

NANOTECHNOLOGIES FOR ADVANCED MICROSYSTEMS

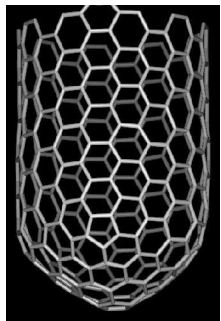
COMS 2009 - Copenhagen, Denmark

Dr. Duane Dimos

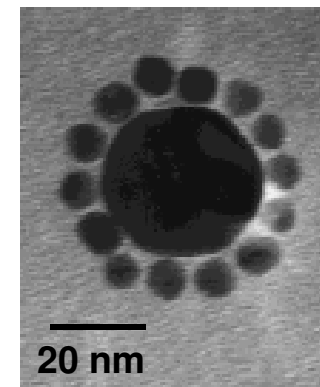
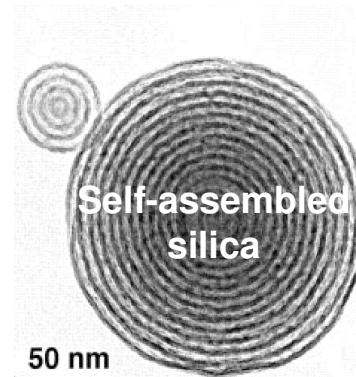
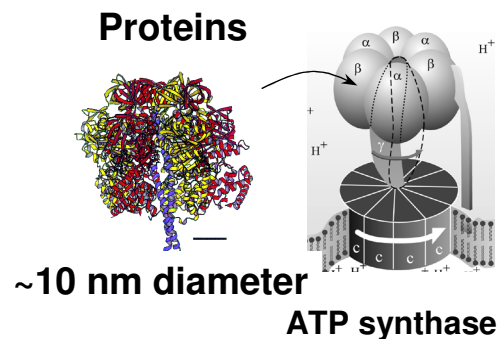
Director, Materials Science and Engineering

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Carbon nanotube
~2 nm diameter



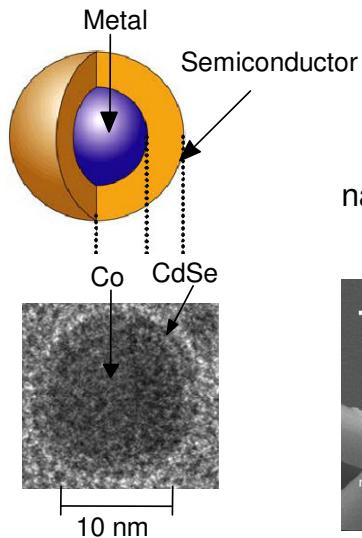
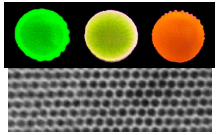
Colloidal assembly

The Nanoworld

Matter structured at a scale of ~ 5 – 100 nm

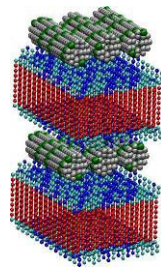
Theme: *From Complex Functional Material Synthesis & Assembly to Integration & Application*

Nanoscale material synthesis

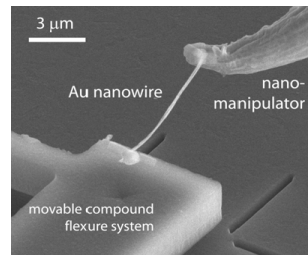


Combining ferromagnetic & semiconducting behavior

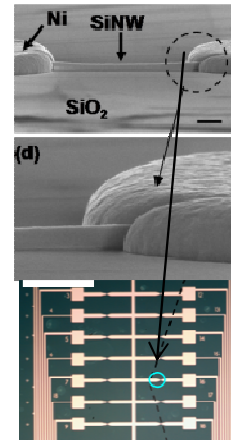
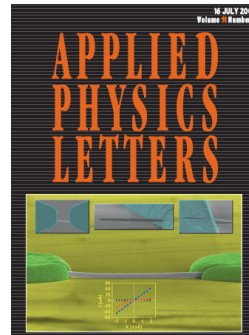
Nanomaterial assembly



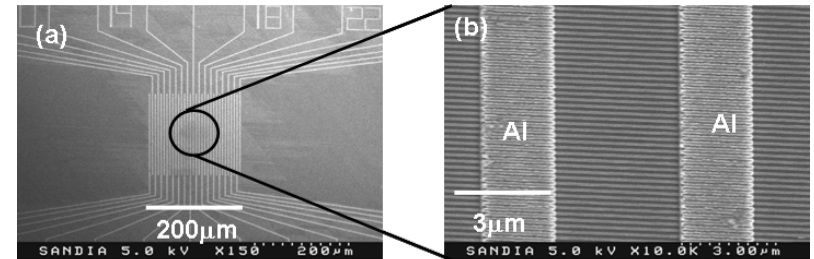
Engineered nanocomposites



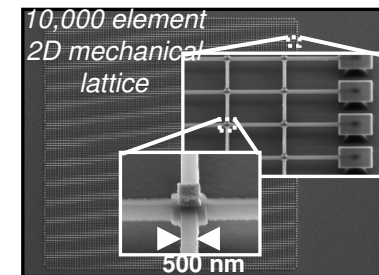
Integration



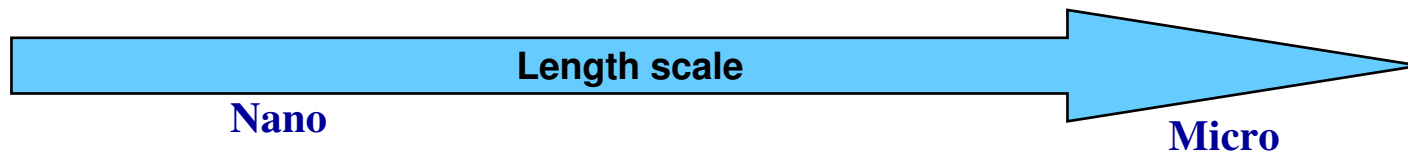
Application



Nanowire arrays



Nanomechanical arrays



Applications of Nanomaterials for Microsystems

Nano: Unique performance that cannot be achieved otherwise

1. Size-dependent and collective optical, electric, and magnetic properties:

tuning refractive index for optical coatings, tuning dielectric constant, quantum dots for solar cells, electron transport/conductance, magnetic memory, etc.

(CdSe) Semiconductor size increase →



Conductors: Au, Ag, ...

Semiconductors: Ge, CdSe, ...

Dielectrics: TiO₂, ZrO₂, ...

Magnetics: FePt, FeMnO₄

2. Chemical Sensors: chemically selective interactions, fast/stable/reproducible

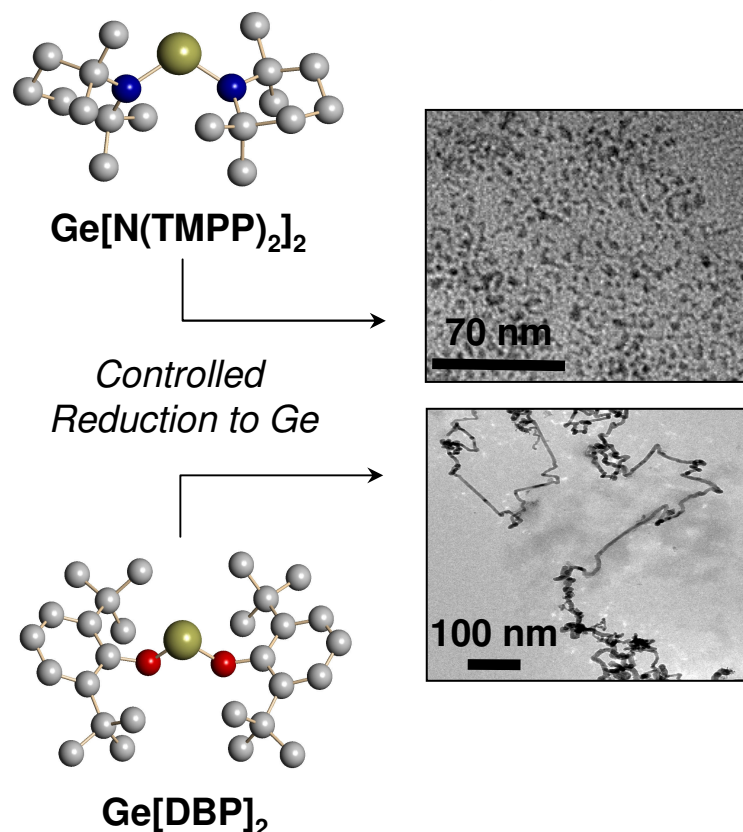
3. Nanowire electronics: novel response, unique size effects

4. Energy applications: high surface area, structured porosity

5. Next generation lithography: high resolution, low defect density structures

Fabrication: Building Block Synthesis & Assembly

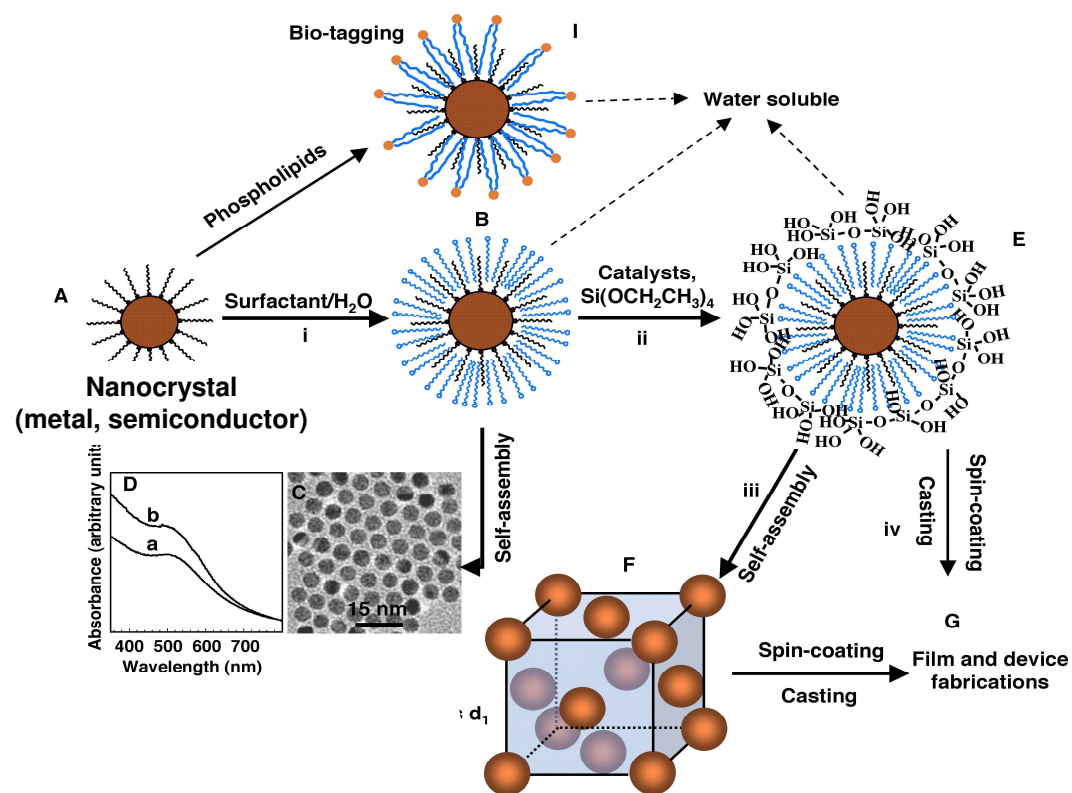
Building Block Synthesis



Precursor structure - control of nanocrystal/nanowire formation (ligand-metal bond strength, ligand size).

Gerung, H et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006** 128, 5244.

