

Microsensors with Nanostructured Surfaces Fabricated by 3D Lithography

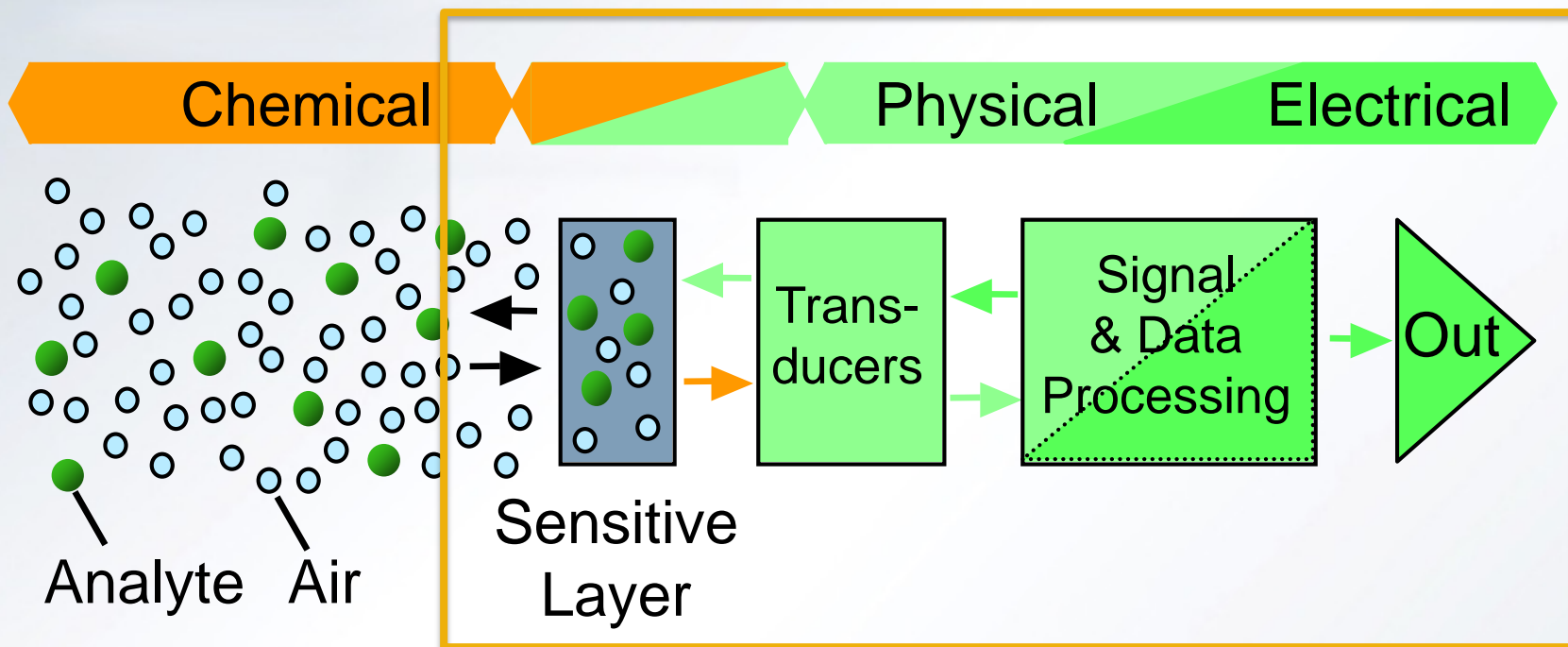
Biya Haile

- **PI: Dr. Oliver Brand**
- **Mentor: Devin Brown**



Southeastern Undergraduate Internship in Nanotechnology, NSF EEC-1757579

(Bio)Chemical Sensing System



Sample Prep

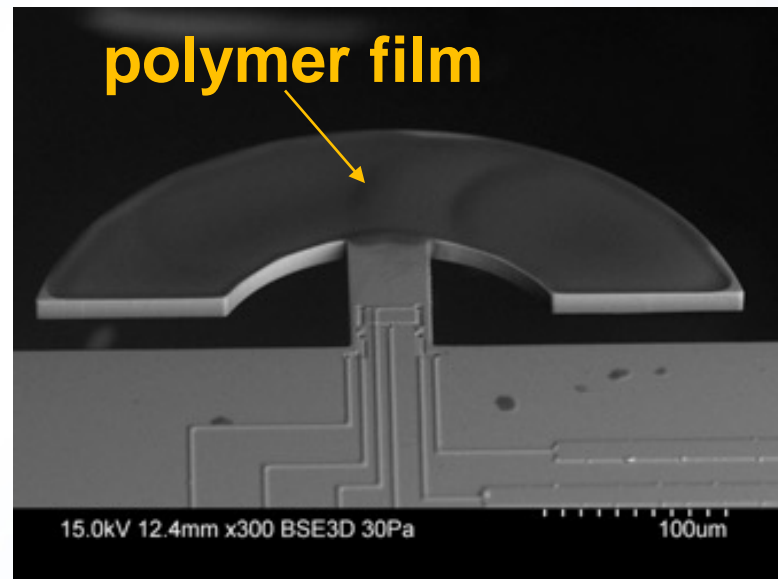
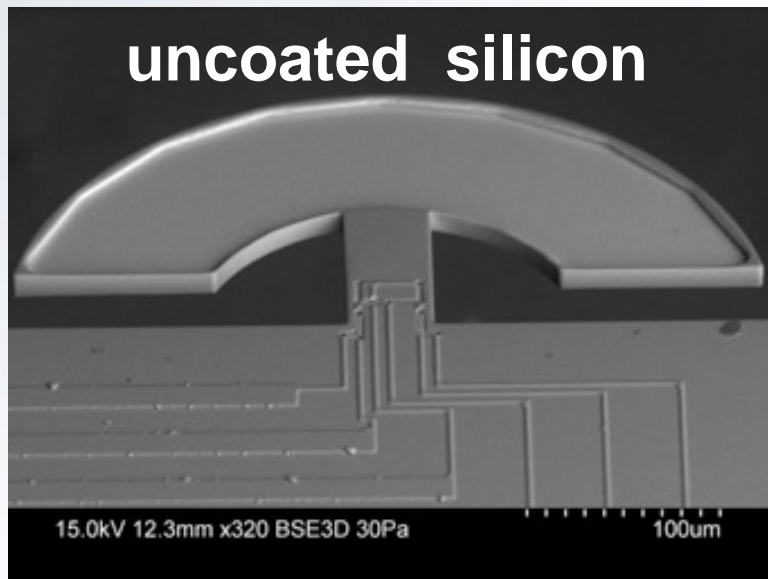
- Uptake
- Filter
- Pre-Concentration

