

Nanostructures and Nanostructuring Why Nanostructures ?

Note: Nanostructures not equal to Nanomaterials, albeit common concepts

Examples:

'Devices': Transistors, Processors, D-RAM,

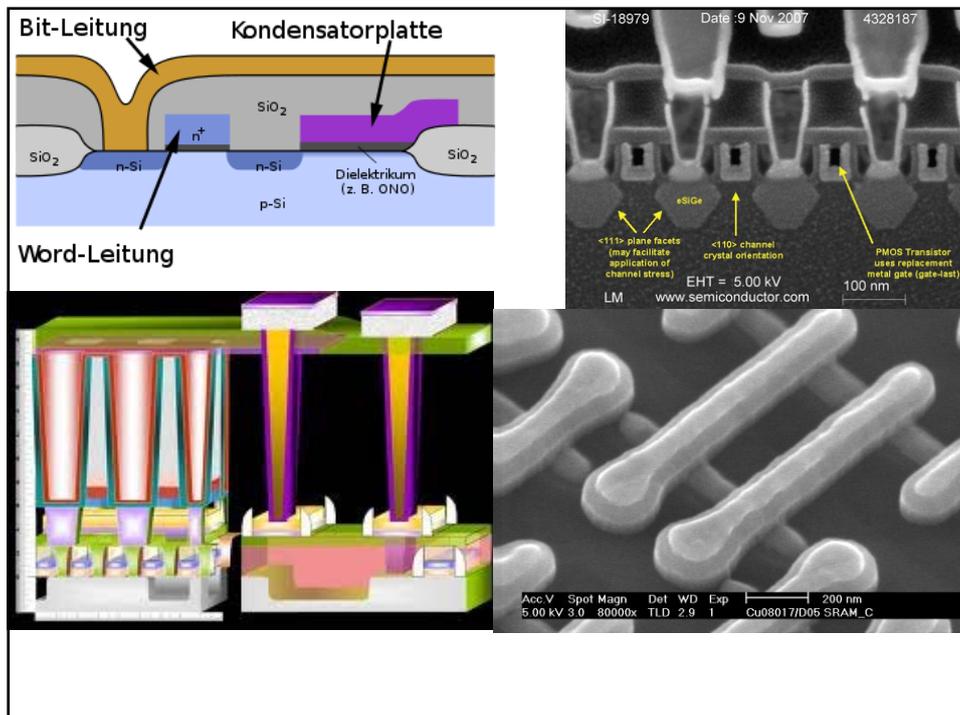
'Functional Surfaces'

www.psi.ch/lmn

www.empa.ch

Visions towards the Future:

Self-organisation providing functional structures
of higher and higher complexity



Nanostructures and Nanostructuring

Bildungs- und Wachstumsmechanismen □	18.09.12
Selbst-Organisation	25.09.12
Analyse: Rastertunnel- und Rasterkraft-Mikroskopie, SEM, TEM	2.10.12
Analyse: Ellipsometrie Photoemissionsspektroskopie	9.10.12
Verdampfung, PVD, MBE, Nano-Cluster	23.10.12
Sputtering Ionenstrahl Sputtering, Magnetron Sputtering	30.10.12
Chemical Vapor deposition (CVD)	06.11.12
Lithographie und Ätzprozesse	13.11.12
Kolloidale Methoden und inverse Mizellen	20.11.12
Laborführung	27.11.12
Prüfung	11.12.12

Nanostructures and Nanostructuring Literature

1. Handbook of Nanostructured Materials and Nanotechnology, edited by Hari Singh Nalwa Academic, San Diego, 2000.
2. Nanomaterials Synthesis, Properties and Applications, A.S. Edelstein and R.C. Cammarata, Institute of Phys. Pub., Bristol, Philadelphia, USA 1998.
3. Springer Handbook of Nanotechnology, B. Bhushan, Springer, New York, USA, 2004.
4. Nanotechnology: An Introduction to Nanostructuring Techniques, M. Köhler, W. Fritzsche, Wiley-VCH Weinheim, Germany, 2004.
5. Handbook of Thin Film Technology, L.I. Maissel, R. Glang, McGraw-Hill Book Inc. 1970.
6. Photoelectron spectroscopy, S. Hüfner, Springer, 1995.
7. Spectroscopic Ellipsometry: Principles and Applications, H. Fujiwara, John Wiley & Sons, 2007.
8. Mass Spectrometry: Principles and Applications, E. de Hoffmann, Wiley-Interscience, 2007.

