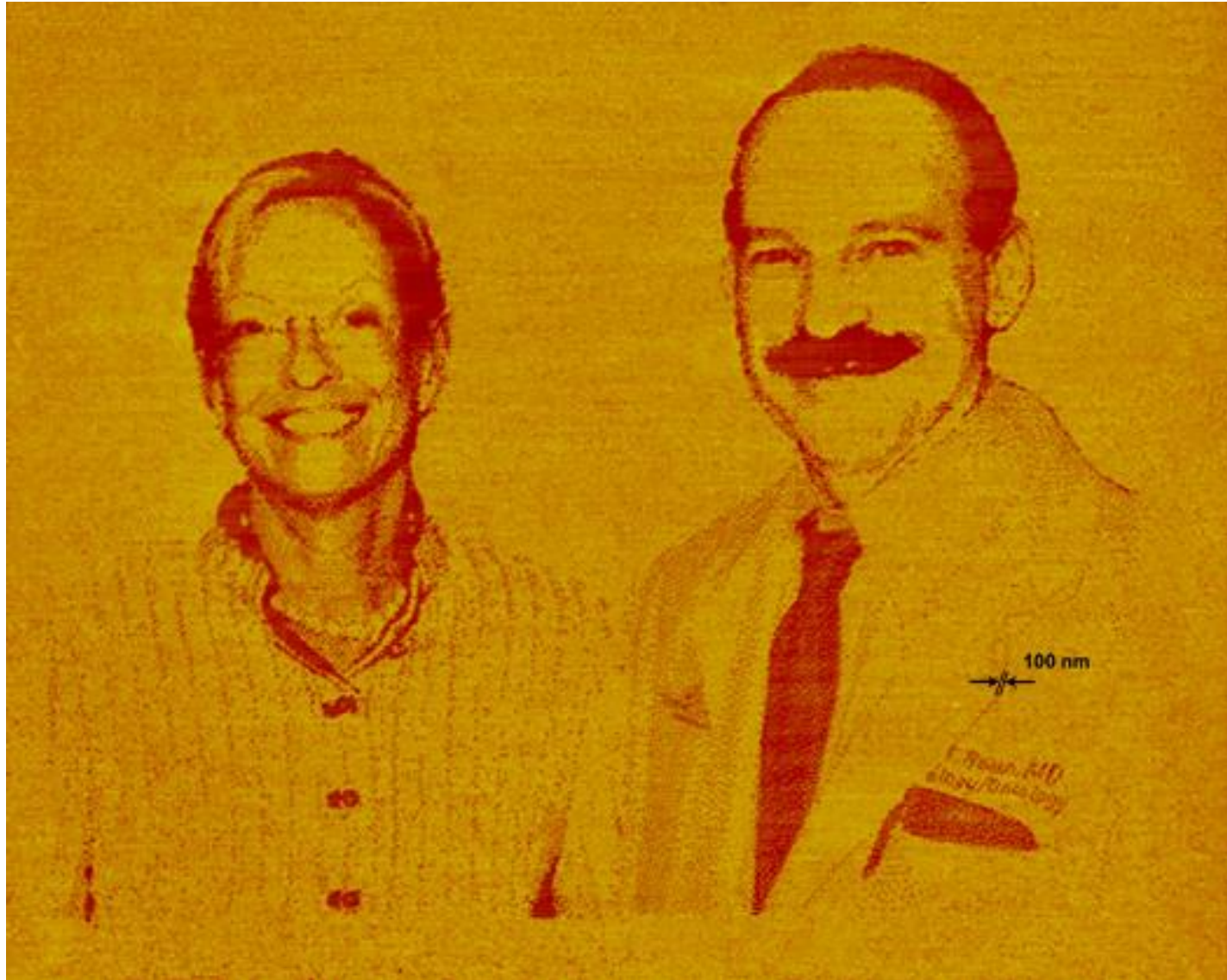


Dip-Pen Lithography



A Brief History of Writing Instruments



From Quills and Bamboos to fountain pens and brushes

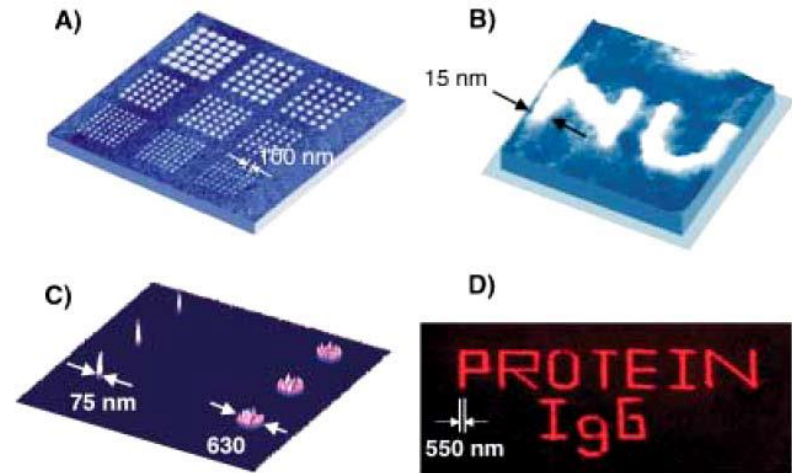
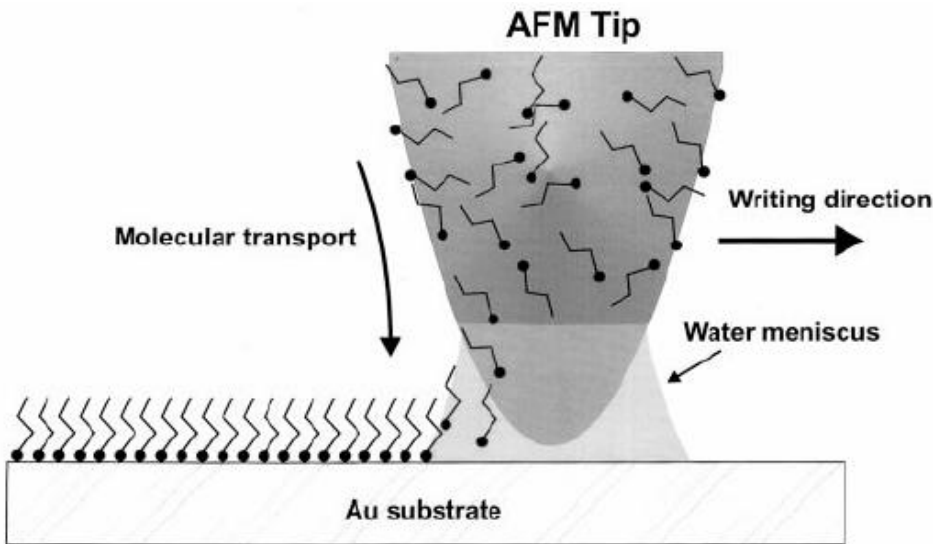


*Fountain Pen.
N^o 68,445.
Sept. 3, 1867*

M. Klein and Henry W. Wynne received US patent #68445 in 1867 for an ink chamber and delivery system in the handle of the fountain pen.

The ink is fed to the nib through a "feed" via a combination of **gravity** and **capillary action**.

Nanoscale Fountain Pen - Dip Pen Nanolithography(DPN)



Dip-pen nanolithography (DPN) is a new scanning-probe based directwriting tool for generating such surface-patterned chemical functionality on the sub-100 nm length-scale, and it is a technique that is accessible to any researcher who can use an **atomic force microscope** (a scanning probe technique).



