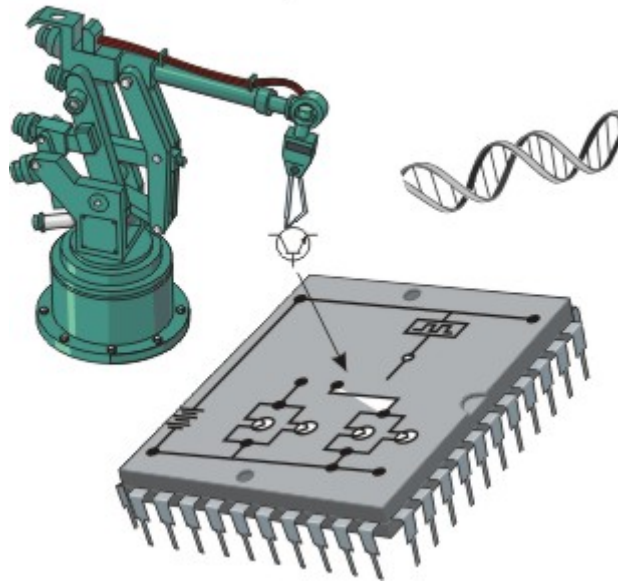


그린 바이오용 나노바이오 센서 대량 제작 기술

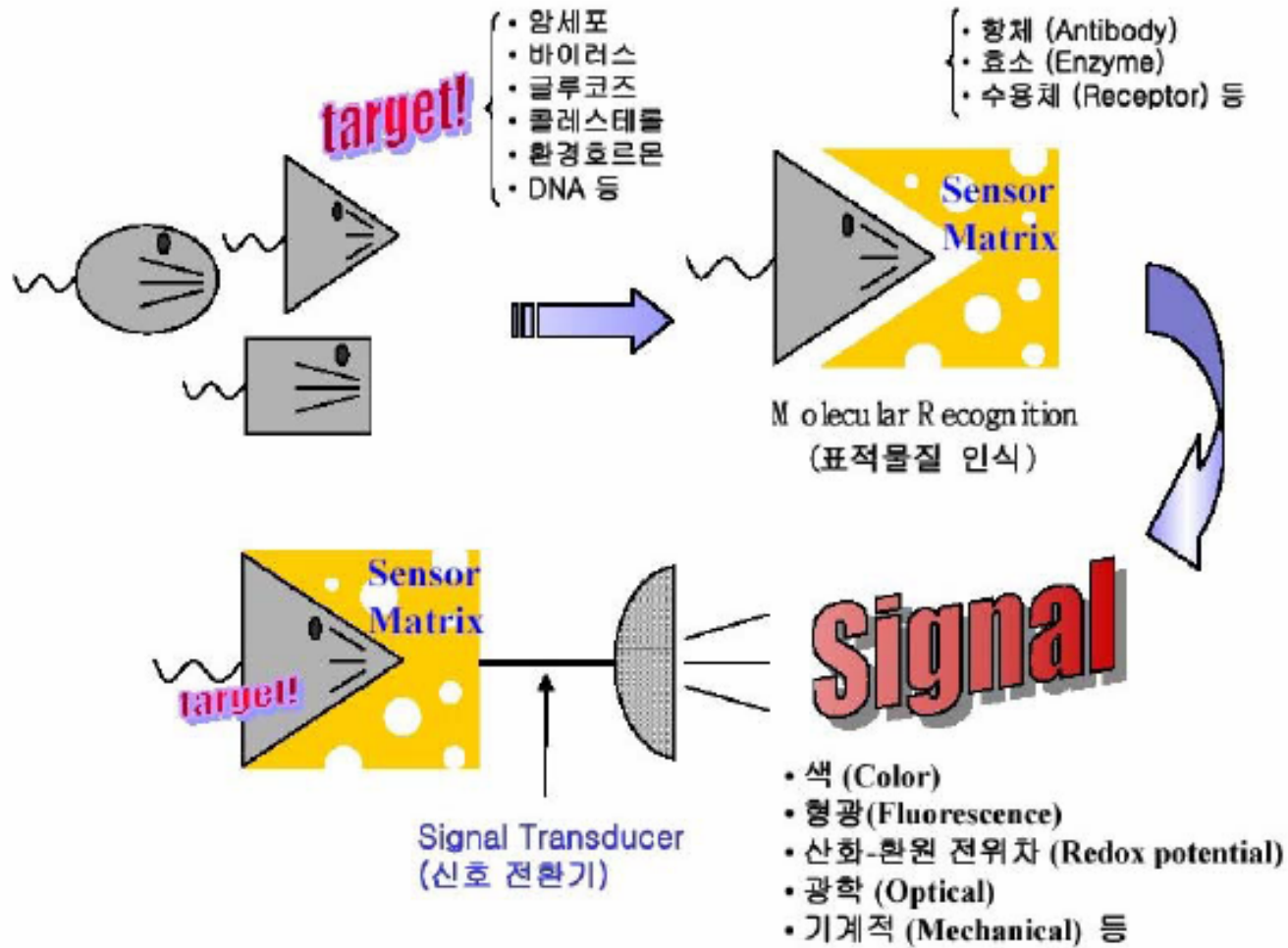


홍승훈

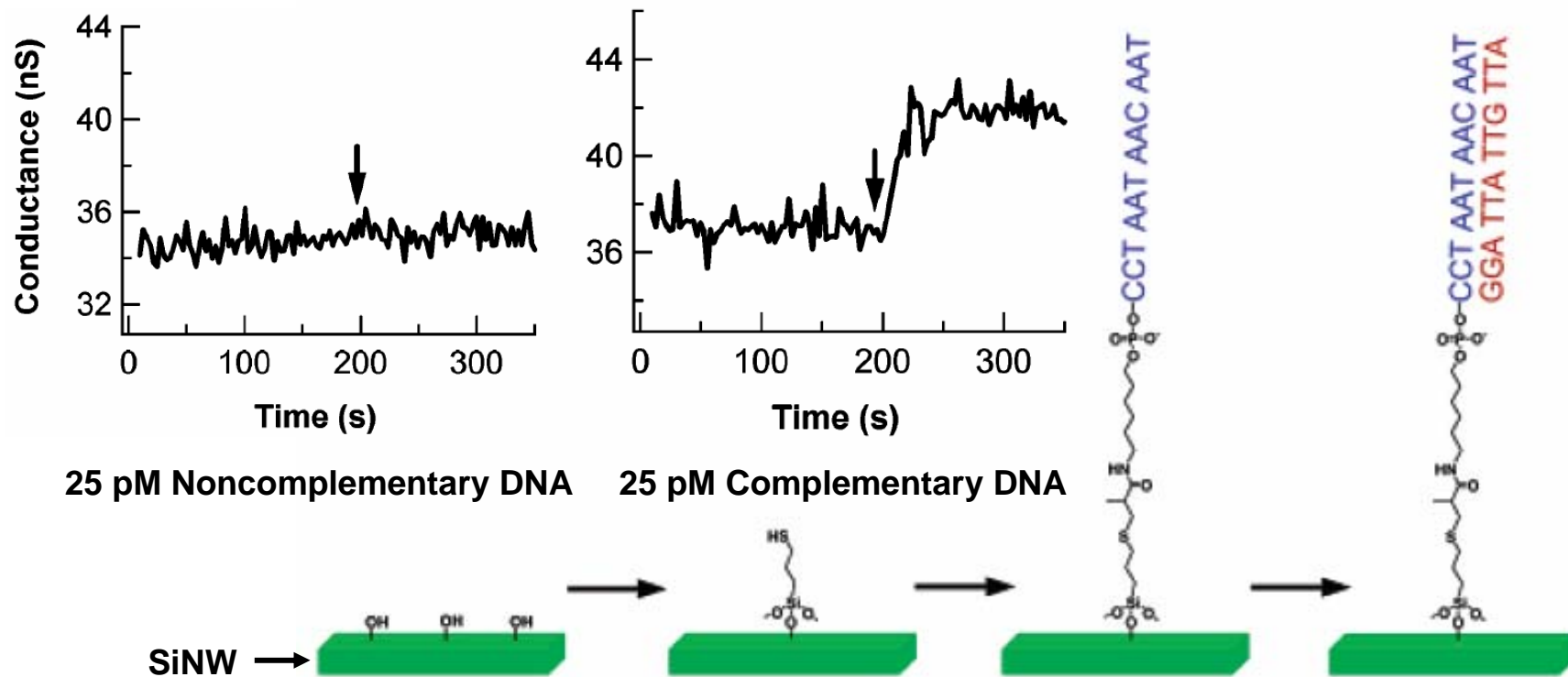
서울대학교 물리-천문학부



Biosensors



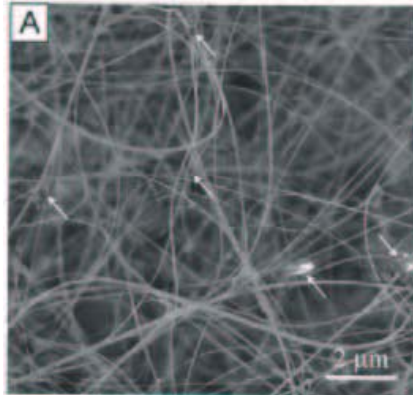
Example: DNA Sensor using Silicon Nanowire Circuits (Other Group's Works)



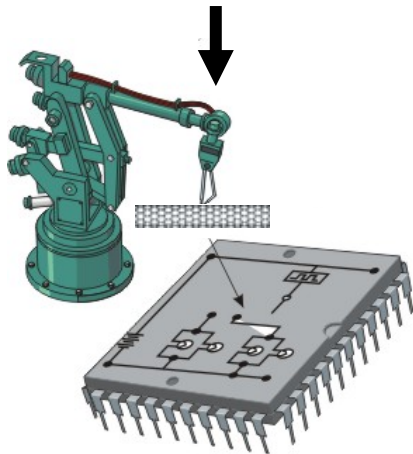
Z. Li et al., *Nano Lett.*, 2004, 4, 245.



“Nano-Manufactururting” Problem of Nanowire-Based Devices

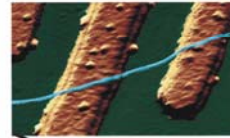


Nanostructure Synthesis

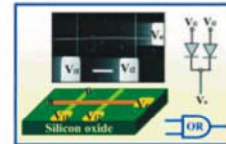
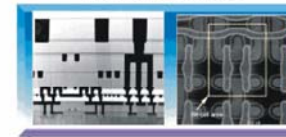


Assume it costs **1 second**
to assemble **1 nanowire**.

