

# Perspective on Integration and Nanomanufacturing

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and

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Design and Manufacture of Integrated Nanosystems  
Arlington, VA, March 2, 2011



National Science Foundation  
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

# COINS Application Drivers

## Personal, Community, and Mobile Monitoring



Exhaust from power plant smokestack



Pesticide Spraying, California Central Valley



San Bruno Gas Explosion



Rescuers search for survivors after earthquake in Haiti, 2010



40 lb Personal Air Monitoring System

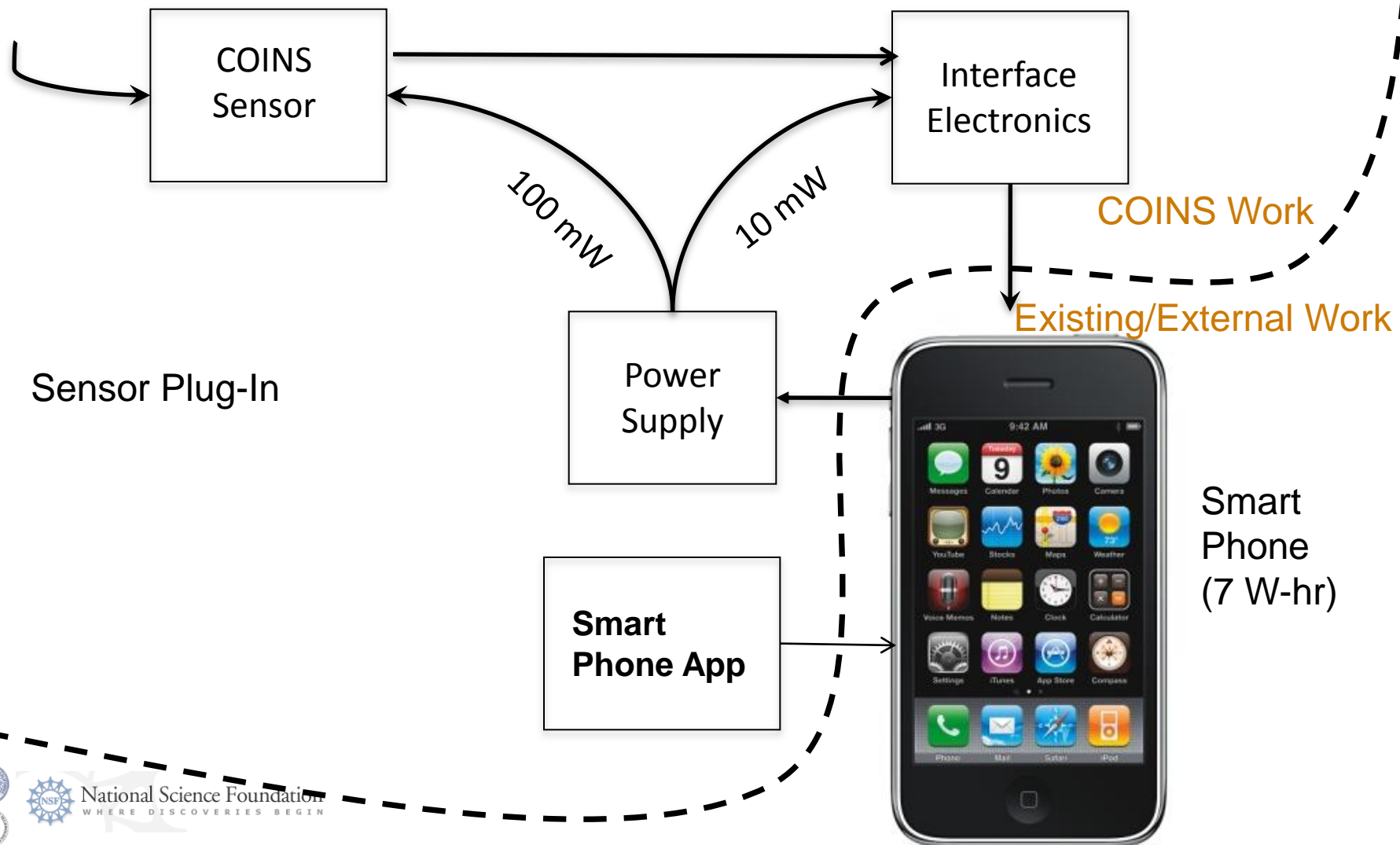


Rapidly Deployable Chemical Detection System