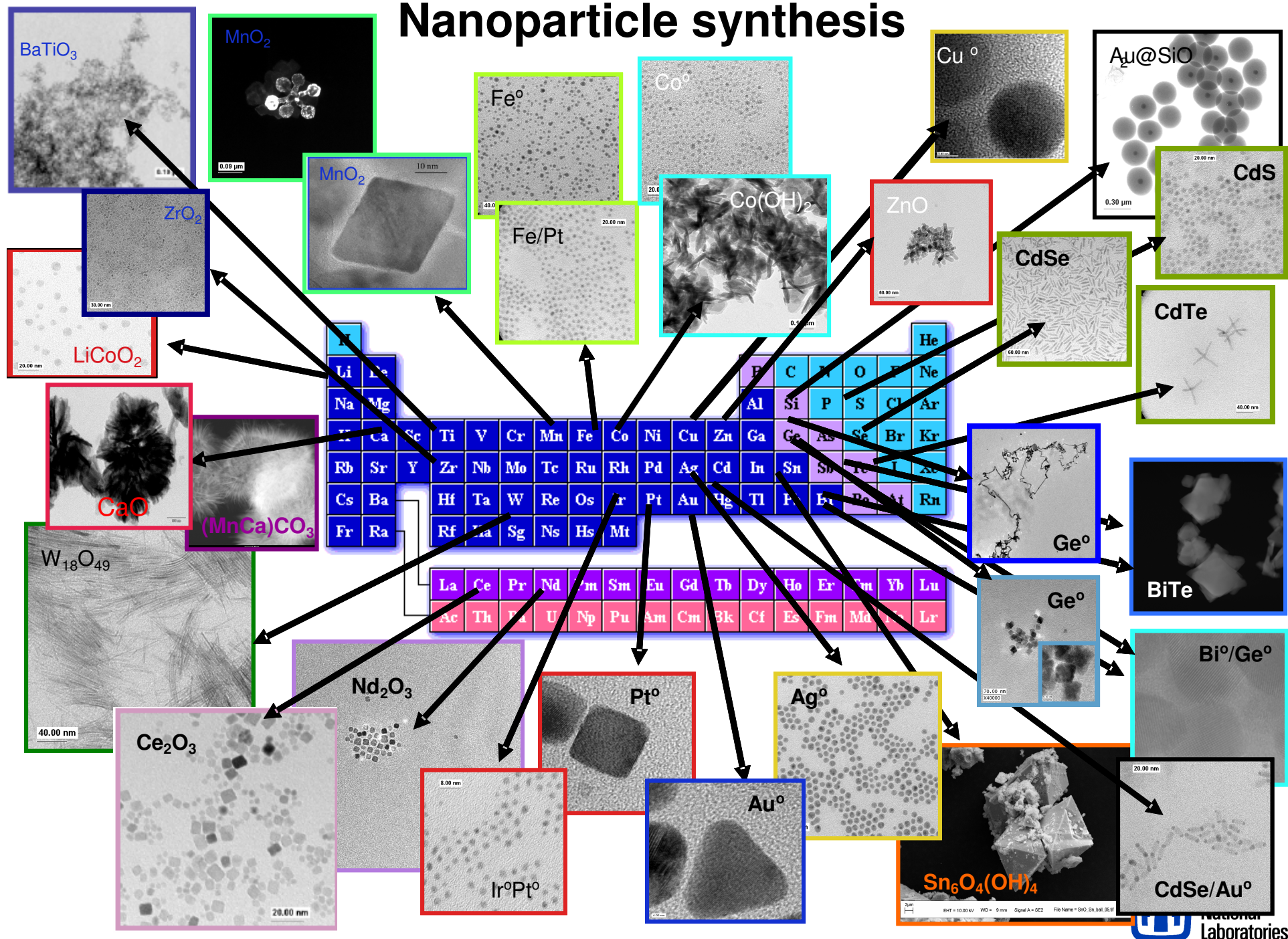
Assembly



Nanocrystal functionalization - control of self-assembly (surfactants, phospholipids).

Fan et al. *Science* **2004**, 304, 567-571.

Nanoparticle synthesis



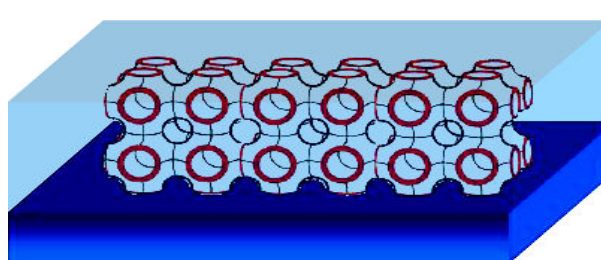
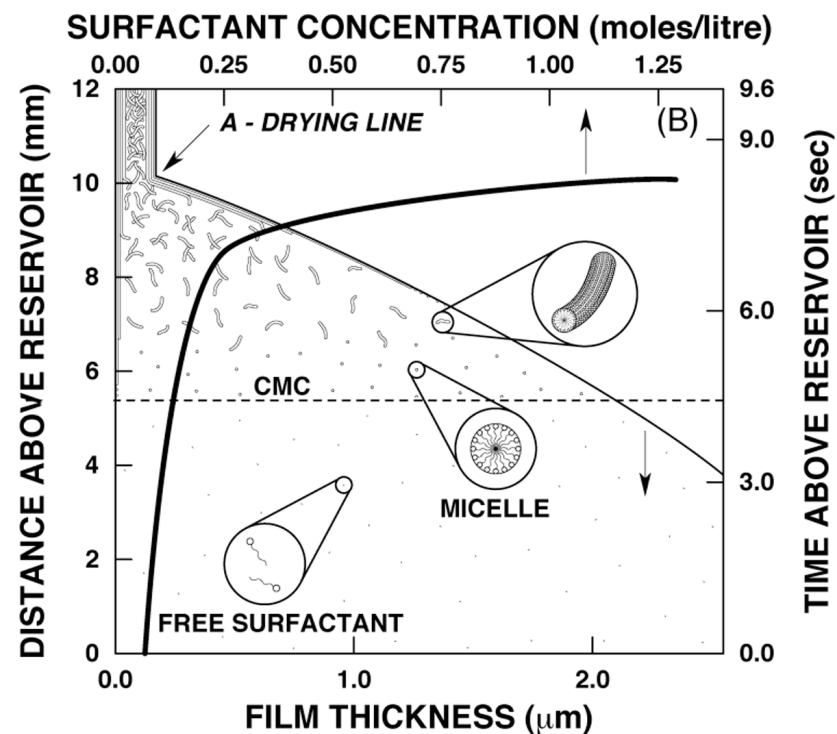
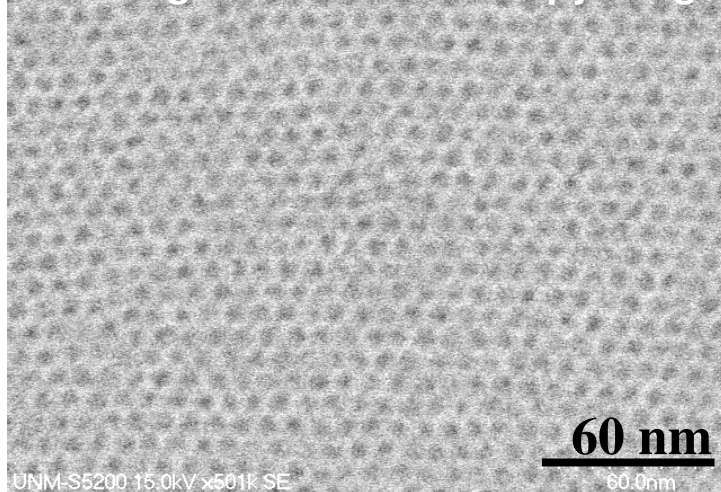
Evaporation induced self-assembly of highly-ordered thin films

Dip-coating

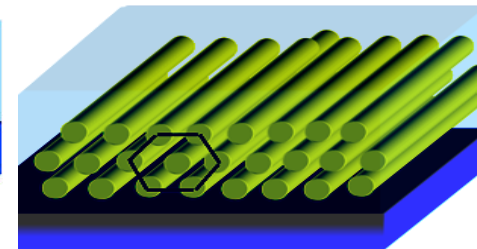
Solvent
Evaporation

Fast (few seconds)
Continuous self-assembly
Controlled structure

Scanning electron microscopy image



Cubic



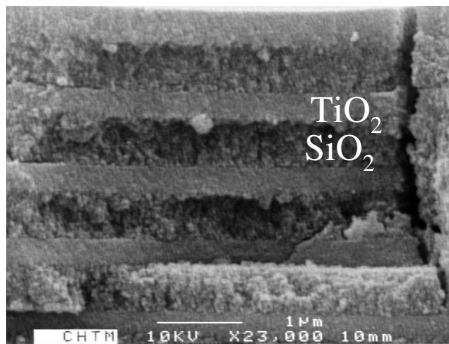
1-d Hexagonal

Fan et al. Adv. Funct. Mater., 2006; Chem. Mater. 2006

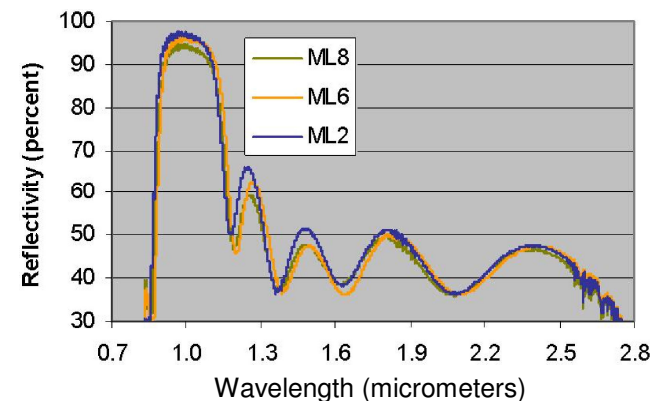
Near infrared reflectors w/layered nanoparticle coatings

Quarter wave stacking of self-assembled nanoparticle films for near infrared reflectors, overcomes the harsh conditions from conventional processing (CVD, sputtering, etc) with improved functionality.

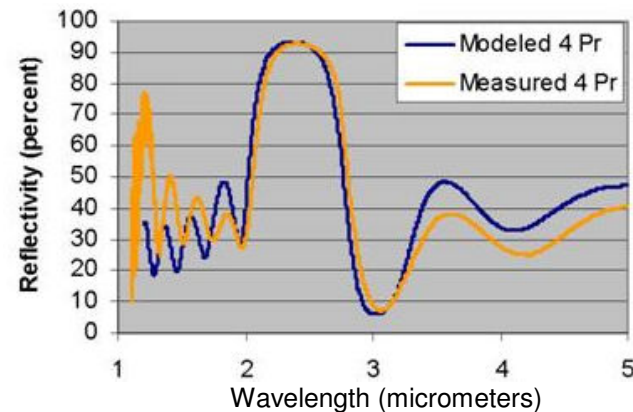
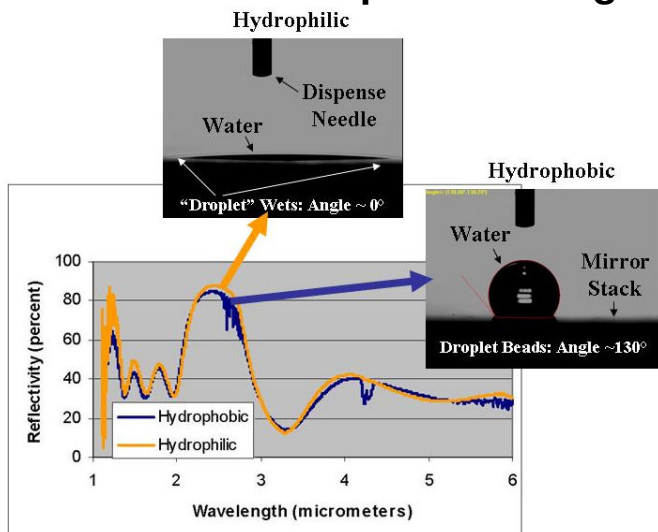
SEM image of quarter wave stacking of TiO_2 and SiO_2 reflector



Reflectivity studies show high and reproducible reflectivity over controlled wavelength windows



Functionalization of optical coatings



Self-assembly work has been award winning

SELF-ASSEMBLING PROCESS *for* FABRICATING TAILORED THIN FILMS 2007

Self-Assembling Process for Fabricating Tailored Thin Films involved development of a simple soft coating process that forms optical, electrical, and magnetic thin films from self-assembled nanoparticles. The researchers developed a wet-solution-based process employing self assembly to create engineered nanocomposite thin films with tunable properties by varying particle composition, sizes, shapes, and particle packing density and geometry. The added flexibility and control over thin-film properties opens the door for engineered thin films with multiple functions

THIS SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL NANOTECHNOLOGY COATING PROCESS ENABLES THE DEVELOPMENT OF NANOPARTICLE THIN FILMS WITH ARCHITECTURES AND PROPERTIES UNATTAINABLE BY ANY OTHER PROCESSING METHOD.



