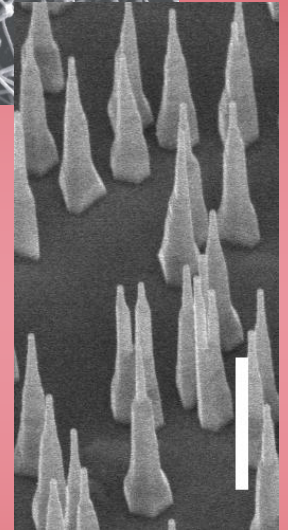
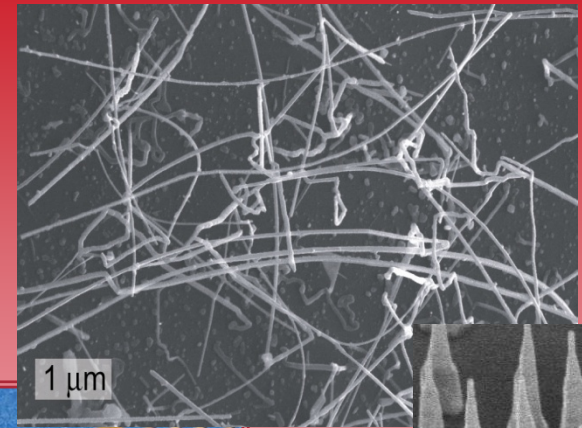
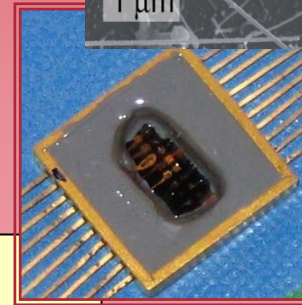
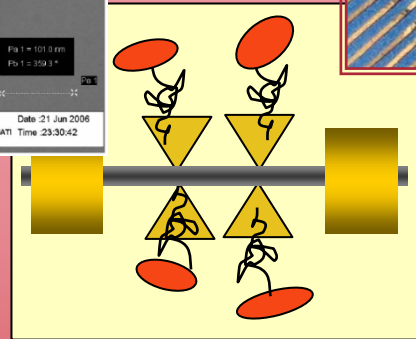
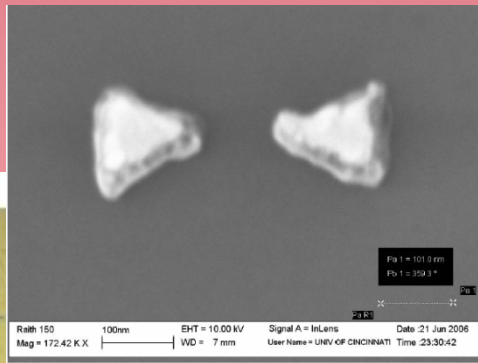
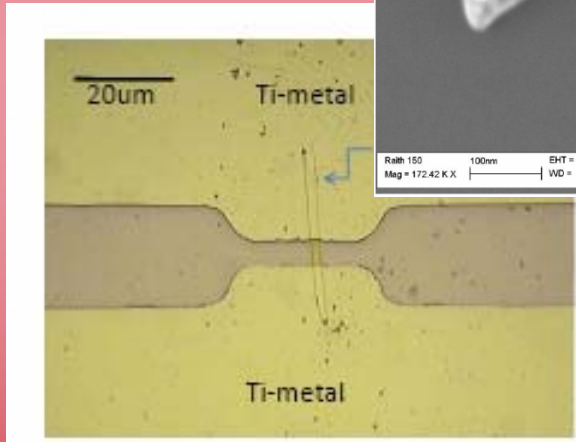


Nanotechnology: Here, There, Everywhere!



But,

What of These Nanowires?

What is Nano
anyway?

The Scale of Things – Nanometers and More

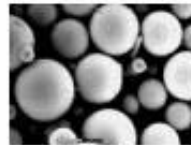
Things Natural



Dust mite
200 μm



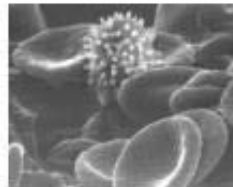
Ant
 $\sim 5\text{ mm}$



Fly ash
 $\sim 10\text{-}20\ \mu\text{m}$



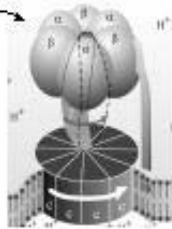
Human hair
 $\sim 60\text{-}120\ \mu\text{m}$ wide



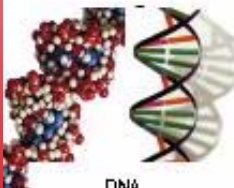
Red blood cells
with white cell
 $\sim 2\text{-}5\ \mu\text{m}$



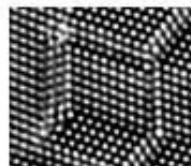
$\sim 10\text{ nm}$ diameter



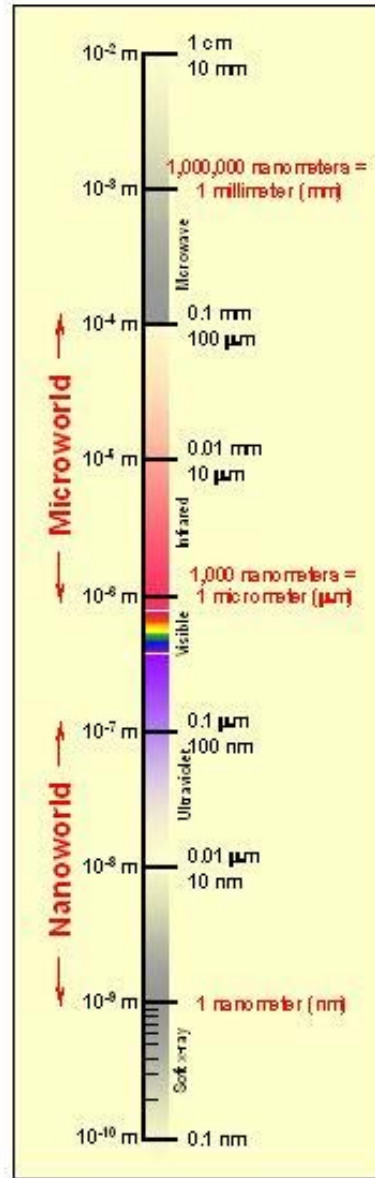
ATP synthase



DNA
 $\sim 2\text{-}12\text{ nm}$ diameter



Atoms of silicon
spacing \sim tenths of nm



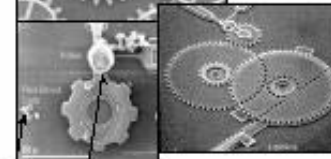
Things Manmade



Head of a pin
1-2 mm

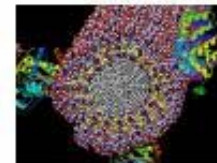
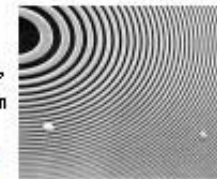


MicroElectro Mechanical (MEMS) devices
10-100 μm wide

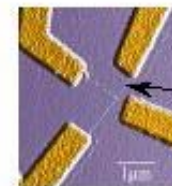


Pollen grain
Red blood cells

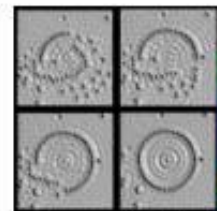
Zone plate x-ray "lens"
Outer ring spacing $\sim 35\text{ nm}$



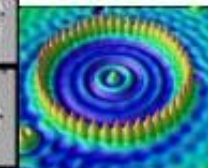
Self-assembled,
Nature-inspired structure
Many 10s of nm



Nanotube electrodes

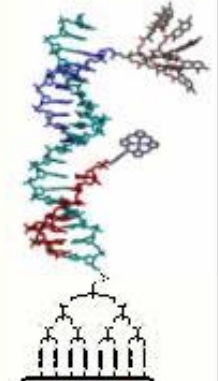


Quantum corral of 48 iron atoms on copper surface
positioned one at a time with an STM tip
Conal diameter 14nm



Carbon nanotube
 $\sim 1.3\text{ nm}$ diameter

The Challenge



Fabricate and combine nanoscale building blocks to make useful devices, e.g., a photosynthetic reaction center with integral semiconductor storage.



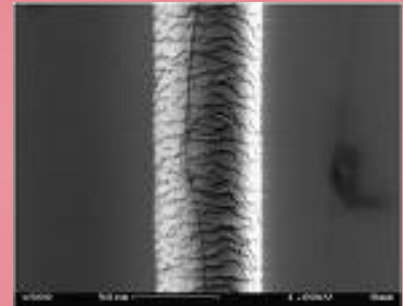
The scale of things...

Q.

If your hair were 1 km wide (and recall that is $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$), then how large would 1 nanometer (nm) be?

To help with your estimate:

1 Km is about the distance from Rte. 65 to River Falls Golf Course - or From Main to 6th St.

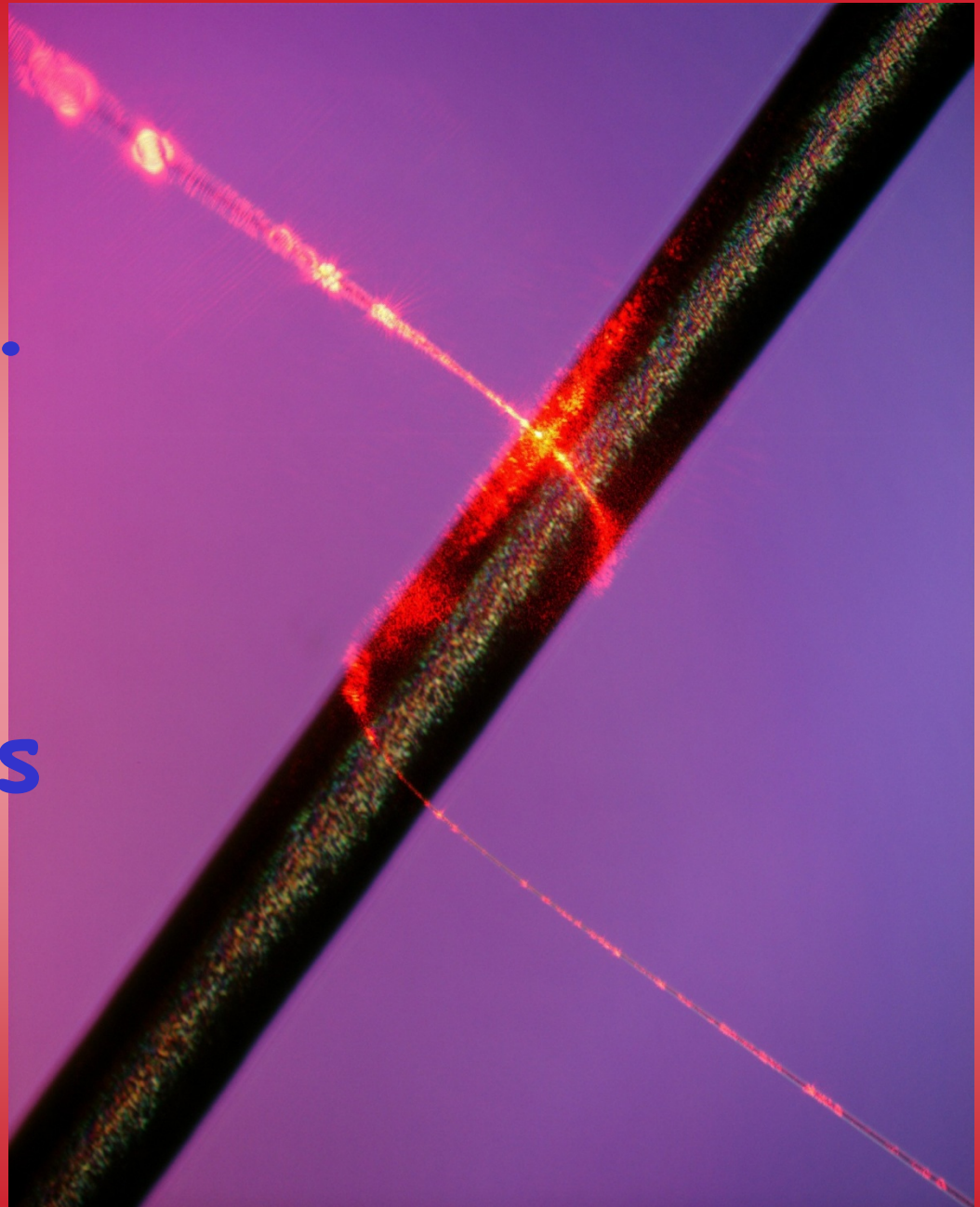


www.nsf.gov

A. **1 cm !**

A Silica NW
~50 nm Diam.

The Hair
50-100 microns



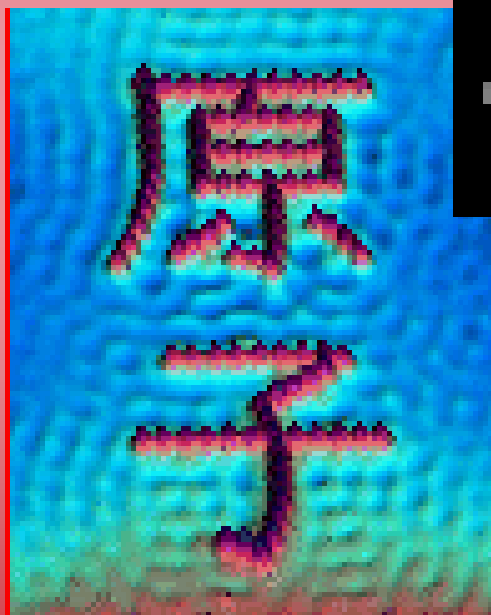
"Nanotechnology has given us the tools...to play with the ultimate toy box of nature -- atoms and molecules. Everything is made from it...The possibilities to create new things appear limitless..."

Horst Stormer, Nobel Laureate
Columbia University
Lucent Technologies

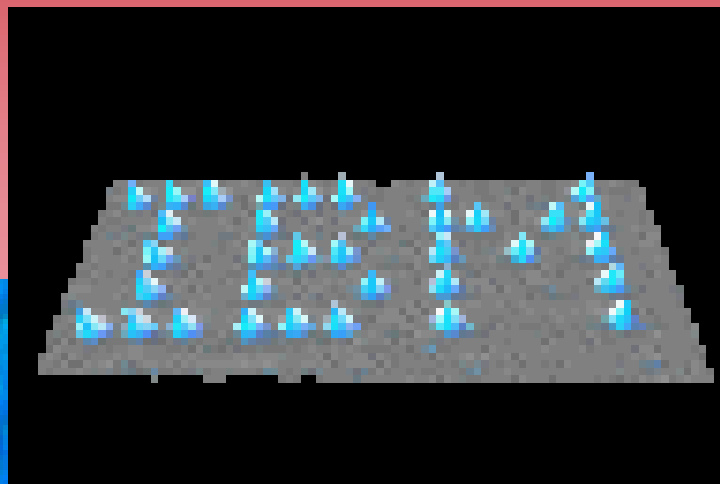
Building Nanostructures

- **Top Down Construction:** making large things smaller
- **Bottom Up Construction:** building things from atoms and molecules

Using Atoms and Molecules to Build -- STM Images from Almaden

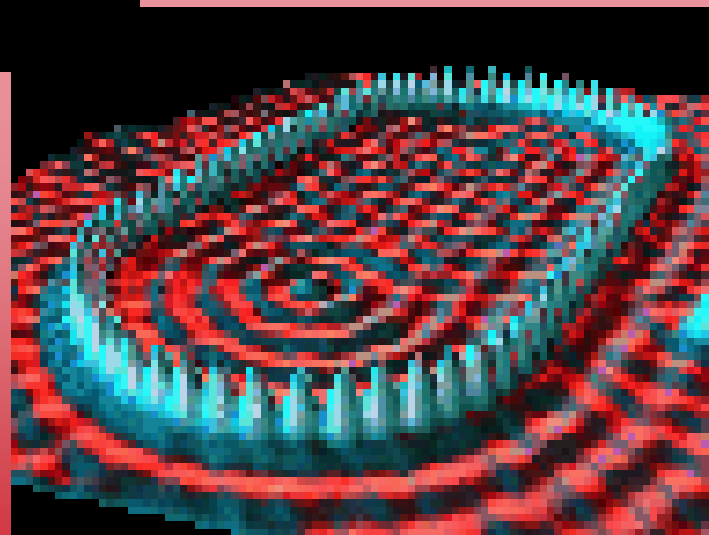


Iron on Copper



Xenon on Nickel

Iron on Copper



Common Nanostructures... our building blocks!

