

Force deflection study on suspended nanotubes: Electrode/metal contact improvement

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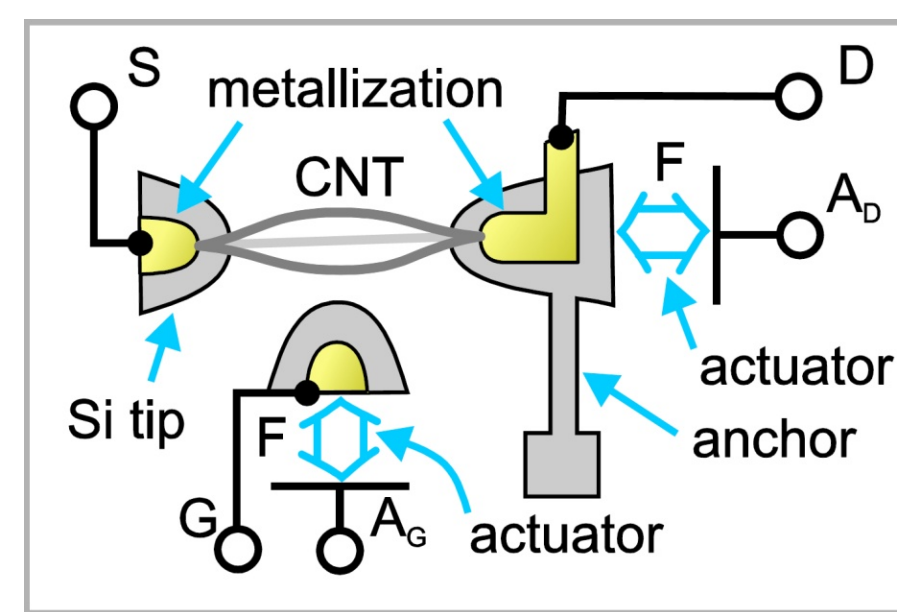
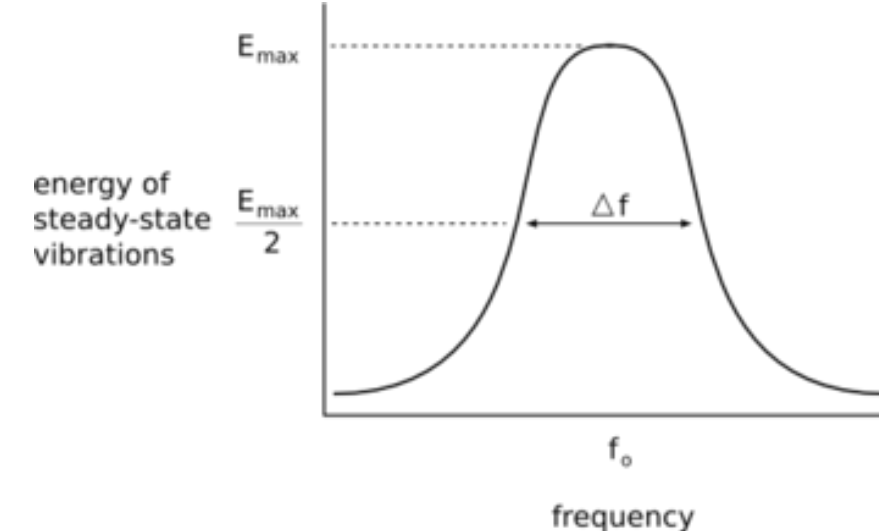
Motivation

Mechanical properties of single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) and nanowires are critical for various nanoelectromechanical systems such as Giga Hertz resonators for ultra-low mass and chemical sensing, high sensitivity pressure sensing and low-power wireless communication

Major limiting so far: poor Q-factor at ambient conditions

Possible sources of dissipation:

- Gas damping
- Defect scattering
- Intrinsic phonon-phonon dissipation
- Thermoelastic losses
- Clamping/anchor losses

