

Setting the Standard for Automation™



Whole Wafer Design and Fabrication for the Alignment of Nanostructures for Chemical Sensor Applications

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- Dr. Azlin Biaggi-Labiosa works as a research electronics engineer within the Chemical Sensors Group in the Sensors and Electronics Branch at the NASA Glenn Research Center where she performs innovative basic and applied research and development activities for the measurement of chemical species. Specifically, she leads the effort to develop new nano-based materials for chemical sensor applications.



John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field

- Background
- Previous Work
- Experimental
- Results and Discussion
- Summary
- Acknowledgements

Integration of Micro Sensor Combinations into Small, Rugged Sensor Suites

Example Applications: AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRE, FUEL LEAKS, EMISSIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING, CREW HEALTH, SECURITY

Multi Species Fire Sensors for Aircraft Cargo Bays and Space Applications



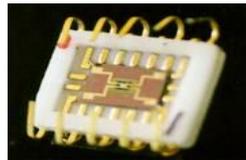
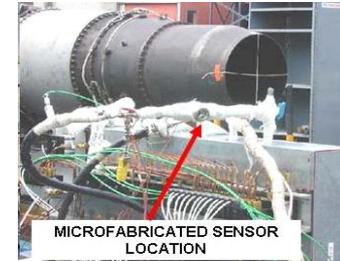
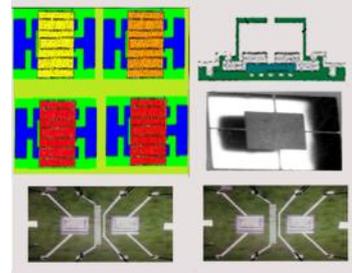
Environmental monitoring (ISS Whitesand Testing)



"Lick and Stick" Space Launch Vehicle Leak Sensors with Power and Telemetry



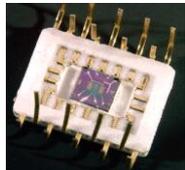
Aircraft Propulsion Exhaust High Temperature Electronic Nose



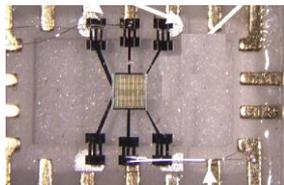
Oxygen Sensor



SiC Hydrocarbon Sensor



H2 Sensor



Nanocrystalline Tin Oxide NOx and CO Sensor

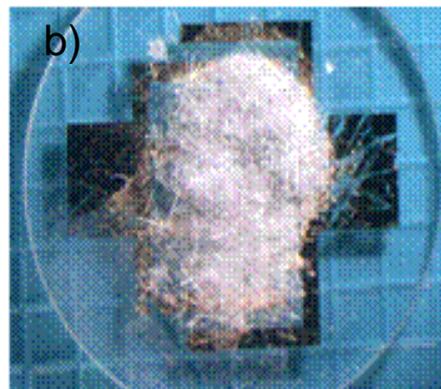
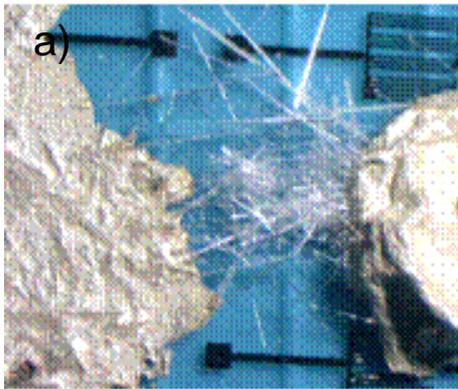


Hydrazine EVA Sensors (ppb Level Detection)

Sensor Equipped Prototype Medical Pulmonary Monitor

- Fabrication of operational sensors from nanostructures is less mature than MEMS sensors.
- No matter how good the sensor, if you cannot make contact with the sensor, then the device will be ineffective.
- Micro-nano integration/contacts
 - Major question for nanostructured based sensors: how are the nanostructured materials integrated into a micro/macro structure
 - Cost effectiveness, time-efficient, controlled electrical contact
- Typical standard method of deposition of nanostructures onto a sensor platform
 - Disperse in suspension and deposit on a substrate
 - Simple but difficult to reproduce
 - Inability to mass produce sensors in a controllable way.