- Chemically Synthesized Quantum Dots
- Self-assembled Quantum Dots
- Carbon Nanotubes
- Semiconducting Nanowires & Nanosheets
- Other self-assembled molecules

Mighty Small Dots

*... nanoscience and nanotechnology
will change the nature of almost every
human-made object in the next century.*

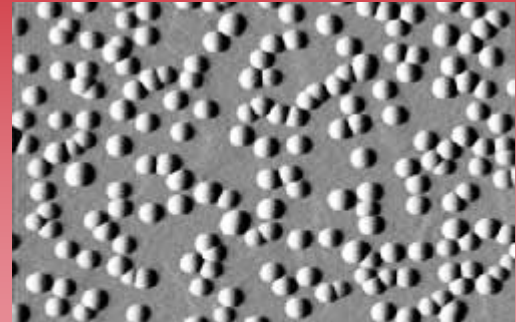
*—The Interagency Working Group
on Nanotechnology, January 1999*



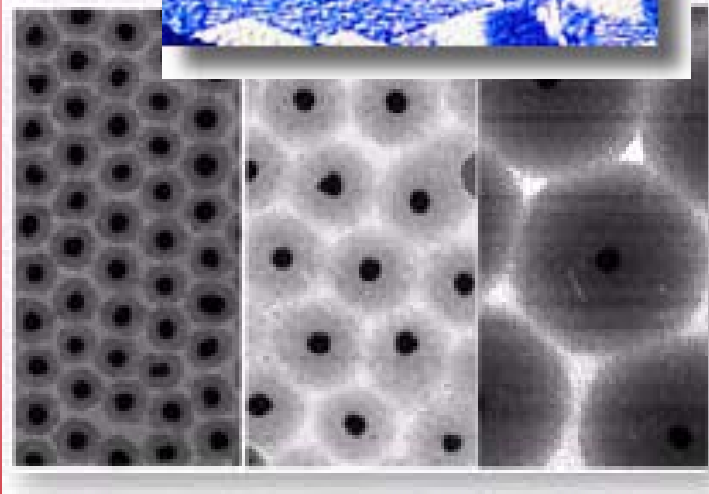
Howard Lee and his colleagues have synthesized silicon and germanium quantum dots ranging in size from 1 to 6 nanometers. The larger dots emit in the red end of the spectrum; the smallest dots emit blue or ultraviolet.

Quantum Dots - all shapes and sizes

www.scifi.com/sfw/issue203/drexler3.jpg



nppp.ipl.nasa.gov/topics/Top.quant.dot.htm



Single CdSe QDs

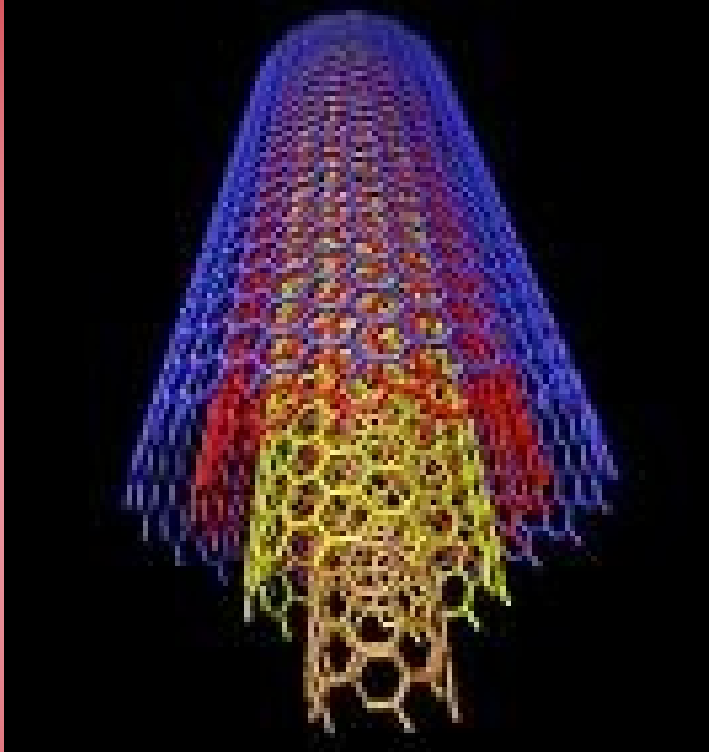
Photo Taken By R. Neuhauser

The University of Melbourne



Bawendi, MIT

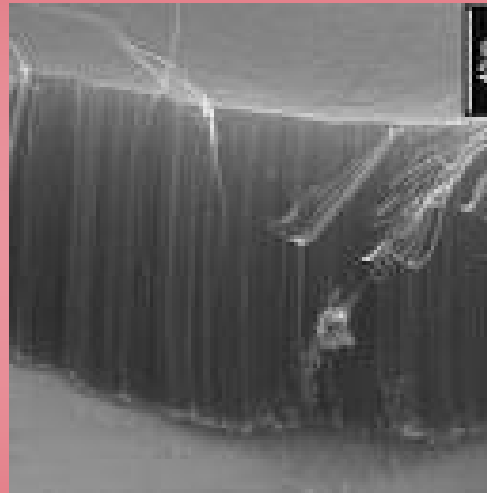
Carbon Nanotubes



www.rdg.ac.uk

CNT Geometry

CNTs: SEM Images

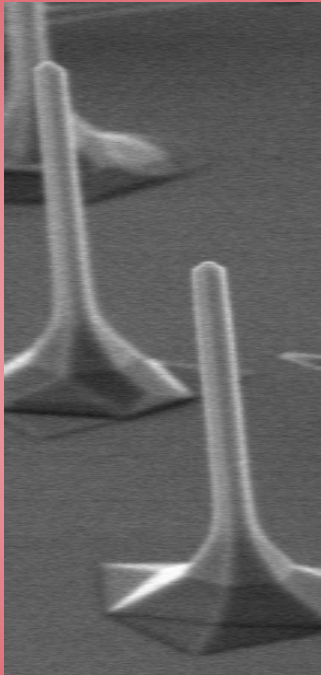


www.me.mtu.edu



www.lanl.gov

And the ever famous:



Nanowires

&



Nanosheets !

Nanotechnology Begins to Take Its Place

“The National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI) is an extraordinarily important investment in the future strength of America's economy, industrial base, and scientific leadership. Recent scientific and technical advances have made it possible to assemble materials and components atom by atom, or molecule by molecule. We are just beginning to understand how to use nanotechnology to build devices and machines that imitate the elegance and economy of nature.”

**Charles M. Vest
President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

Nanotechnology is indeed here, there, and everywhere:

- In the clothes you wear
- In the makeup you use
- In the car you drive

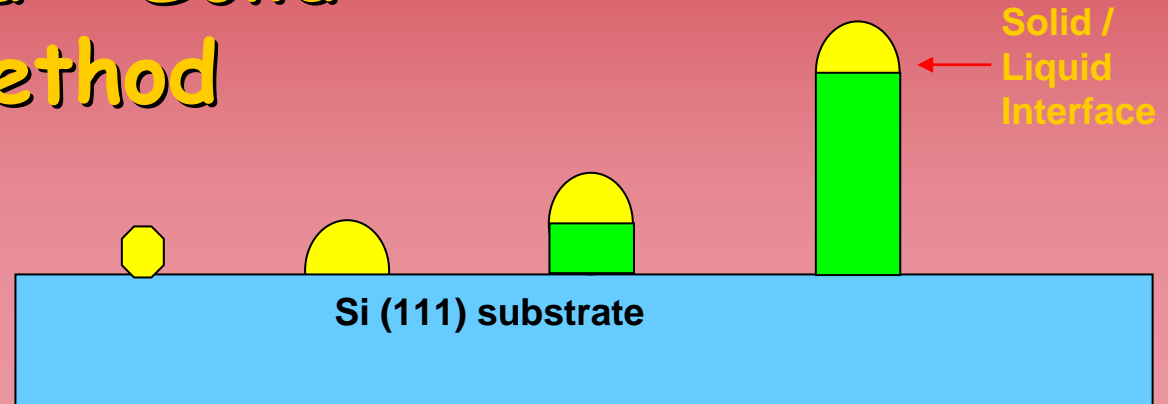
- And, coming soon to medicines
and medical procedures that
help to cure you

My particular interest is in:

- **Understanding the physics of NWs**
- **Applying this knowledge to make NW-based sensors and devices**

Nanowire Growth

Vapor - Liquid - Solid
Or VLS Method

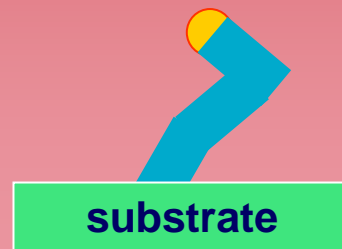


- Begin with Gold Nanosphere
- Melt Gold
- Melted Gold Droplet's Diameter \rightarrow NW Diameter
- Introduce NW material
- NW material enters Gold & forms eutectic
- NW grows below Gold as solid forms beneath

Different Growth Conditions are responsible for different NW structures:

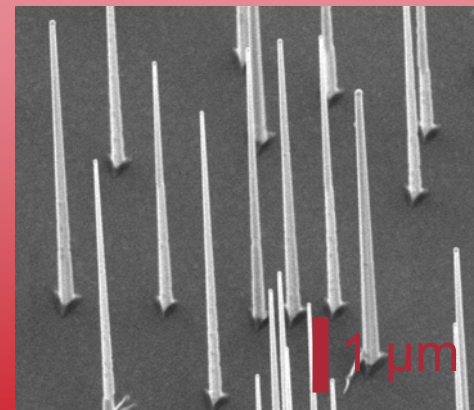
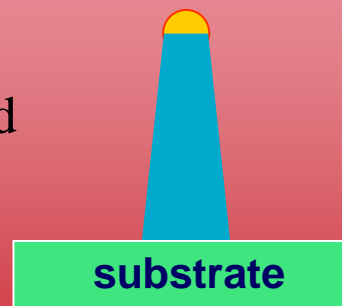
GaAs (111)B substrate

- $T_{\text{g}} < 390 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Irregular orientation
 - Kinked



390 °C

- $T_{\text{g}} > 410 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Straight, [111]B aligned
 - Tapered

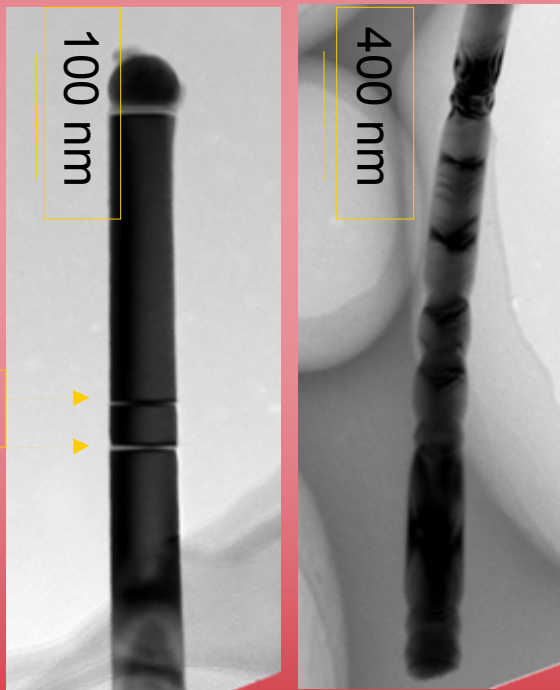


450 °C

TEM pictures of GaAs NW internal structure

Original procedure

450 °C



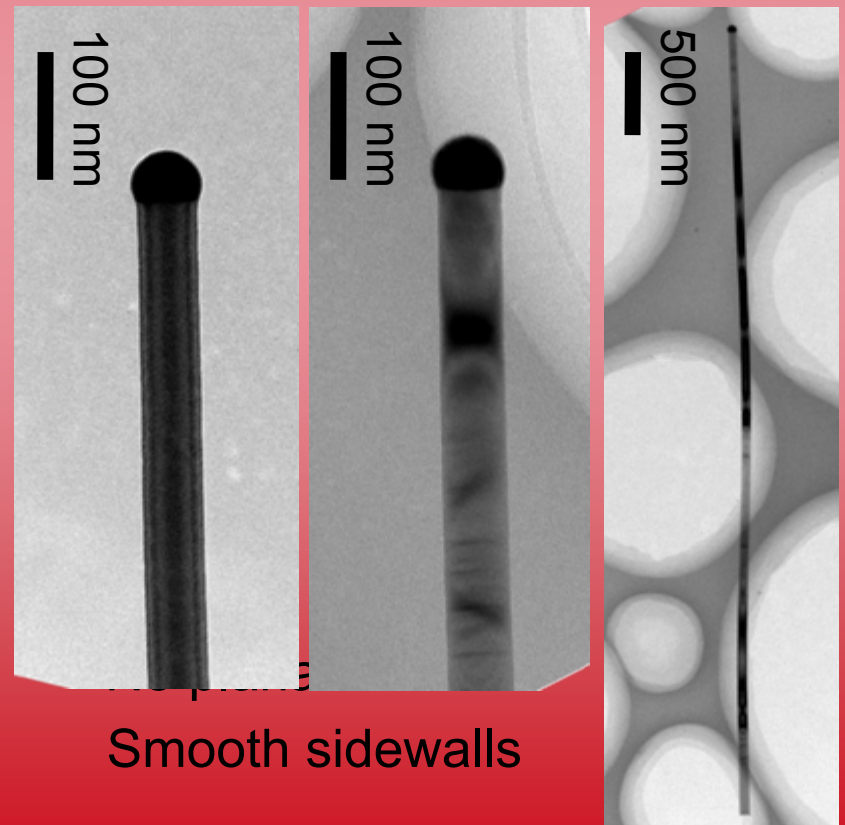
twins

Twin defects

Facetted sidewalls

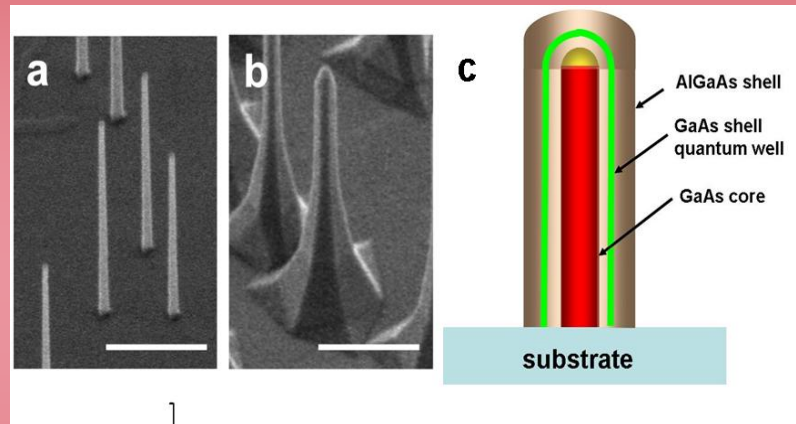
Two-temperature procedure

$T_n = 450\text{ °C}$, $T_g = 390\text{ °C}$



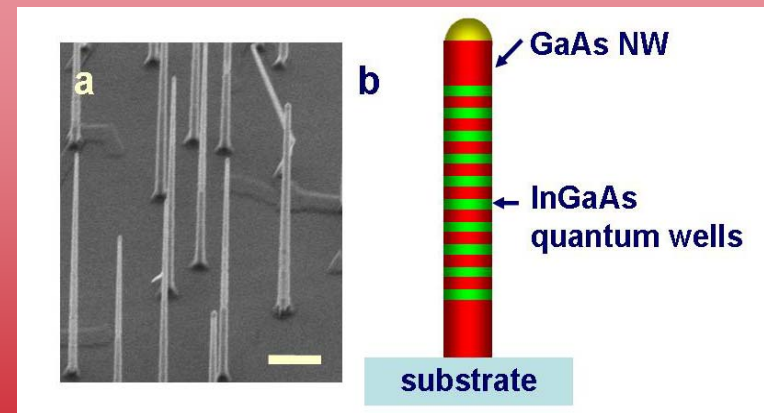
Smooth sidewalls

NWs can also be grown into interesting nanostructures.



