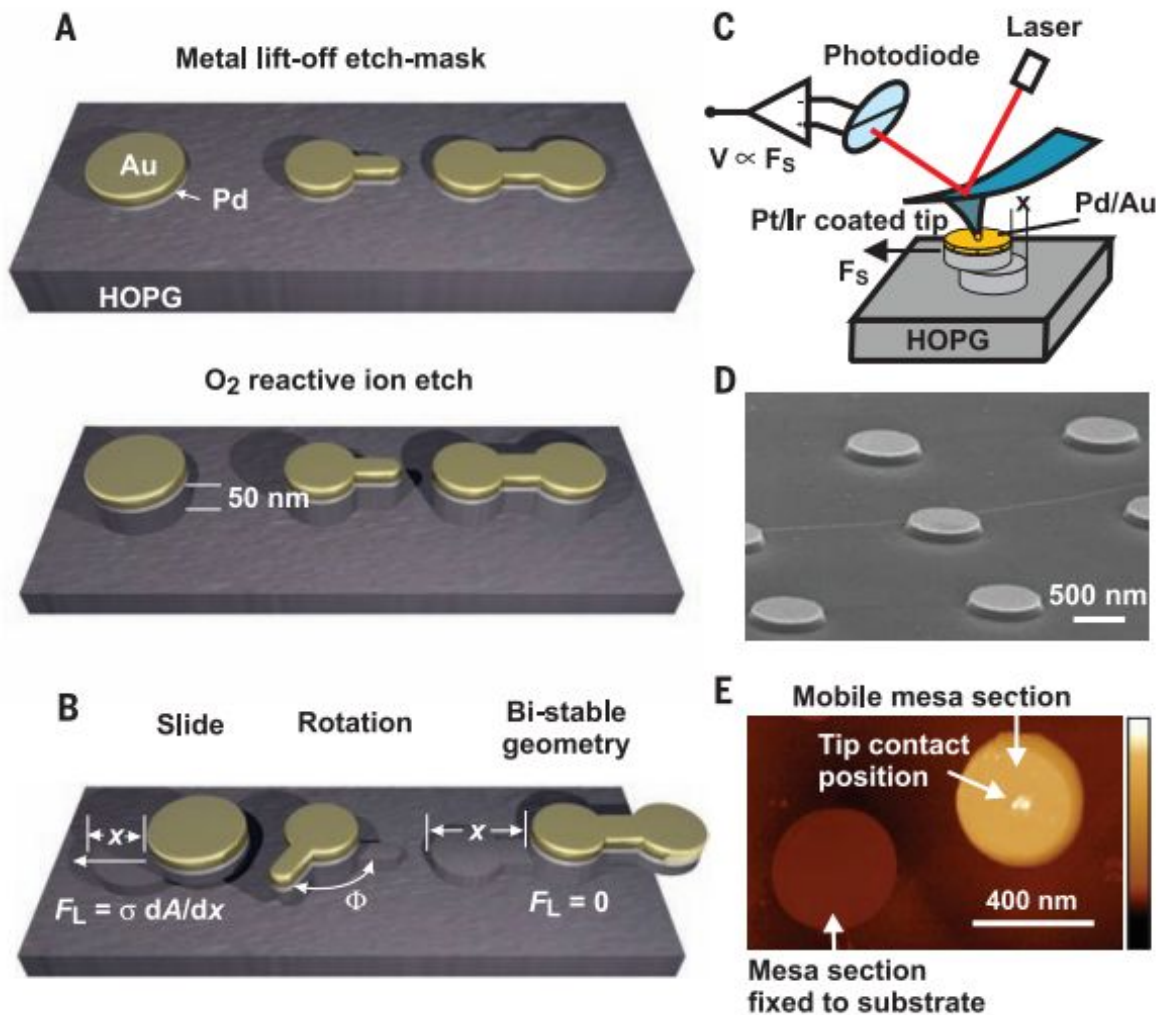


A new way to measure friction between highly ordered pyrolytic graphite materials

