# Bottom-up Nanostructures – just a research hype?

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# Why (bottom-up) Nano?

#### Today's applications of nanotechnology



#### Zinc-Oxide Nanoparticles $\rightarrow$ UV light diffraction

Lotos effect (paint, cars...)

#### Catalyst





## Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up



- Well defined, integrated structures
- ➢ For < 500 nm: relatively</p> expensive equipment (e.g. e-beam lithography)

- Relatively well defined structures
- 3D structures feasible  $\triangleright$ 
  - Hard to integrate into microcircuits



# **1. (Example for) Fabrication of Metal** Nanowires

- 2. (Example for) Metal Nanowire Sensor Application
- 3. (Example for) Silicon Nanowire Sensor Application

# 4. Conclusion & Outlook

#### **Combining bottom-up and top-down**



#### **Combining bottom-up and top-down**







#### Advantages

- Integration
- > Costs
- Speed
- Conditions (T, p)



#### Challenges



#### Growth influenced by many parameters...

- > Voltage
- Frequency
- Solution type
- Concentration of solution
- ≻ ...

#### Goal: growth control → straight, thin and unbranched wires



A. Nerowski & M. Poetschke *et al.* Langmuir **28**, 7498 (2012) Flux of Pt complexes  $\vec{j}$  is influenced by:

- > Dielectrophoretic force  $\vec{F}_{\text{DEP}}$
- > Concentration gradient  $\nabla c$

Boundary conditions:

- Far from tip (r → ∞): bulk concentration  $c_{\infty}$
- At tip surface: reaction rate k<sub>r</sub>(T)

Resulting differential equation for **concentration** *c*:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 L \left( F_{\text{DEP}} - k_{\text{B}} T \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \log \frac{c(r)}{c_{\infty}} \right) \right) = 0$$

Convection Diffusion





#### →Qualitative agreement with theory

A. Nerowski & M. Poetschke et al. Langmuir 28, 7498 (2012)

#### **Morphology: Signal variation**



Scalebars: 500 nm

- Variation of voltage slope during polarity change
- Morphology from branched to straight



A. Nerowski *et al.* Langmuir **30**, 5655 (2014)





- Production of nanogap using electromigration
- Dielectrophoretic attraction of nanoscaled objects into gap
- > Electrical impedance measurement of **single** objects

A. Nerowski et al., Utility patent DE 20 2013 002 076.8

# 2. Metal Nanowire Sensor Application



- Impedance spectroscopy of *E. Coli* reveals parallel *RC*-circuit in accordance with literature (50 GΩ, 3 fF)
- > High frequencies: substrate resistance is equal to analyte resistance

A. Nerowski et al., Utility patent DE 20 2013 002 076.8

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# 3. Silicon Nanowire Sensor Application

#### Microfluidic pH sensor(s)

- Bubbles with analyte pass nanostructures
- Sensitive, optics-less analysis of biochemical processes
- Use of a single device for thousands of independent sensors









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# 3. Silicon Nanowire Sensor Application



#### **Research hype?**

#### Already:

- Fabrication of controlled bottom-up nanostructures on industry scale
- Electronics like OLED TVs

Research in applications still ongoing:

- Biosensorics
- Chemosensorics

ToDo: Environmental sustainability/health, longevity



complex nano materials

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