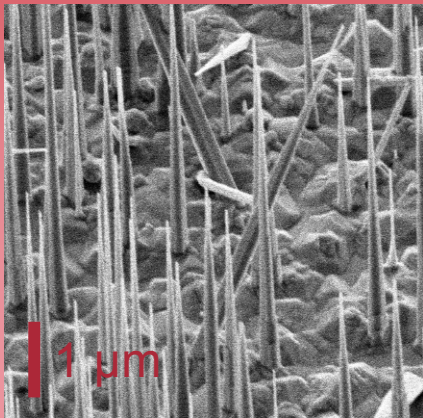
Core-shell
Structure -
NanoTUBE !

Axial Differential
Growth - Quantum
Well in NW !

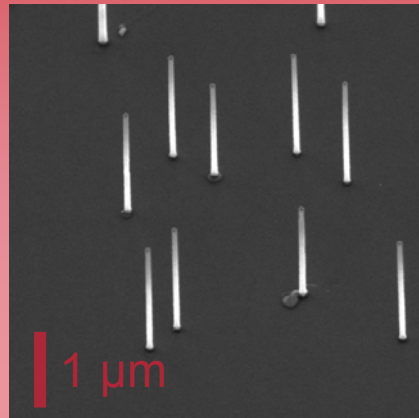


III-V Nanowires

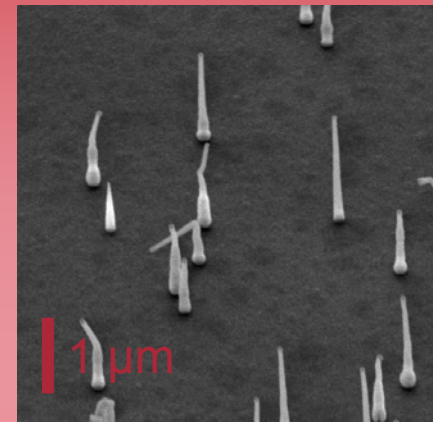
SEM images



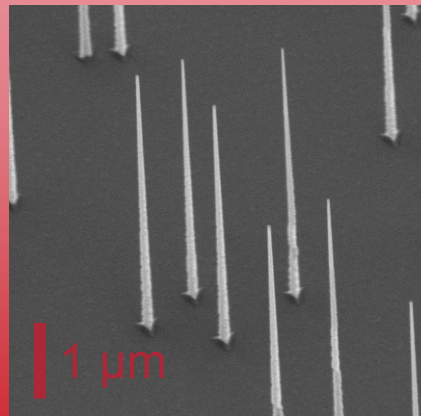
InAs NWs



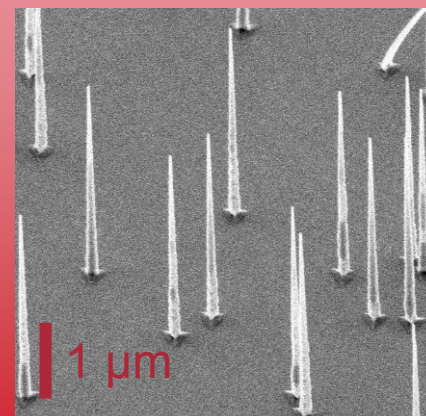
GaP NWs



AlAs NWs



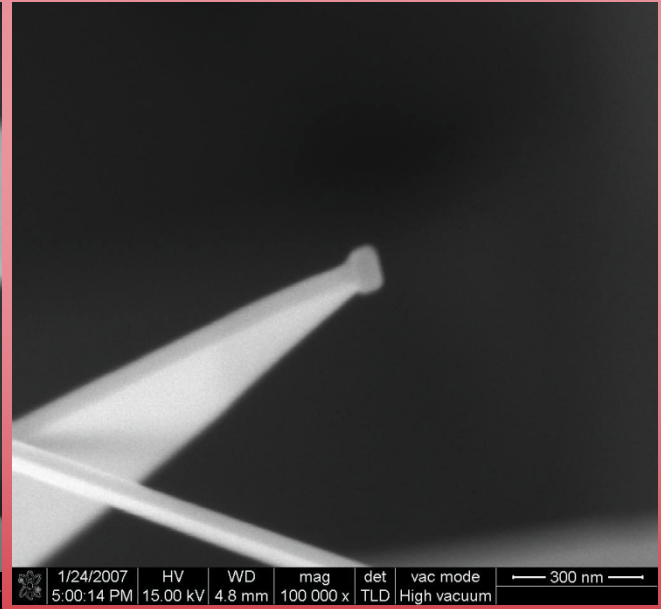
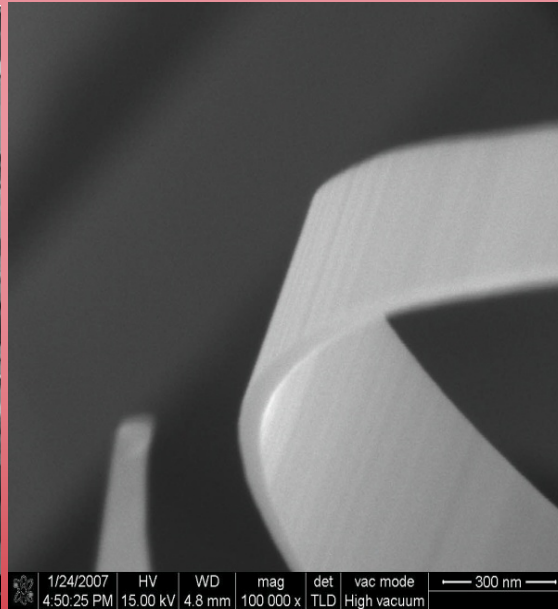
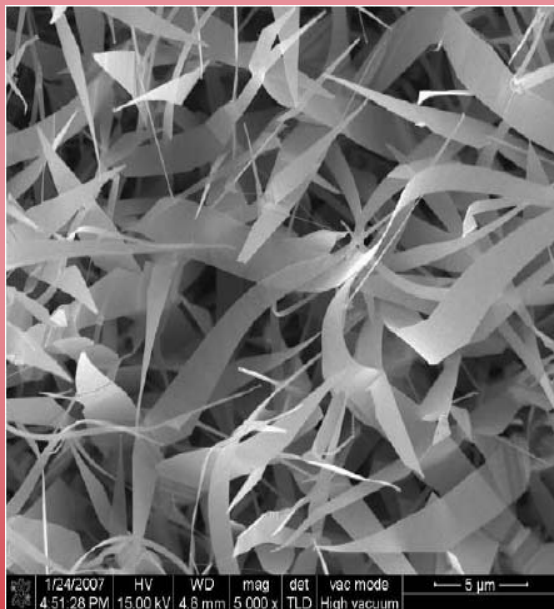
GaAs NWs



AlGaAs NWs

II-VI CdS Nanosheets

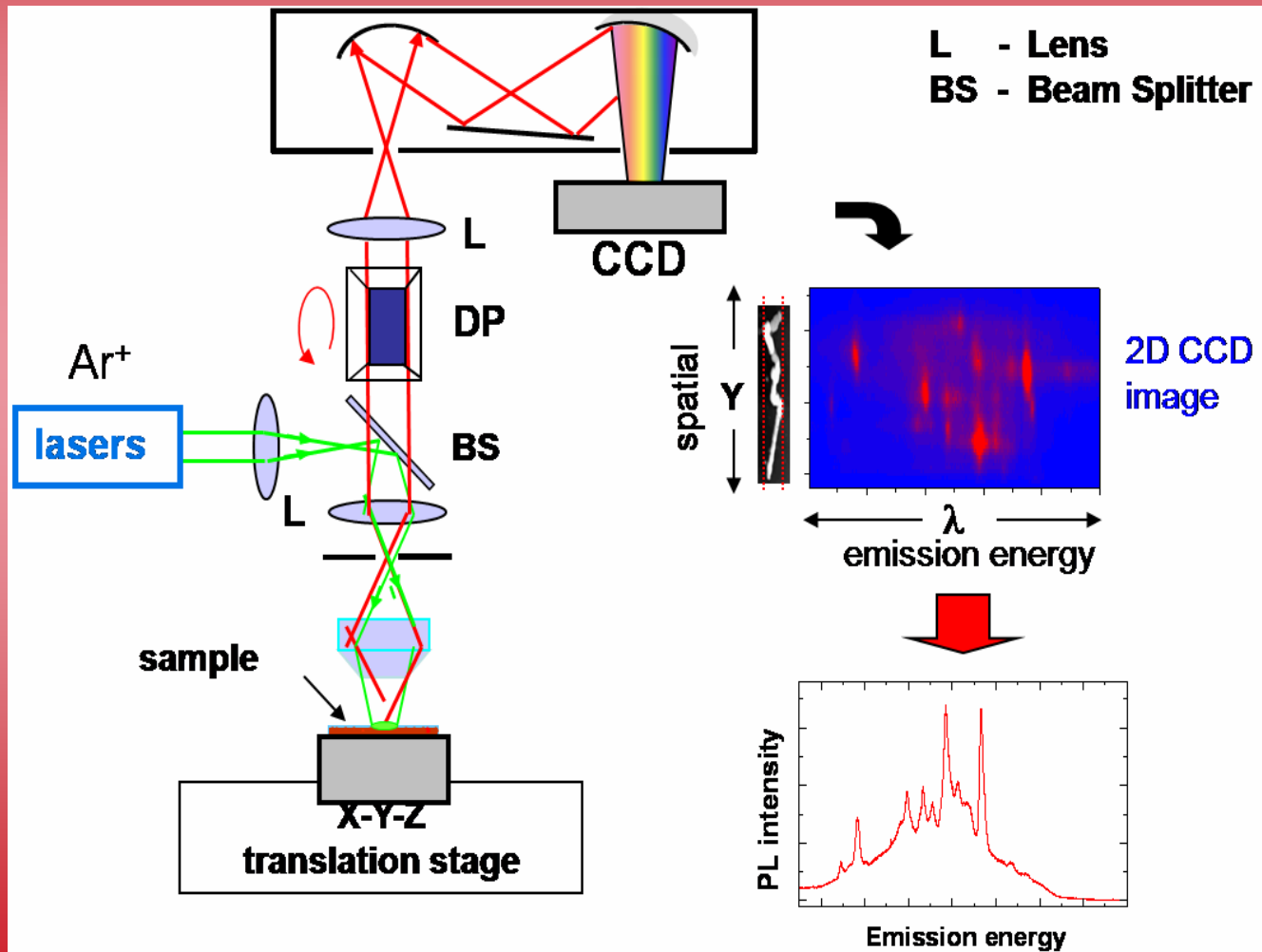
- Grown by pulsed laser deposition using vapor-phase transport method with gold catalysts (800°C; 20min)
- Dimensions: ~ 50 nm thick; ~ 4 μm wide & 30-100 μm long



SEM images of ensemble and single nanosheets

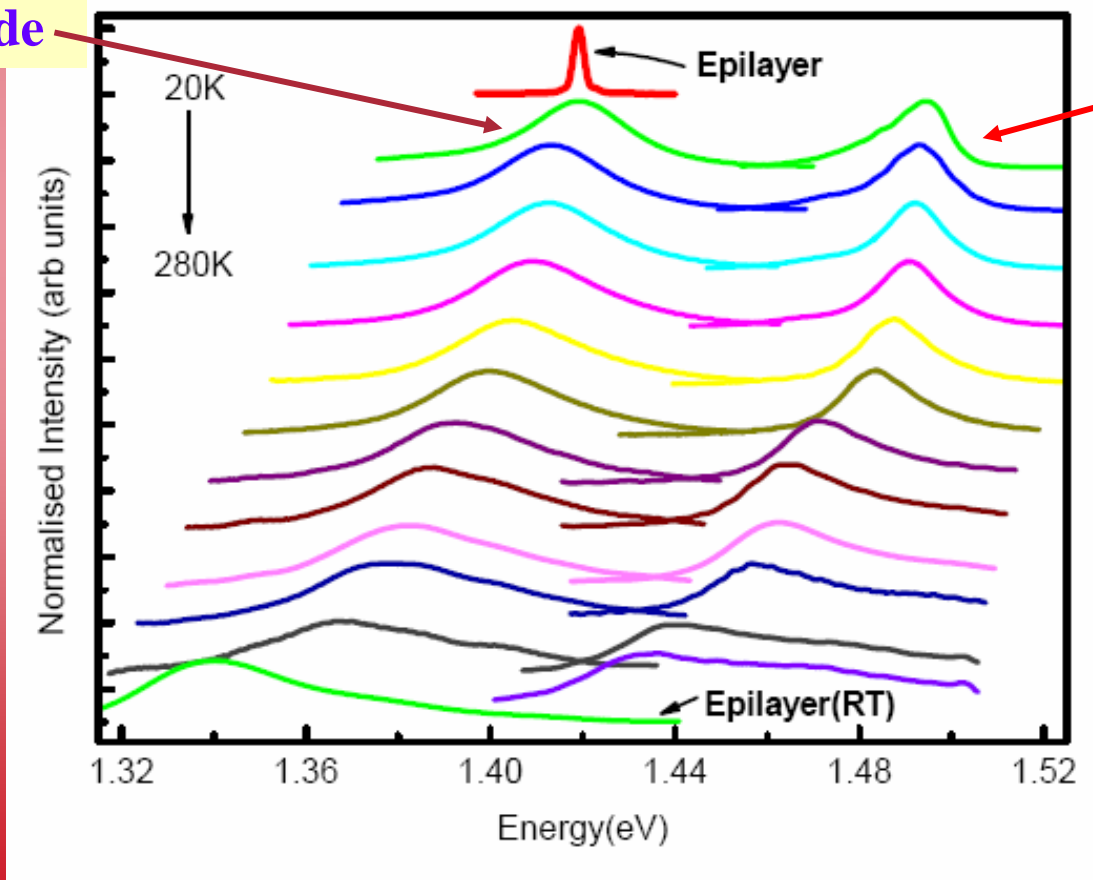
NW Characterization (some physics !)