System Integration

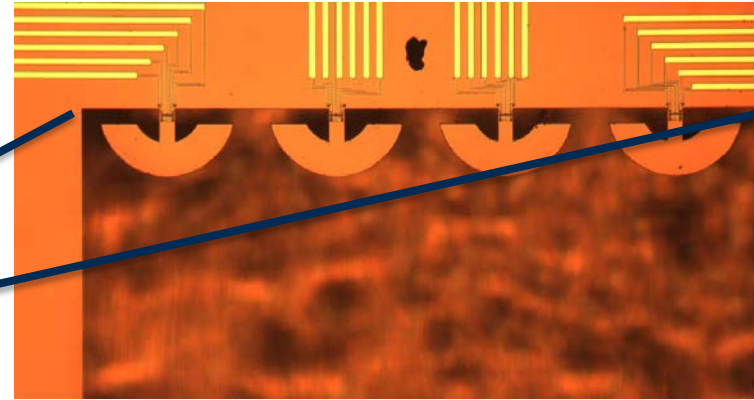
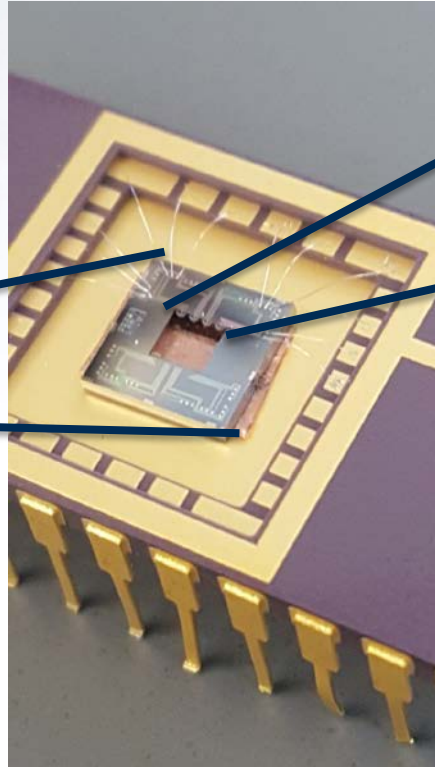
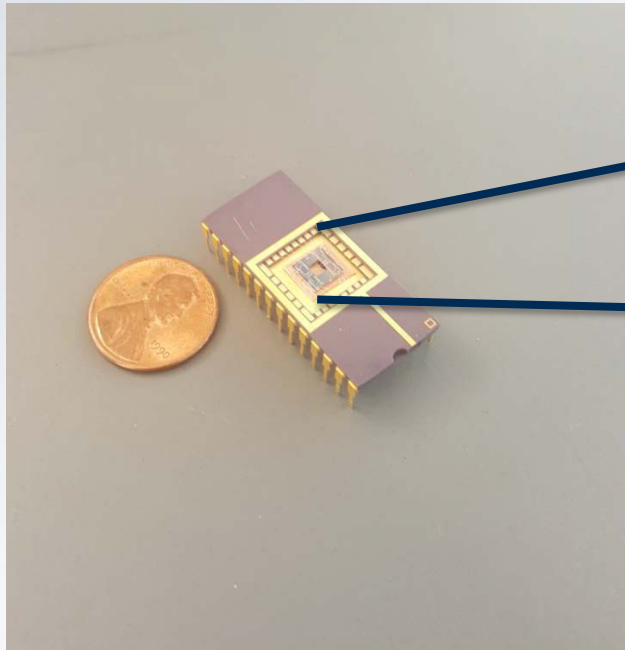
Courtesy of Prof. A. Hierlemann, ETH Zurich

Current Mass-Sensitive Sensor

- "Hammerhead" resonator with uniformly coated polymer sensing film
- Resonance frequency decreases as analyte is absorbed into the polymer sensing film