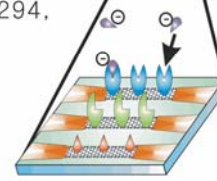
Nanoscale Transistors
Based on Carbon Nanotube
(C. Dekker, Nature 386,
474 (1997))



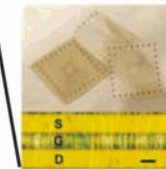
Silicon-Based
Nanocircuits



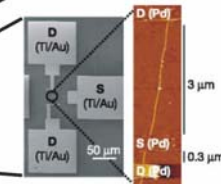
Nanoscale Logic Gates
Based on Silicon Nanowires
(C. Lieber, Science 294,
1314 (2001))



Nanosensors
Based on Nanowires
(H. Dai, Science 287,
622 (2000),
C. Lieber, Science 293,
1289 (2001))



Flexible TFT
Based on Nanowires
(X. Duan, Nature 425,
278 (2003))



Ballistic Transistor
and Strong Interconnect
Based on Carbon Nanotubes
(Current Density > 10^9 A/cm²,
H. Dai, Nature 424,
654 (2003))

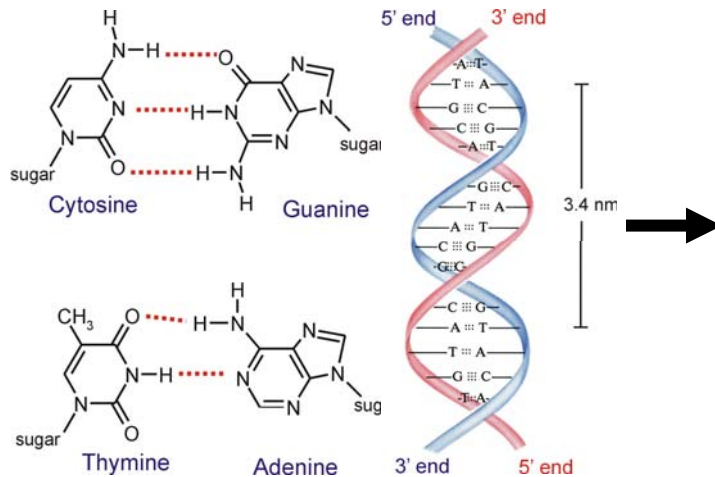
Common integrated circuits containing one billion
wires: **~ 32 years** for a single chip.

Commercial Application? You got to be kidding!



Self-Assembly: From *Nano* to *Macro*

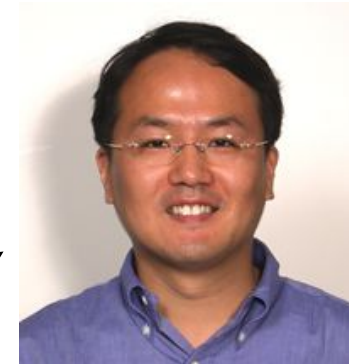
Nanoscale Self-Assembly via Biomolecular Recognition



Microscale Cells



Macroscale Human Body

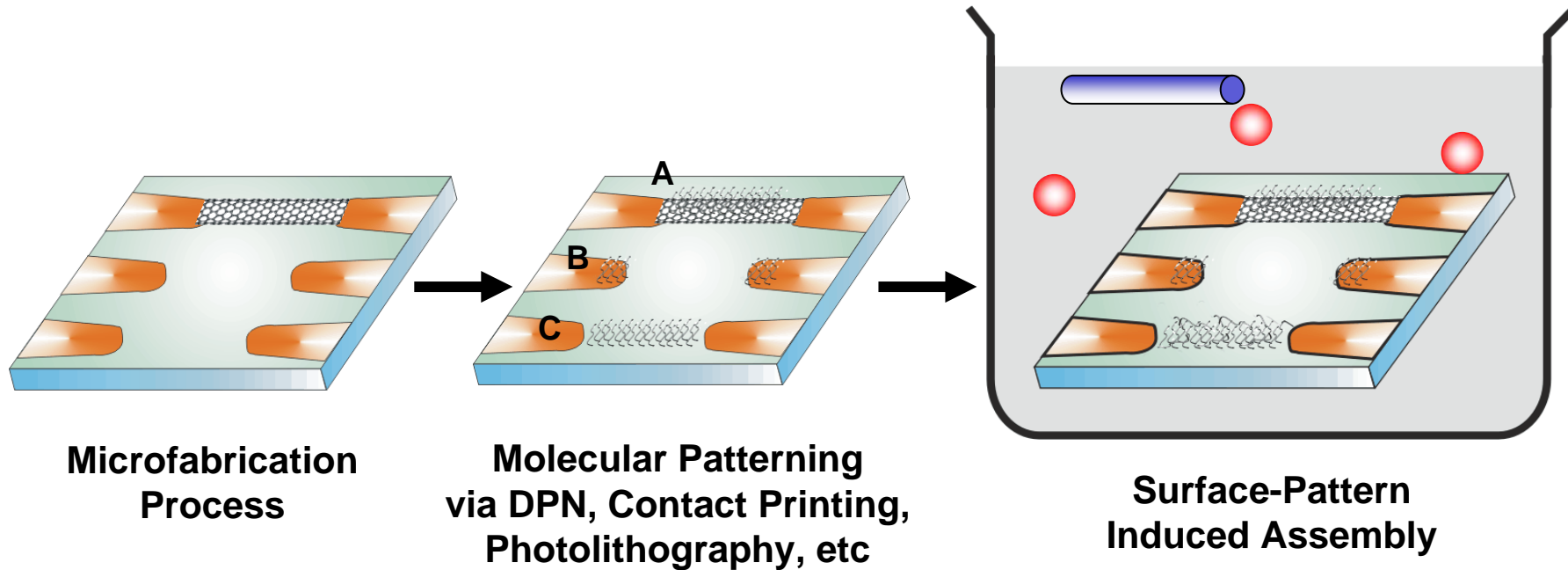


Everyone in this room is a *living evidence* proving,
“self-assembly can be used to build macro-
structures from nanostructures.”

Very Successful Results
in Various Aspects
(e.g. IQ etc)

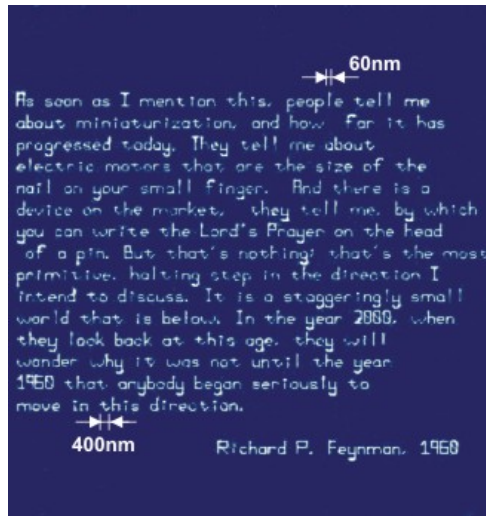
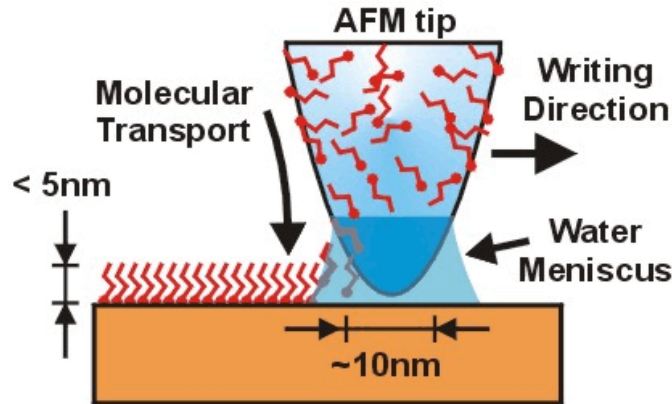


Our Solution: Surface-Programmed Assembly



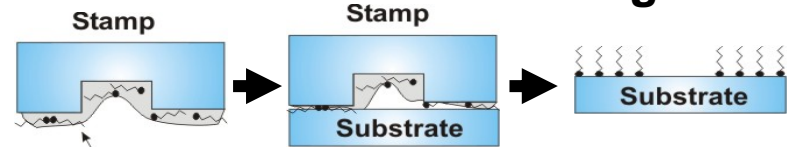
Molecular Patterning Methods

Dip-Pen Nanolithography

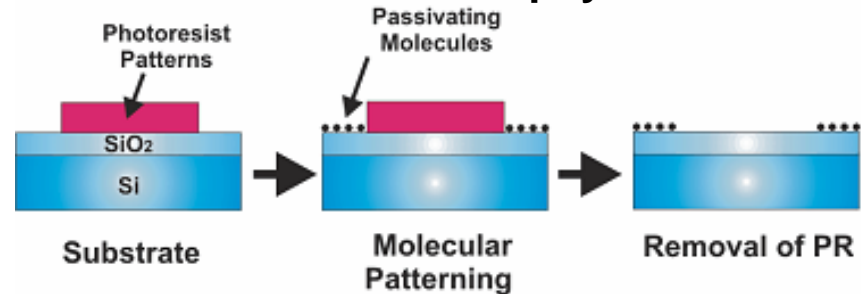


Science 288, 1808 (2000), Science 286, 523 (1999), Science 283, 661 (1999).

Micro-Contact Printing

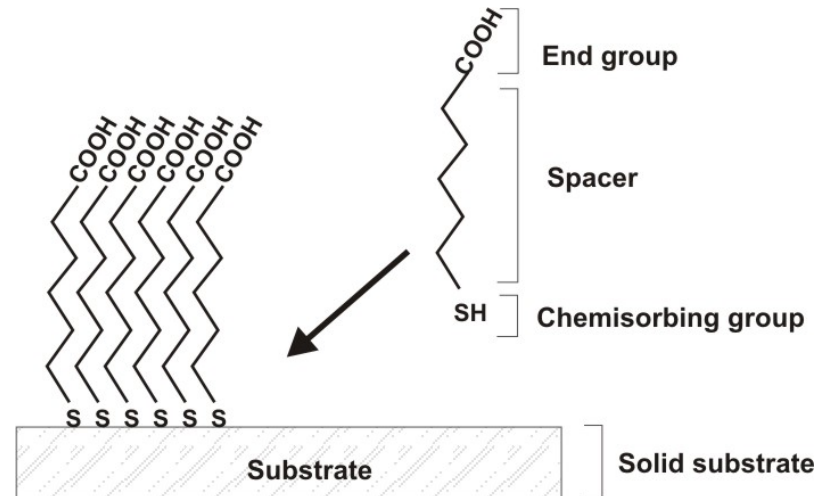


Photolithography

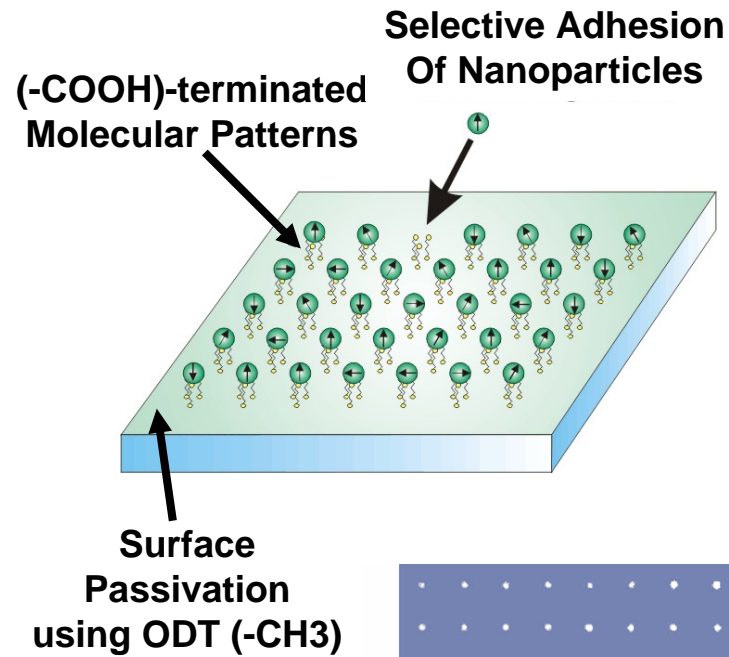


Nature Nanotechnology 1, 66 (2006)

