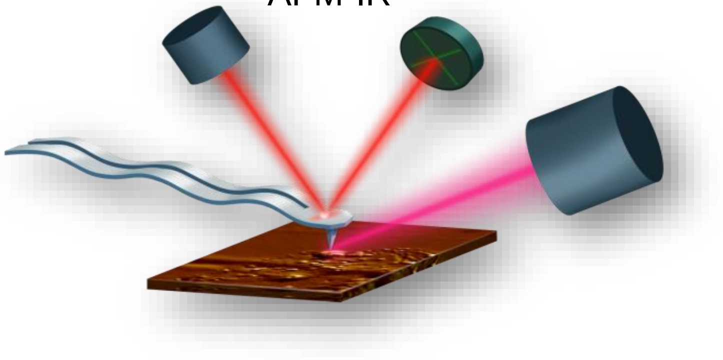


Benefits of Tapping AFM-IR approach

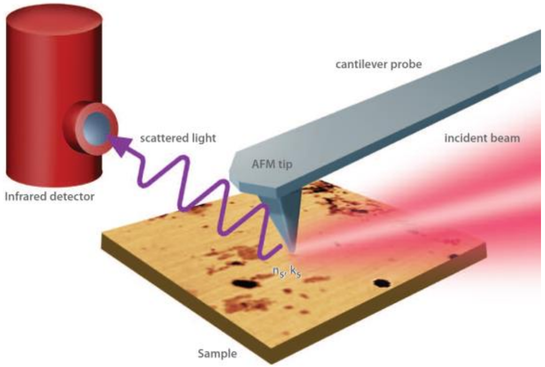
- **Better spatial resolution/softer samples via tapping AFM**
- **Improved chemical imaging via heterodyne detection**
  - **Insensitive to non-local background forces**
- **Material selectivity via resonance tuning**

Complementary: AFM-IR and s-SNOM
scattering scanning nearfield optical microscopy