Nanostrukturen: Important concepts

Dimensionality	'dot' vs 'wire' vs sheet
Ratio Bulk I vs Bulk II	'matrix & filler', ceramic
Controlling by size effects	'optic', 'electronic' etc.
Controlling by anisotropy	'polymer – polarizer'
Controlling contact area	'lotus effect'
Controlling by proximity @ Interface	'field effect transistor'
Sub-wavelength optics (diffraction)	'~ photons, $\epsilon \sim 1$
...	

Important: Nanostructuring: Mostly 2D or pseudo 3D
 3D: wishful thinking but enormous potential
 ('brain' vs 'processor')

Crucial: Control 'Surface / Interface active components'
 → need very clean materials ($\sim d^3$) / surfaces (d^2)

Praeparation von 'atomar sauberen' Oberflaechen 'A'

- 'saubere' Chemie: 99.999 % und was dann?
- Wenige $^{0}/_{00}$ im Volumen belegen die Oberflaeche 'im Nu'
- Kontinuierliche Diffusionsverluste von Fremdatomen an die Oberflaeche (evtl. Desorption)
- Rasche Belegung der Oberflaeche mit 'intrinsischem' Dreck
- Loschmidt' und Avogadro lassen guessen



Praeparation von 'atomar sauberen' Oberflaechen 'B'

- Oberflaechenbelegungsichte nach Exposition eines Gases:

1 Langmuir $\sim 10^{-6}$ mbar sec

- Fuer Experimentierdauern von einem Tag (typisch!) braucht es $< \sim 10^{-10}$ mbar
- UHV !

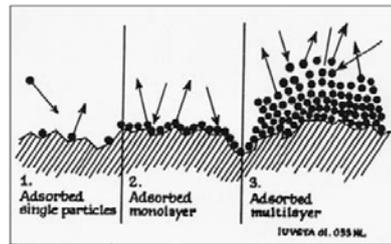
N.B. nur wenige Oberflaechen, HOPG, Glimmer, ITO sind so inert, dass sie nach Luftexposition ohne Praeparation im Vakuum verwendet werden koennen.



Monomolekulare Schichten (1)

- Monomolekulare Schicht

- Teilchendichte n_{mono}
- Monoatomare Schicht besitzt typisch etwa 10^{19} Teilchen / m^2 bzw. 10^7 Teilchen / μm^2 (10 Millionen pro μm^2)
- bei geringerer Bedeckung spricht man von einem Bedeckungsgrad
- bei höherer Bedeckung (mehrere Schichten) von Kondensation



Mikrosystemtechnik: Technologien & Prozesse
3. Reinraum & Vakuumtechnik

Prof. Dr. Roland Zengerle
Folie 84



Technologie und Innovation

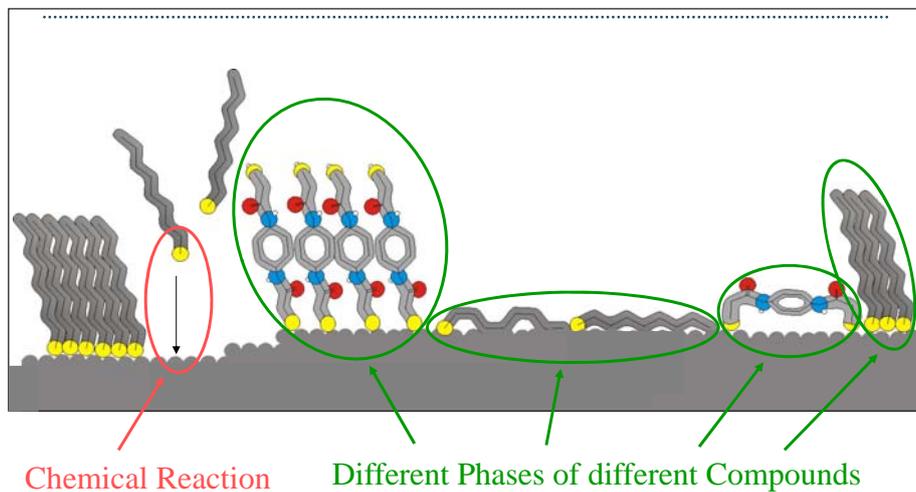
- Ist ein wesentlicher Vorteil fuer eine Gesellschaft
- Ist von kommerziellem Interesse / vertraulich
- Kommt aus der 'offenen' Wissenschaft heraus, nur selten durch die Wissenschaftler selber
- Wird durch Patente und Marken geschuetzt
- Vakuumtechnik, Oberflaechenanalytik und Oberflaechenchemie / Physik haben eine gemeinsame Entwicklung erfahren seit ~40 Jahren



