

NANOTECHNOLOGIES FOR ADVANCED MICROSYSTEMS

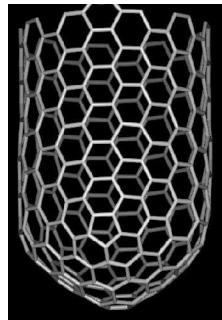
COMS 2009 - Copenhagen, Denmark

Dr. Duane Dimos

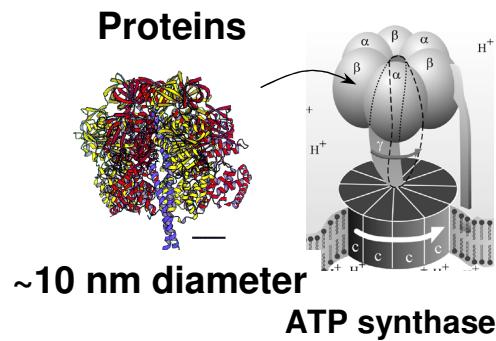
Director, Materials Science and Engineering

Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM USA

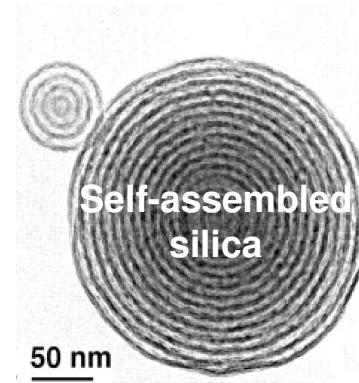
dbdimos@sandia.gov



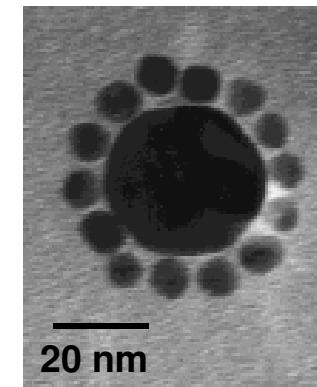
Carbon nanotube
~2 nm diameter



~10 nm diameter



Self-assembled
silica



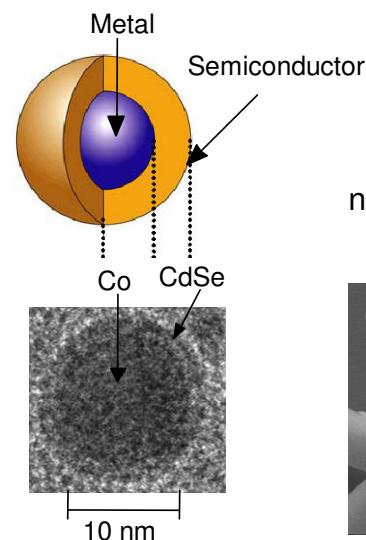
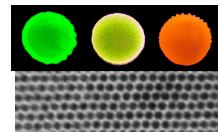
Colloidal assembly

The Nanoworld

Matter structured at a scale of ~ 5 – 100 nm

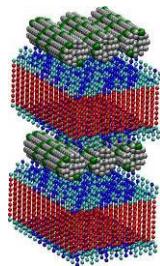
Theme: *From Complex Functional Material Synthesis & Assembly to Integration & Application*

Nanoscale material synthesis

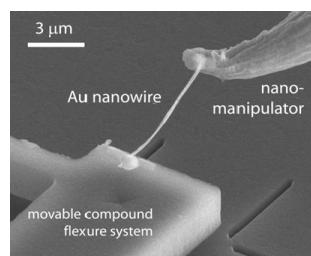


Combining ferromagnetic & semiconducting behavior

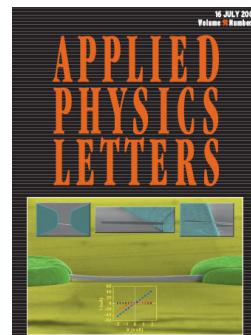
Nanomaterial assembly



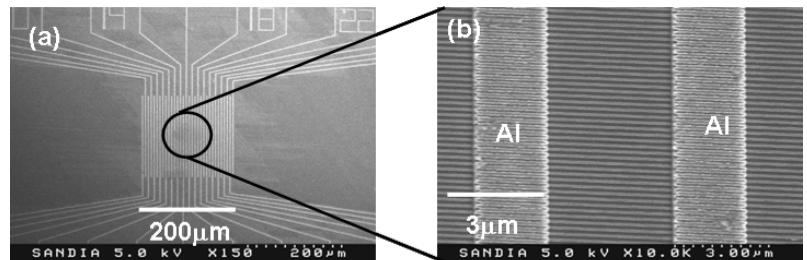
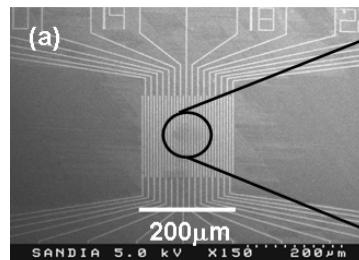
Engineered nanocomposites



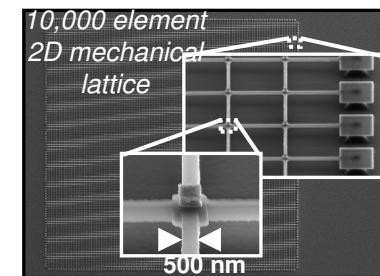
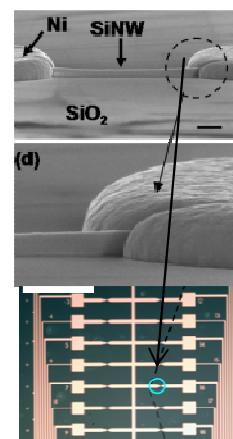
Integration



Application



Nanowire arrays



Nanomechanical arrays

Length scale

Nano

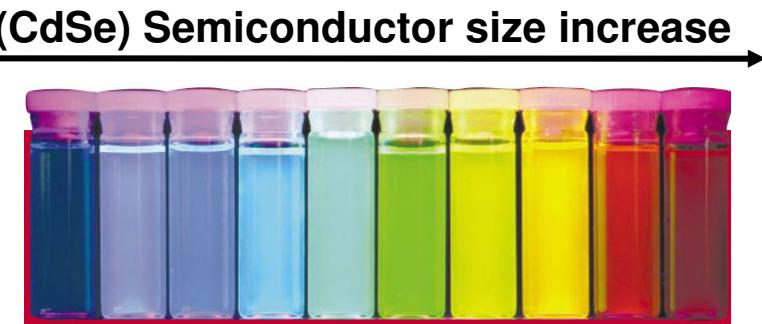
Micro

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.



Conductors: Au, Ag, ...

Semiconductors: Ge, CdSe, ...

Dielectrics: TiO₂, ZrO₂, ...

Magnetics: FePt, FeMnO₄

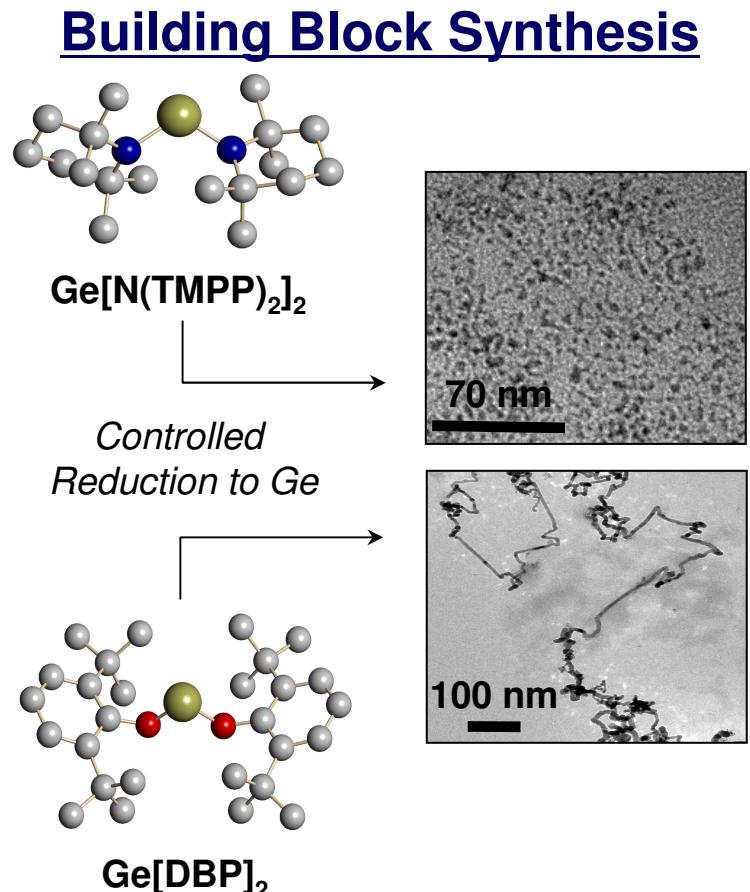
2. Chemical Sensors: chemically selective interactions, fast/stable/reproducible

3. Nanowire electronics: novel response, unique size effects

4. Energy applications: high surface area, structured porosity

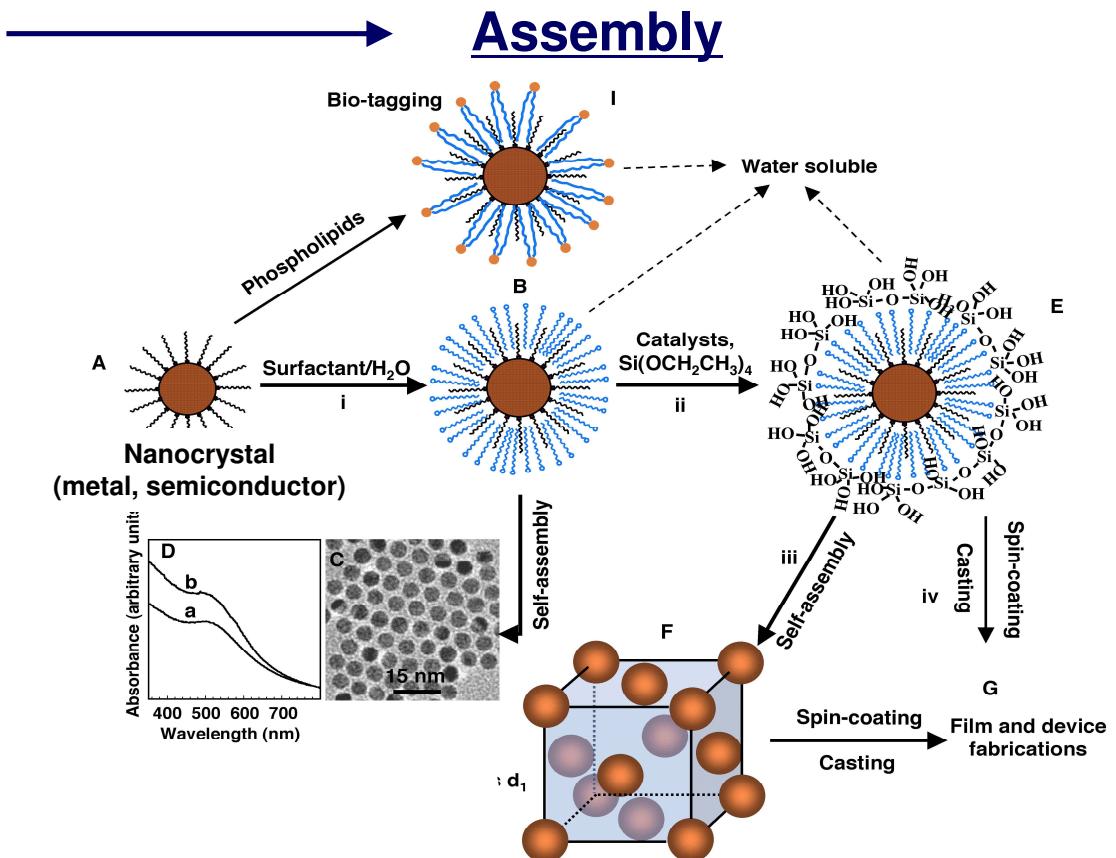
5. Next generation lithography: high resolution, low defect density structures

