

暑期研究项目计划书

电沉积方法制备金属电极对

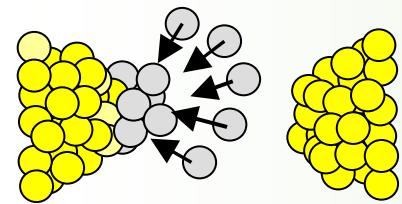
指导老师：田中群 教授
助教：田景华 博士



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）

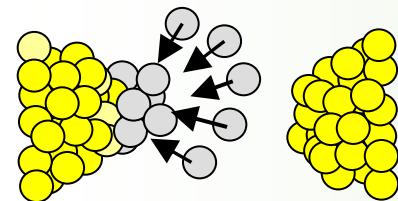




目录



- 背景介绍
 - 分子电子学
 - 分子电学性质的测量
 - 本课题组的方法
- 暑期科研任务和要求
 - 芯片的处理
 - 电沉积的控制
 - KEITHLEY对沉积效果表征
- 可能的后续工作
 - 电沉积银或铜
 - 分子电导的测定



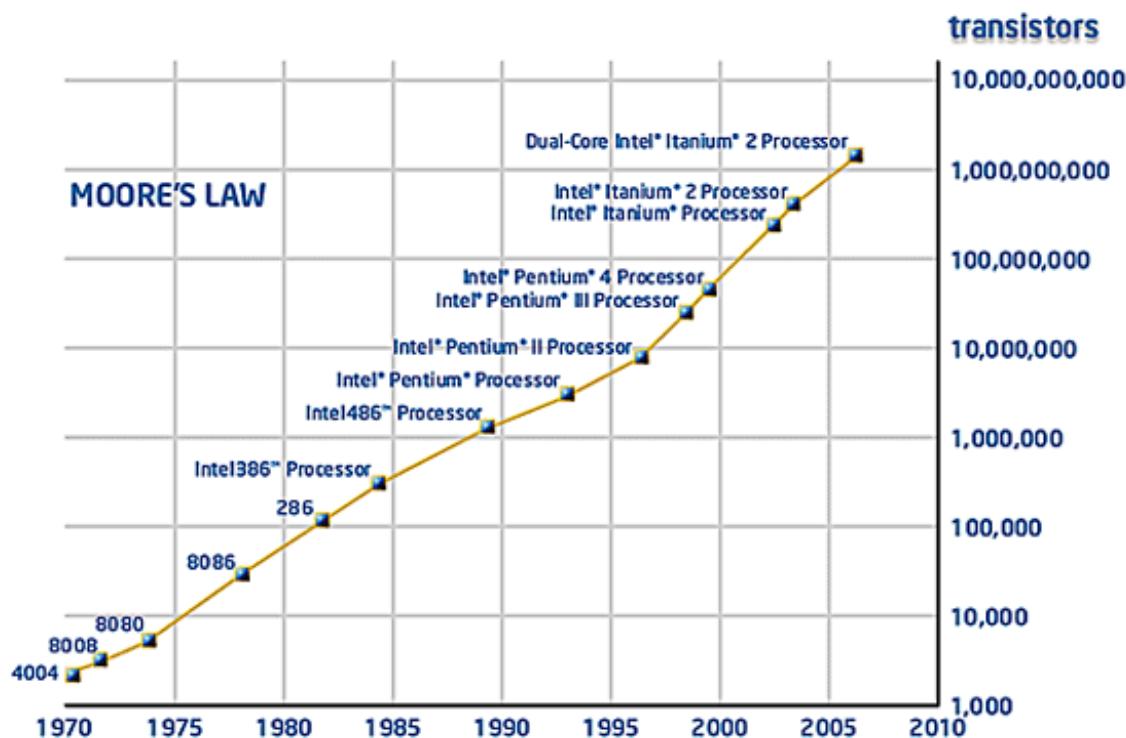
背景介绍

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“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.

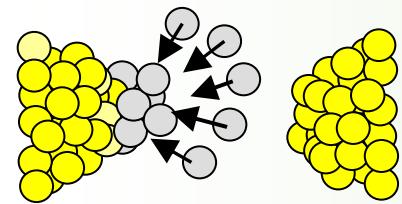


微电子器件
(已接近极限)

纳电子器件

(过渡阶段)

分子电子器件
(终极目标)



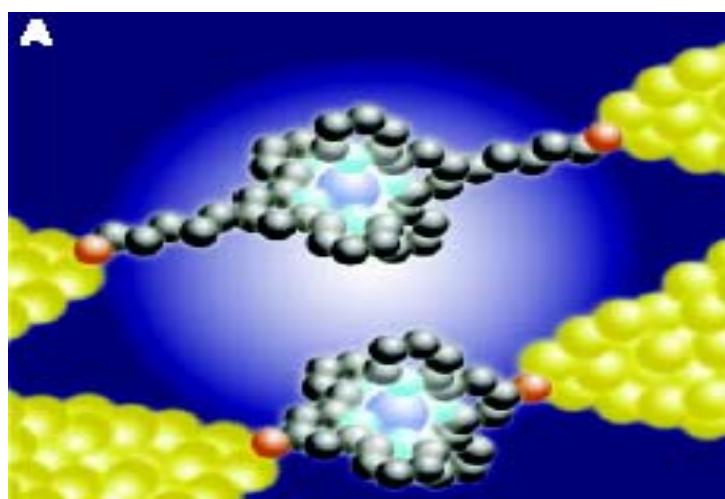
背景介绍

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制备分子
电子器件

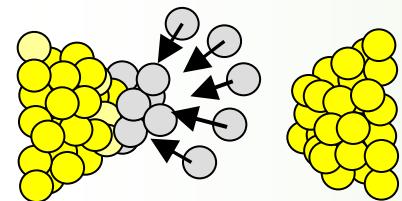
测定分子
电学性质

构造电学
测量回路



如何制备如下所示的
金属/分子/金属结?