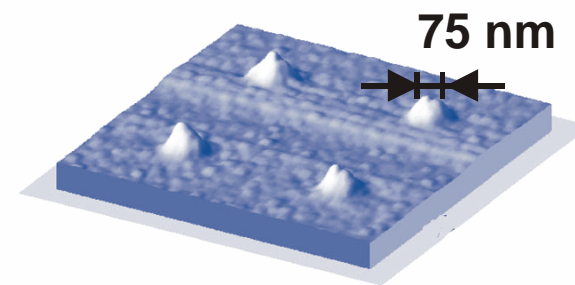
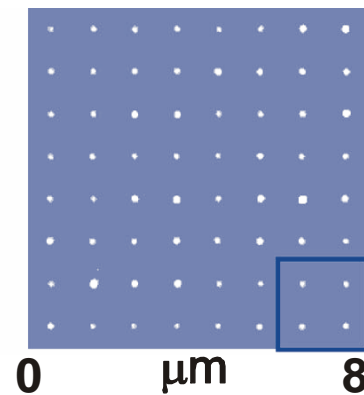
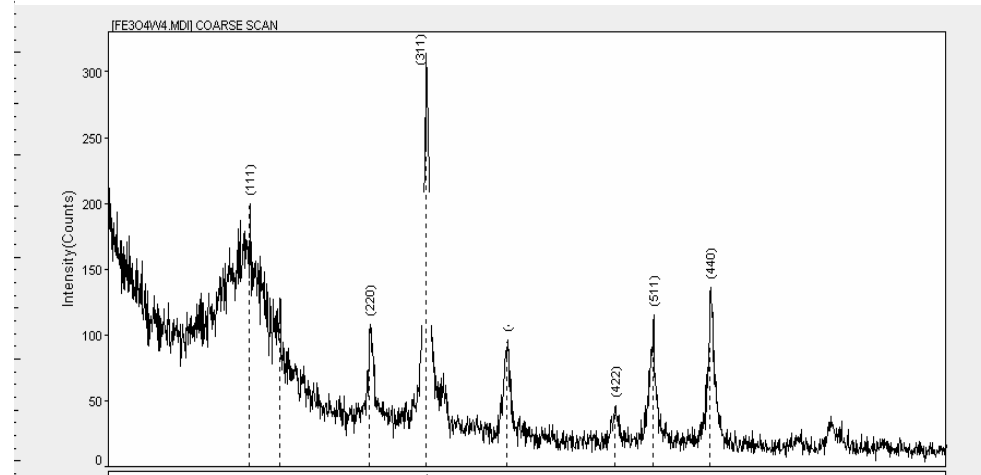
Self-Assembled Monolayers



Assembly of Magnetic Nanoparticle Array



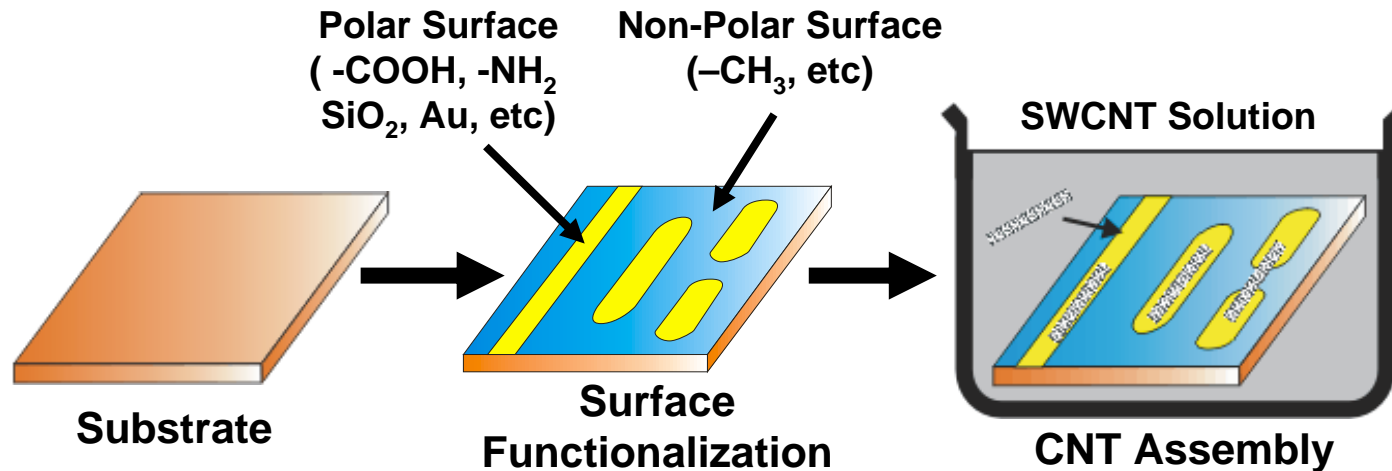
X-ray diffraction showing Fe₃O₄ Structures



Advanced Materials 14, 231 (2002)



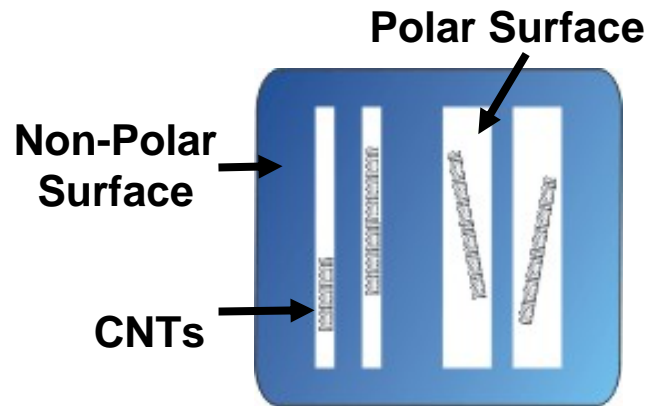
Massive Assembly of Carbon Nanotubes



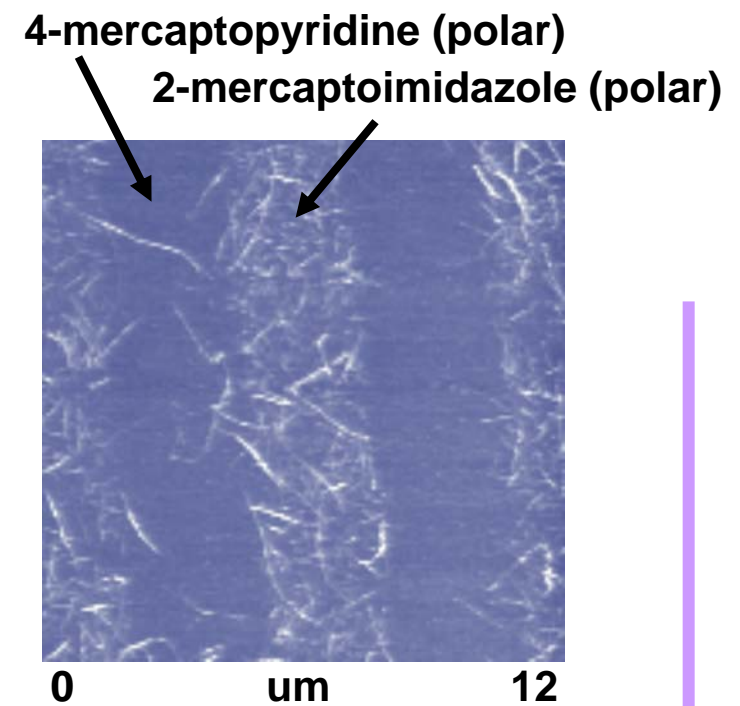
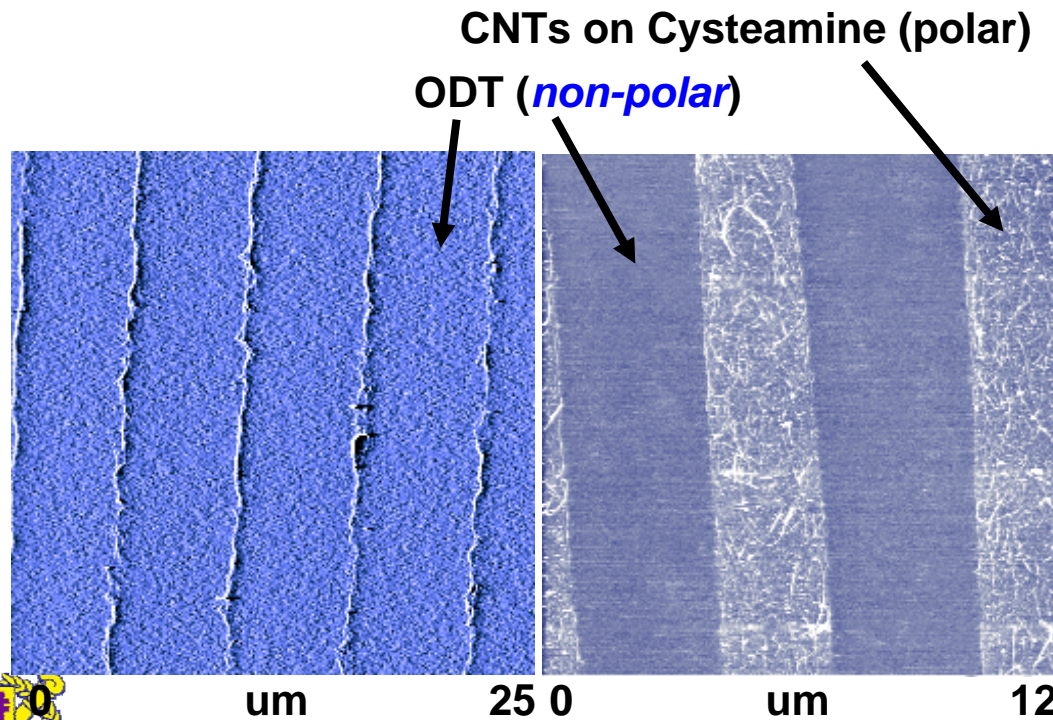
- **WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT WE DO:** NO functionalization on CNT, NO flow cell, NO electric field, NO magnetic field, NO catalyst pattern, NO extra structures, NO...
- **No hydrophobic interaction** because CNTs are in non-polar solvent.
- Previous pioneering works about CNT and nanowire assembly: micromanipulation, electric or magnetic field alignment, assembly onto e-beam generated patterns (J. Liu and R. Smalley) flow cells (C. Lieber at Harvard), growth from catalysts (H. Dai at Stanford).