Nanostructures and Nanostructuring 20. / 27. Sept 2011

- Bildungs- und Wachstumsmechanismen
- Oberflächendiffusion
- Wachstumsmoden (ballistisch, dendritisch)
- Oberflächendiffusion
- amorph, poly, einkristallin
- Epitaxie

Bonding, Orientation and Mixing on the Surface

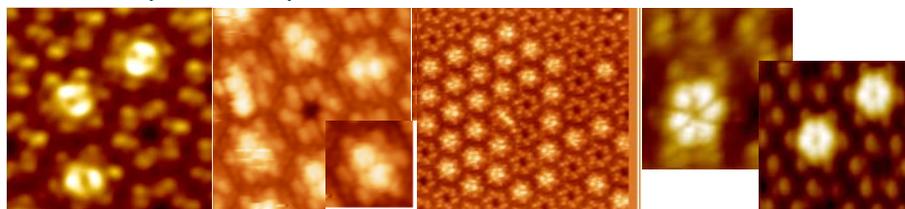


Molecular Rotors

N. Wintjes et al., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 46 (2007) 4089

Temperature dependence

- Porous porphyrin networks built on Cu(111)
- Trapped porphyrins nested on pores
 - Stable up to ~110 K
 - Thermally activated rotary motion above 112 K



77 K

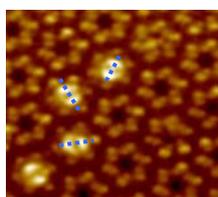
112 K

116 K

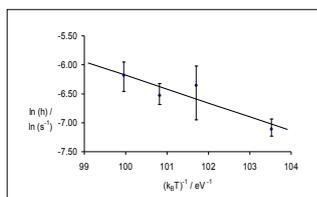
150 K

300 K

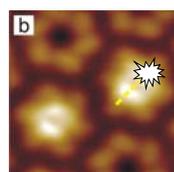
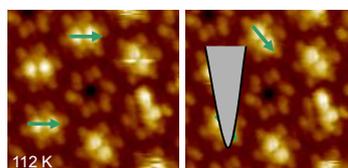
Supramolecular Multi-Position Device



- Nanoporous Porphyrin Network, P3 symmetry
- Two homochiral phases
- Three distinguishable positions of guest molecule



N. Wintjes et al., "A Supramolecular Multiposition Rotary Device", *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 46 (2007) 4089



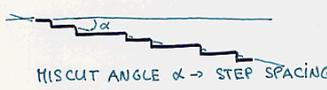
before after

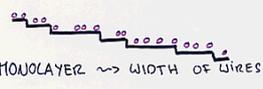
- Switching either by thermal energy
- Or by interactions with the tip of an STM
- Energy needed for switching is 0.24 eV

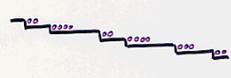
NANO

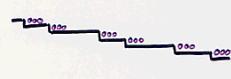
NANO

"NANOWIRES" assly in parallel by Step Decoration & Controlling Growth.

Sample preparation.  MIS-CUT ANGLE $\alpha \rightarrow$ STEP SPACING

Adsorbate deposition $1/n^{\text{th}}$ MONOLAYER \rightsquigarrow WIDTH OF WIRES 

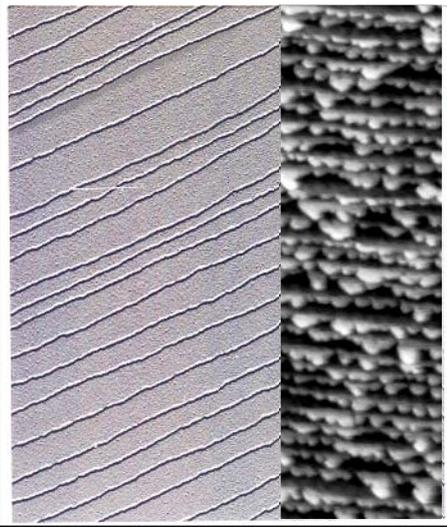
Annealing $T < T_s$  DIFFUSION \leftrightarrow