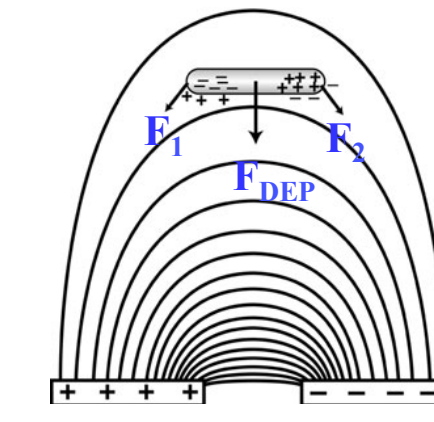
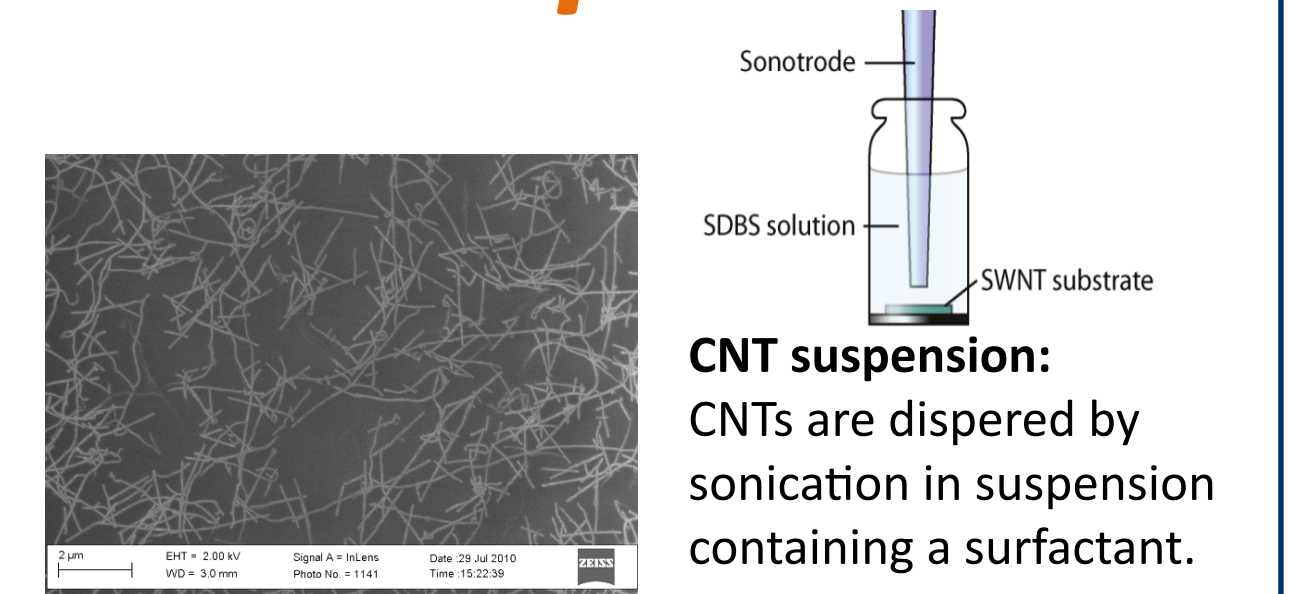


Target: Develop atomic force microscope (AFM) based nanomanipulation techniques for in situ determination of mechanical properties of nanowires without damaging them

Nanotube integration: Dielectrophoresis

Bottom-up approach:

- Grow nanotubes in LPCVD reactor and form their dispersion
- Use dielectrophoresis (DEP) for nanowire and nanotube assembly onto nanoelectronic devices

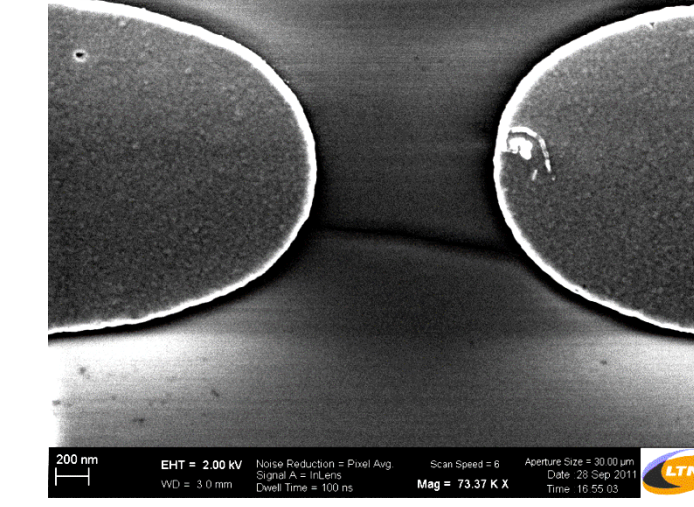


An inhomogeneous electric field acting on a polarizable particle exerts a dielectrophoretic force on it, which equals

$$F_{DEP} = \frac{\pi d^2 l}{8} \epsilon_m \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\epsilon_i^* - \epsilon_m^*}{\epsilon_m^* + (\epsilon_i^* - \epsilon_m^*) L} \right) \nabla E^2$$

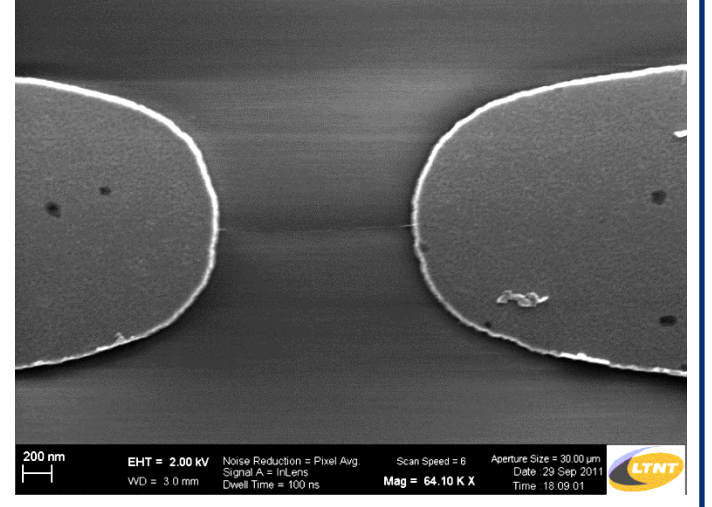
with $\epsilon^* = \epsilon + \frac{\sigma}{j\omega}$ as complex and frequency dependent permittivity.