Transducer Design & Packaging



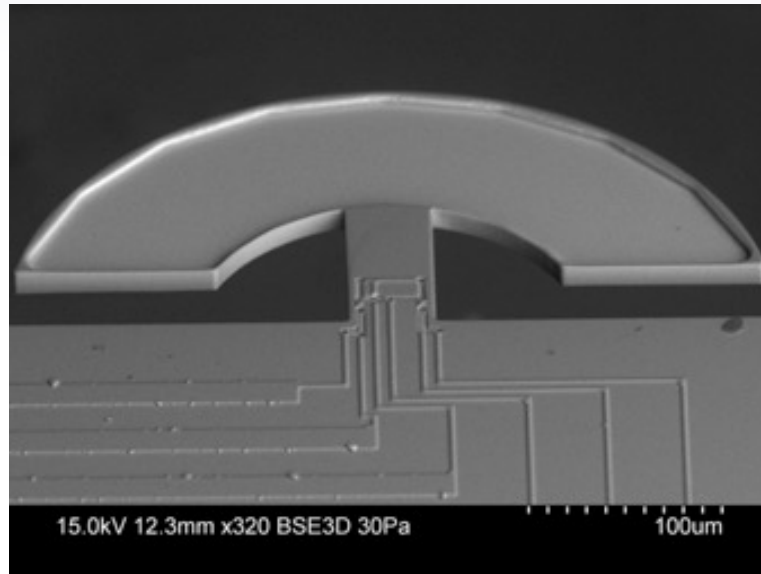
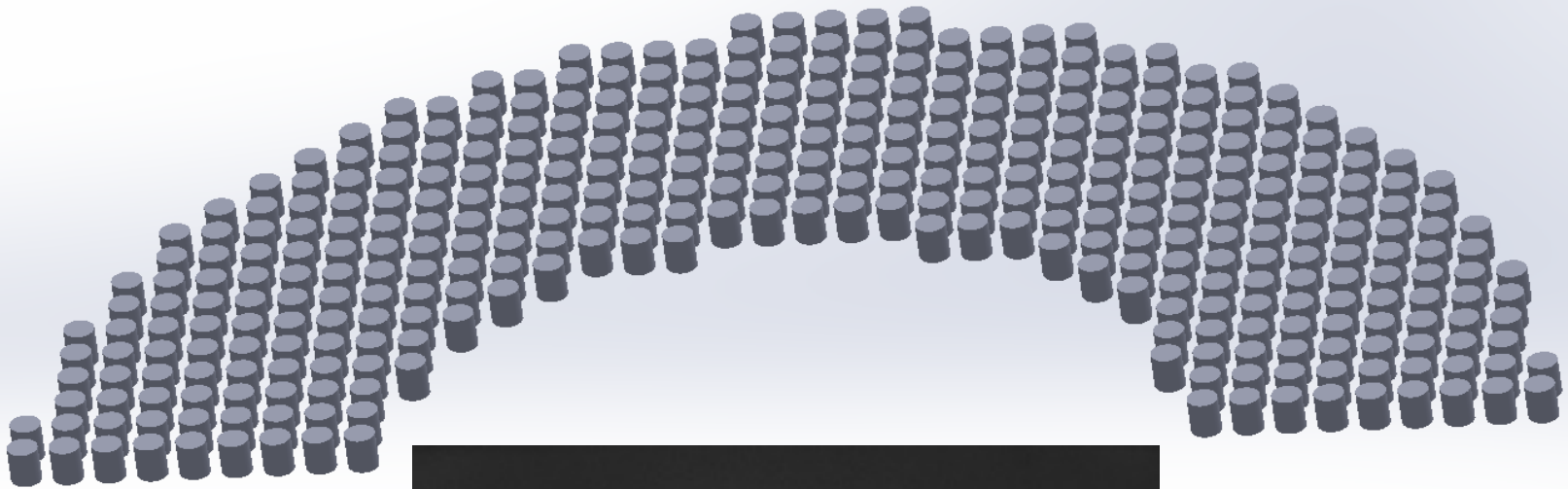
Sensor Sensitivity vs. Response Time

Sensor Sensitivity \propto Volume of Sensing Film
Sensor Response Time \propto (Thickness of Film)²

Goal: *High sensitivity* (large volume) AND
Fast/short response time (thin sensing film)

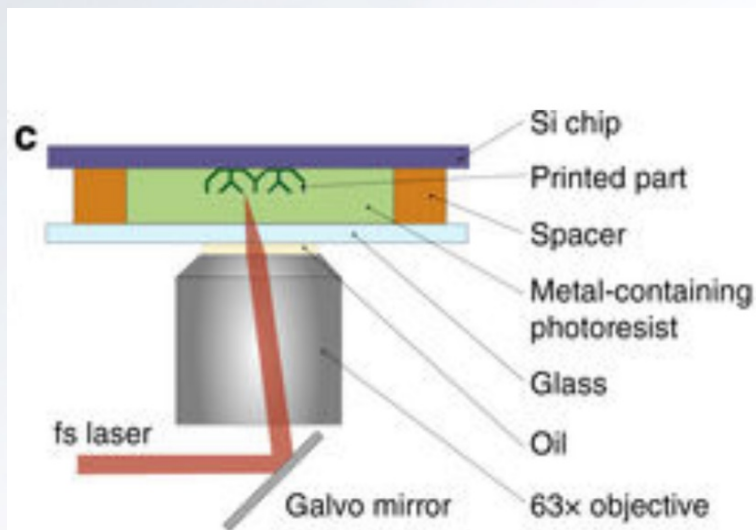
Approach: *Nanostructured Sensing Film*
providing large volume
via *large surface area* combined with *thin sensing film*

