

PYTHON VIRTUAL ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPE (PYVAFM)

MAINZ TUTORIAL 2015



CONTENTS

- Brief introduction to the PyVAFM (15mins)
- Hands on tutorial
 - FM-AFM simulation (1hr15mins)

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  import sys
3  sys.path.append('/home/vafm/src')
4  from vafmcircuits import Machine
5  from customs import *
6  import sys
7
8  #Force Field units are nm and nN
9  #Variables
10 f0=
11 Az= #nm
12 Q=
13 k= #N/m
14
15
16 #Adding Circuits Section 1
17 #####
18 machine = Machine(machine=None, name=
19 scanner = machine.AddCircuit(type='S
20
21 inter = machine.AddCircuit(type='i3D
22 inter.Configure(steps=[0.0508,0.0616
23 inter.Configure(pbc=[True,True,False
24 inter.Configure(ForceMultiplier=0.00
25 inter.ReadData('ForceField.dat')
26
27 canti = machine.AddCircuit(type='Car
28
29 machine.AddCircuit(type="Machine",na
30
31
32 #####
33 #Add PT Circuit Here
```

ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPY

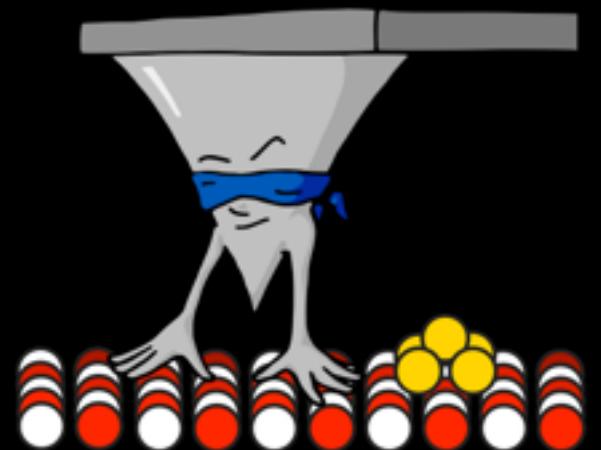
- Cantilever is oscillated above the surface
- The cantilever feels interactions from the surface and surrounding medium
- These Interactions shift the resonance frequency of the cantilever

AM-AFM

- The driving signal of the cantilever is kept constant.
- Hence when the resonance frequency of the cantilever shifts the amplitude will change.
- Simpler to setup but can't be rarely used in vacuum due to the large Q factor of the system

FM-AFM

- Directly uses shift in frequency for contrast
- More complicated to set up since it requires several feedback loops
- Can be operated in any environment.



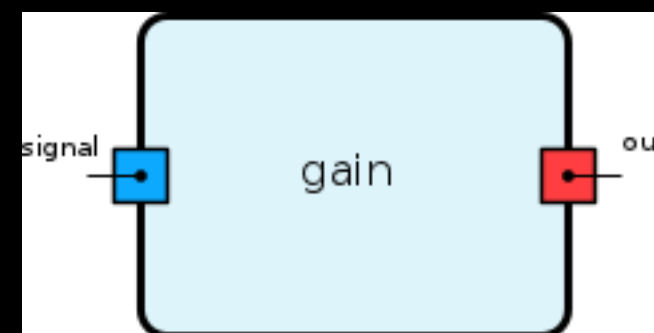
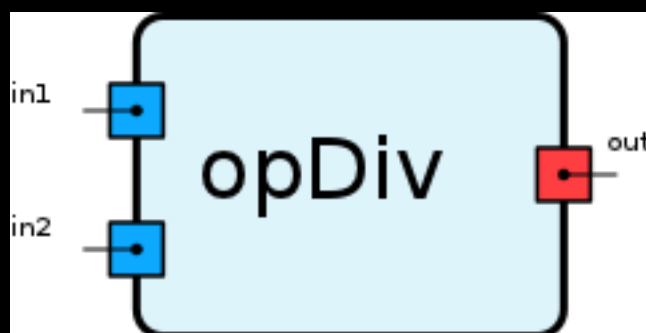
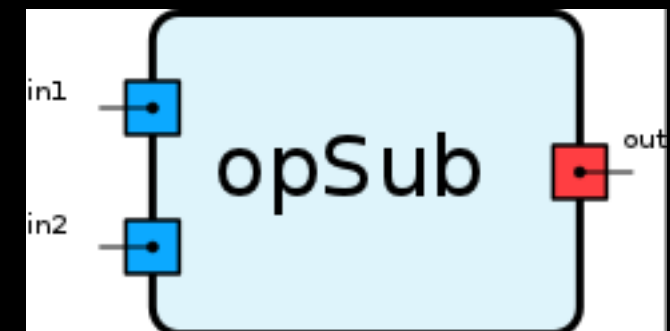
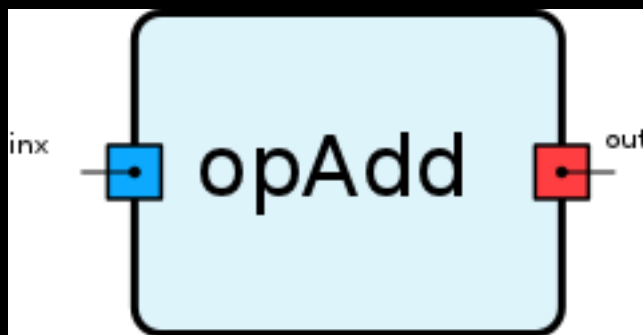
WHAT IS THE PYVAFM?

- Atomic Force Microscope simulator
- Allows users to reproduce experimental images
 - Hence allowing such things as contrast mechanisms to be identified
- Capable of recreating any experimental mode or parameters.