Capacitively coupled DEP



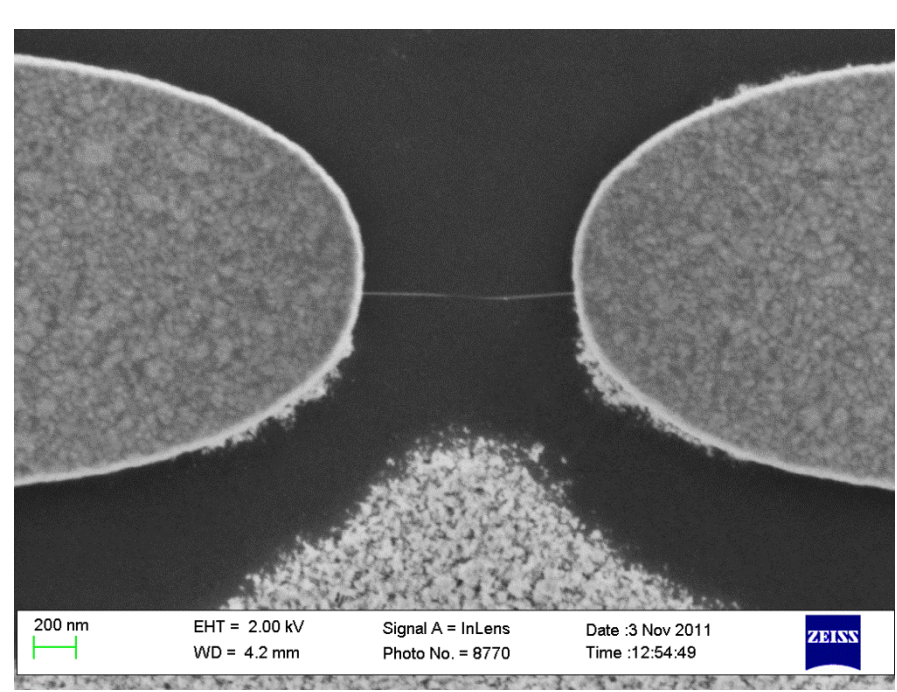
High frequencies necessary
f = 10 MHz, Vp = 3-3.5 V