 Sandia National Laboratories

LOCKHEED MARTIN


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LOCKHEED MARTIN

2008 R&D 100 Award Entry Form

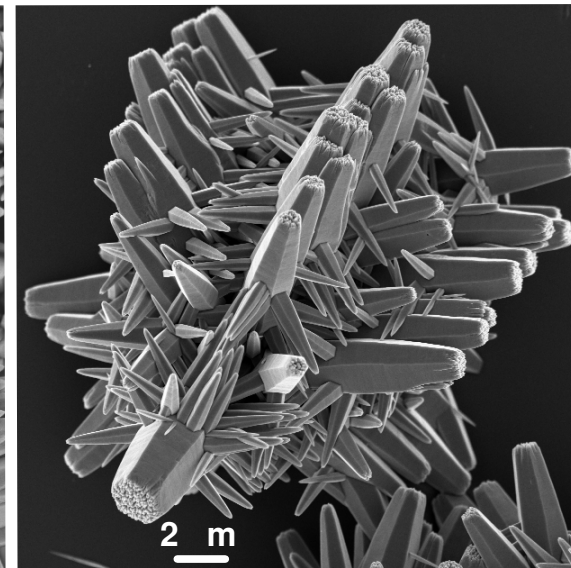
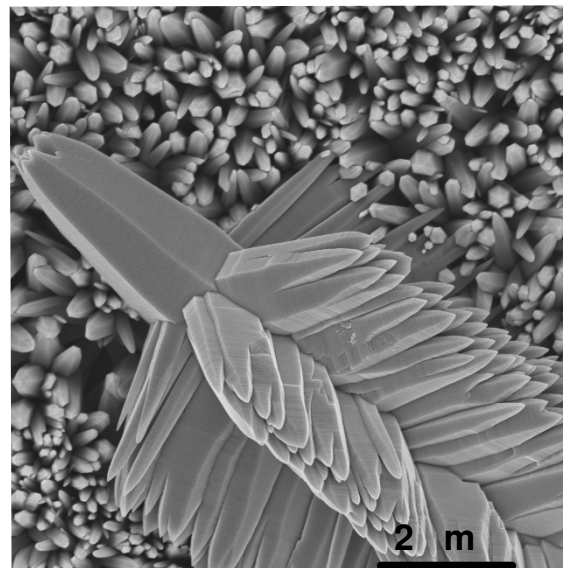
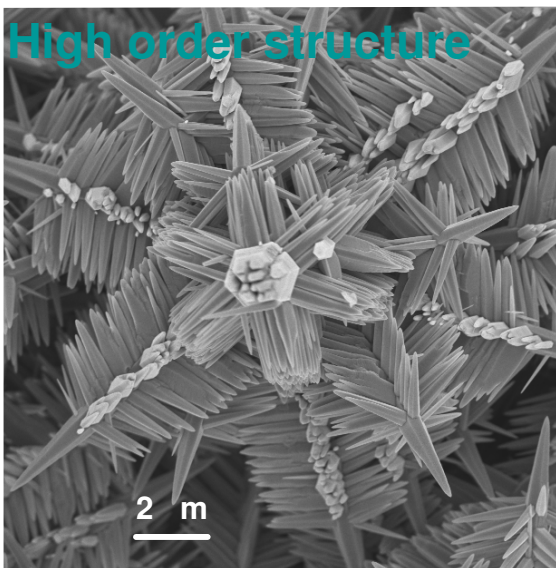
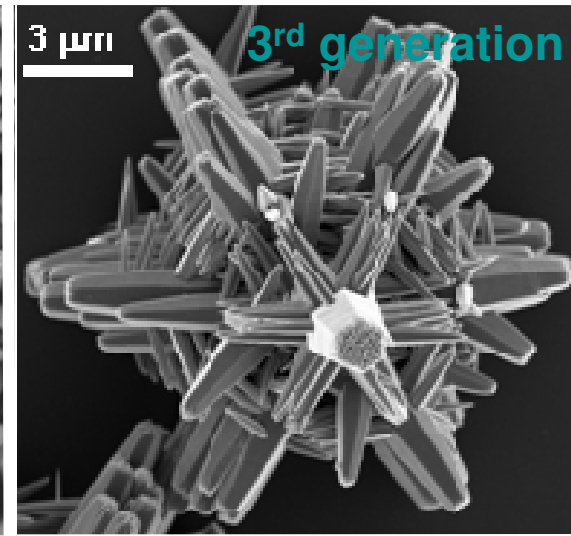
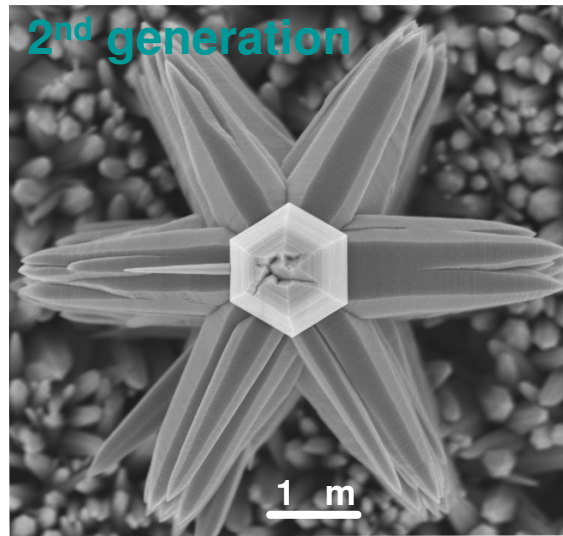
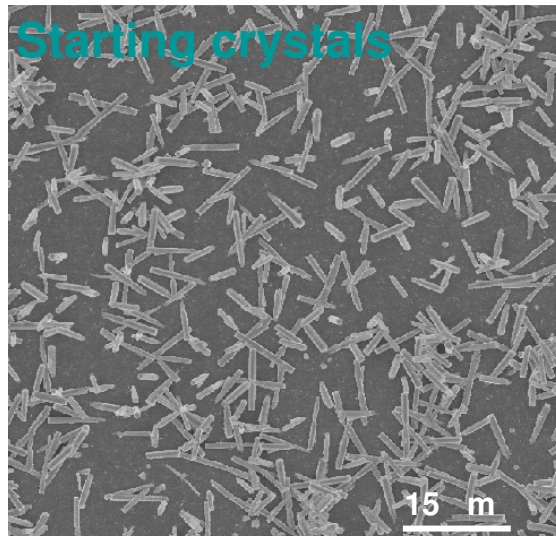
SUPERHYDROPHOBIC COATING

 Sandia National Laboratories



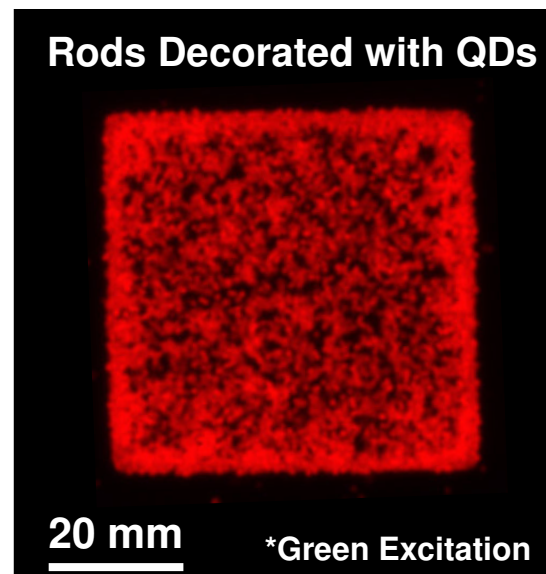
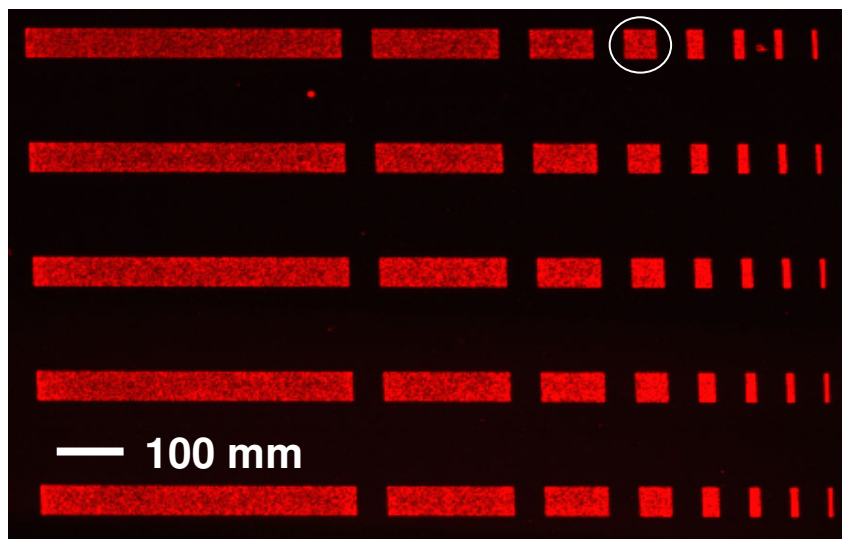
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Stepwise Growth of Complex Nanostructures (ZnO)

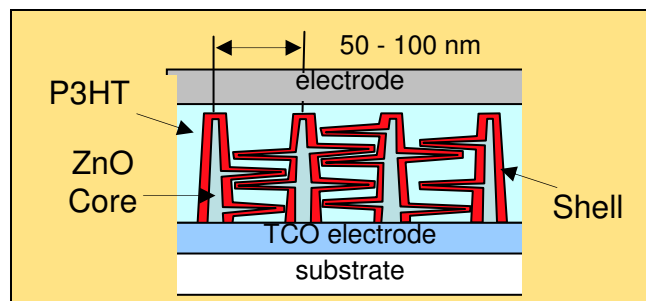


Nanostructured composites enable new microdevices

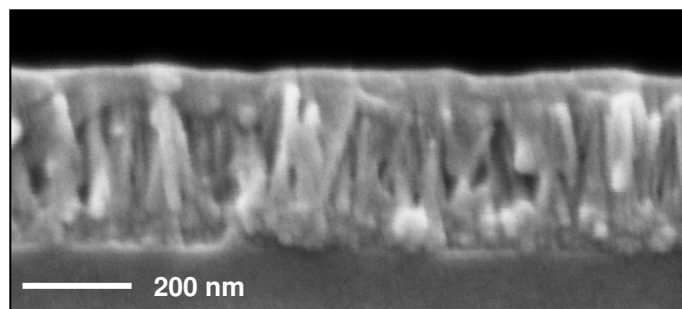
Optical 'devices' w/functionalized surfaces for assembly



Hybrid organic-inorganic nanoscale photovoltaic cell



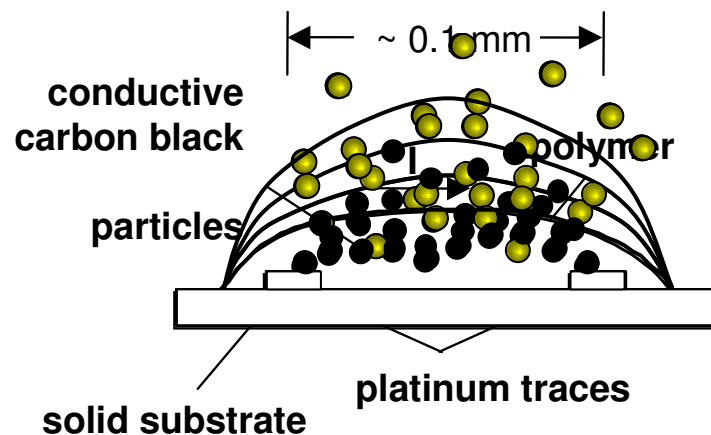
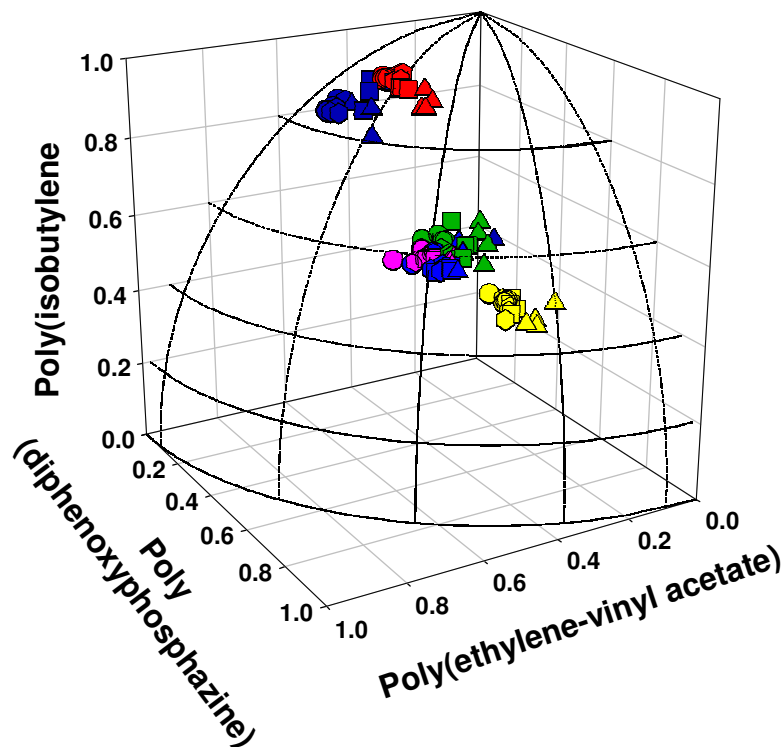
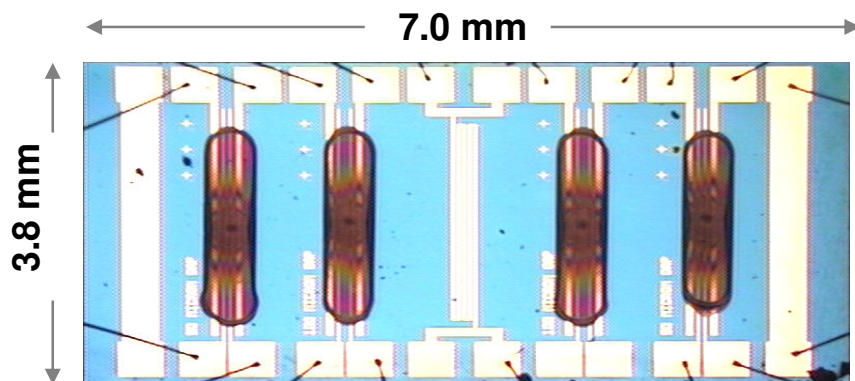
Schematic of hybrid solar cell under development.