*Slit confocal
spectroscopy*



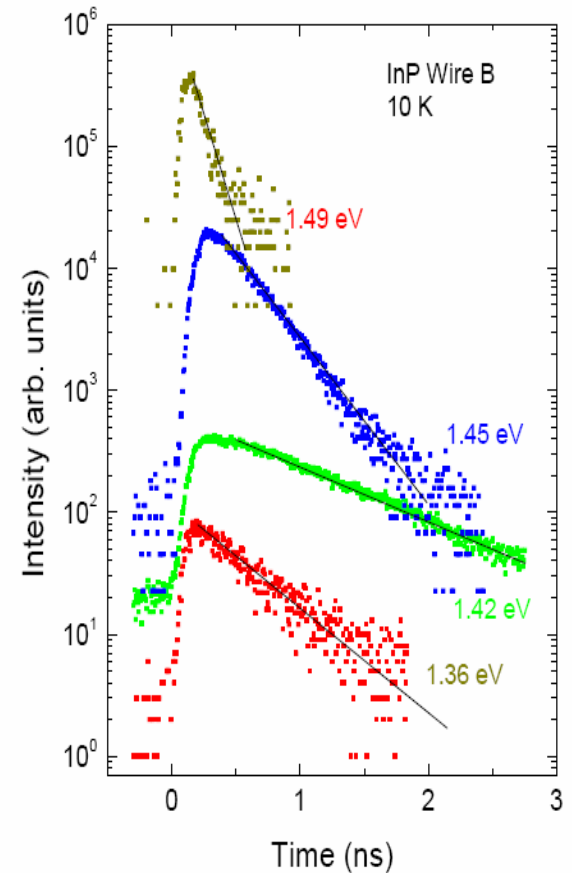
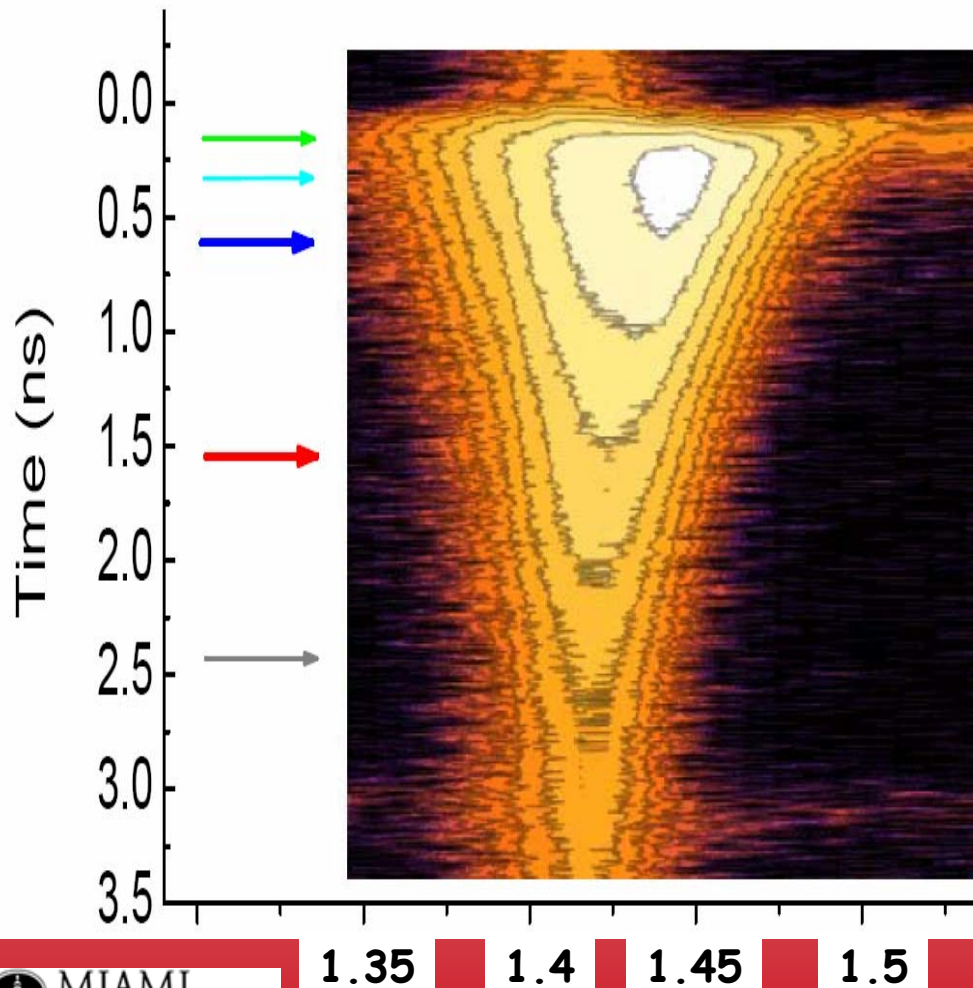
A series of *spectra* in 2 InP NWs as Temperature increases.

zincblende



wurtzite

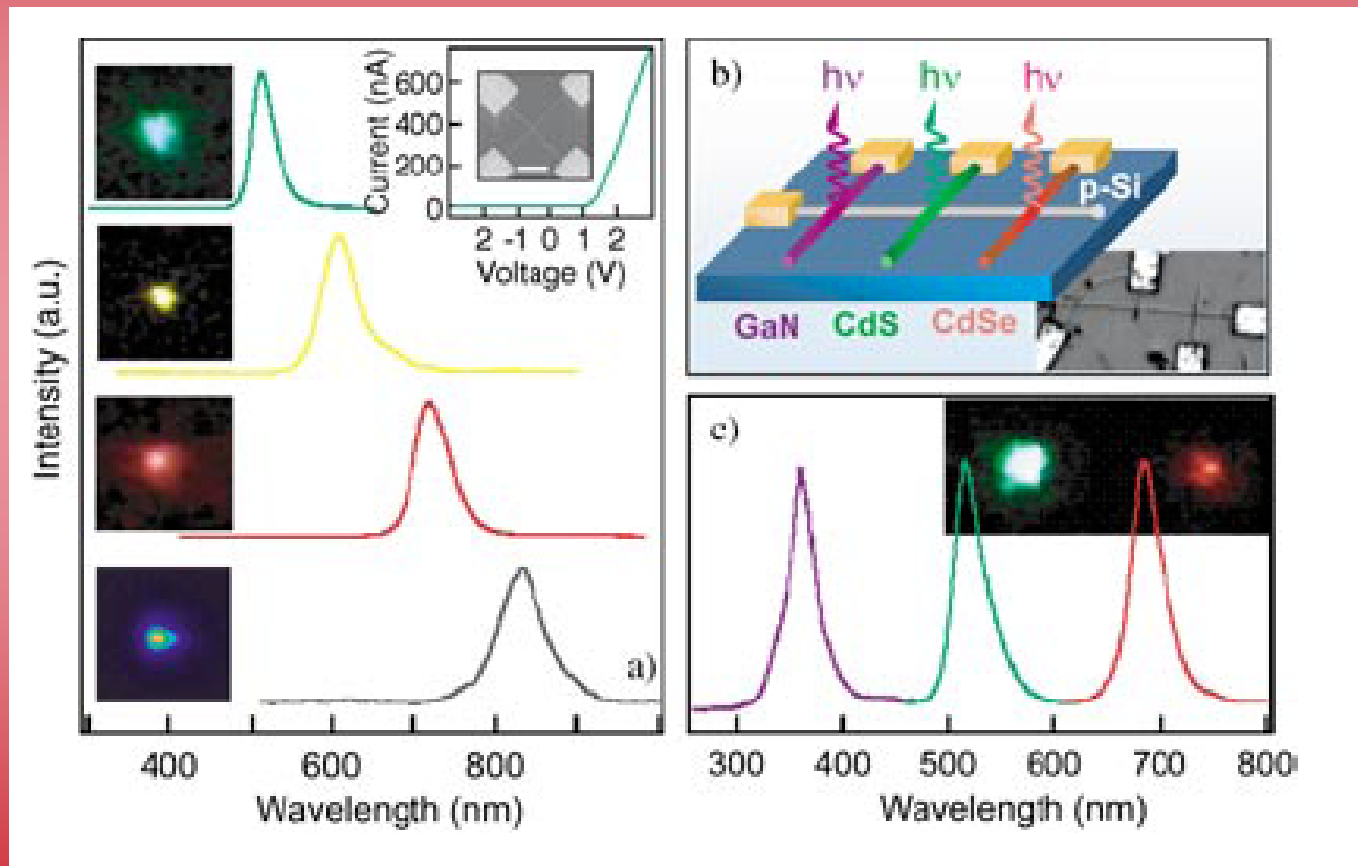
InP NW Photoluminescence Spectra over Time



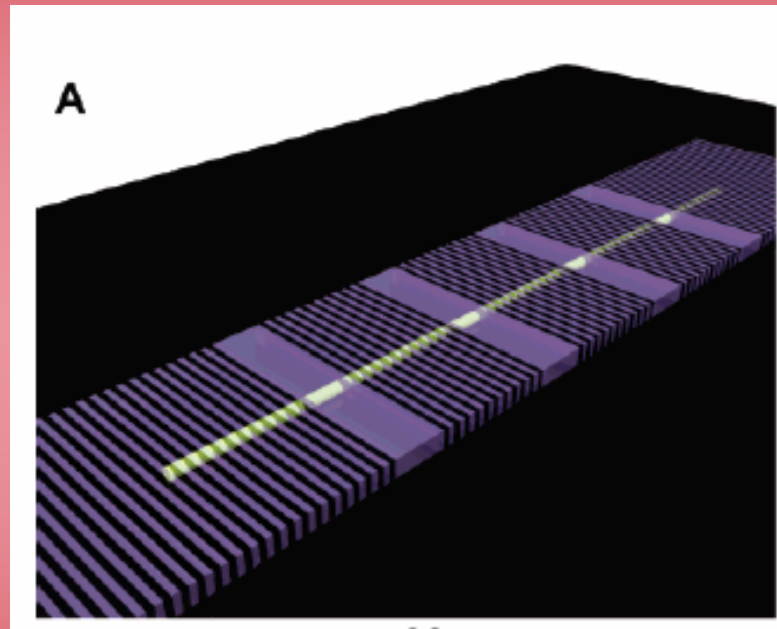
NOW....

**Onto NW Devices
and BioSensors !!**

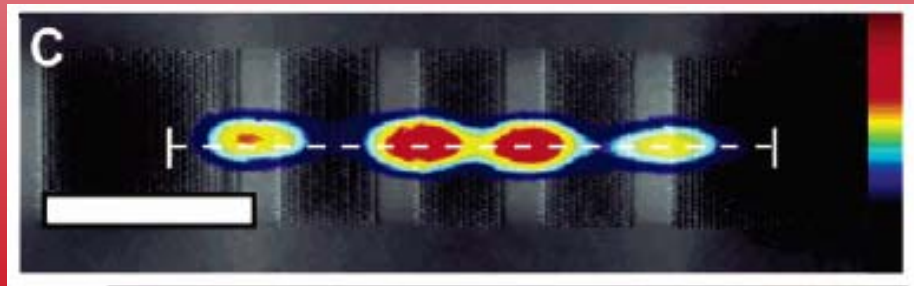
NW of Different Materials as PhotoEmitters



NW LEDs and Lasers



From: H. Jackson, UC



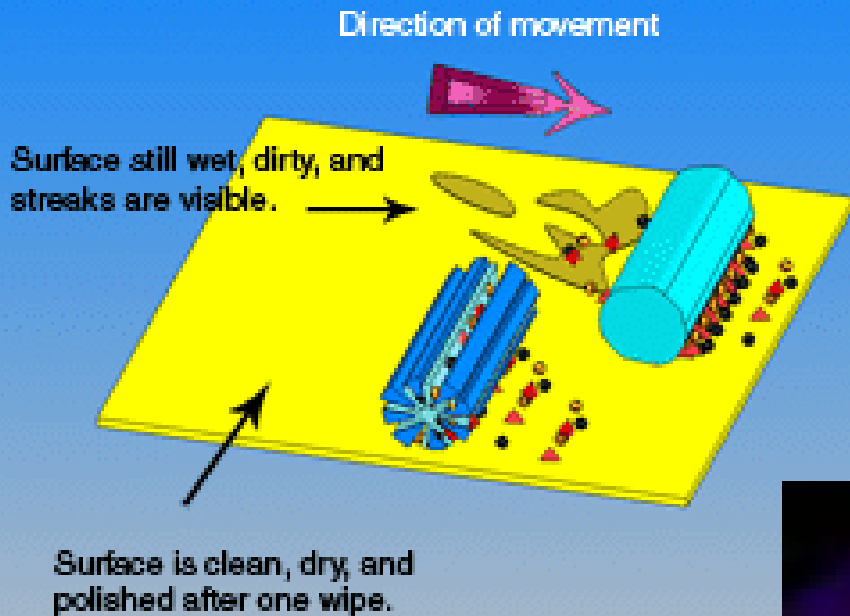
Nanowires are also finding use in:

- Filters – air and water – a woven filter of NWs can filter out ultra-small particles
- Stronger materials that are still flexible – for police and armed forces protection
- Latest report: for making electricity on a small scale !

And of course, in my area of interest →

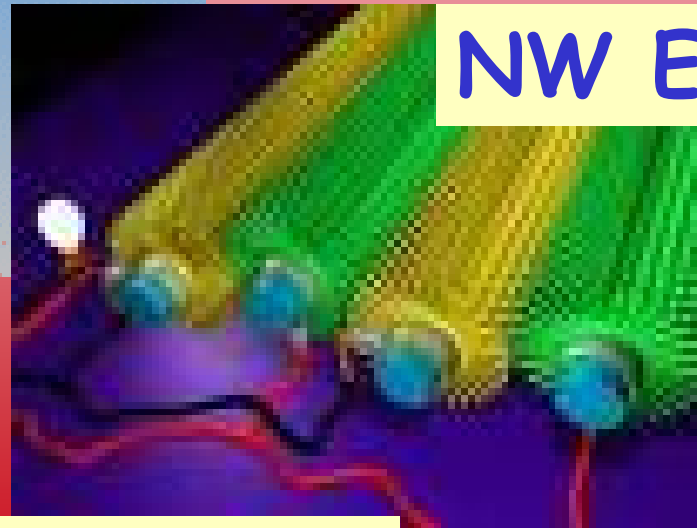
Other NW Applications include:

NW Solar Cell



www.newscientist.com

NanoFiber Mop



NW Electricity

www.azonano.com

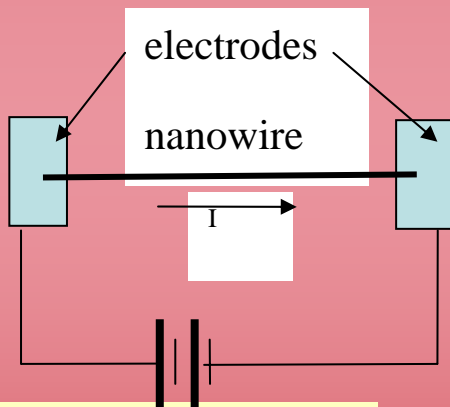
Nanowires as Biosensors !



From: H. Jackson, UC

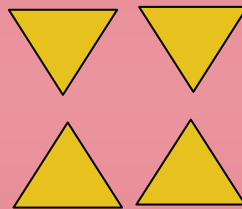
Nanowire BioSensor Schematic

Nanowire Sensor



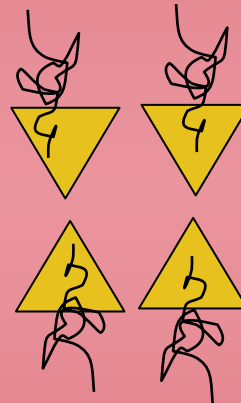
**High
sensitivity**

Bowtie Resonator



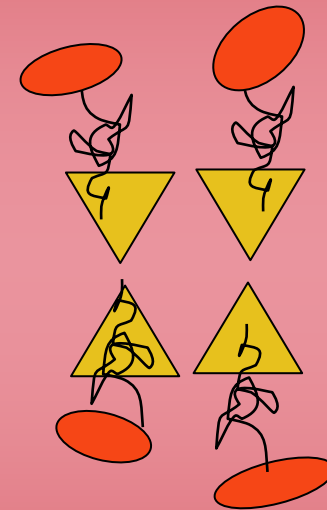
• $\sim 10^4$
**Enhancement at
resonance**