May 8 2015, by Bob Yirka



Experimental procedures. (A) Metal masks consisting of Pd (10 nm) and Au (15 nm) are fabricated on the freshly cleaved surface of a HOPG sample by electron beam lithography and liftoff techniques. The mesa structures emerge during a

dry oxygen plasma etch, which selectively thins down only the unprotected HOPG surface by 50 nm. The mesa structures are sheared along a basal glide plane by applying a corresponding force to the top metal surface. (B) The adhesion energy is determined by measuring the line tension force FL acting on sheared cylindrical mesas. Stabilization of a rotation axis is possible, allowing the rotation of the mesa around the cylinder axis, while a dumbbell structure provides multiple stable equilibria whenever cylindrical sections overlap. (C) Schematic of the AFM experiment. A Pt/Ir tip is cold-welded to the metal mask on top of the mesas. Force is applied by a shear motion, and the shear force is measured via the induced cantilever torsion. (D) Scanning electron microscopy image of cylindrical mesa structures with a radius of 200 nm and etch depth of 50 nm. (E) AFM image of a completely sheared cylindrical mesa (100 nm height range mapped to nonlinear color scale). The mesa was sheared at a basal plane 10 nm above the substrate surface, and the top section was put down on the substrate surface to the right of the original mesa. The tip contact point close to the center is visible as a small hillock on the Au top surface. Credit: (c) *Science* 8 May 2015: Vol. 348 no. 6235 pp. 679-683. DOI: 10.1126/science.aaa4157

(Phys.org)—A small team of researchers at IBM Research–Zürich, has found a new way to measure the friction involved when two planes of highly ordered pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) are moved against one another. In their paper published in the journal *Science*, the team explains how their technique works and what they found when using it with some graphite materials. Kenneth Liechti of the University of Texas offers a *Perspective* piece on the work done by the team in the same journal issue and suggests ways in which the new technique might prove useful for the design and reliability of nano and micro electrical systems.

As work has progressed in developing 2D materials, most famously with graphene or nanotubes, other researchers have been busy studying such materials to learn more about their properties—the hope is that they may prove useful for developing extremely small [electrical systems](#). For that to happen though, things like how [friction](#) works with them must be

understood. Up until now, scientists attempting to measure friction involving 2D materials at the nano-scale have had to use probes, noting and measuring the oscillations that occur when two of the materials rub against one another. In this new effort, the researchers have found a way to measure that type of friction without having to touch either one of the materials.

The team at IBM used an [atomic force microscope](#) to apply a shear force to two disks of HOPG (roughly 50nm thick with radii ranging from 50-300nm). The method allows for measuring the frictional impact on the discs when pushed in different ways—with lateral friction, for example when one disk is moved along a straight line against another, or when torque is involved by twisting or spinning one disk atop the other.

As part of their research, the team also found several instances of equilibrium states that resulted from the movement of the disks against one another, a finding that could lead to a method of using HOPG materials as switches in a memory device. As Liechti notes, the researchers have come up with a better way to measure friction with such material use and with nano-scaled layered [materials](#) in general which could help pave the way for their use in future nano-scale devices.

More information: Adhesion and friction in mesoscopic graphite contacts, *Science* 8 May 2015: Vol. 348 no. 6235 pp. 679-683. [DOI: 10.1126/science.aaa4157](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaa4157)

ABSTRACT

The weak interlayer binding in two-dimensional layered materials such as graphite gives rise to poorly understood low-friction characteristics. Accurate measurements of the adhesion forces governing the overall mechanical stability have also remained elusive. We report on the direct mechanical measurement of line tension and friction forces acting in sheared mesoscale graphite structures. We show that the friction is

fundamentally stochastic in nature and is attributable to the interaction between the incommensurate interface lattices. We also measured an adhesion energy of 0.227 ± 0.005 joules per square meter, in excellent agreement with theoretical models. In addition, bistable all-mechanical memory cell structures and rotational bearings have been realized by exploiting position locking, which is provided solely by the adhesion energy.

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