P3HT filled ZnO Nanorod Array
(2% efficiency demonstrated)

Chemiresistor sensors for monitoring volatile organics

In-situ, continuous monitoring of volatile organic compounds in air, soil & water



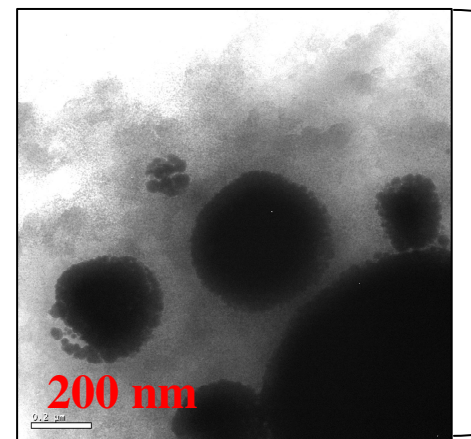
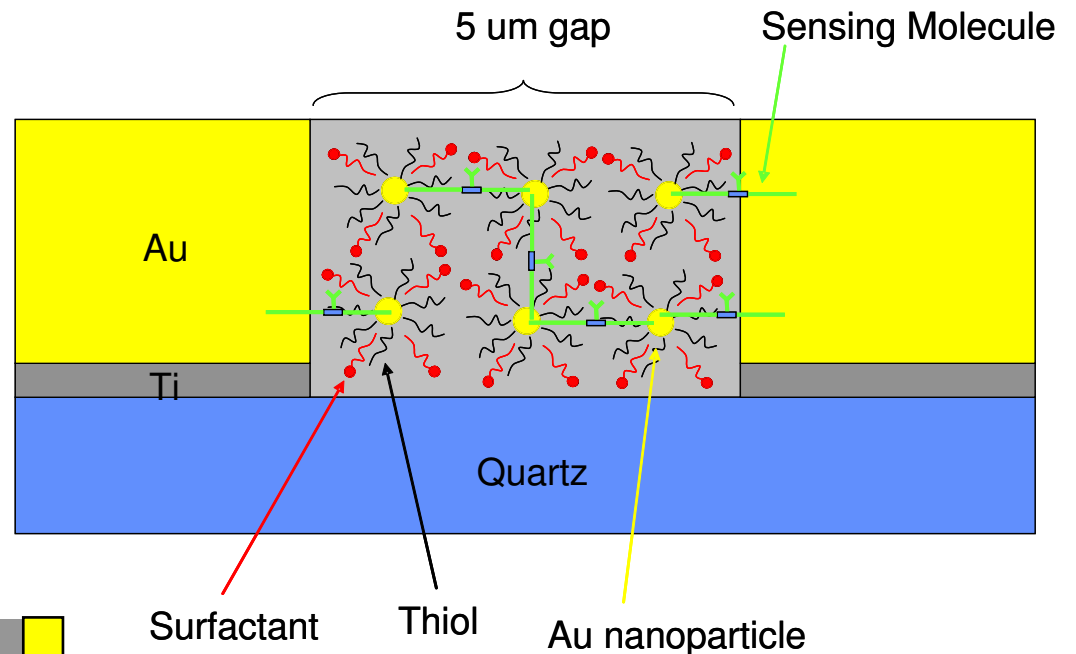
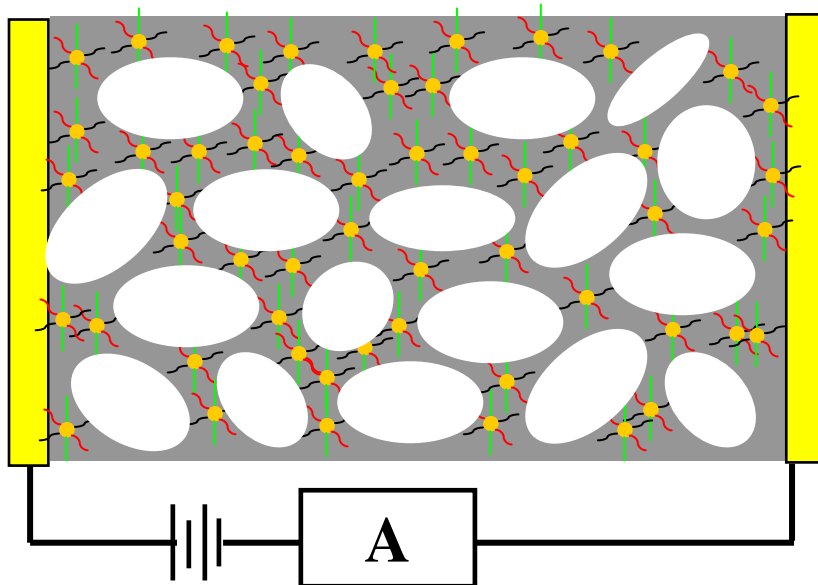
- Polymer-carbon black film is a percolative conductor with high sensitivity to swelling
- Extremely small, low-power system with no pumps, valves, or moving parts
- Chemiresistor arrays act as a 'nose'

Nanoporous chemiresistors offer improved performance

Chemoselective sensor coating is prepared by combining:

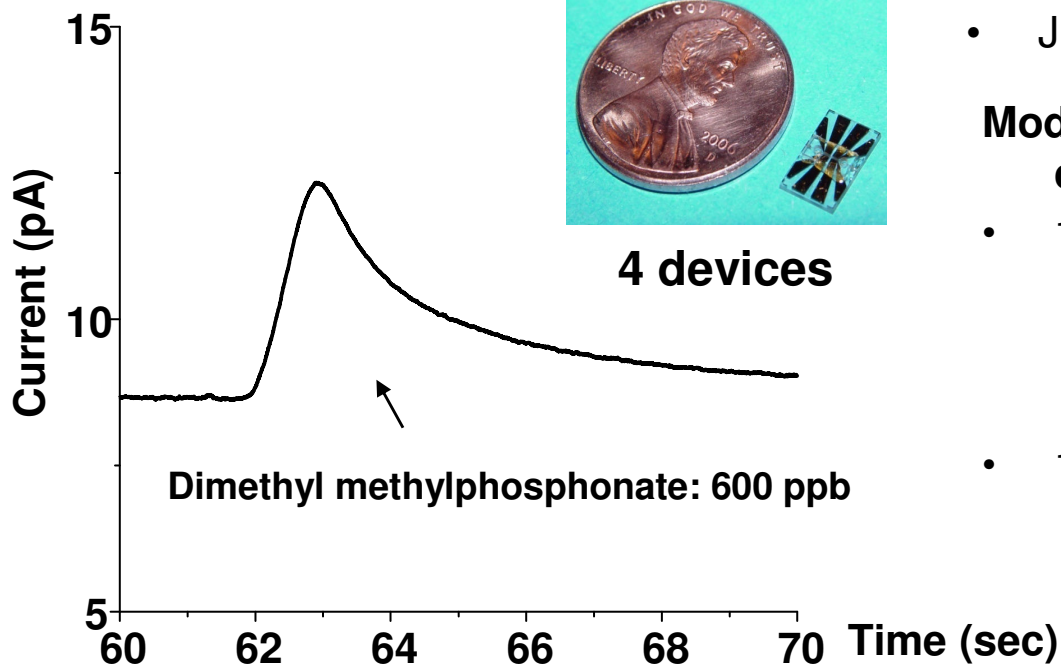
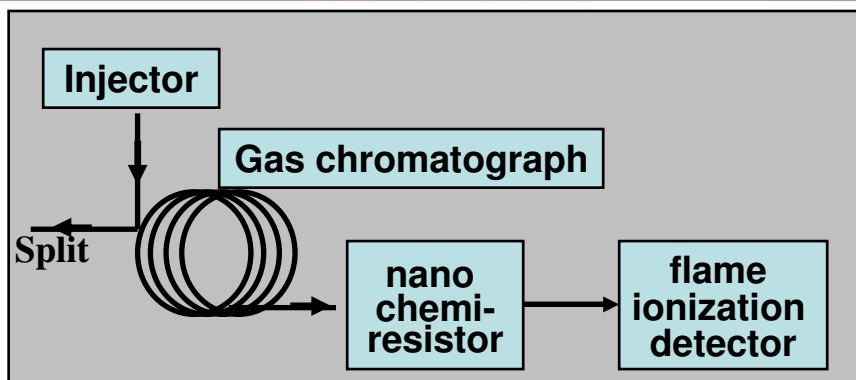
- A solution of Au nanoparticles (~5 nm) and surfactant
- Silica precursor
- Acetate protected cross-linking phenylene ethynylene compounds
- Catalyst to initiate cross-linking and silica condensation

Porous Silica Matrix



TEM of sensor coating material (silica, Au nanoparticles, crosslinkers)

Au nanoparticle chemiresistors exhibit good response

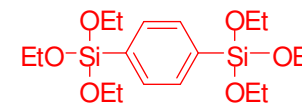


Silica to Au ratio: Crucial to minimizing effect of swelling mechanism & maximizing the analyte response

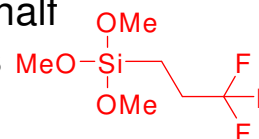
- Too much glassy silica, response amplitude low
- Not enough silica, swelling mechanism dominates
- Just enough silica, increased amplitude

Modification of silica precursor to change chemoselectivity

- 1,4-Bis(triethoxysilyl)benzene
 - Increase phenyl character of the sensing film



- 1,1,1-trifluoropropyl(trimethoxy)silane
 - Lower surface energy of the sensing film, useful for half mustards and mustards



S. M. Dirk, S. W. Howell, B. K. Price and e. al., "Vapor Sensing Using Conjugated Molecule-Linked Au Nanoparticles in a Silica Matrix," Journal of Nanomaterials, vol. 2009, doi: 10.1155/2009/481270, 2009.

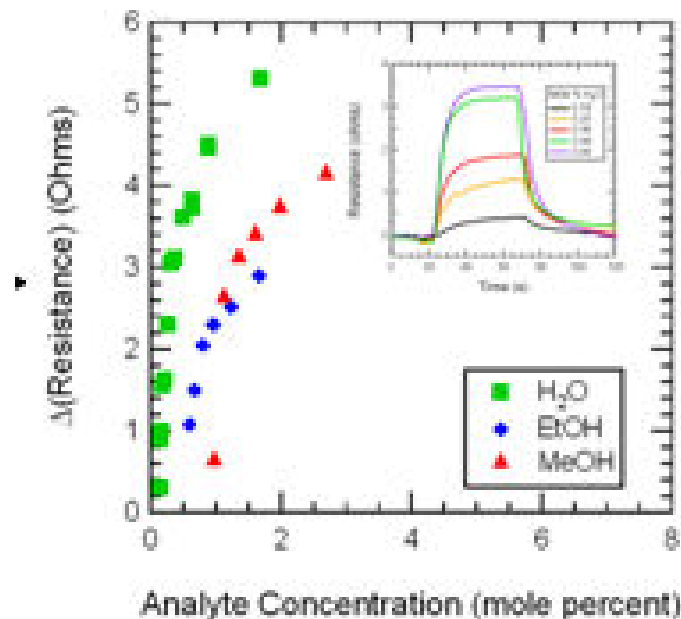
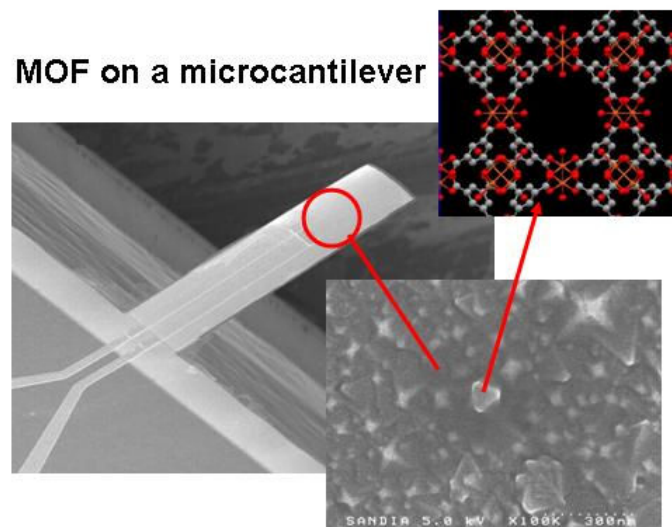
Nanomaterials can be precisely tailored for chemical specificity