Fabrication: Building Block Synthesis & Assembly



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

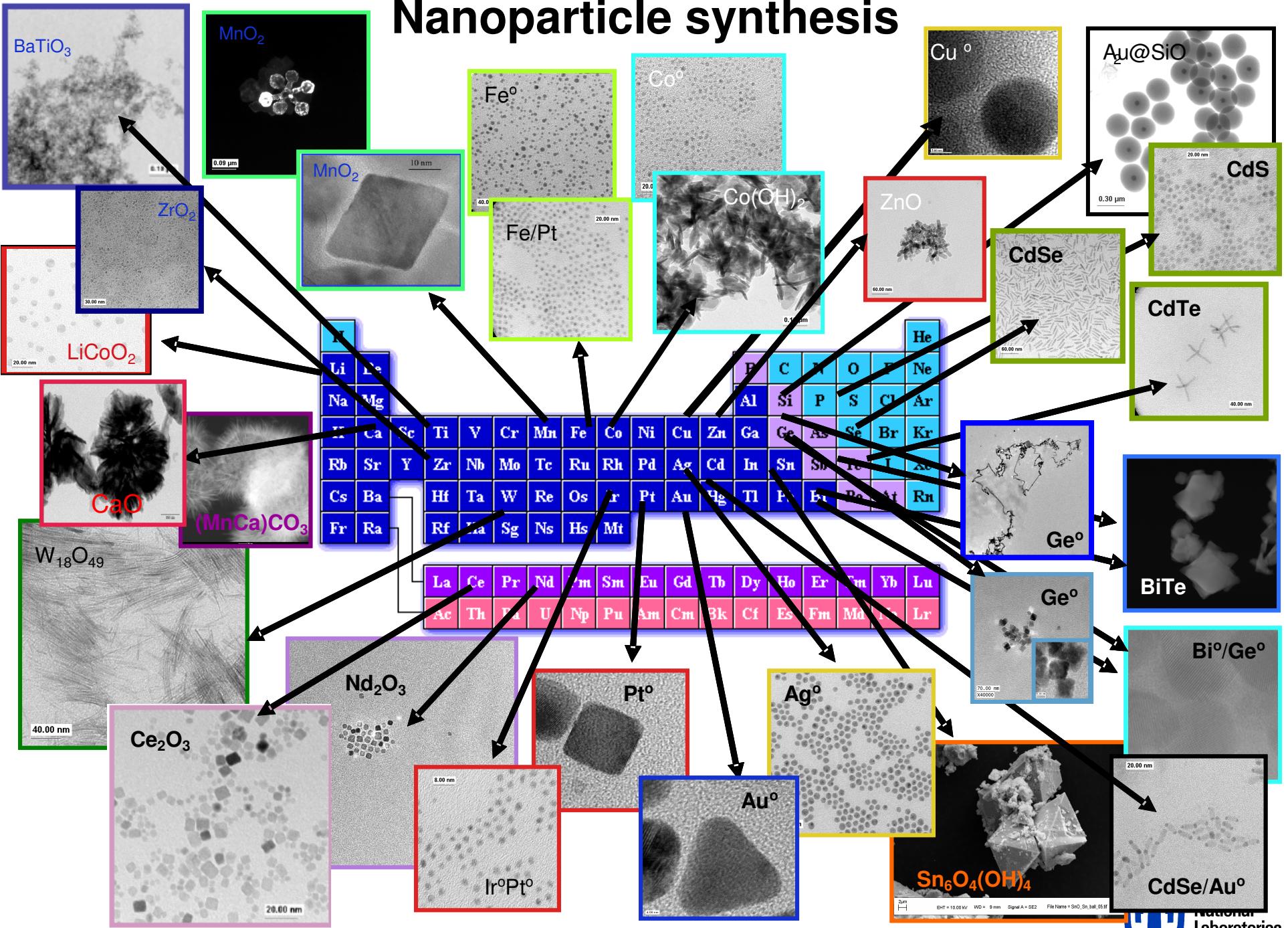
Gerung, H et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2006 128, 5244.



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

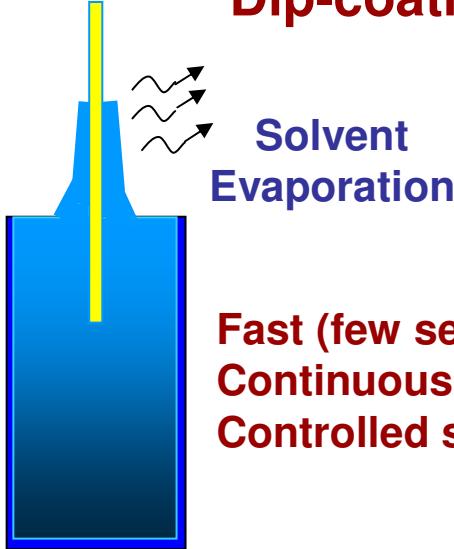
Fan et al. *Science* 2004, 304, 567-571.

Nanoparticle synthesis

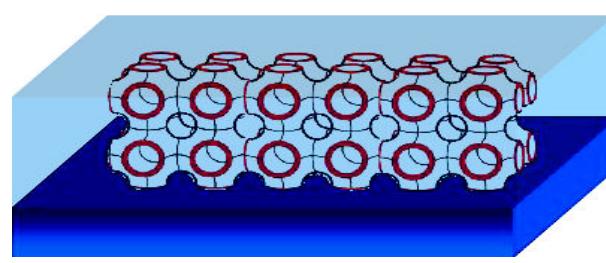
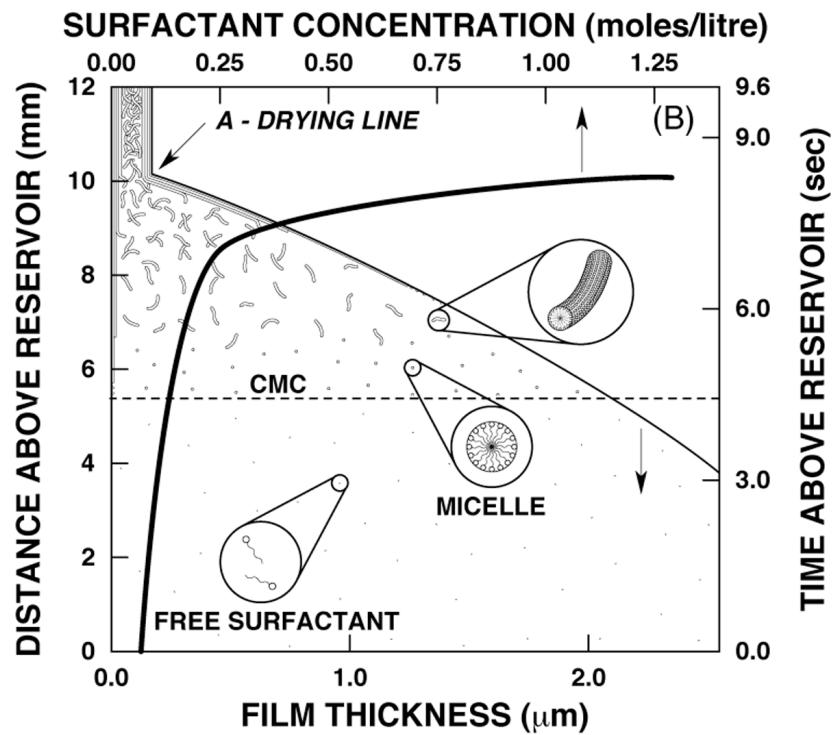
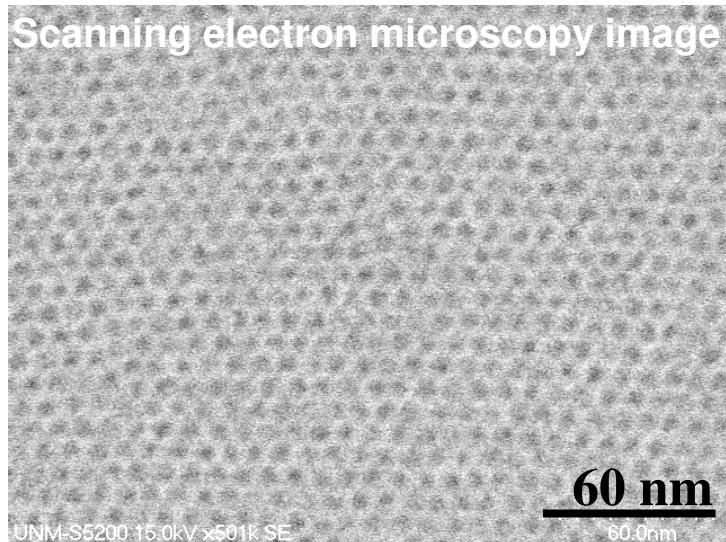


Evaporation induced self-assembly of highly-ordered thin films

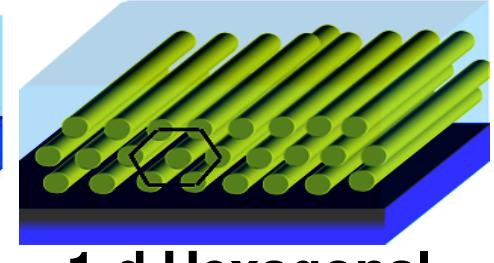
Dip-coating



Fast (few seconds)
Continuous self-assembly
Controlled structure



Cubic



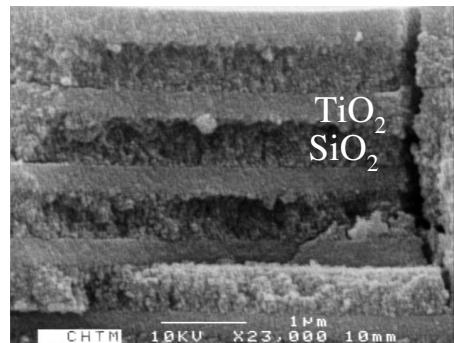
1-d Hexagonal

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

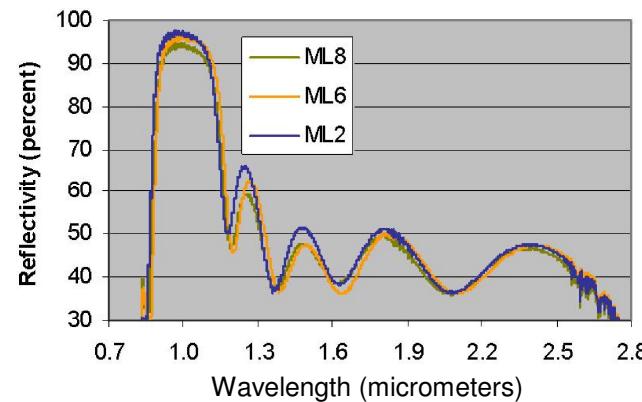
Near infrared reflectors w/layered nanoparticle coatings

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.

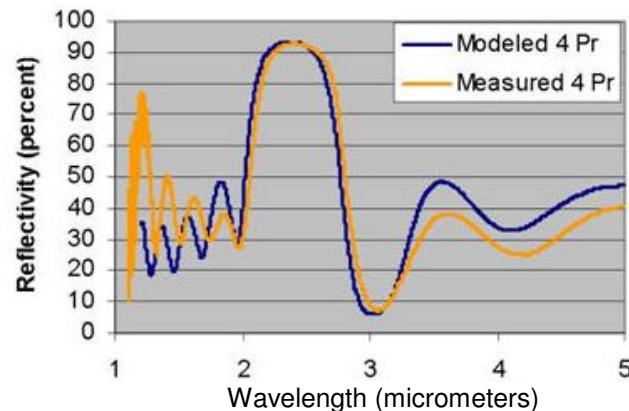
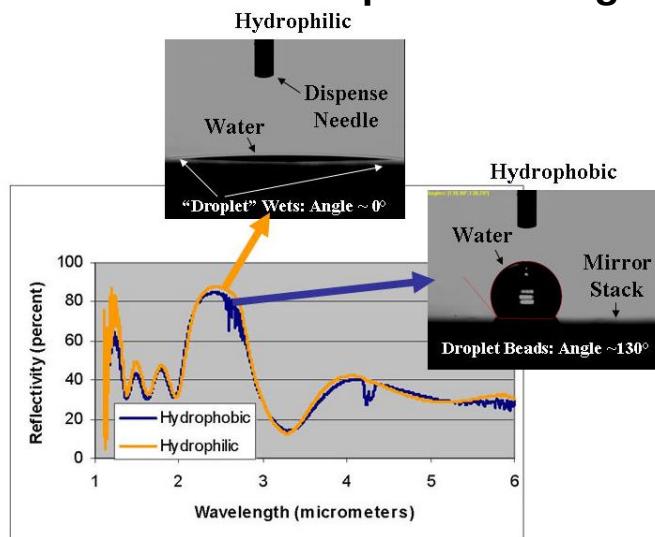
SEM image of quarter wave stacking of TiO_2 and SiO_2 reflector



Reflectivity studies show high and reproducible reflectivity over controlled wavelength windows