Alignment Problem in Carbon Nanotube Assembly

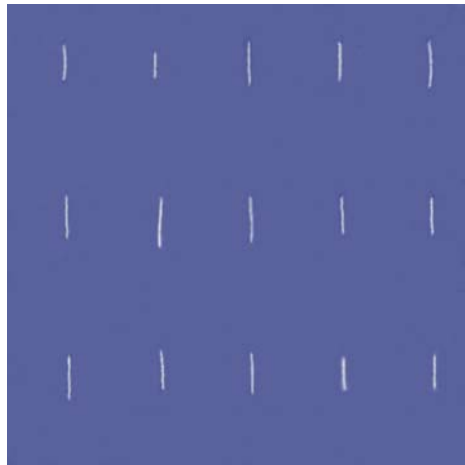


OR



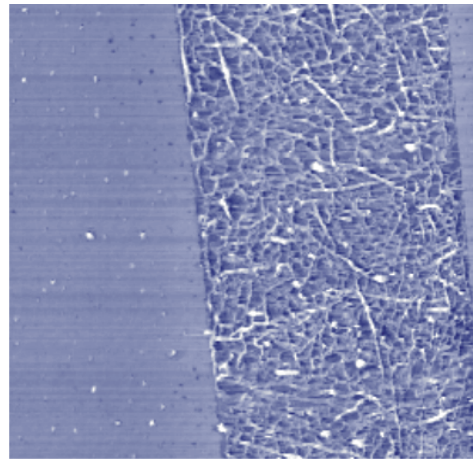
Massive Assembly of Nanotubes/Nanowires

CNT on Au



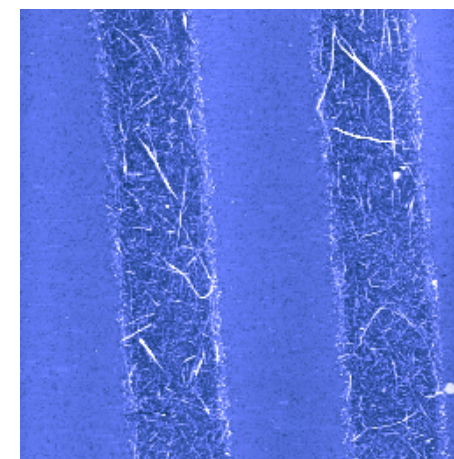
0 um 25

CNT on SiO₂



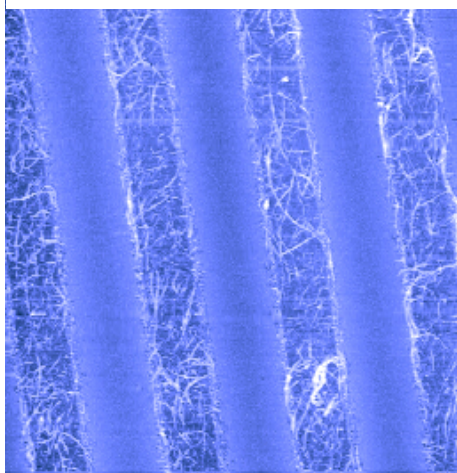
0 um 6

CNT on Si



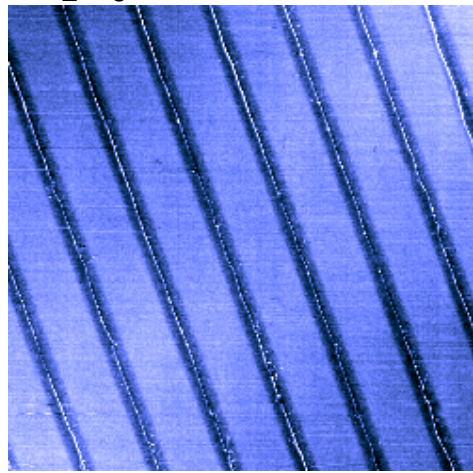
0 um 12

CNT on Al



0 um 20

V₂O₅ Nanowire on Au



0 um 40

논문에 발표안된 일부 자료는
삭제되었음을 양해부탁드립니다.

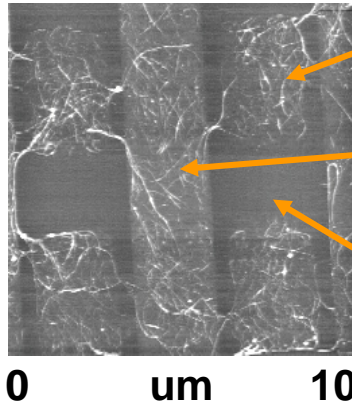


CNT → polar

V₂O₅ NW (-) → (+)-surface

Mechanism of CNT/NW Assembly

1. Selective Adhesion:



- CNT → polar
- V₂O₅ NW (-) → (+)-surface
- ZnO NW (+) → (-)-surface
- ...etc

3. Energy Minimization

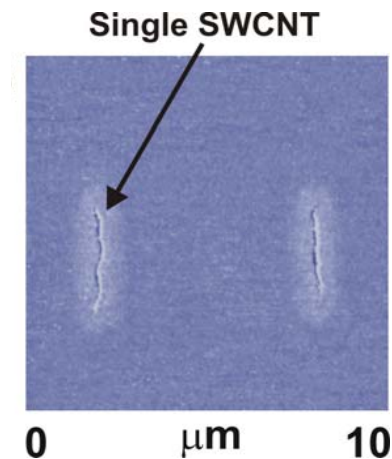
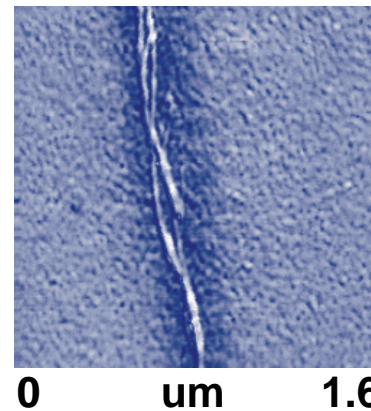
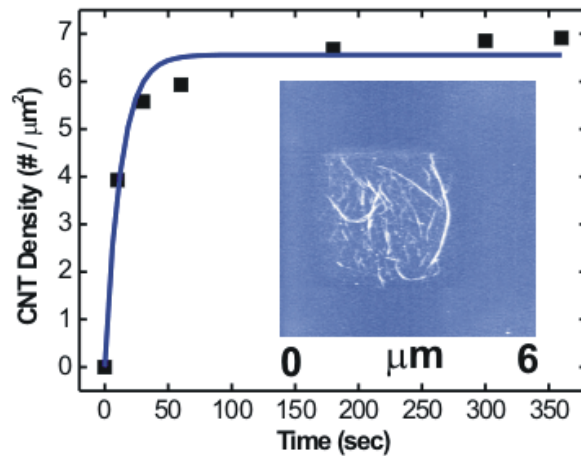
→ Alignment, “Lens” Effect

$$E_{tot} \cong \int_0^{l_p} \gamma_p ds + \frac{\kappa}{2} \int_0^L \left(\frac{d^2 r}{ds^2} \right)^2 ds$$

CNT/NW-Surface
Interface Energy

CNT/NW Bending
Energy

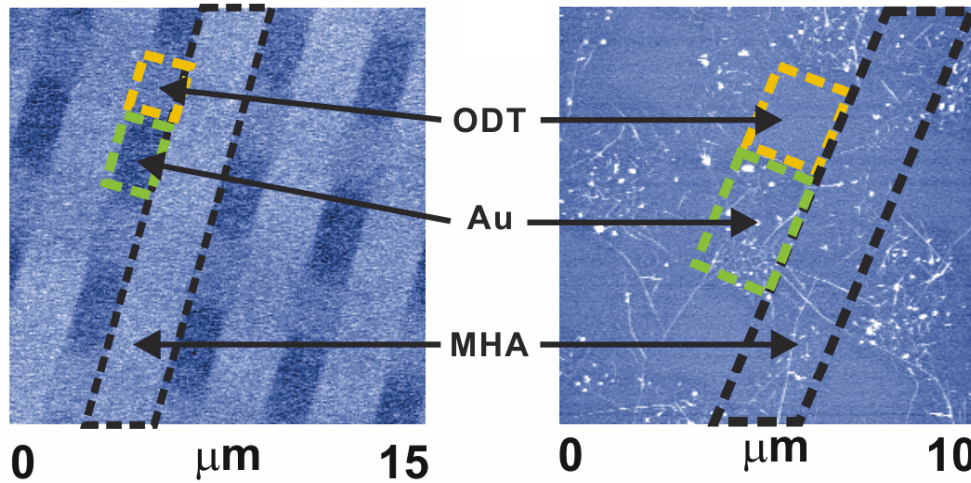
2. “Self Limiting” Mechanism → ‘Single’ Layer Adsorption



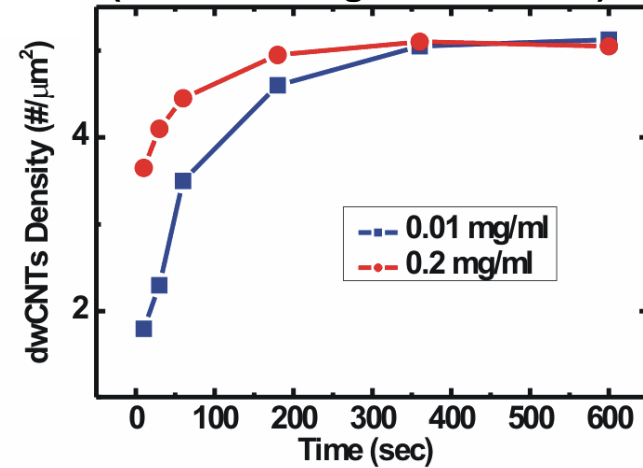
JCP 124, 224707 (2006); JPC-B Letters 110, 10217 (2006)

Adsorption Behavior of CNTs

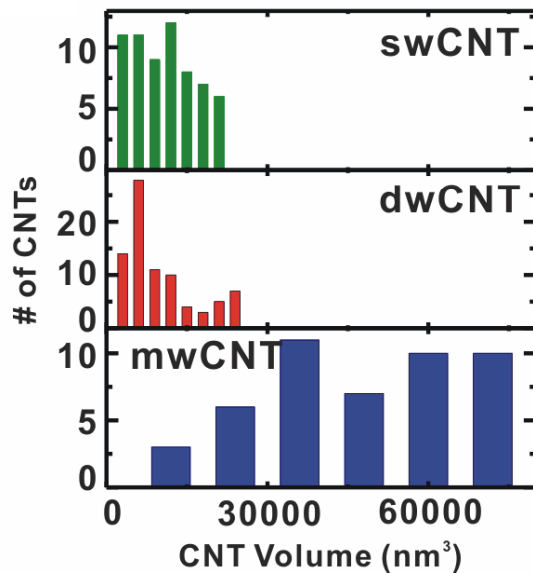
Adsorption of dwCNTs



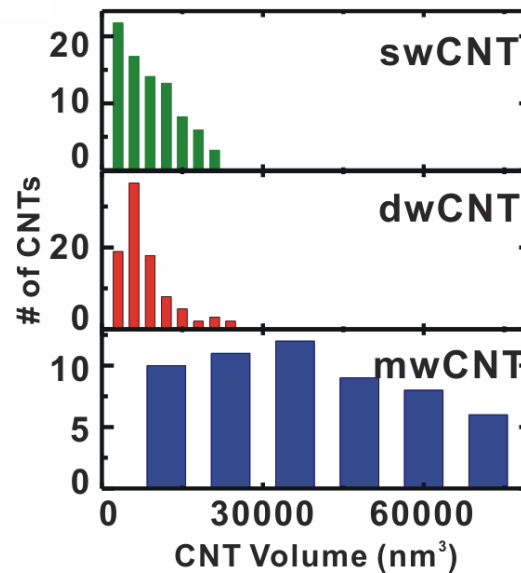
Adsorption Curve of dwCNTs ("Self-Limiting" Mechanism)