AFM-IR



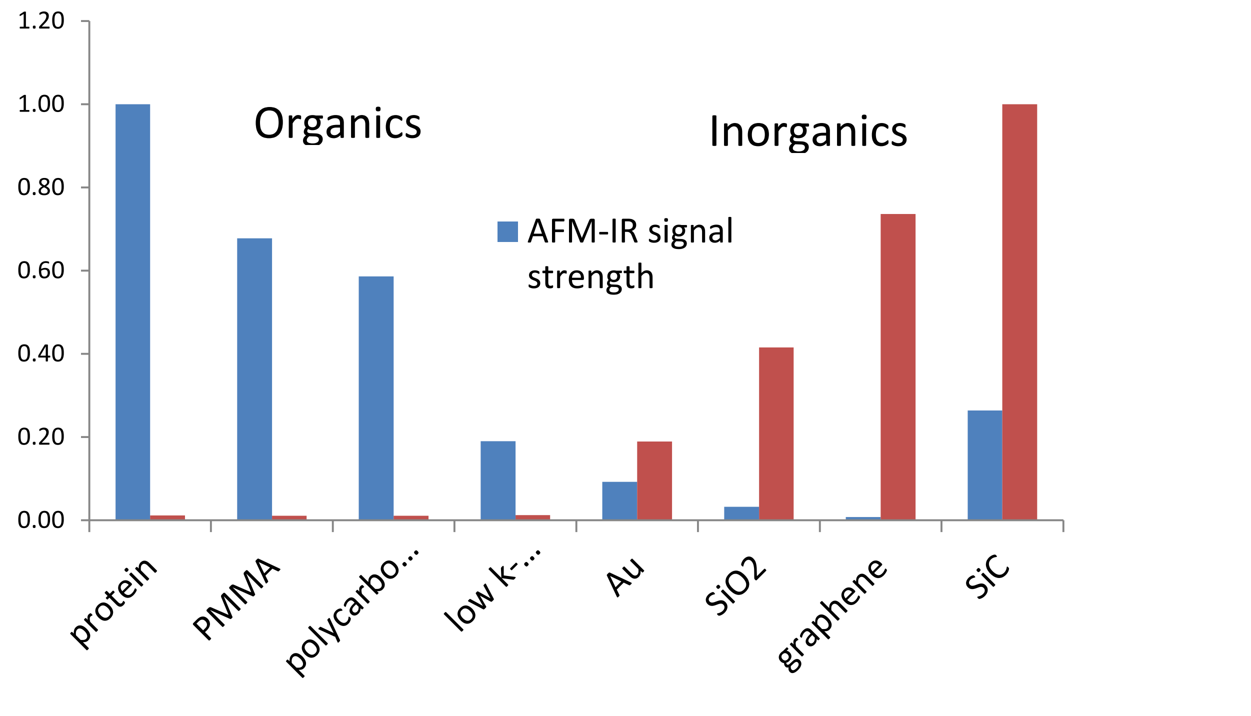
s-SNOM



Thermal expansion proportional to absorption and thermal expansion coefficients

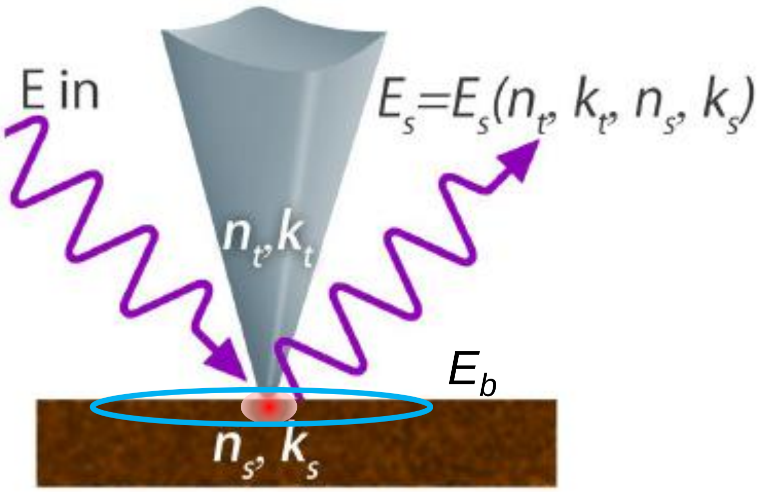
Scattered light depends on complex optical constants

Sensitivity of AFM-IR and s-SNOM



s-SNOM: complex optical property

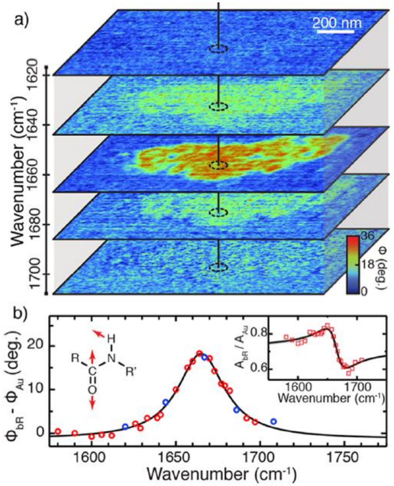
Metal coated tip acts like an antenna to enhance and localize the light.



