# **Quartz Crystal Microbalances**

QCM100 and QCM200 — 5 MHz quartz crystal microbalances



- Measures frequency and resistance
- · Analog output for potentiostats (QCM200)
- · Reads highly loaded crystals (up to 5  $k\Omega$ )
- Transformer-isolated crystal
- Simple shunt-capacitance cancellation
- External 10 MHz input (QCM200)
- Windows/Mac software (QCM200)

- QCM100 ... \$1295 (U.S. list)
- · QCM200 ... \$2495 (U.S. list)

# **Quartz Crystal Microbalance**

The QCM200 and QCM100 Quartz Crystal Microbalances measure mass and viscosity in processes occurring at or near surfaces, or within thin films. These systems include a controller, crystal oscillator electronics, crystal holder, three quartz crystals, and Windows / Mac software (QCM200).

The instruments read the resonant frequency and resistance of a 5 MHz, AT-cut quartz crystal. The resonant frequency changes as a linear function of the mass of material deposited on the crystal surface. The resistance at resonance changes with the viscosity / elasticity of the material (film or liquid) in contact with the crystal surface.

As gravimetric instruments, the QCM200 and QCM100 can measure mass ranging from micrograms to fractions of a nanogram. Detection limits correspond to submonolayers of atoms. Observations of conformational changes, such as phase transitions, swelling, and cross-linking, can easily be made.

Specifically designed to handle heavy loads (up to  $5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ), the instruments will maintain oscillation in aqueous solutions containing over 88 % glycerol (w/w %). They are ideal for studies involving lossy films and highly viscous liquids.

#### **QCM200**

The QCM200 is a stand-alone instrument with a built-in frequency counter and resistance meter. Series resonance frequency and resistance are measured and displayed, and there is an analog output proportional to frequency which can





QCM200 front panel

be used to interface with a potentiostat. The QCM200 can be operated from the front panel or a PC using the RS-232 interface. Windows and MacIntosh software is provided for real-time data acquisition, display, analysis and storage. Both frequency and resistance trends can be viewed. User-tags are provided to time-stamp important events.

The stability and accuracy of the QCM200 are ideal for most experiments. For special applications requiring optimum long-term frequency stability, a precision timebase, such as the FS725 Rubidium Frequency Standard, can be connected to the external 10 MHz input.

#### **QCM100**

The QCM100 is a basic quartz crystal microbalance which has the same measurement capabilities as the QCM200, but requires connection to an external frequency counter and



QCM100 front panel

precision voltmeter (which are not included) to complete the QCM measurement setup.

## **QCM Electronics**

A unique automatic gain control circuit provides the quartz crystal with the required signal amplitude to overcome viscoelastic losses and achieve series resonance. It also monitors the energy dissipated by the sensor, which is used to determine the series resistance of the crystal. The controller provides power to the crystal oscillator electronics, and includes a potentiometer for canceling shunt capacitance. Proper capacitance cancellation is required to assure true series resonance operation of the crystal oscillator, and to eliminate frequency and resistance errors.

In the QCM200, the digital controller also contains a frequency counter with 0.01 Hz resolution for accurate frequency measurements, and a resistance meter with 5 digits of resolution covering a range of 0 to  $5000 \Omega$ .

## Crystals, Holder and Flow Cell

The QCM200 and QCM100 use a 5 MHz, 1" diameter, AT-cut quartz crystal wafer with circular electrodes on both sides. Crystals are available in a variety of materials. The crystal

holder is a rugged, compact, easy to use fixture. The holder and all crystals may be used in liquid or gas environments.

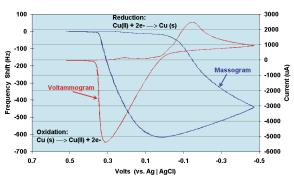


An optional axial flow cell adapter attaches to the standard crystal holder. This provides an easy way of interfacing the QCM to a flow injection analysis system.

#### EQCM (QCM200)

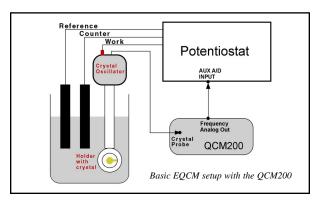
For EQCM applications, an analog output proportional to frequency shift may be directly connected to a potentiostat or

**EQCM - Frequency Measurement** 

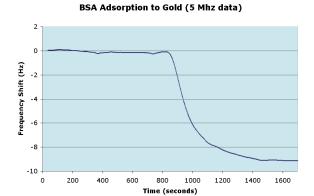


galvanostat. Only the front-surface electrode of the crystal is exposed to the solution. This electrode is also transformer isolated, as required for EQCM operation.

The figure below illustrates a typical EQCM experiment. The frequency analog output of the QCM controller is connected



# **QCM100 and QCM200 Quartz Crystal Microbalances**

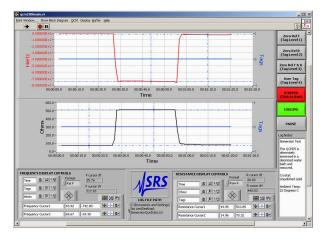


to the potentiostat A/D input. The potentiostat digitizes the voltage, and it's software displays relative frequency changes synchronous with the electrochemical data. The versatile QCM200 can be easily integrated into any custom 5 MHz crystal based EQCM setup.

#### In the Lab

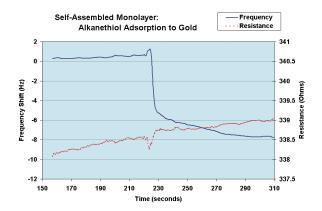
The QCM200 and QCM100 are valuable research tools for applications ranging from pure surface science to biochemistry. Quartz crystals can be pre-coated with any thinfilm material including organic polymers, hydrogels, composites, ceramics, biomolecules, bacteria and living cells. This provides unlimited potential for the development of novel gas and biological sensors.

