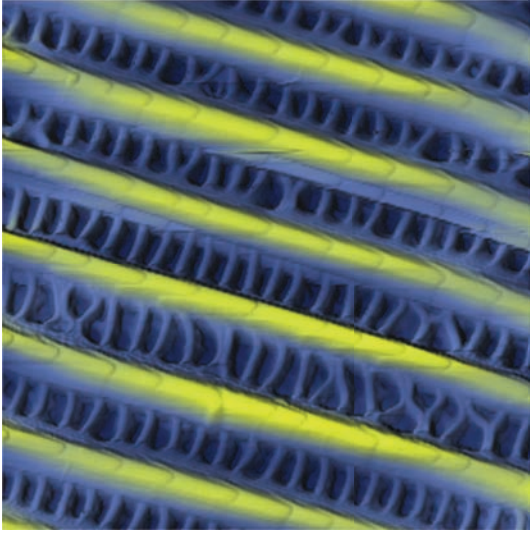


Butterfly wing, 15 x 15µm

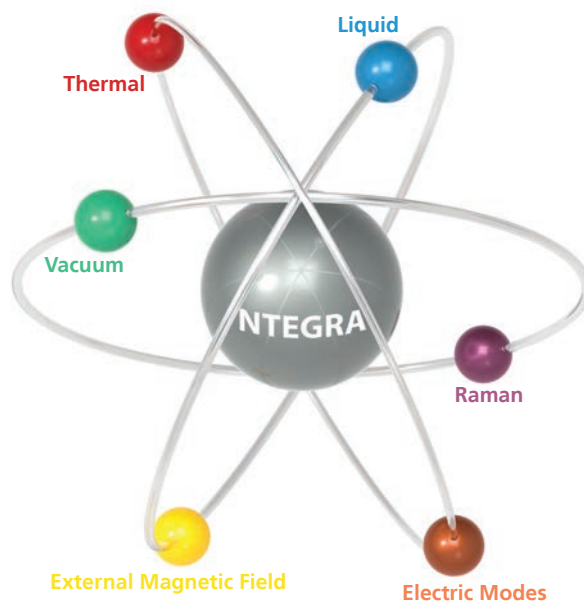


# NTEGRA PRIMA

The most diverse set of accessories, options, and open modular platform for your custom designed experiments



## NTEGRA -Modular integration



NTEGRA's name is derived from many sources. It came from classical languages for ages associated with pure science. In Latin, word 'integer' means perfect, absolute, or complete. The concept of 'completeness' reflects the NanoLaboratory concept: each system serves as a core for the whole laboratory. Moreover, ancient roots can be seen in the name of every model – from Solaris and Prima to Vita and Spectra.

The first two letters in NTEGRA are closely connected with our company name, NT-MDT, which in turn refers to the initial letters in word NanoTechnology...

## Prima - The heart of the NTEGRA system



**NTEGRA** Prima brings extraordinary freedom to your research. Now, one system can be used to investigate tiny, large, even massive samples.

NT-MDT DualScan™ mode extends the conventional scanning range to 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . The scanning head can also be used as a portable, stand-alone device, making it possible to measure samples of unlimited size.

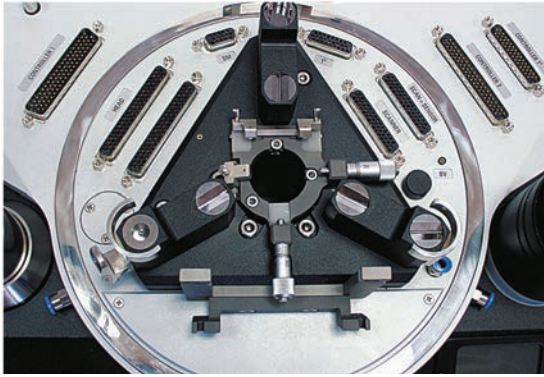
**NTEGRA** Prima's standard configuration includes everything necessary for atomic resolution imaging in ambient and even in fluid environment. Start with a simple scanner and base then, as your needs grow, choose from dozens of techniques available in **NTEGRA** Prima to analyze your sample surface. Not only does **NTEGRA** Prima provide all of the conventional techniques such as topography, phase, and magnetic force measurements, it extends to techniques that are unique to NT-MDT.