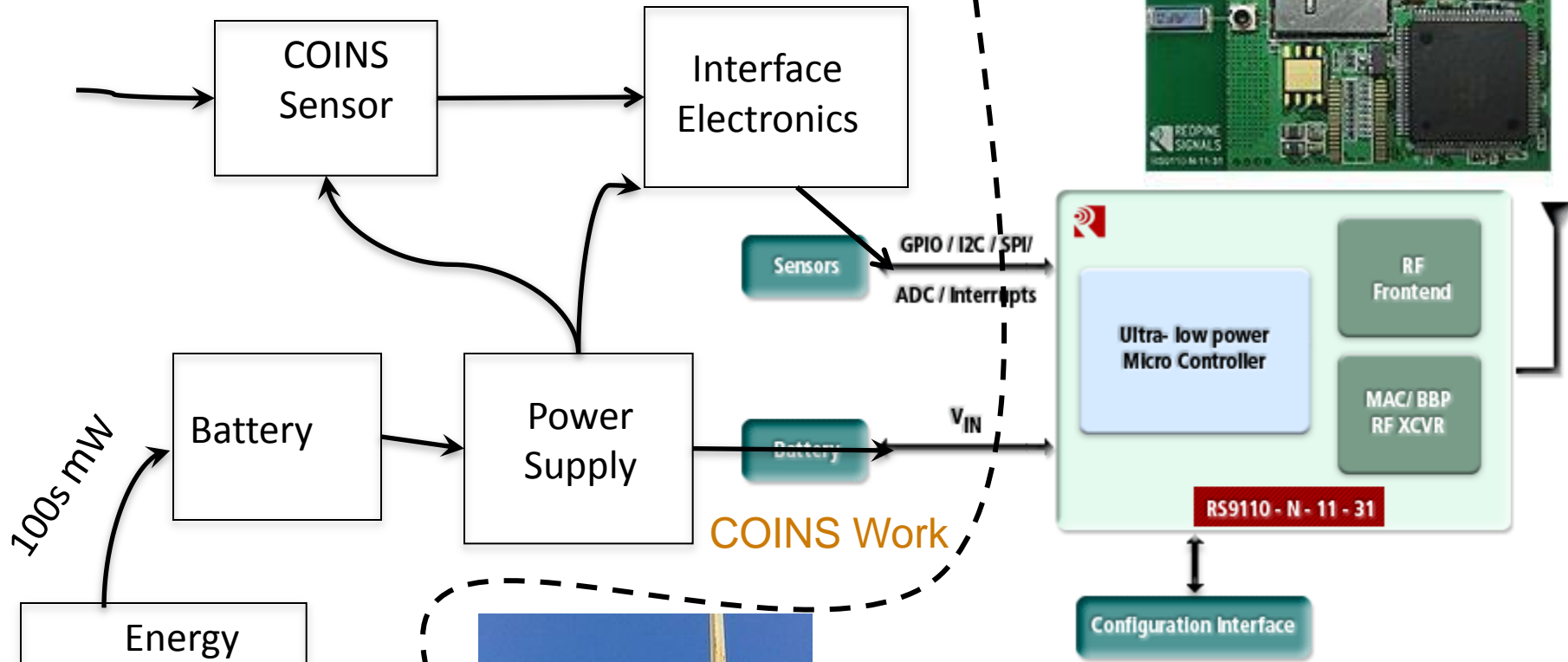
Pesticides, explosives,  
toxicants

# Personal Monitoring



Pesticides, explosives,  
toxicants

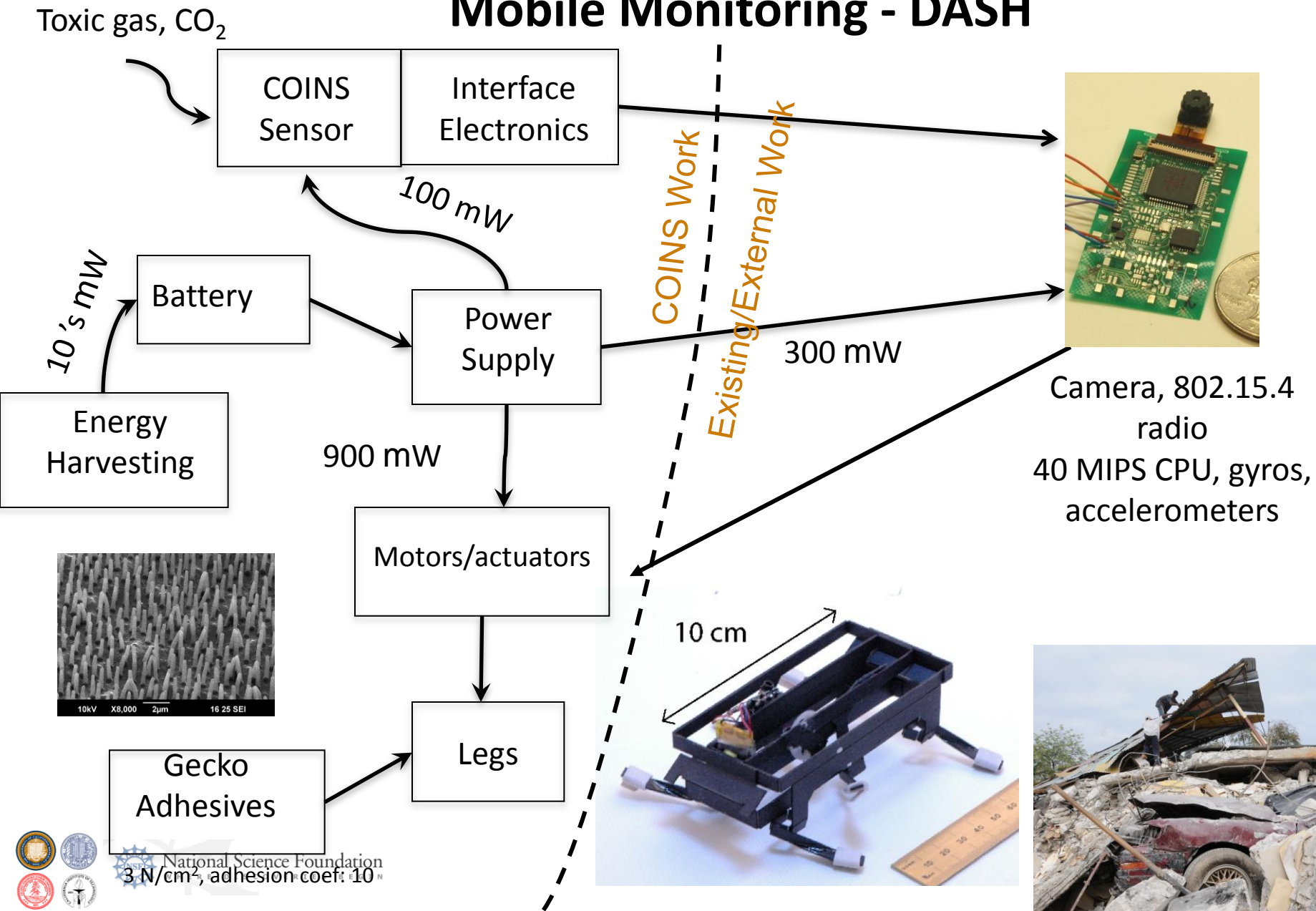
# Community Monitoring



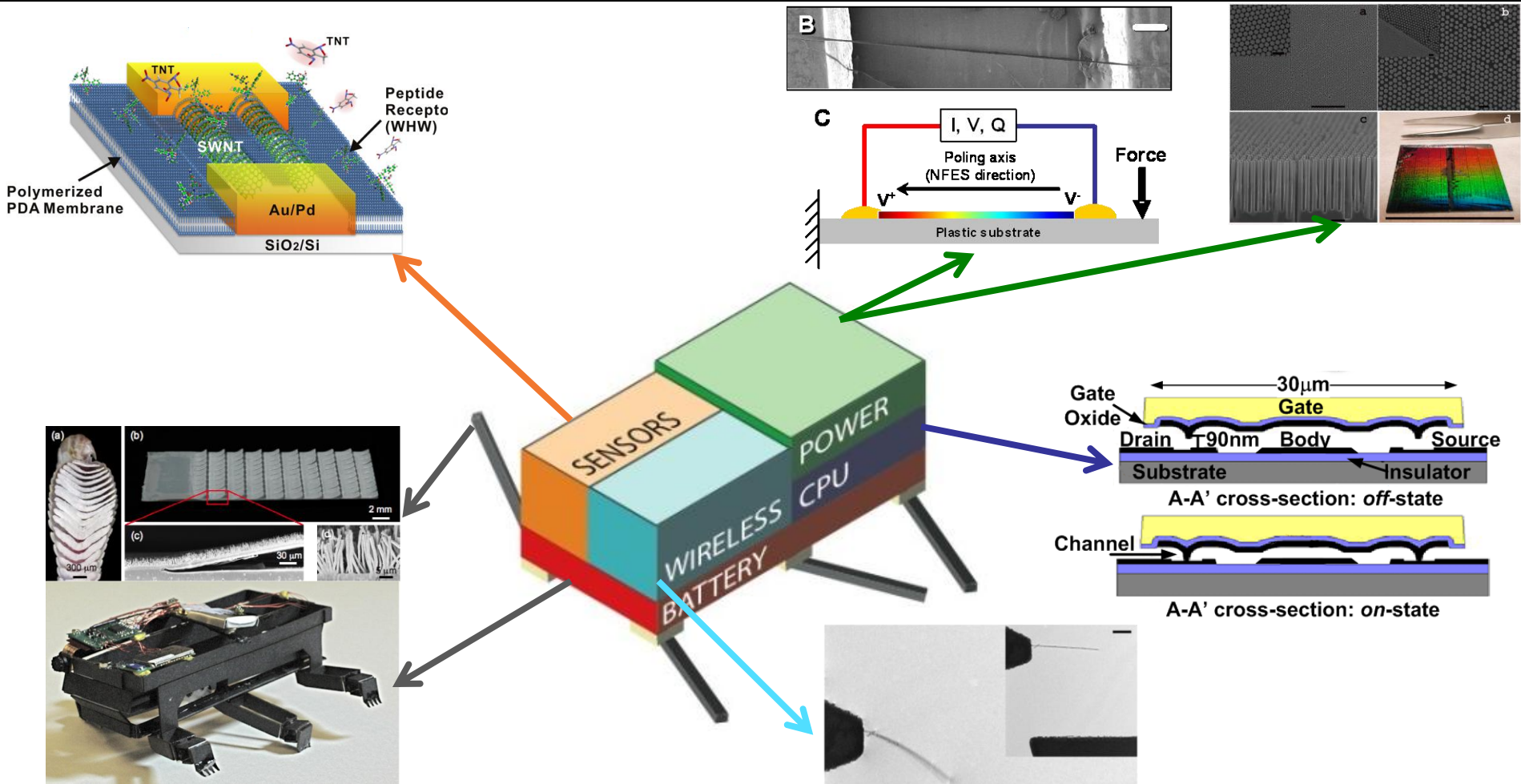
Existing/External Work

**WiFi Sensor Node**  
e.g. Red Pine Signals  
WiFi 802.11 b/g/n

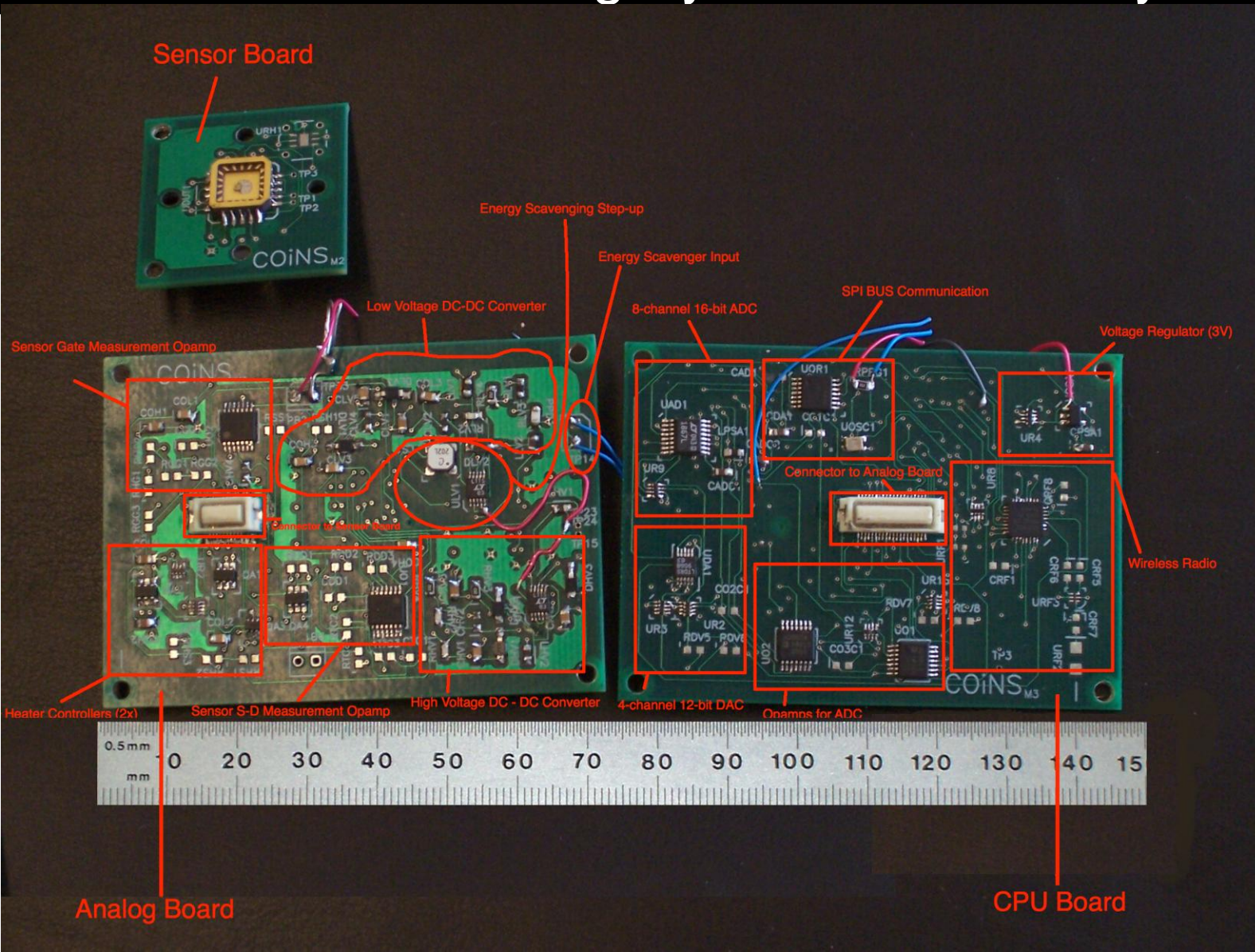
# Mobile Monitoring - DASH



# Systems Integration Challenges



# COINS Sensing System - Board Layout (Top)



COINS  
Fab:  
2/2011



# History of radio technology

1900

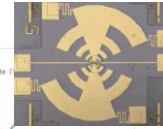
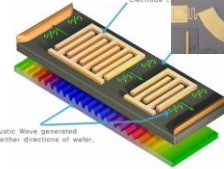
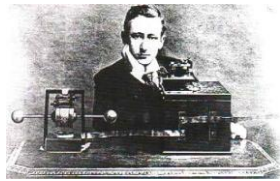
1920

