

暑期研究项目计划书

电沉积方法制备金属电极对

指导老师：田中群 教授

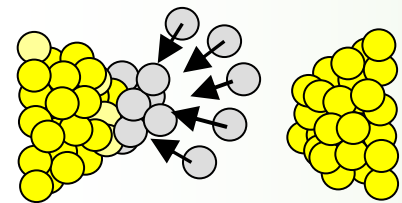
助教：田景华 博士



State Key Laboratory for Physical Chemistry of Solid Surfaces

固体表面物理化学国家重点实验室（厦门大学）





目录



Professor Tian's group

<http://210.34.15.15/>

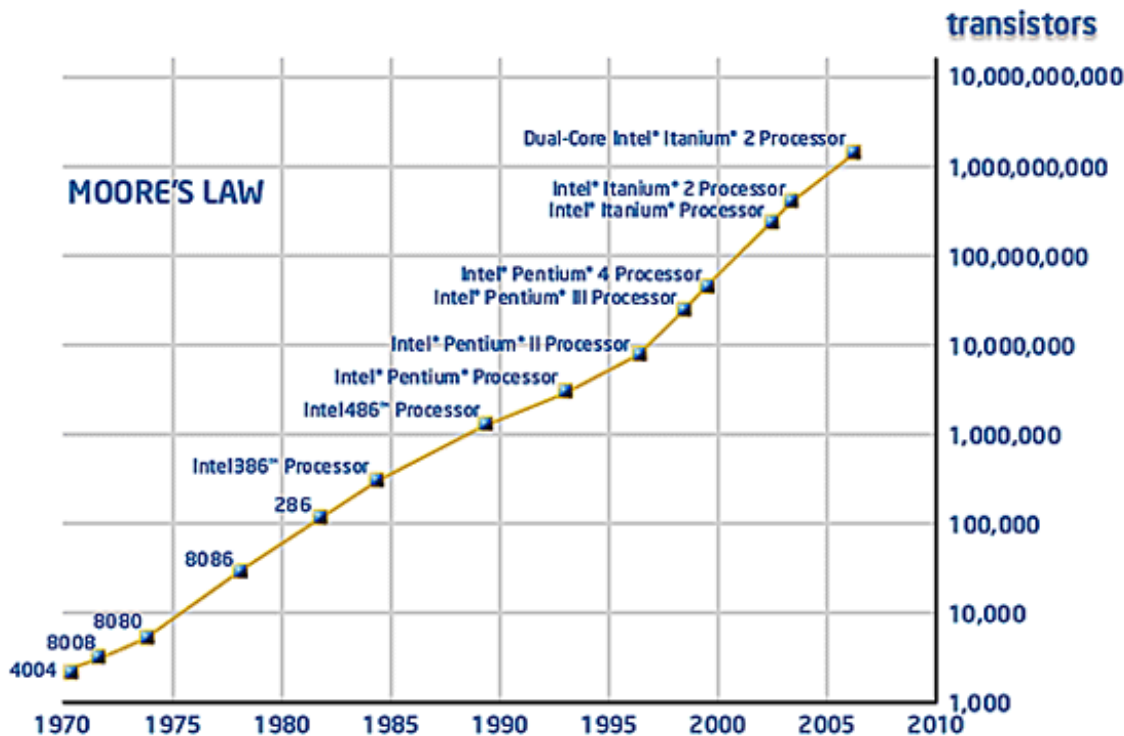
- 背景介绍
 - 分子电子学
 - 分子电学性质的测量
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 - 电沉积的控制
 - KEITHLEY对沉积效果表征
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 - 电沉积银或铜
 - 分子电导的测定

背景介绍



“The wires should be 10 or 100 atoms in diameter, and the circuits should be a few thousand angstrom across”

-Feynman, There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom, 1959.



微电子器件

(已接近极限)



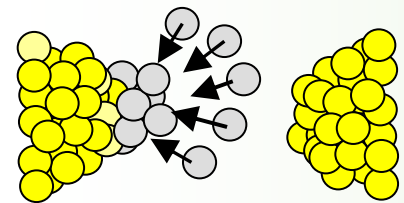
纳电子器件

(过渡阶段)



分子电子器件

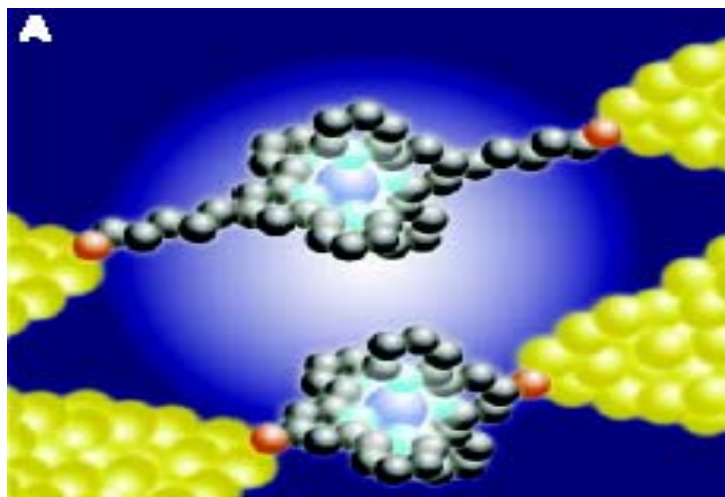
(终极目标)