For example, NT-MDT scanning capacitance microscopy (SCM) maps variations in electron carrier concentration across the sample surface with the unprecedented sensitivity (1 aF), setting the international standard for capacitance measurements.

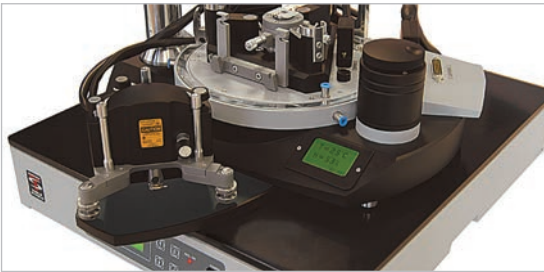
Another advanced technique – piezoresponse force microscopy (PFM) for high spatial resolution imaging is based on the deformation of the sample surface due to the converse piezoelectric effect and the analysis of the resulting surface displacement.

## ■ *Design / ergonomic solutions*

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*Universal base unit, top view.*



*Removable "lug" on the base unit.*

A user-friendly design solution allows easy modification of an existing configuration by changing active parts and external devices. The basement unit is perfectly adapted for the addition of many different user devices.

The system face panel is equipped with an LCD monitor that shows environmental conditions such as the temperature and humidity.

There are some unique ergonomic solutions providing comfortable system operation. For example, a special removable "lug" (tongue-shaped support) is designed on the base unit to provide additional usability and to secure the working head during probe set up or the specimen change procedures.

An integrated, easy-to-use optical viewing system provides optical resolution of 1 to 3  $\mu\text{m}$  (depends on the scanning head used). It is very convenient for the operator not to be "blind" while targeting the probe to the sample surface.

## ■ *NTEGRA Probe NanoLaboratory*

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*Example of the work site arrangement.*

The Probe NanoLaboratory NTEGRA opens a new era of scanning probe instrumentation. NTEGRA links a top of the range SPM to:

- Perfect optics
- Complex spectral analysis
- Tomography techniques
- Combined material research

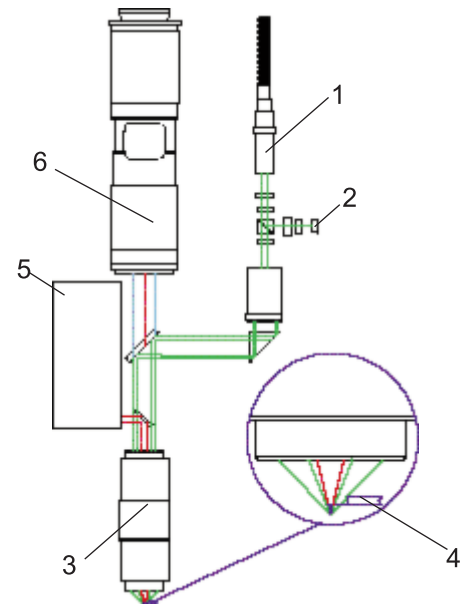
Thus NTEGRA is a superb nanolaboratory which can be successfully applied to:

Material sciences (optical and optoelectronic, magnetic and superconducting materials, organic and soft materials, etc.); Polymers; Biological sciences (structural biology, molecular and cell biology, microbiology, etc.); Data storage devices, semiconductor materials, microelectronic devices.

## ■ *Optical facilities*

An inverted optical microscope is one of the basic instruments for transparent sample investigation. Its conjunction with the NTEGRA SPM base unit enables a molecular scale study of object usually seen at micron resolution. An inverted microscope objective lens is integrated into the central base unit providing high mechanical rigidity and stability of the system making quality images and long-term experiments possible.

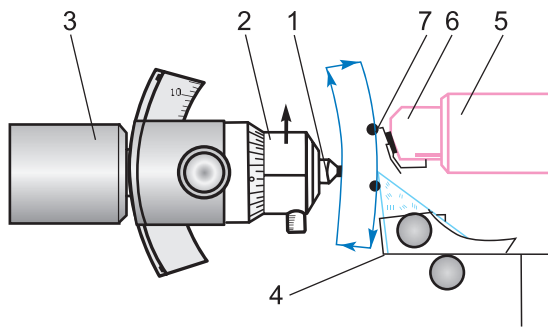
Bright-field as well as fluorescence high-sensitivity observations and measurements are available in addition to SPM facilities. A different optical scheme has been realized to meet the requirements of non-transparent object visualization and SPM investigation. An objective lens with a long working distance integrated into the special head allows observation of the surface just below the cantilever. Due to the high numerical aperture of the objective lens, precise laser beam focusing has been achieved.