“Dressed” Bowtie



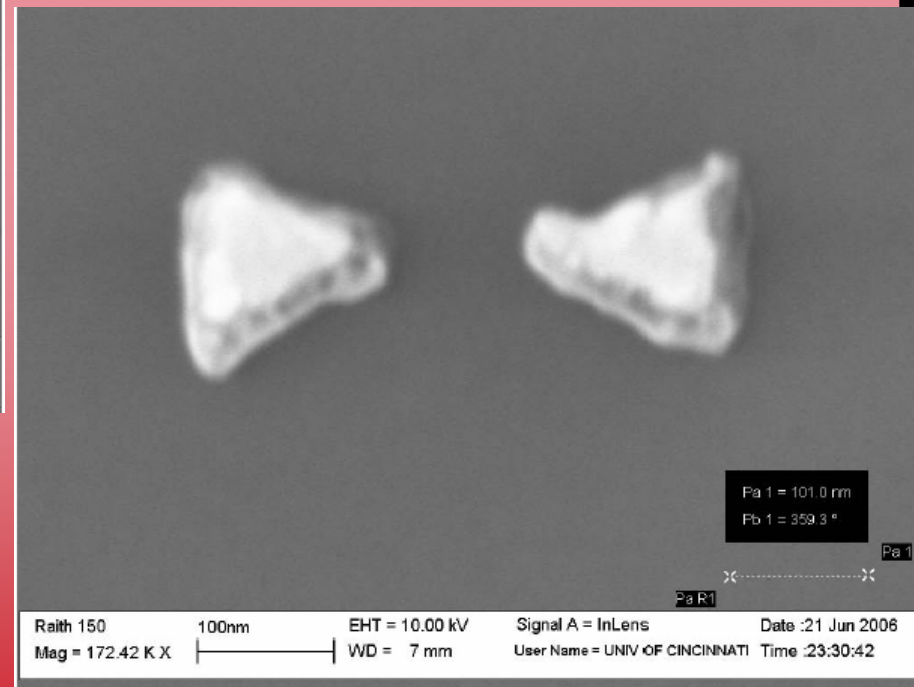
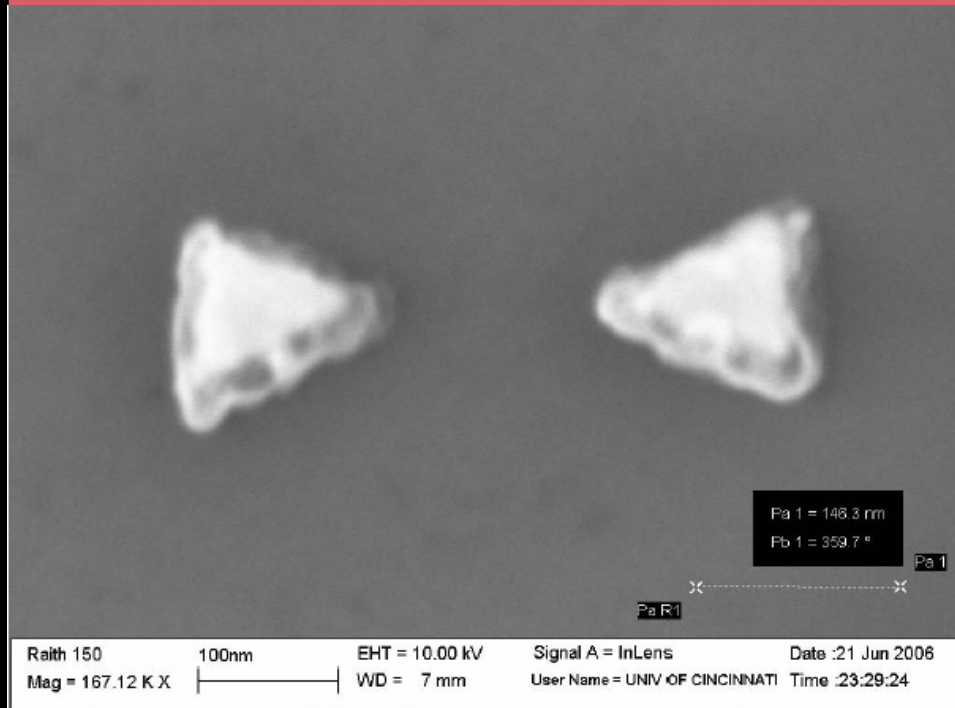
**Ligands
added**

Bowtie with Toxins

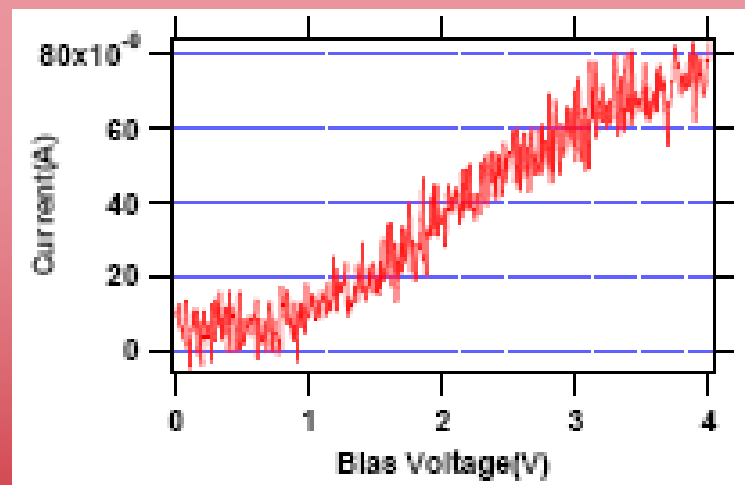
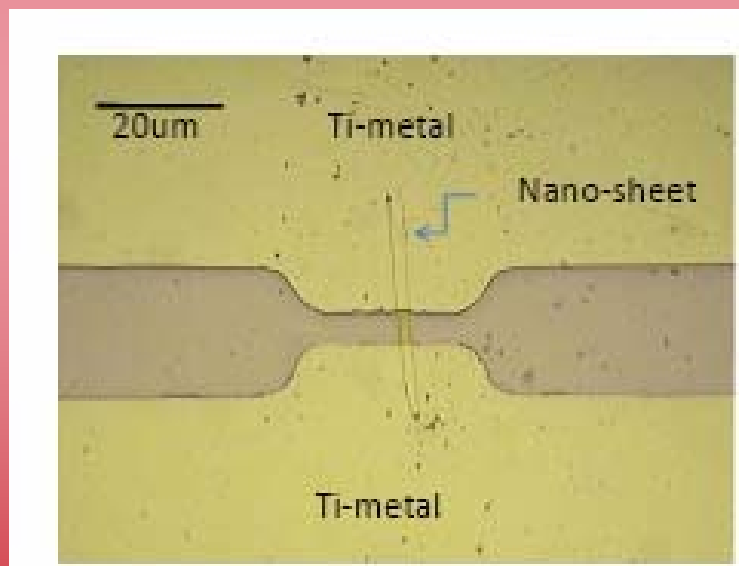


**Toxins captured,
surface plasmon
resonance
changed**

Bowtie Plasmonic Resonators

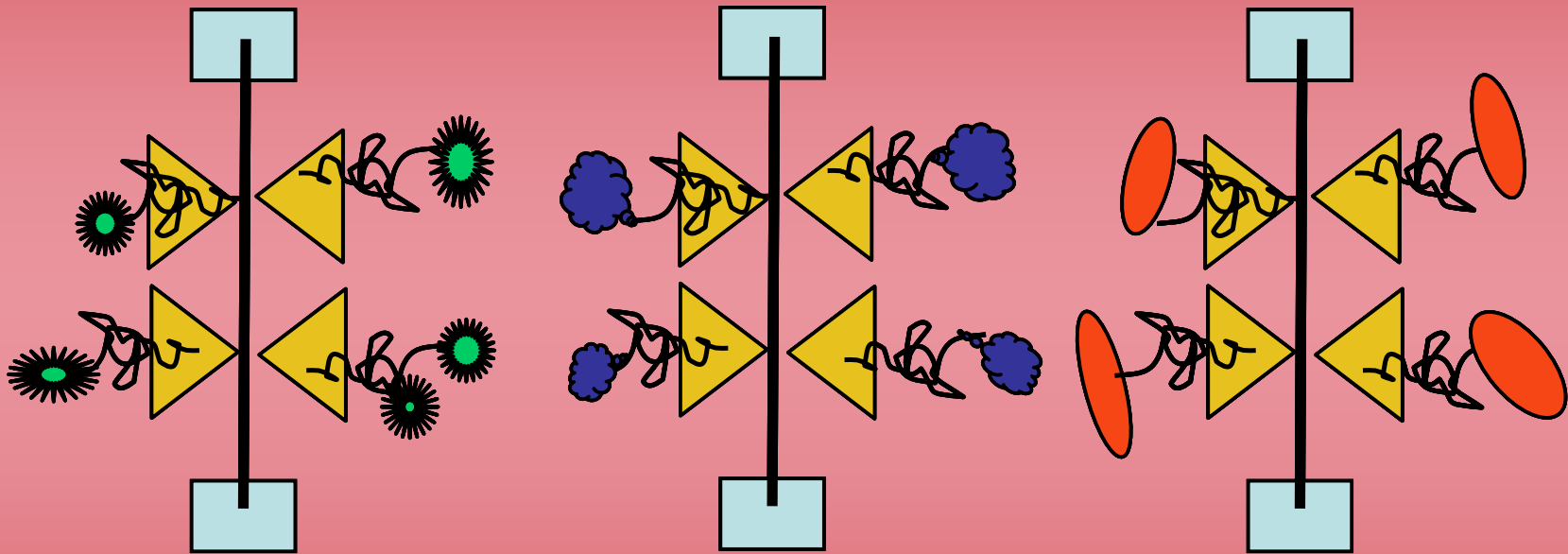


First Device Structure: CdS Nanosheet w/ Electrodes



Current vs. Voltage

Imagine a biosensor array?!



A different chemical species detected on each biosensor !

Conclusion

"The National Nanotechnology Initiative is a big step in a vitally important direction. It will send a clear signal to the youth of this country that the hard core of physical science (particularly physics and chemistry) and the nanofrontiers of engineering have a rich, rewarding future of great social relevance. The coming high tech of building practical things at the ultimate level of finesse, precise right down to the last atom, has the potential to transform our lives. Physics and chemistry are the principal disciplines that will make this all happen. But they are hard disciplines to master, and far too few have perceived the rewards at the end of the road sufficient to justify the effort. The proposed NNI will help immensely to inspire our youth."

Richard E. Smalley

**Gene and Norman Hackerman Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Physics
Rice University Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology**

Thanks to my collaborators at Miami:

Graduate Students :

Neil Smith, Senthil Rajagopal, Siwei Cao, & Erich See

Undergraduate Students:

Katie Beddow, Jesse Manders, Colin Boyle, & Caroline Scacca

Colleagues at University of Cincinnati:

Graduate Students

Melodie Fickenscher
T.B. Hoang
S. Perenga
Ashu Mishra

Faculty

Leigh Smith

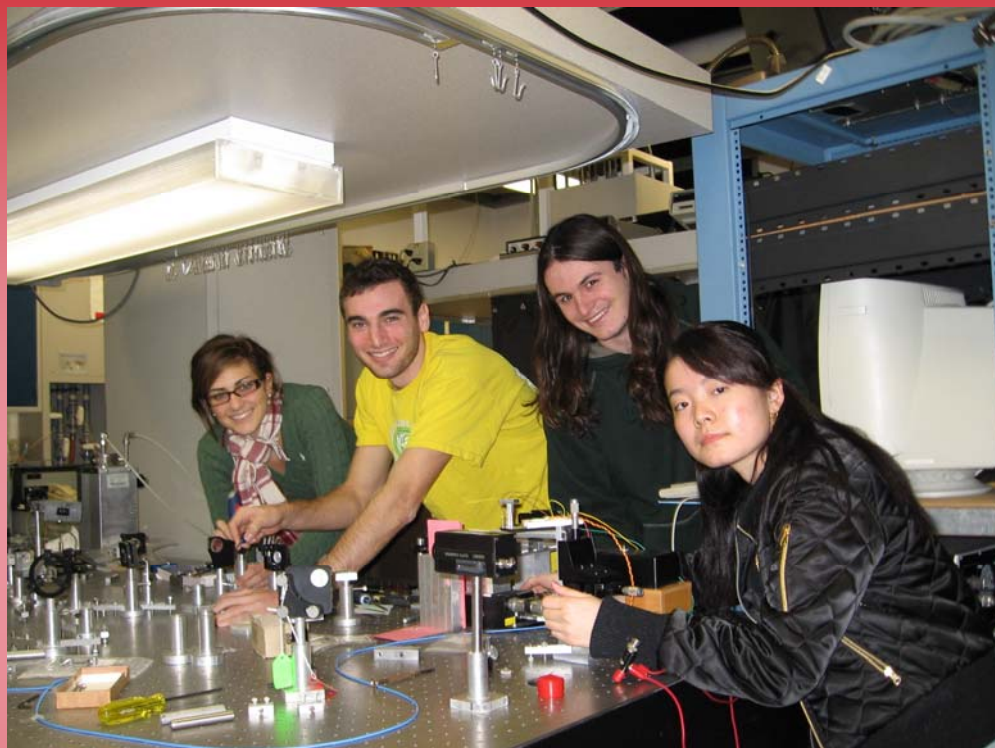
Howard Jackson

**Thanks to NSF & DOE
for their support**

Thanks to Synthesis Colleagues:

Chenupati Jagadish's Group: Australian National University
Colleagues: KIST (Korean Institute of Science & Technology)