The Family of Scanning Probe Techniques

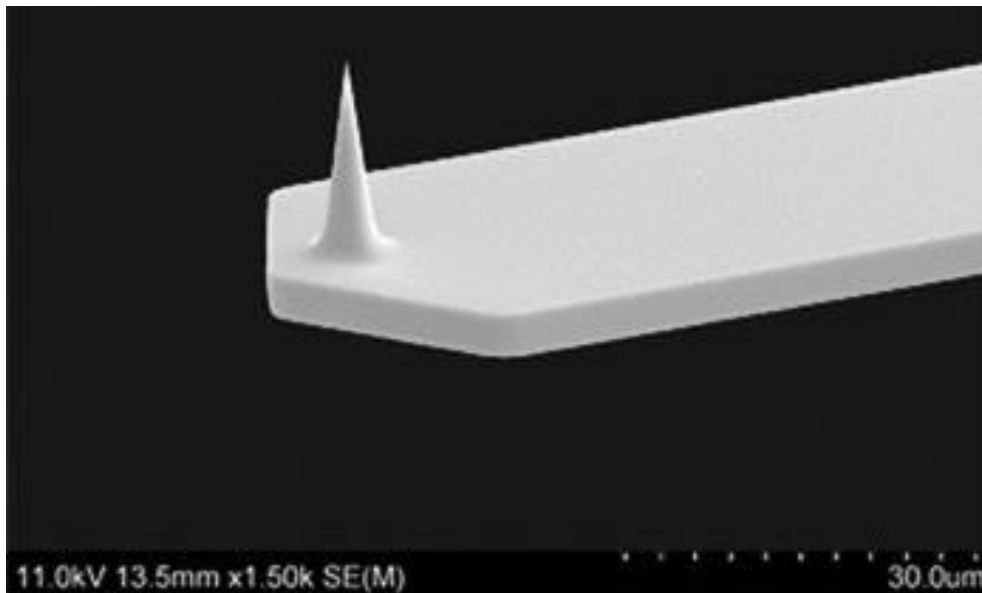
The basic idea: local probe

- Probe of small size measures a property in a confined region
- **Size of probe determines resolution**
- Current, force, E- and B-field, temperature, acoustic waves, light intensity, ...
- Create an image, cross-section, spectrum, force curve, topography, ...



The Challenge: Nanoscopic Resolution!

- Have the smallest possible probe! --> Nanofabrication
- **Don't break it!**
- Control the tip/sample position with nanoscopic resolution in a macroscopic instrument
- A necessity: Probe provides position feedback!
- Enemies: thermal drifts, vibration, acoustic & electric noise

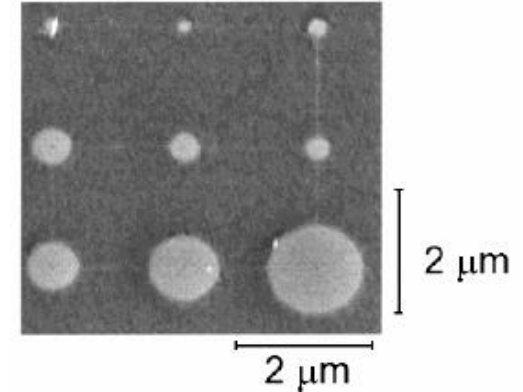
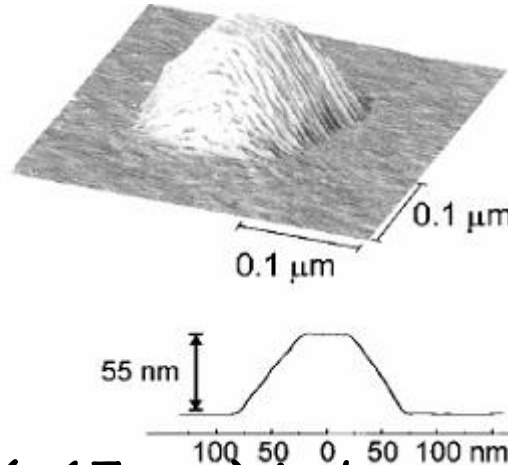
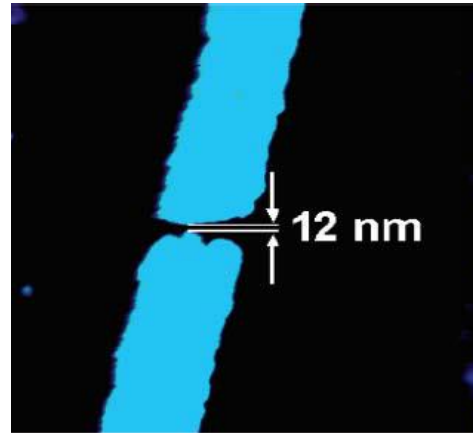
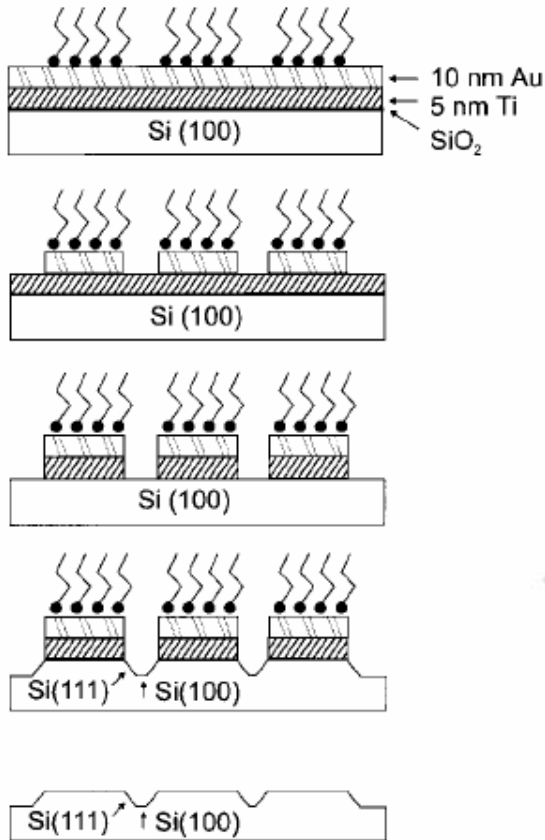