1940

1960

1980

2000

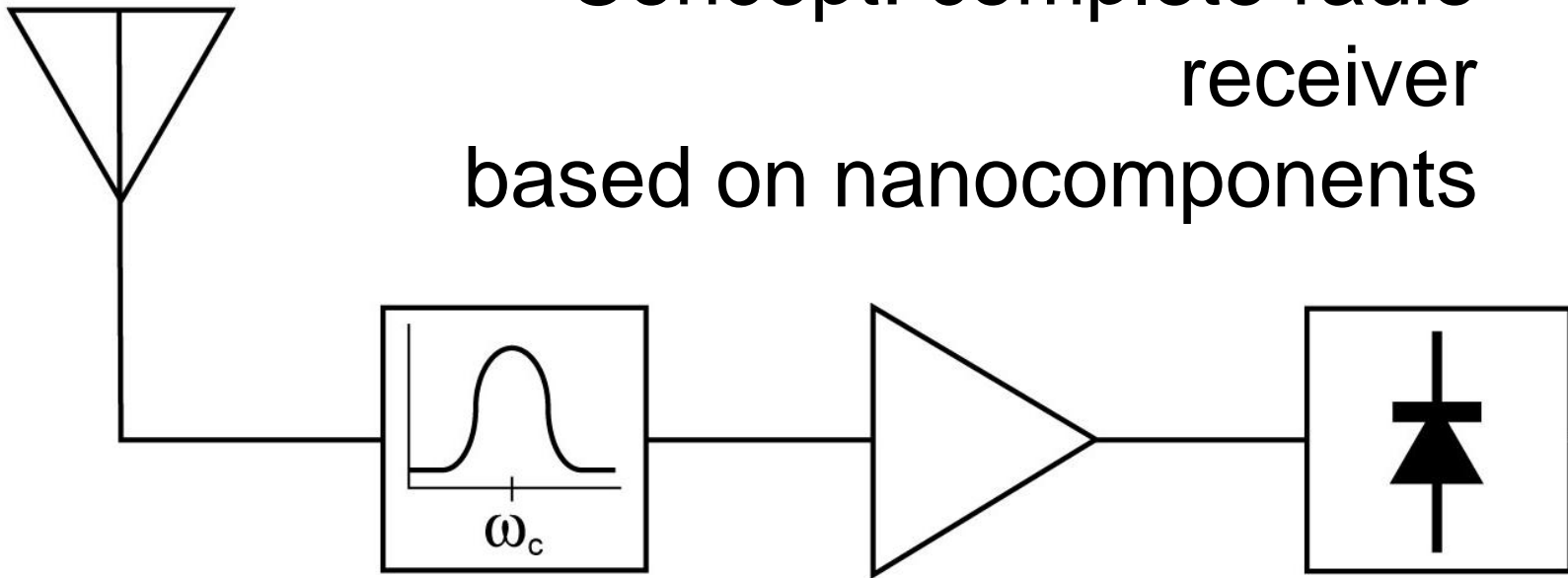


## Key developments:

- Theory (EM, quantum mechanics)
- Materials (semiconductors)
- Integration (on-chip architecture)



# Concept: complete radio receiver based on nanocomponents

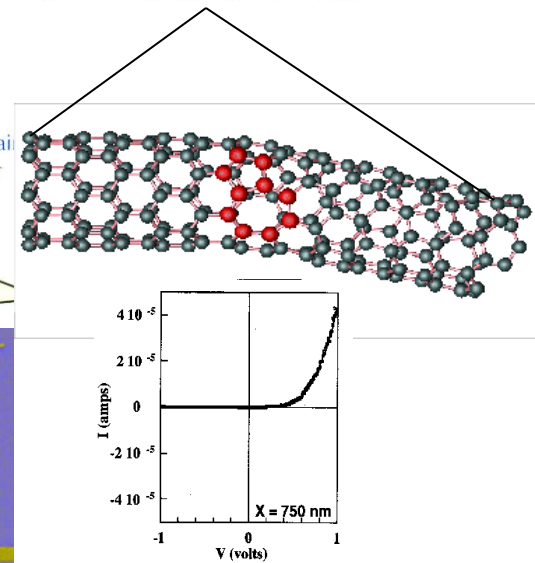
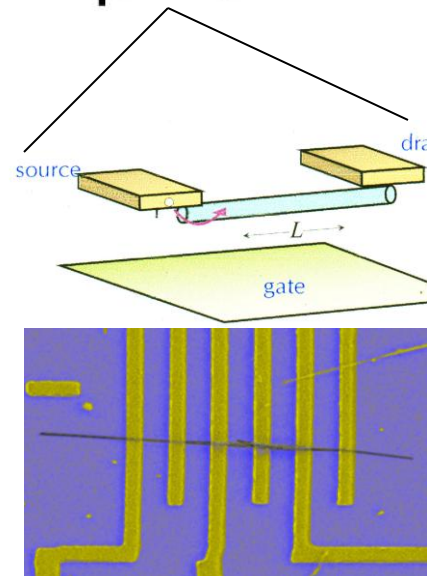
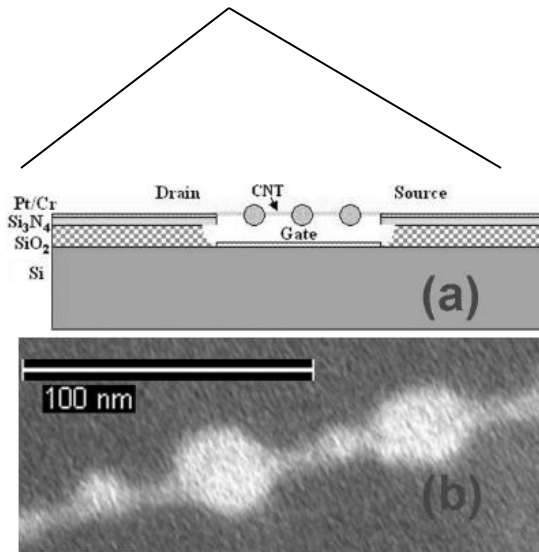
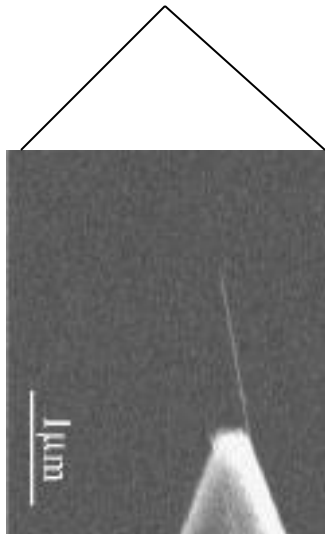