功能分子



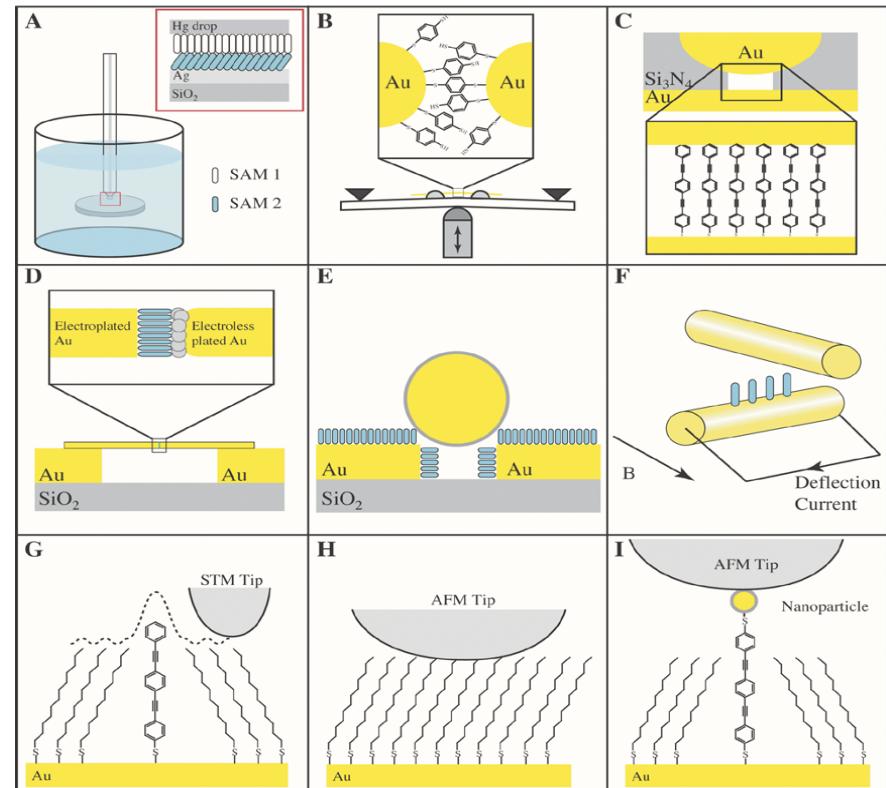
背景介绍



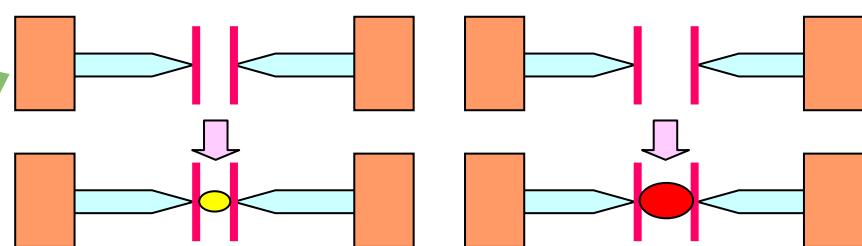
Professor Tian's group <http://210.34.15.15/>

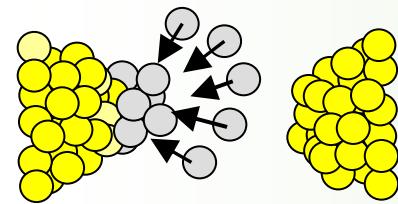
文献报道的三类方法：

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



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



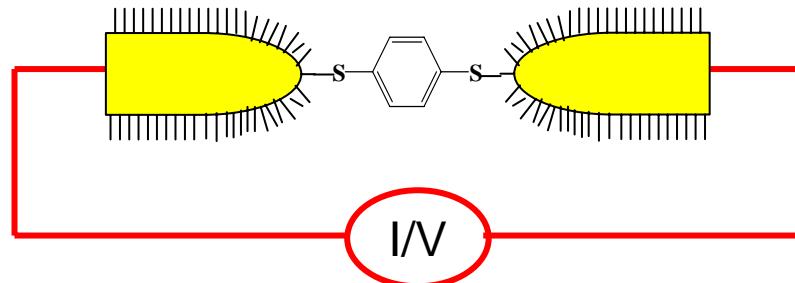


背景介绍

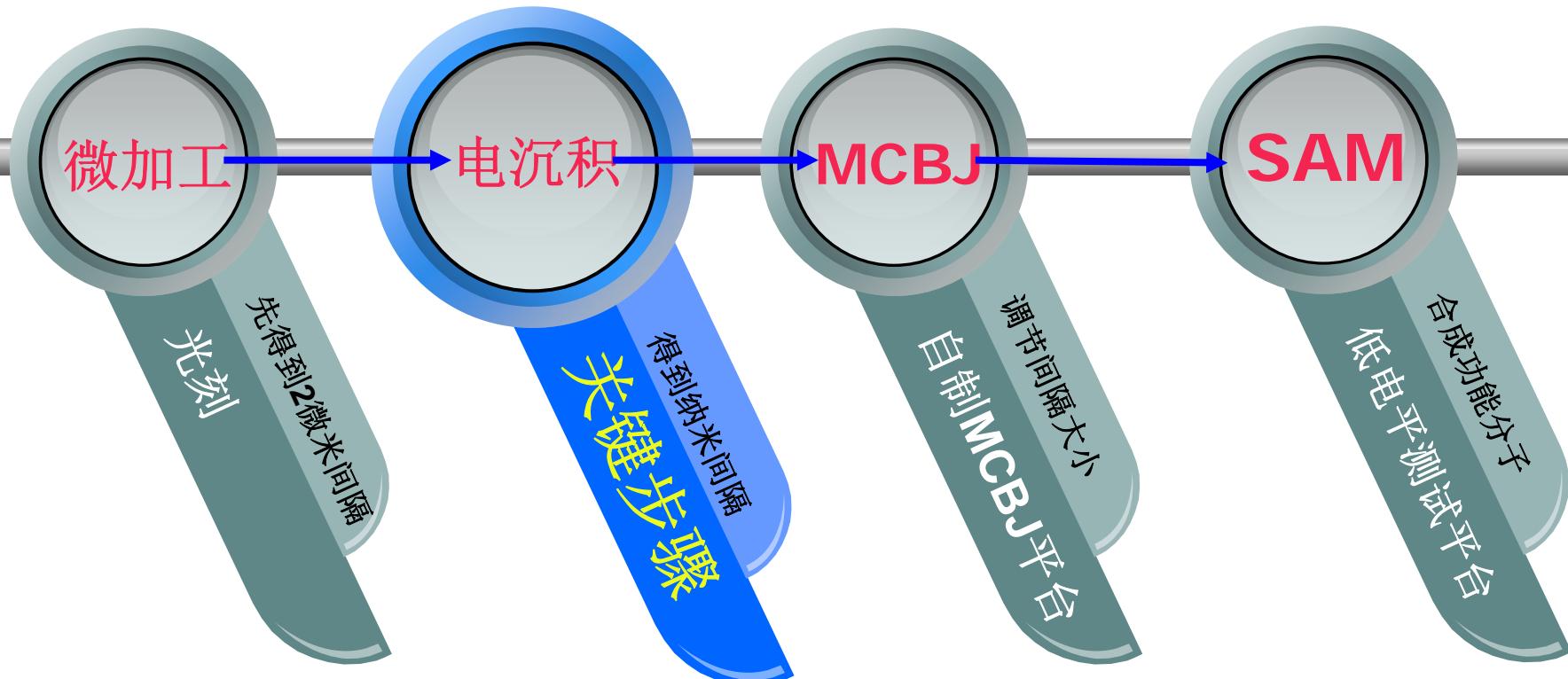


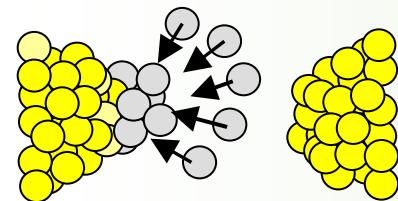
Professor Tian's group <http://210.34.15.15/>