背景介绍

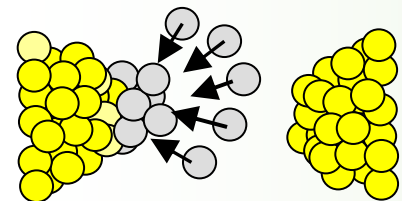


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如何制备如下所示的
金属/分子/金属结？





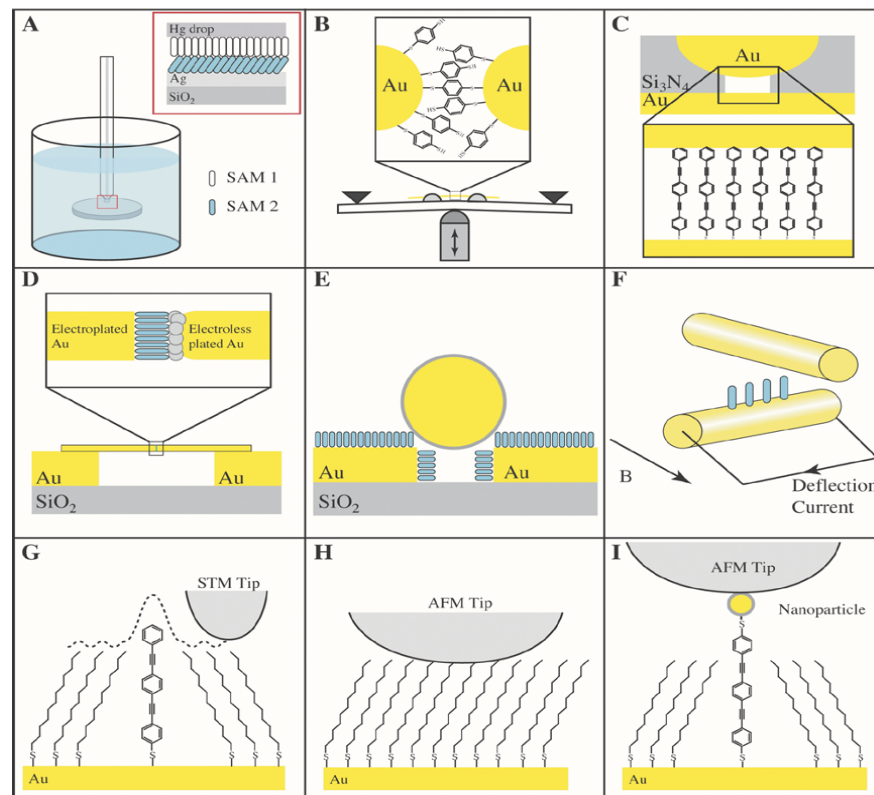
背景介绍



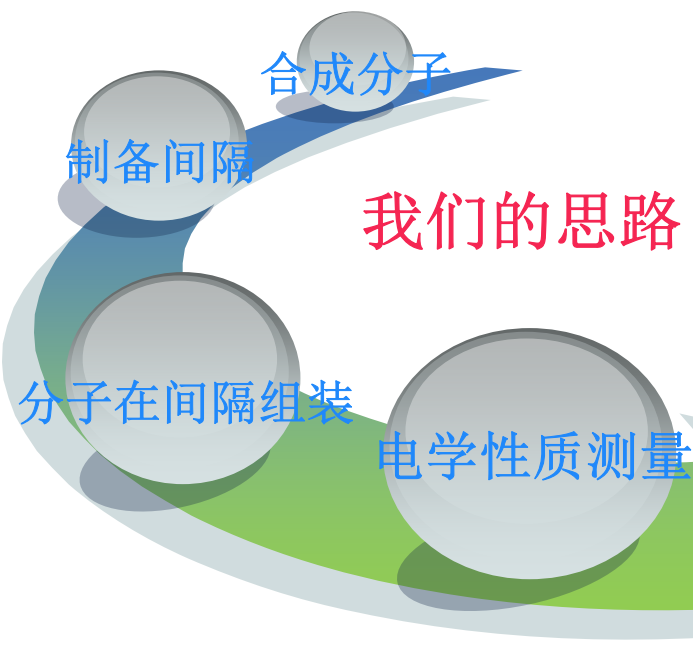
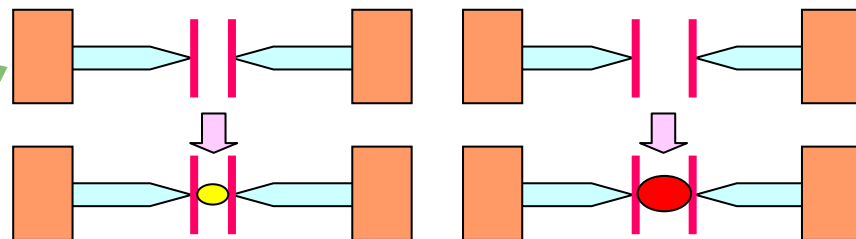
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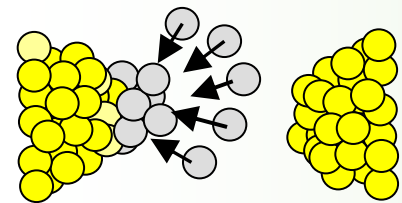
文献报道的三类方法:

1. Molecules SAMs + SPM
2. Crossbar + SAMs
3. Nanogap + SAMs



B. A. Mantooth, P.S. Weiss, Proc IEEE, 2003, 91,1785-1802



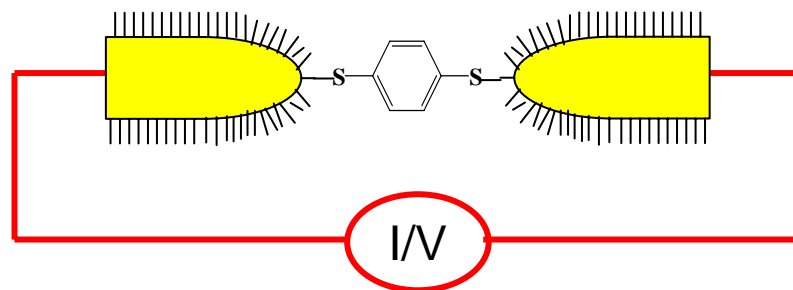


背景介绍

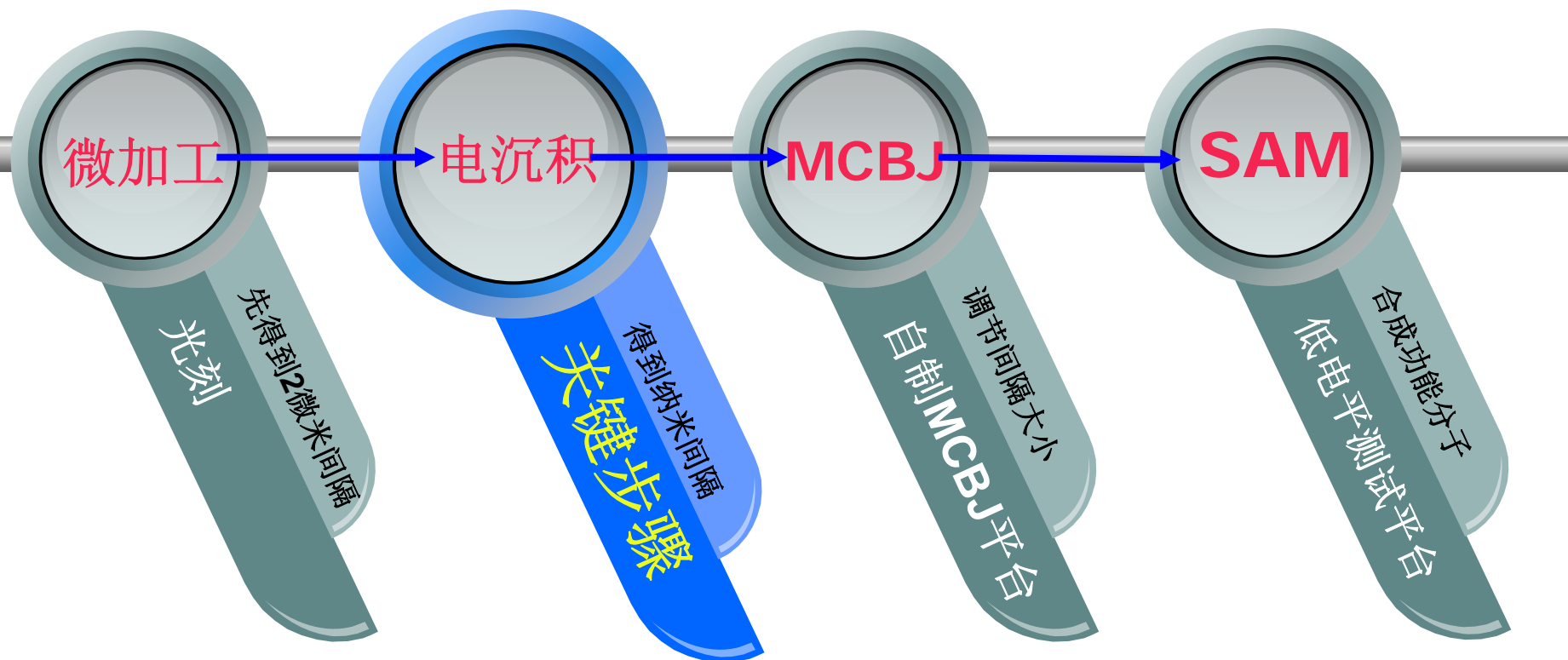


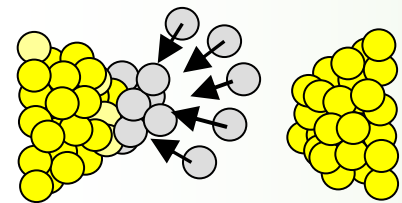
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核心问题：如何制备大小与分子尺度匹配的间隔？



我们的方法如下：



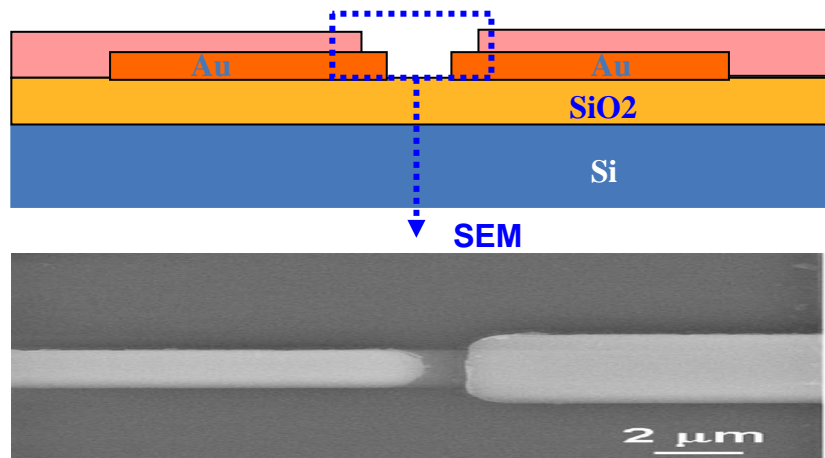


背景介绍

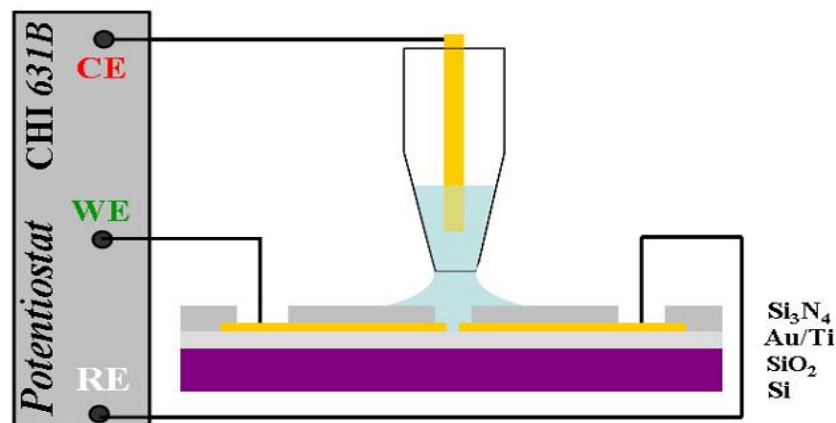


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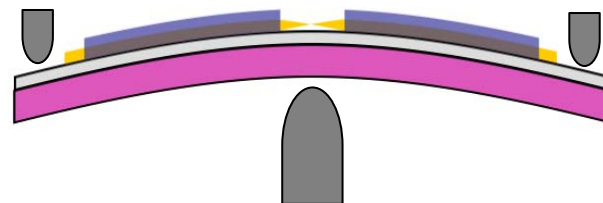
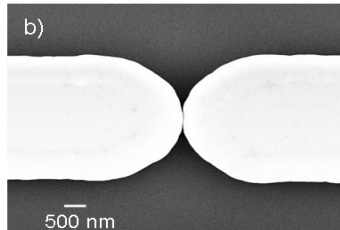
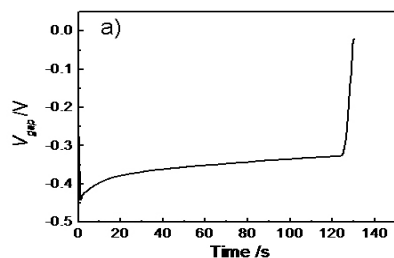
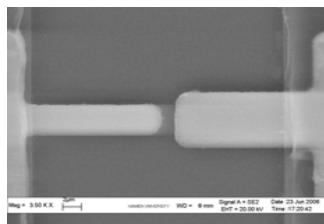
微加工获得的芯片结构示意图



电沉积装置示意图



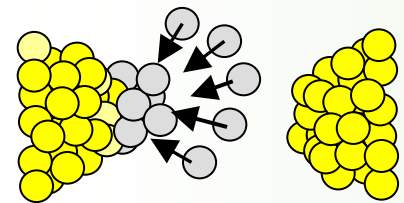
P.S. Weiss et al, Proc IEEE, 2003, 91,1785-1802