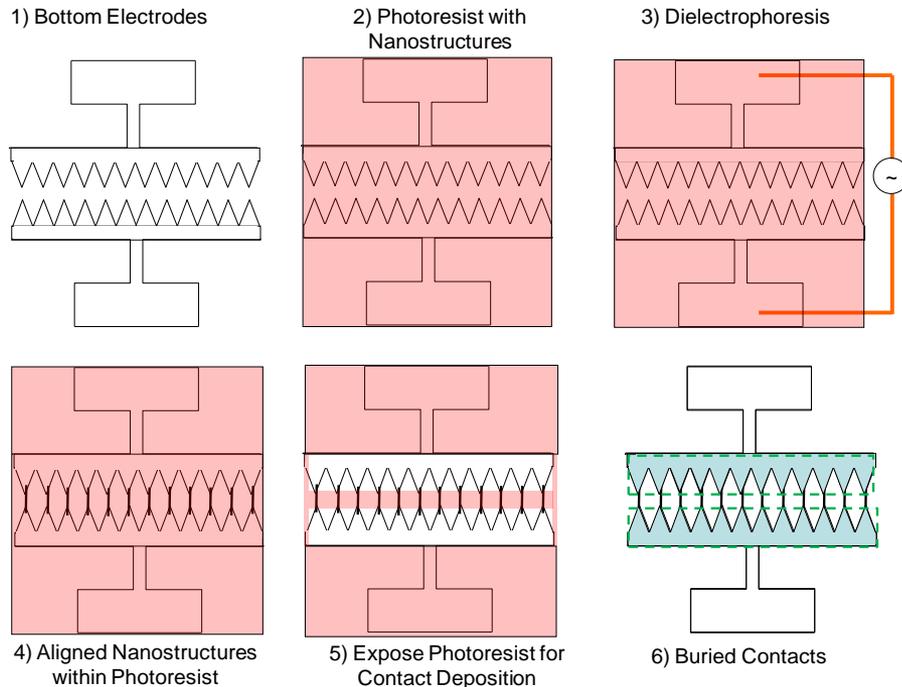
- Manual methods generally involve repeatability issues e.g.
 - Density of the nanorod or nanowire materials
 - Quality of the contact
 - Limited alignment
 - Device contacts are random and uncontrolled, rather than reproducible and uniform.



- a) nanorods contacted with the substrate via a silver epoxy
- b) nanorods precipitated onto substrate between two electrodes

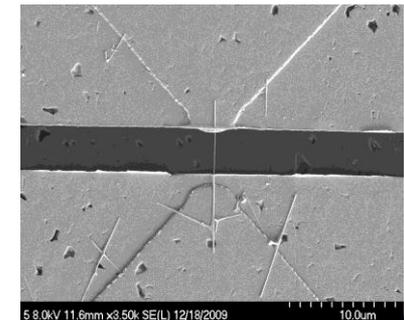
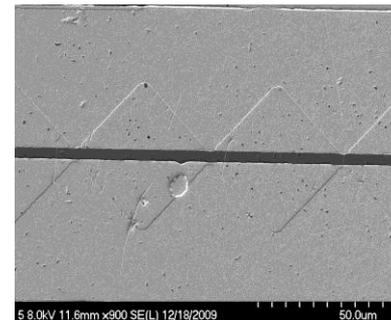
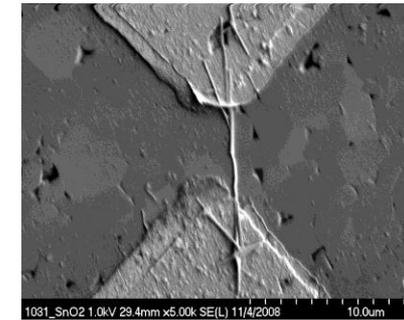
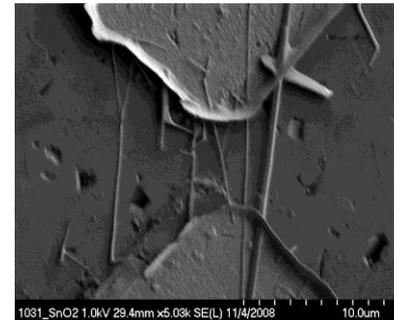
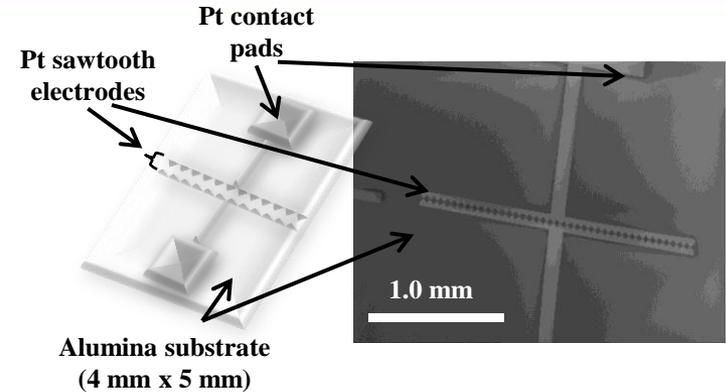
- Attempts to control orientation and alignment of nanostructures on microdevices:
 - AFM or laser tweezers
 - Labor-intensive
 - Not viable for mass production
 - Growth of materials *in situ* followed by deposition of electrodes
 - e-beam lithography
 - High-end processing
 - Limited to nanodimensional linewidths (standard microfabrication techniques require larger linewidth resolutions)
 - Langmuir-Blodgett method
 - Slow compression of dispersed nanostructures in organic solution on substrate until desired structure is achieved.
 - Range of materials is limited
 - Superlattice nanowire pattern transfer (SNAP)
 - Range of materials is limited.