```
scanner = machine.AddCircuit(type='Scanner', name='scan', Process = m
inter = machine.AddCircuit(type='i3Dlin', name='inter', components=1,
inter.Configure(steps=[0.0508, 0.0616625, 0.005], npoints=[16, 8, 200])
inter.Configure(pbc=[True, True, False])
inter.Configure(ForceMultiplier=0.00166) # the values here are KJ/mo
inter.ReadData('ForceField.dat')
```

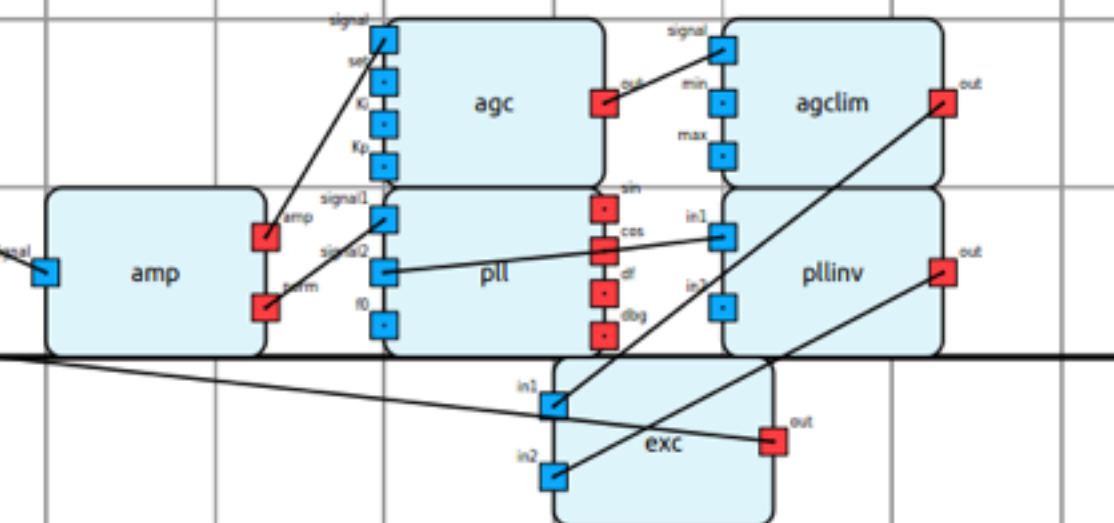
MODULARITY

- A modular simulation allows any experimental setup to be reproduced.
- Each module is referred to as a circuit



CIRCUITS

- Black boxes that simulate real life processes:
 - Such as a low pass filter.
- Circuits contain Input and Output channels:
 - Allowing them to be connected together.