Direct DEP

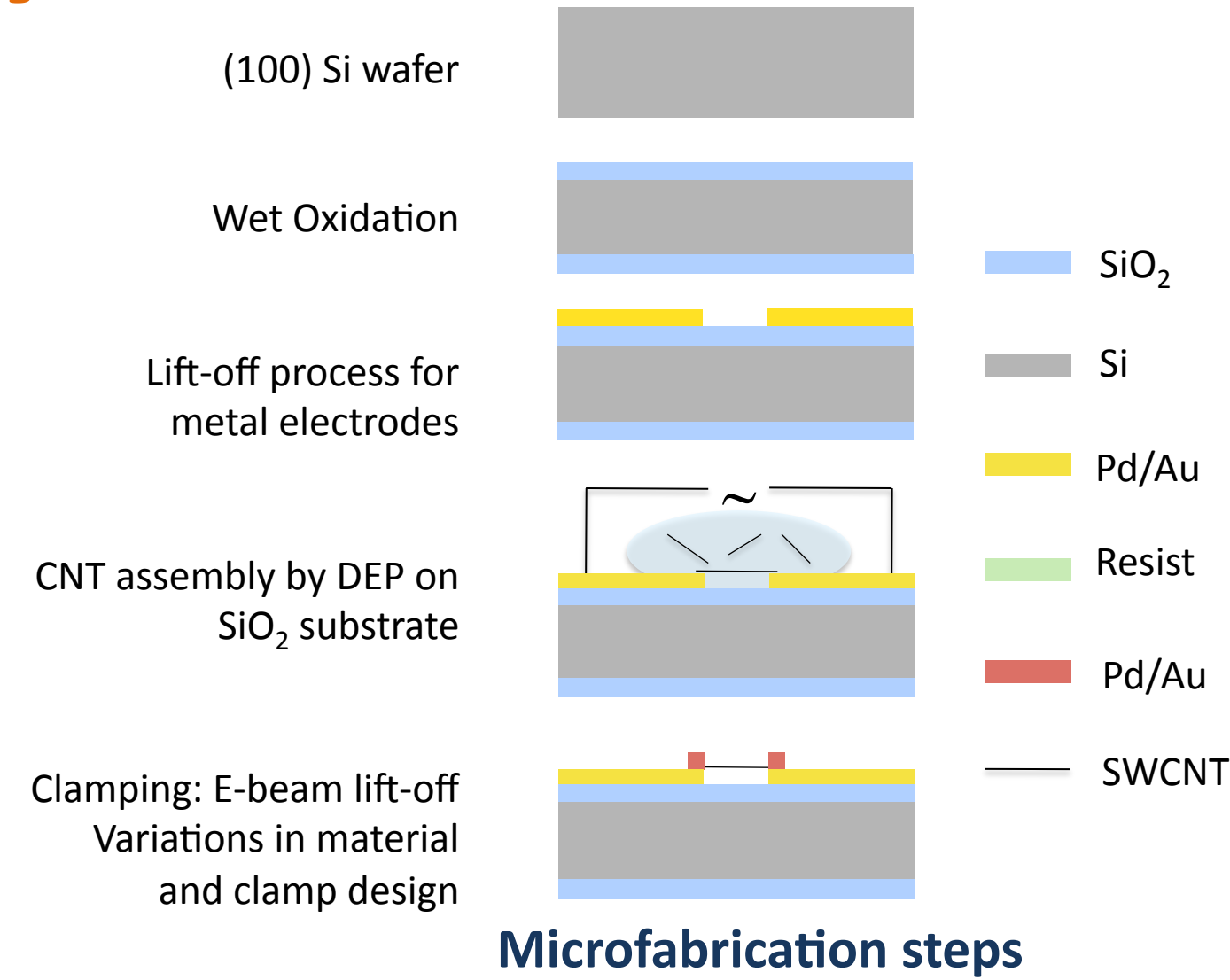


lower frequencies work too
f = 100 kHz-10 MHz, Vp = 2-3 V

Fabrication and analysis methods



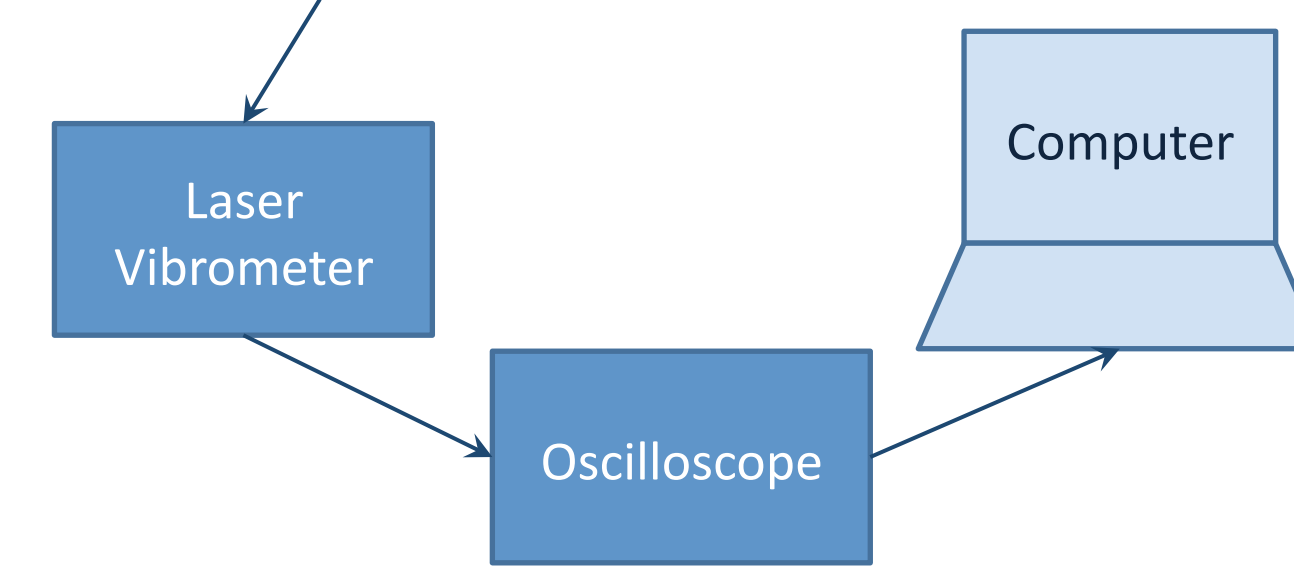
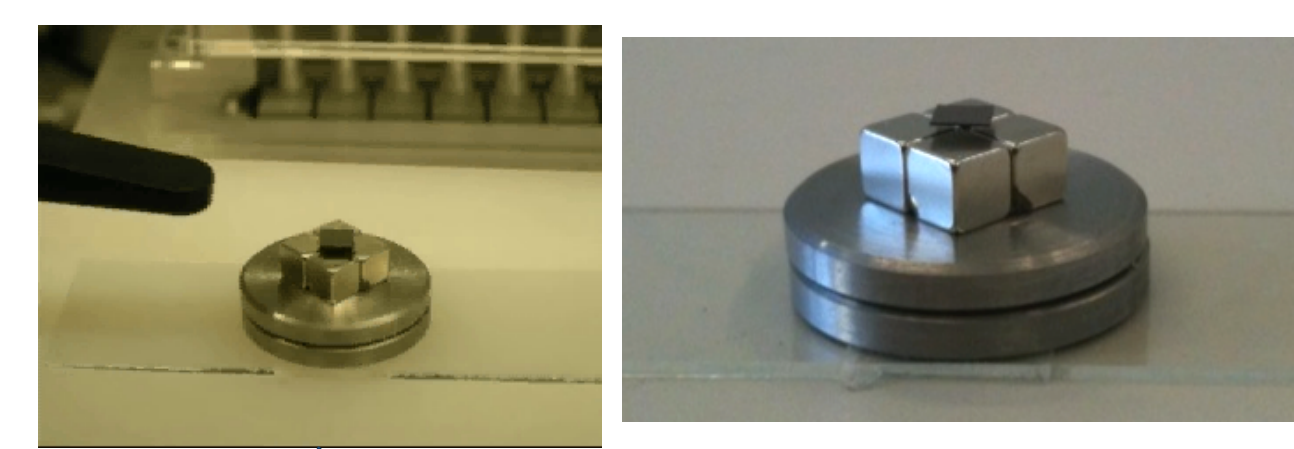
Suspended CNT for AFM tip access