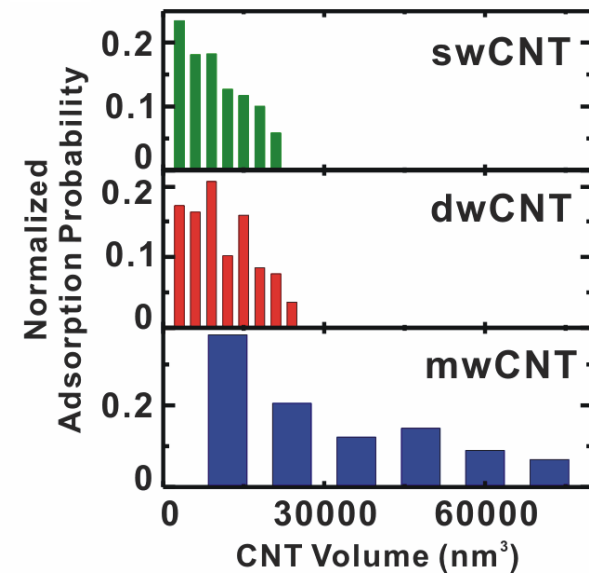
In Solution



Adsorbed on Au

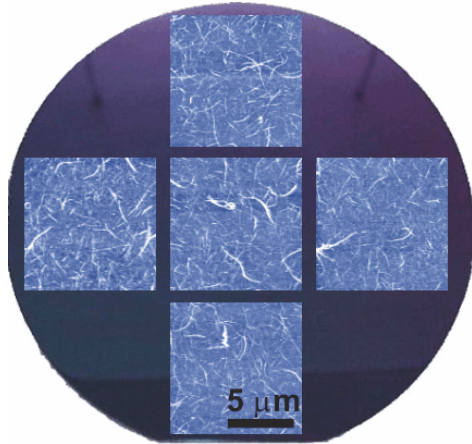


Adsorption Probability

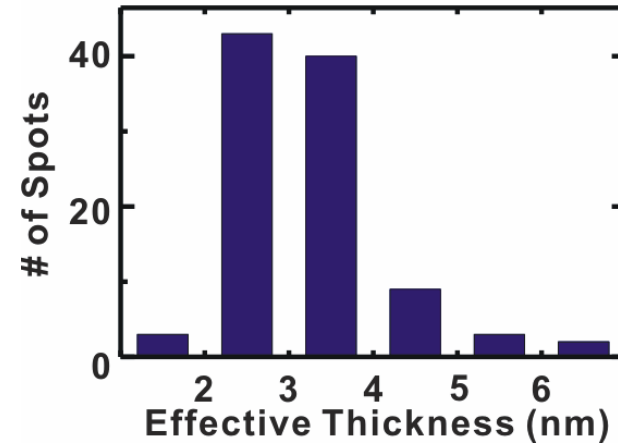


Uniformity of swCNT Circuits

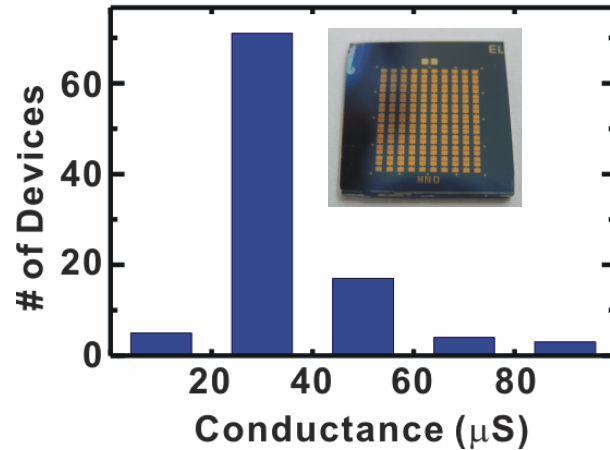
Wafer Scale swCNT Assembly



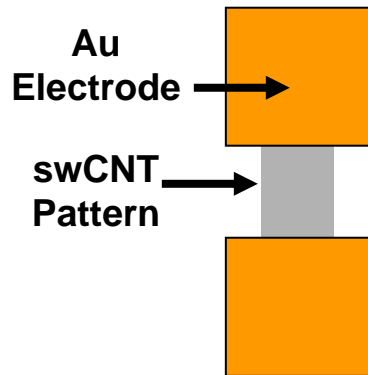
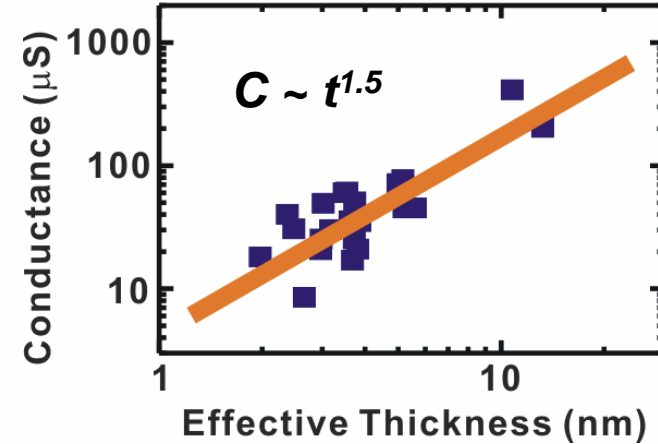
swCNT Film Thickness



Conductance Distribution



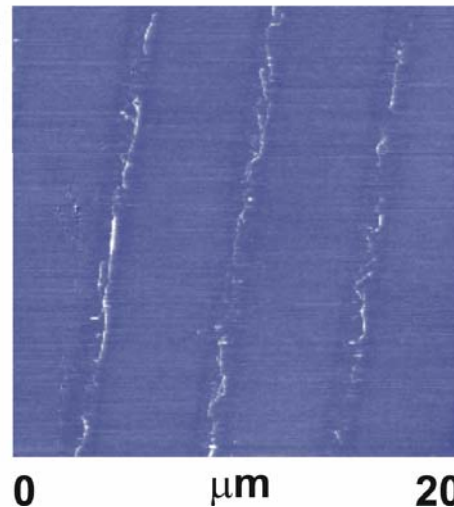
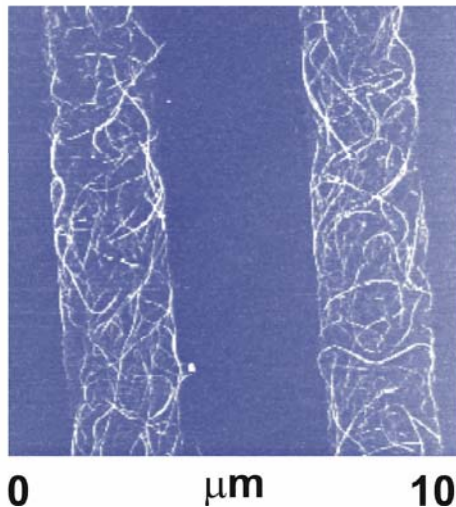
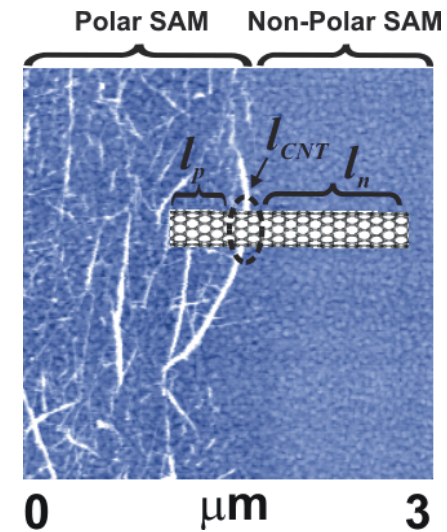
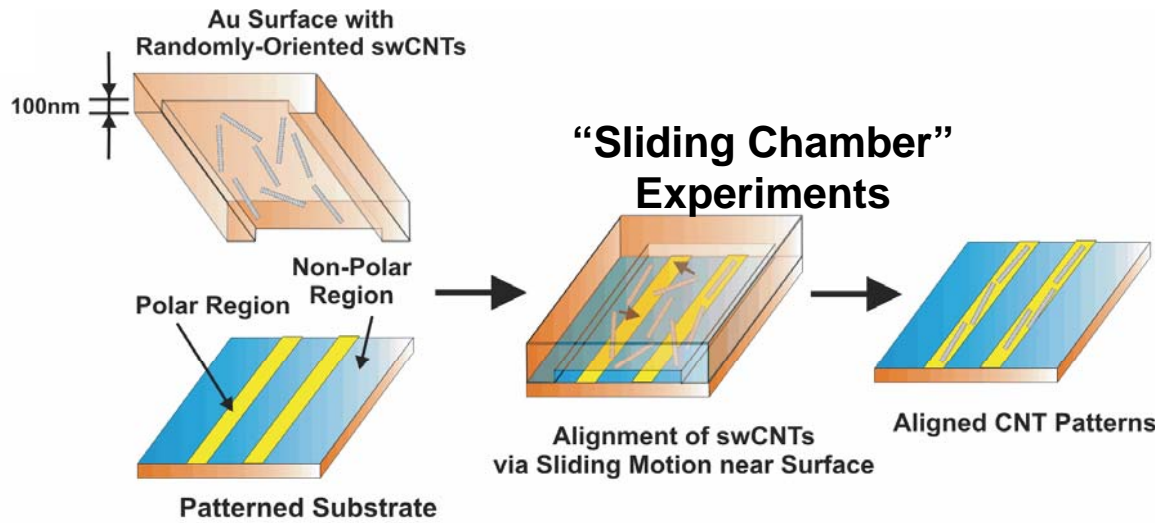
Conductance vs. Thickness



For Bulk Film : $C \sim t^{1.0}$



“Sliding Kinetics”: Beyond Random Adsorption Kinetics



$$E_{tot} \cong \int_0^{l_p} \gamma_p ds + \frac{\kappa}{2} \int_0^L \left(\frac{d^2 r}{ds^2} \right)^2 ds$$

\uparrow CNT-Surface Interface Energy \uparrow CNT Bending Energy

Adsorbed CNTs can “slide” to minimize the total energy, E_{tot}

In collaboration with Prof. Nam-Kyung Lee at Sejong University, Korea
(JCP 124, 224707 (2006))



“Lens Effect” on Gradient Molecular Patterns

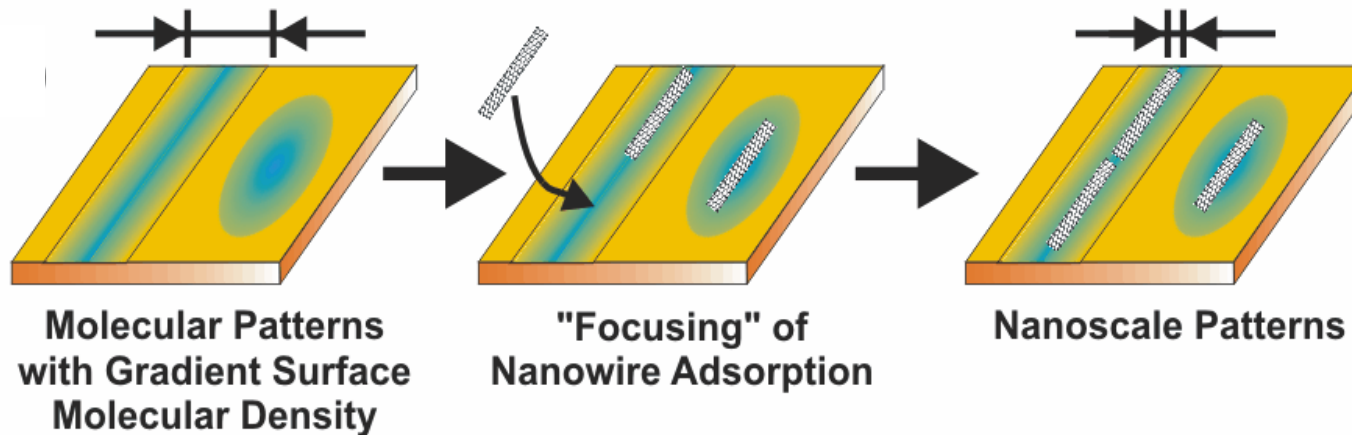
Normal Assembly



Microscale SAM Pattern

Nanoscale Nanowire Pattern

Lens Effect

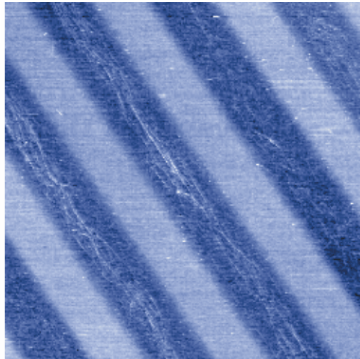


Nanotubes/nanowires slide to minimize the interface energy between surface and nanotubes/nanowires (*JPCB Letters* 110, 10217 (2006)).