- Hence you can build any simulation setup by connecting the circuits in various ways!
<http://www.electronic-circuits-diagrams.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/210.gif>
- Possible to add your own custom circuits



DOCUMENTATION

- <http://singroup.github.io/PyVAFM/>
- Contains information on how to use every circuit.
- Also contains additional tutorials and information regarding the PyVAFM.



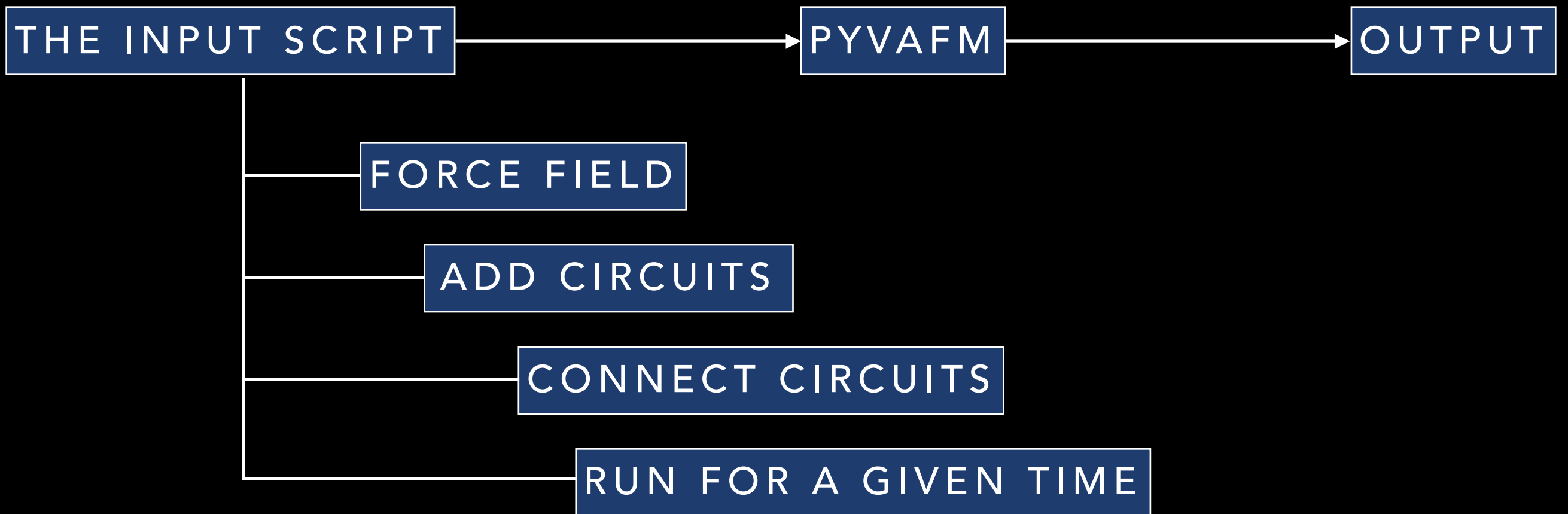
Pythonic Virtual Machine

pyVAFM Documentation

Welcome to the pyVAFM documentation.

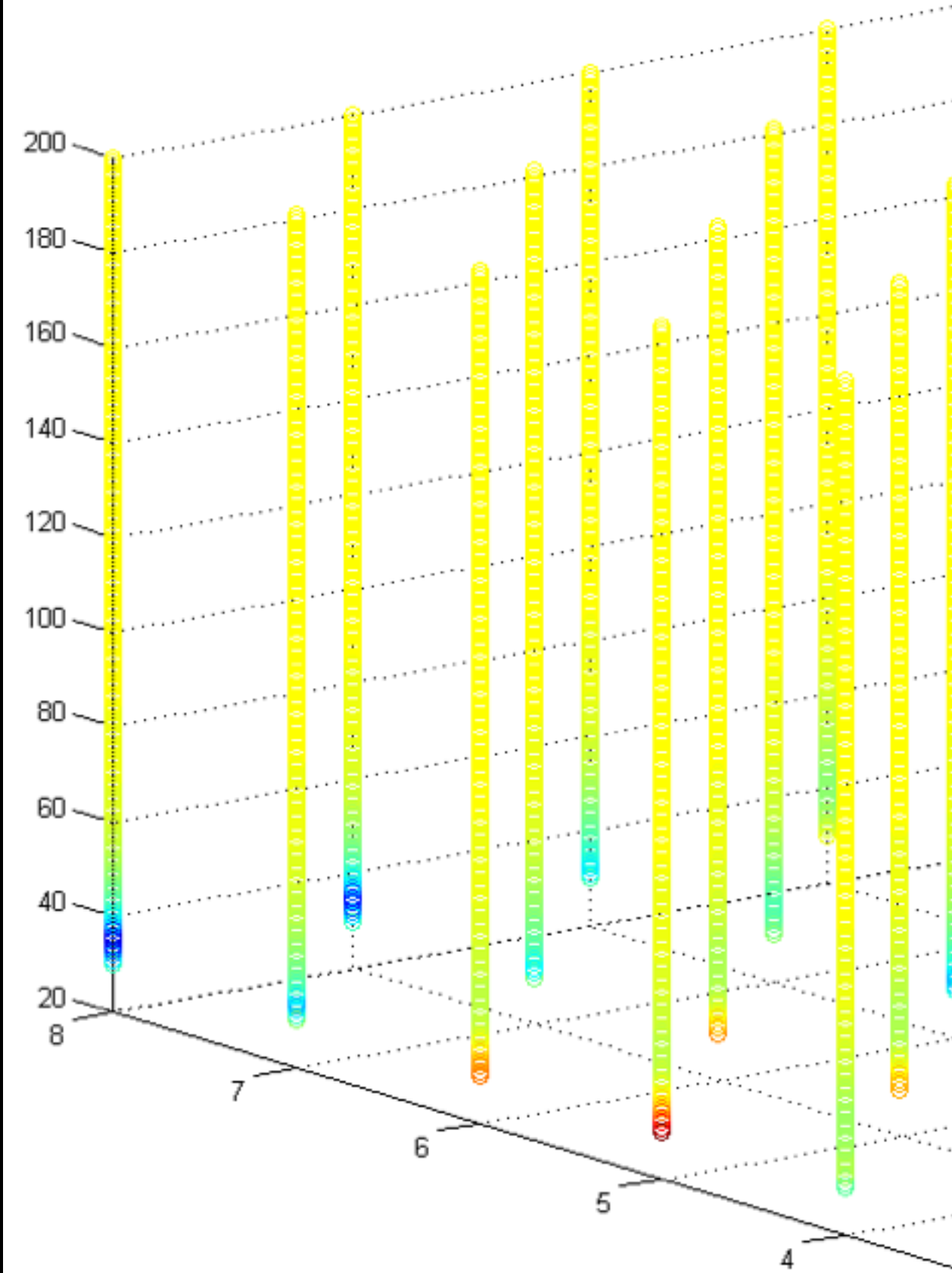
1. **Installation**
 - a. Prerequisites
 - b. Installation
 - c. Running
2. **Quick Start**
3. **User Manual**
 - a. Circuits
 - b. Channels and initialization parameters

ANATOMY OF A SIMULATION



FORCE FIELD

- A 3d field describing the interactions the tip feels above a surface.
- The units of the vAFM is defined by the force field.
- Force fields are usually obtained from external calculations i.e. Molecular Dynamics simulations.



INPUT SCRIPT

- The input scripts is where you add and connect all your circuits.
- Input scripts are written in python.
- Although you can get by without extensive python knowledge.

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25 inter.ReadData('ForceField.dat')
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30
31
32 #####
33 #Add PT Circuit Here
```