Microfabrication steps

Lateral deflection of suspended nanowire/nanotube with AFM tip using nanomanipulation strategy in MFP-3D AFM

Diamagnetic lateral force calibration



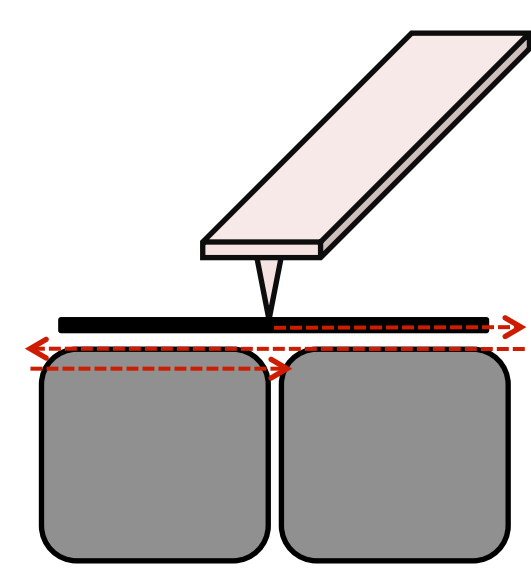
Scheme for determining spring constant of levitated graphite

Introduced by Li et al. Rev. Sci. Inst. 77, 065105 (2006).

Frequency (Hz)	Mass (mg)	Spring constant (nN/nm)
60.95	16.5	6.130×10^{-3}
58.59	7.1	2.437×10^{-3}
58.53	6.2	2.124×10^{-3}
55.26	5.8	1.771×10^{-3}
62.67	3.0	1.178×10^{-3}

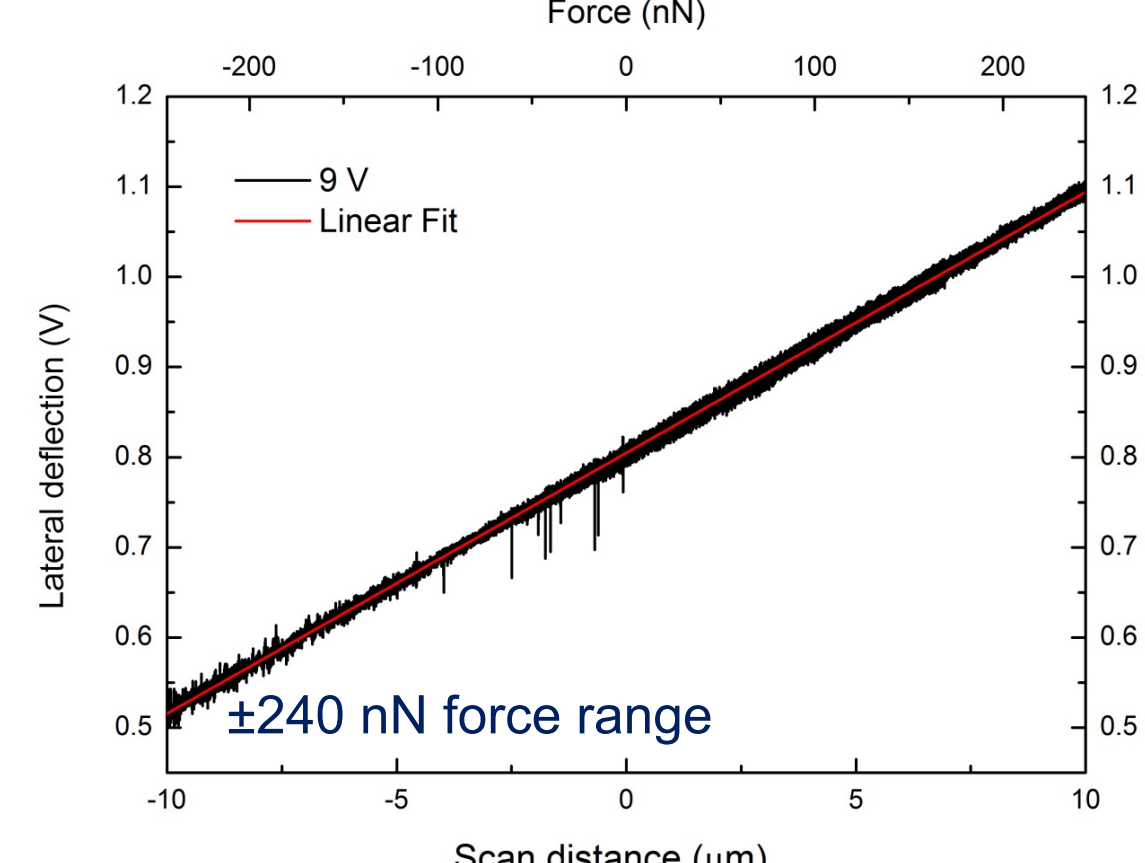
Approximately 4 mm x 4 mm graphite sheets with different thickness