- Integration of standard microfabrication techniques with the alignment of nanostructures

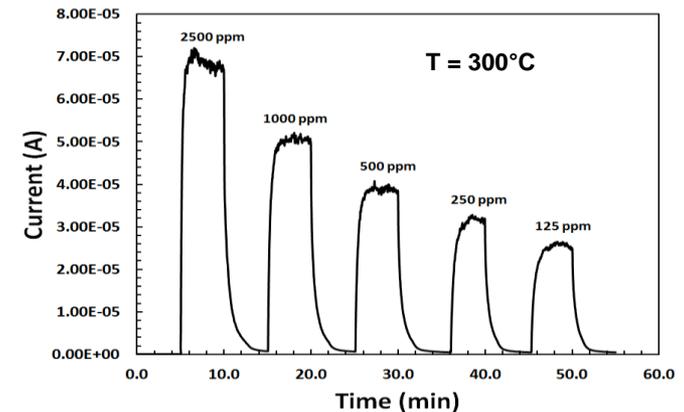
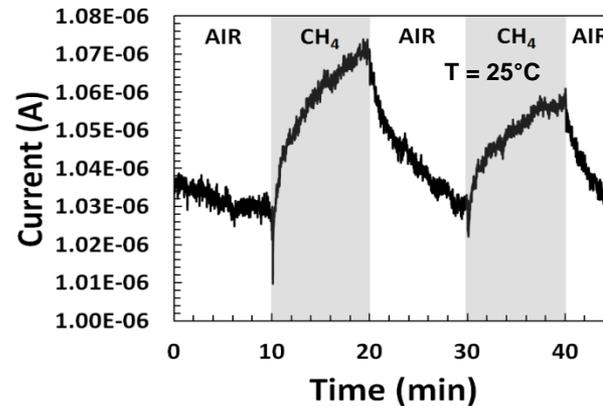
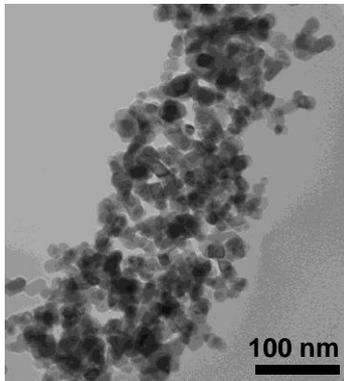


- 1) Deposit opposing sawtooth patterns on a substrate using standard photolithographic techniques.
- 2) Coat the electrodes with a photoresist mixture containing nanostructures.
- 3-4) Use the sawtooth electrodes and dielectrophoresis to align the nanostructures.
- 5) Expose the electrodes while the nanostructures are held in place with photoresist.
- 6) Deposit the top metallic layer over the bottom sawtooth electrode pattern leaving nanostructures buried in the electrodes and complete photoresist removal. The dotted line is an alternate pattern for the top metallic layer that broadly covers the bottom electrodes in a rectangle, rather than the sawtooth electrode pattern.