Metal-Organic Frameworks: Tailorable nanoporous materials

- MOF structural change upon adsorption induces measurable stress in Si microcantilever
- Specificity by controlling the occupancy of exchangeable coordination sites
- Detection of H₂O, CO₂, alcohols demonstrated

Allendorf et al. *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **130** (2008), 14404, [Patent pending](#)

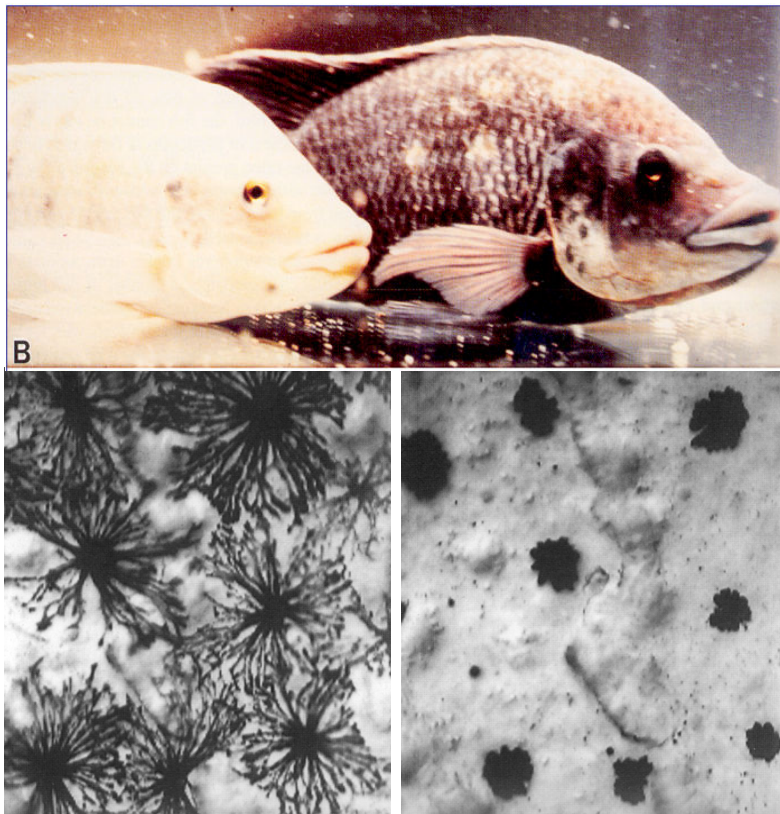
Collaboration with Prof. P. Hesketh,
Georgia Tech School of Mechanical
Engineering



We are exploring active biomolecules for materials and devices.

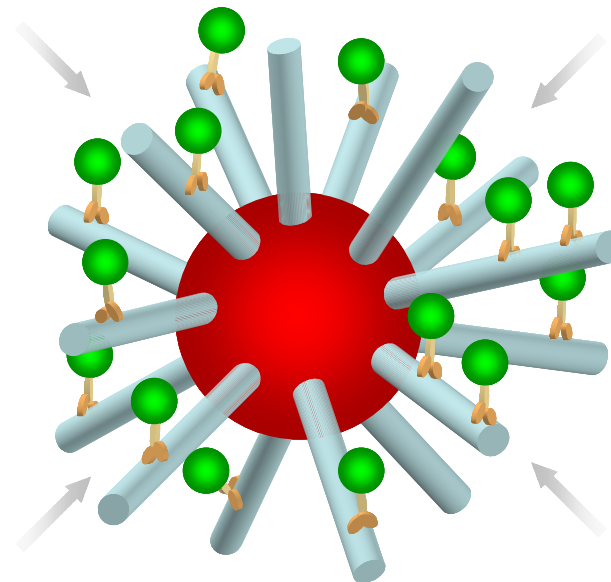
Living systems utilize energy-driven, non-equilibrium processes to assemble and organize nanoscale materials in a dynamic and adaptive manner.

Adaptive reorganization



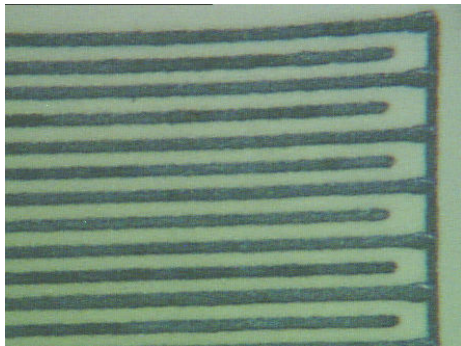
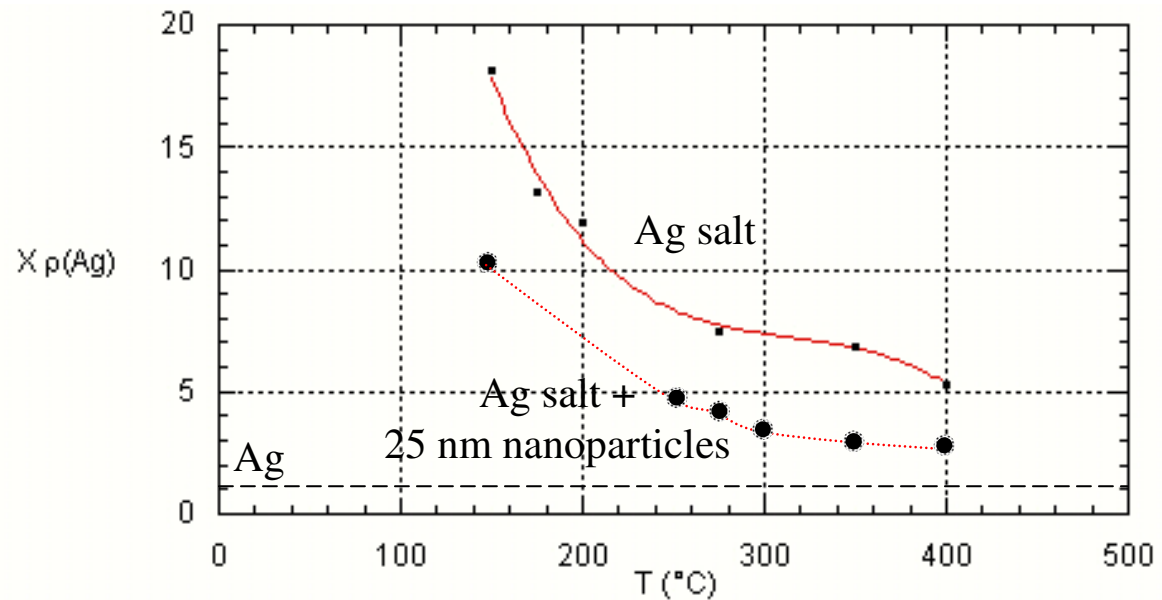
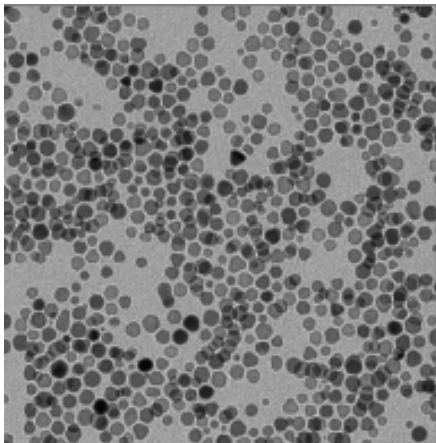
Color change due to adaptive reorganization of melanophores

Can such processes be exploited for creating artificial, dynamic, and adaptive nano-materials and devices?

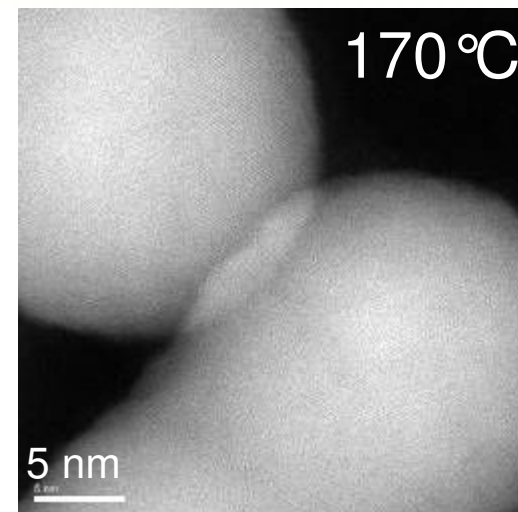
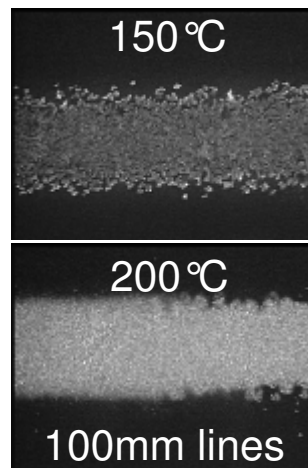


Nanoparticles provide reduced processing temperatures for improved integration

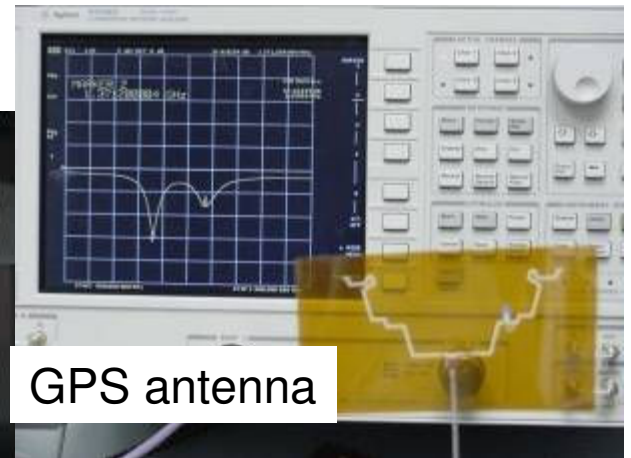
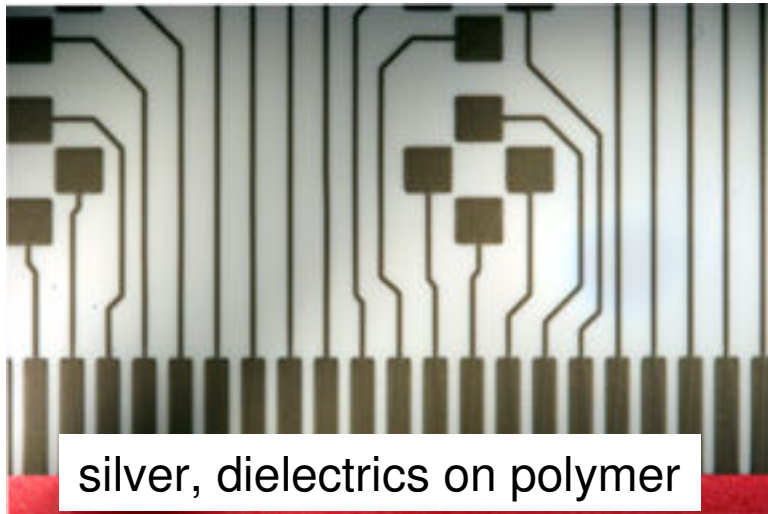
Ag Nanoparticle ink
(5-25 nm particles)