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：

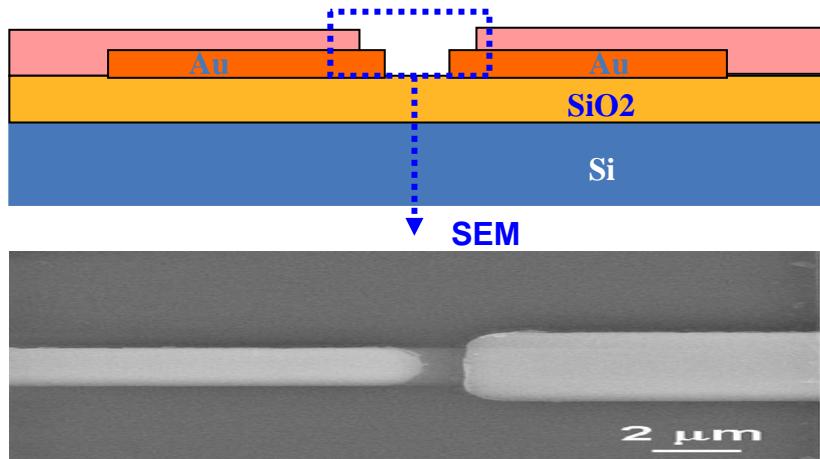




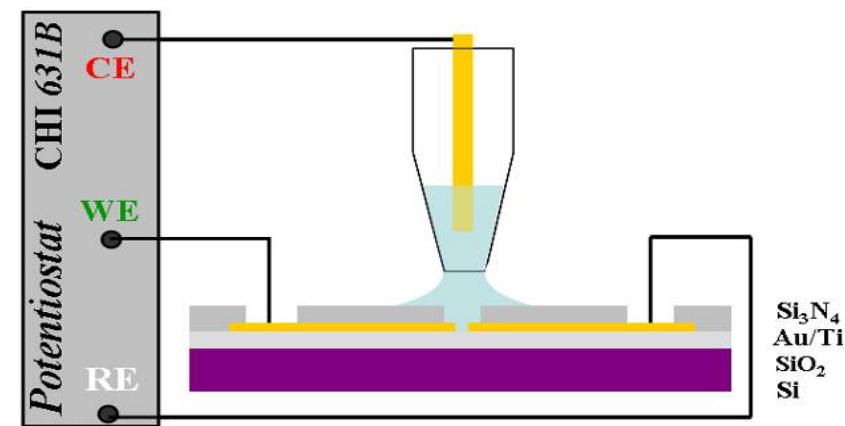
背景介绍

Professor Tian's group <http://210.34.15.15/>

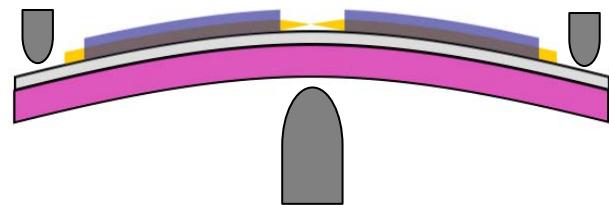
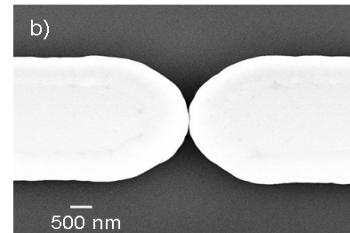
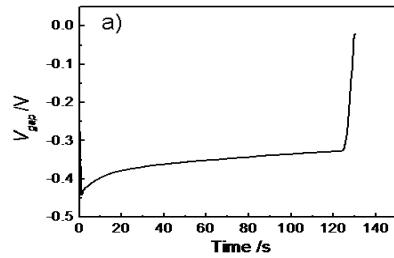
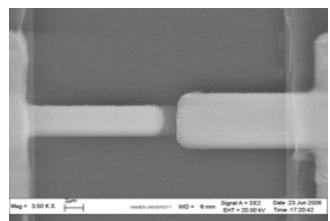
微加工获得的芯片结构示意图



电沉积装置示意图



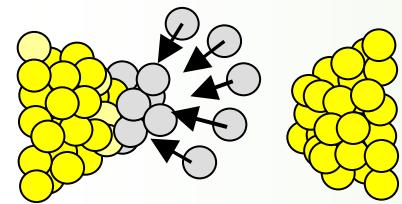
P.S. Weiss et al, Proc IEEE, 2003, 91, 1785-1802