- Advantages of this approach
 - Through control of photoresist density and nanostructure concentration/dispersion, different densities of nanostructures can be obtained
 - Length of nanostructures are affected by AC frequency used for alignment
 - Improved electrical contacts
 - Nanostructures are buried in a metallic contact “sandwich”
 - Incorporation of nanomaterials into standard photolithographic processing procedures



- Approach extended for use with other nanomaterials.
 - Porous SnO₂ nanorods via templated approach
 - Room temperature methane detection
 - High temperature methane detection (up to 500°C)

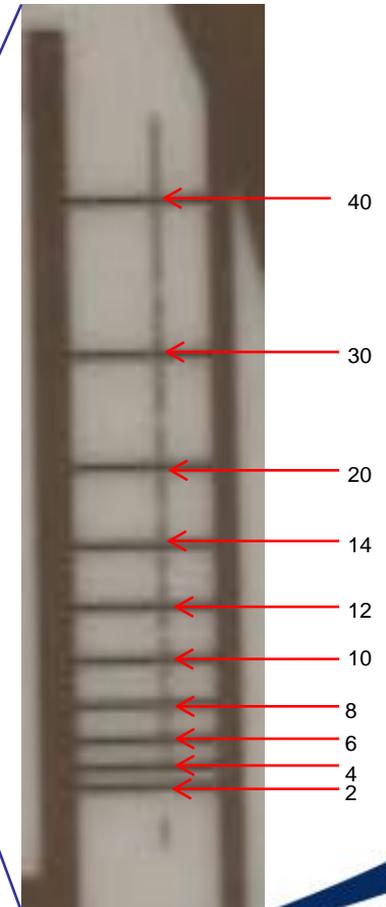
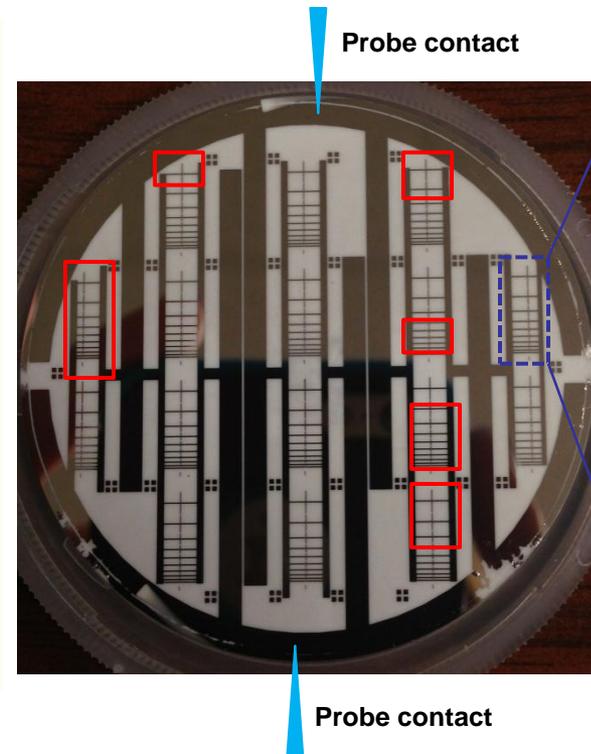
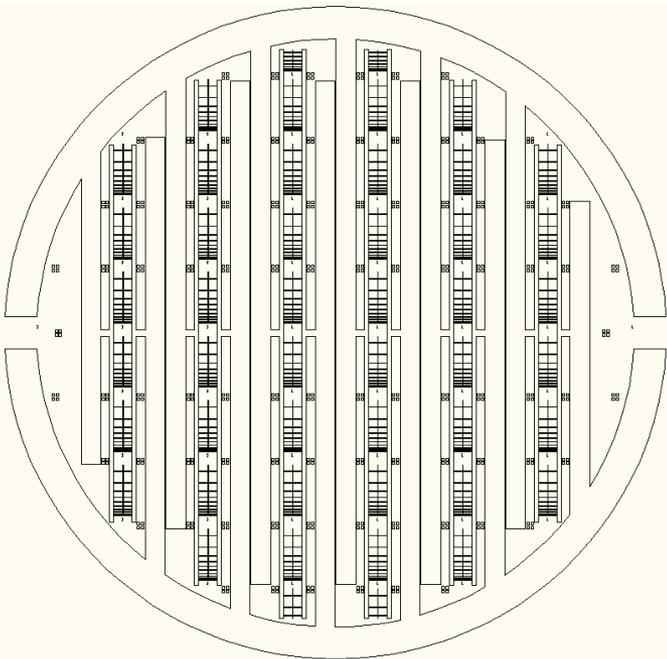


Concentration (ppm)	Temperature					
	25 (°C)	100 (°C)	200 (°C)	300 (°C)	400 (°C)	500 (°C)
2500	0.58	4.8	40	86.25	41	30
1000	-	3.6	30.3	62.5	28.3	13.5
500	-	2.8	21	47.5	25.7	14
250	-	2.2	16.3	40	22.3	13.5
125	-	1.6	11.7	32.13	20.3	12.5