AFM tip lateral calibration

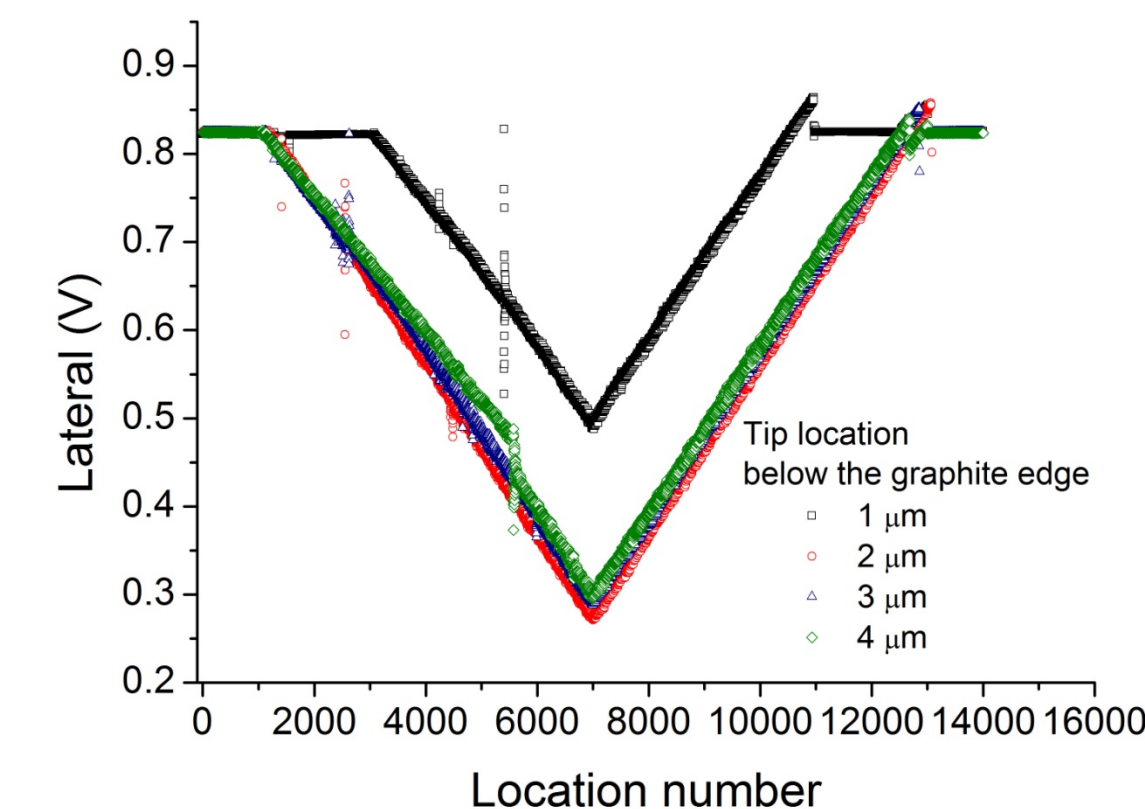
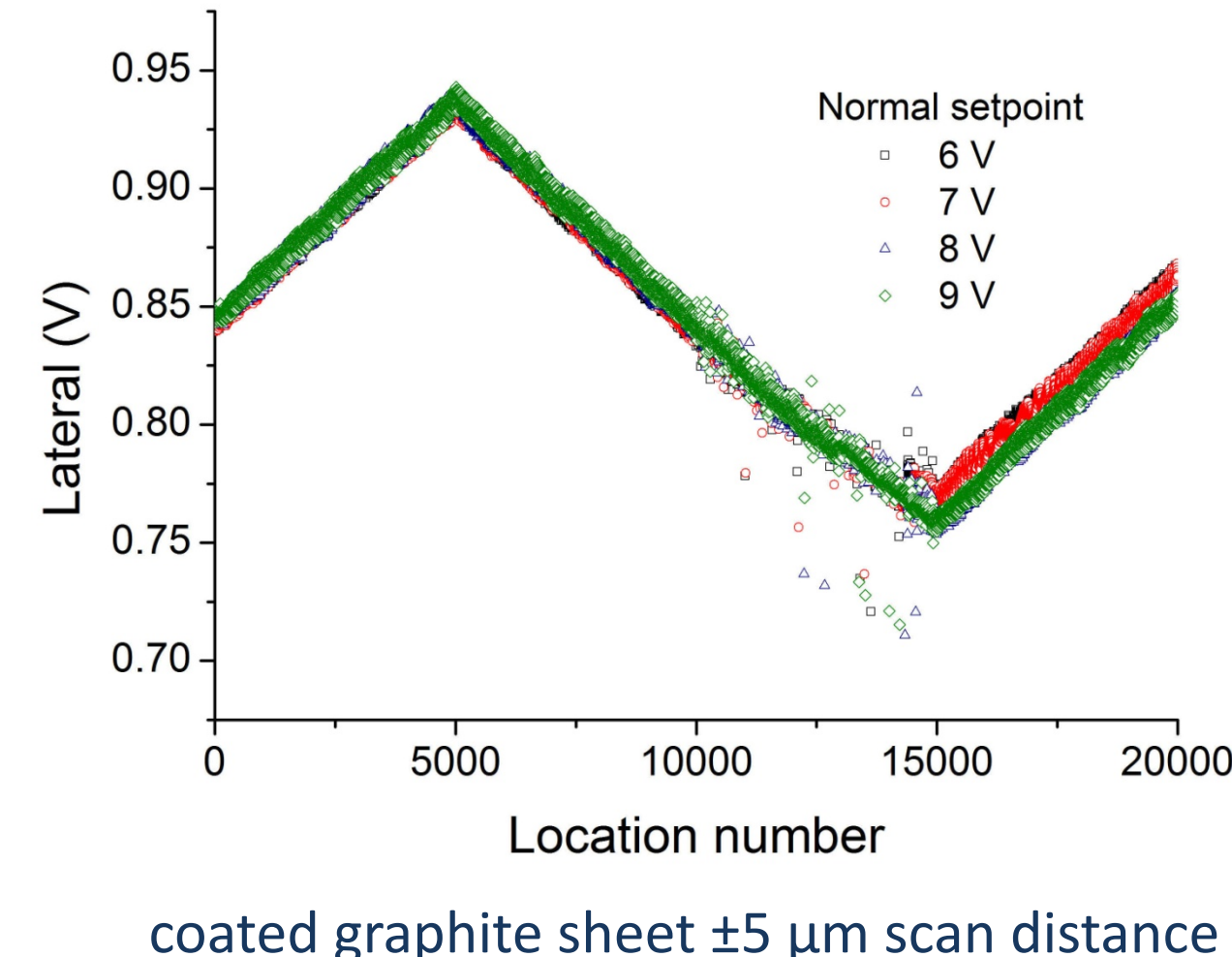