光刻

电沉积

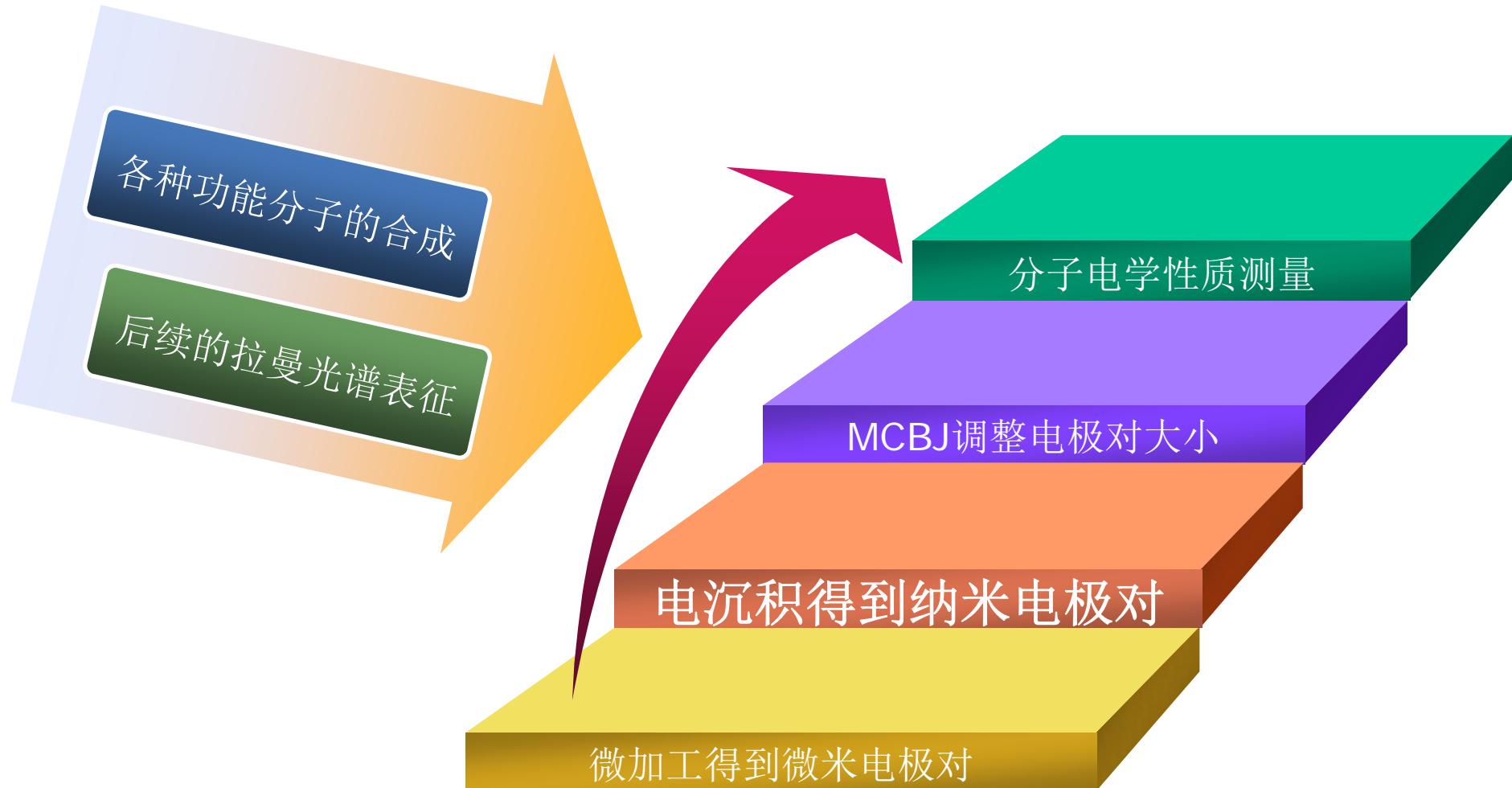
MCBJ

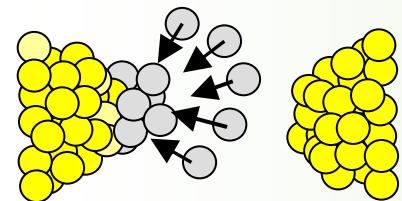


项目之于本课题组



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暑期科研任务和要求

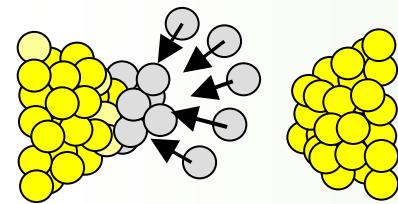
Professor Tian's group

<http://210.34.15.15/>

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

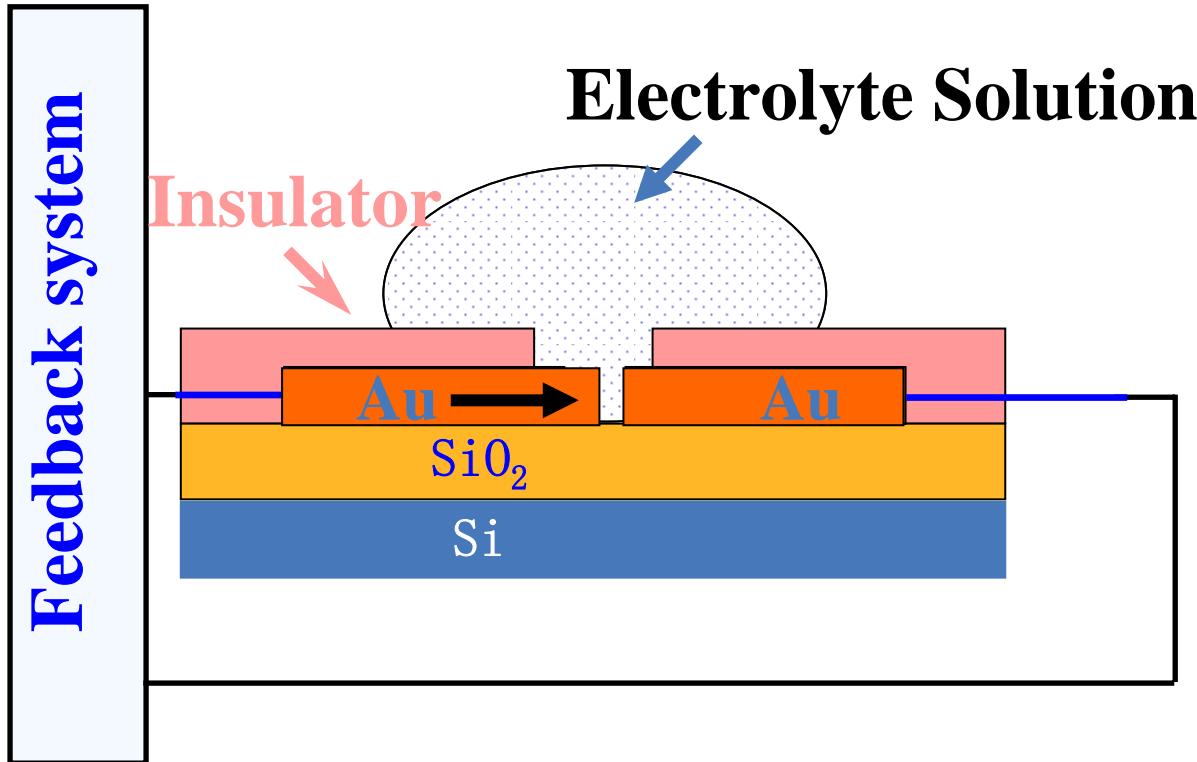
3 运用**KEITHLEY**对电沉积制备结果进行表征



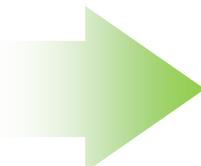
Electro-deposition

Professor Tian's group

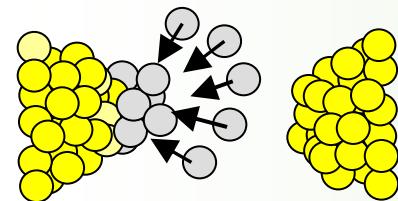
<http://210.34.15.15/>



Major problem:
when to stop?



