



NANOMECHANICS, INC

STATE KEY LABORATORY OF TRIBOLOGY,

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

**2017 INTERNATIONAL NANOMECHANICAL SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY FORUM, BEIJING**

MARCH, 15, 2017

Time	March 15, 2017	Speaker	Chair
8:00-9:00	Registration		
9:15-9:25	Opening Ceremony	Prof. Yu Tian	Prof. Yu Tian
9:25-9:50	Nanomechanics: Unbridled Innovation	Dr. Yujie Meng	
9:50-10:35	Recent Advances in Materials Characterization Using Instrumented Indentation Tests.	Dr. Warren C. Oliver	
10:35-10:50	Break		
10:50-11:35	Measurement of Power Law Creep Parameters by Nanoindentation (Webinar)	Prof. George M. Pharr	Dr. Yujie Meng
11:35-12:20	Understanding and Tuning Frictional Properties of Graphene at the Nanoscale	Prof. Qunyang Li	
12:20-14:00	Closing Ceremony and Lunch		

2017年3月15日 9:00-12:30

北京市海淀区清华园1号

清华大学机械工程系

李兆基科技大楼 A507 会议室

Nanomechanics: Unbridled Innovation

In this presentation, I will give a brief introduction of Nanomechanics, Inc., a high technology instrument company that is comprised of world- class scientists and engineers with unparalleled expertise in materials science, precision mechanical design and advanced instrumentation software. How our products, key technologies, and technical expertise could benefit your research will be discussed. In addition, a wide range of applications will be introduced.

Dr. Yujie Meng is the Business Development Manager, Asia at Nanomechanics, Inc. She enrolled in College of Materials Sciences and Technology at Nanjing Forestry University, Jiangsu, China in 2003 and obtained her BS in 2007. She moved to the States and joined Center for Renewable Carbon at University of Tennessee to pursue her M.S. degree in 2008. She worked on nanoindentation characterization on soft material and polymer composite interphase projects using various techniques (nano DMA, modulus mapping, testing at elevated temperature, testing in liquid and micro compression testing etc.). She continued her education by obtained a Ph.D. in Natural Resources with a concentration in Bio-based Products and Wood Science & Technology and a dual MS in Statistics from University of Tennessee in 2015. During the pursue of her PhD, she visited Oak Ridge National Laboratory and worked as research assistant in Material Science and Technology Division from 2013 to 2015, where she was involved in the carbon nanostructure and nanoporous carbons research.

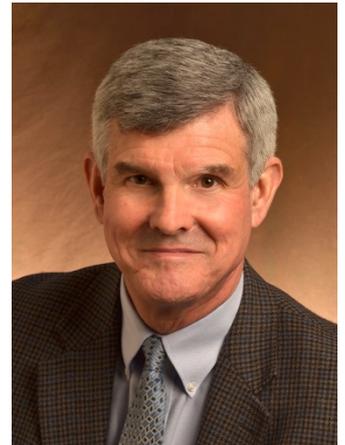


Yujie has research experience on multi-materials including fiber-reinforced polymer composites, lignocellulose material, nano reinforced adhesive, bio nanocomposites, aerogel, bio-based carbon material and biomass-based films. She has authored or co-authored more than 20 journal publications. She also has extensive hands-on experiences on small scale mechanical characterization (Nanoindentation, AFM etc.) She is a member of Forest Products Society and Society of Wood Science & Technology.

Measurement of Power Law Creep Parameters by Nanoindentation

Over the past decade, great progress has been made in making small-scale mechanical property measurements by nanoindentation at elevated temperatures; in fact, several systems for doing so are now commercially available. The advances have paved the way for studying and measuring the material parameters that describe power law creep behavior, e.g., the stress exponent for creep, n , and the activation energy for creep, q_c , using small-scale experiments. Making such measurements with nanoindentation provides for high point-to-point spatial mapping as well as the characterization of thin films and thin surface layers. However, serious experimental difficulties are often encountered, particularly those associated with thermal drift, and how one converts the data obtained in nanoindentation testing to the parameters used to characterize uniaxial creep is not at all straightforward. In this presentation, we discuss recent progress in making meaningful measurements of power law creep parameters by nanoindentation. Special attention is given to the models and data analysis procedures needed to convert nanoindentation load-displacement-time data to the parameters normally measured in uniaxial tension or compression testing.