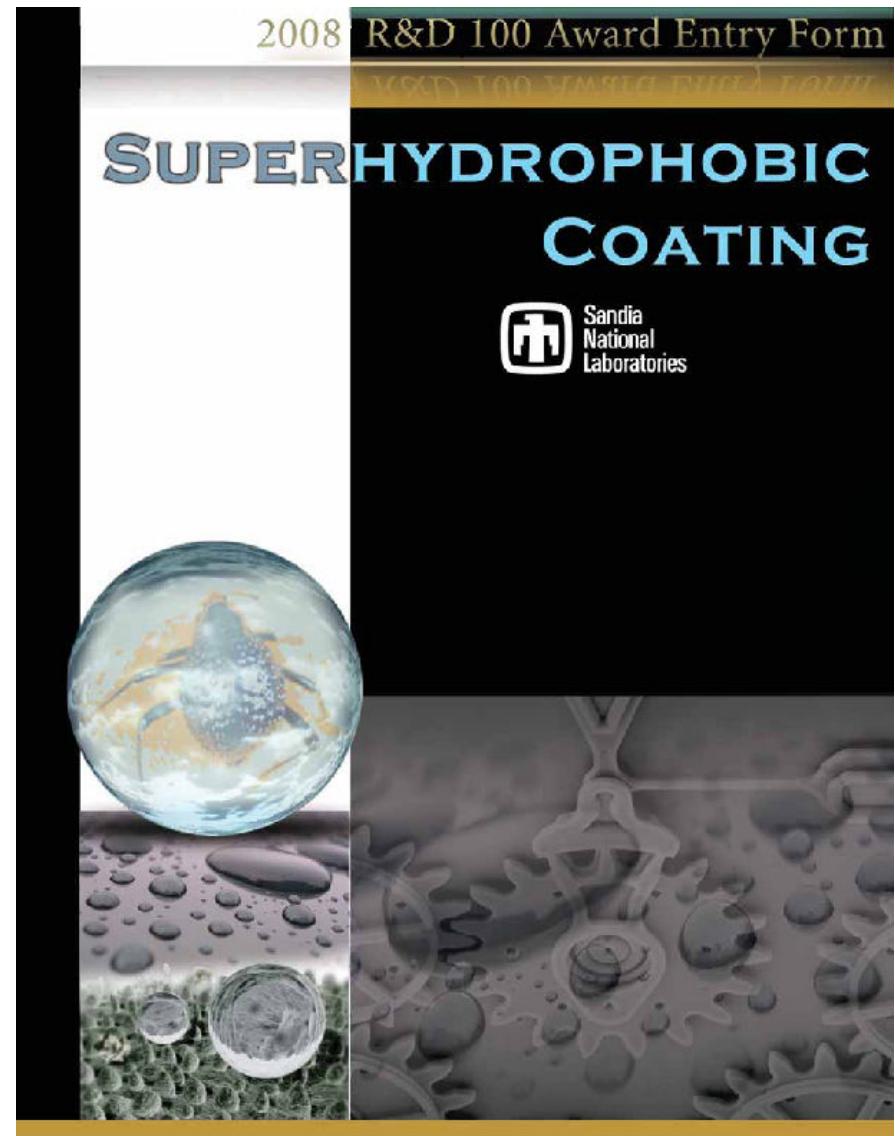
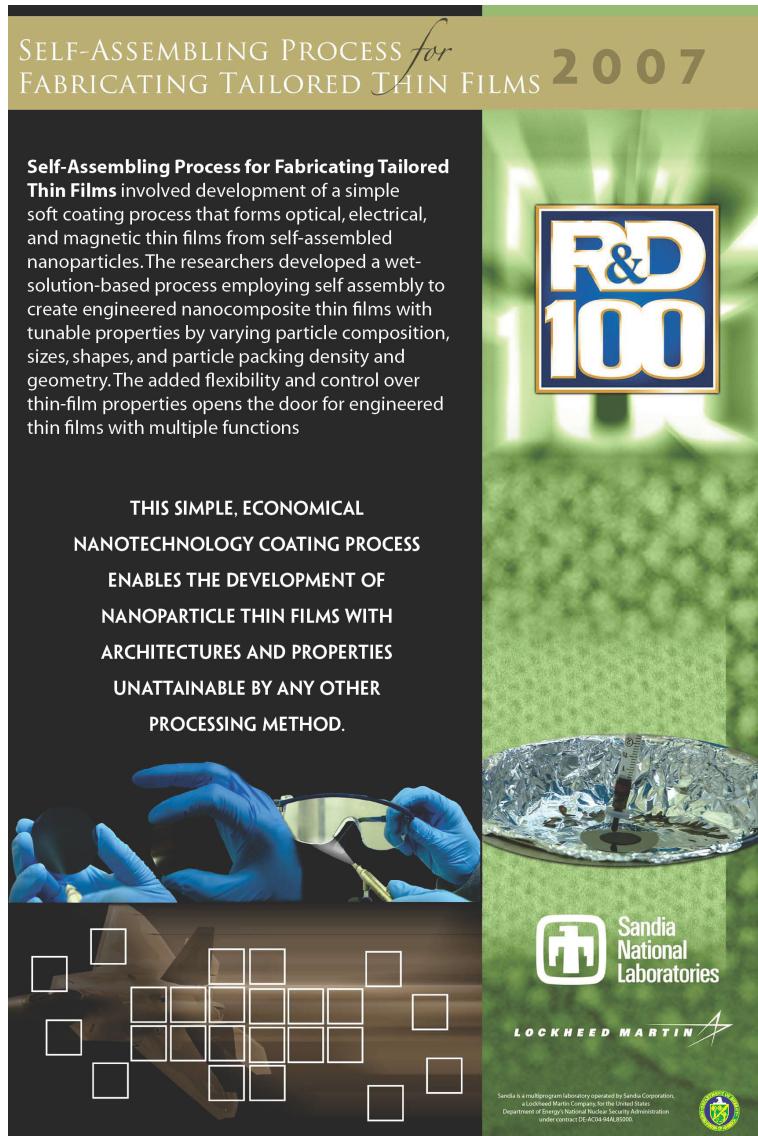
Functionalization of optical coatings



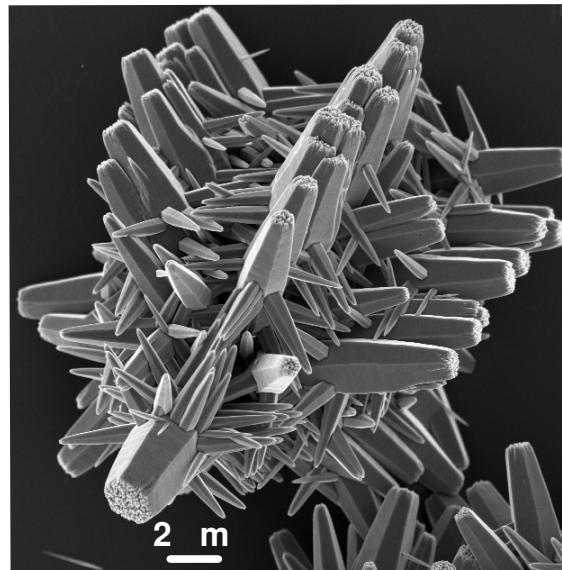
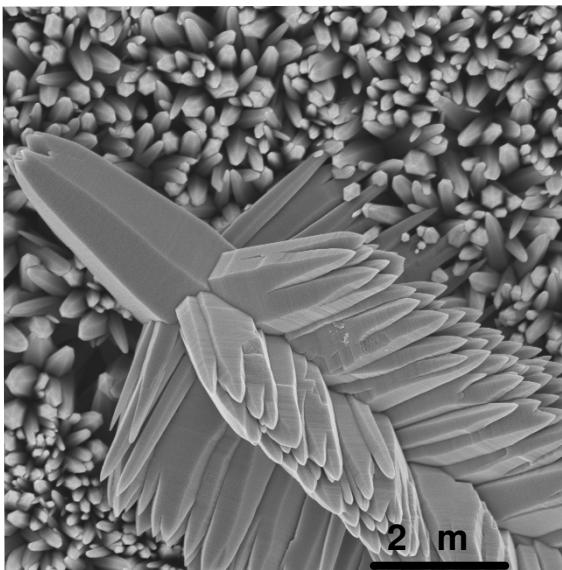
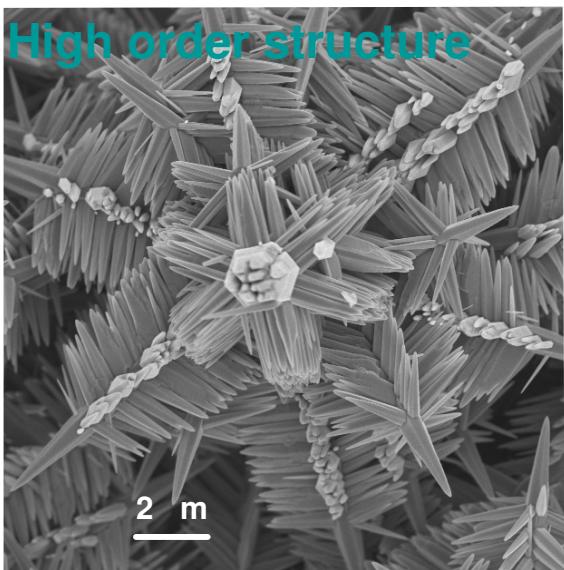
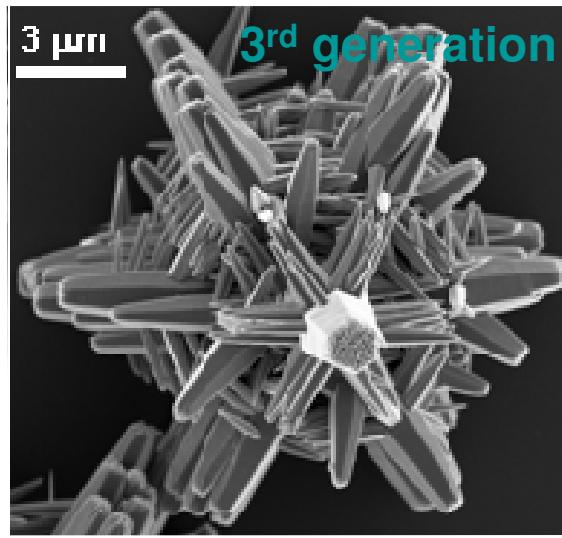
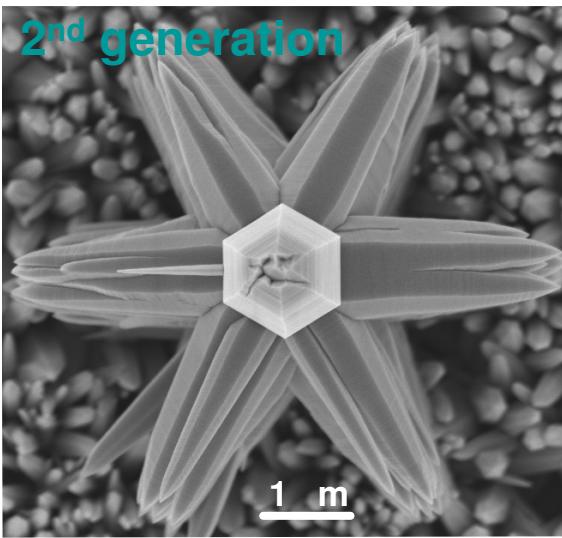
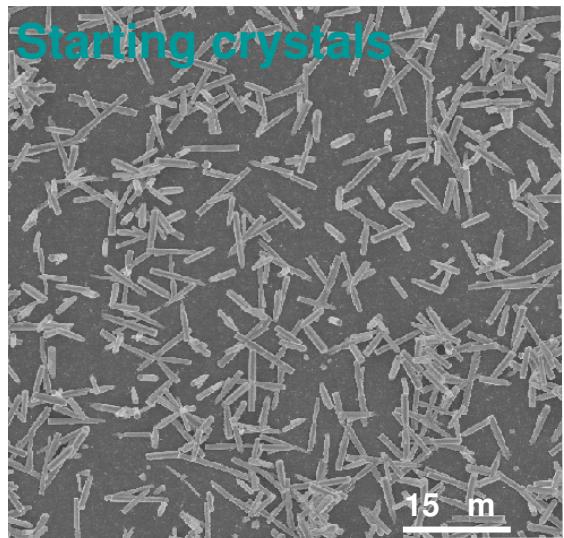
LOCKHEED MARTIN

 **Sandia National Laboratories**

Self-assembly work has been award winning

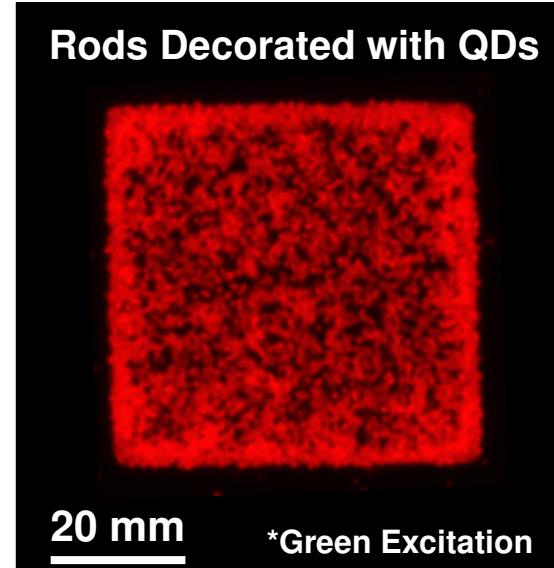
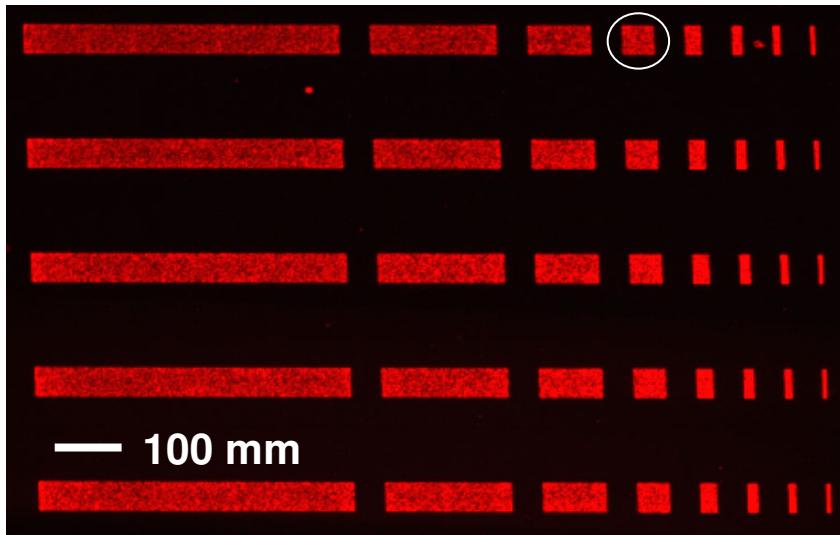


Stepwise Growth of Complex Nanostructures (ZnO)

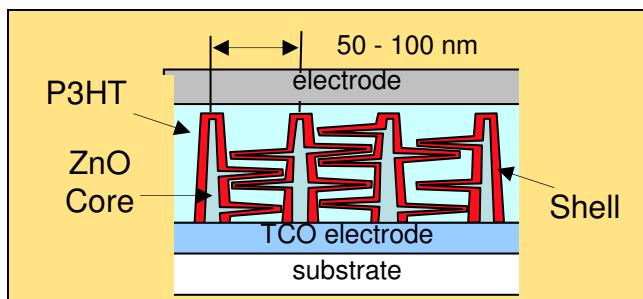


Nanostructured composites enable new microdevices

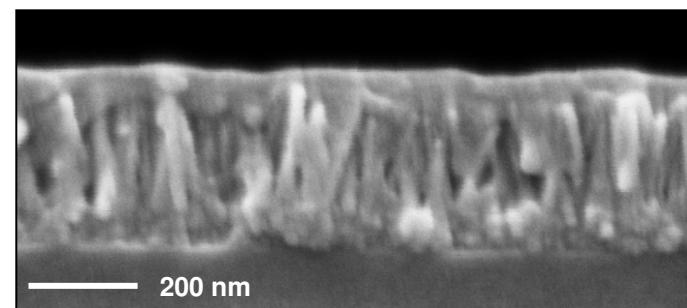
Optical 'devices' w/functionalized surfaces for assembly