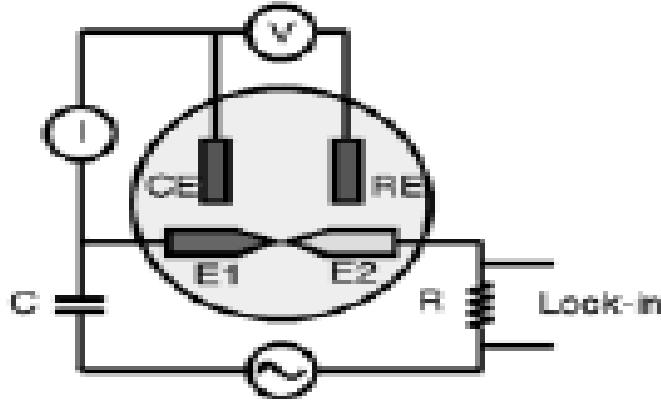
Feedback system



Feedback system

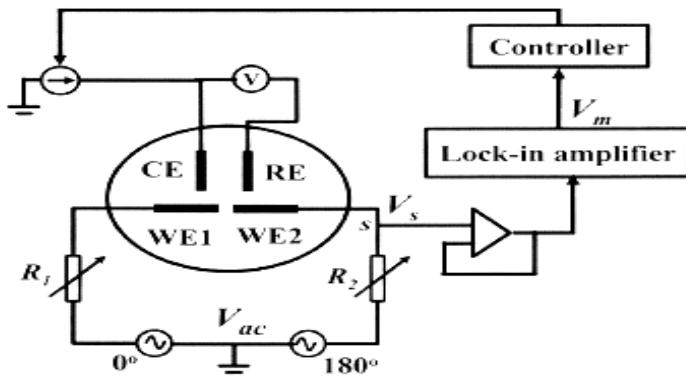


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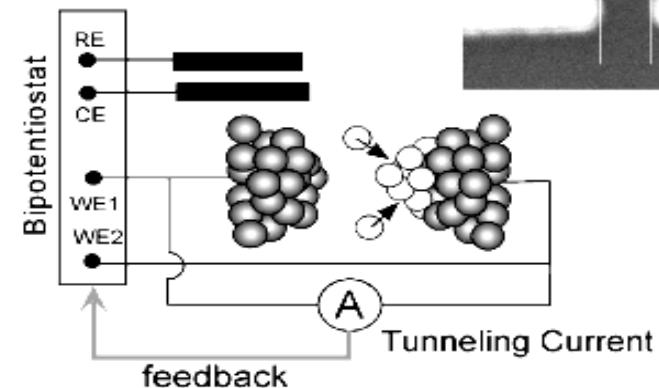
Conductance (Resistance)

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



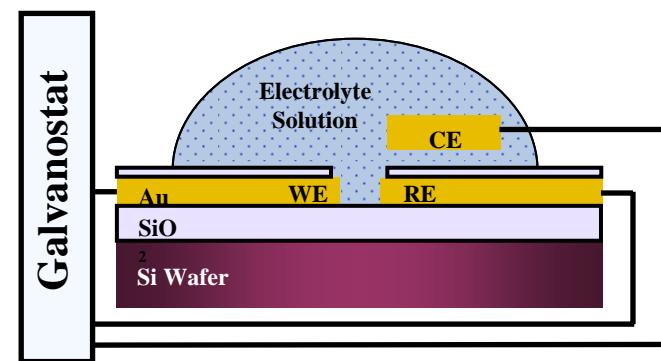
Tunneling Current

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



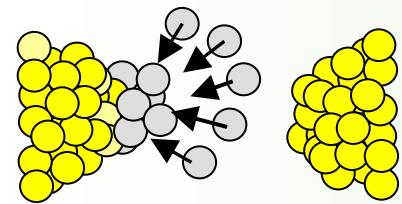
Impedance

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



Our avenue: potential

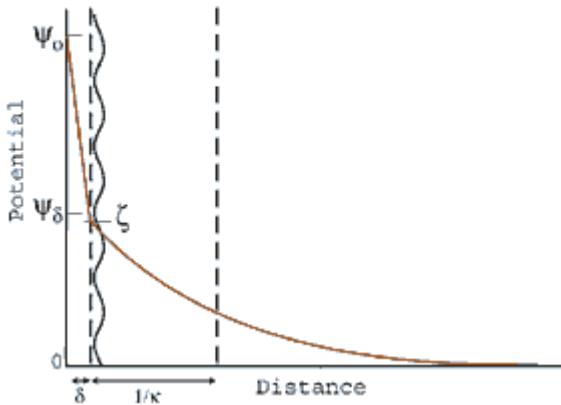
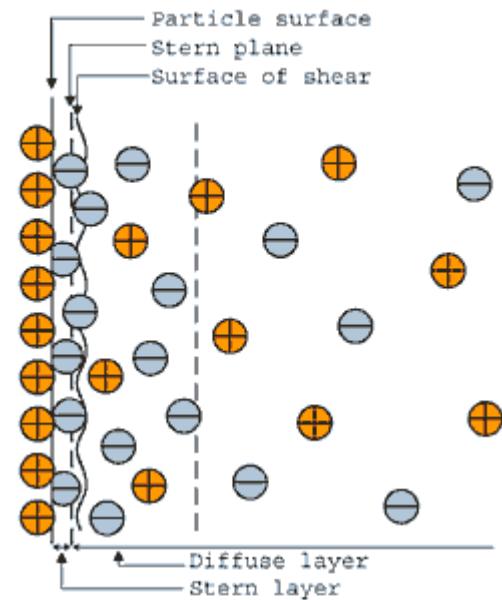
Juan Xiang et al, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2005, 44, 2-5.