Annealing $T > T_s$  DIFFUSION $\leftrightarrow \updownarrow$

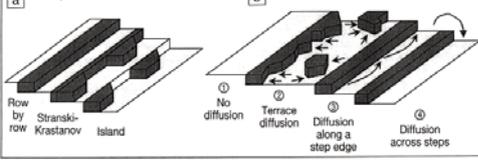
CONTROLLING GROWTH KINETICS:
 Diffusion Anisotropy
 \rightsquigarrow Preferential Growth in certain Direction
 \rightsquigarrow Special Shapes of Grown Islands



'Physical' Self Assembly of e.g. Nanowires



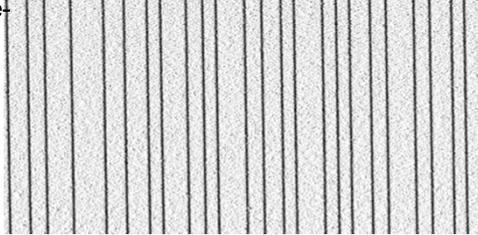
a Equilibrium Growth **b Nonequilibrium Growth**



Row by Stranski-Krastanov Island

① No diffusion
 ② Terrace diffusion
 ③ Diffusion along a step edge
 ④ Diffusion across steps

e



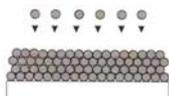
F. Himpsel, Th. Jung et al.
 MRS Bulletin 24, 20-24 (1999).



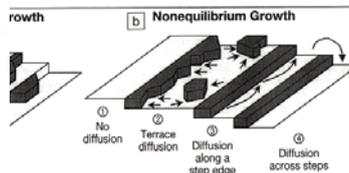
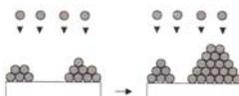
'Physical' Self Assembly of e.g. Nanowires jumping from 3D to 2D

Basic Growth Modes of Epitaxial Thin Films

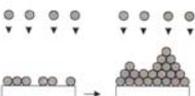
a) layer-by-layer growth



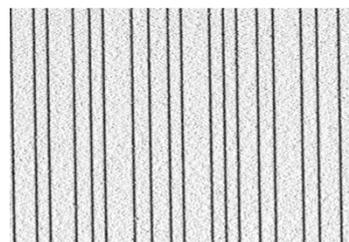
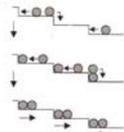
b) island growth



c) layer plus island growth



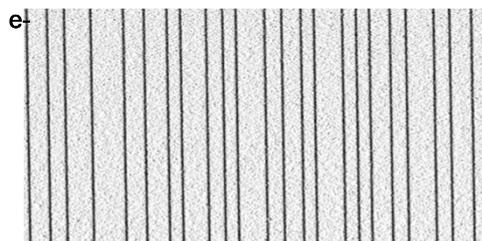
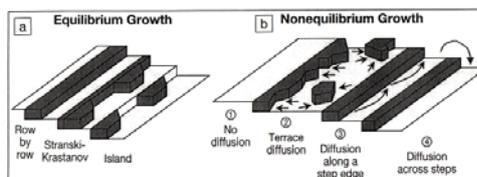
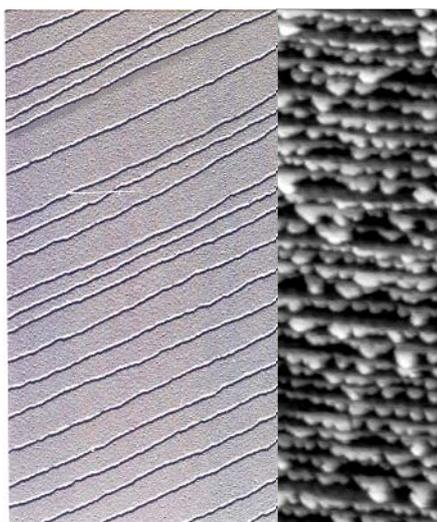
d) step flow growth ($l_T \ll l_D$)



Th. Jung et al.
MRS Bulletin 24, 20-24 (1999).