**Scheme of the optical head**

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1- Fiber to the laser | 4- SPM probe    |
| 2- Detector           | 5- Registration |
| 3- Objective          |                 |

## ■ *SPM tomography*



**SPM tomography scheme (ultratome combination)**

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1- Sample           | 5- SPM piezoscanner    |
| 2- Sample holder    | 6- Probe holder        |
| 3- Movable bar      | 7- SPM measuring probe |
| 4- Ultratome cutter |                        |

Unique instrumentation is incorporated into the Probe NanoLaboratory NTEGRA for polymer or biological objects investigation. For example, SPM analysis of cryosectioned cells or tissues allows visualization of tiny details based on physical properties heterogeneity inside the object. This is very close to conventional image processing in transmission electron microscopy based on nonhomogeneous transparency for electron beams. The SPM image has the same or even better spatial resolution as the conventional technique and often is more informative because of the many measuring and analysis modes available. Information concerning local stiffness, adhesion, viscosity and many other parameters can be easily obtained for the region of interest. Sequential removing of ultra thin slices from the sample using an ultratome permits serial observations of a fresh cut surface followed by 3D reconstruction of the object's spatial structure. Compared to conventional TEM/ SEM, the NTEGRA tomography technique has several attractive advantages; There is no need of chemical fixation and staining that allows the object to be observed intact and avoids contact with poisonous substances.



■ Operation in different environments

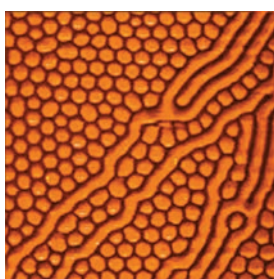
Temperature control with sample temperature alteration is possible in the range of  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  (with the use of Peltier element) to  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$  with high temperature maintenance accuracy. This allows observation of the structural changes on the specimen surface, such as crystallization, melting, growth processes, etc., with precise control of experimental conditions. The special THead™ used provides extremely low thermal drift (less than  $15\text{ nm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) ensuring high stability of the tip-sample system. This allows long-term experiments to be done in a defined point on the specimen surface. Measurements in liquid environments, which are very important for biological, chemical and some material applications, are possible due to the

availability of the closed cell with liquid flow and heating up to  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Biological objects, such as living cells or interacting macromolecules, can now be observed in-situ.

Special metal hood and inlet/ outlet pipes on the base unit allow operation in a controlled gas atmosphere. There is also a configuration that provides vacuum environment under the hood ( $10^{-2}$  torr). It extends the system performance and enables special study and modification of nanostructures in different rarefied gas environments with a controlled gas composition. Moreover in the absence of ambient atmosphere the cantilever q-factor is significantly increased leading to higher cantilever sensitivity.



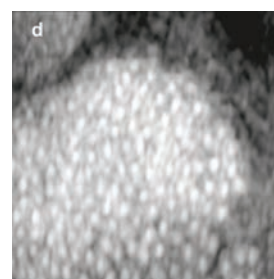
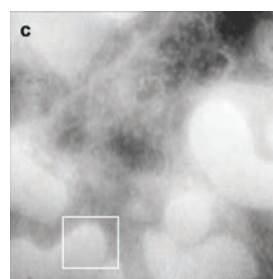
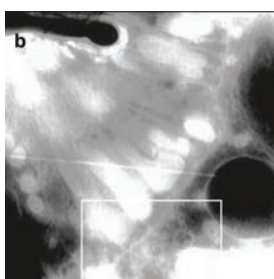
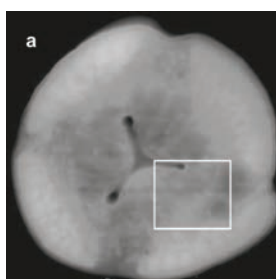
*Operational nanostructure obtained by high voltage anodic tip-induced oxidation.  
Scan size:  $800 \times 800\text{nm}$*



*Domain structures in a magnetic garnet film. The MFM phase image.  
Scan size:  $38 \times 38\mu\text{m}$*