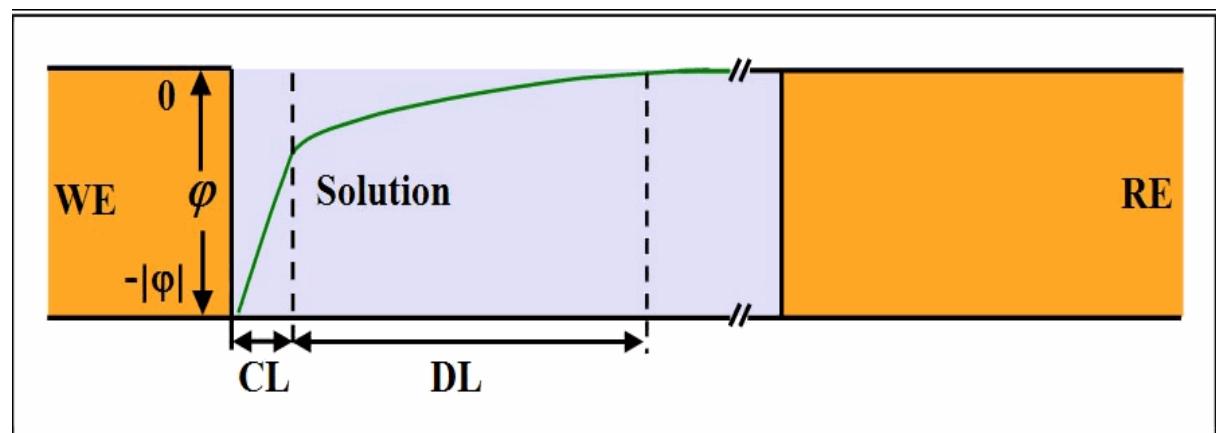
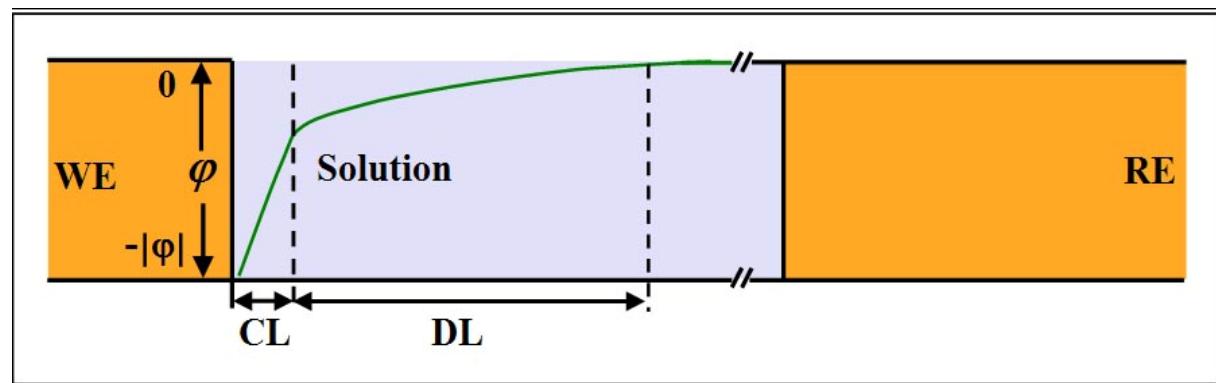
理论依据

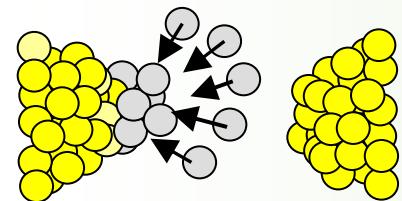


GCS双电层模型



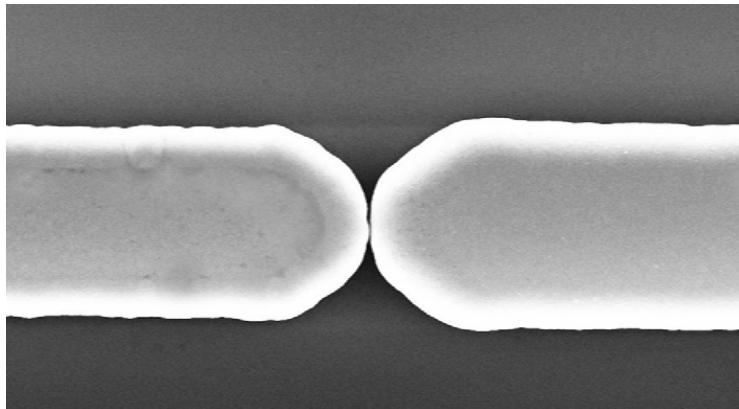
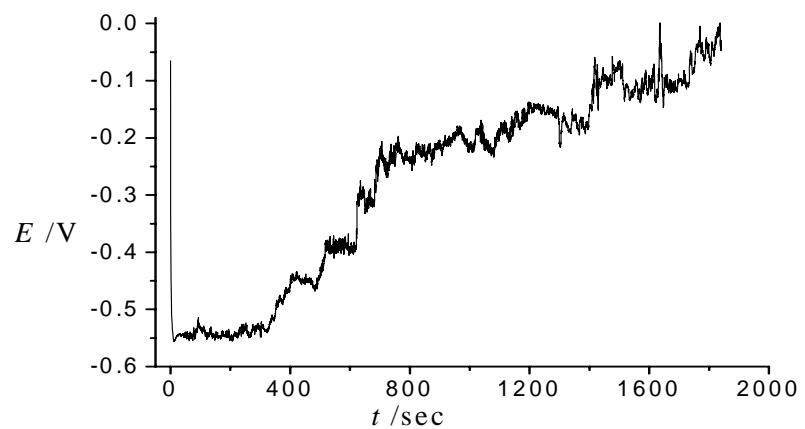
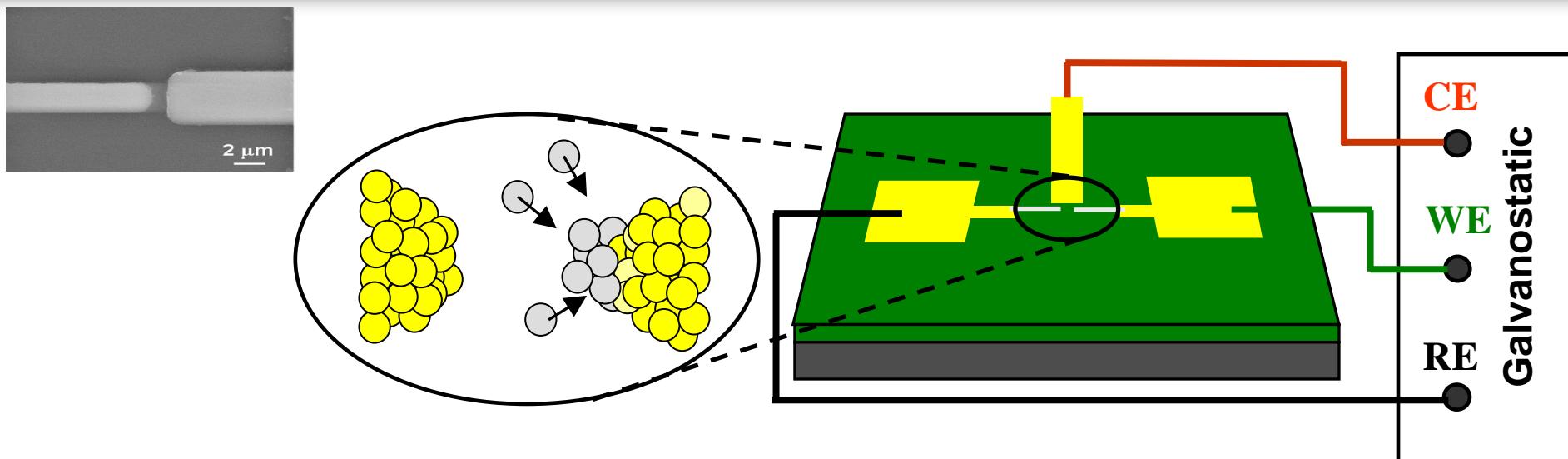
工作电极进入到参比电极的双电层时出现电势降