Hybrid organic-inorganic nanoscale photovoltaic cell



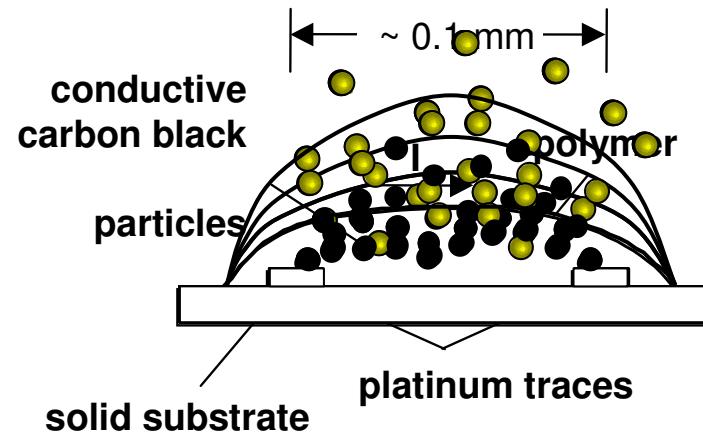
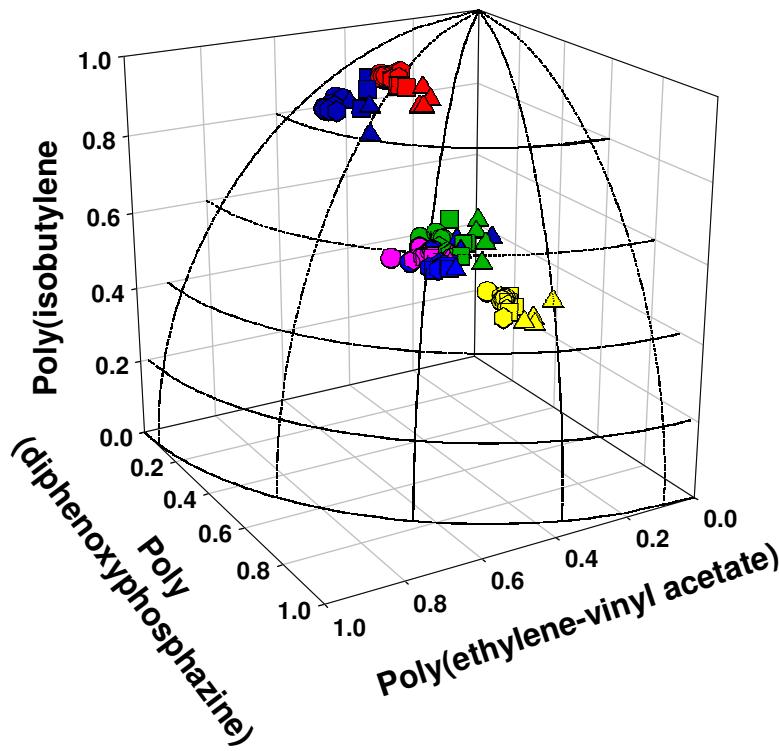
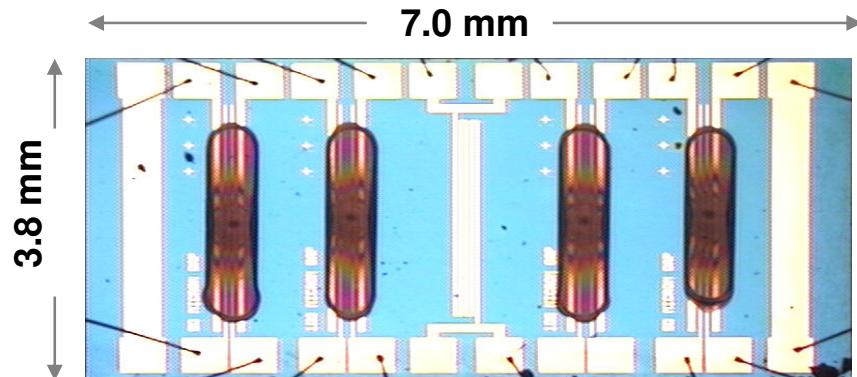
Schematic of hybrid solar cell under development.



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

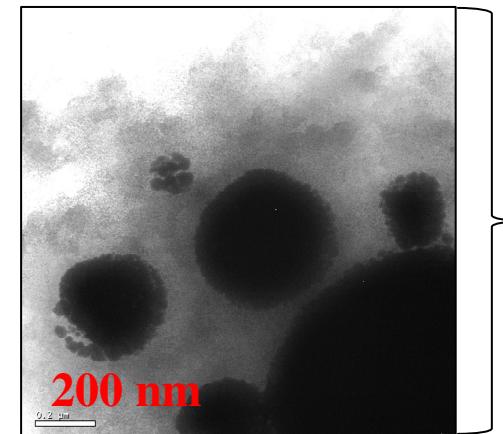
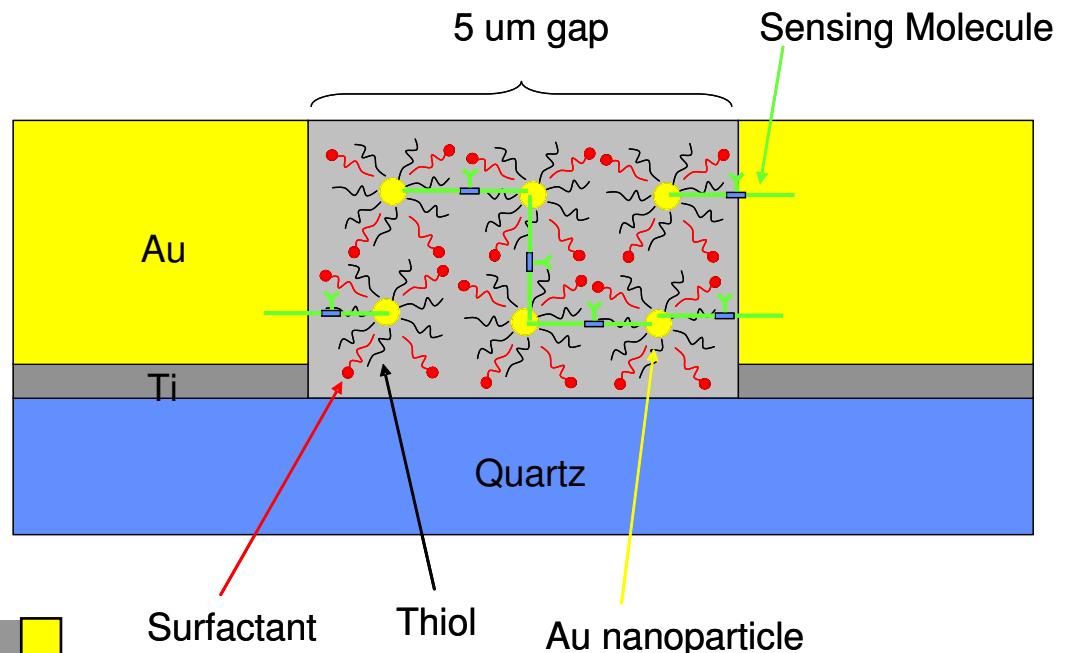
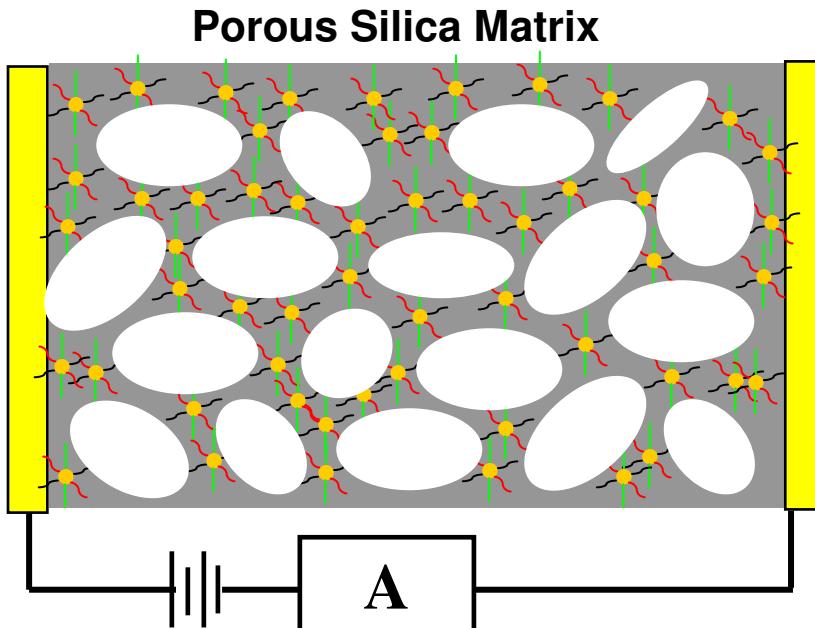


- Polymer-carbon black film is a percolative conductor with high sensitivity to swelling
- Extremely small, low-power system with no pumps, valves, or moving parts
- Chemiresistor arrays act as a 'nose'

Nanoporous chemiresistors offer improved performance

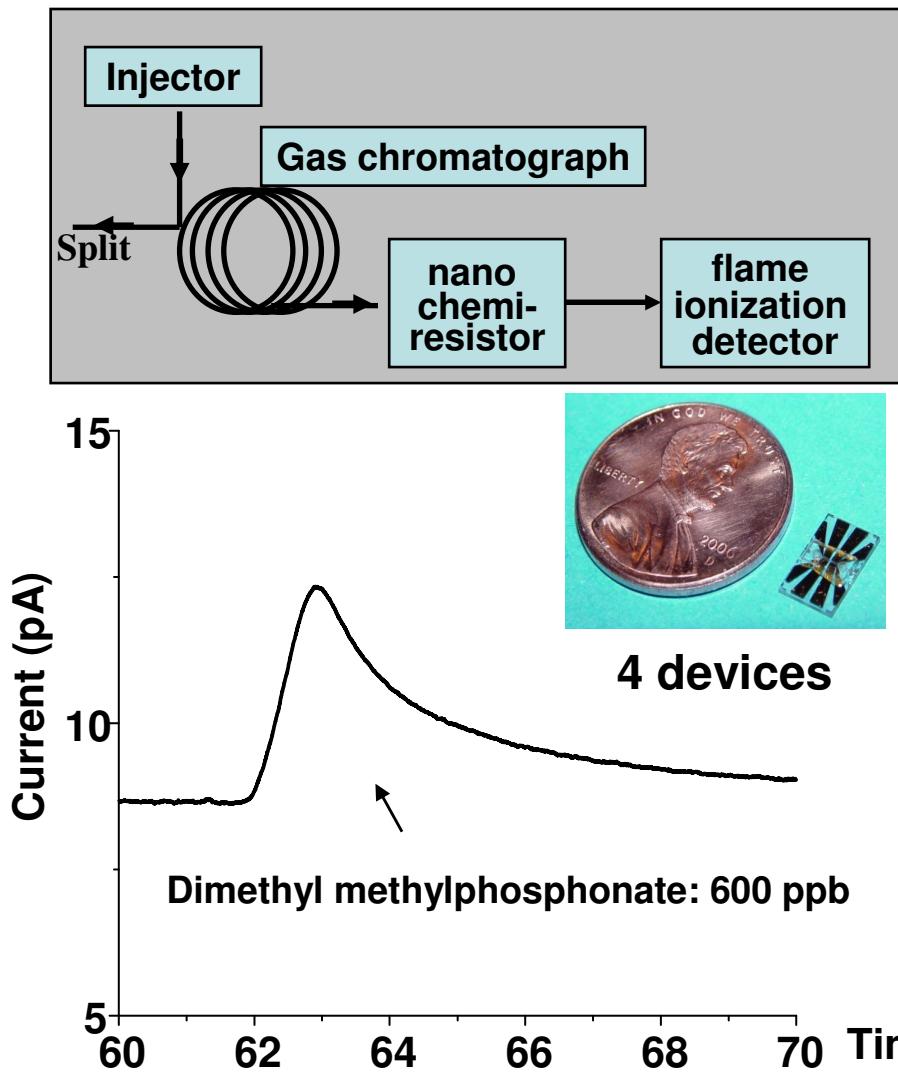
Chemosensitive sensor coating is prepared by combining:

- 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



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

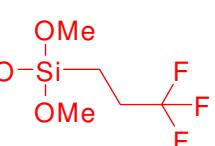
- Too much glassy silica, response amplitude low
- Not enough silica, swelling mechanism dominates
- Just enough silica, increased amplitude

Modification of silica precursor to change chemoselectivity

- 1,4-Bistriethoxysilyl)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.