Concept of Cylindrical Pillars Array



Nanoscribe – 3D Laser Lithography System

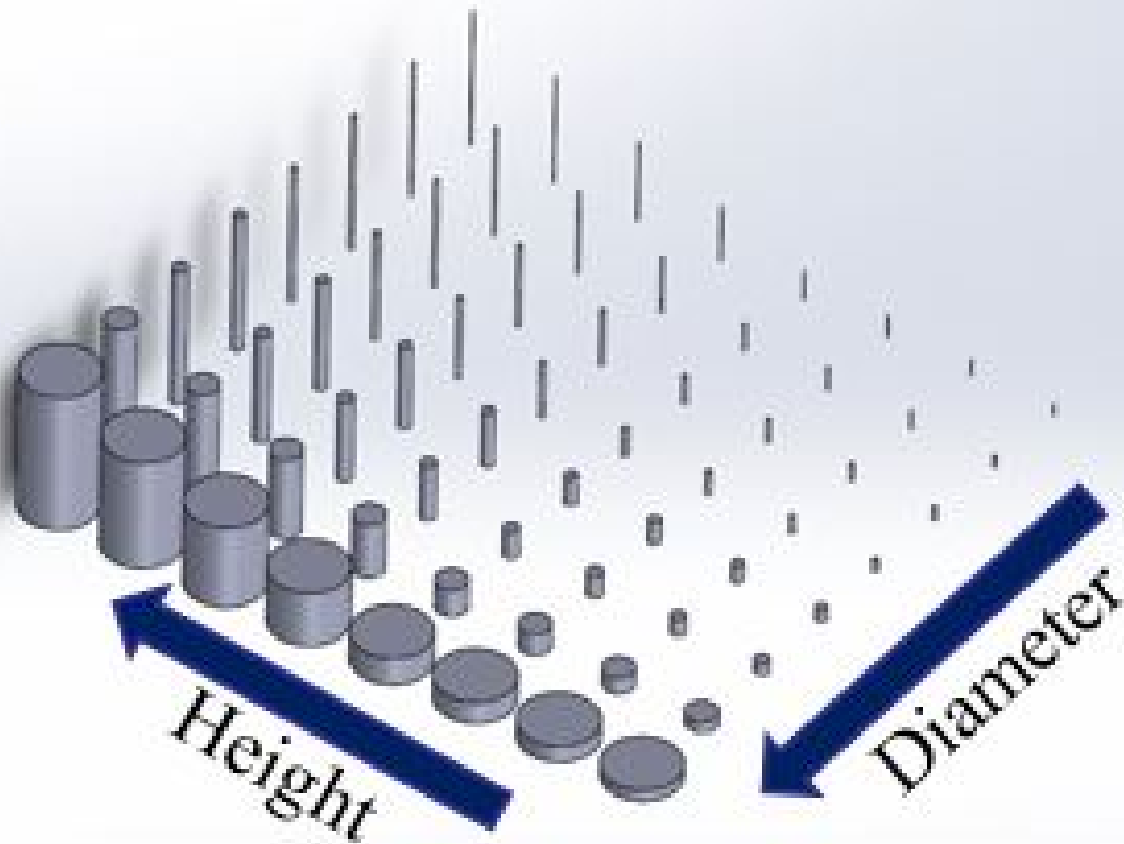
- Nanoscribe Photonic Professional GT, a commercial 3D lithography system with sub-micrometer resolution based on 2-photon polymerization.



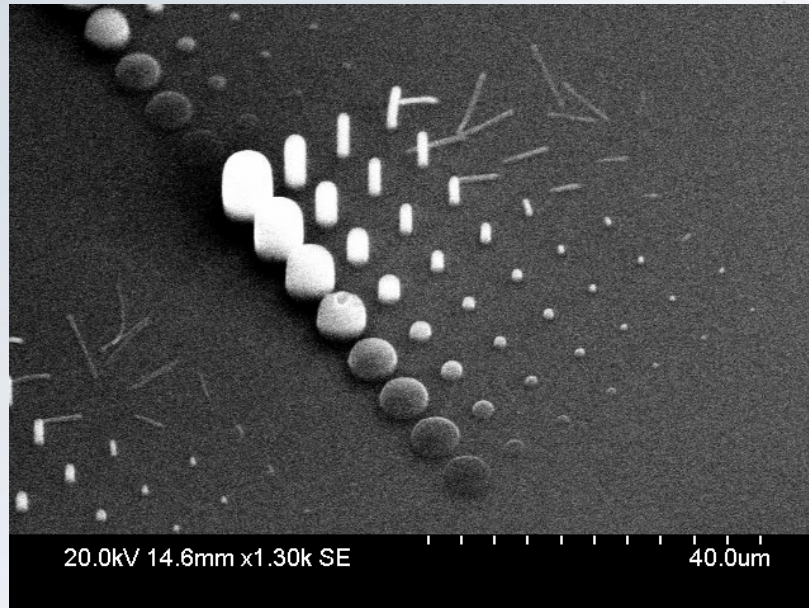
Designing and Testing Procedures

Variables	Range
Diameter	100 – 5000 nm
Height	800 – 10000 nm
Pitch	1600 – 2500 nm
Power	20% - 100%
Speed	2000 – 10000 um/s

Designing and Testing Procedures



Testing Results & Classification



Height (nm)	Diameter (nm)							
	100	200	300	400	800	1000	2000	5000
800								
1200								
1600								
2000								
4000								
6000								
8000								
10000								



- Not printed



- Burnt



- Deformed



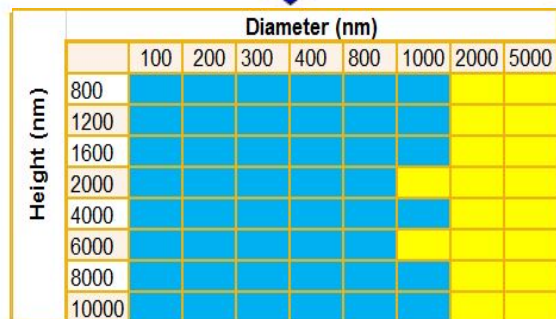
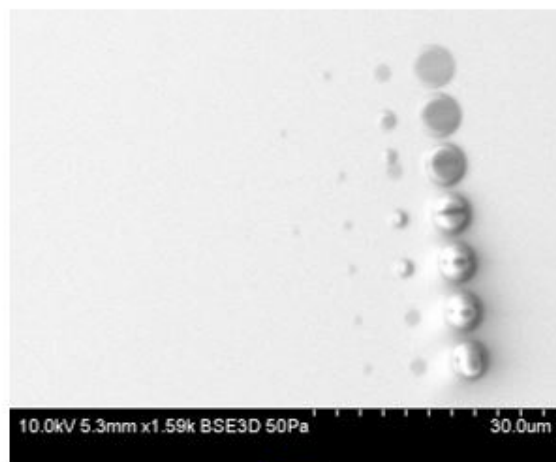
- Fallen over