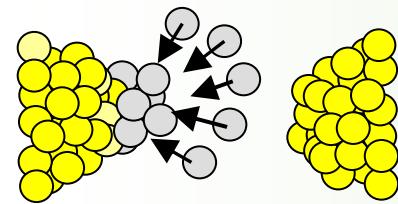


Electro-deposition

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优点：制备快速、价格低廉



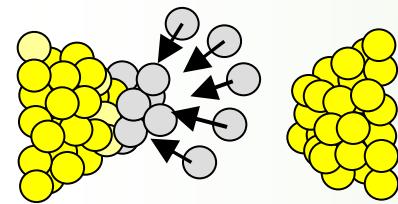
科研任务要求



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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。

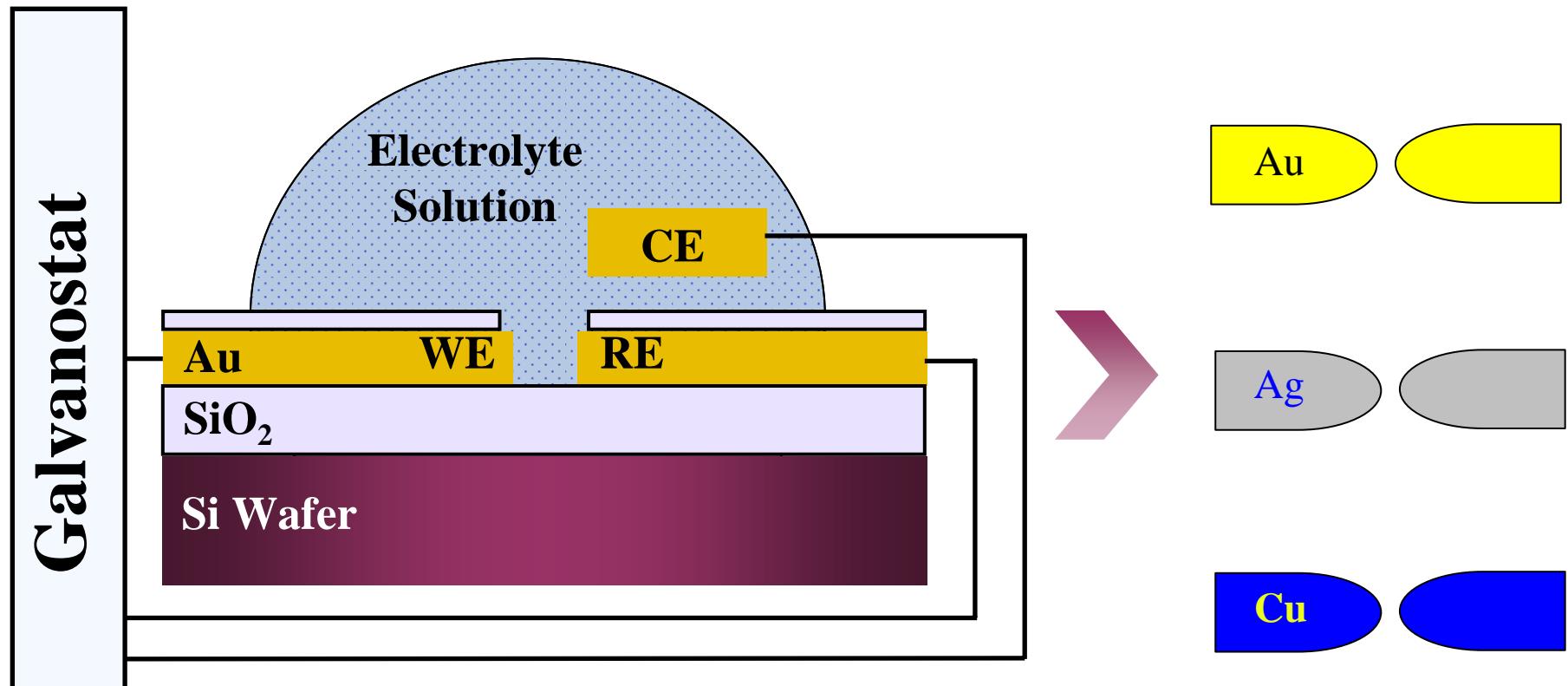


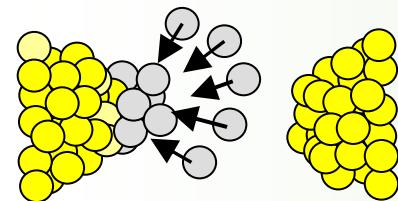
后续结果展望



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沉积其他金属：银、铜.....



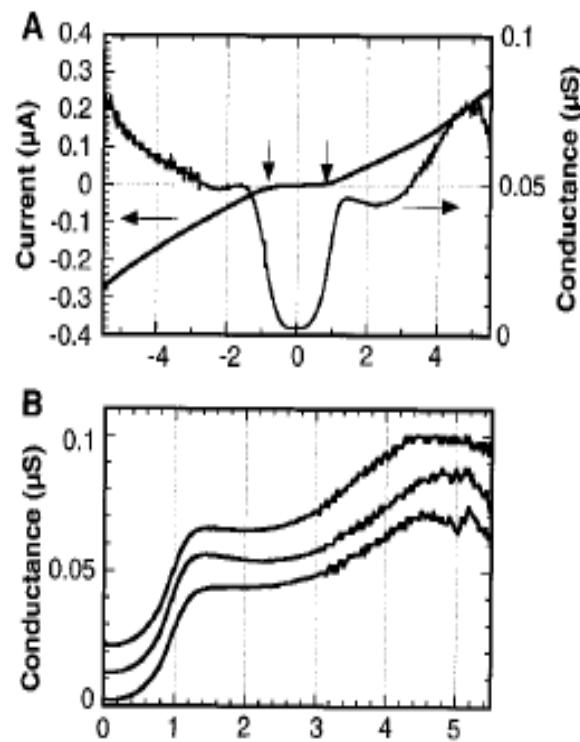
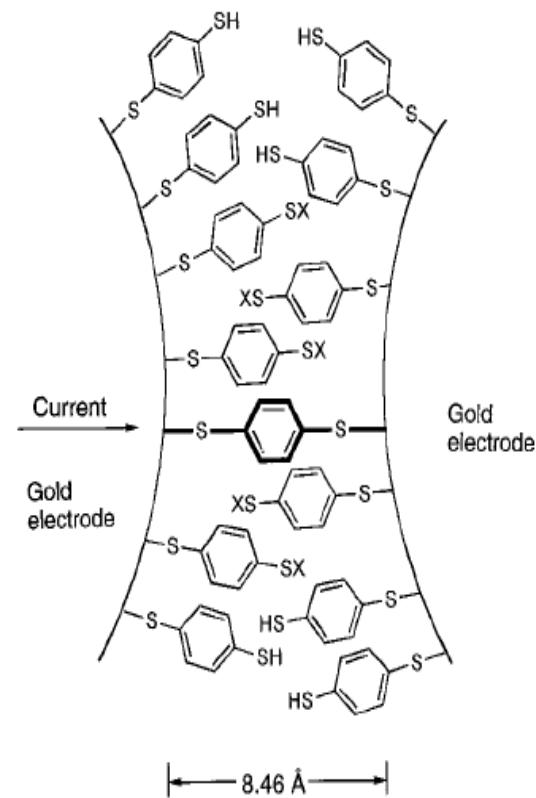
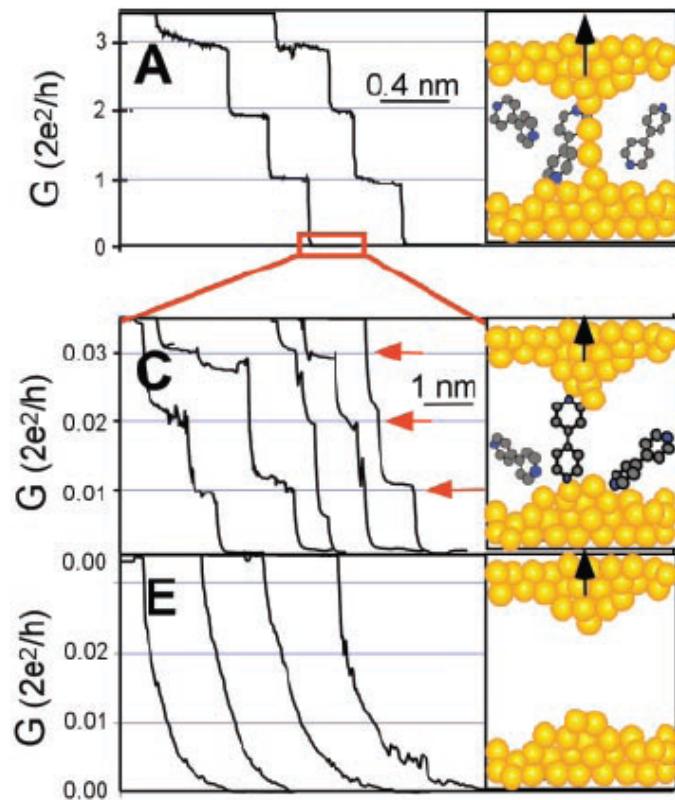