George M. Pharr is TEES Distinguished Research Professor in the Department of Materials Science and at Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. He received his BS in Mechanical Engineering at Rice University in 1975 and Ph.D. in Materials Science and Engineering from Stanford in 1979. After one year of postdoctoral study at the University of Cambridge, England, he returned to Rice in 1980 as a faculty member in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and Materials Science. He moved to the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at the University of Tennessee (UT) in 1998, where he served he as Chancellor's Professor and McKamey Professor of Engineering. While at UT, he also held a Joint Faculty Appointment at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), was Head of the UT Materials Science and Engineering Department during the period 2006-2011, and served as the Director of the UT/ORNL *Joint Institute for Advanced Materials* from 2009 to 2016. He moved to his current position at Texas A&M in January 2017.



Dr. Pharr received ASM International's *Bradley Stoughton Award for Young Teachers of Metallurgy* in 1985. His honors also include the Amoco Award for Superior Teaching at Rice University in 1994, a *Humboldt Senior Scientist Award* in 2007, the Materials Research Society's inaugural *Innovation in Materials Characterization Award* in 2010, and the University of Tennessee *Macebearer Award* in 2015. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering (2014) and a Fellow of ASM International (1995), the Materials Research Society (2012), and TMS (2016). Dr. Pharr has been an Associate Editor of the *Journal of the American Ceramic Society* since 1990 and Principal Editor of the *Journal of Materials Research* since 2012. He is an author or co-author of more than 200 scientific publications, including 4 book chapters. His research focuses on mechanisms of plasticity and fracture in solids, especially at small scales.

Recent Advances in Materials Characterization Using Instrumented

Indentation Tests

Three new instrumented indentation testing techniques will be discussed. They include high temperature, high strain rate and two dimensional testing.

Instrumented indentation testing provides unique opportunities to study strain rate effects on the strength materials. In situ high temperature indentation testing to measure the relationships between temperature, strain rate and strength has received considerable interest in recent times. In this regard, data from in situ dynamic nanoindentation testing up to 550 C on commercial purity aluminum will be presented and compared to the values from literature. The same concepts can be applied to measure properties at high strain rates. High strain rate indentation testing results will be presented and compared to macroscopic literature results.

Finally, the first results from a new system which retains the high performance measurement capabilities in the direction normal to the surface of the sample and adds the equivalent signals parallel to the surface will be presented. The same sensitivity, range and dynamic performance (including frequency specific experiments) are available simultaneously and continuously in both directions. The ability to measure not only load and displacement but stiffness and phase angle at specific frequencies parallel to the surface continuously and simultaneously with THESE SAME MEASUREMENTS in the normal direction has resulted in entirely new results concerning the onset of sliding between two bodies in contact. Unique new data concerning the initiation of slip at micro asperities, friction and wear, lubrication, scanning surface topology, mechanical property mapping and multidimensional characterization of structures can now be investigated.

Warren C. Oliver obtained his BS in Materials Science from the University of Tennessee in 1976, and his MS and PhD in Materials Science in 1981 from Stanford University, studying with Professor W.D. Nix. Dr. Oliver spent one year on a postdoctoral appointment at Brown, Boveri and Co., Ltd. followed by two years (1982-1984) at the United Technologies Research Center. He then returned to Tennessee for a position at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for ten years until 1994 at which time he left to spend full time directing Nano Instruments, a company he helped to found in 1984. In 1998, Nano Instruments was acquired by MTS Corporation, and in 2008, the group was acquired by Agilent Technologies. During the course of his research career, Dr. Oliver has made notable contributions to the area of intermetallic alloy development and the mechanical characterization of materials and structures on the micro and nano scale. In particular, he has contributed to the development and commercialization of nanoindentation equipment and techniques.



Understanding and Tuning Frictional Properties of Graphene at the Nanoscale

Owing to its intrinsically lubricious property, graphene has been proposed to be a promising atomically thin solid lubricant for micro and nano-scale interfaces. although much work has been done to reveal the mechanical properties of graphene, many of its frictional characteristics remain less studied. in this talk, i will present a few examples, where (a) the statistical variation of interfacial contact pinning state, (b) the subtle heterogeneous interaction with the substrate, and (c) the existence of free step edge are found to have profound effects on frictional and anti-wear properties of graphene. the underlying mechanisms underlying these phenomena will be discussed and the strategies of tuning tribological behavior of graphene will also be proposed.

Qunyang Li is an associate professor in the Department of Engineering Mechanics, and a research member in the State Key lab of Tribology at Tsinghua University. Before taking the position at Tsinghua, he worked as a postdoctoral researcher and research scientist at the University of Pennsylvania from 2008 to 2012. He received a Ph.D. degree from Brown University in 2008 and B.S. and M.S. degrees in Engineering Mechanics from Tsinghua University in 2001 and 2003, respectively. His current research aims at understanding how surfaces (both solid and liquid) interact at small scales and bridging nanoscale intrinsic properties to macroscale behaviors through experiments and mechanics modeling.