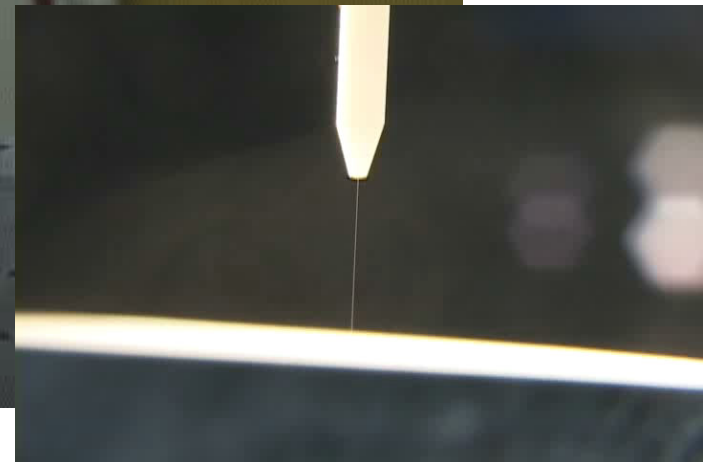
100 μm Ag line/space



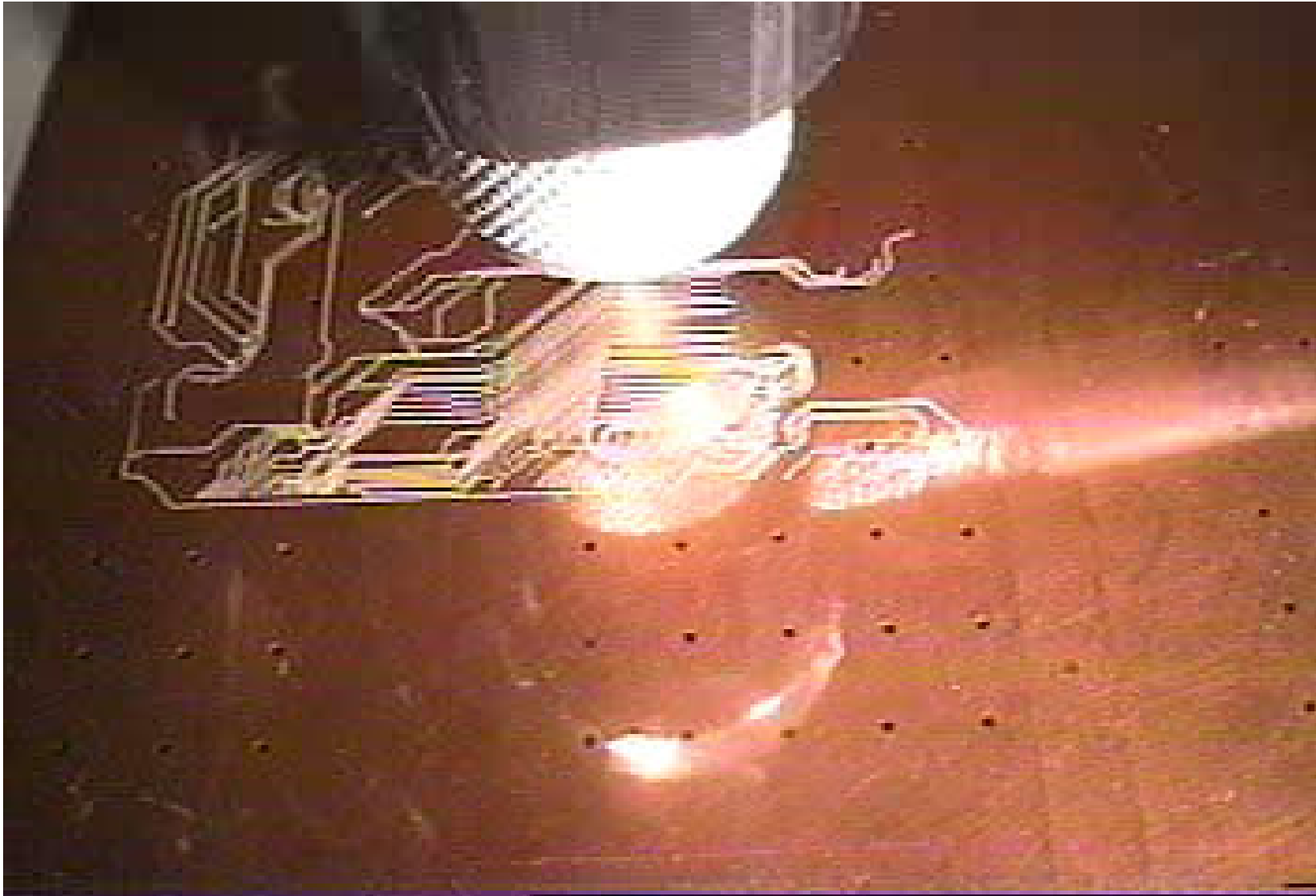
Nanoparticles provide new options for 3-D direct write electronics designs



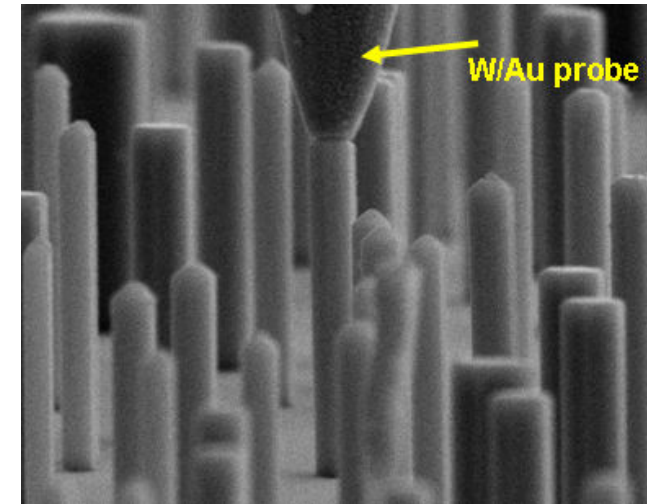
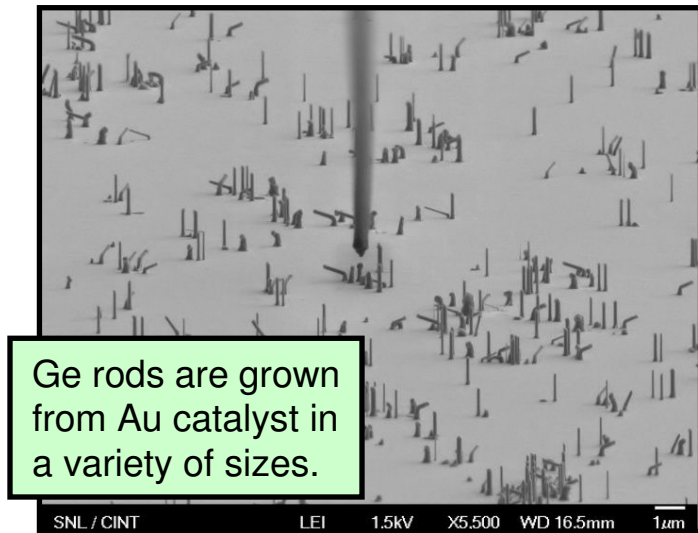
3D metal antenna on plastic



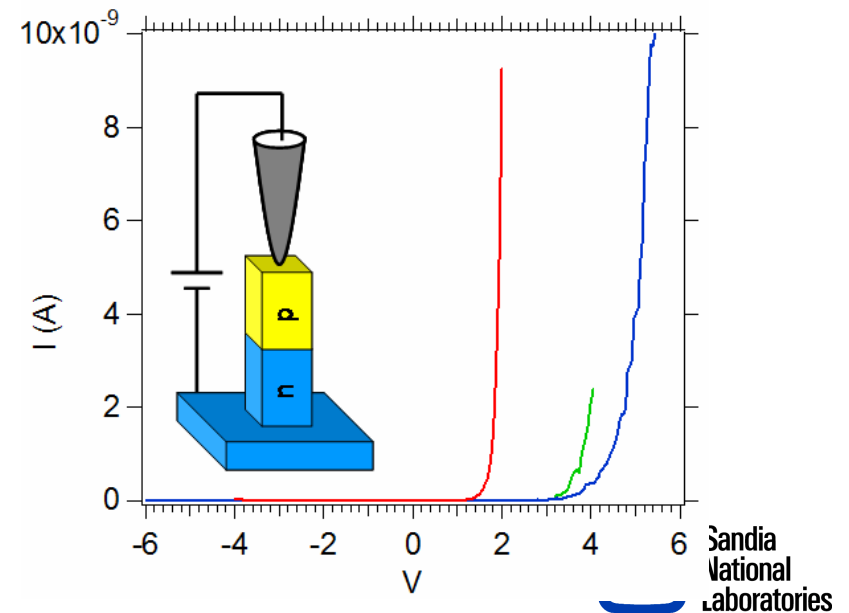
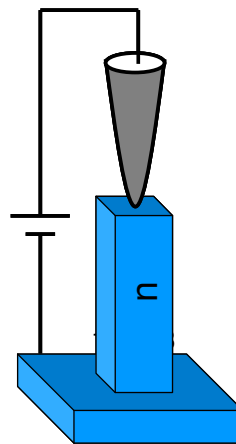
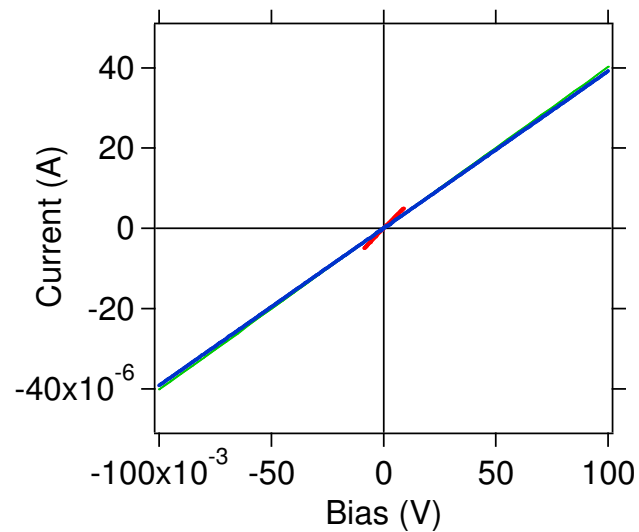
Direct write fabrication for device customization



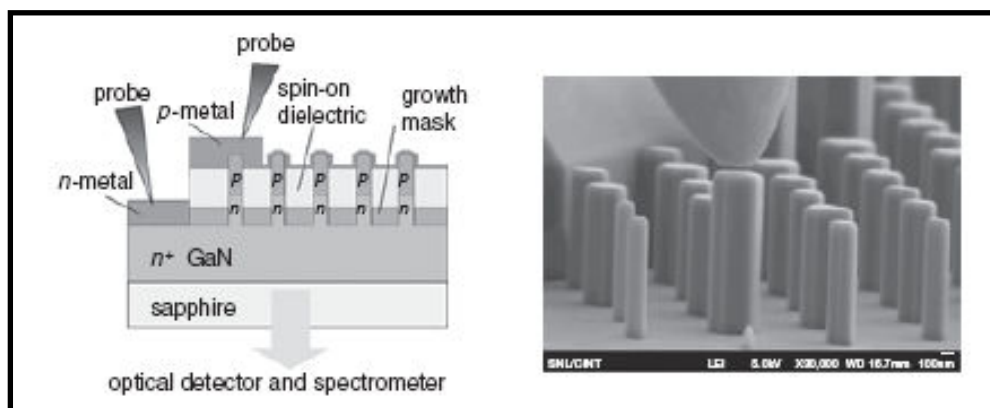
In-situ nanoprobes for direct nanowire characterization



- n-doped nanowires show Ohmic I/V
- pn-doped nanowires show diode I/V (and electroluminescence!)

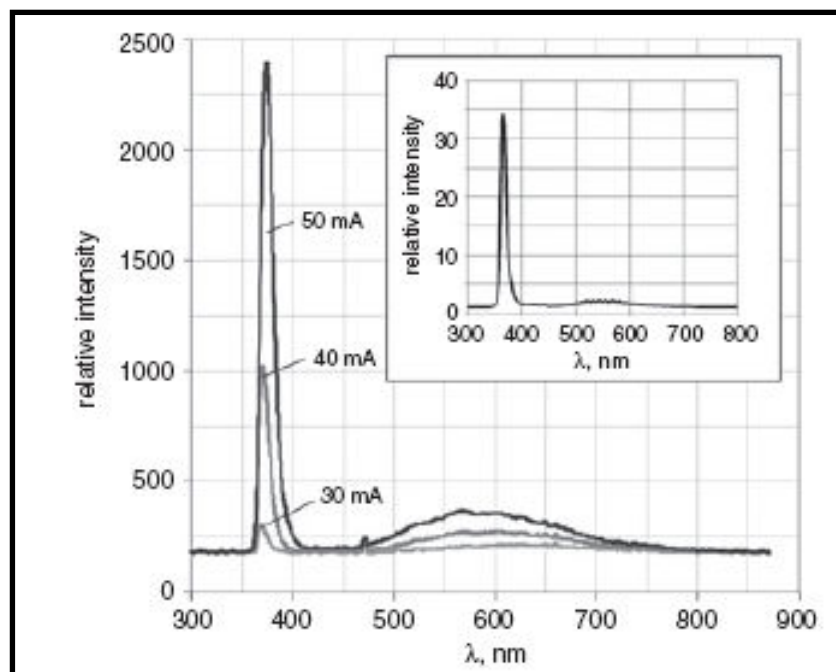


GaN nanowire Light Emitting Diodes based on templated and scalable nanowire growth process

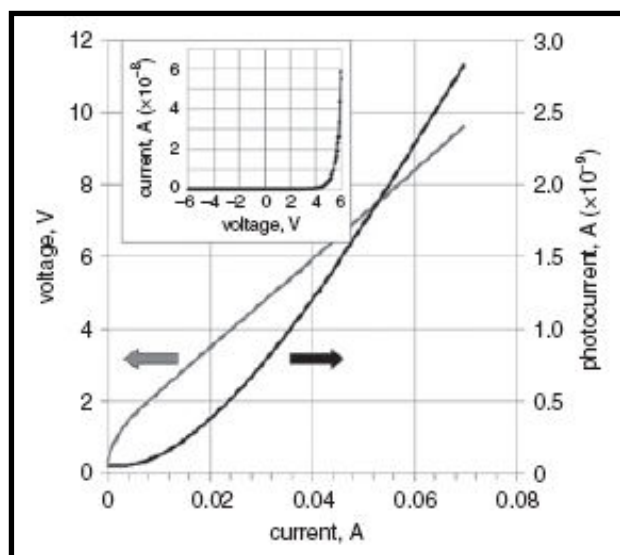


Schematic showing cross-section of nanowire array LED (EL intensity and spectrum measured through sapphire substrate) and SEM image showing electrical probing of individual pn-nanowire diodes.