ADDING CIRCUITS

Circuits must be added to the simulation before they can be used.

Circuits are updated in the order you add them

When adding a circuit you must specify :

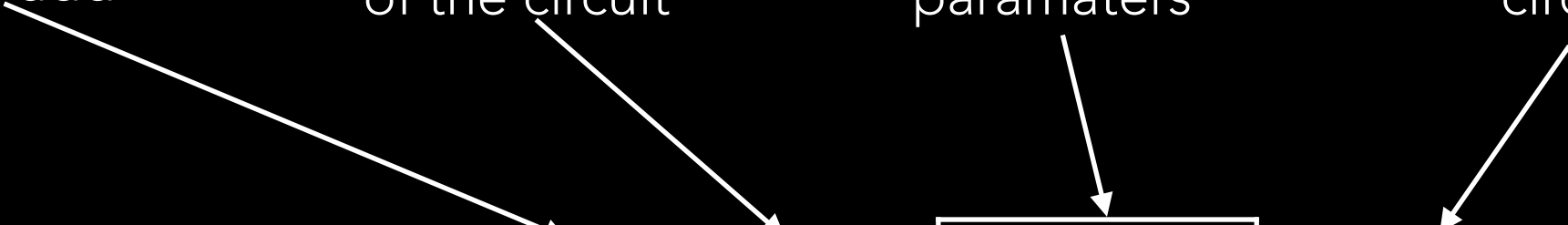
The type of circuit
you want to add

Unique name
of the circuit

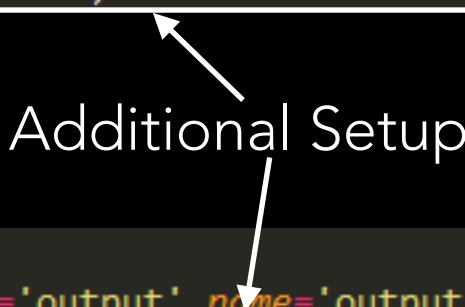
Initialisation
parameters

Push the
circuit?

```
18 machine.AddCircuit(type='waver',name='osc', amp=1, freq=1e4, pushed=True)
```

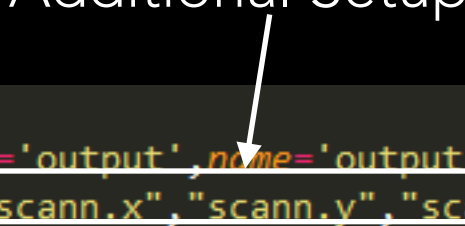


```
17 inter = machine.AddCircuit(type='i3Dlin',name='inter', components=3, pushed=True)
18
19 inter.Configure(steps=[0.705,0.705,0.1], npoints=[8,8,171])
20 inter.Configure(pbc=[True,True,False])
21 #inter.Configure(ForceMultiplier=1e10)
22 inter.ReadData('NaClforces.dat')
```



Additional Setup

```
29 #Outputs
30 out1 = machine.AddCircuit(type='output',name='output',file='interpolationtest.dat', dump=1)
31 out1.Register('global.time', "scann.x","scann.y","scann.z",'inter.F1')
```



CONNECTING CIRCUITS

In order for circuits to communicate they must be connected

Outputting circuit name, this was defined when adding the circuit

Circuits output channel

```
23 machine.Connect("osc.cos", "pll.signal1")
```

Input circuit name, this was defined when adding the circuit

Circuit output channel

Connects circuit named "osc" without an output channel called "cos" to a circuit named "pll" with a input channel called "signal1"

RUNNING THE SIMULATION

vAFM integrates over time.

We can either run the vAFM for a given amount of time..

```
30 machine.Wait(0.01)
```

or move the tip around

```
89 scanner.Place(x=0,y=0,z=15)  
90 scanner.Move(x=0,y=0,z=-1)
```

Hands on Tutorial

This brief presentation has introduced you to the basic
ideas of the PyVAFM

Some setup details have been left out for a more complete tutorial please visit <http://singroup.github.io/PyVAFM/>

In order to speed things up an input script has already been mostly prepared for you.

Your task is to:

Add and connect an amplitude detection system and tune it.

Add and connect Phase Locked Loop and tune it.

Script the Cantilever

Get an image