Lateral force calibration using diamagnetically levitated graphite (D-LFC)

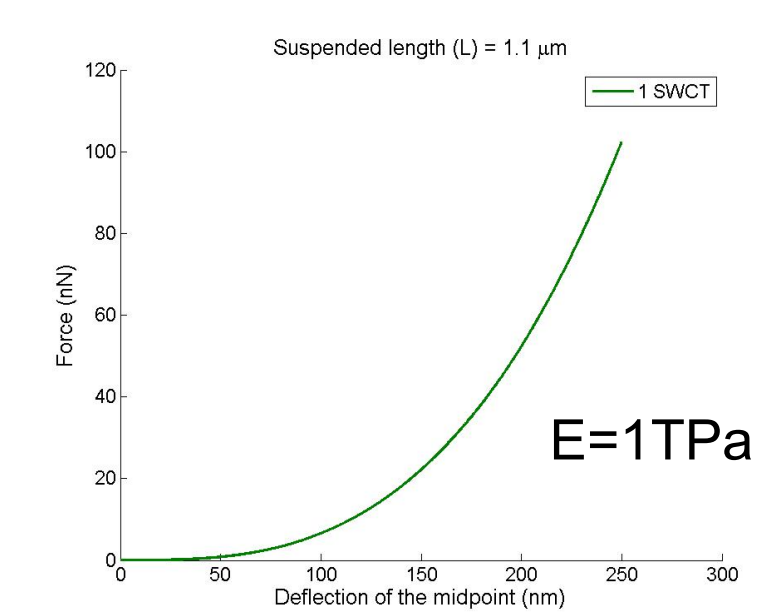
$$k_g x_g = k_{TL} x_{TL} \text{ and } x_{base} = x_g + x_{TL}; x_g \approx x_{TL} \Rightarrow x_{base} \approx x_g$$



Linear fit gives a spring constant of 1.19×10^{-3} (V/nN)



Lateral force deflection results



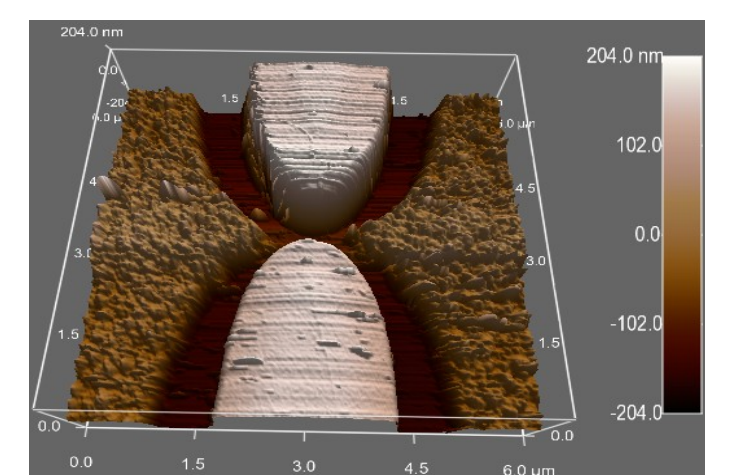
General force deflection equation:

$$EI \frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} - T \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = F_{center} \delta(x - (L/2))$$