JYR 2008 Nano Group



Caroline Scacca
Jesse Manders
Colin Boyle
Siwei Cao



Grad Students



Erich See

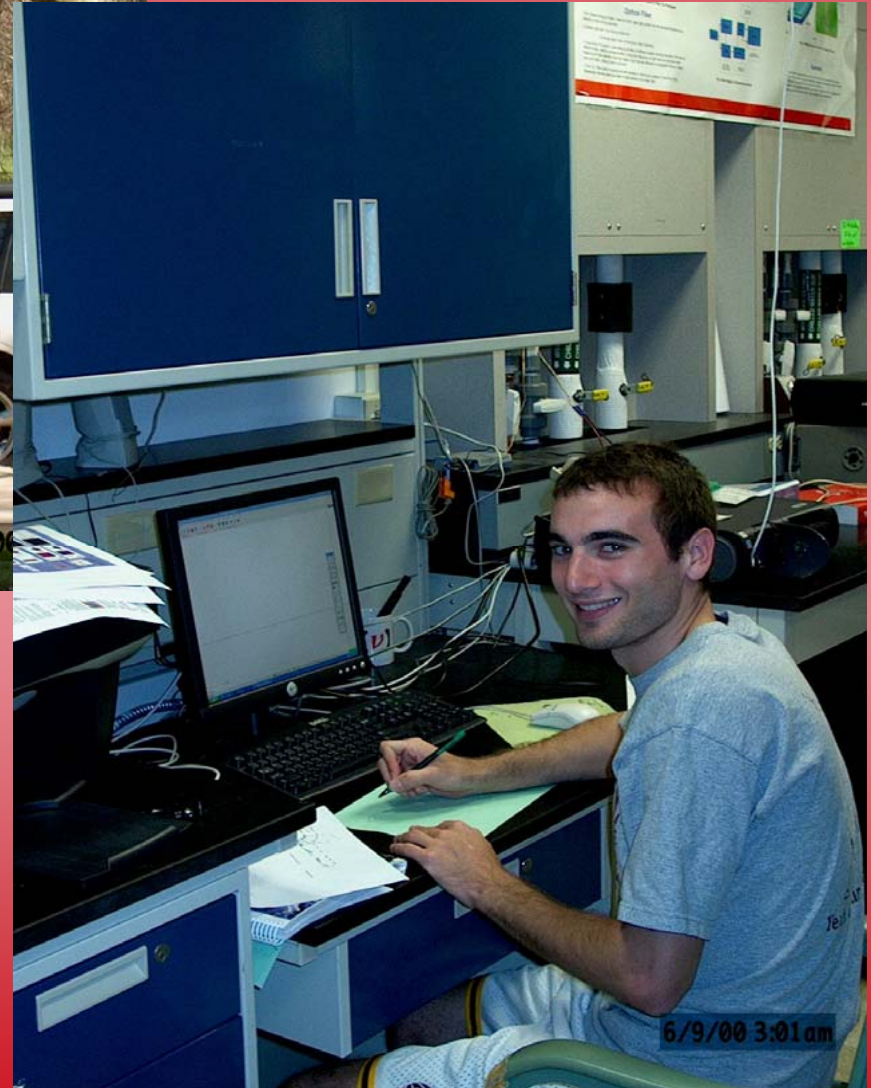


Siwei Cao

Jesse Manders Off to NIST

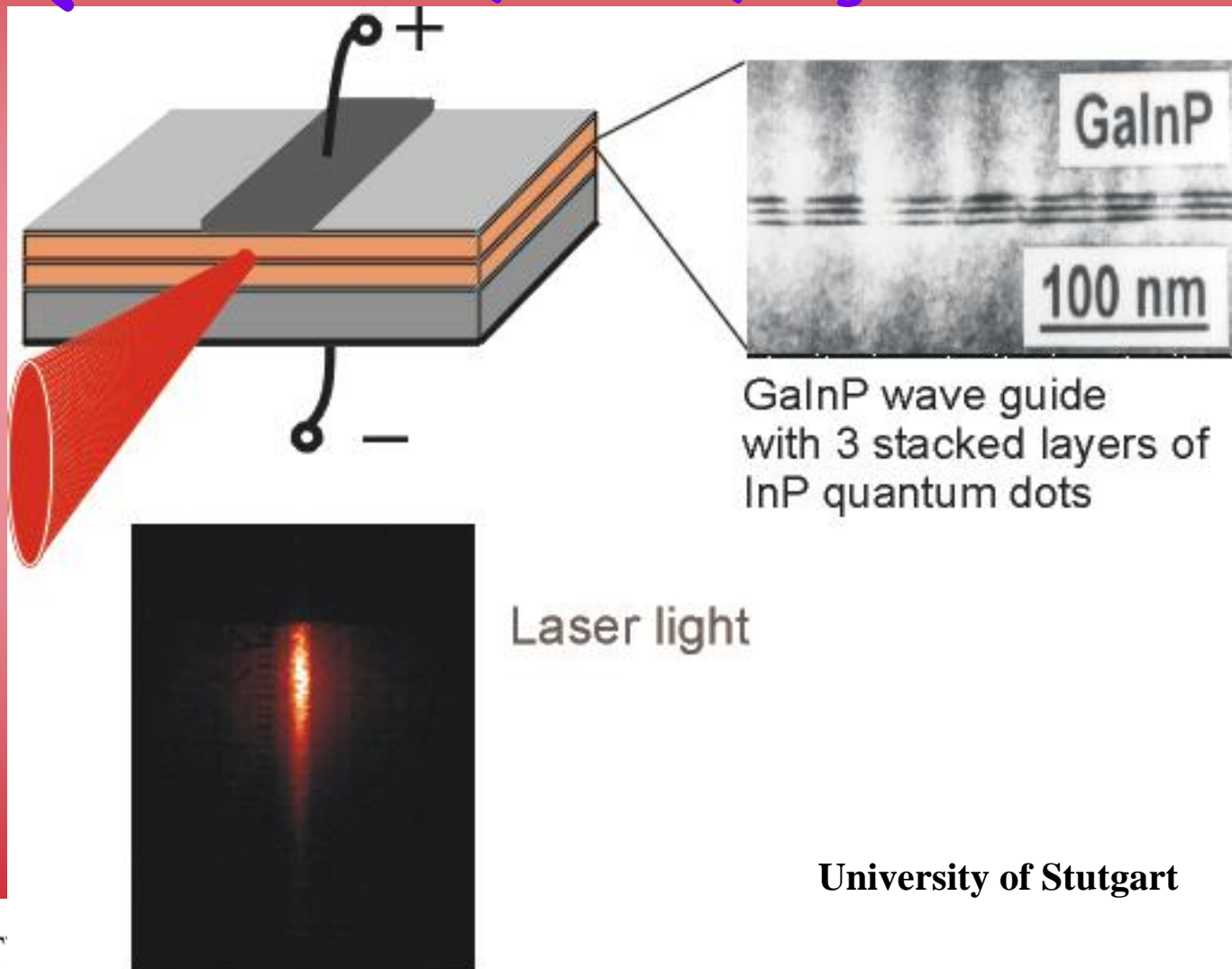


Colin Boyle Off to Australia



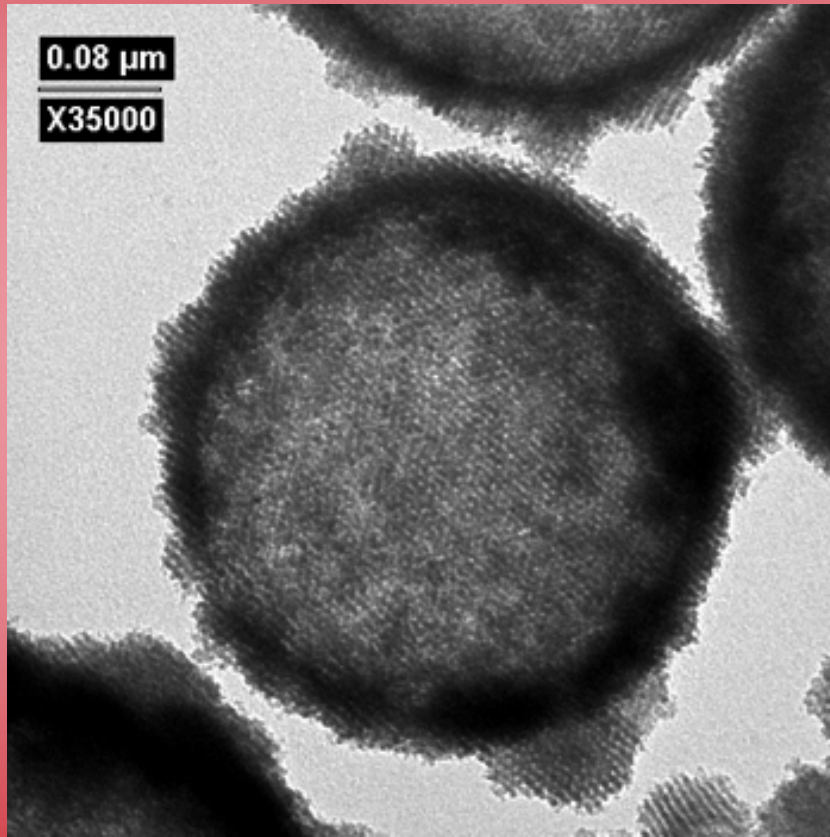
Uses for QDs Include:

InP QD Laser (where QDs grow on surfaces)



University of Stuttgart

Applications of Nanoscience: Medicine



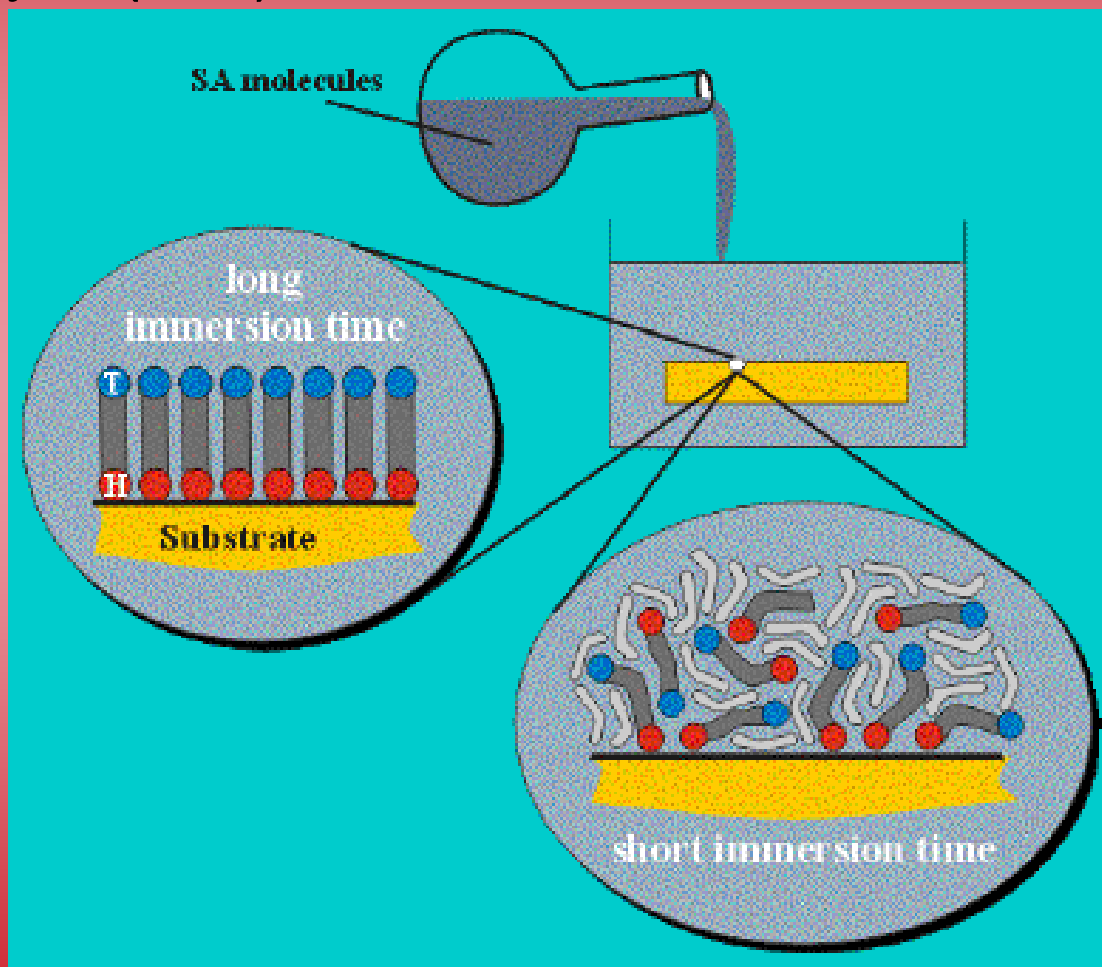
Drug Delivery

TEM image of the hexagonally-templated hollow ZnS on Silica Spheres

braungroup.beckman.uiuc.edu/Dongyeon.html

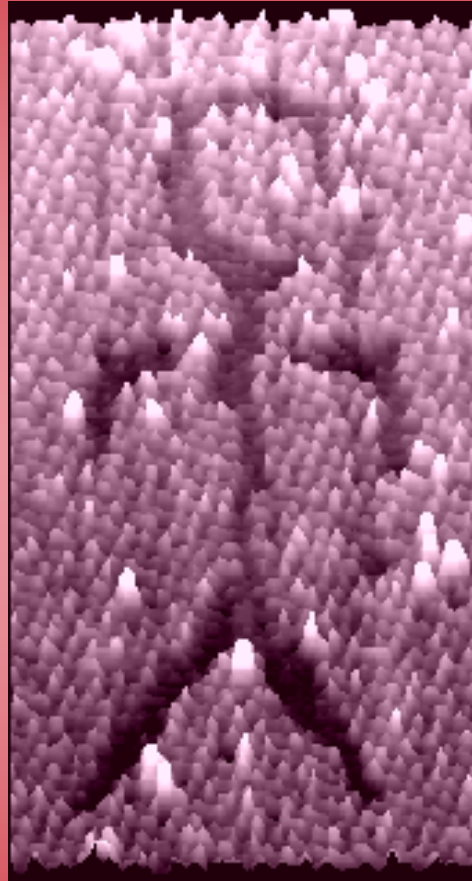
Bottom Up Approach - Self Assembly

Self-assembled monolayers (SAM)



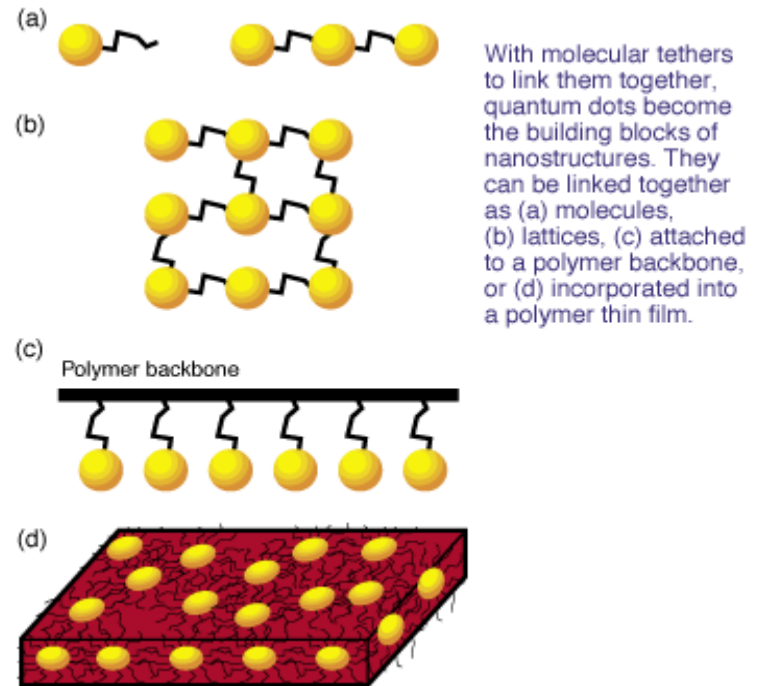
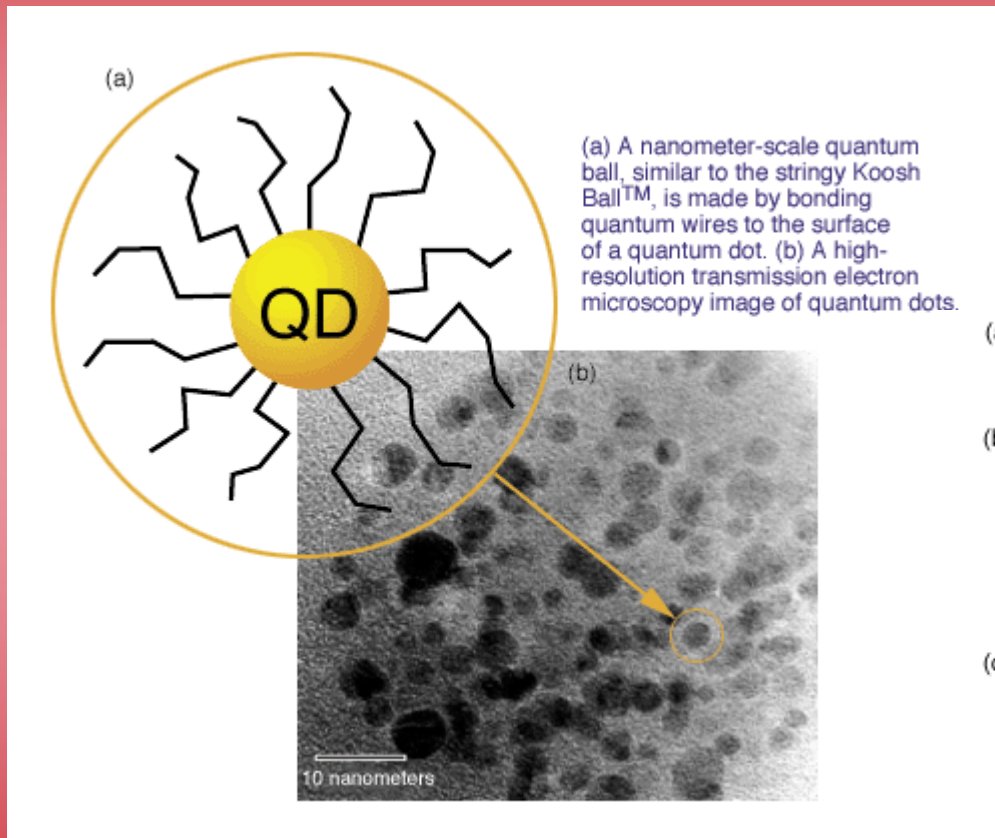
Self-Assembly & STM

Note: STM
means Scanning
Tunneling
Microscope



Molecular NanoMan logo (line thickness 1-3 nm),
written with STM into a layer of self assembled molecules.