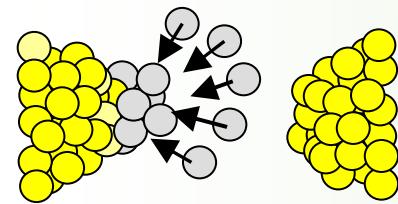
后续实验展望



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分子电学性质测量



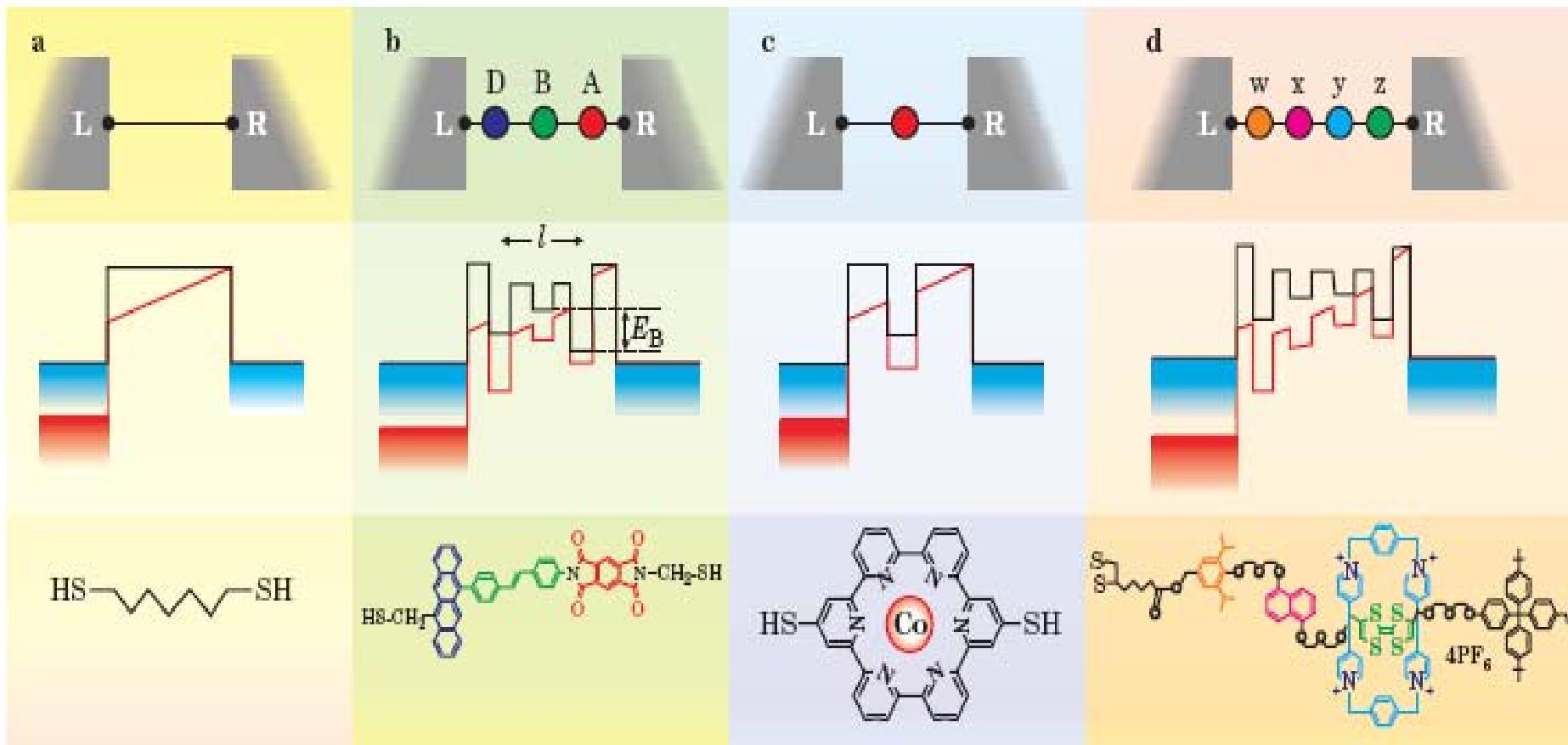


后续实验展望

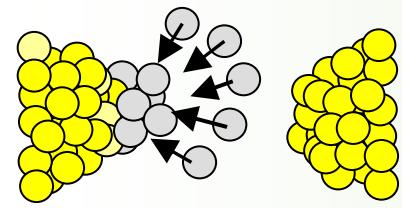


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构筑分属不同模型的分子结



James R. Heath, Mark A. Ratner, Physics Today, 2003



Welcome to XMU

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