Solution:

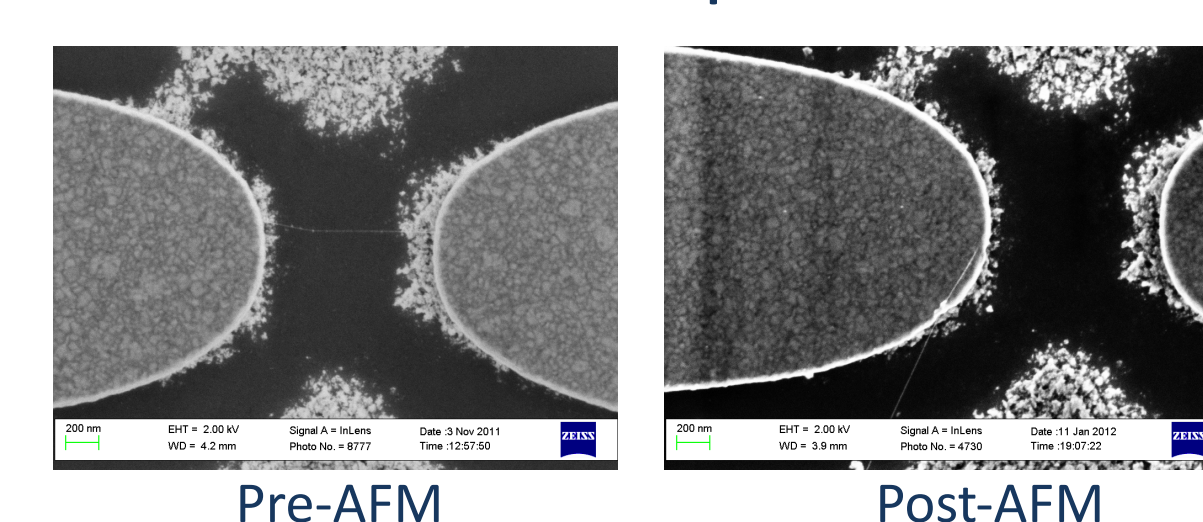
$$F_{center} = \frac{192EI}{L^3} \Delta z_{center} \left(1 + \frac{A}{24I} \Delta z_{center}^2 \right)$$

Simplified form in Heidelberg et al. Nano Lett., 6(6), 1101-1106, 2006.



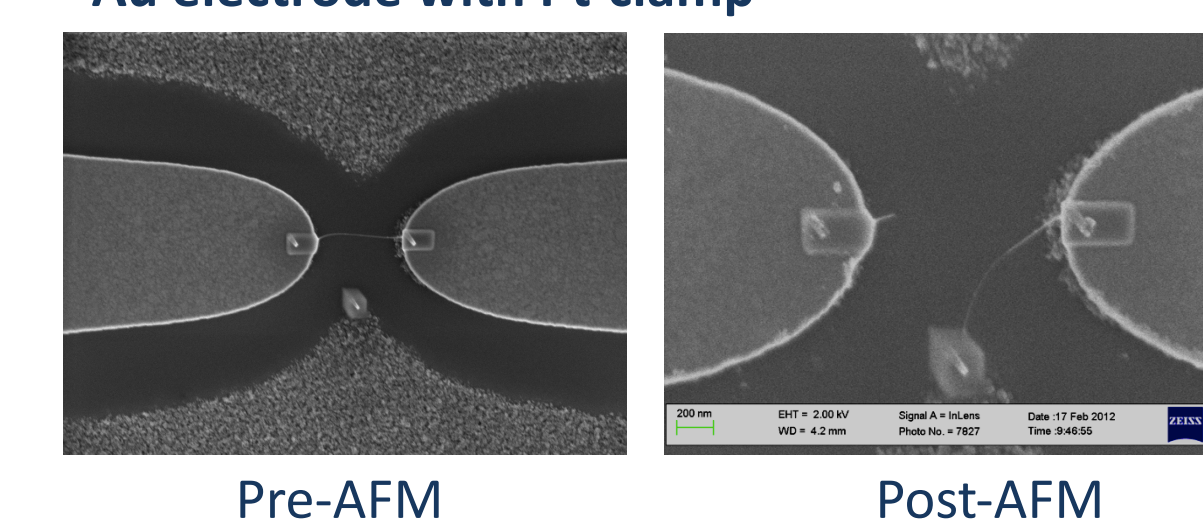
Post nanomanipulation topography (AFM)

Au electrode without clamp



- Nearly ~85 nm deflection is sustained before slippage
- About 1.4% stretching of the SWCNT before failure (suspended length: ~1 μm)

Au electrode with Pt-clamp



- Nearly ~150 nm deflection is sustained before failure
- About 4.4% stretching of the SWCNT before failure (suspended length: ~1 μm)

Future study

- Establish the damage free property determination principle
- Evaluation of different metals as clamp material
- Evaluation of different clamp patterns and thicknesses
- Dynamic measurements and determination of parameters affecting the Q-factor

References

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