Various DPN Ink-Substrate Combinations

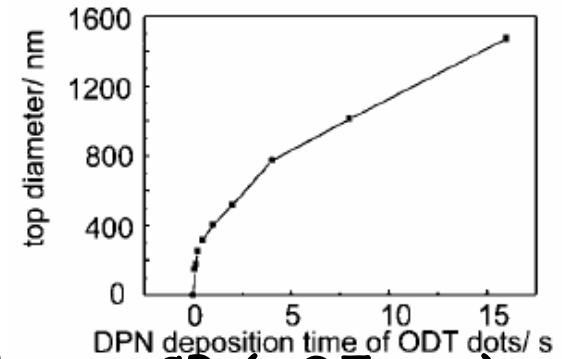
Ink	Substrate	Notes
Alkylthiols (e.g. ODT and MHA)	Au	15 nm resolution with sharp tips on single crystal surfaces, < 50 nm on polycrystalline surfaces
Ferrocenylthiols	Au	redox active nanostructures
Silazanes	SiO _x , GaAs	patterning on oxides
Proteins	Au, SiO _x	both direct write and indirect assembly
Conjugated polymers	SiO _x	polymer deposition verified spectroscopically and electrochemically
DNA	Au, SiO _x	sensitive to humidity and tip-silanization conditions
Fluorescent dyes	SiO _x	luminescent patterns
Sols	SiO _x	solid-state features
Metal salts	Si, Ge	electrochemical and electroless deposition
Colloidal particles	SiO _x	viscous solution patterned from tip
Alkynes	Si	C-Si bond formation
Alkoxysilanes	SiO _x	humidity control important
ROMP materials	SiO _x	combinatorial polymer brush arrays



Various DPN Ink-Substrate Combinations



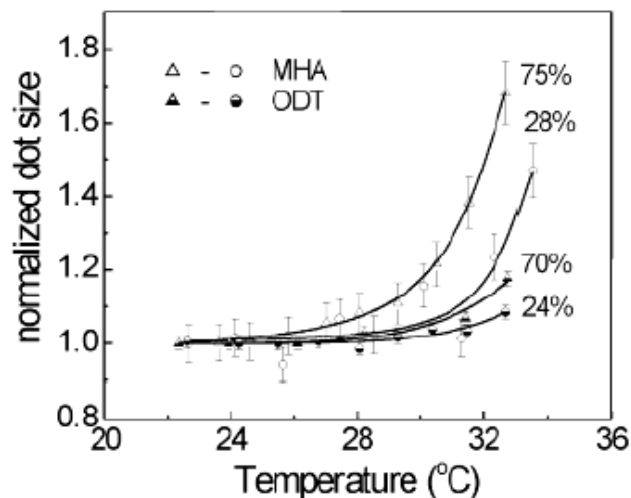
Diffusion of Ink determines resolution.