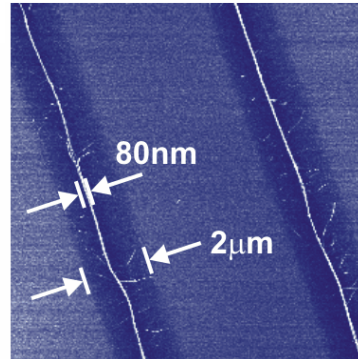
"Lens Effect"

Normal Assembly



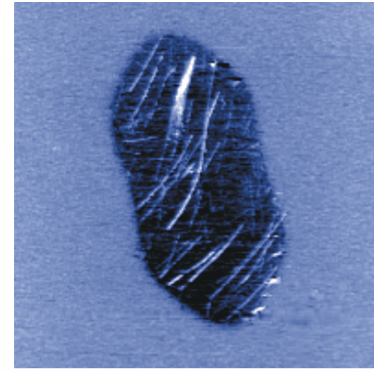
0 μm 20

"Lens Effect"



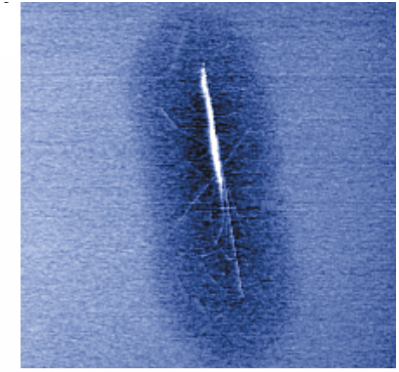
0 μm 10

Normal Assembly



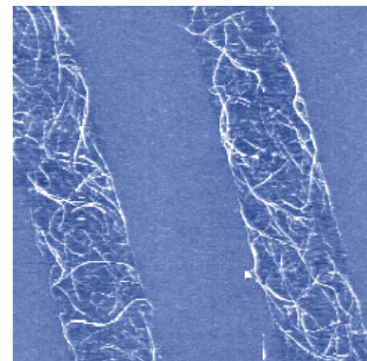
0 μm 4

"Lens Effect"

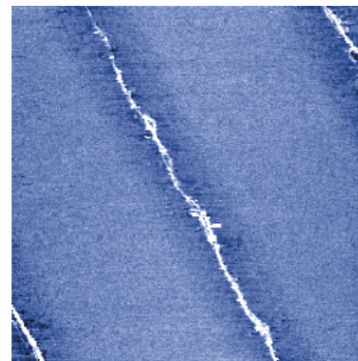


0 μm 4

V_2O_5
NWs

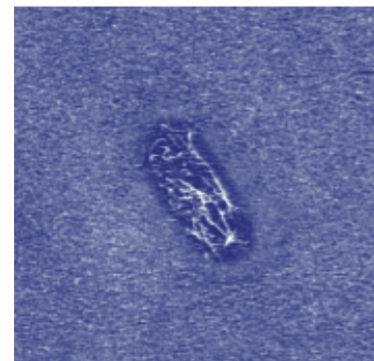


0 μm 10

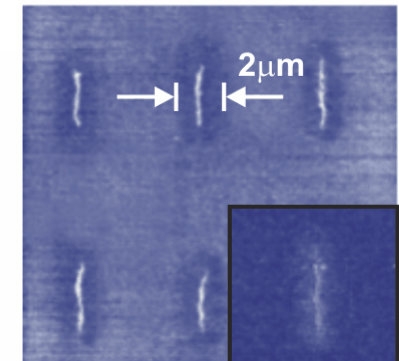


0 μm 10

CNTs



0 μm 6

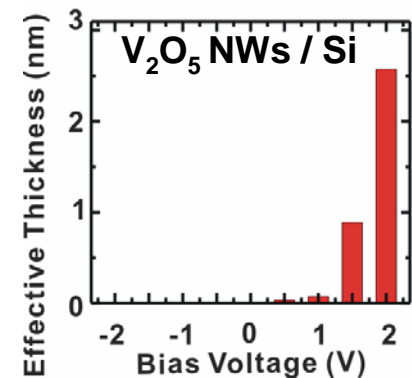
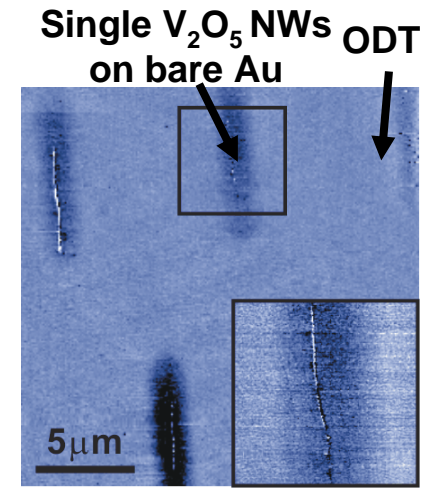
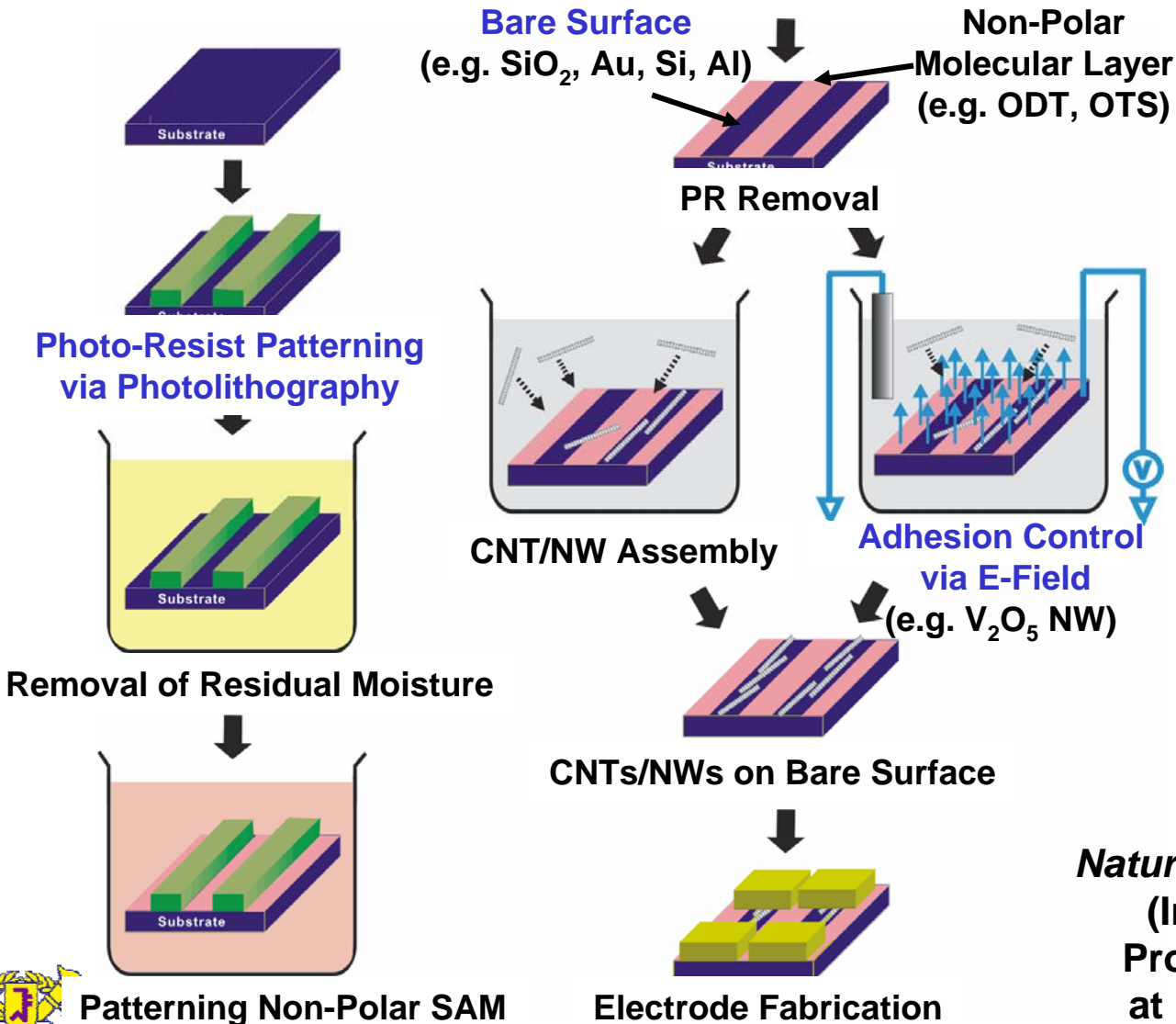


0 μm 18

JPCB Letters 110, 10217 (2006)



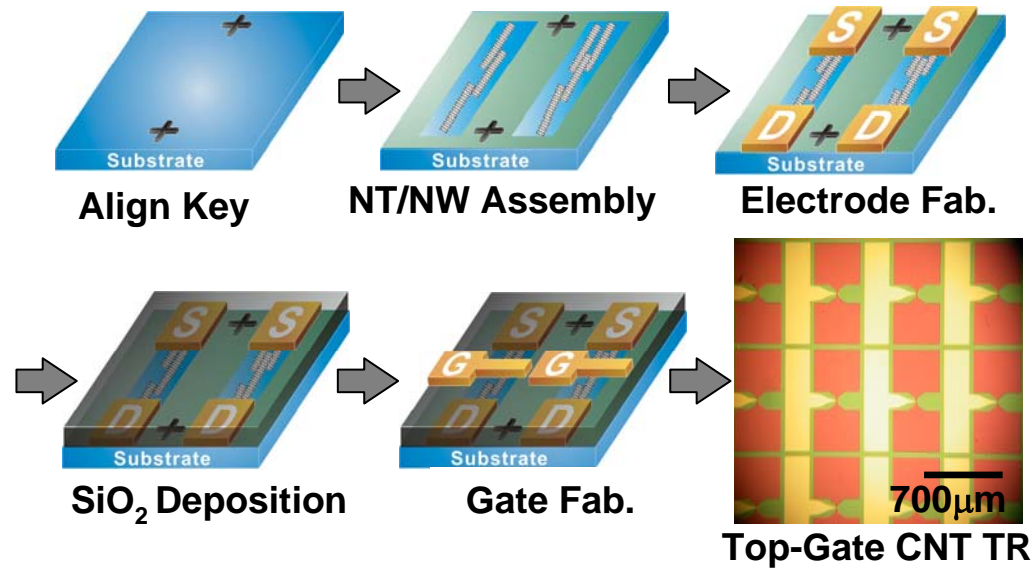
Fabrication of CNT/NW Circuits using only Conventional Microfabrication Facilities