光刻

电沉积

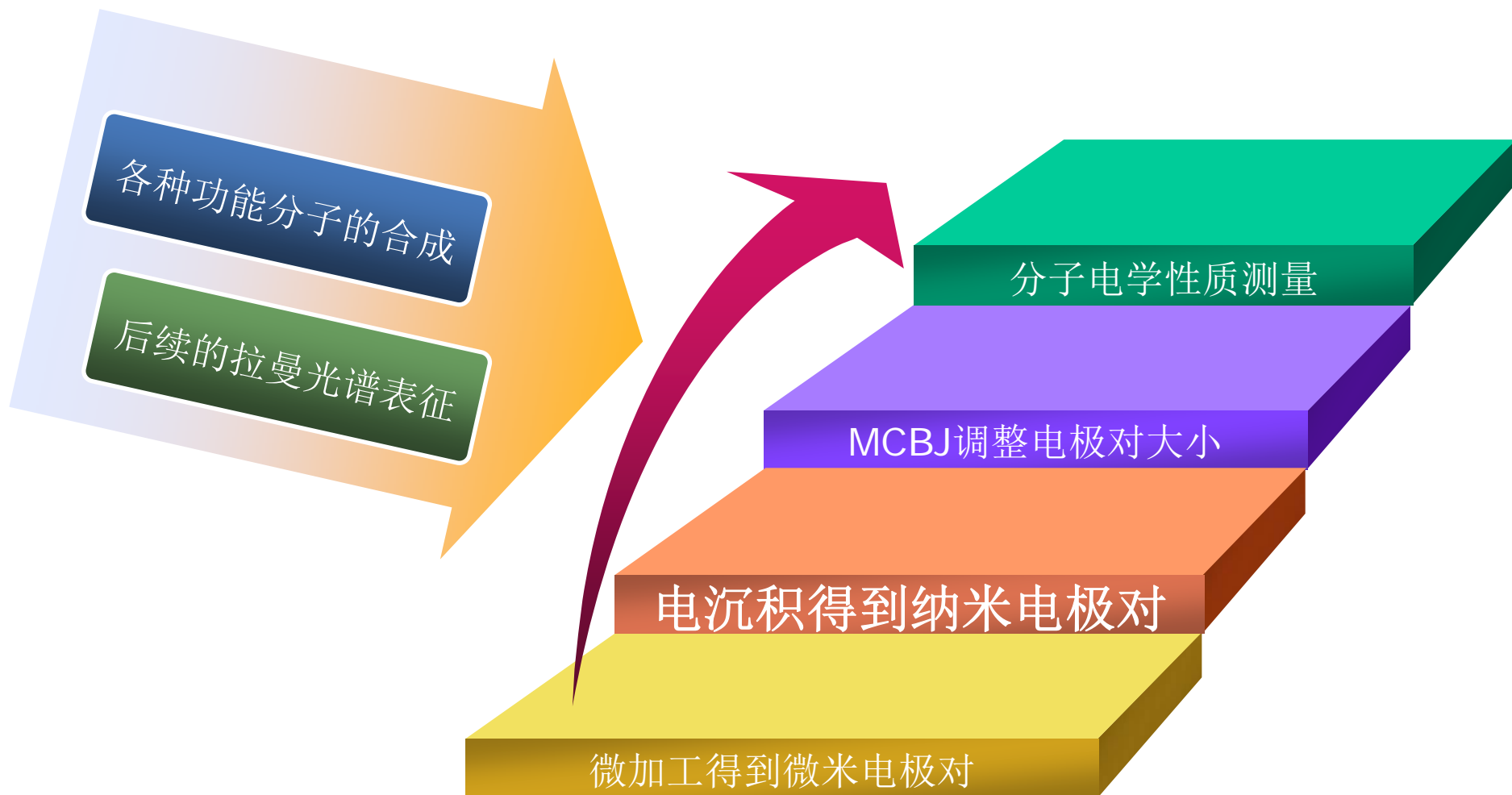
MCBJ

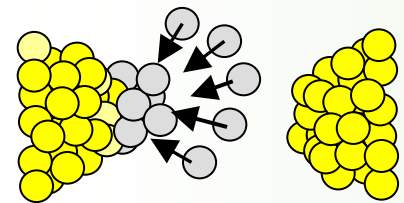


项目之于本课题组



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暑期科研任务和要求



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1

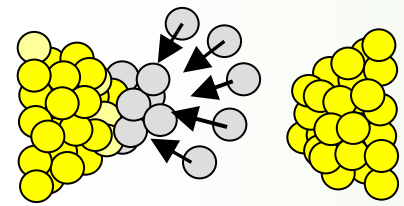
了解电沉积制备方法的基本原理和影响因素

2

掌握电沉积制备方法的实验操作

3

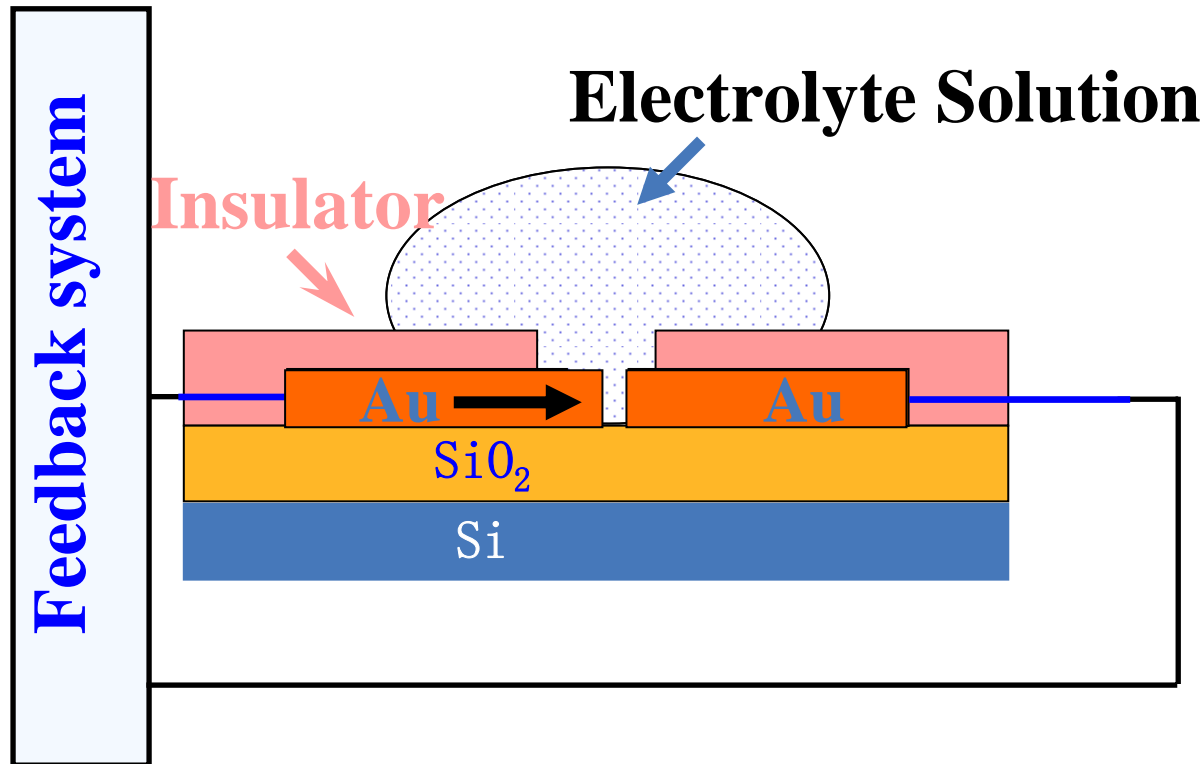
运用**KEITHLEY**对电沉积制备结果进行表征



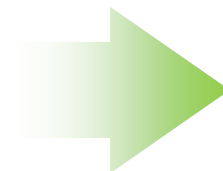
Electro-deposition

Professor Tian's group

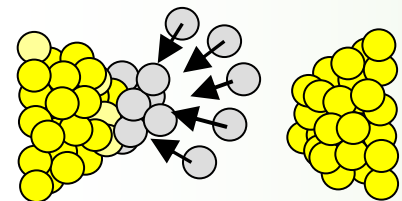
<http://210.34.15.15/>



Major problem:
when to stop?