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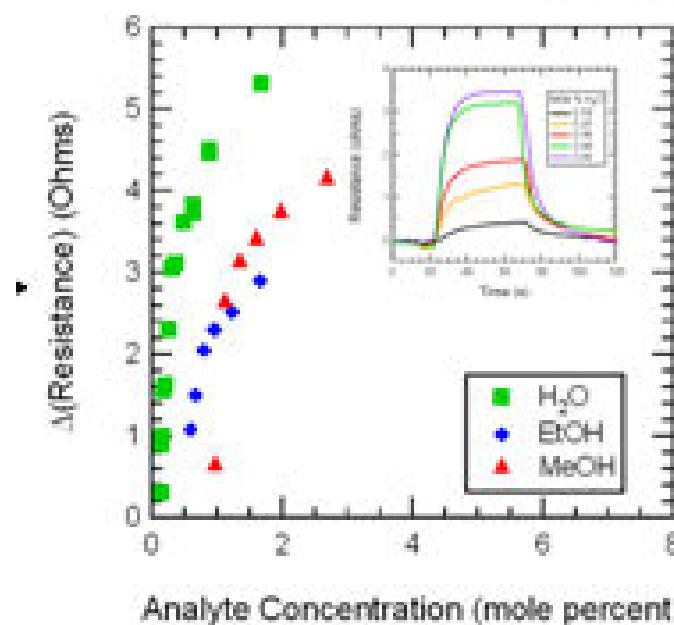
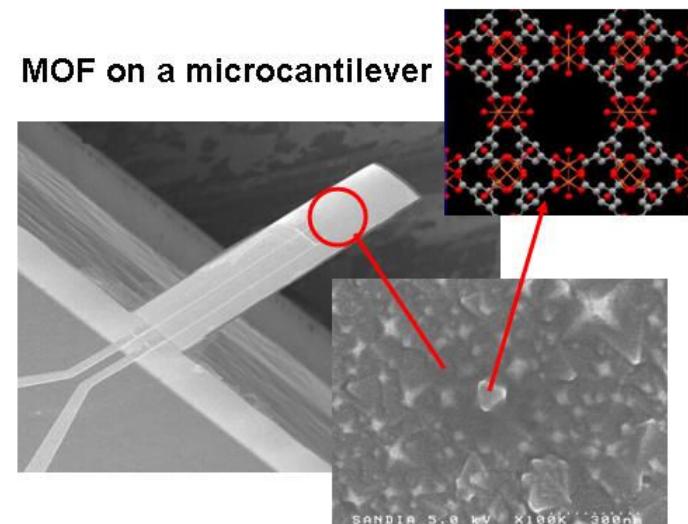
Nanomaterials can be precisely tailored for chemical specificity

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 H_2O , CO_2 , alcohols demonstrated

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

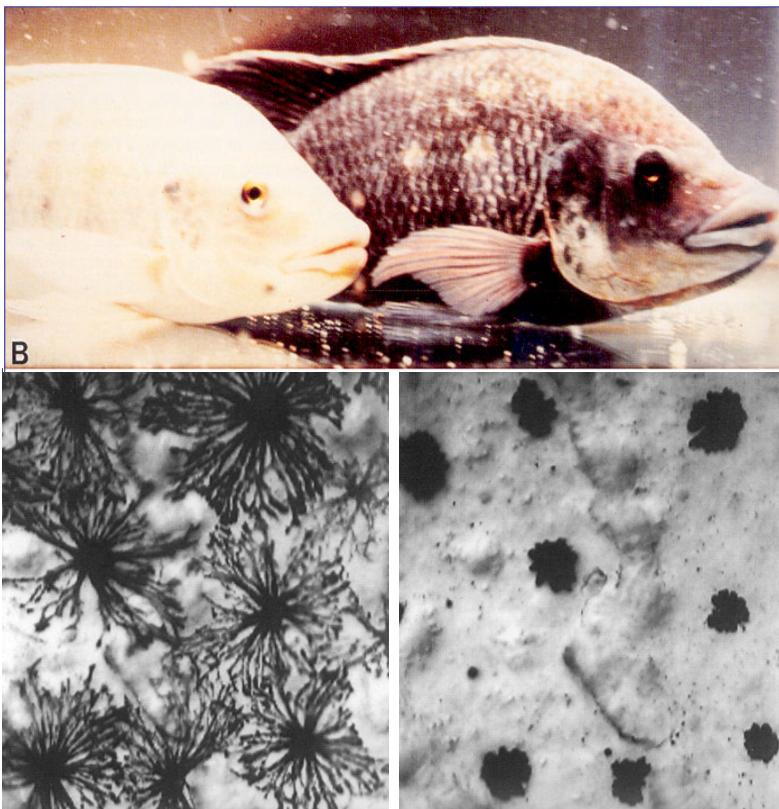
Collaboration with Prof. P. Hesketh,
Georgia Tech School of Mechanical
Engineering



We are exploring active biomolecules for materials and devices.

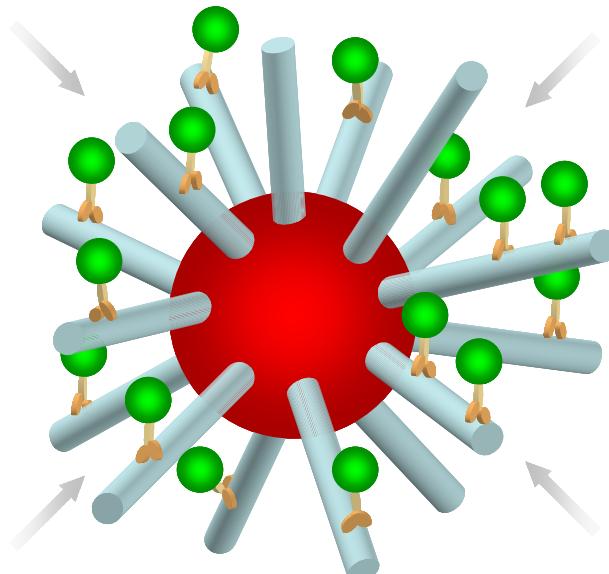
Living systems utilize energy-driven, non-equilibrium processes to assemble and organize nanoscale materials in a dynamic and adaptive manner.

Adaptive reorganization



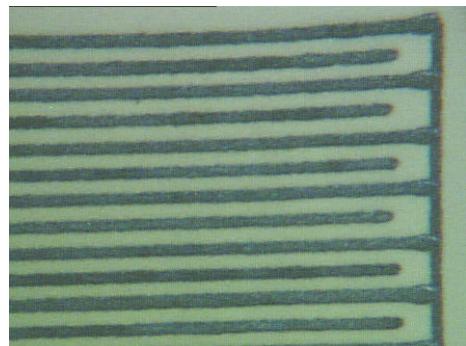
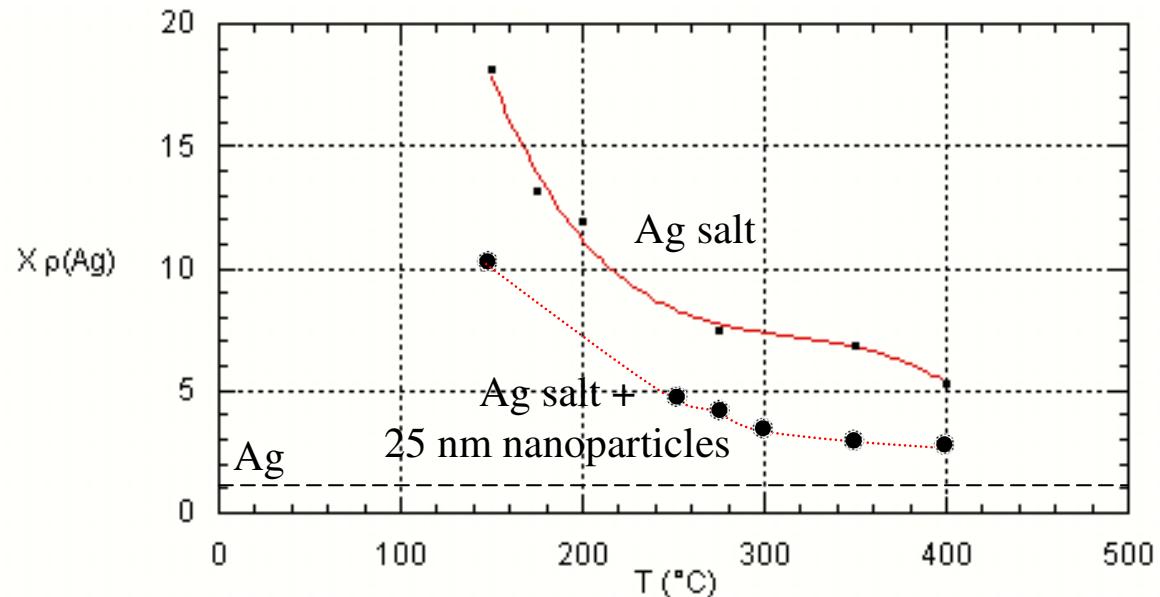
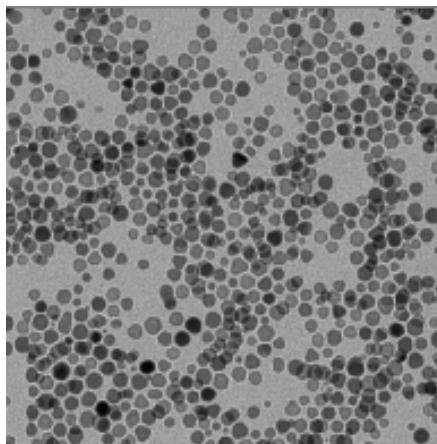
Color change due to adaptive reorganization of melanophores

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

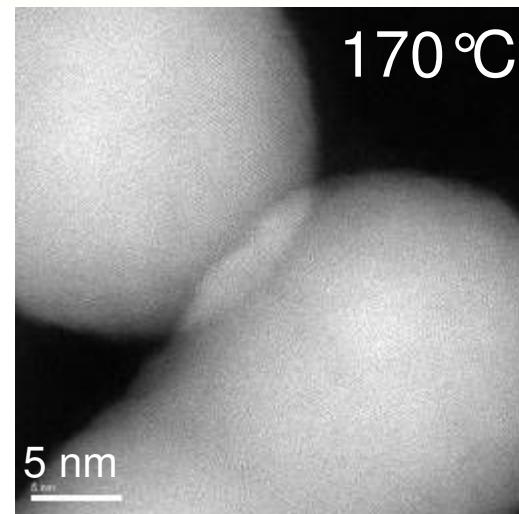
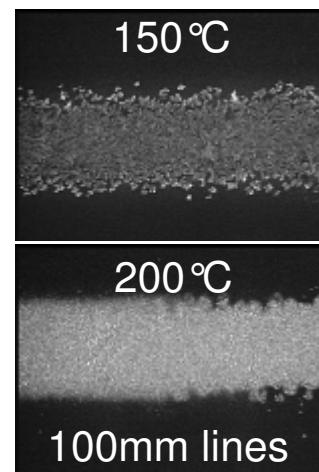


Nanoparticles provide reduced processing temperatures for improved integration

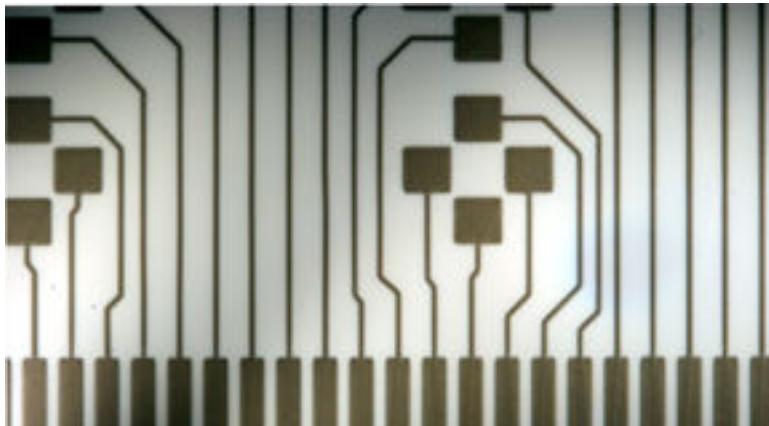
Ag Nanoparticle ink
(5-25 nm particles)



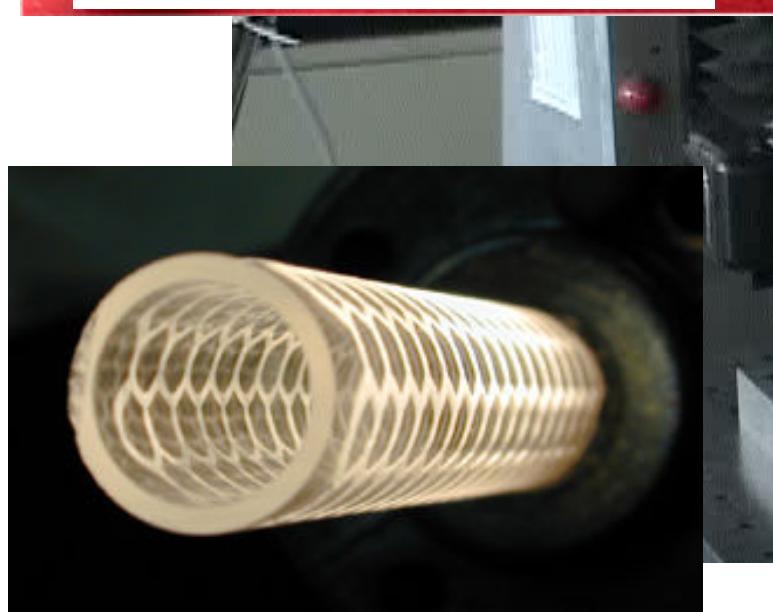
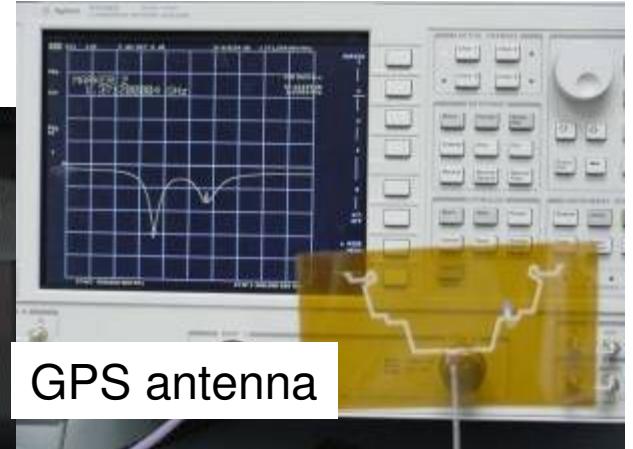
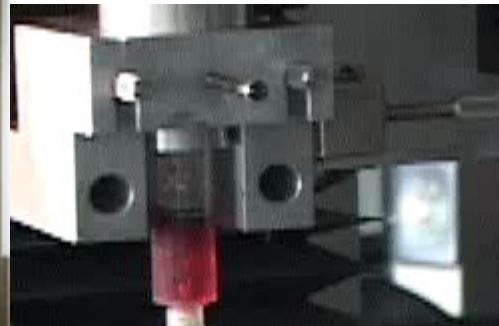
100 m Ag line/space