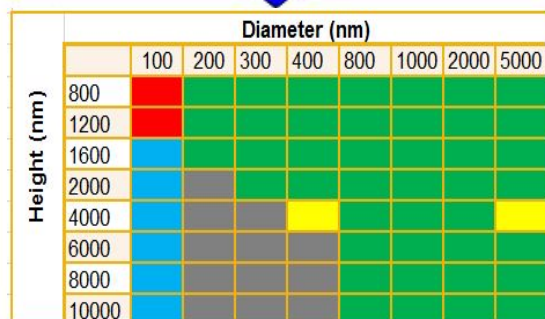
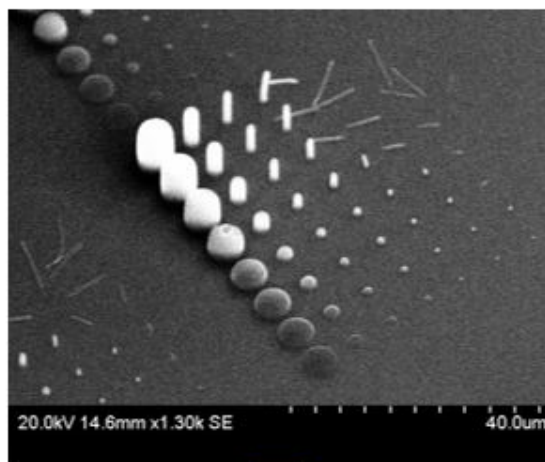
- Good

Testing Results - Comparison

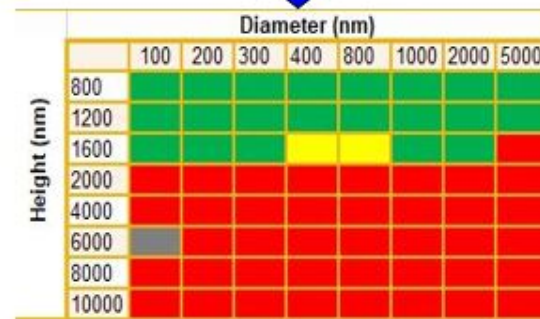
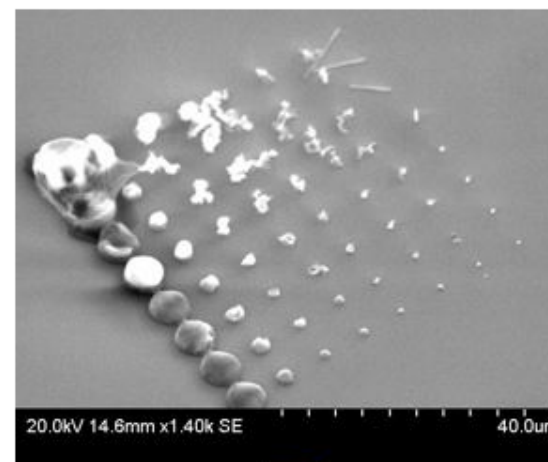
Low Dose