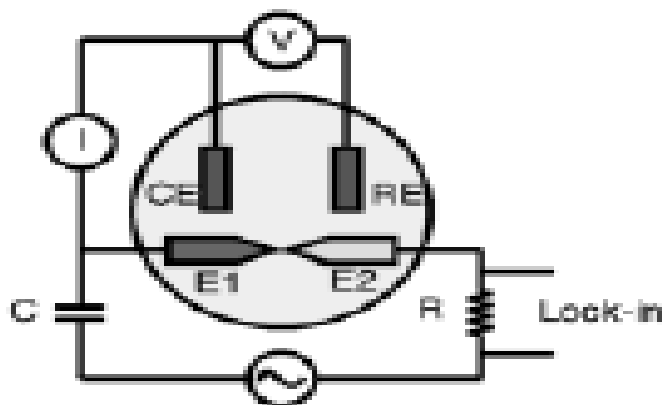
Feedback system



Feedback system

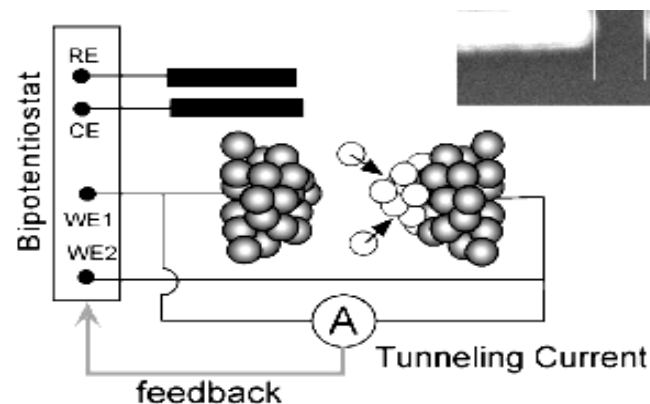


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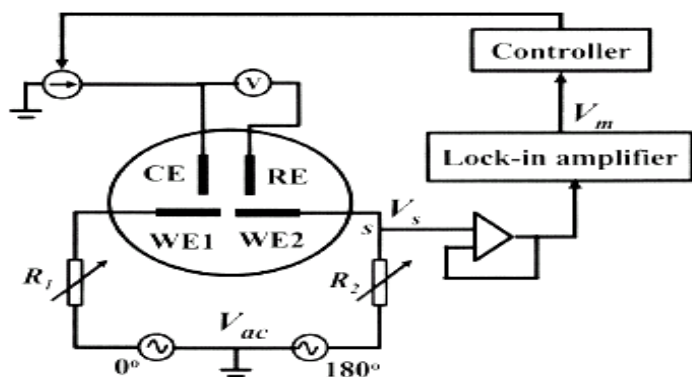
Conductance (Resistance)

M.M. Deshmukh, et al, *Nano Letters* 2003, 3,1383



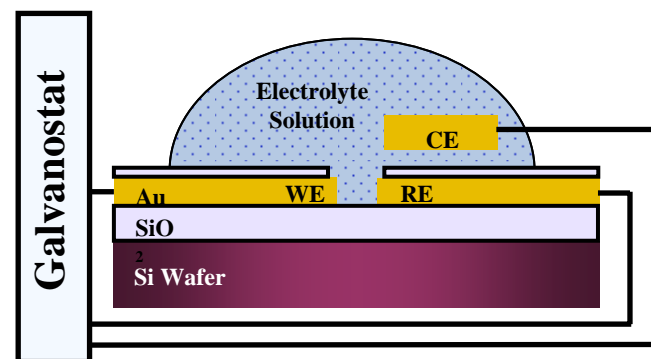
Impedance

C.Z.Li, et al, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2000, 77, 3995



Tunneling Current

Fang Chen et al, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2005 86, 123105

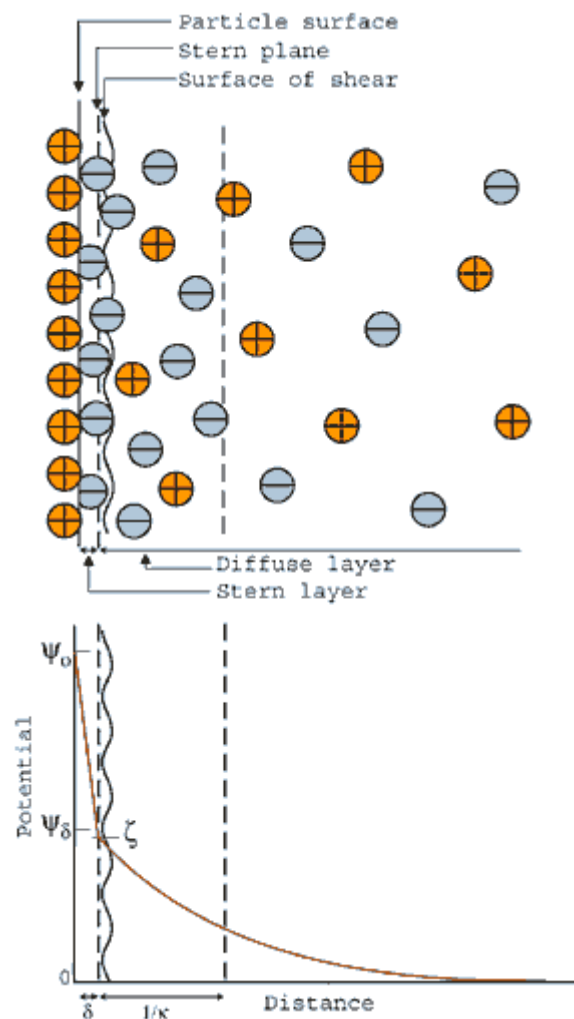


Our avenue: potential

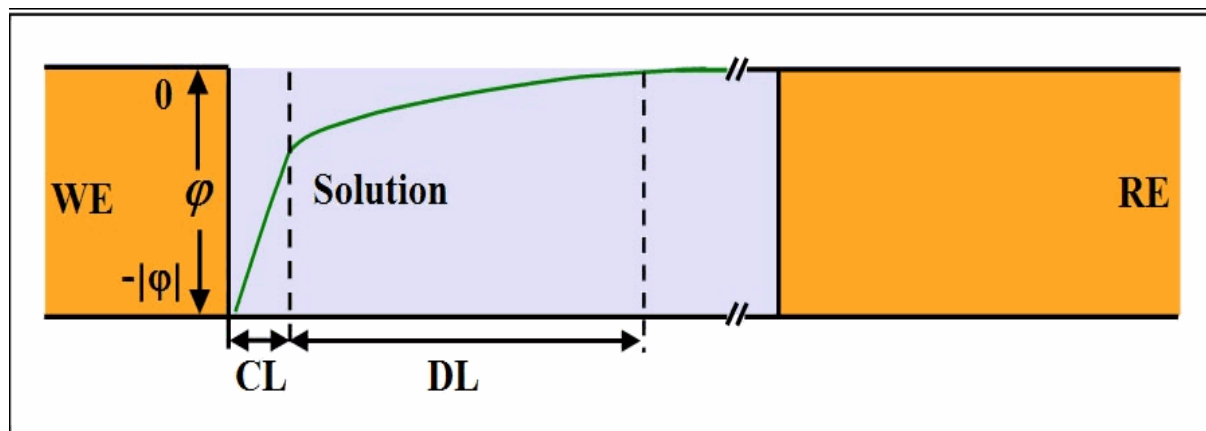
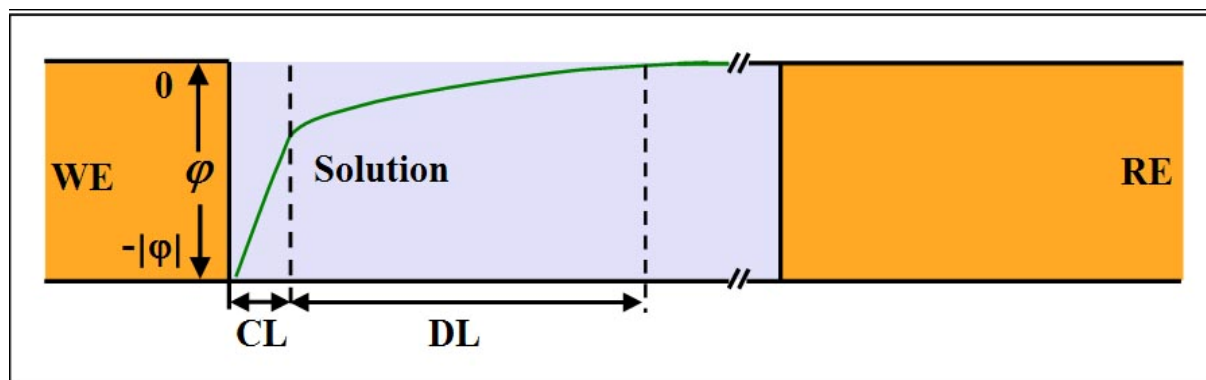
Juan Xiang et al, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2005, 44, 2-5.