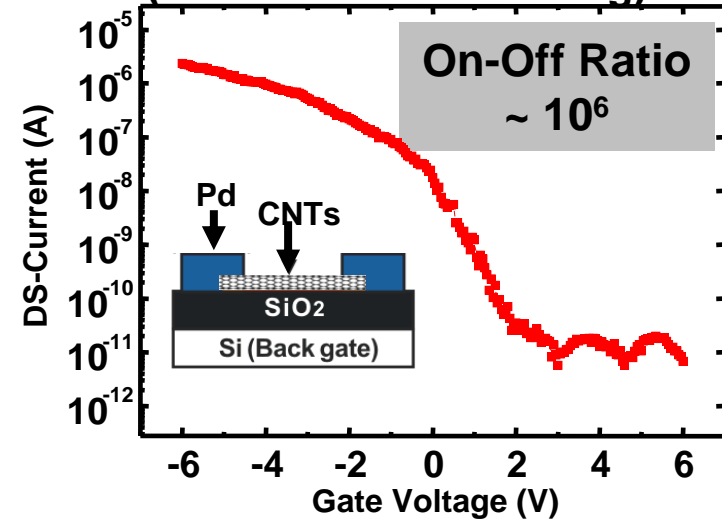
Nature Nanotech. 1, 66 (2006)
(In Collaboration with
Prof. Young-Kyun Kwon
at U. of Massachusetts)



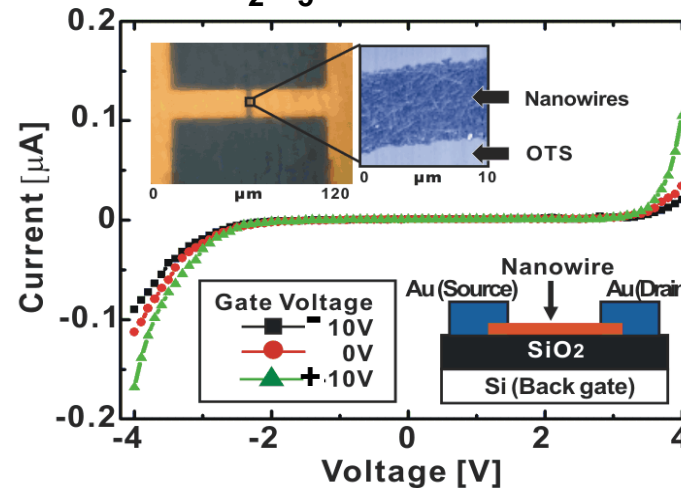
Nanotube/Nanowire-Based Integrated Devices



Back-Gate CNT TR
(After Selective Burning)



V₂O₅ NW Circuit



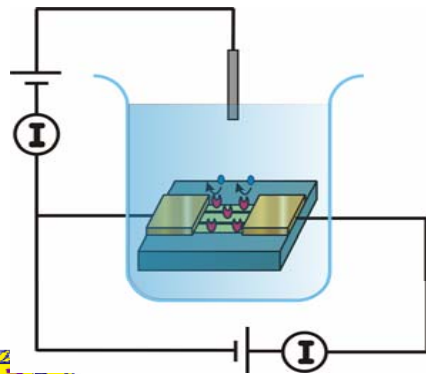
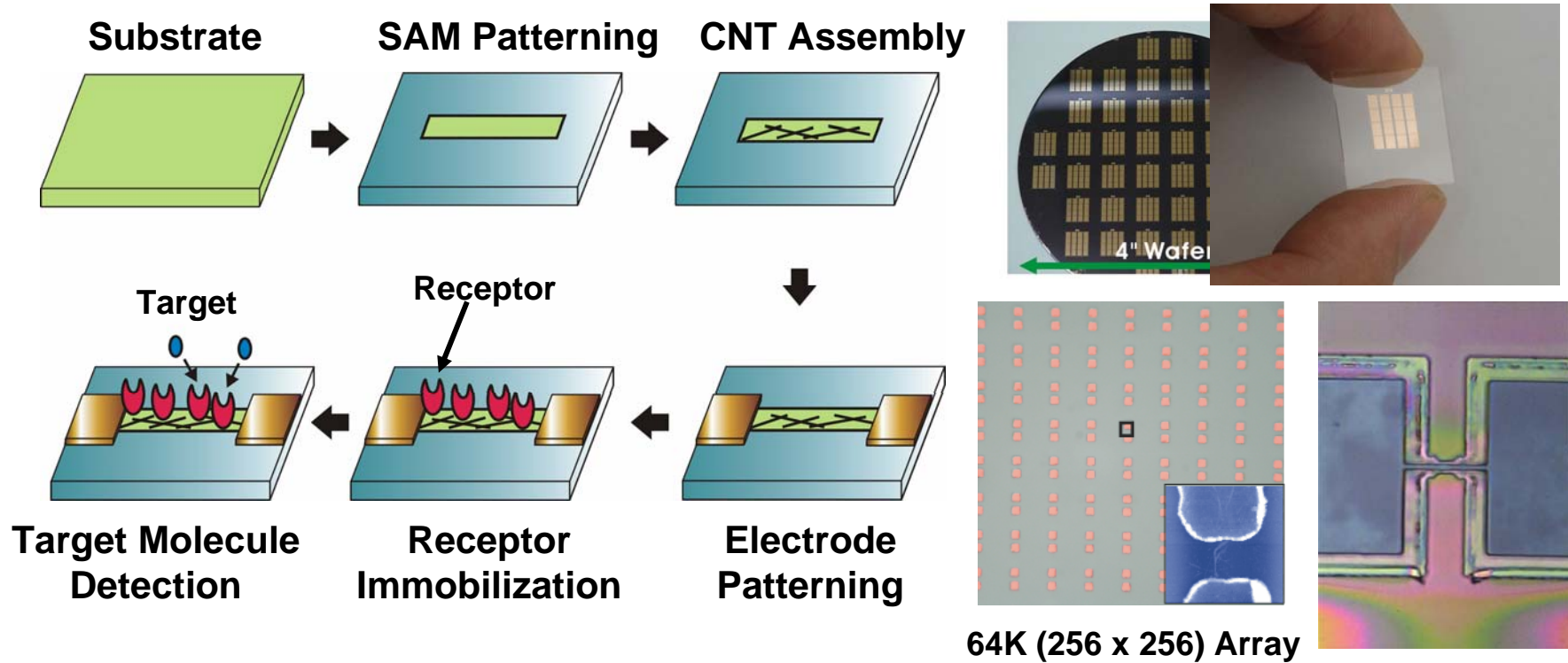
논문에 발표안된 일부 자료는 삭제되었음을 양해부탁드립니다.



Nature Nanotechnology 1, 66 (2006), *Advanced Materials* 17, 2361 (2005)

Hybrid Nanostructure & Device Lab

CNT Junction-Based Biosensors



논문에 발표안된 일부 자료는
삭제되었음을 양해부탁드립니다.

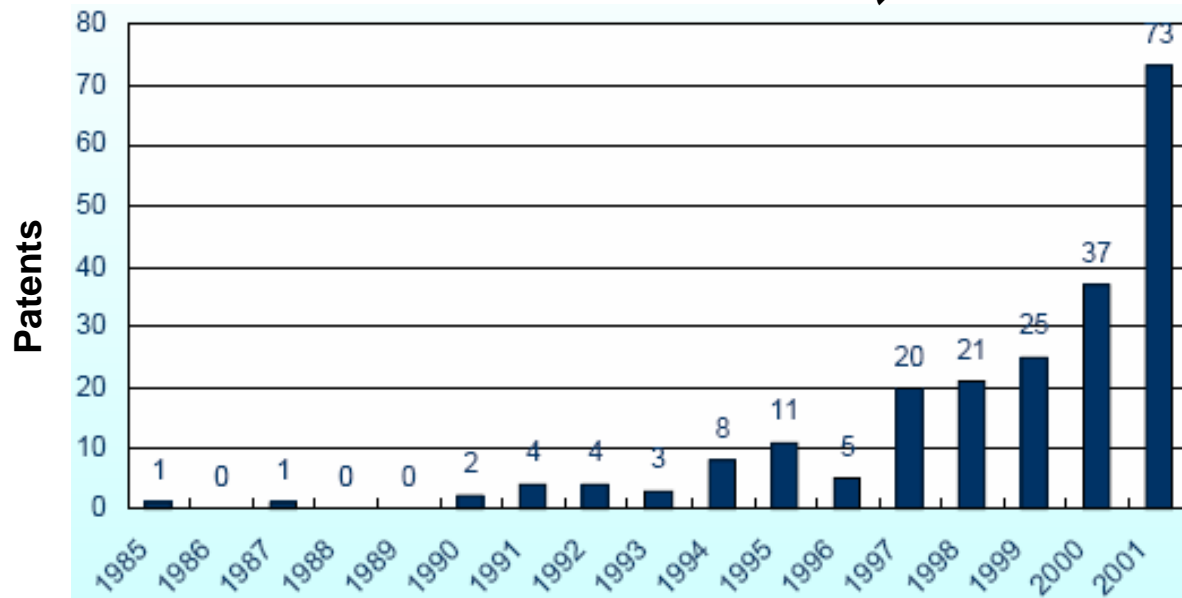
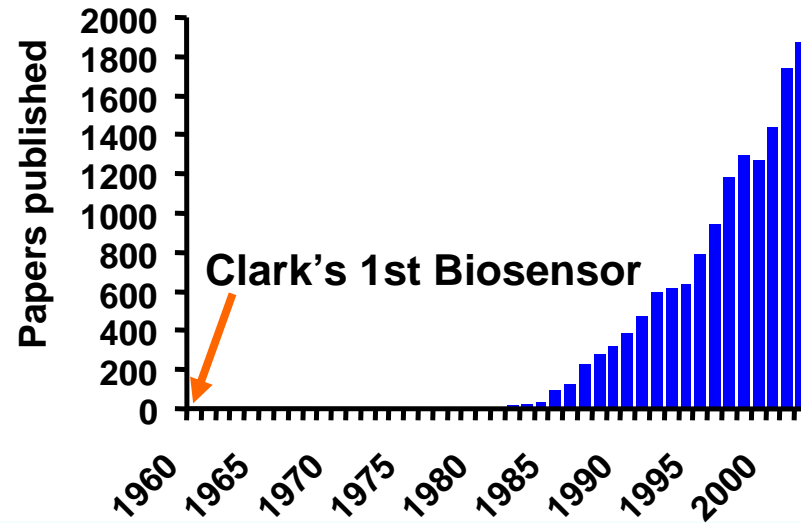


Selective Detection of Various Molecules



논문에 발표안된 일부 자료는
삭제되었음을 양해부탁드립니다.