Antenna

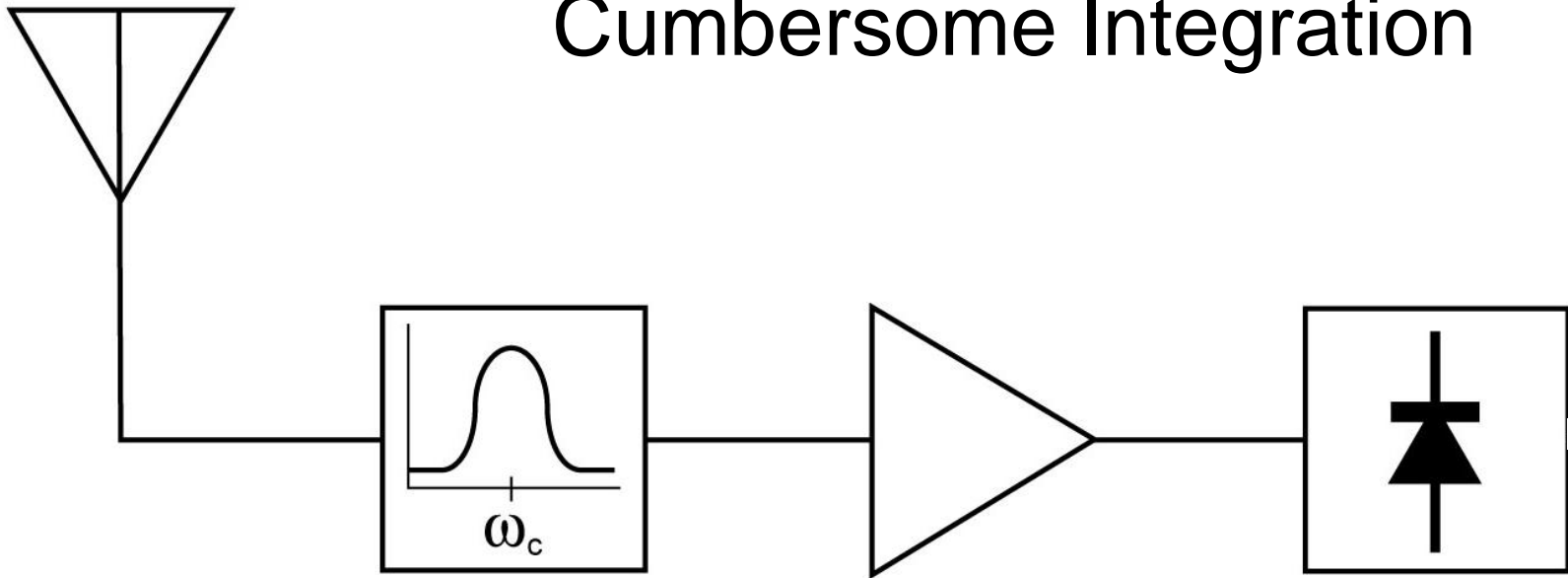
Tuner

Amplifier

Demodulator



# Cumbersome Integration

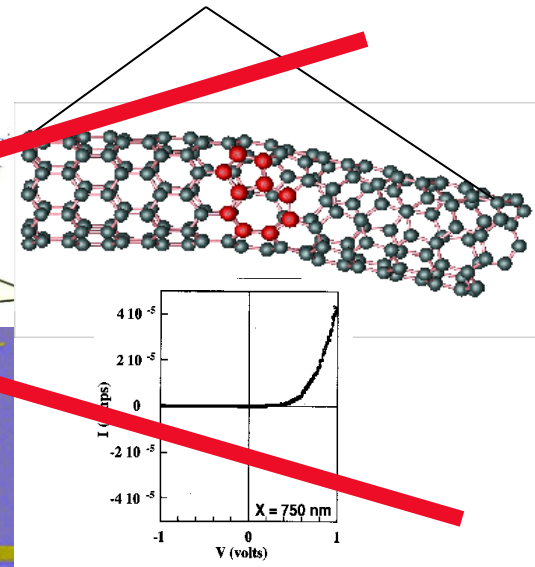
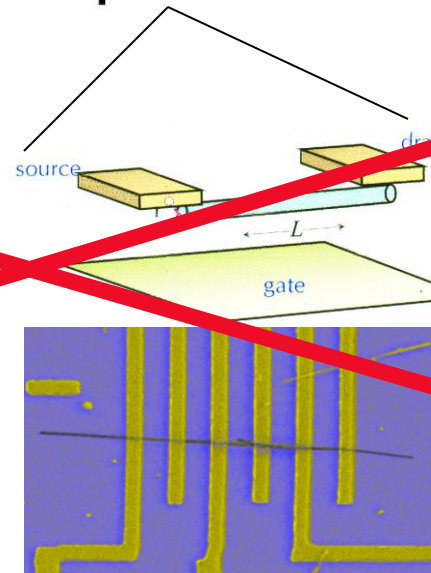
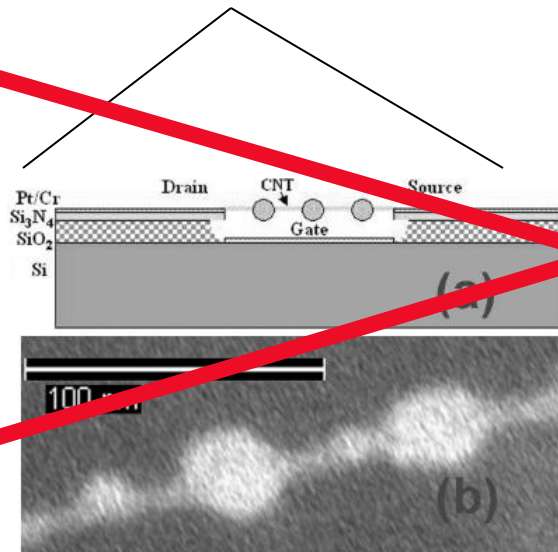
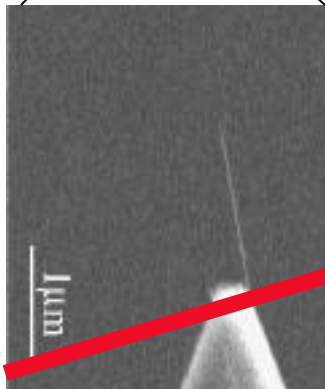


Antenna

Tuner

Amplifier

Demodulator



# Mechanical Oscillators: Size vs Frequency

Diving board  $\omega_0 \propto \frac{r}{L^2}$



$\omega \sim 1\text{Hz}$

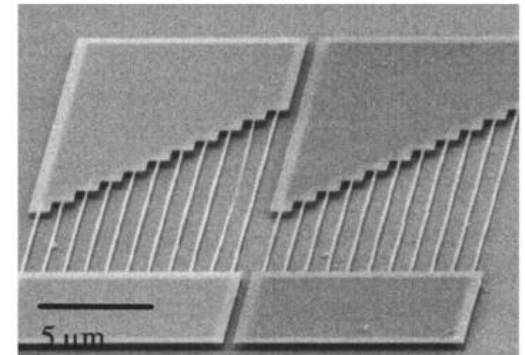
Xylophone



10 cm

$\omega \sim 1,000\text{Hz}$

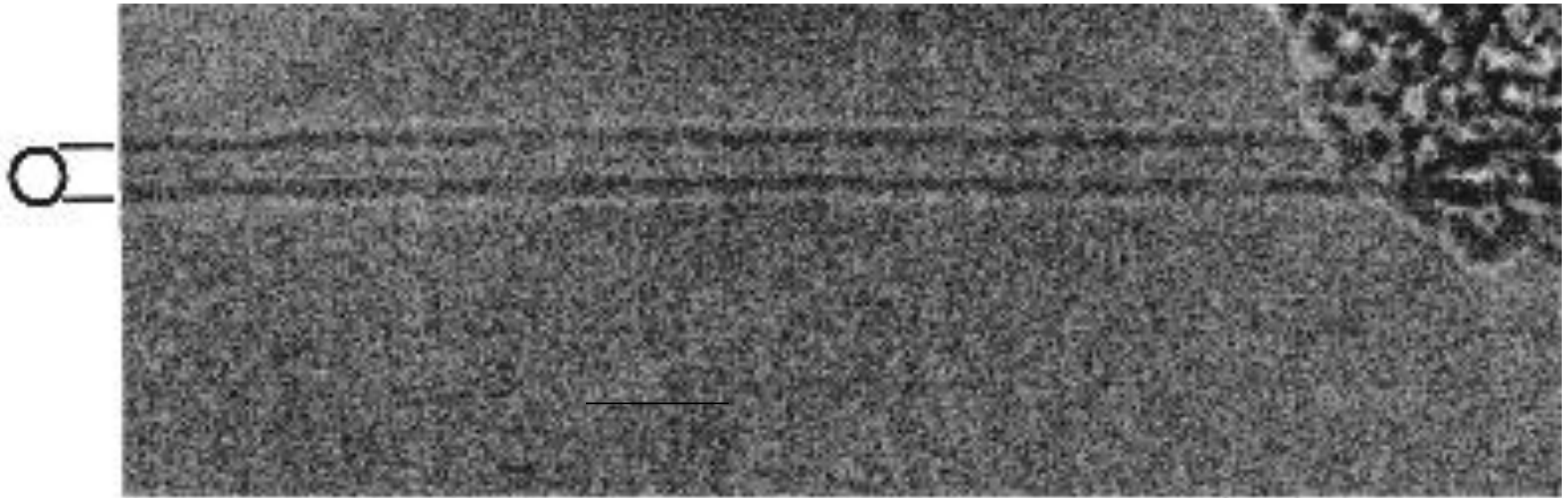
Nanocantilevers



$\sim 1\text{-}10\mu\text{m}$

$\omega \sim 1,000,000\text{Hz}$

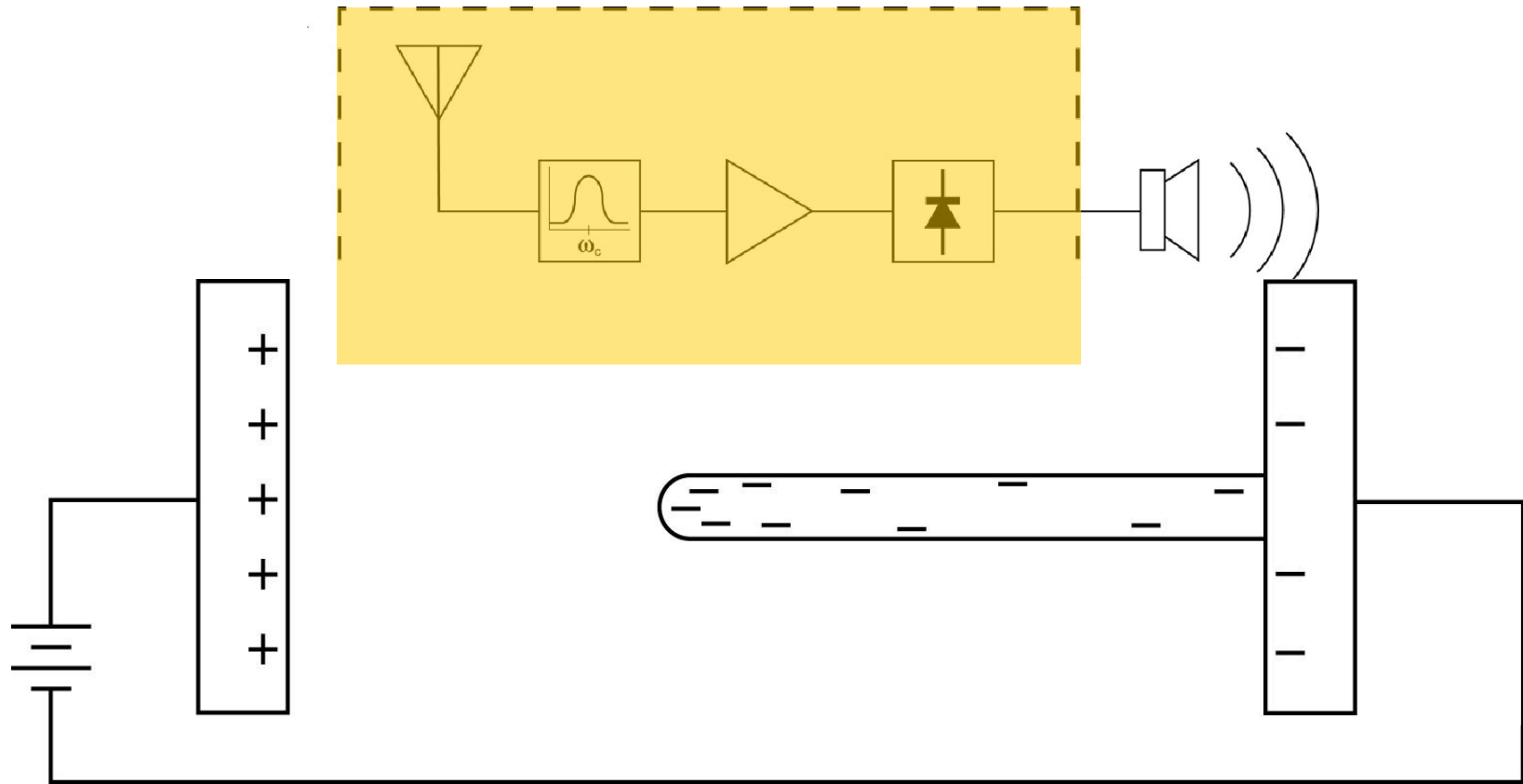
# Nanotube Cantilever



10 nm

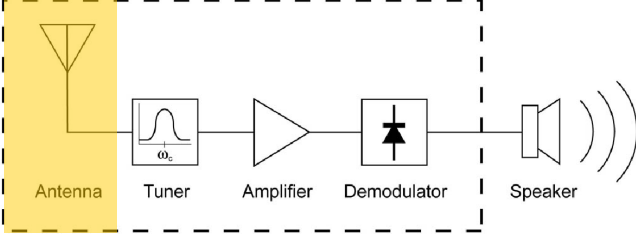
$\omega \sim 1 \text{ MHz} - 1 \text{ GHz}$