Spatial resolution: tip radius 10~20 nm

Previous: Spatio-spectral Imaging & Broadband Spectroscopy

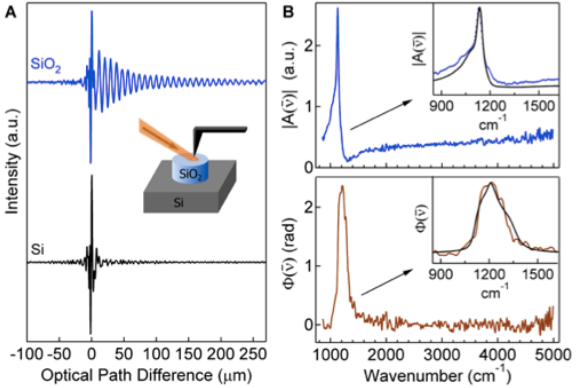
Spatio-spectral Imaging



J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2013, *135,* 18292

Disadvantages: slow, limited spectral resolution

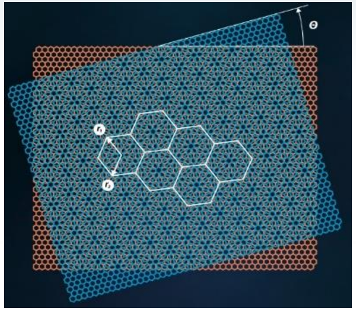
Broadband Spectroscopy

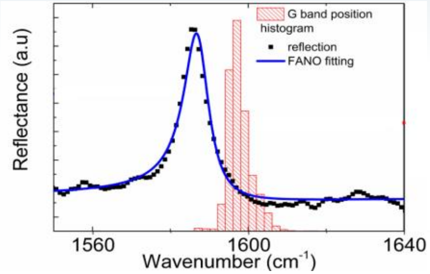


Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 111, 7191 (2014)

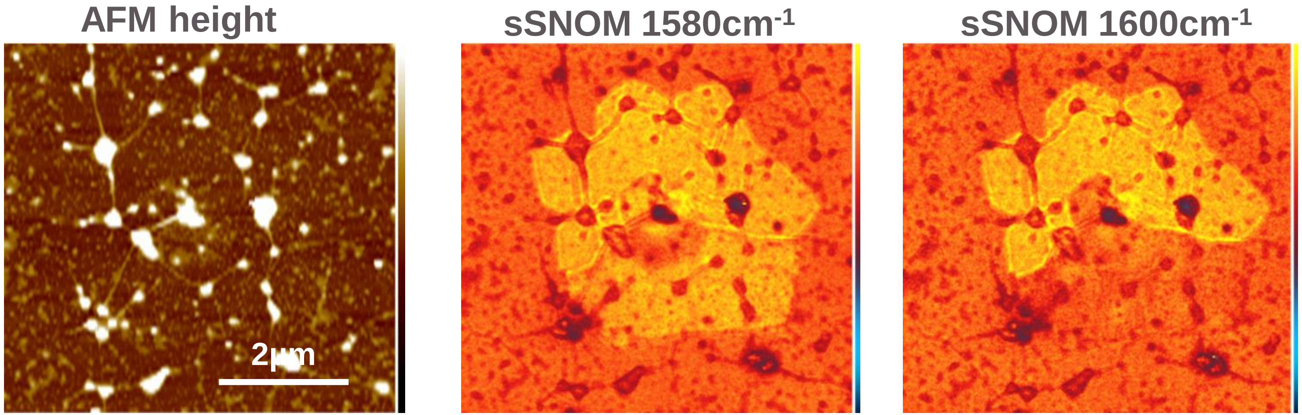
Disadvantages: can't do narrowband imaging (e.g. for compositional mapping)