바이오 센서 관련 논문 및 특허 동향

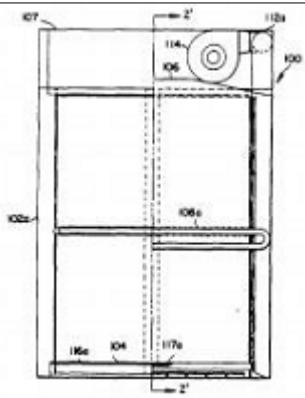
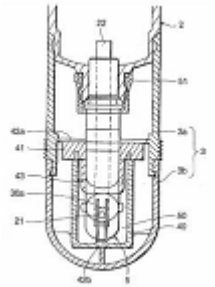
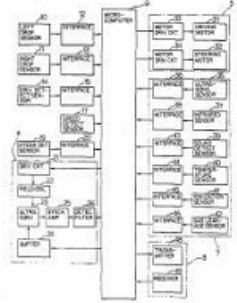


특허의 예

공개번호	출원일	특허권자	대표도면
KR 2006-017217	2004.08.20	(잘 알려진 국내 핸드폰 회사)	
제목	휴대용 단말기 및 이를 이용한 식품의 신선도 측정방법		
식품에서 발생하는 화학성분을 검출하는 전자코 센서 시스템을 휴대용 단말기(휴대폰)에 탑재시켜, 소비자가 식품의 신선도를 체크할 수 있도록 한 휴대용 단말기			
공개번호	출원일	출원인	대표도면
KR 2006-0036593	2004.10.26	(잘 알려진 국내 통신 서비스 회사)	
제목	구취측정 센서가 구비된 휴대용 단말기 및 그 사용 방법		
휴대용 단말기 내부에 구취의 농도를 측정할 수 있는 가스센서를 부착하여, 측정된 구취측정 데이터와 진단기준 데이터를 비교하여 건강 또는 질병 상태를 판단하는 휴대용 단말기			

특허 정보원 발간 “유비쿼터스 생화학 센서 시스템 특허 동향” 참조



등록번호	등록일	특허권자	대표도면
US 4987767	1991.01.29	외국 회사	
제목	Exposive detection screening system		
<p>폭발물/마약/음주류 등의 증기(pavor), 농도 등을 검출하기 위한 샘플링 챔버와, 화학 물질 분석과 전체적인 시스템의 제어를 위한 데이터 처리 시스템 등을 구비하여 폭발물, 마약 등의 금지품목을 검출하기 위한 스크린 시스템</p>			
등록번호	등록일	특허권자	대표도면
US 5711862	1998.01.27	외국 회사	
제목	Portable biochemical measurement device using an enzyme sensor		
<p>효소 센서를 이용하여 생화학 물질을 측정하기 위한 휴대용 기기로, 효소 센서와 효소 센서의 수분을 유지시키기 위해 액체 매체로 채워진 챔버를 포함하는 덮개 등을 구비함</p>			
등록번호	등록일	특허권자	대표도면
US 5446445	1995.08.29	잘 알려진 국내 핸드폰 회사	
제목	Mobile detection system		
<p>가정과 사무실 등의 화재와 가스 누출 및 침입자 등을 감지하여 외부 모니터, 경찰서, 소방 센터 등에 알리기 위한 이동 검출 시스템(이동로봇)으로, 내부에 가스 누출 감지 센서와 온도 센서 및 이온화(ionization) 센서 등을 구비함</p>			



기술 개발 상황

<생화학 고속 검지 기술 특허 개수>

국 가	한국	미국	일본	유럽	계
모바일 관련 키워드가 들어갈 경우(A)	37	61	58	29	185
모바일 관련 키워드 제거할 경우(B)	1140	1797	5548	1033	9,518
비율 (A/B, %)	3.25%	3.39%	1.05%	2.81%	1.94%

- 생화학 검지 기술은 이미 성숙기에 들어섰으나, 이를 소형화하는 기술 개발이 미비하다
- 따라서, ‘소형’ 생화학 센서 기술의 확보여부가 궁극적인 기술 경쟁력을 결정
- 특허정보원 발간 “유비쿼터스 생화학 센서 시스템 특허 동향” (2006년) 참조



관련 시장

(단위 : 억불)

구분		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	CAGR
환경정보센싱	세계	13.0	23	37	76.8	137	165	461			81.24%
환경서비스업	세계	3180	3340	-	-	-	-	4180			4.66%
	국내	57	78	-	-	-	-	136			15.6%
환경자원이용업	세계	1810	1940	-	-	-	-	2600			6.22%
	국내	44	62	-	-	-	-	118			17.87%
환경설비업	세계	1590	1660	-	-	-	-	2070			4.5%
	국내	33	46	-	-	-	-	62			11.08%
가스센서	세계	25.6	27.4	-	-	-	-	-			-
	국내	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
환경/바이오센서	세계	23	25	27	29	32	35	39			9.4%
식품안전 바이오센서	세계	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
항공우주 및 자동차 분야 나노센서	세계					3.4		36			225.4%
센서	세계					506		529			2.2%
U-Sensor Network	세계	-	72	-	191	-	-	768			60.55%
	국내	-	1.9	-	10	-	-	39.9			129.42%
Lab-on-a-Chip	세계				169					484	17.85
전자의료기기	세계					520		606			8.0%
RFID(i)	세계	20	30	41	53	67	83	100			30.77%
	국내	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.2	-	-	-			38.38%

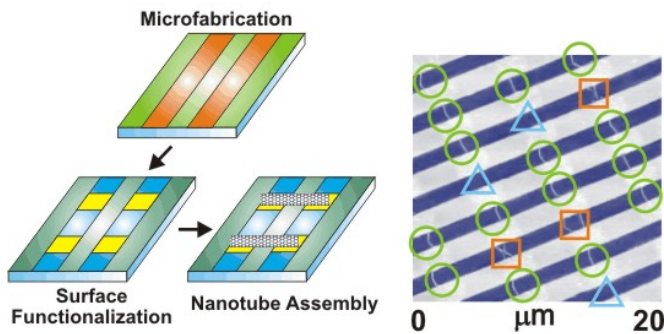
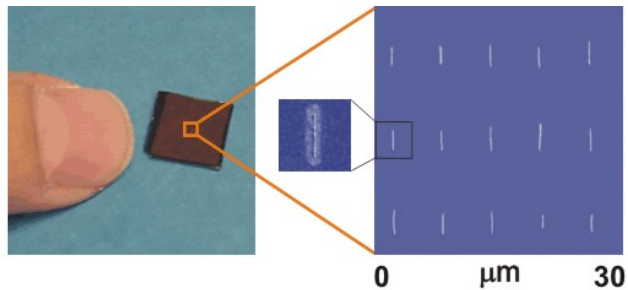


정보통신 연구진흥원 발간 “유비쿼터스 생화학 센서 시스템 로드맵” (2006년) 참조

Hybrid Nanostructure & Device Lab

Just imagine what you can build *today*.

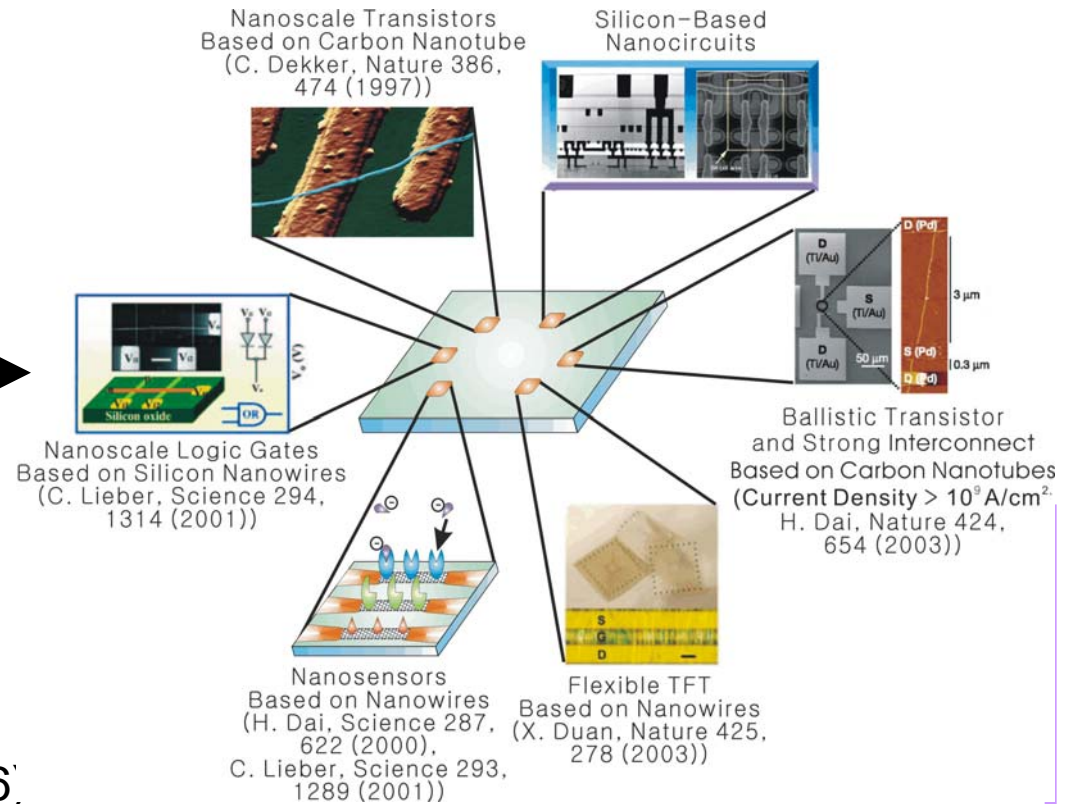
1 cm² Area Patterning



Nature **425**, 36 (2003)

Nature Nanotechnology **1**, 66 (2006)

**Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits
Based on Nanowires**

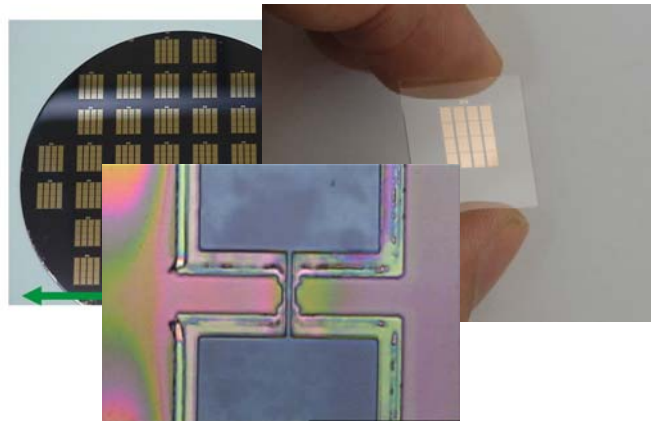
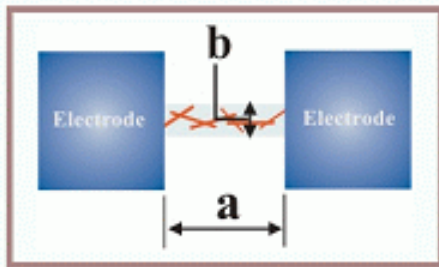


“Nanowire Integrated Circuit Foundry” Service

(<http://hnd.snu.ac.kr>)

An example of standard design for nanotube/nanowire devices

Back-Gate Nanowire Transistor
(CNT, V₂O₅ Nanowires, ZnO Nanowires)



Substrate	Insulator Thickness	Electrode Material	Electrode Thickness	Pattern Width				
				a	b			
SiO ₂	1000 Å	Ti/Au, Cr/Au, Al, Pd, Pd/Au	100 Å ~	2	2			
					3			
					4			
				3	2			
					3			
					4			
				4	2			
					3			
					4			
				Pattern for Sensor				

- “Nanowire IC Foundry” service is now open in our lab.
- It provides nanotube/nanowire integrated circuits for researchers.
- Both *standard* and *custom* designed NT/NW circuits are possible.



Summary

1. **Dip-pen nanolithography** for direct deposition organic molecules in nanometer scale resolution.
2. **Surface-programmed assembly** process for massive nano-assembly via molecular recognition.
3. **Nanowire-based integrated devices**: integrated circuits, sensors, etc.

***“Nanowire-IC Foundry” is now open in our lab!
Please let me know if you are interested in getting nanowire circuits.***



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