# Ultimate Integration



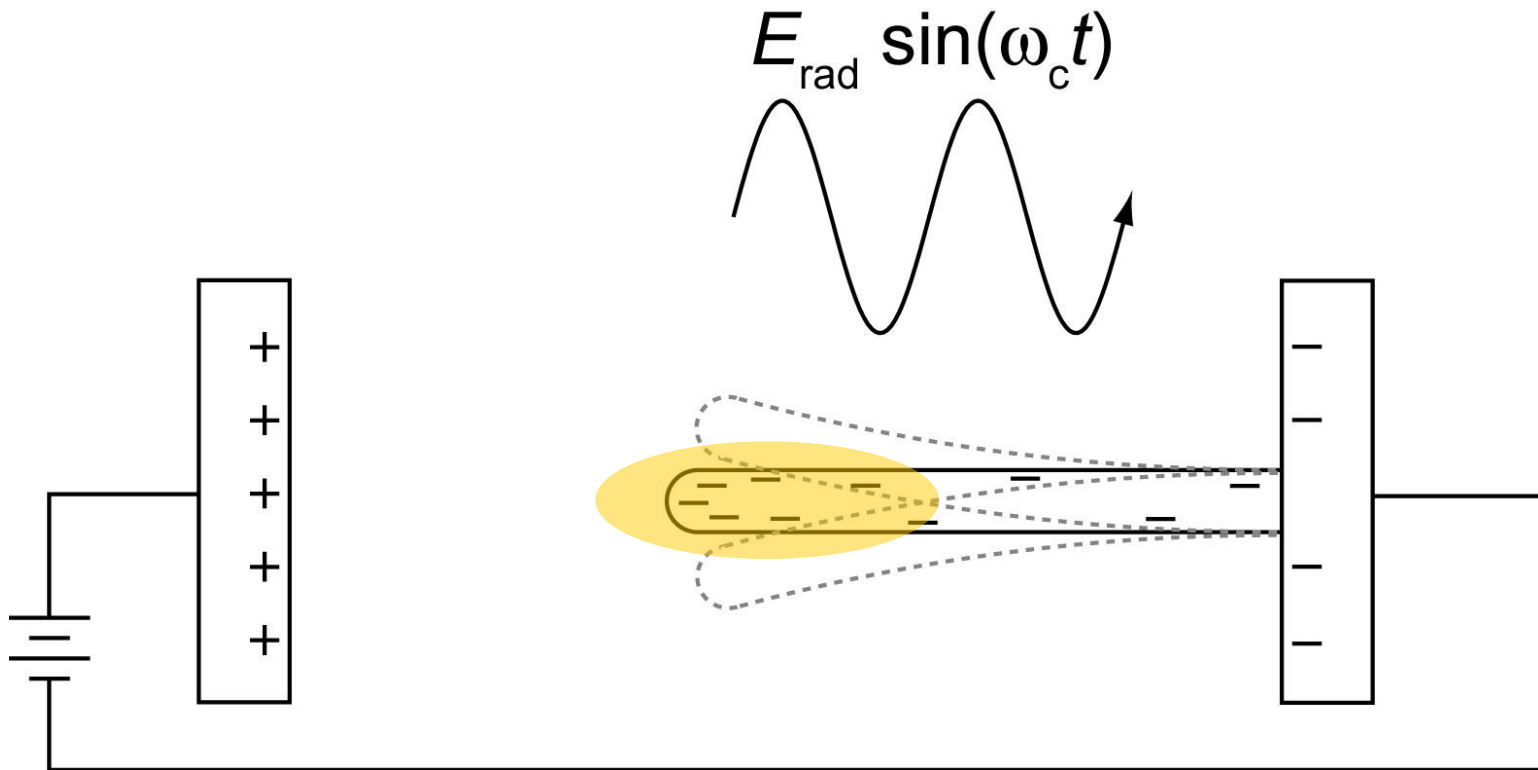
Entire radio implemented with one nanotube and counterelectrode

# Antenna

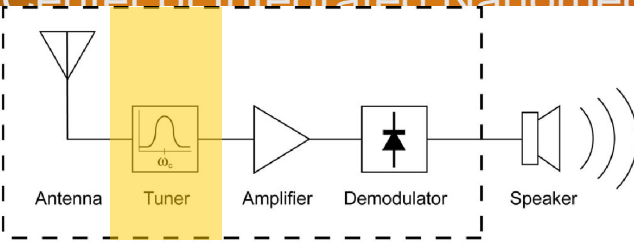


All-in-one nanotube radio

Charged tip of nanotube is sensitive to external  $E$  fields.