These quartz crystal microbalances are an essential addition to any biological laboratory. The data from a QCM perfectly complements that obtained from other techniques, such as surface plasmon resonance (SPR) and atomic force microscopy (AFM), aiding in the analysis of complex biological interactions.



## QCM200 Software

A Windows/Mac software program is included (QCM200) to facilitate remote operation and simplify data acquisition.



## **Applications**

**Immunosensors** 

Sorption sensors

Moisture analyzers

Particulate monitors

Contamination monitors

Electrovalency measurements

Hydrogen absorption on metal films

**Bubble** formation

Redox and conductive polymer research

Double-layer characterization

Corrosion studies

Surface oxidation

DNA and RNA hybridization studies

Antigen-antibody reactions

Protein adsorption

Detection of virus capsids, bacteria, mammalian cells

Biofouling and antifouling

Biomembranes and biomaterials

Protein-protein interactions

Self-assembled monolayers (SAMs)

Molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs)

Langmuir/Langmuir-Blodgett films

Laser ablation, desorption and breakdown studies

MEMS nanomaterials

Intelligent biomaterials



QCM100 rear panel



QCM200 rear panel



## **QCM200**

## **Frequency Measurement**

Frequency display

0.01 Hz (10 second gate) Resolution

0.1 Hz (1 second gate) 1.0 Hz (0.1 second gate)

Gate time 0.1 s, 1 s, 10 s, user-selectable

Measurement (internal timebase)

 $<2\times10^{-9}$  Allan Variance (typ.) Stability

Accuracy ±1.5 ppm

Analog output

 $\Delta f$  output ±10 V full scale (20-bit) ±200 kHz, ±100 kHz, ±50 kHz, Ranges

 $\pm 20 \,\mathrm{kHz}$ ,  $\pm 10 \,\mathrm{kHz}$ ,  $\pm 5 \,\mathrm{kHz}$ ,  $\pm 2 \,\mathrm{kHz}$ 

Frequency output

Frequency 5 MHz (nominal) Level TTL (square wave)

 $50\Omega$ Source impedance

Ext. timebase input

Frequency 10 MHz

Level 1 Vpp (nominal)

#### **Resistance Measurement**

Resistance display

Range 0 to  $5000\,\Omega$ Resolution 5 digits:

 $0.001 \Omega$  for R <  $100 \Omega$ 

 $0.01 \Omega$  for  $100 \Omega \le R < 1000 \Omega$  $0.1 \Omega$  for  $1000 \Omega \le R < 5000 \Omega$ 

Conductance output (Vc)

 $R = 10,000 \times (10^{-V_c/5}) - 75 \Omega$ Resistance

0 to  $5000\,\Omega$ Resistance range

0 to 10.625 VDC, log scale Voltage level

Impedance  $1 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

## **Capacitance Cancellation**

10 pF to 40 pF (20 pF nominal) Range

 $0.01 \, pF$ Limit

## **Physical**

Analog connectors BNC

Interface RS-232, 9600 baud

Crystal holder

Holder: Kynar®, O-ring: Viton® Material

Cable type, length Cat-5, 3 ft.

10.6" $\times 2$ " $\times 7$ " (WHD), 2 lbs. Dimensions, weight

Operating temperature 0°C to 40°C

15 W, 100/120/220/240 VAC, Power

50/60 Hz

#### **Quartz Crystals (polished)**

Frequency 5 MHz, AT-cut, plano-plano

Diameter 1 inch

Electrodes Cr/Au (Ti/Au, Ti/Pt, In Sn oxide opt.)

## **QCM100**

## **Frequency Measurement**

Frequency 5 MHz (nominal) Level TTL (square wave)

Source impedance  $50\Omega$ 

## **Conductance Output (Vc)**

 $R = 10,000 \times (10^{-Vc/5}) - 75 \Omega$ Resistance

Resistance range 0 to  $5000\,\Omega$ 

Voltage level 0 to 10.625 VDC, log scale

Impedance

## **Capacitance Cancellation**

10 pF to 40 pF (20 pF nominal) Range

Limit  $0.01 \, pF$ 

## **Quartz Crystals (polished)**

5 MHz, AT-cut, plano-plano Frequency

Diameter

Cr/Au (Ti/Au, Ti/Pt, In Sn oxide Electrodes

opt.)

## **Physical**

**BNC** Analog connectors

Crystal holder

Material Holder: Kynar®, O-ring: Viton®

Cable type, length Cat-5, 3 ft.

Dimensions, weight  $7.1"\times2"\times5.4"$  (WHD), 1 lbs.  $0\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $40\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Operating temperature

Power 10 W, 100/120/220/240 VAC,

50/60 Hz

## **Ordering Information**

OCM100	Controller, oscillator, 3 crystals	\$1295
QCM100		
	and holder (requires counter & DVM)	
QCM200	Controller, oscillator, 3 crystals,	\$2495
	holder and software	
O100FC	Axial flow cell	\$295
O100RXO	Replacement oscillator module	\$395
O100RH	Replacement holder (Kynar®)	\$395
O100CCB	Crystal cleaning basket	\$195
O100RX1	Chrome/gold crystals (qty. 10)	\$295
O100RX2	Indium tin oxide crystals (qty. 10)	\$595
O100RX3	Titanium/gold crystals (qty. 10)	\$295
O100RX4	Titanium/platinum crystals (qty. 10)	\$395