Hersee, Talin, et al., Electronics Letters 45, 1 2009

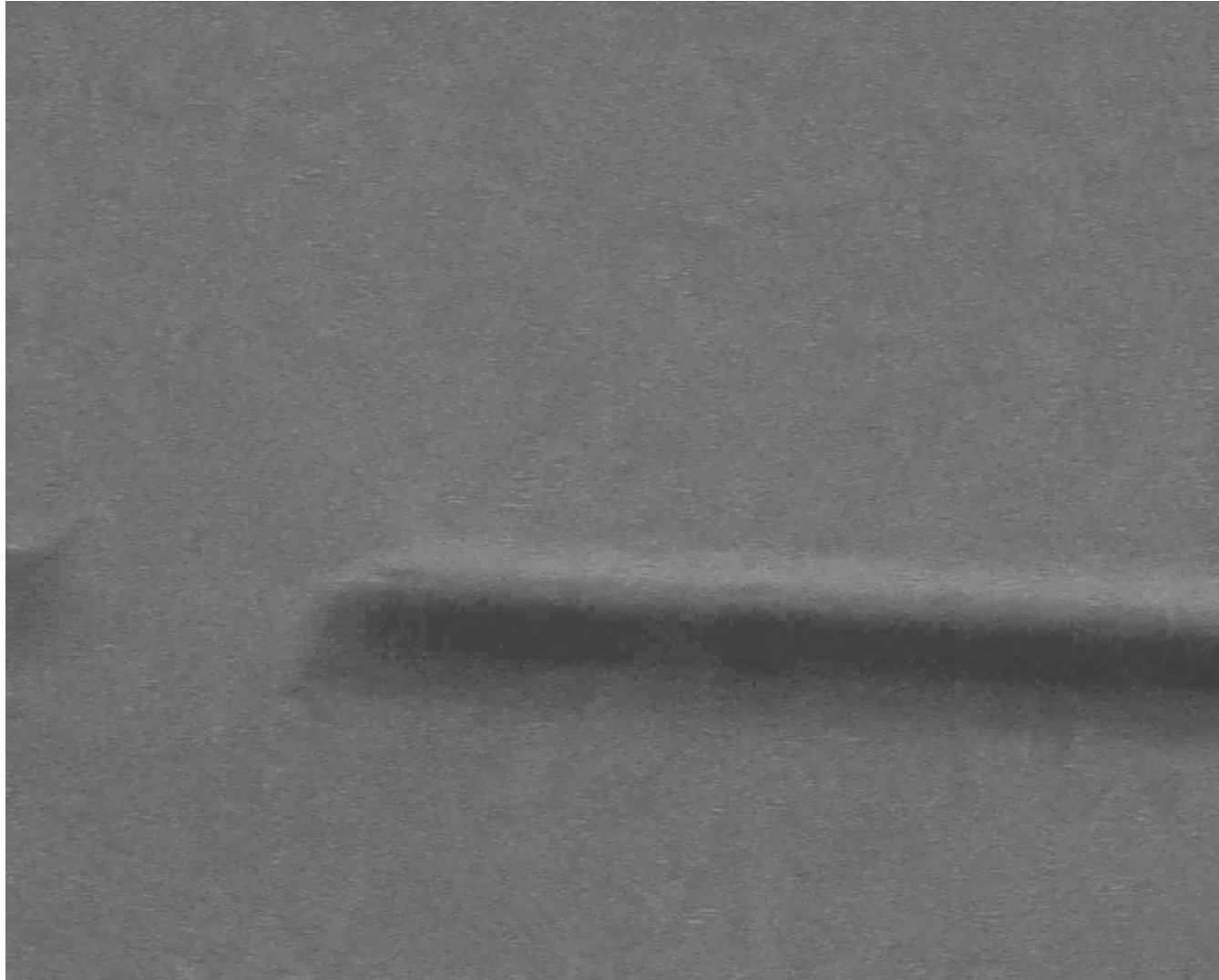


Peak wavelength red-shifts with increasing current owing to heating. Inset: PL spectrum of single nanowire, pn-diode.

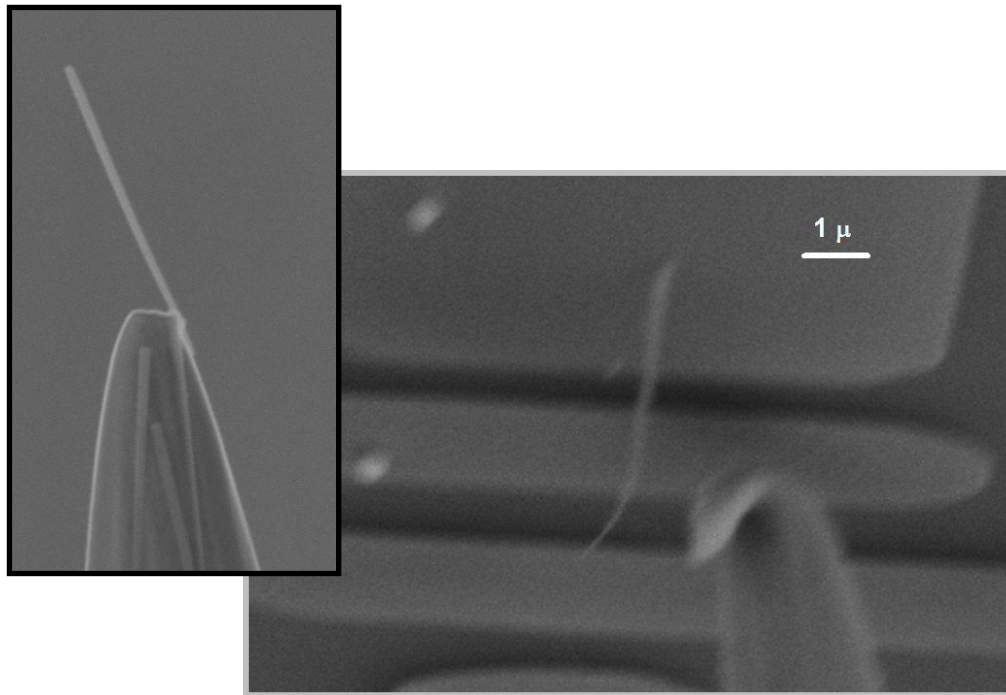


EL intensity grew super-linearly over this current range. Inset: I-V curve for single nanowire, pn-diode.

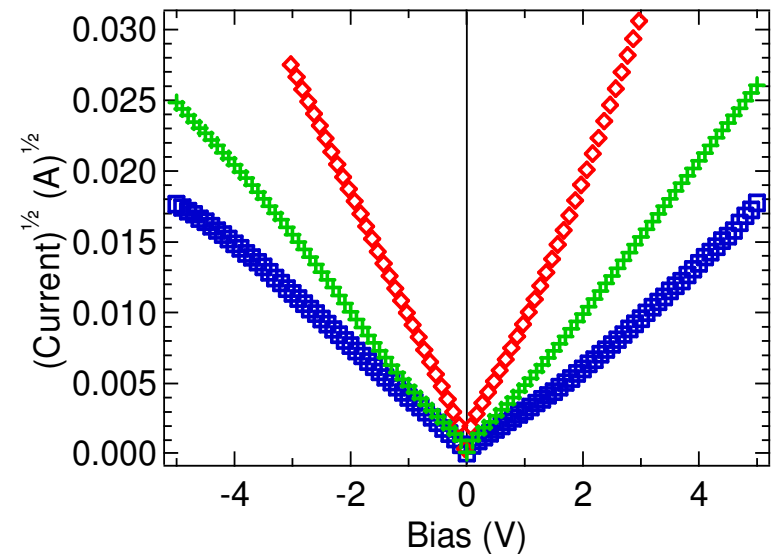
Individual nanowires can be manipulated



Nanowires with low doping show space-charge limited conduction, with geometric scaling different from bulk!



Ge nanowire placed across Au contacts

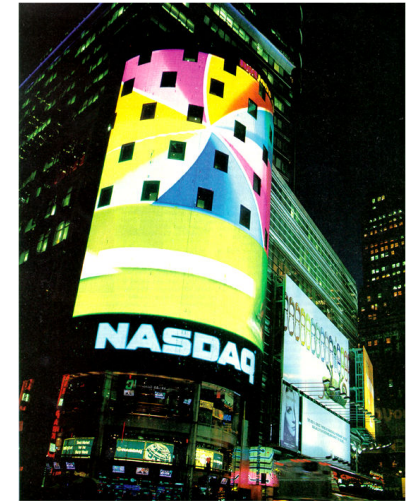
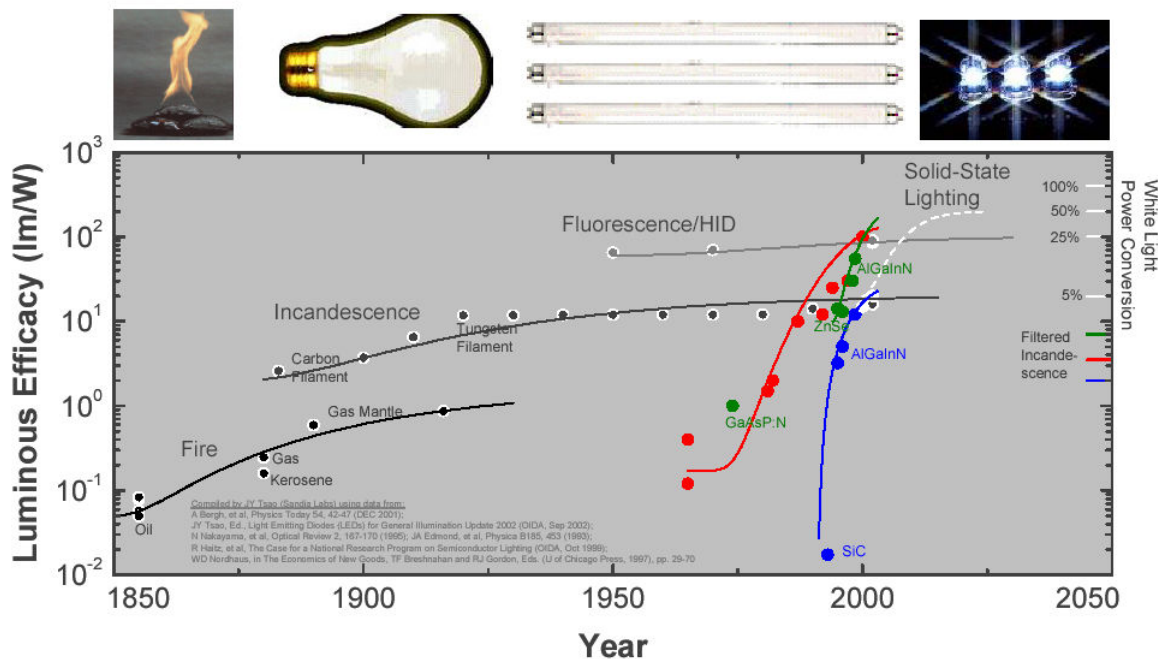


$$I_{sc}(\text{nanowire}) \propto \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 \frac{A}{L^3} V^2$$

Talin, Leonard, Swartzentruber, Wang, Hersee Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 076802 2008

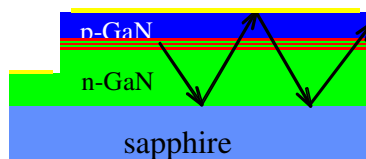
Solid State Lighting: an important technology for energy efficiency