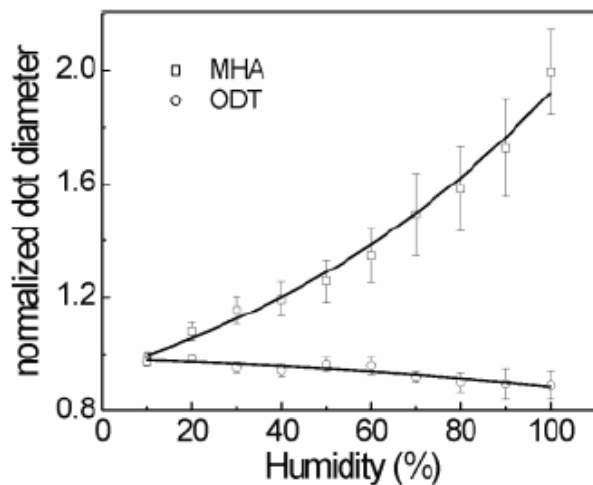
- Resolution (~15 nm) is better than μ CP (~35 nm).
- But low throughput due to serial writing process.



Humidity & Temp. Affect Resolution



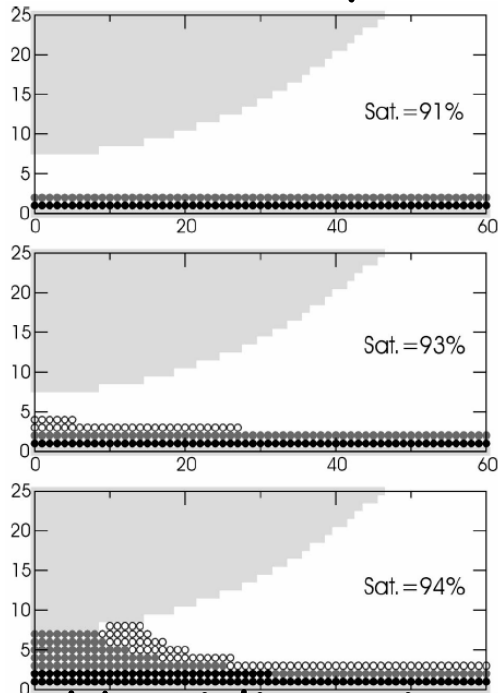
- Ink solubility is a key factor in determining temperature and humidity dependence of growth rate.
- Increase in the deposition rate with increasing temperature.
- Different solubilities of the molecules on the Au substrates influence SAM growth rates.