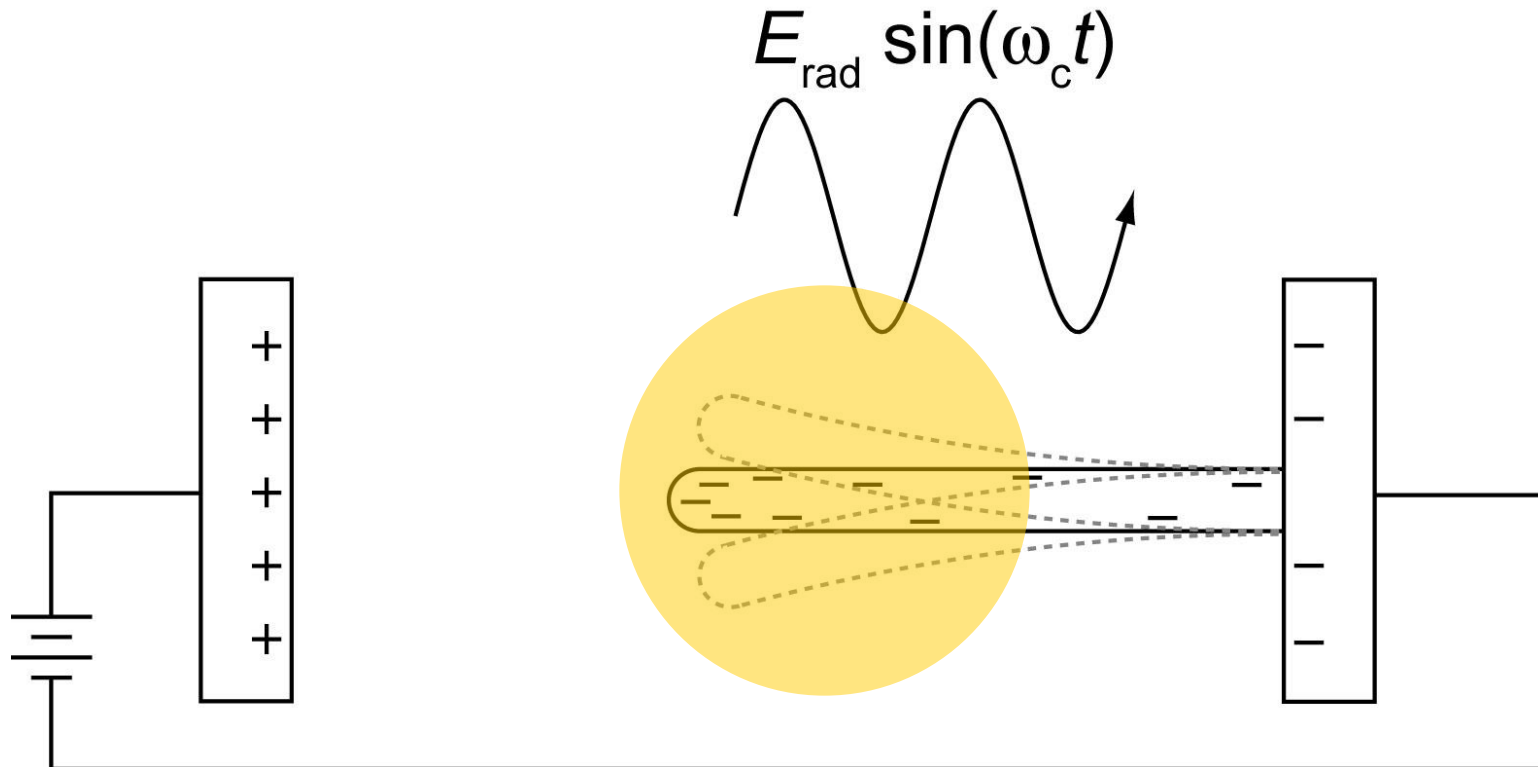


# Tuner

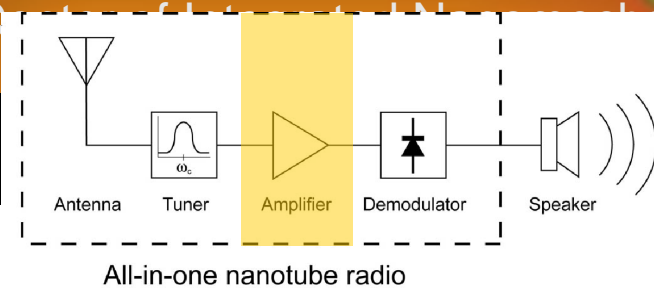


All-in-one nanotube radio

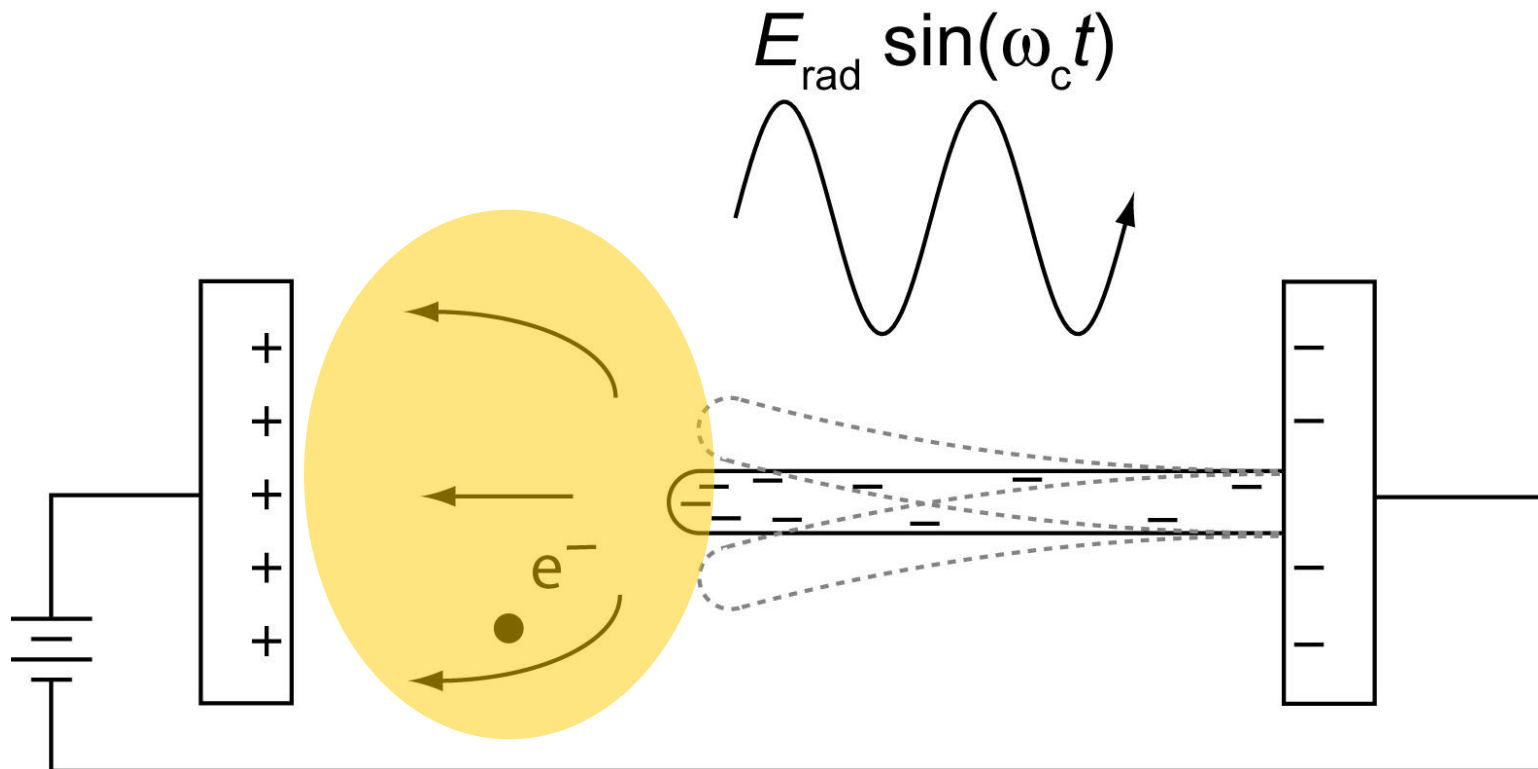
Vibrates when radio signal matches resonance frequency.



# Transducer/Amplifier

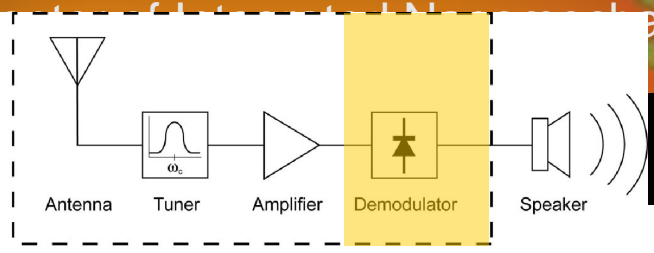


Vibrating tube modulates quantum mechanical field emission current.



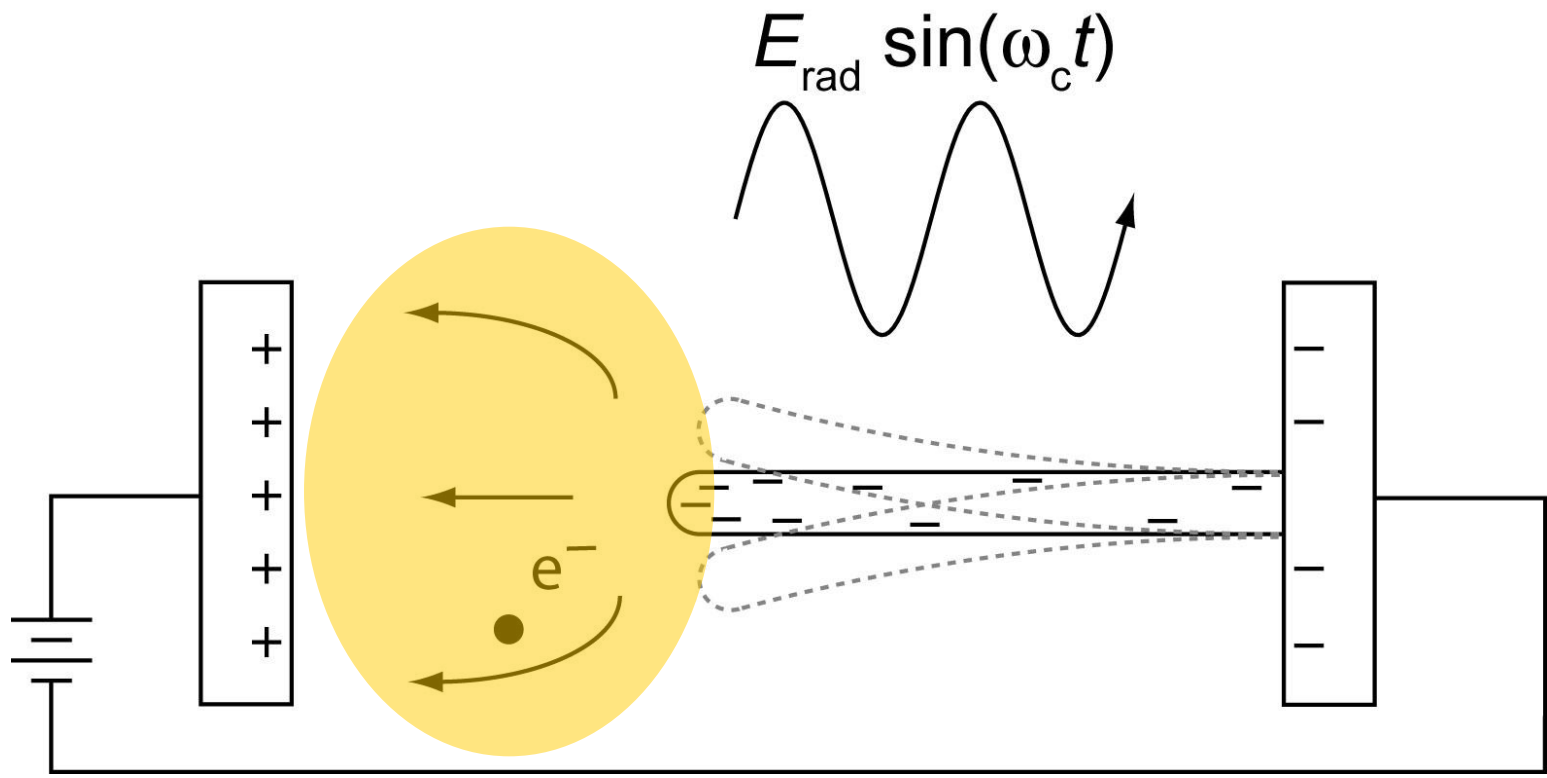


# Demodulator



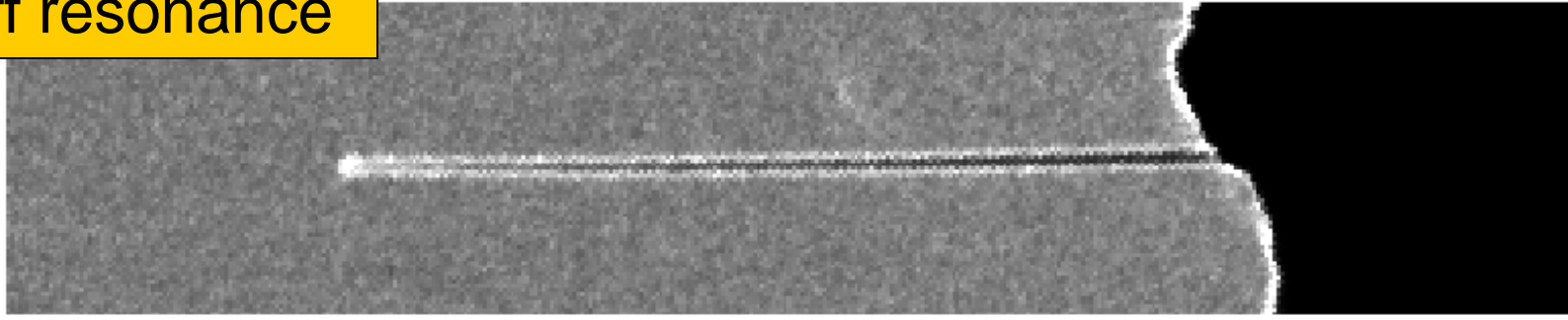
All-in-one nanotube radio

Field emission nonlinearities demodulate radio signal.