- Red LEDs are 10X more efficient than red- filtered incandescents
- Today, 1/3 of US traffic lights are LED-based (Payback time ~ 1 yr)

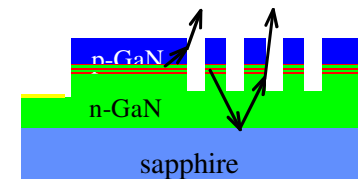


Getting the Light Out: Innovative Photon Management

Regular LED:
traps light inside

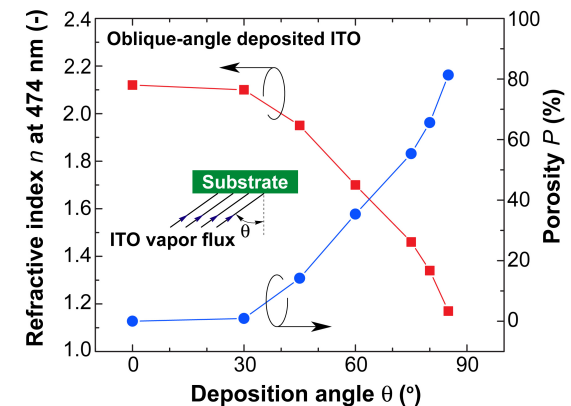
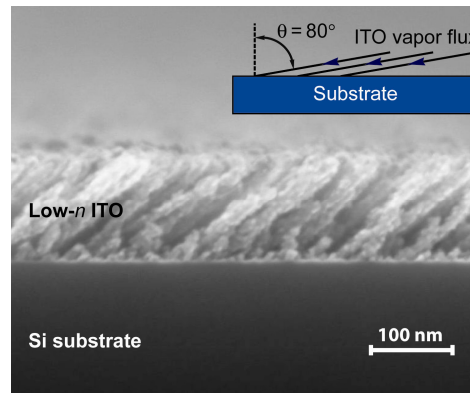
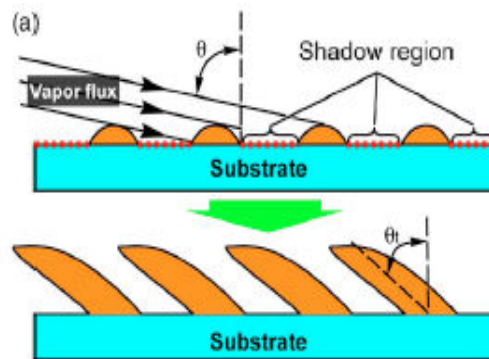


Photonic Lattice LED:
light escapes at surface



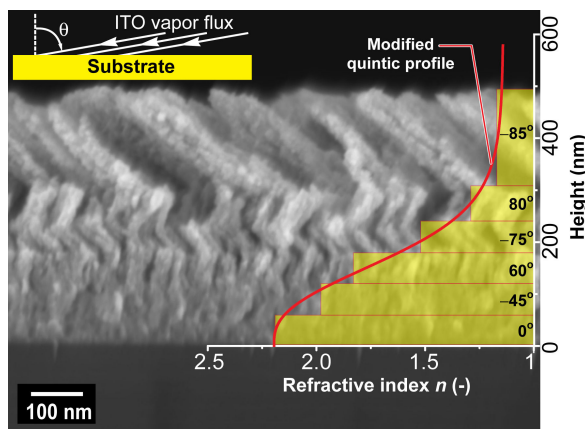
Novel Graded Refractive Index (GRIN) structures for improved light extraction in LEDs

Nanorod GRIN structures: Indium Tin Oxide (ITO)

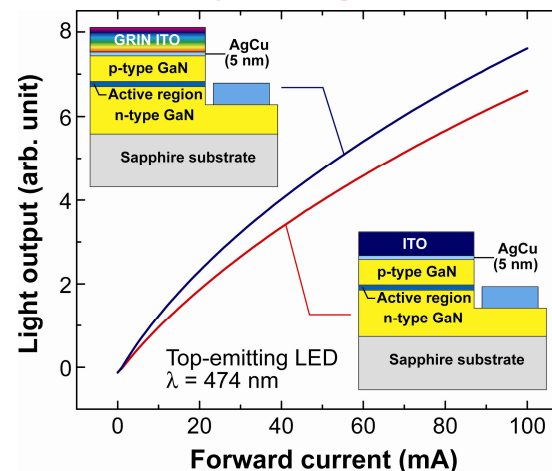


- Oblique angle deposition (e-beam evaporation) enables nanorod coatings
- Deposition angle defines porosity and refractive index of nanorod coating
- Refractive indices continuously tunable between ~1.14 and 2.19 for ITO nanorods

6 layer ITO Nanorod GRIN coating



Light Output Characteristics of LEDs



→ 24% enhanced light output with GRIN ITO coating

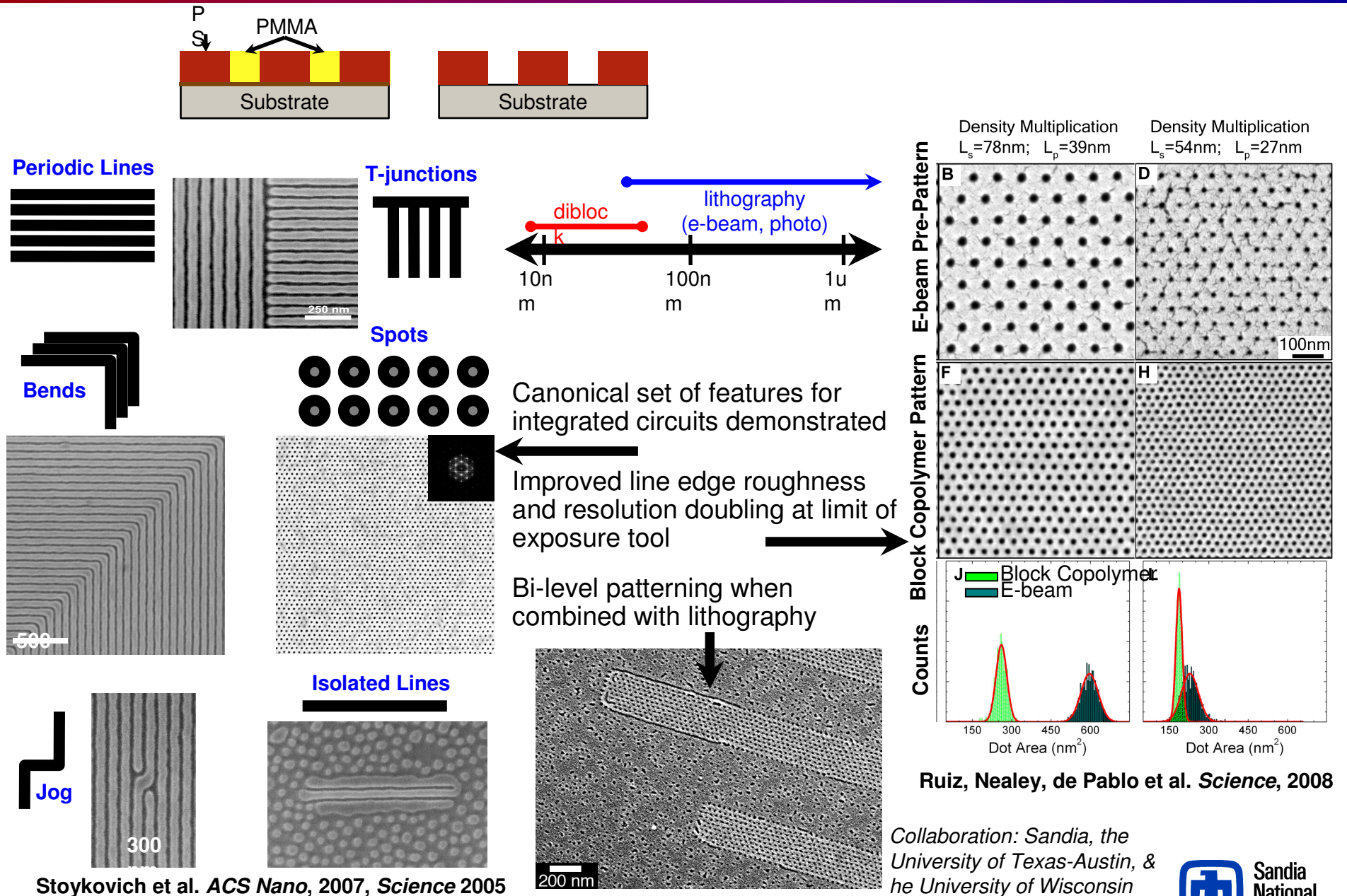
*J. K. Kim et al.,
Advanced Materials,
2008*



RPI: Group of Prof. E. F. Schubert



Self-assembled diblock copolymer mask

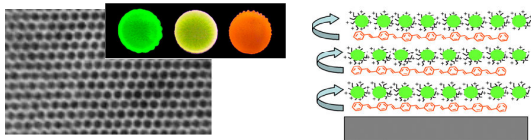


Collaboration: Sandia, the University of Texas-Austin, & the University of Wisconsin

Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies (CINT): A national user facility for integration science

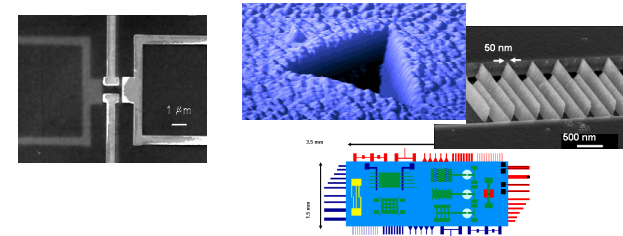
Nanophotonics & Optical Nanomaterials

Synthesis, excitation and energy transformations of optically active nanomaterials and collective or emergent electromagnetic phenomena (plasmonics, metamaterials, photonic lattices)



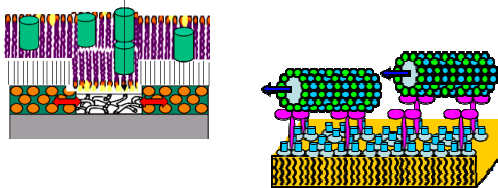
Nanoscale Electronics, Mechanics & Systems

Control of electronic transport and wavefunctions, and mechanical coupling and properties using nanomaterials and integrated nanosystems



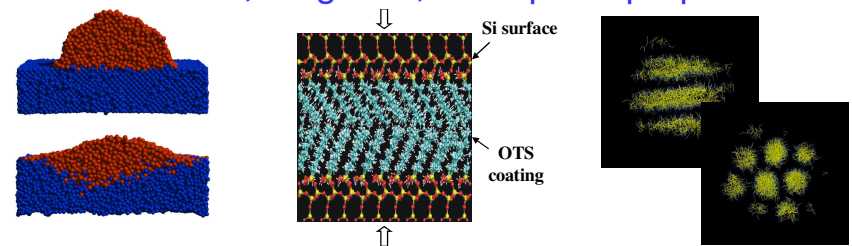
Soft, Biological, & Composite Nanomaterials

Solution-based materials synthesis and assembly of soft, composite and artificial bio-mimetic nanosystems



Theory & Simulation of Nanoscale Phenomena

Assembly, interfacial interactions, and emergent properties of nanoscale systems, including their electronic, magnetic, and optical properties



Acknowledgements

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Tim Boyle – nanomaterial synthesis

Geoff Brennecka – dielectrics, advanced lithography

Paul Clem – direct write

Mary Crawford – solid state lighting

Shawn Dirk - chemiresistors

Hongyou Fan – nanomaterial and thin-film fabrication

Robert Hwang – Director, Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies

Brian Swartzentruber – nanowire synthesis and characterization

Alec Talin - nanowire synthesis and characterization

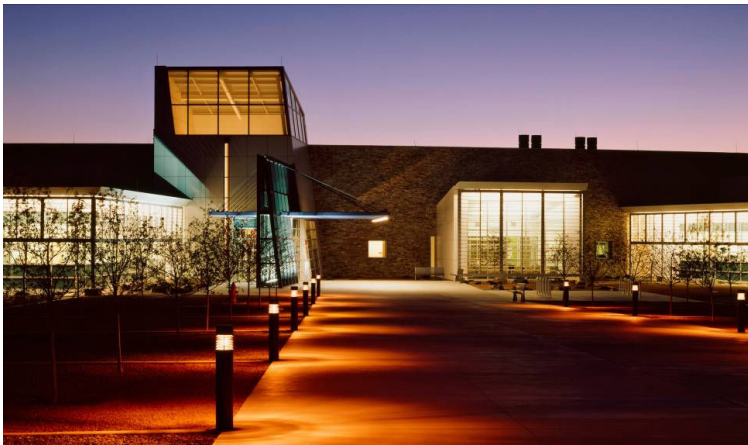
Jim Voigt – oxide crystal growth & functionalization

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See you at COMS 2009