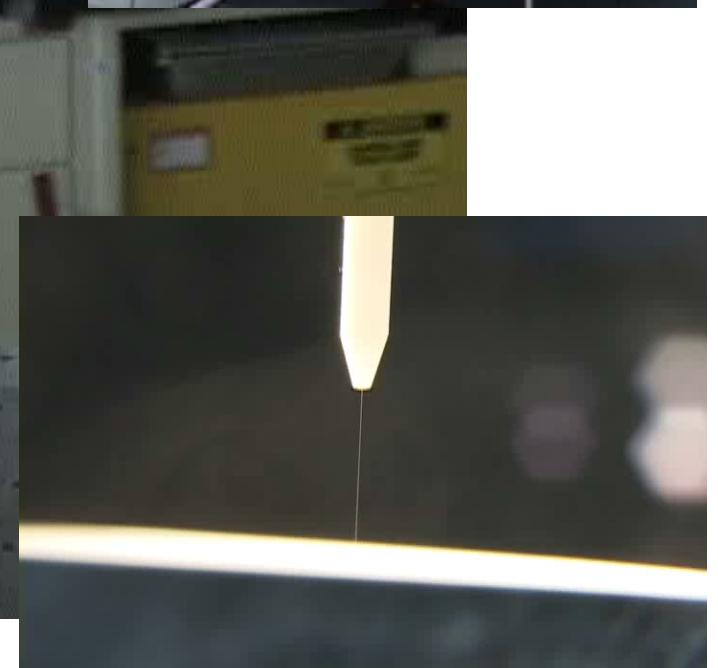
Nanoparticles provide new options for 3-D direct write electronics designs



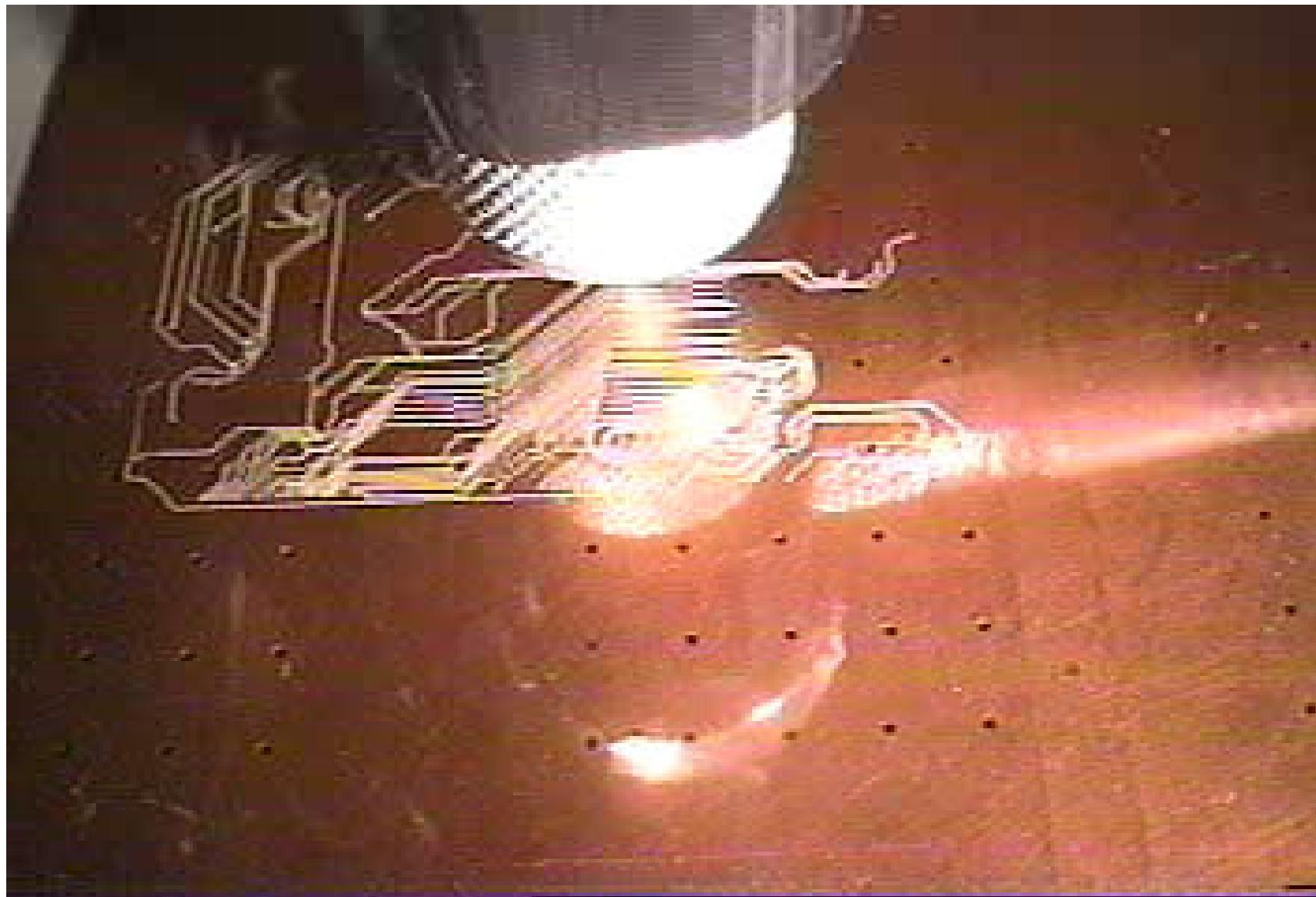
silver, dielectrics on polymer



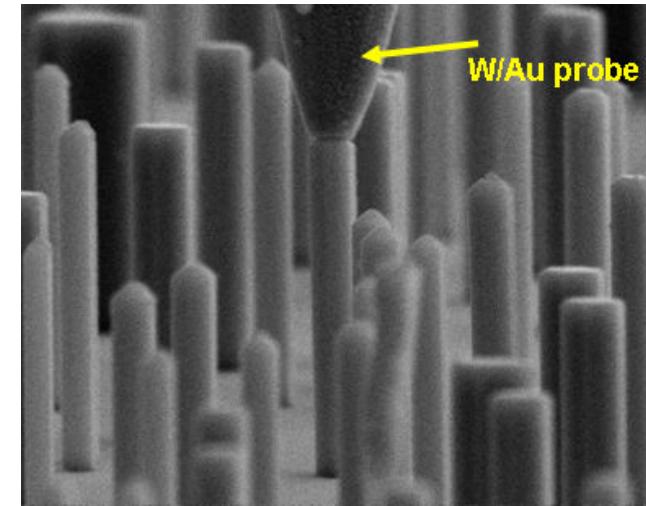
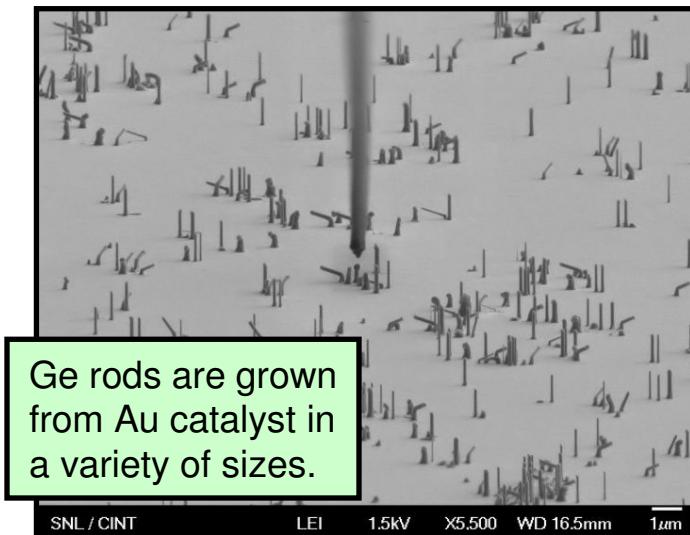
3D metal antenna on plastic



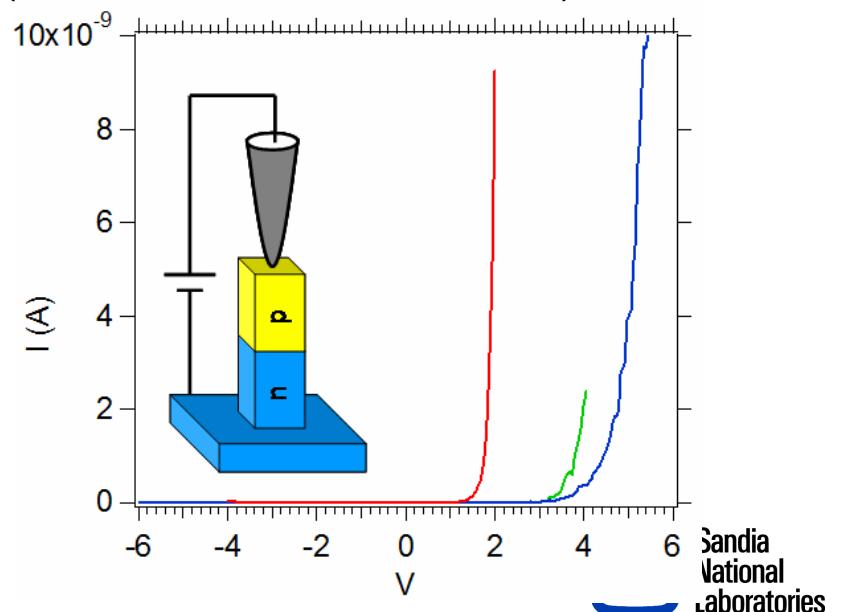
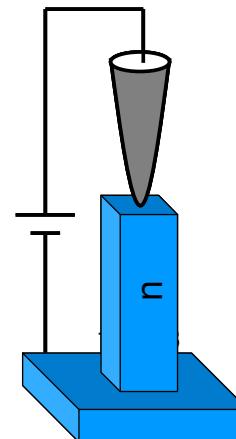
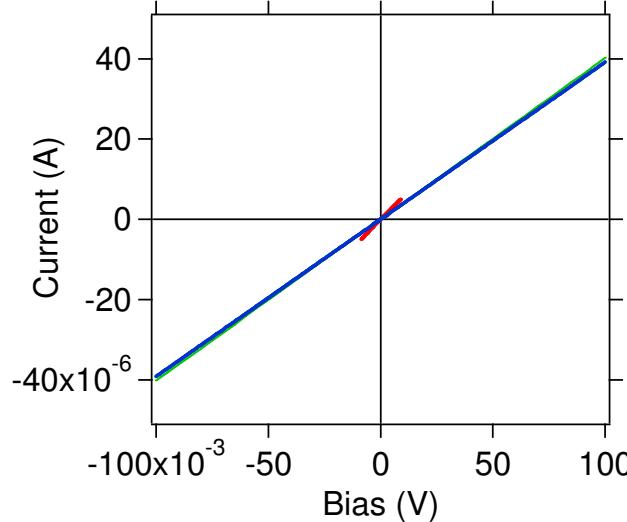
Direct write fabrication for device customization



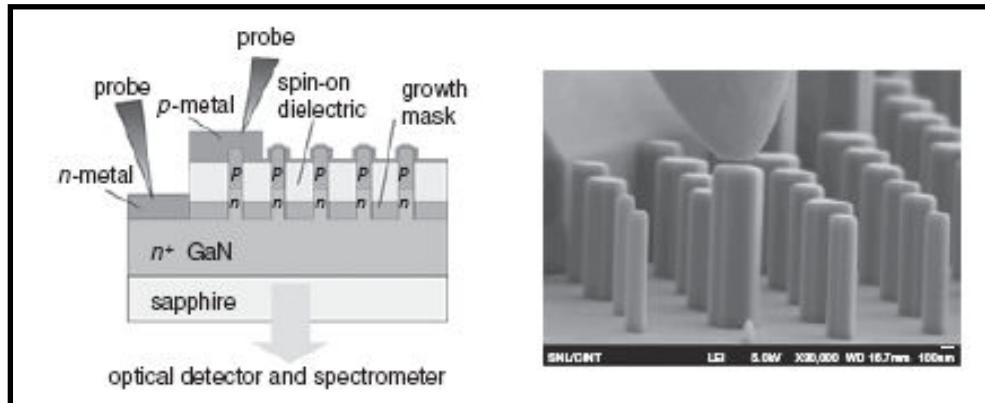
In-situ nanoprobes for direct nanowire characterization