Application: Fano-resonance Bilayer Graphene

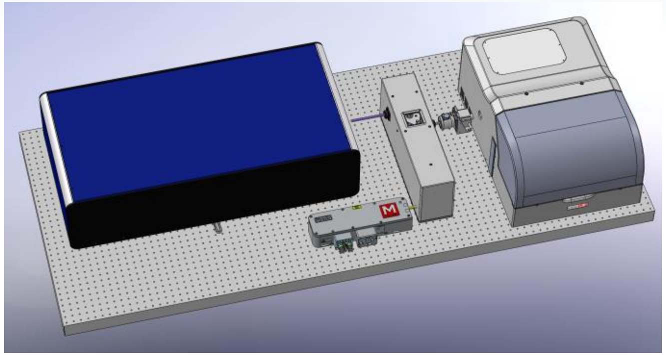


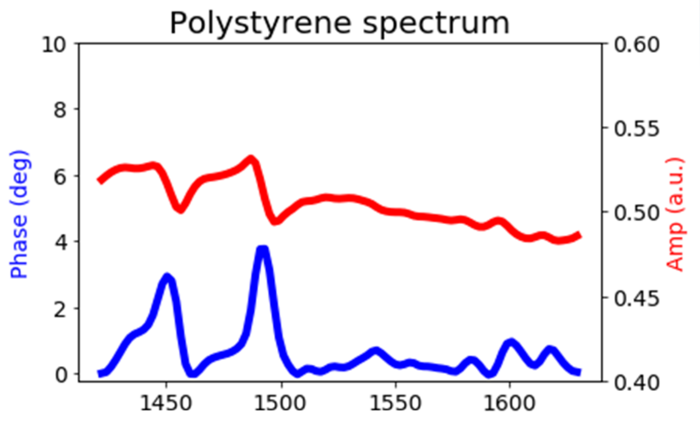


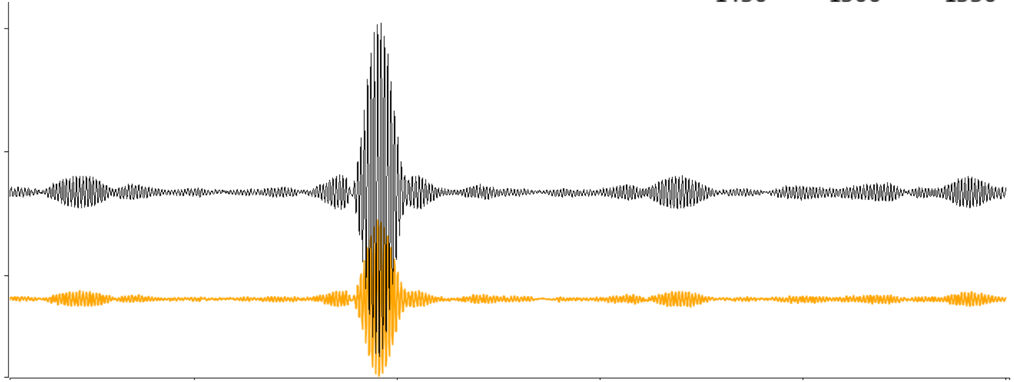
Graphene 2, 38727 (2013)