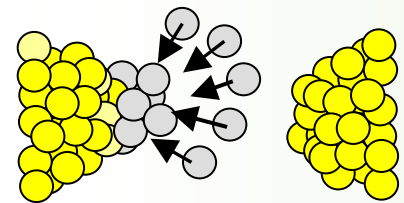
理论依据

GCS双电层模型



工作电极进入到参比电极的双电层时出现电势降



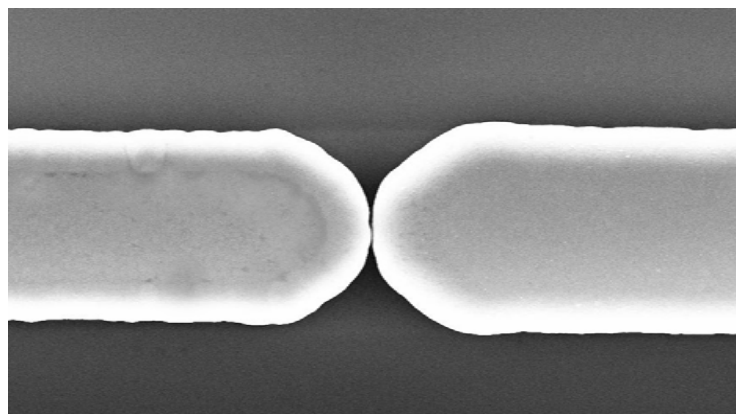
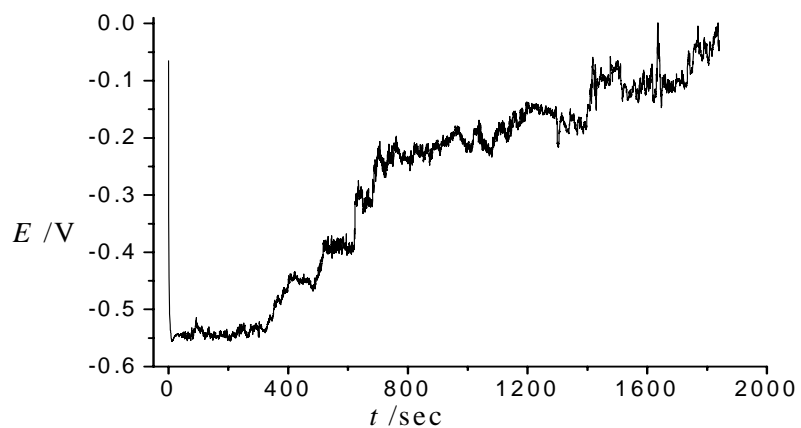
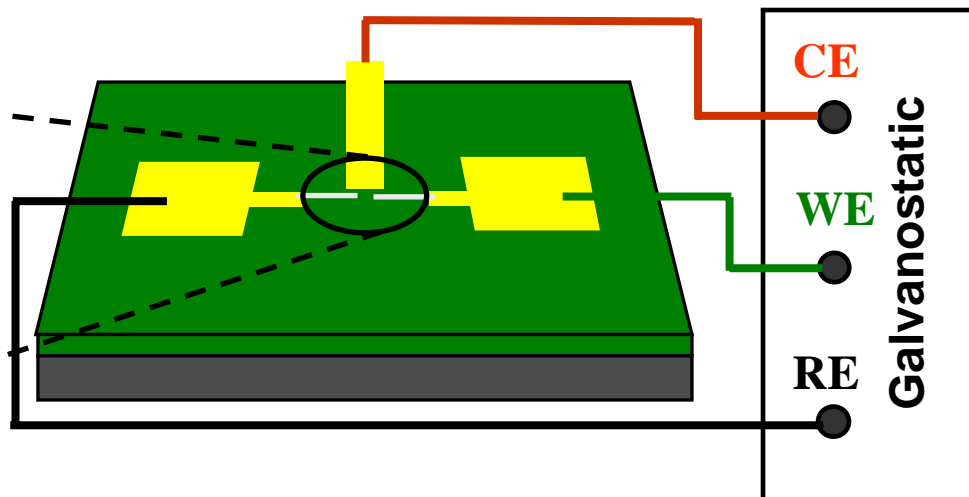
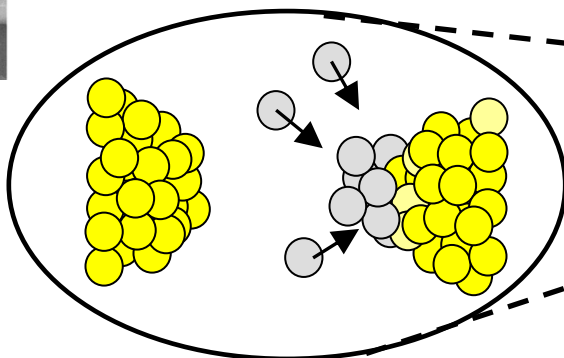
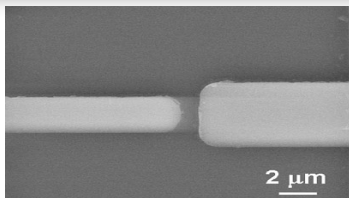


