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Influence of sliding speed and surface properties on adhesion and friction forces

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Influence of Sliding Speed and Surface Properties on Adhesion Force

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- Static friction force is time dependent, adhesion is involved in this phenomenon.
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- Static friction force is time dependent, adhesion is involved in this phenomenon
- Hydrophilic surfaces: Capillary adhesion in gaps between bodies in contact
- Metals: Solid-solid adhesion between asperities due to plastic flow

INTRODUCTION

- Hydrophilic surfaces: Capillary adhesion in gaps between bodies in contact
- Metals: Solid-solid adhesion between asperities due to plastic flow

- For AFM experiments in wet air, capillary condensation occurs for hydrophilic surfaces
- The capillary meniscus generates a capillary force that adds to the normal load
- The formation time of the meniscus is of the order of a few ms (R. Szoszkiewicz & E. Riedo, Phys. Rev. Lett. 95 (2005) 135502)

\[ R_2 \approx R_K \approx 1 - 2 \text{nm} \]

\[ F_{\text{Cap}} \approx 4\pi R \gamma_{LV} \cos \theta \approx 10 - 50 \text{nN} \]
- Friction force is velocity dependent
- For hydrophilic surfaces, friction force decreases with an increasing sliding speed
- This decrease is more important for high relative humidity
- This decrease of friction force is related to a decrease of capillary force


AIM


- Get direct evidence of the decrease of capillary forces with an increasing speed
- Describe the influence of sliding speed on capillary force as a function of contact properties (hydrophilic, roughness, tip radius, etc…)
- Describe the mechanism involved (thermodynamic, kinetic…)
- Establish relationships between the decrease of friction force and capillary force
- Allows measuring of adhesion and attractive forces by means of force spectrum method while having a contact displacement with constant sliding speed

- Understanding the effects of surface (wetting properties, morphology…) and tip properties (probe nature, curvature radius…)

- Influence of relative humidity at ambient temperature

- Si$_3$N$_4$ AFM tip k=0.58 N/m
• According to contact angle of HOPG (θ=110°), no capillary condensation should occurs
• Adhesion force is constant whatever the sliding speed
TIP SLIDDING ON HYDROPHYLIC SURFACE

- Adhesion force is decreasing with an increasing sliding speed on hydrophilic surfaces (Gold θ=55°)
- At high sliding speed, the adhesive force is equal to the attractive force, the capillary force has vanished
HYDROPHILIC/HYDROPHOBIC BEHAVIOR

Experiments show that the variation of the adhesion force is linked to the hydrophilic properties of the surface.

Hydrophilic
(Gold sample $\theta = 55^\circ$)

Hydrophobic
(HOPG sample $\theta = 110^\circ$)
HYDROPHILIC/HYDROPHOBIC BEHAVIOR

Experiments on adhesive force are similar to those observed for friction force.

- Hydrophilic: (Gold sample $\theta = 55^\circ$)
- Hydrophobic: (HOPG sample $\theta = 110^\circ$)
EFFECT OF HUMIDITY

Mica
- *Static contact angle* $\approx 25^\circ$
- *Tip* (silicon nitride, $R\approx 30$ nm)

[Diagram showing adhesion force vs. natural logarithm of velocity for different RH values]
EFFECT OF TIP RADIUS

- Intermediate regime for small tip radius (15 nm-green points) and large tip radius (50 nm-blue triangles) at 50% humidity
- Adhesion force is proportional to tip radius
- The intermediate regime starts earlier for tip with smaller radius.
INTERMEDIATE REGIME FOR DIFFERENT SAMPLE

- Different samples: Different chemical properties and different roughness
- Same tip (Si$_3$N$_4$, R≈50nm) and same humidity (48%)
The beginning of the intermediate regime increases linearly with the static contact angle with water. Contact angles: Mica 25°, Silicon wafer 45°, Silicon nitride 70°, Gold 75°
CONCLUSION

- 1 regime for hydrophobic surface, 3 regimes for hydrophilic surfaces (wet, intermediate and a dry regime)
- Wet regime, adhesion force corresponds to capillary force
- Dry regime, adhesion force corresponds to attractive force
- In intermediate regime, the adhesion force decreases linearly with the logarithm of the sliding speed.
- Effect of tip radius, humidity and surface morphology on the borders of the intermediate regime
- We observe that the sliding speed, at which the transition regime starts, increases with the static contact angle measured with water for the different studied substrates

For this work see Noël et al. To be submitted to Langmuir
ACTUAL WORKS AND PERSPECTIVES

- Enlarge the experiment database with different experimental conditions to fix the general trends
- See if the morphology (local curvature change) of the surface has an influence on the intermediate regime
- Build a model that could explain experimental results
- Role played by capillary force on friction:
  1) Does the capillary force act only as an additional force?
  2) Is the friction coefficient constant?

For the curvature of surface, see Mazeran et al, Surf. Scie. 585 (2005) 25-37