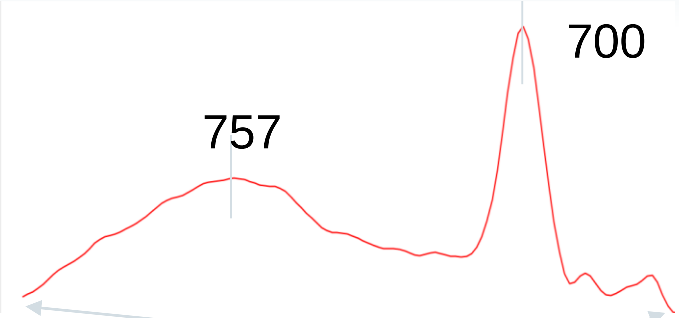
s-SNOM with a broadband laser source





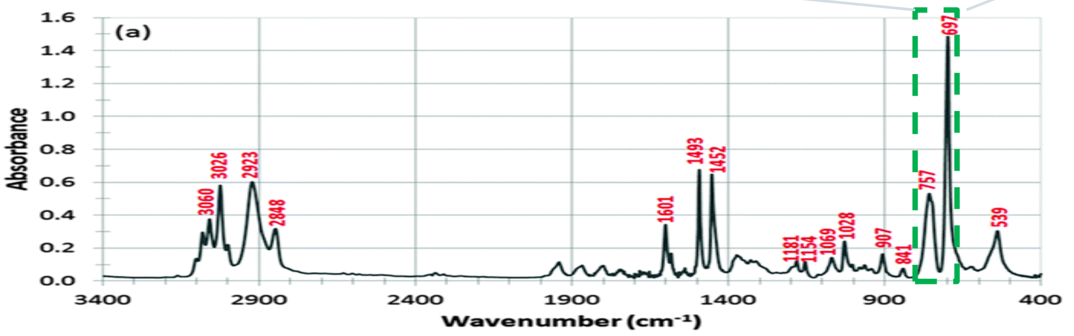


s-SNOM spectrum of polystyrene below 800 cm^{-1}



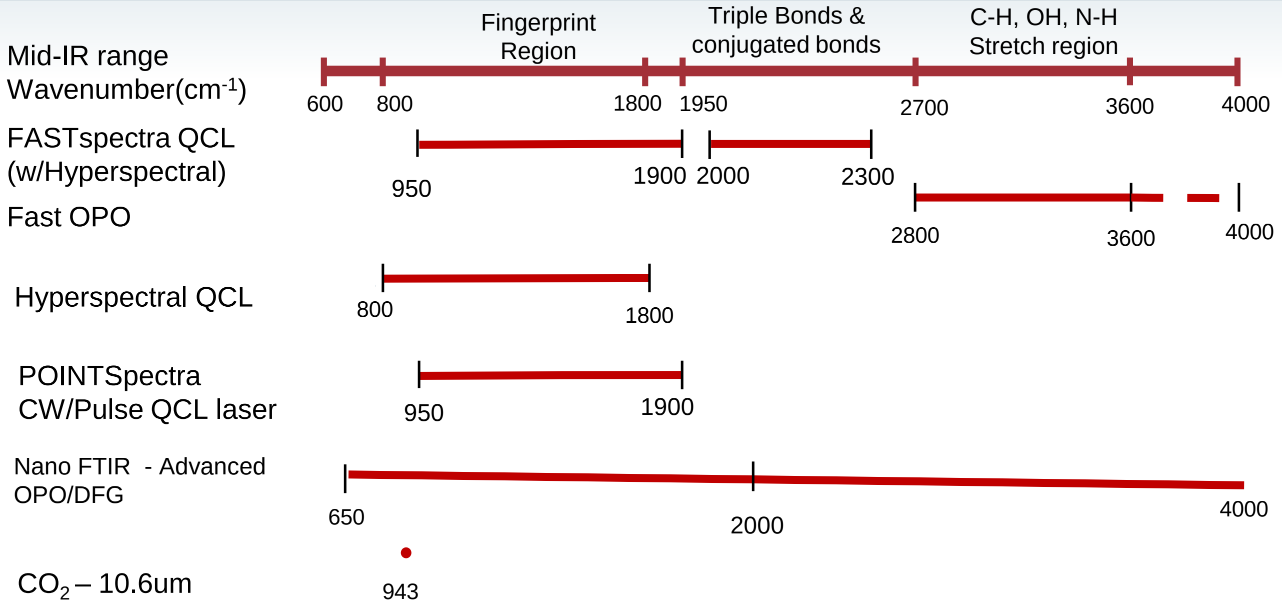
SNOM
phase spectrum

15 µm



FTIR
spectrum

nanoIR Laser Options



- AFM-IR lasers (Pulsed tunable OPO & QCL) can provide both spectroscopy & wavelength specific imaging
- Only CW/P QCL (tunable) lasers provide spectroscopy & wavelength specific imaging for s-SNOM
- nanoFTIR lasers only provide spectroscopy & imaging capabilities (AFM-IR&s-SNOM)

Additional Applications – from 2017-2018 publications

- Life Science
  - Recent paper in Cell – Simone Ruggeri, Tuomas Knowles (Cambridge)
  - AFM-IR in Fluid – Andrea Centrone (NIST)
  - Malaria Infected Red Blood Cells – Bayden Wood (Monash)
  - *In vivo* AFM-IR of Bacteria – Bayden Wood (Monash)
- Materials Science
  - Deuterium-labeled polyolefin copolymer blend - Dow
  - Core/Shell effect in electrospun PHB copolymer fibers – Delaware
  - Functionalized graphene - Manchester
  - h-BN – Photothermal AFM-IR of 2D Materials - Harvard
  - Geoscience - Schlumberger & USGS

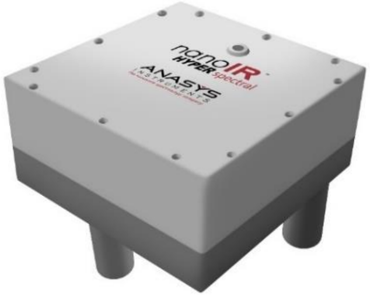
Additional Applications (continued)

- Atmospheric Aerosols – Mark Banaszak Holl (Michigan/Monash)
- Polarized AFM-IR – Karsten Hinrichs (ISAS)

Summary

Recent Technological Advancements in nanoscale IR Technology offers

- Unmatched sensitivity for nanoIR spectroscopy & chemical imaging
- <10nm resolution chemical imaging
- Point spectroscopy in 1-2 secs
- HYPERspectral imaging/Spectroscopy for robust statistical analysis
- Easy to use, high performance AFM imaging with improved noise and sensitivity



www.bruker.com