

## Seminar on Quantitative Microscopy and Nanoscale Calibration Standards and Methods Posters

### General Infrastructure

- G 1.1 Metrological support for measurement instruments in the nanometer range in the Russian Federation
- G 1.2 Establishing Traceability for Nanoscale Measurements in Thailand
- G 1.3 Nanoscale Metrology at SOLEIL synchrotron
  
- G 2.1 Tactile and Optical confocal measurements of both optical V-grooved and optical aspherical artefacts in dimensional metrology
- G 2.2 Intercomparison of lateral scales of SEM and AFM microscopes in research institutes in Northern Europe
- G.2.3 COOMET comparison of SEM length standards in the nanometer range

### Calibration

- C 1.1 Fabricating nanoscale 2D reference sample fabricated from multilayer thin films
- C 1.2 In-situ nondestructive characterization of the normal spring constant of AFM cantilevers
- C 1.3 Study of the sensitivity and the thermomechanical noise in cantilever arrays with thermal actuation and piezoresistive readout
- C 1.4 Utilization of the calibration structures for determination the spring constant of the torsional oscillation cantilevers in terms of performing the quantitative forces and Young modulus mapping of the surface
- C 1.5 Piezoresistive cantilever working in a shear force mode for in situ characterization of exposed micro- and nano-structures
  
- C 2.1 New standards for high resolution 3D measurements with optical techniques
- C 2.2 Characterization of novel active dynamic SPM standards
- C 2.3 Application of 3D calibration standards for SPM drift and long term stability investigations
  
- C 3.1 Standardization of data treatment and management of scanning probe microscopy
- C 3.2 Long range scanning probe microscopy applications in mechanical studies of surfaces and interfaces
- C 3.3 Large area and volume data treatment in Scanning Probe Microscopy
- C 3.4 A novel pitch evaluation method based on a cross-correlation filter
- C 3.5 Feature separation, robust filtering and multiple profile roughness analysis in SPIP™
- C 3.6 Improvement of the surface's properties changes observation repeatability by utilization of the nanomarkers developed with scratching method
- C 3.7 Method of scratches analysis by means of combination of Fourier and Hough transforms
  
- C 4.1 Impact of line roughness on the reconstructed critical dimensions in scatterometry
- C 4.2 Model-based CD Metrology using Scanning Electron Microscopy
- C 4.3 Uncertainty analysis in the nano- and microscale with a virtual SEM
- C 4.4 Virtual atomic force microscope for three-dimensional Measurements

### Instrumentation and Methods

- I 1.1 Design aspects and scanning results of the TriNano ultra precision 3D CMM
- I 1.2 Multifunctional nanoanalytics and long-range SPM based on NPM machine
- I 1.3 Recent advances in the development of the LNE metrological AFM
- I 1.4 Development of a metrological AFM with tip-tilting mechanism toward true 3D measurements of nanoscale structure
- I 1.5 Two-probe SPM based on MEMS structure for micro-measuring application
- I 1.6 Reduction of the impact of the feedback loop dynamic response on morphology imaging quality by implementation of dynamic scanning speed control in atomic force microscopy.
- I 1.7 A modified z-stage control of the metrological AFM at INRIM
  
- I 2.1 Increasing of accuracy of linear measurements by displacement interferometer using the randomization method
- I 2.2 Developments in X-ray interferometry for metrology
- I 2.3 Distance metrology using a low-finesse fiber-optic Fabry-Pérot interferometer
- I 2.4 Interferometry with CMOS image sensors and FPGA-based fringe analysis
- I 2.5 The precise refractive index of air measuring unit suitable for metrological scanning probe microscope
- I 2.6 Position sensing with standing wave detection within a passive Fabry-Perot cavity
- I 2.7 Digital Approach to Fringe Interpolation with a Single Photodetector for Cost-Effective Displacement Measurement
- I 2.8 Interferometry with suppression of the influence of refractive index of air for precision positioning
- I 2.9 Short-range six-axis interferometer controlled positioning for local probe microscopy
  
- I 3.1 A new AFM method for near field visualization of laser generation modes
- I 3.2 New probe calibration methodology of the scanning probe microscopy
- I 3.3 Scanning Thermal Microscopy for quantitative thermal measurements
- I 3.4 Large area Scanning Thermal Microscopy
- I 3.5 Calibration issues in scanning thermal microscopy
- I 3.6 High Resolution Quantitative Kelvin Probe Force Microscopy-Principles and Applications
  
- I 4.1 Calibration and testing of an optical profilometer
- I 4.2 Metrological characterization of the main error sources of optical confocal probes measurements
- I 4.3 Evaluation of roundness error with nanometer level of accuracy by using the small displacement screw and Chebyshev best-fit methods
- I 4.4 Optical mirror referenced capacitive flatness measurement and straightness evaluation of translation stages
  
- I 5.1 Performance of PTB's Nanonewton Force Facility
- I 5.2 Establishing standards in nanoindentation metrology: the NANOINDENT and NANOINDENT-plus EU FP7 projects
- I 5.3 Consideration on the accuracy of area function determination in nanoindentation

### Application

- A 1.1 Traceable measurements of nanoparticles size by atomic force microscopy
- A 1.2 Diameter Measurement of Nanoparticle based on Atomic Force Microscopy
- A 1.3 Characterization of pectin nanocoatings at polystyrene and titanium surfaces
- A 1.4 Research for Calibration of Condensation Particle Number Counters
- A 1.5 Array-Dependent Deformation of Poly Styrene Nanoparticles
  
- A 2.1 Industrial standardization of analysis procedure for carrier concentration estimation in semiconductor devices using electric SPM
- A 2.2 Preparation of cross section of high efficiency CIGS thin film solar cells for characterization of carrier concentration using SCM
  
- A 3.1 Preparation and measurement procedure of evaluating liposome-diameter distribution using AFM for industrial standardization
- A 3.2 Metrological characterization of micro-vesicles from body fluids as non-invasive diagnostic biomarkers

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