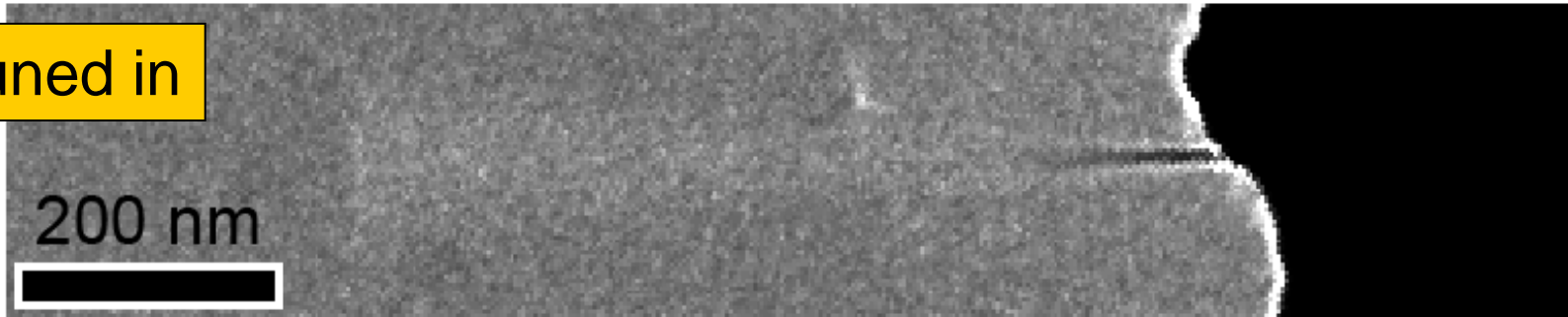


# Radio in Operation

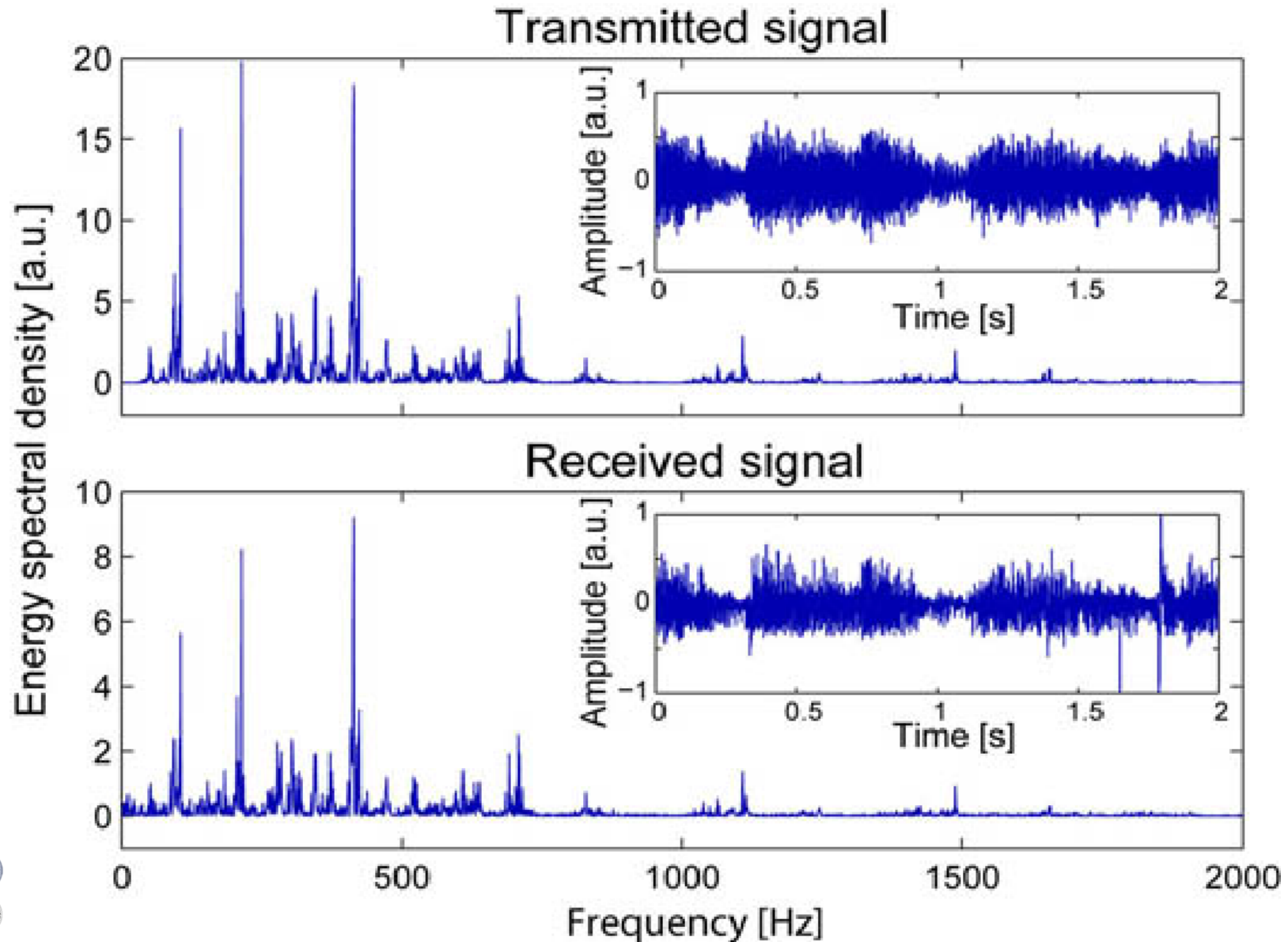
Off resonance



Tuned in



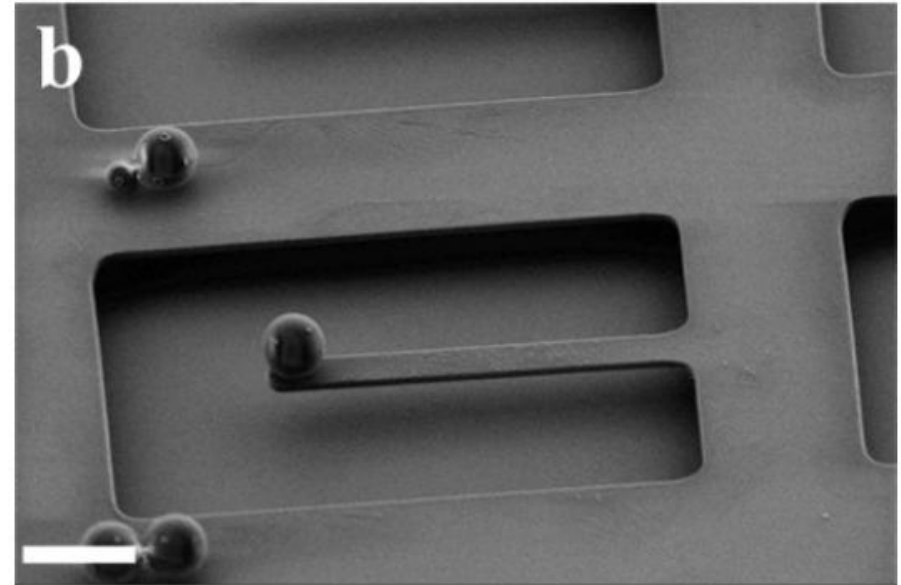
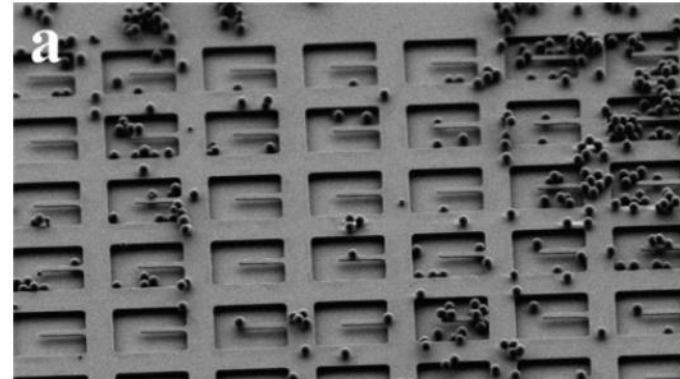
# Fidelity of Received Signal



# Nanomechanical Sensing

$$M_{\min} \propto \sqrt{\frac{M_{\text{eff}}}{\omega_0^3 x_c^2 Q}} \propto \sqrt{\frac{L^5}{rQ}}$$