Electro-deposition

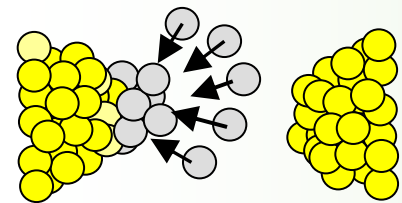


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优点：制备快速、价格低廉



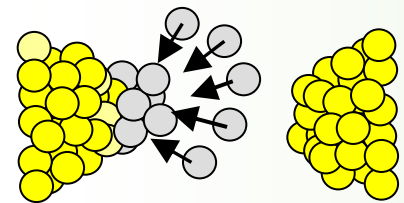
科研任务要求



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知识背景需求 1#	物理化学 (电化学)	物理基础实验 化学基础实验	无机化学 有机化学	普通物理 (光学)	电工基础
将要涉及课程	电子学	量子物理	电极过程 动力学	纳米电子学
将要学习的仪器 设备和操作	CHI631B	Keithley420 0	压焊机	金相显微镜	Parstat22 73
	溶液配制	芯片前处理	压焊、电 焊	万用表
实验目标	熟练掌握整个实验流程，制备得到大量（大于25个）电阻值在100-1000欧姆之间(控制较难)的纳米电机对				

1# 最好之前学过此行的基础课程，如果学过基础量子理论和固体物理，则更好。

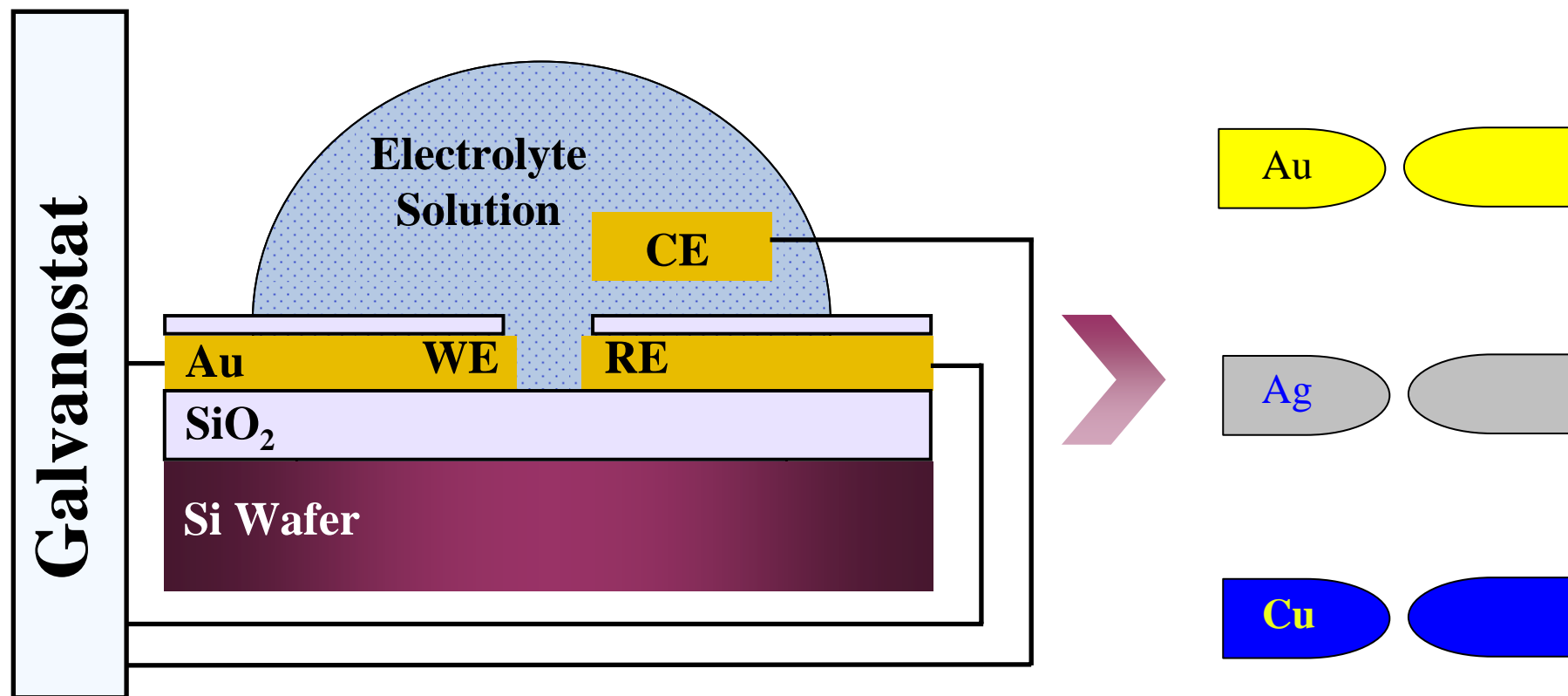


后续结果展望

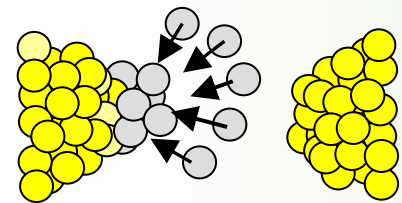


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沉积其他金属：银、铜.....



Juan Xiang et al, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2005, 44, 2-5.