Spherical QDs with Molecular Tethers form Building Blocks for Sensors



CNTs Uses:

- Similar to nanowires for nanoscale electronics
- As a strengthener in polymers and other materials
- As a probe -- in sensors

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (LZW) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

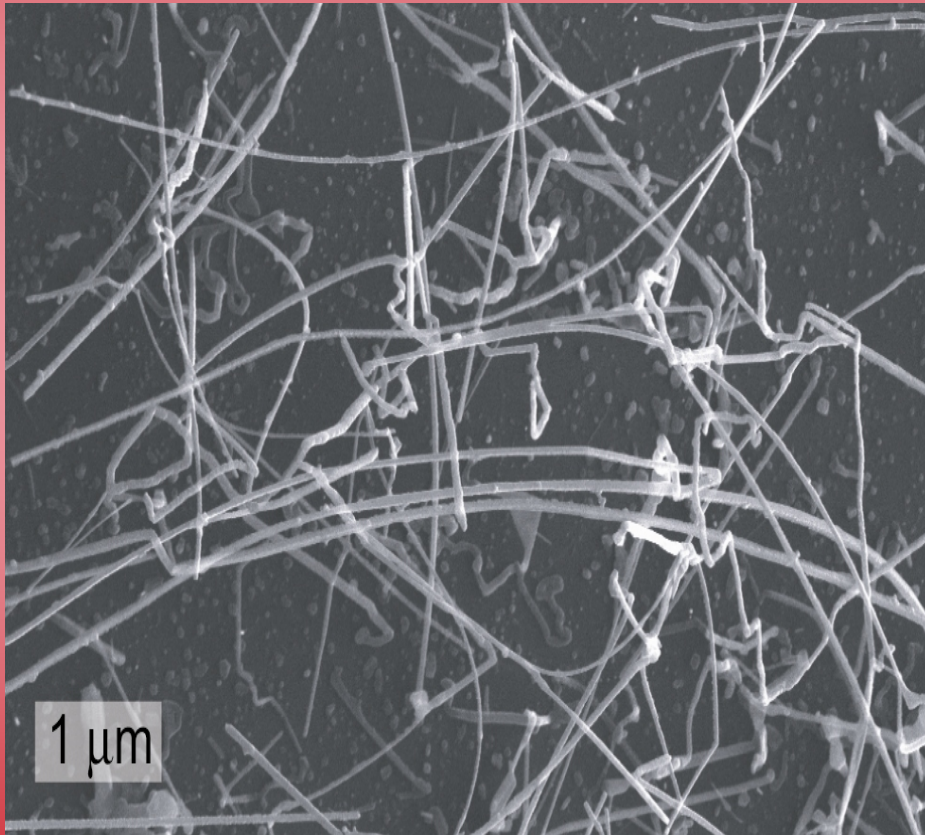
Sensor design to left

To right, CNTs grown
in sensor gap, then
used to detect
temperature

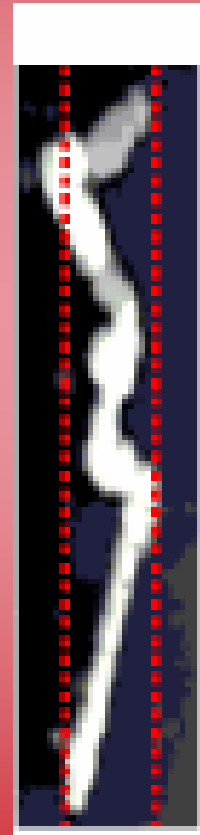
QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (LZW) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

CdS Nanowires

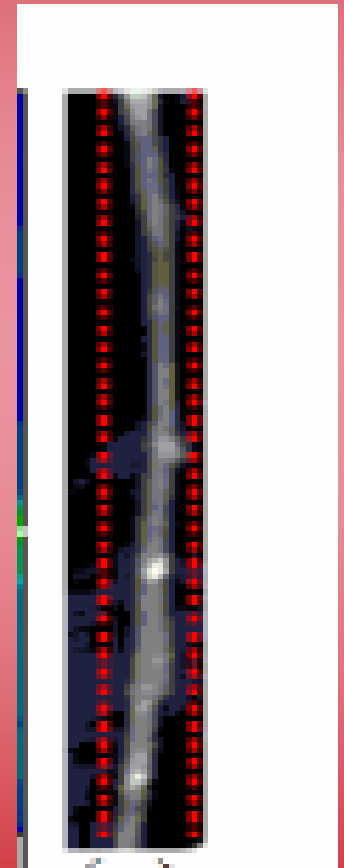
SEM Image



AFM Images



14 mm long

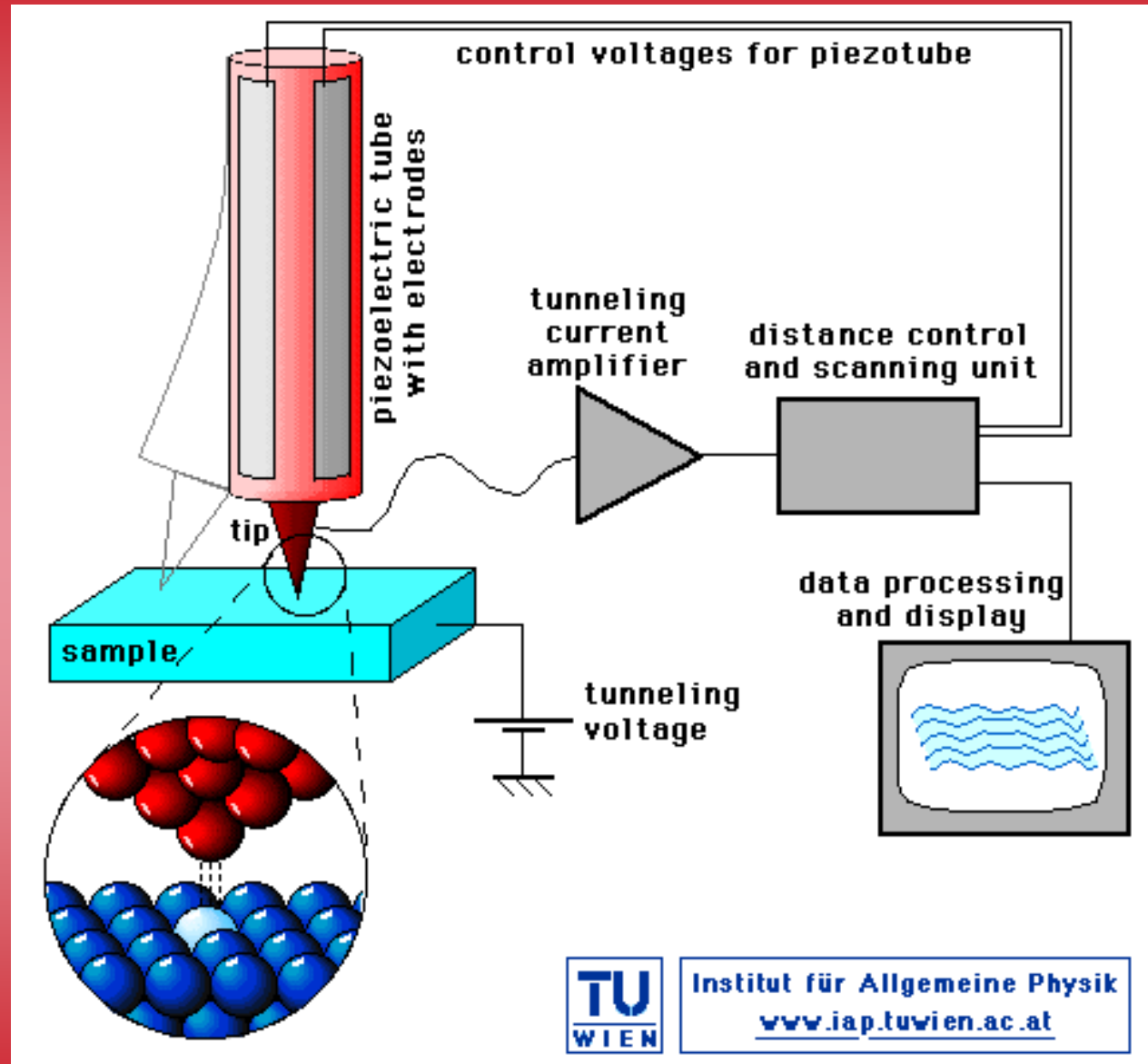


17 mm long

CdS nanowires grown with
50 nm Au catalysts

STM

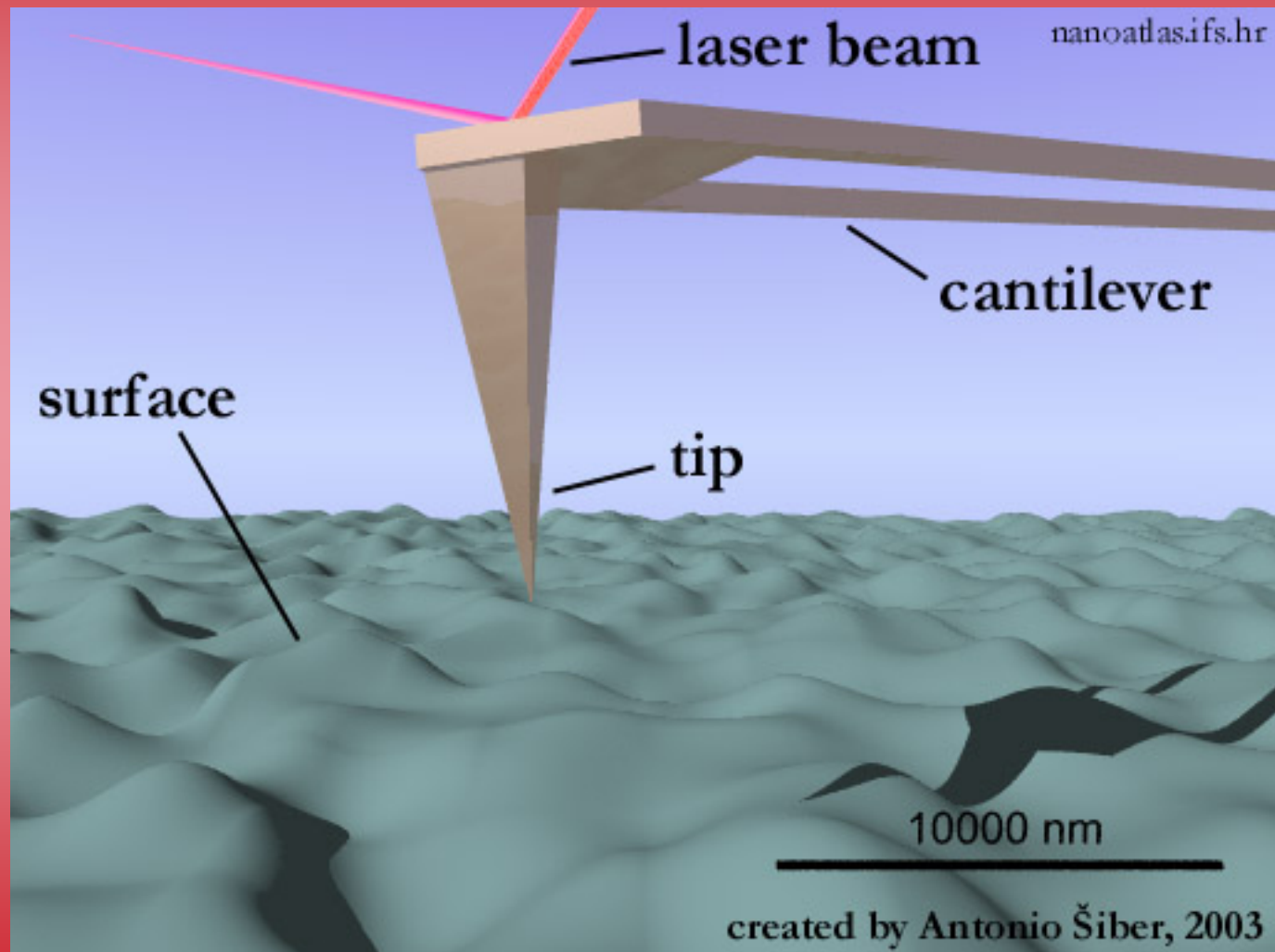
- Scanning tunneling microscope



Other cool sites...

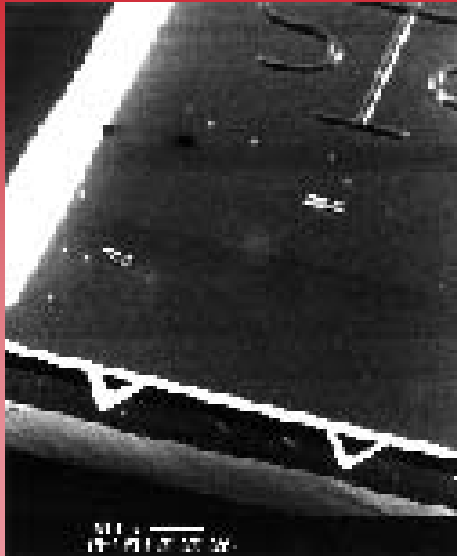
- <http://www.almaden.ibm.com/vis/stm>
(Interesting STM images)
- <http://www.nobel.se/physics/educational/microscopes/scanning/> (Interesting STM images)

Atomic Force Microscopy

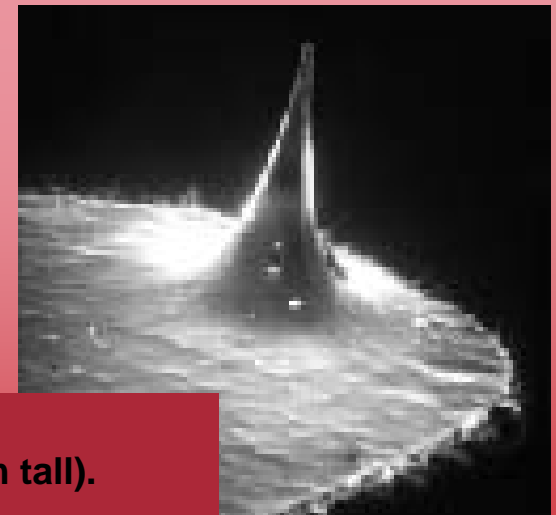
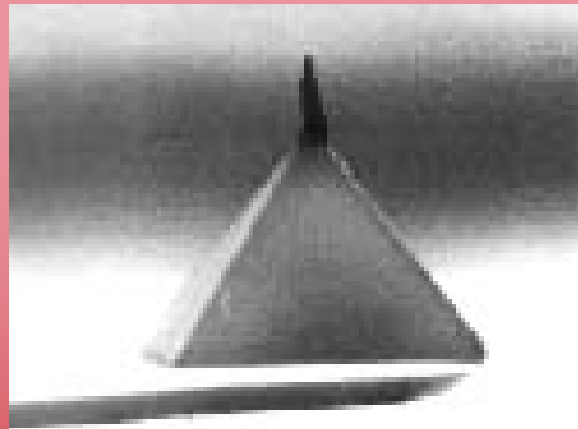
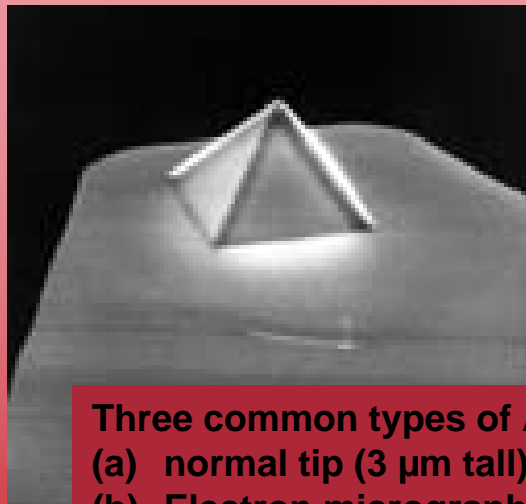


Wafer & TIP

- Si or SiN – 10 nm at end
– ~100 atoms



Electron micrograph of two 100 μm long V-shaped cantilevers (by Jean-Paul Revel, Caltech; cantilevers from Park Scientific Instruments, Sunnyvale, CA).

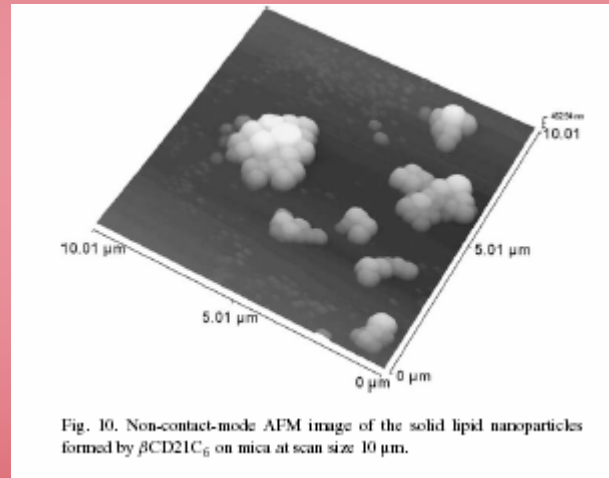


Three common types of AFM tip.

(a) normal tip (3 μm tall); (b) supertip; (c) Ultralever (also 3 μm tall).