High mass sensitivity

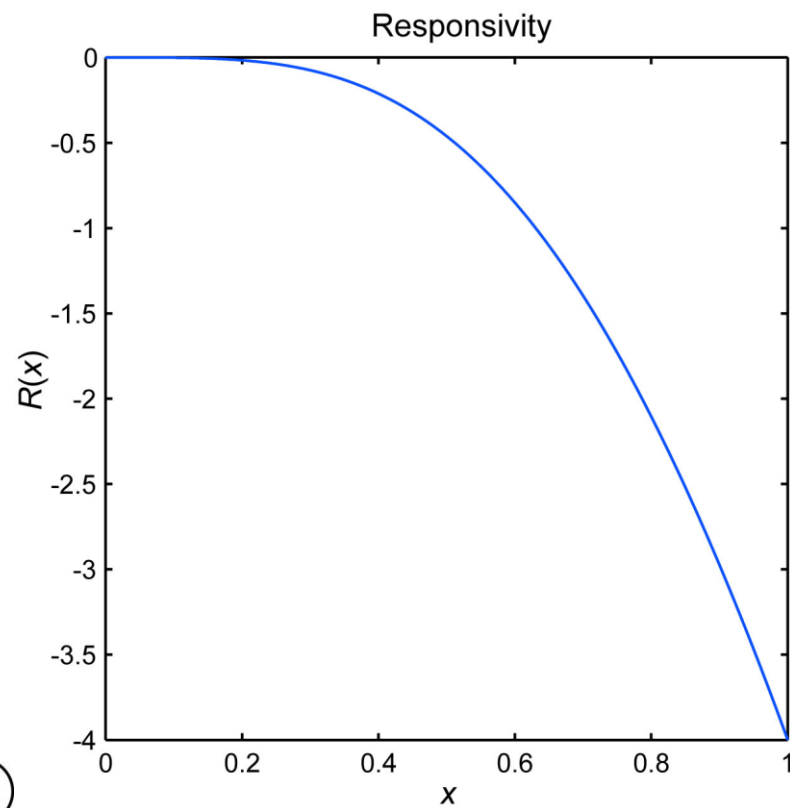
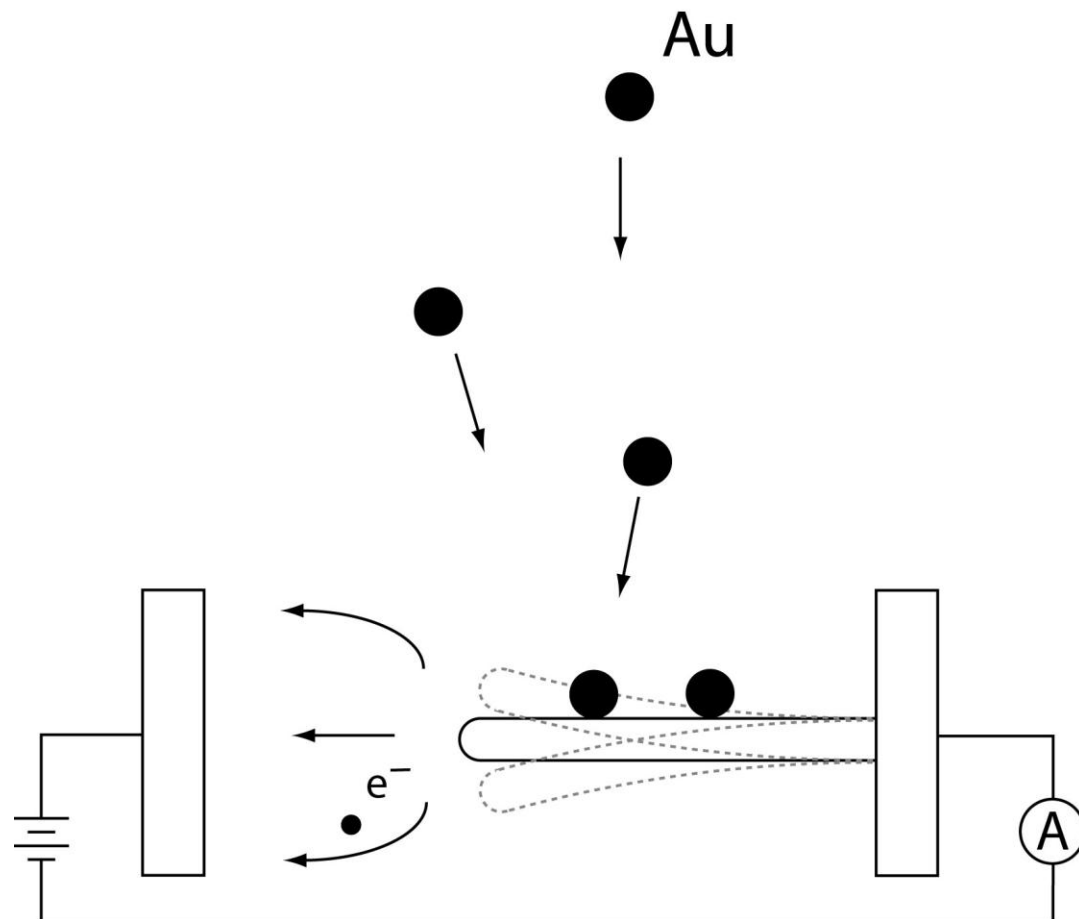


Mechanical → no ionization necessary

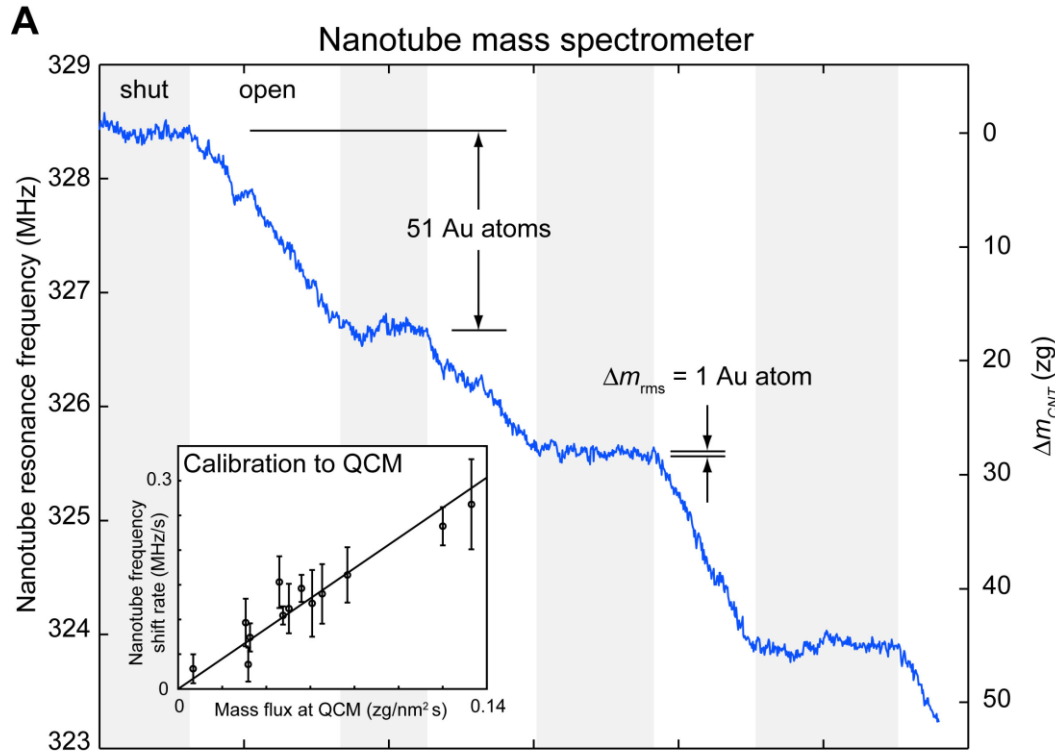
[B. Ilic et al., *Nano Lett.* **7**, 2171 (2007)]



# Nanotube Mass Sensor



# Single Nanotube Mass Sensor

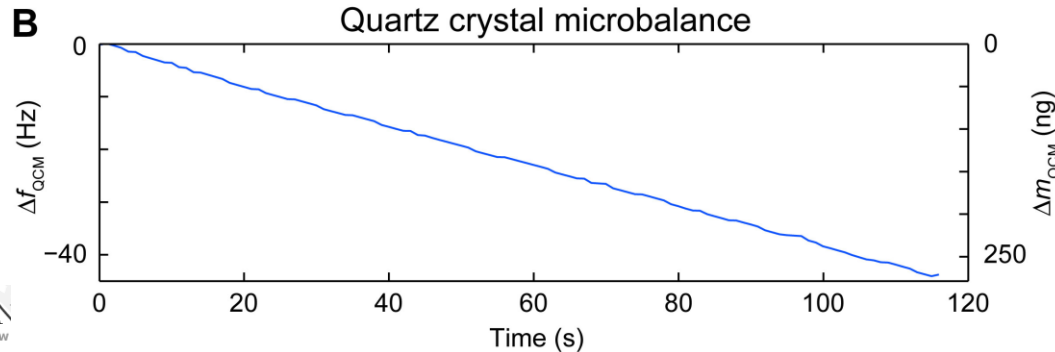


( $\text{zg} = 10^{-21} \text{g}$ )

mass resolution:

$0.13 \text{ zg}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

$= 0.4 \text{ Au atoms}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$   
(room temperature)



# Challenge– Tyranny of Numbers

Single transistor → Fully integrated, manufacturable system

1948

1959 (concept); 1970's (implementation); 2000 Nobel Prize

Single nanodevice → Fully integrated, manufacturable system

1997

# Demodulation/Amplification

Fowler-Nordheim:

$$I = c_1 A (\gamma E_{ext})^2 \exp\left(-\frac{c_2}{\gamma E_{ext}}\right)$$

Field enhancement  
perturbation:

$$\gamma(t) = \gamma_0 + \Delta\gamma(t)$$



Demodulation:

$$\Delta I(t) = I_0 (1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 / 2) \cdot (\Delta\gamma(t) / \gamma_0)^2;$$

$$\alpha = \frac{c_2}{\gamma_0 E_{ext}}$$



# Nanotube Mass Sensor