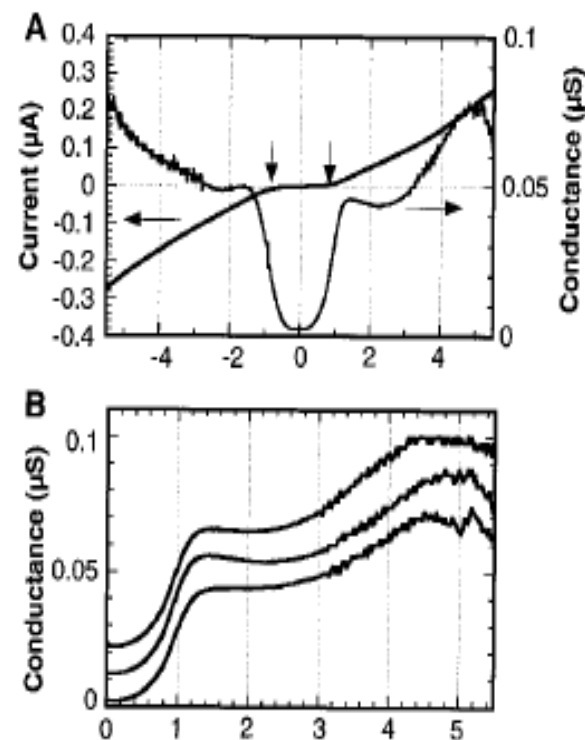
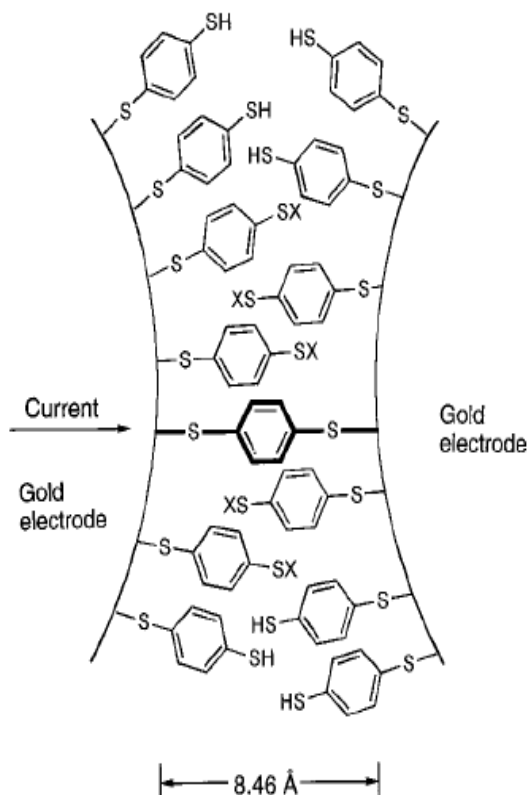
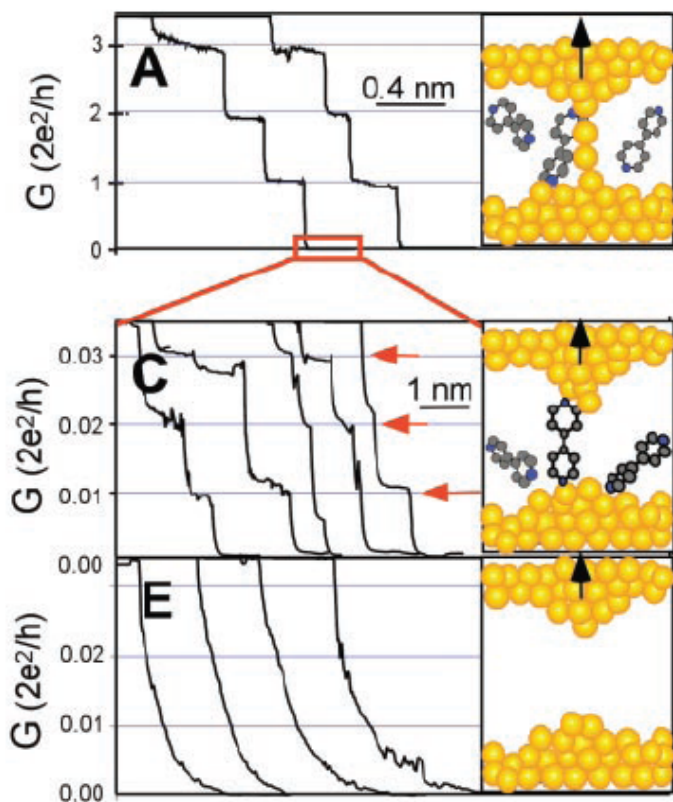


后续实验展望



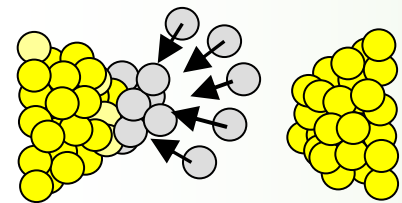
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分子电学性质测量



B.Q.Xu, N.J.Tao, SCIENCE, 2003, 301, 1221-1223

M.A.Reed et al, SCIENCE, 1997, 278, 52-254

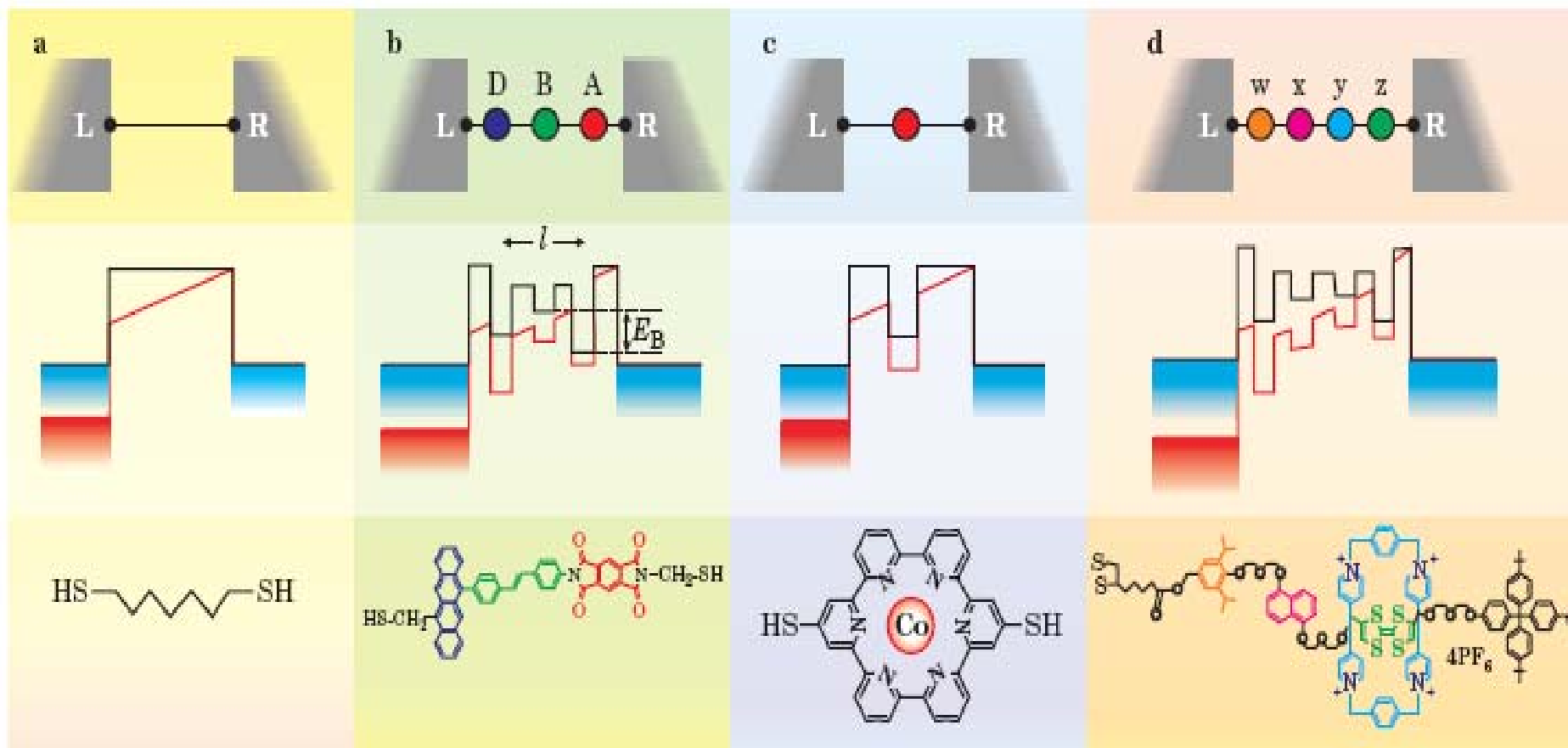


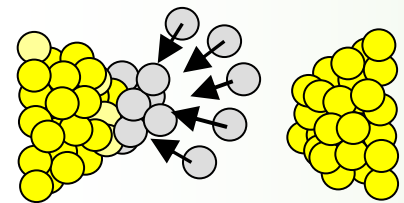
后续实验展望



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构筑分属不同模型的分子结





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