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

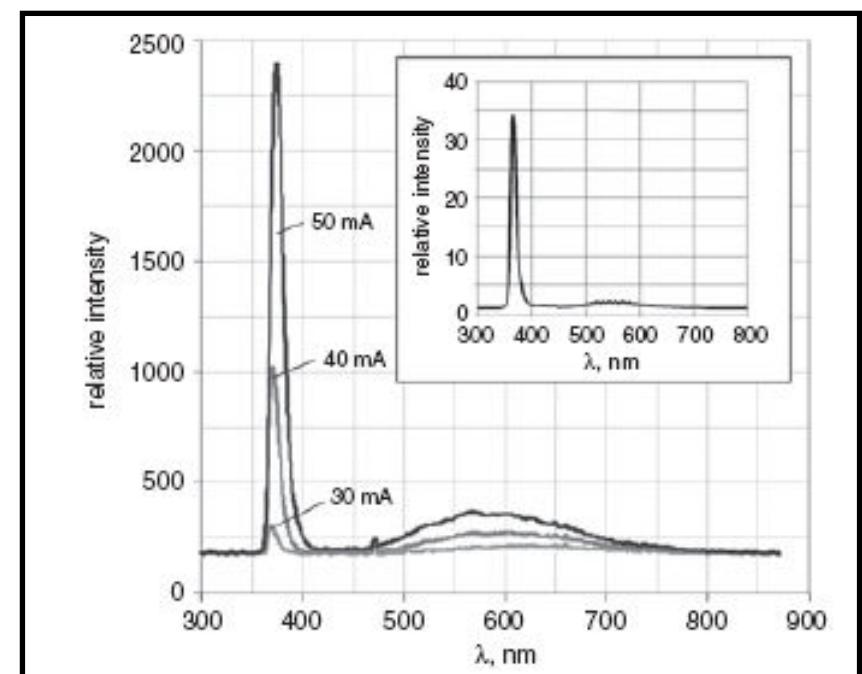


GaN nanowire Light Emitting Diodes based on templated and scalable nanowire growth process

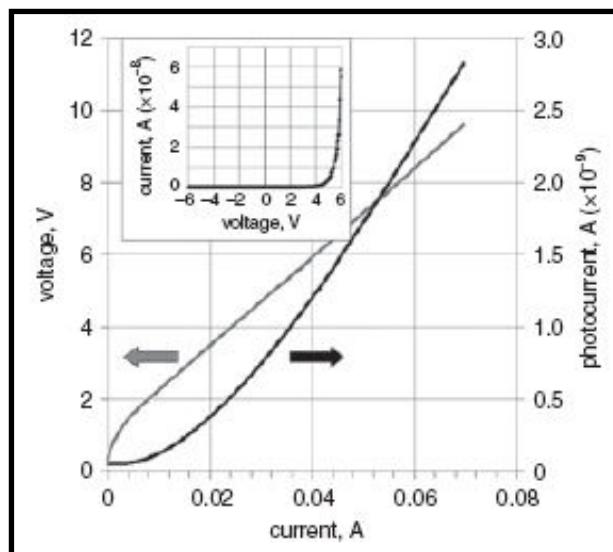


Schematic showing cross-section of nanowire array LED (EL intensity and spectrum measured through sapphire substrate) and SEM image showing electrical probing of individual pn-nanowire diodes.

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

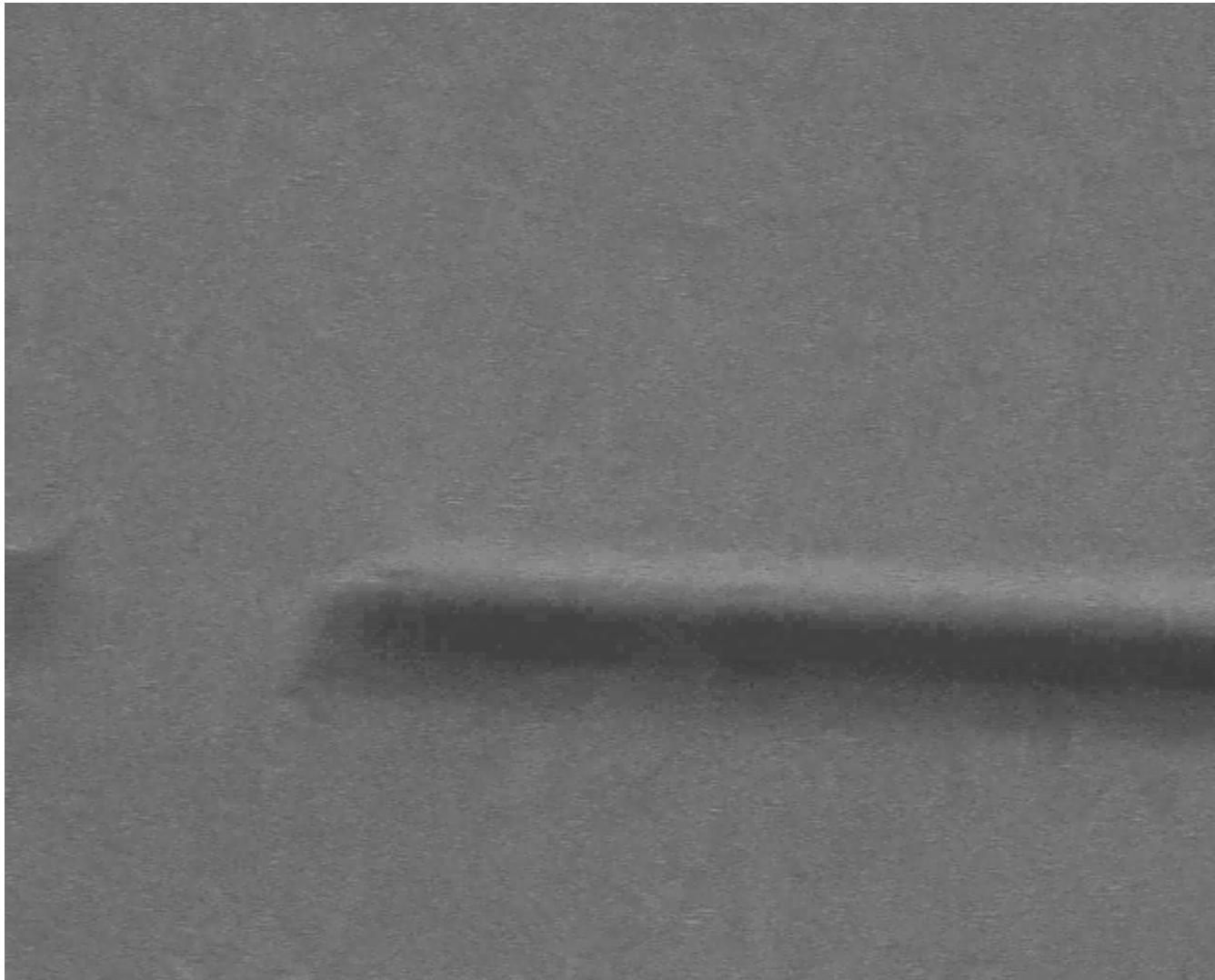


Peak wavelength red-shifts with increasing current owing to heating. Inset: PL spectrum of single nanowire, pn-diode.

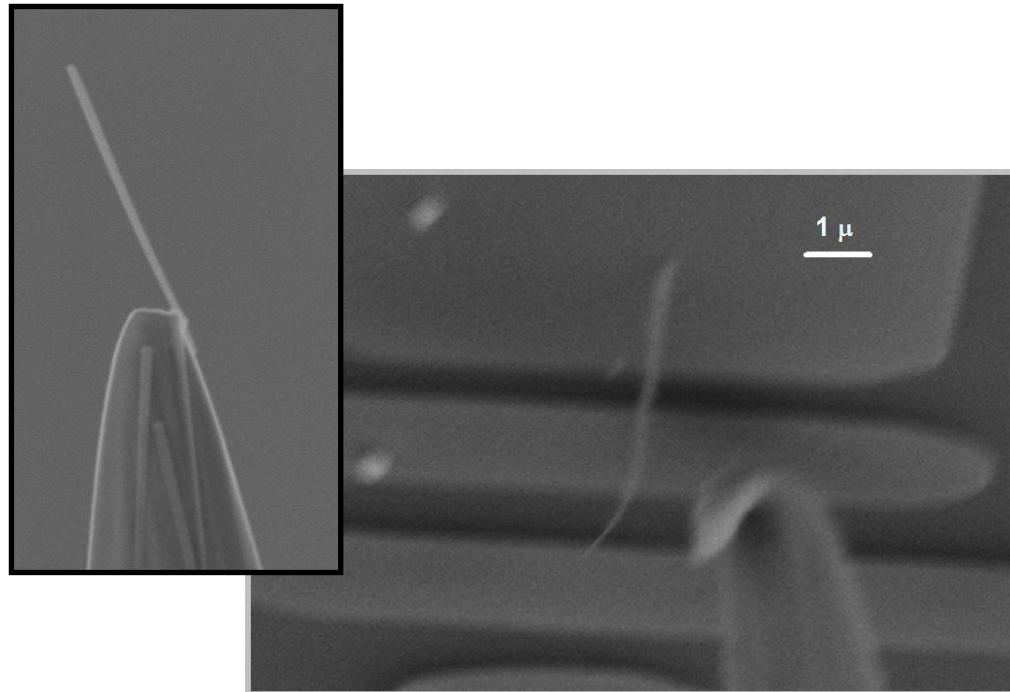


EL intensity grew super-linearly over this current range. Inset: I-V curve for single nanowire, pn-diode.

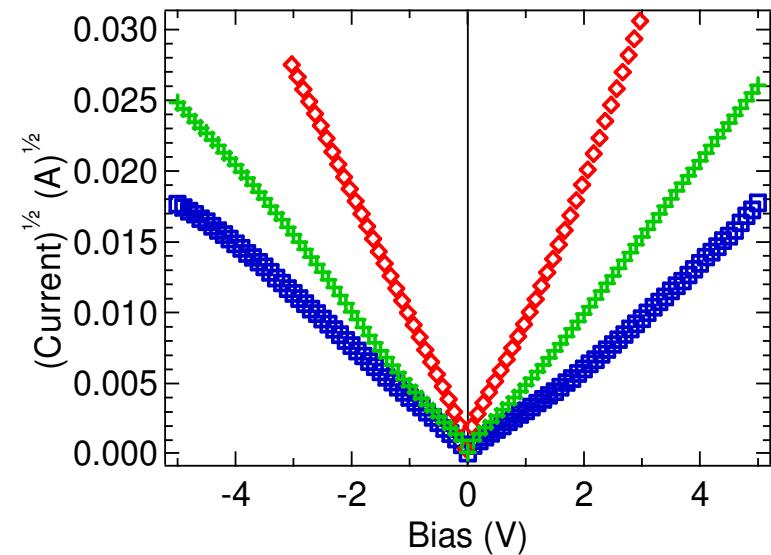
Individual nanowires can be manipulated



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



Ge nanowire placed across Au contacts

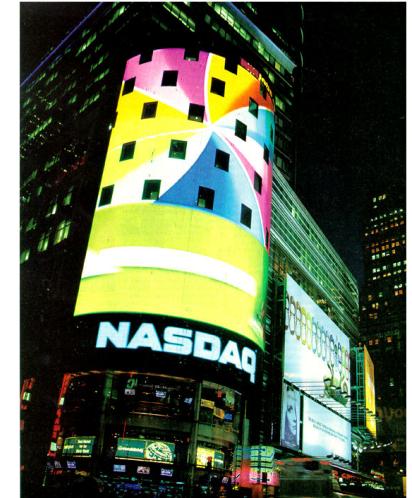
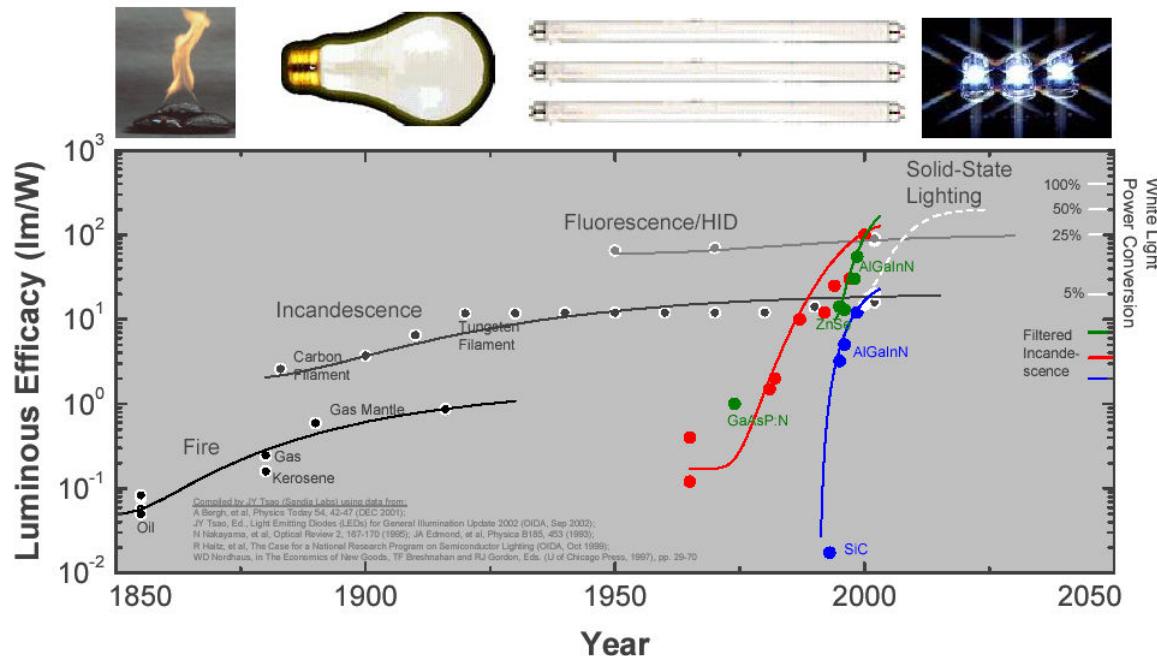


$$I_{sc}(\text{nanowire}) \left(\frac{R}{L} \right)^2 \frac{A}{L^3} V^2$$

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

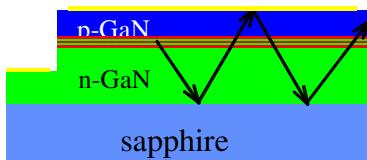
Solid State Lighting: an important technology for energy efficiency