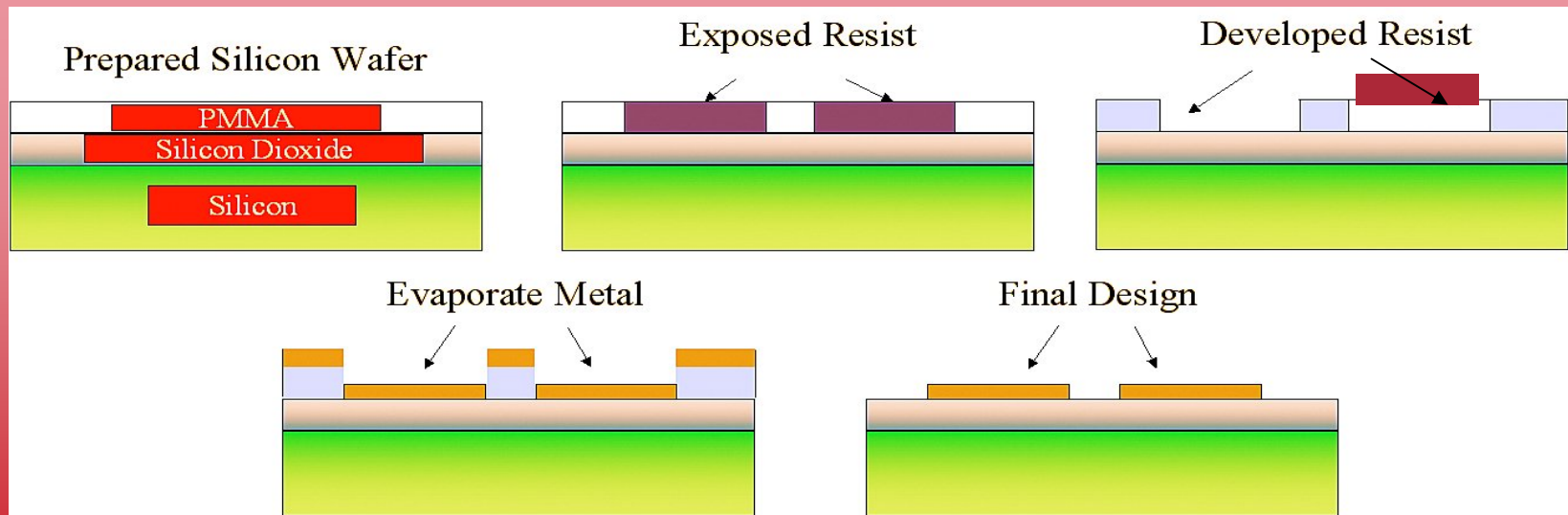
(b) Electron micrographs by Jean-Paul Revel, Caltech.

Non-Contact Mode – Solid Lipid Nanoparticles

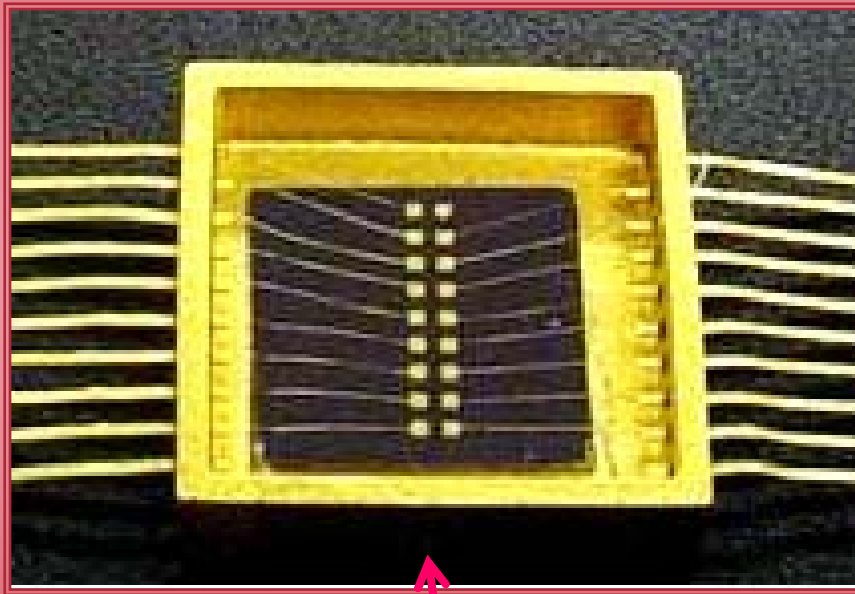


Top-Down Approach: Electron-beam or Optical Lithography

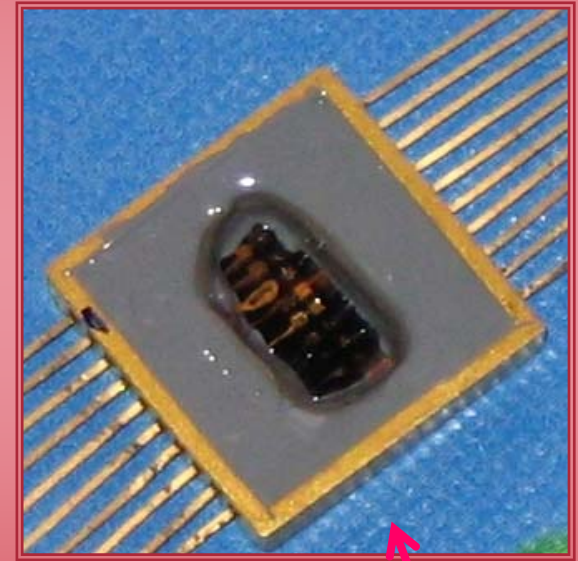
- Exposure and development process to fabricate a nanoscale structure



Incorporating Electrodes into a Device



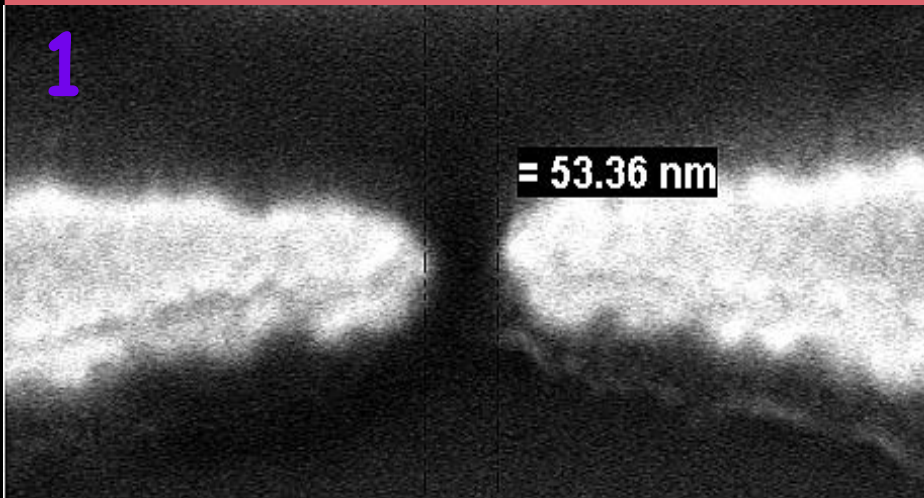
Gold squares are 300 nm and electrodes are in between them !



When epoxy is added, then we can add the molecules and the experiment begins.

Electrodes for Single Molecules

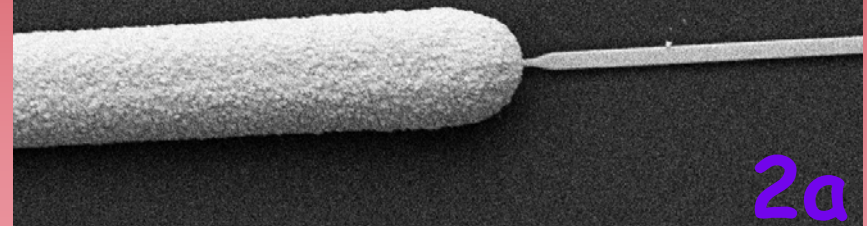
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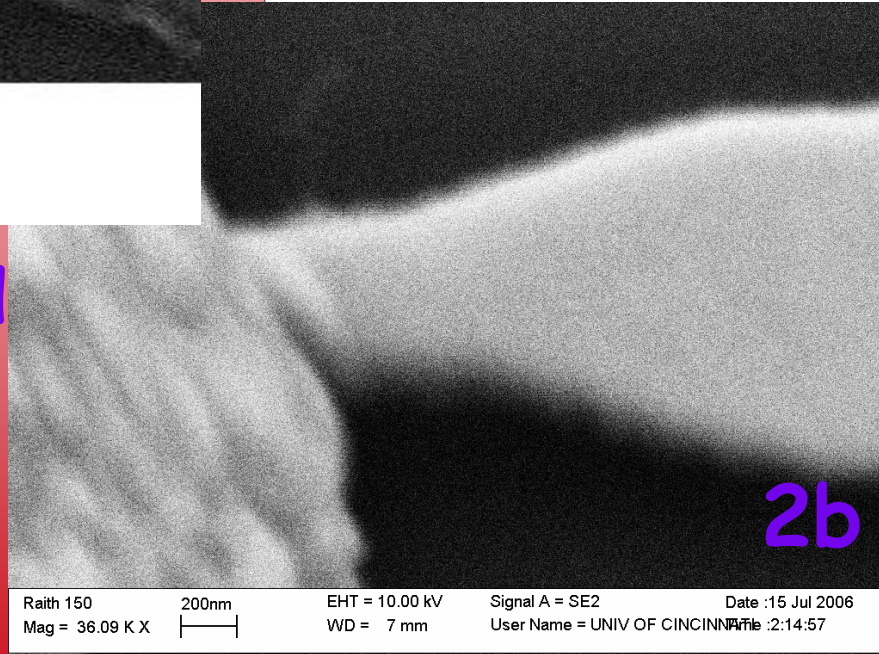
Raith 150
Mag = 75.32 K X
100nm

Step 1: Fabricated with lithography

Step 2: Grown shut for 3 nm gap



Raith 150
Mag = 2.28 K X
EHT = 10.00 kV
WD = 7 mm
Signal A = SE2
User Name = UNIV OF CINCINNATI
Date :15 Jul 2006
Time :2:10:56



Raith 150
Mag = 36.09 K X
EHT = 10.00 kV
WD = 7 mm
Signal A = SE2
User Name = UNIV OF CINCINNATI
Date :15 Jul 2006
Time :2:14:57

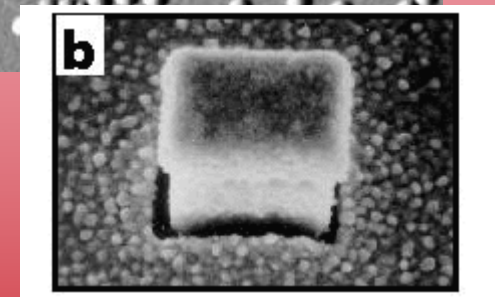
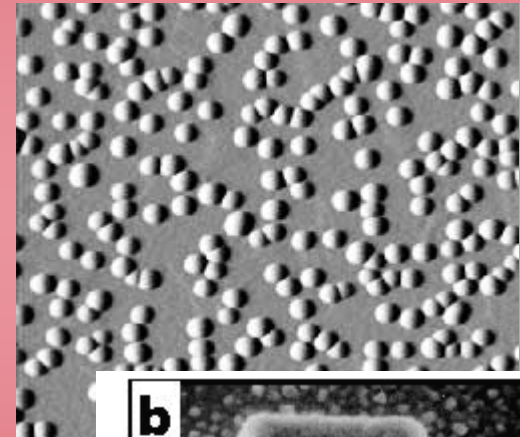
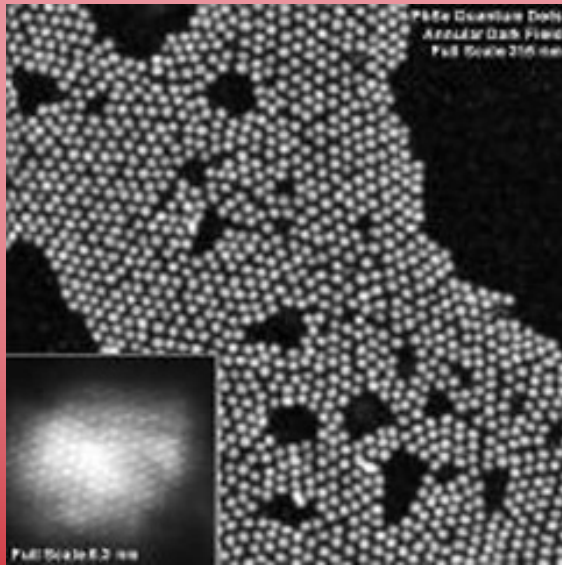
The “bottom up” approach holds the most promise:

Types of nanoscale building blocks:

- Quantum Dots - QDs
- Nanowires - NWs
- Carbon Nanotubes - CNTs
- Nanosheets - NSs

QDs come in all shapes and sizes!

nppp.ipl.nasa.gov/topics/Top.quant.dot.htm

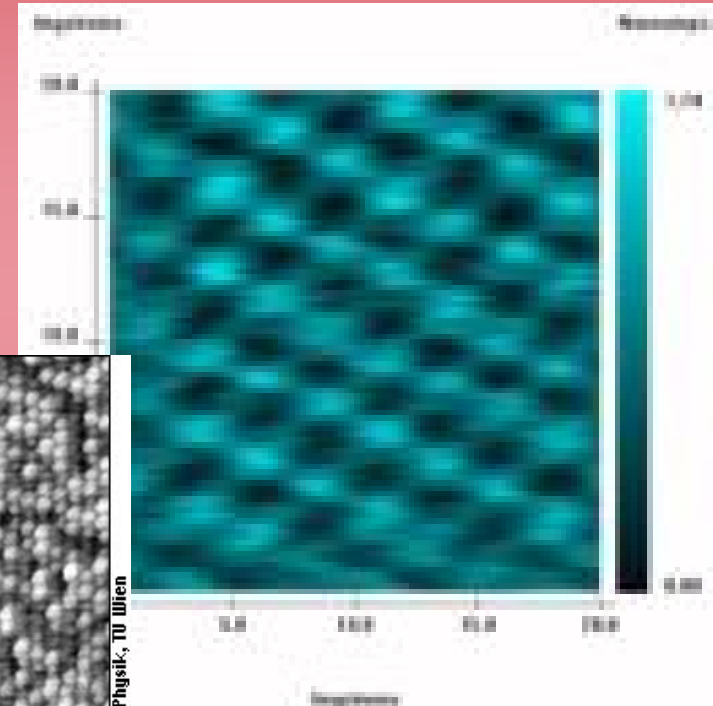
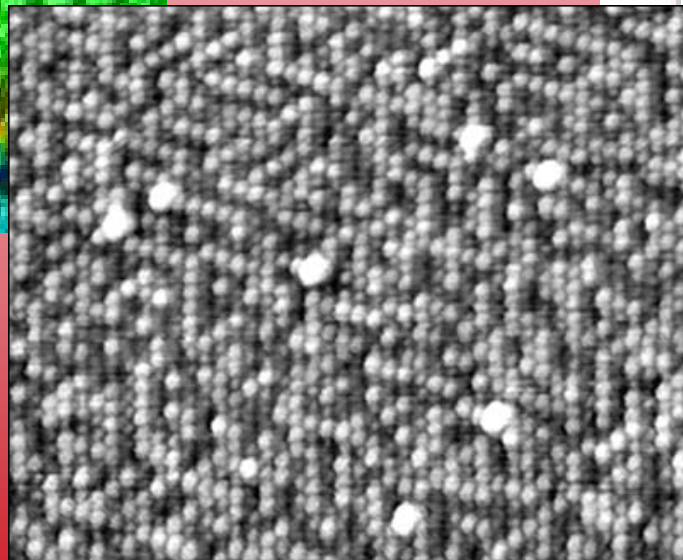
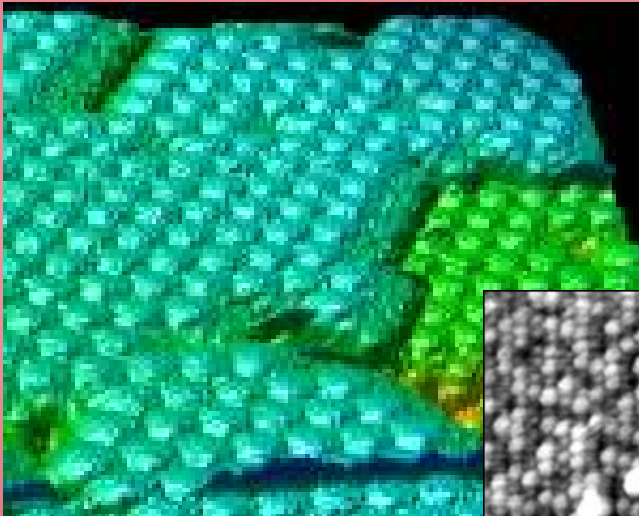


www.scifi.com/sfw/issue203/drexler3.jpg

qt.tn.tudelft.nl/news/NN6fig1b.gif

www.aep.cornell.edu/gif/QdotsPbSe.jpg

Looking at & Manipulating Atoms... STMs & AFMs



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