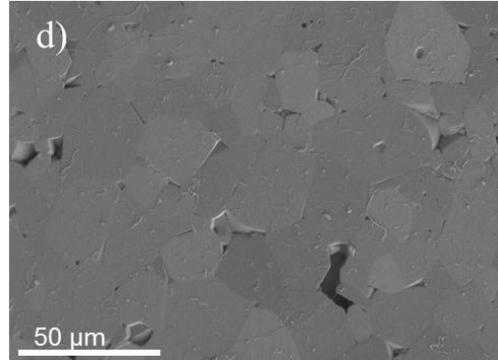
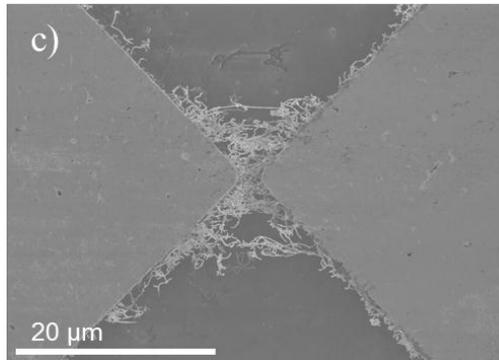
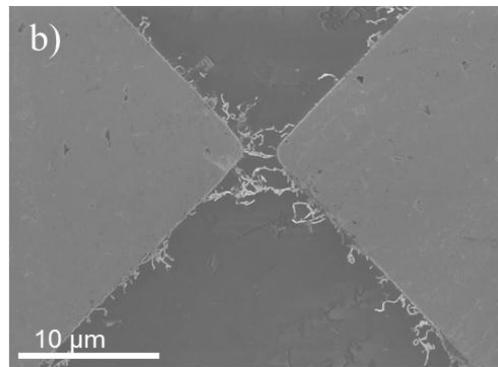
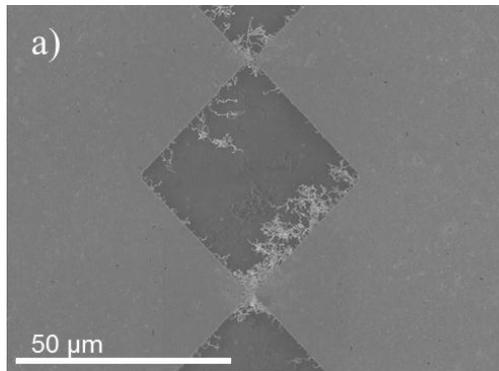
- **Goal**: Mass production of sensors with uniformly controlled properties.
 - Broader applications
- Commercial MWCNTs (NanoLab) were used for the proof-of-concept.
 - Diameter 15 ± 5 nm
 - Length 5-20 μm
 - S1805 photoresist solution concentration 2 mg/mL
- Array of paired patterned Pt electrodes on a 2" alumina wafer.
 - Electrical connection in such a way that a field applied to one set of electrodes is simultaneously applied to the full array on the wafer.
 - Distance between opposing sawtooth electrodes $\sim 1\text{-}2$ μm
 - 20 MHz, 10 $V_{\text{p-p}}$, 0 V_{offset} for 20 min

- Design

- There are 16 patterns, each with 146 opposing sawtooth electrodes for a total of 2336 electrodes.
- Can be separated into individual sensors.



- Proof-of-concept
 - SEM images of aligned MWCNTs on the whole wafer



- a) Low magnification to show alignment on more than one sawtooth electrode.
- b) Alignment of a few nanotubes between opposing electrodes.
- c) Alignment of more nanotubes between opposing electrodes.
- d) Image of alumina substrate showing that there are no nanotubes (or a little amount) demonstrating that the nanotubes are found between opposing electrodes.

Managed to obtain alignment on 2313 of the 2336 electrodes for a **99% yield**.

- Standardized approach to chemical sensors processing using nanostructures.
 - Integration and alignment of nanostructures with microfabrication methods.
- Mass production of sensors with uniformly controlled properties.
- Approach addresses significant barriers in integrating nanotechnology with microsensors, such as
 - Deposition control
 - Contact robustness
 - Simplified processing

- Resulting sensors can be used in applications where presently microsensors are used.
- Further refinement of the DEP and photoresist suspension are planned to increase and to better control the yield for each paired contact pattern.
- Current work in applying mass production approach with metal oxide nanostructures.

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Questions