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

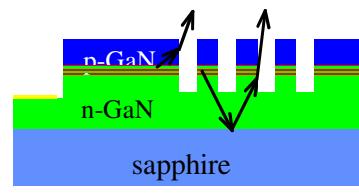


Getting the Light Out: Innovative Photon Management

Regular LED:
traps light inside

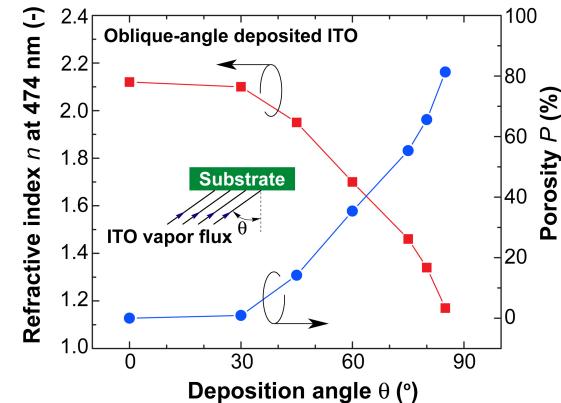
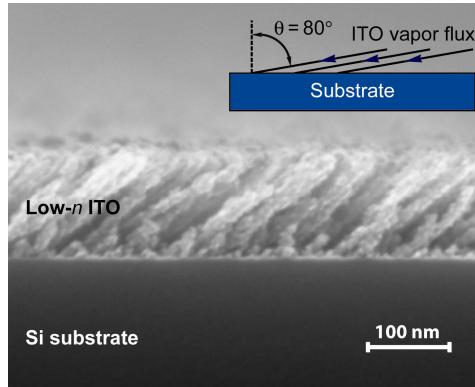
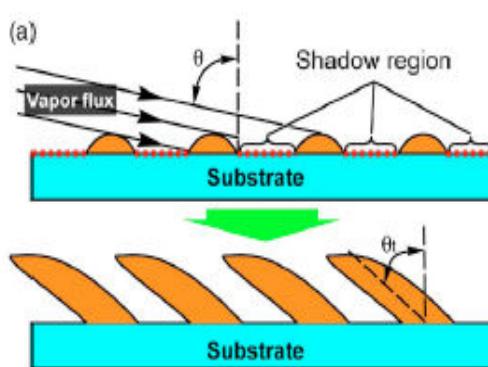


Photonic Lattice LED:
light escapes at surface



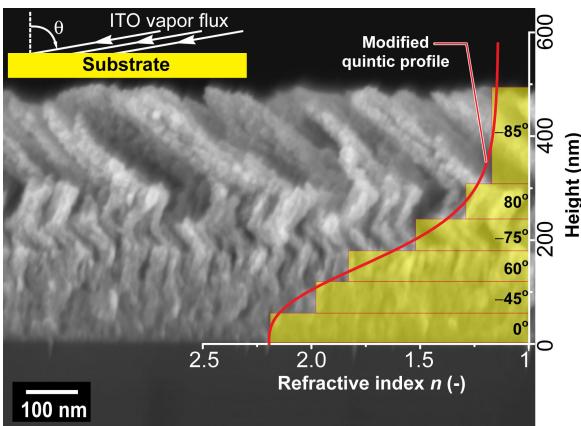
Novel Graded Refractive Index (GRIN) structures for improved light extraction in LEDs

Nanorod GRIN structures: Indium Tin Oxide (ITO)

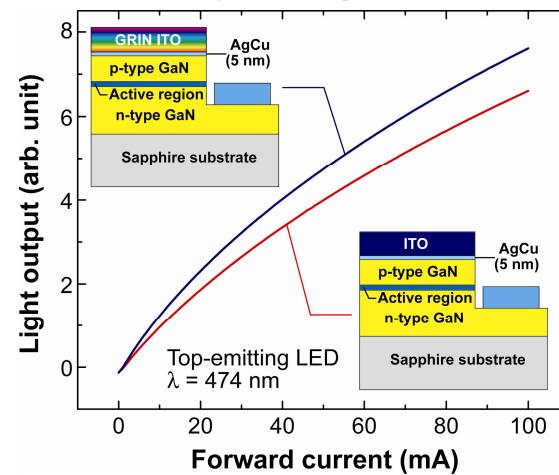


- Oblique angle deposition (e-beam evaporation) enables nanorod coatings
- Deposition angle defines porosity and refractive index of nanorod coating
- Refractive indices continuously tunable between ~1.14 and 2.19 for ITO nanorods

6 layer ITO Nanorod GRIN coating



Light Output Characteristics of LEDs



→ 24% enhanced light output with GRIN ITO coating

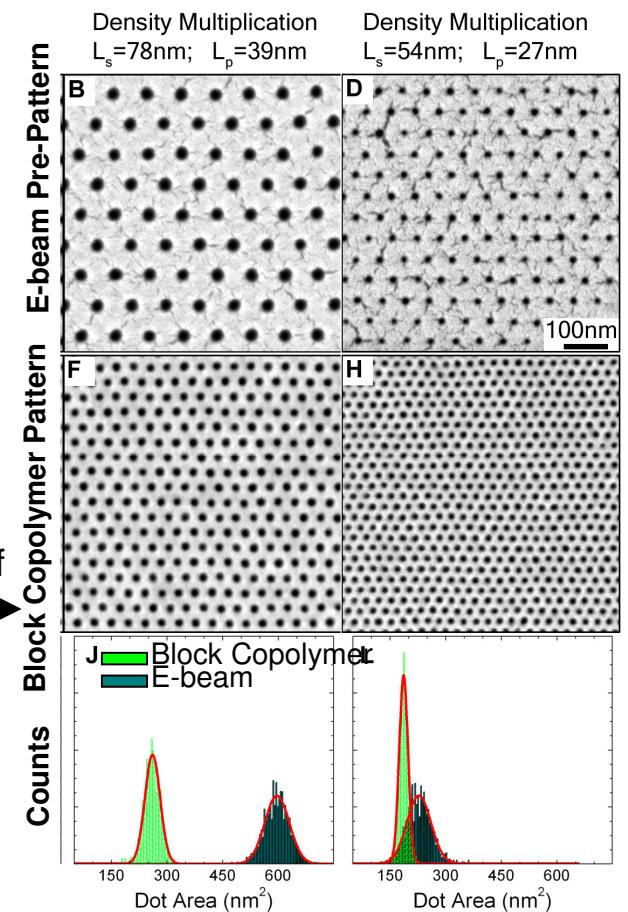
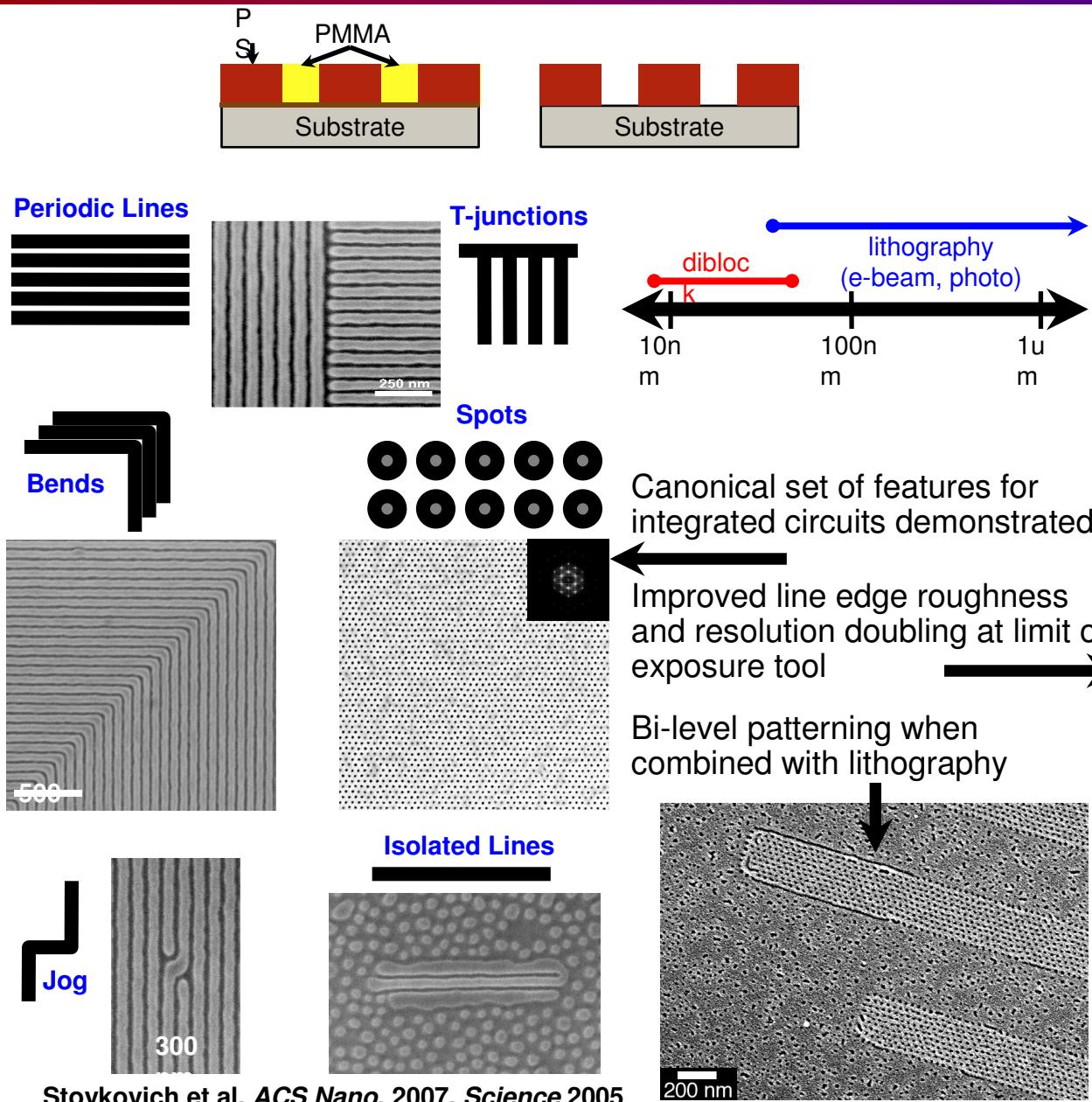
J. K. Kim et al.,
Advanced Materials, 2008



RPI: Group of Prof. E. F. Schubert



Self-assembled diblock copolymer mask



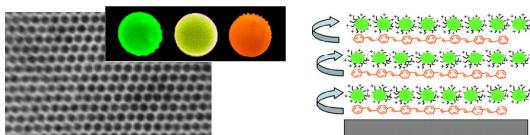
Ruiz, Nealey, de Pablo et al. *Science*, 2008

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

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

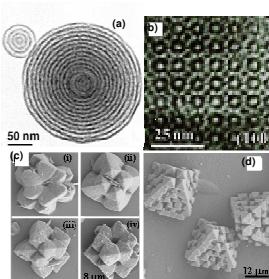
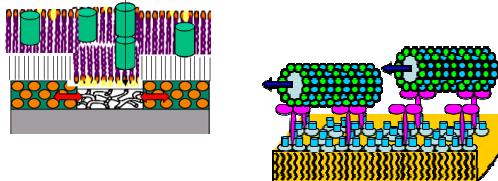
Nanophotonics & Optical Nanomaterials

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



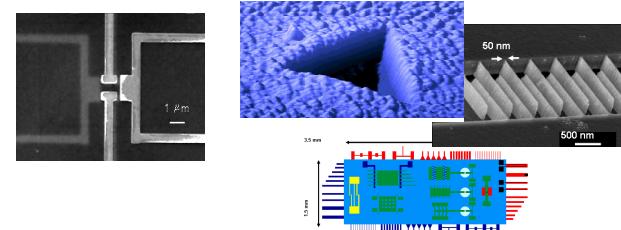
Soft, Biological, & Composite Nanomaterials

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



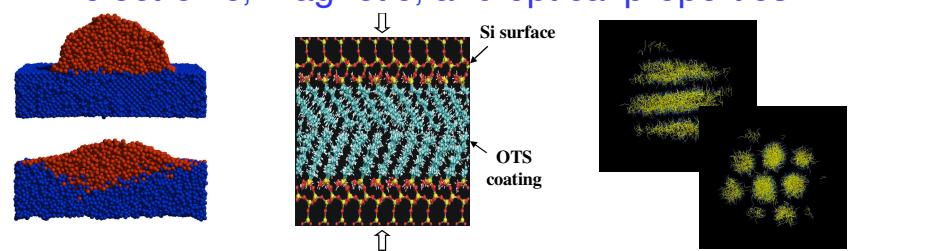
Nanoscale Electronics, Mechanics & Systems

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



Theory & Simulation of Nanoscale Phenomena

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



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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

Please visit us!

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See you at COMS 2009