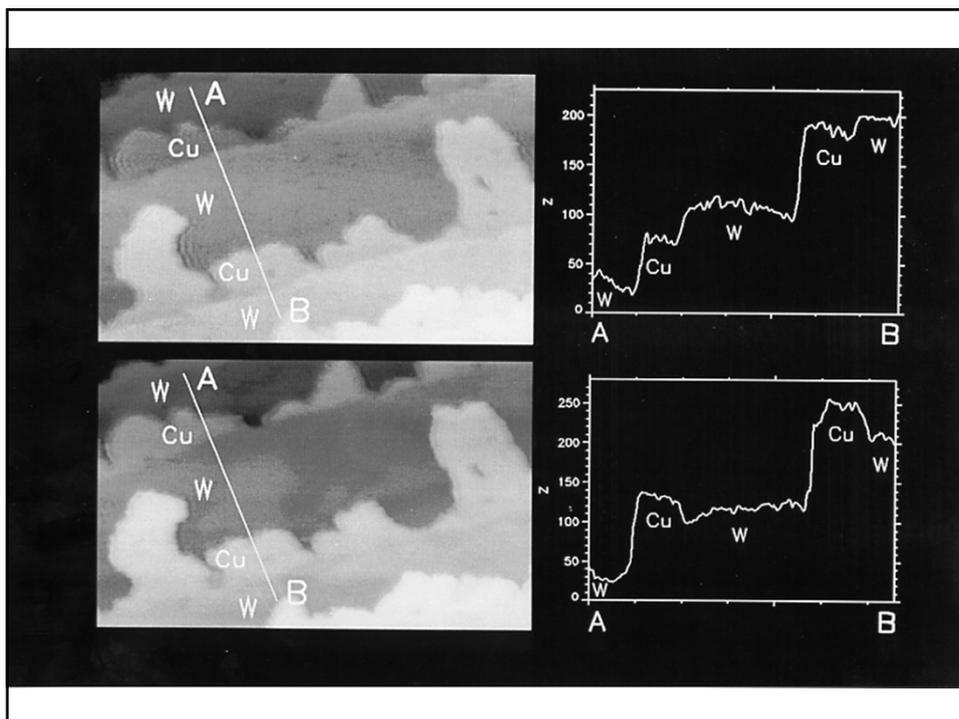


'Physical' Self Assembly of e.g. Nanowires



F. Himpsel, Th. Jung et al.
MRS Bulletin 24, 20-24 (1999).

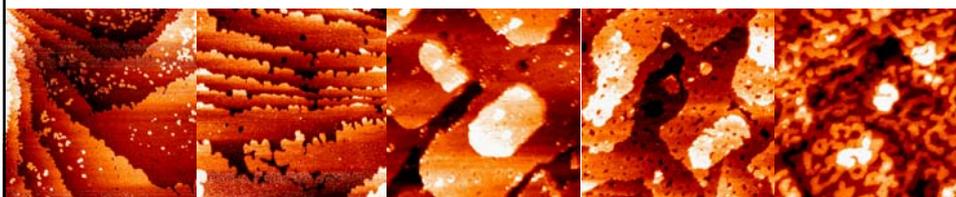
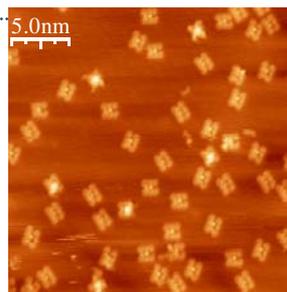




Results: STM

Sample Characterization
with RT STM

MnTPPCI on Co(0001)