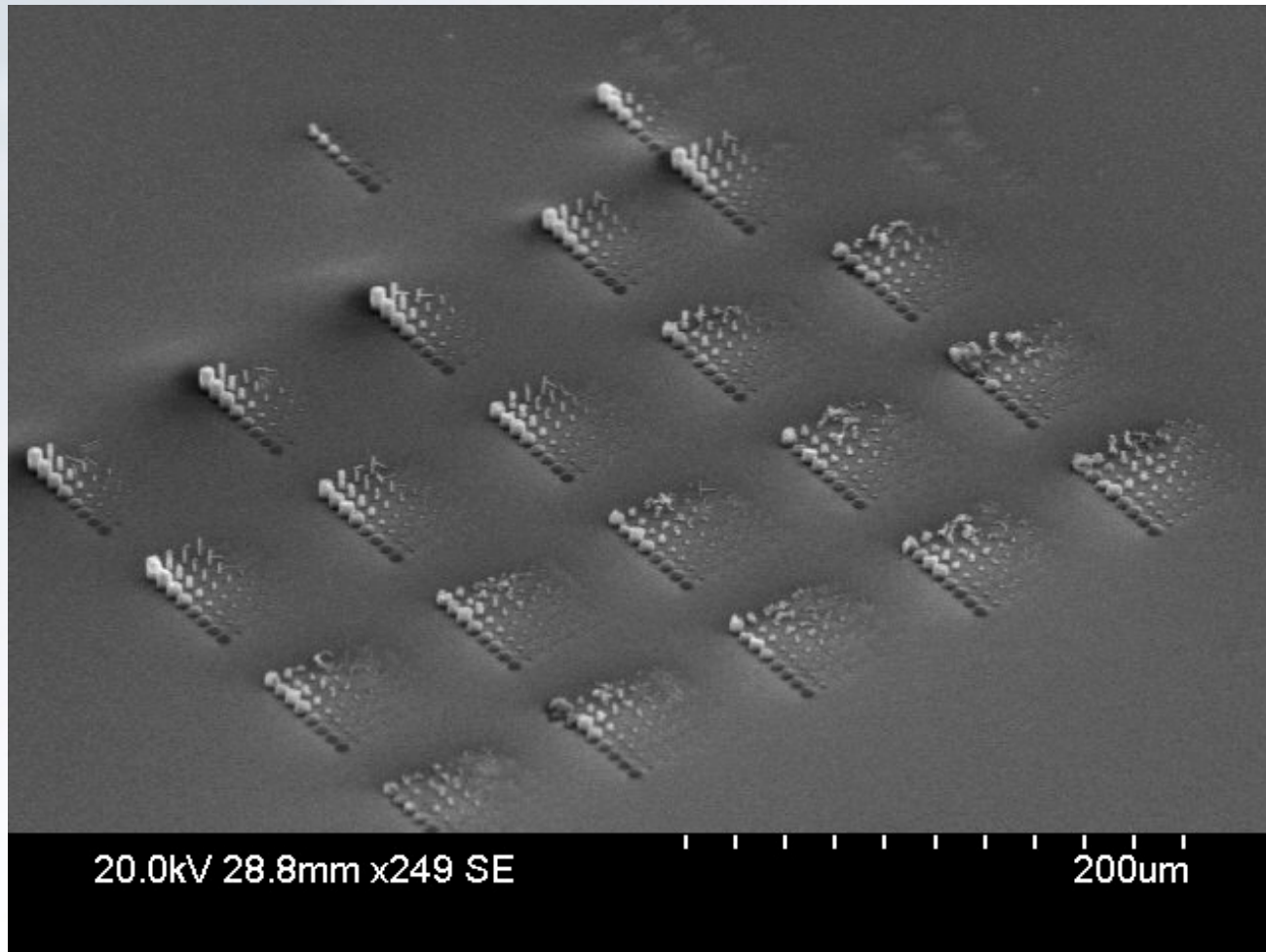
Optimal Dose



High Dose



Testing Results

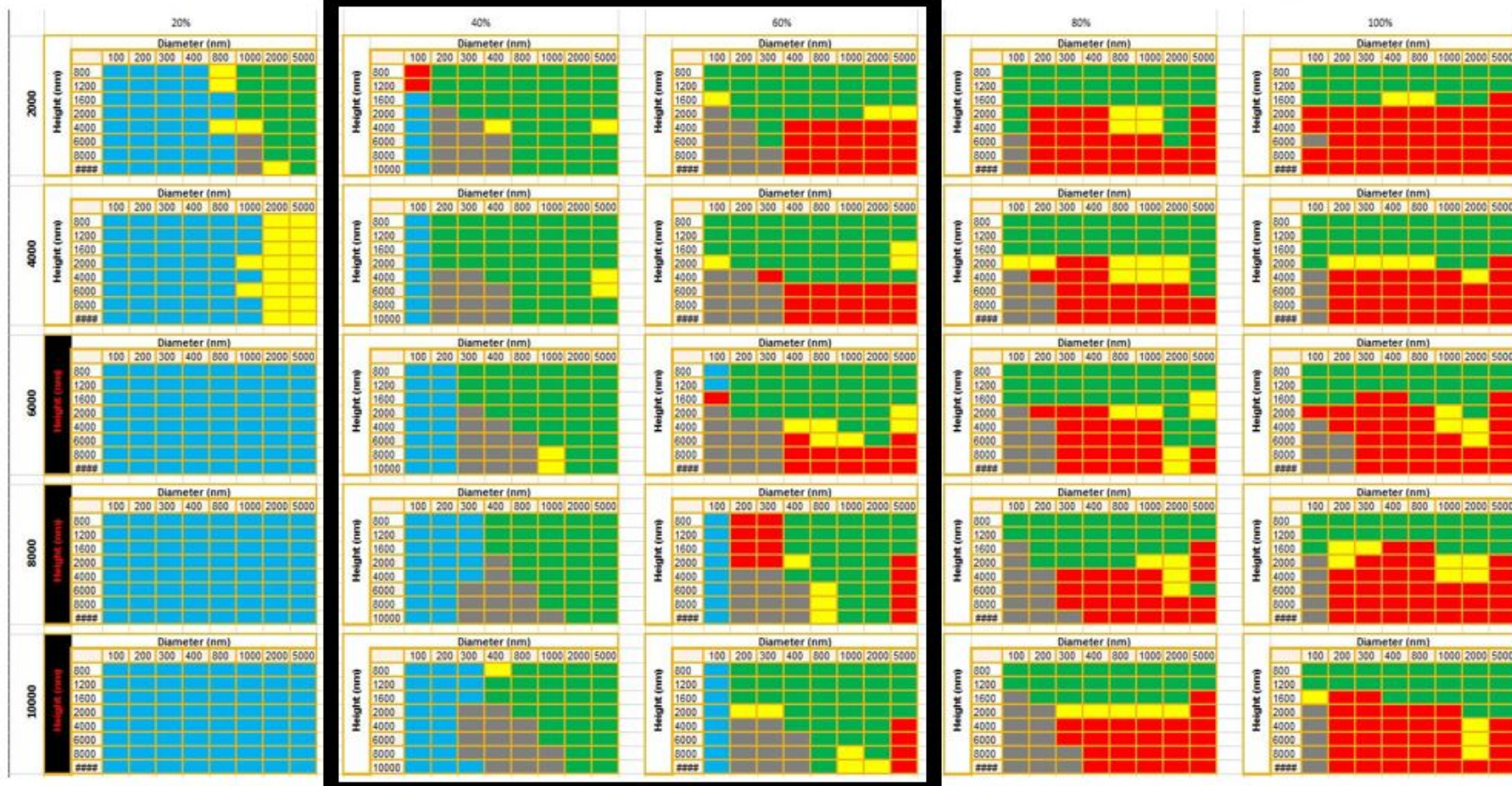
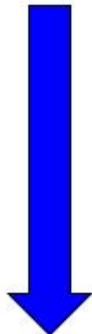


Testing Results – Process Window

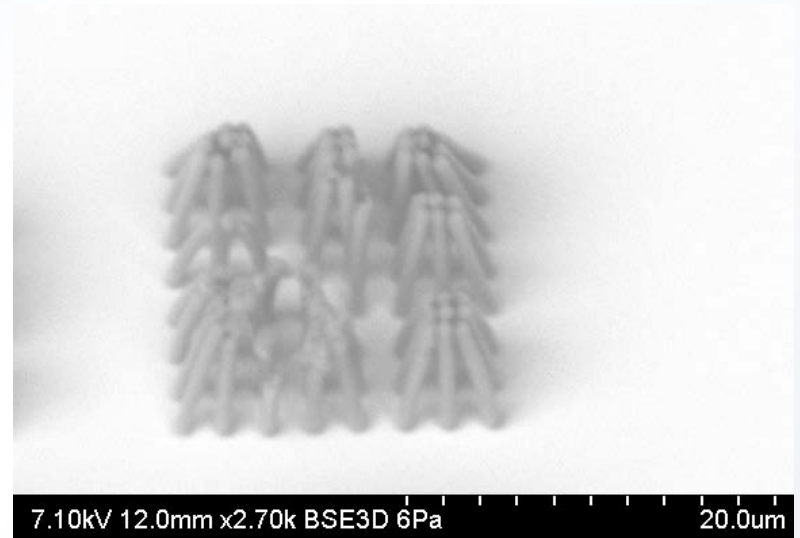
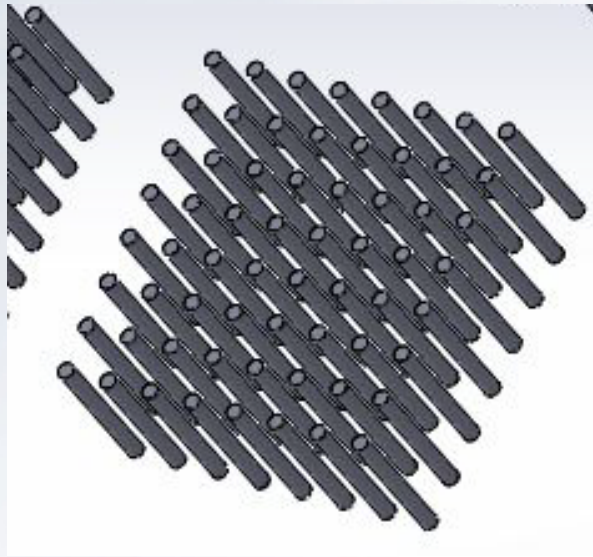
Increasing power