*Needle-like crystals of azobenzene derivative formed from monomolecular LB-layer on silicon surface at  $75^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
Scan size:  $32 \times 32\mu\text{m}$*



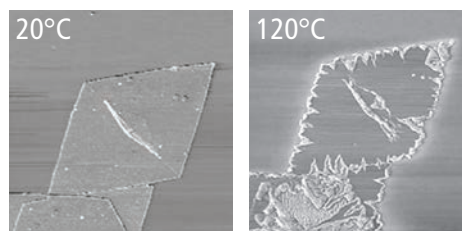
*The sequence of AFM topography images of the cross-section surface of a nematode *C. elegans* made by microtom.*

- a)  $23 \times 23 \times 1.6\mu\text{m}$
- b)  $6 \times 6 \times 0.3\mu\text{m}$
- c)  $3 \times 3 \times 0.05\mu\text{m}$
- d)  $0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.02\mu\text{m}$

## Thermal

### Features

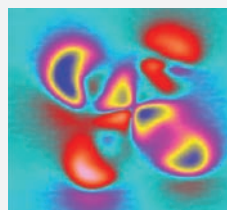
- **Smart Heat** - special algorithm ramps the temperature quickly and precisely virtually eliminating overshoot
- Maintain temperature precisely ( $\pm 0.01^\circ\text{C}$ )
- Low thermal drift and high mechanical stability ( $< 15\text{nm}/^\circ\text{C}$ )



Single Polyethylene crystal,  $4.2 \times 4.2\mu\text{m}$



FeCr Ferromagnetic Nanostructures,  $6.5 \times 6.5\mu\text{m}$



FeCr Ferromagnetic Nanostructures,  $1.7 \times 1.7\mu\text{m}$

## Magnetic Fields

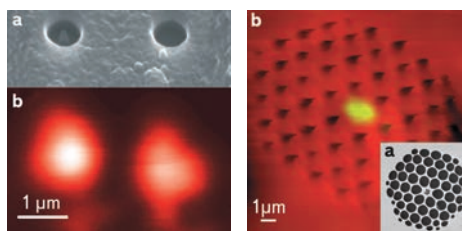
### Features

- External magnetic fields: vertical (up to 1 Tesla) and horizontal (up to 0.6 Tesla)
- Non-magnetic scanner to avoid interference with external magnets and sample
- Options for permanent magnet source (uncooled) or electromagnet source (cooled)

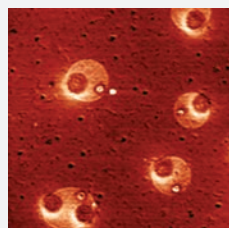
## Raman / SNOM

### Features

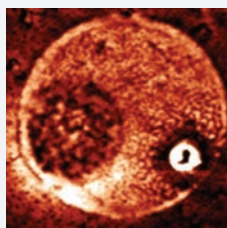
- Simultaneous AFM Raman with multi-objective optical turret
- Hot Spot - Automatic location of active TERS region of the probe
- Scanning Near-Field Optical Microscopy (SNOM)



(a) SEM image of VSAL facet, (b) Intensity distribution at 650nm (a) SEM fiber optical cross section. (b) SNOM topography map overlay



Semiconductor polymer,  $12 \times 12\mu\text{m}$



Surface Potential image,  $2.5 \times 2.5\mu\text{m}$

## Vacuum

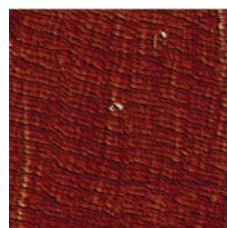
### Features

- Control your sample environment for vacuum, humidity, temperature
- 10 fold increase in Q factor after 1 minute pump-down
- $10^{-3}$  Torr vacuum capable
- Increased sensitivity for magnetic and electrical modes

## Liquid

### Features

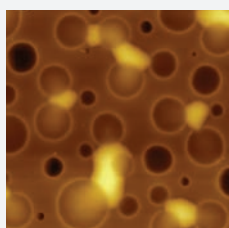
- Unique sealed fluid cell with input/output ports providing controlled flow of your liquids
- Precise heating from ambient to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  with  $\pm 0.01^\circ\text{C}$  accuracy
- Chemically stable materials withstand many acids, bases, and salt solutions
- Small volume fluid cell ( $> 1\text{mm}$ ) also available