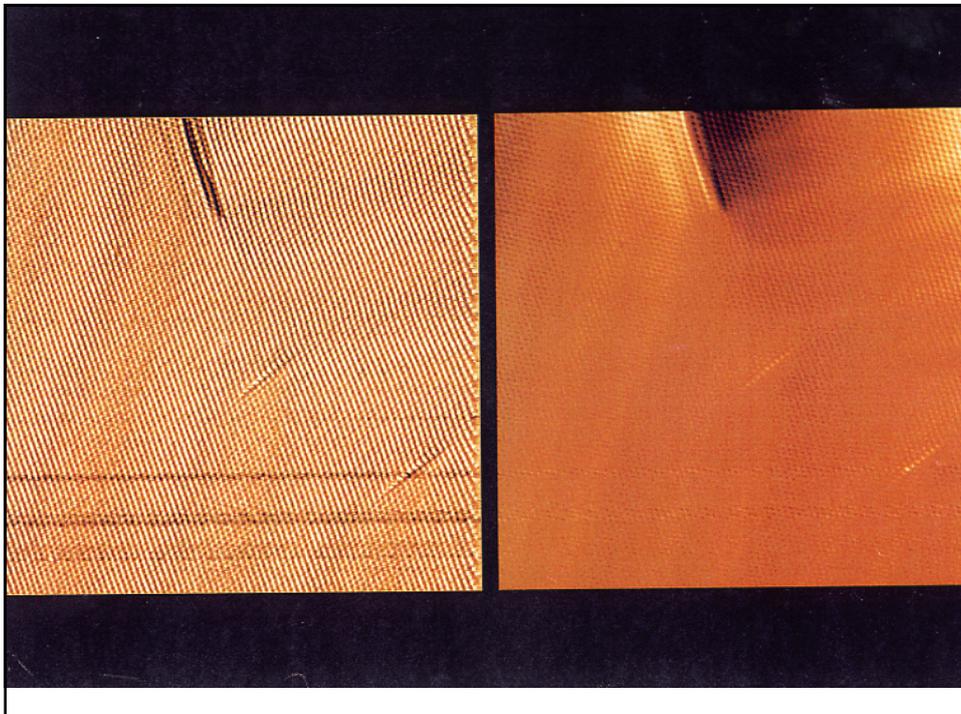
Co/Cu(100)



Praeparation von 'atomar sauberen' Oberflaechen oder 'Grenzflaechen'

- Heizen (Si-1200, Pt-1200, W-2400, Mo-2400, Cu-500, ...) bei kontaminationen auch mit reaktiven Gasen
- Zyklisches 'annealing' (dt. Ausheilen) und 'sputtern' (dt. Ionenbeschuss).
→ Reinigen einer oberflaechennahen Schicht
- Aufdampfen ('aufbringen' im allgemeinsten Sinne) im Vakuum

→ Was passiert beim Aufbringen von Atomen oder Molekuelen auf Oberflaechen genau



Au(111): atomically clean terraces and surface reconstruction

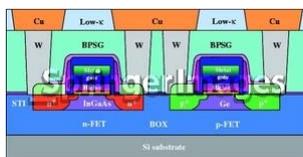
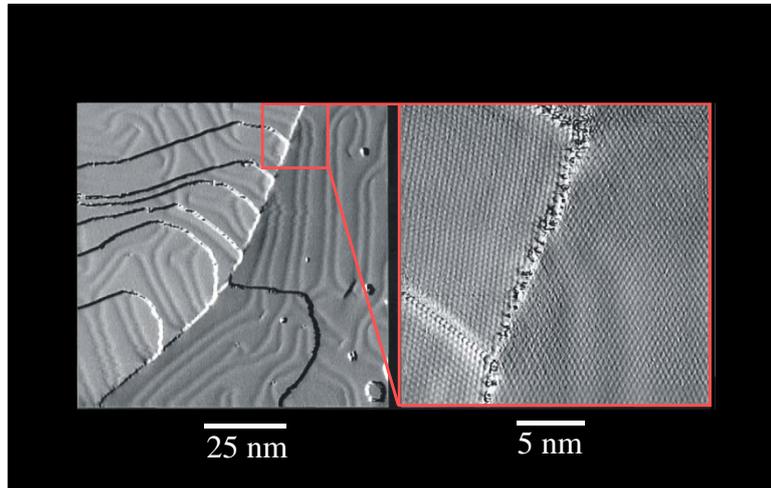


Fig 22
Ideal CMOS structure for high performance
[120]

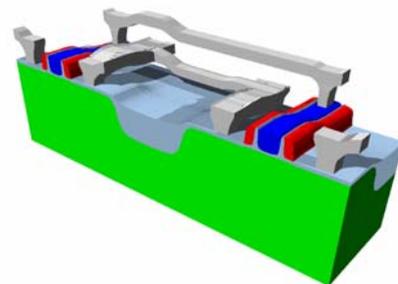


Figure 7.24: Typical CMOS inverter structure with two transistors.