Increasing scan speed

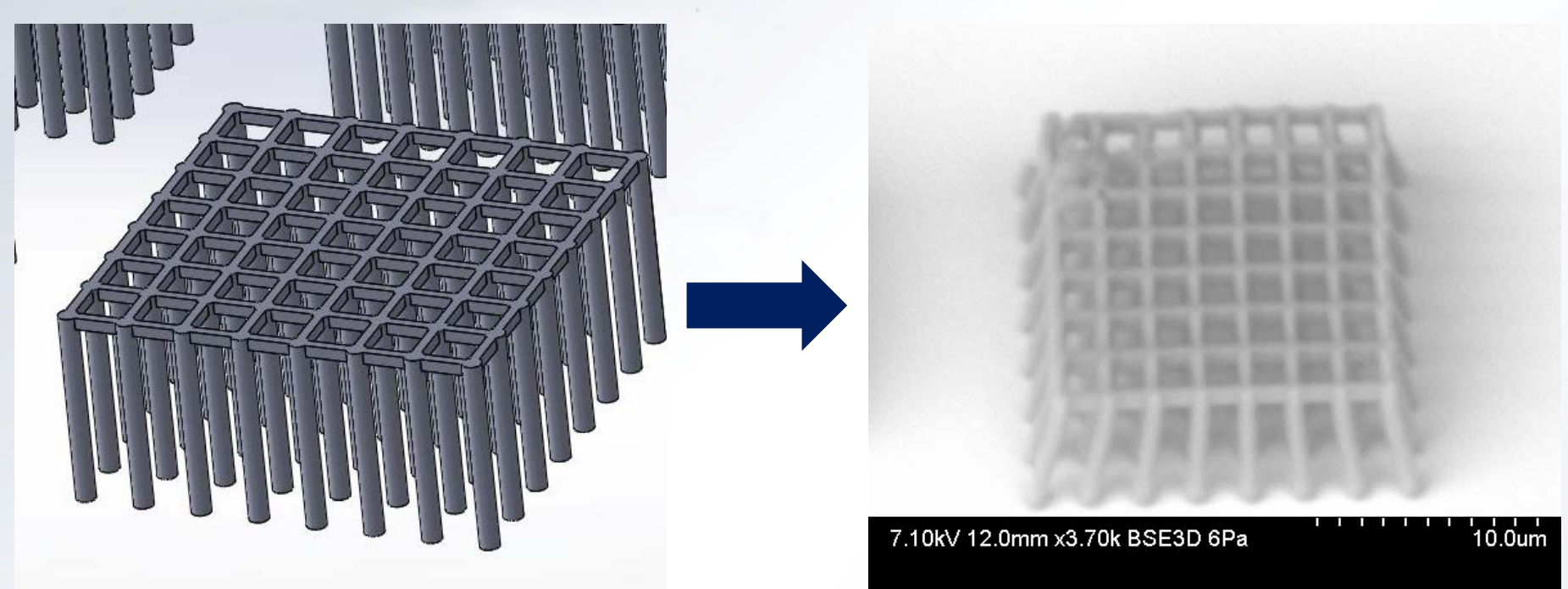


Effect of Capillary Forces on Pillar Array



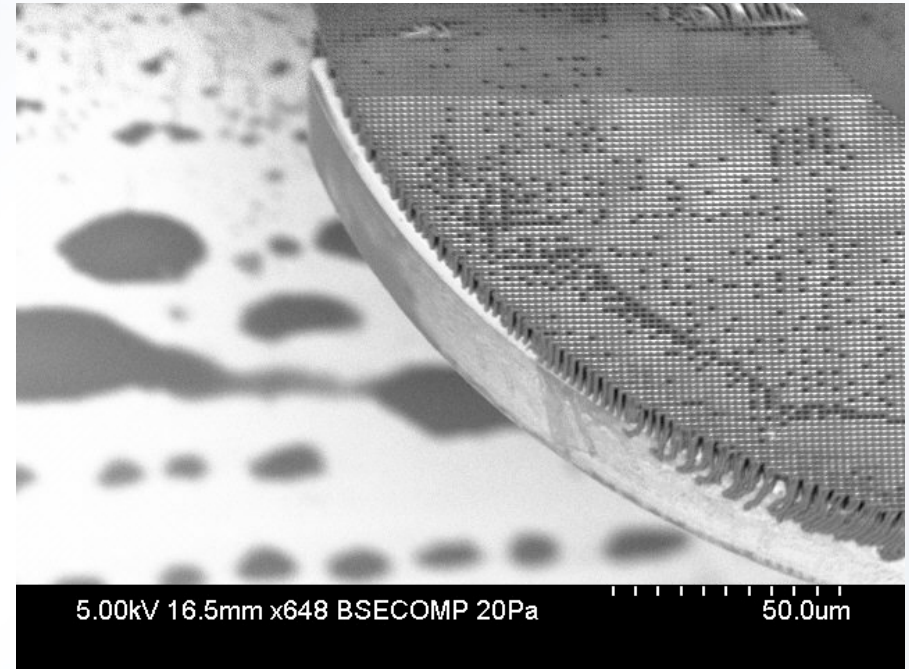
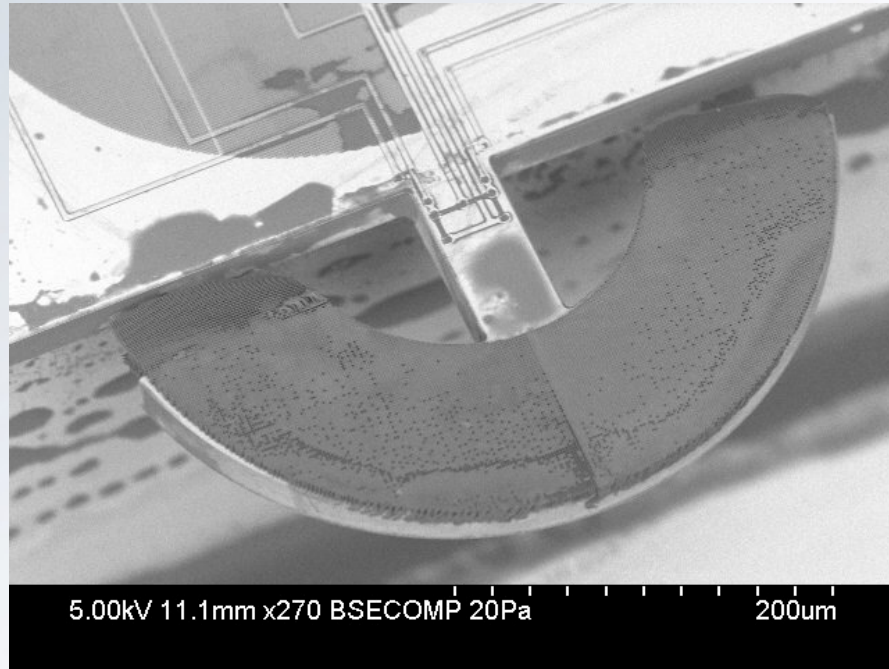
- Pillar arrays suffer from insufficient mechanical stability against capillary forces

Effect of Capillary Forces on Pillar Array



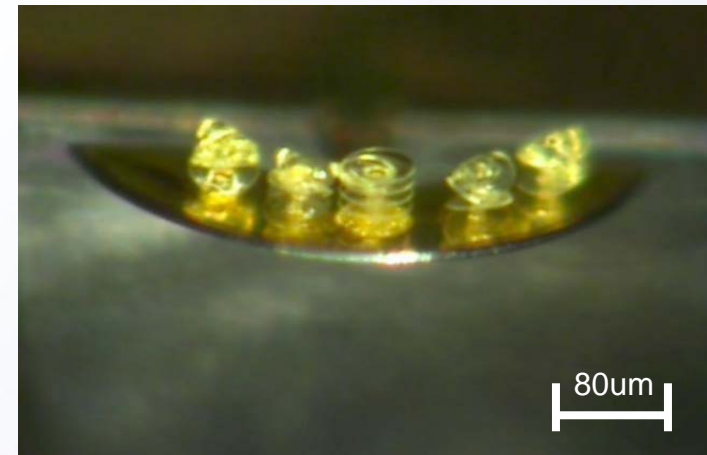
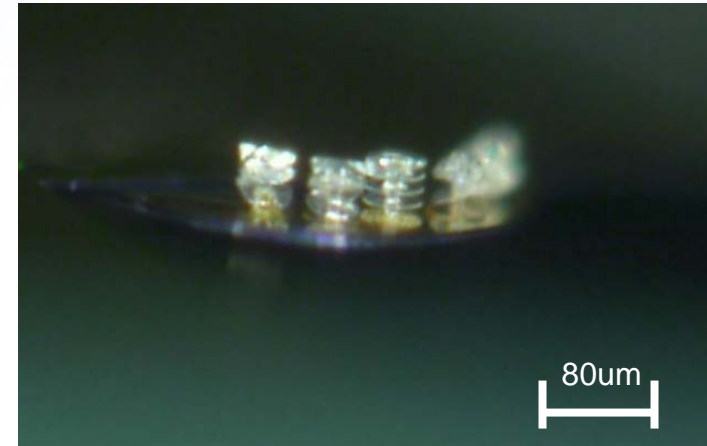
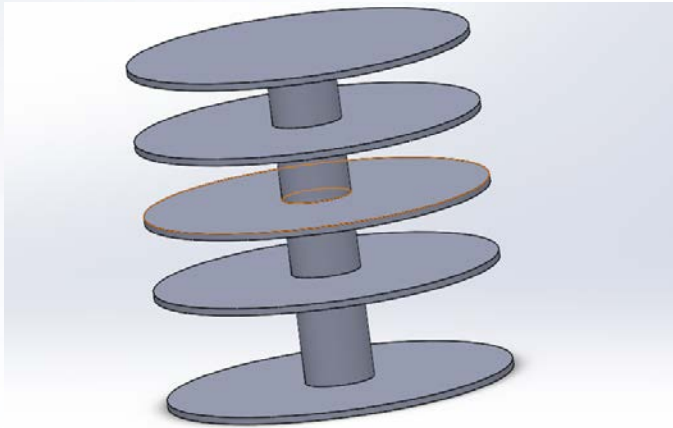
- Adding stiffening bars across the top of pillar arrays provided additional stabilization

Print Best Structures on Fabricated Hammerhead Resonators



Future Work

- Test the silicon-based hammerhead resonators with 3D sensing films
- Print pillar arrays with different material which can absorb the target gas
- Design different structures with better aspect ratio to increase the sensitivity



Questions?

Acknowledgement

- GT Institute for Electronics and Nanotechnology (IEN) Staff
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 - Hommood Alrowais,
 - Steven A Schwartz,
 - Mingu Kim

Thank You!

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