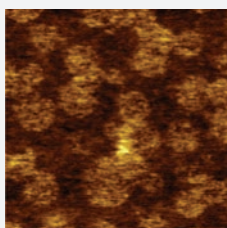
Collagen fibers,  $1 \times 1\mu\text{m}$



Onion Skin,  $5 \times 5\mu\text{m}$



PS:PVAC, Height,  $7 \times 7\mu\text{m}$



Surface Potential,  $7 \times 7\mu\text{m}$

## Electric Modes

### Features

- Multi-frequency Measurements
- Broad frequency range with up to 5 MHz for photodetector and 5 lock-in amplifiers
- Amplitude/Phase Modulation detection of electrostatic tip-sample interactions

- Simultaneous measurement
- Topography
- KPFM
- $dC/dZ$ ,  $dC/dV$

# Technical Specification

Specification	Scan type	Scanning by sample	Scanning by probe
<b>Sample size</b>			
		Up to $\varnothing 40 \times 20$ mm	Up to $\varnothing 100 \times 20$ mm and unlimited for measuring head used for stand alone operation
In liquid		10x10x5mm with AFAM transducer use 14x14x2.5	Up to 15x15x3mm
<b>Weight</b>			
In air		Up to 100g	Up to 100g
In liquid		Up to 30g	Up to 30g
<b>Scanners</b>			
With sensors		50x50x6 $\mu$ m ( $\pm 10\%$ ) 100x100x10 $\mu$ m ( $\pm 10\%$ )	50x50x5 $\mu$ m ( $\pm 10\%$ ) 100x100x10 $\mu$ m ( $\pm 10\%$ ) (for Shear force)
Without sensors		3x3x2.6 $\mu$ m ( $\pm 10\%$ ) 10x10x4 $\mu$ m ( $\pm 10\%$ )	100x100x10 $\mu$ m ( $\pm 10\%$ )
DualScan™ mode		up to 200x200x20 $\mu$ m	up to 200x200x20 $\mu$ m
<b>Nonlinearity</b>			
<b>With sensors</b>			
XY		0.1% peak to peak/2 with correction	0.15% peak to peak/2 with correction
Z		1%	1%
<b>Without sensors</b>			
Fast direction		0.4%	0.4%
Slow direction		0.8%	0.8%
<b>Noise level, XY RMS</b>			
With sensors (in the bandwidth 200Hz)		0.1nm (typically), less than 0.2nm	0.1nm (typically), less than 0.2nm
Without sensors (in the bandwidth 100Hz)		0.02nm (typically) less than 0.04nm	0.02nm (typically) less than 0.04nm
<b>Noise level, Z RMS in the bandwidth 1000Hz</b>			
With sensors		<0.06nm (Z range 6 $\mu$ m)	<0.05nm (Z range 5 $\mu$ m)
Without sensors		0.03nm	0.05nm
<b>Linear dimensions estimation error</b>			
With sensors		$\pm 0.04\%$ with correction	$\pm 0.06\%$ with correction
Without sensors		5% typically	5% typically
<b>SPM heads</b>			
		AFM STM: 30pA - 50nA, RMS noise 4 pA (standard preamplifier)	AFM Shear force
<b>Optical viewing system</b>			
Resolution		1 $\mu$ m	3 $\mu$ m
Numerical aperture		0.28	0.1
Mag. With 1/2" CCD camera on 14" monitor		233x to 2910x	47x to 579x
Horizontal field of view		1.2 to 0.1mm	2 to 0.49mm
<b>XY sample positioning</b>			
		5x5mm	5x5mm
<b>Positioning resolution</b>			
		5 $\mu$ m	5 $\mu$ m
<b>Heating</b>			
Temperature maintenance accuracy (typically)		Room - up to 130°C	-30°C - up to =300°C
Settling time			0.005°C
Overshoot			300 sec
			1°C
<b>Voltage supply</b>			
			90-240 V, 50/60HZ
<b>Power</b>			
			60W
<b>Vibration isolation</b>			
Isolation: dynamic in fr. Range			Dynamic vibration isolation system 0.7 to 1000Hz
Isolation: passive beyond fr. Range			1000Hz
			electric shielding and acoustic isolation is provided by the specail cast metal hood
<b>Full software control</b>			



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