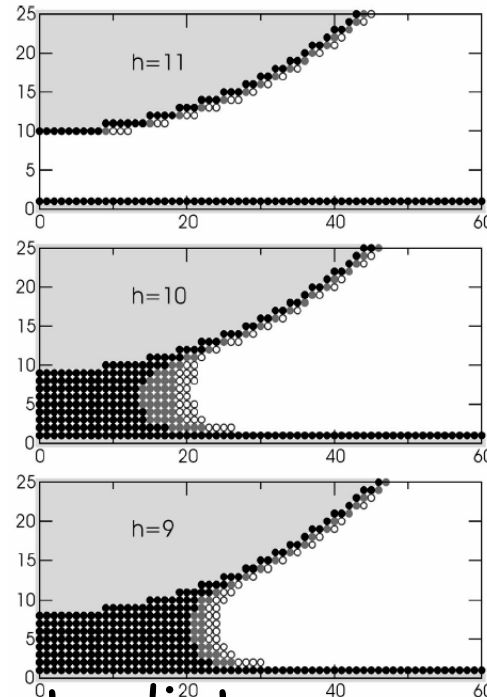
AFM in a glove box

Monte Carlo Simulation of Meniscus Formation

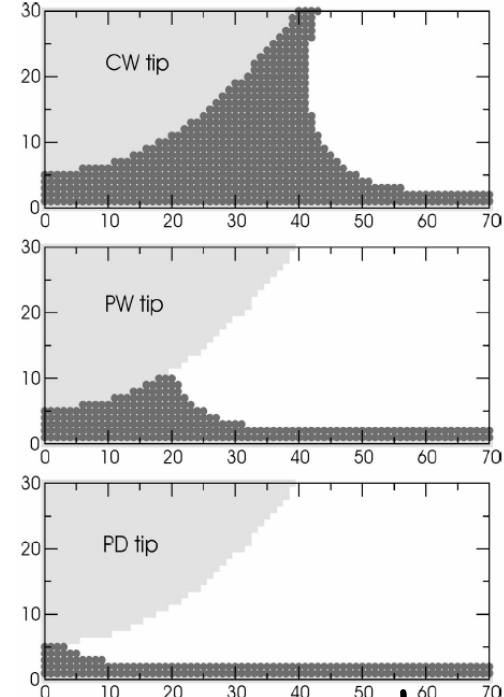
Humidity



Tip-Substrate Distance

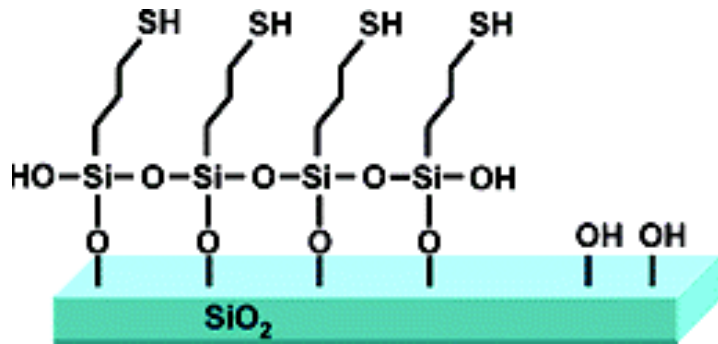


Wettability of Tip



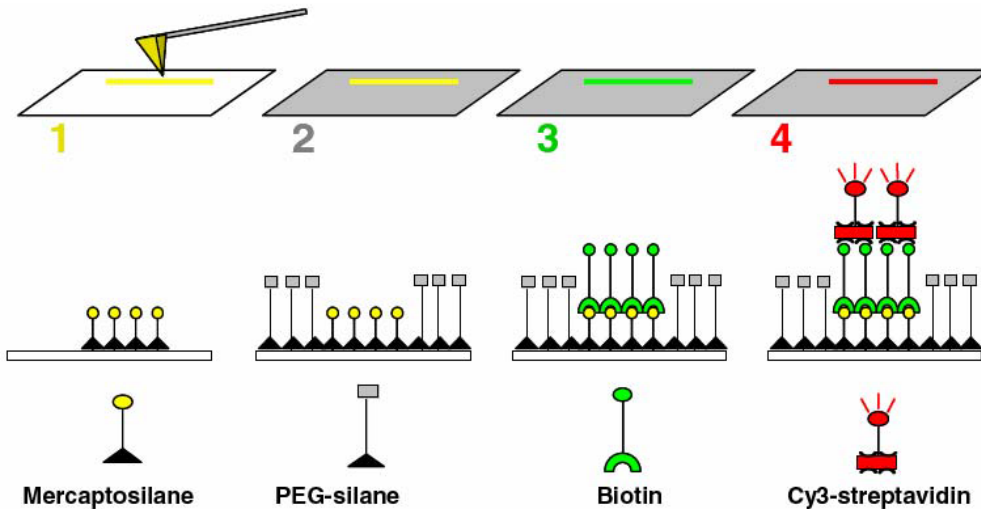
- Humidity, tip-substrate distance, wettability are parameters.
- A complete simulation requires models which combine the thermodynamics of meniscus formation with the dynamic effects of ink desorption, transport through the meniscus, and self-assembly. (*J. Chem. Phys.* **116**, 3875, 2002)

DPN on Glass

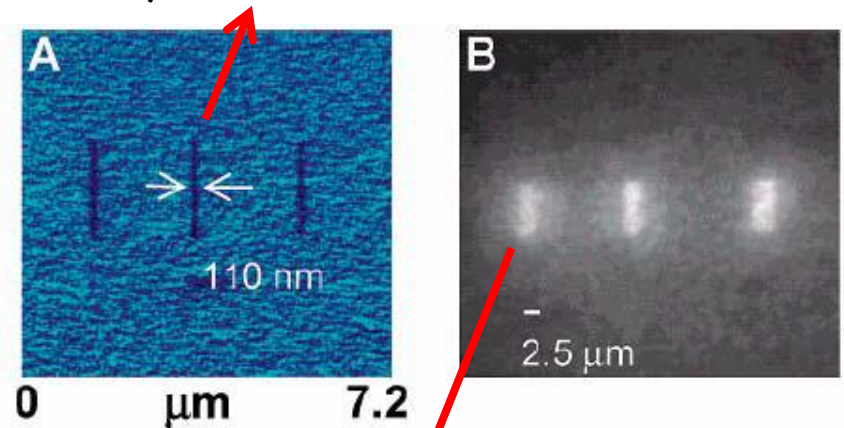


- Silane is evaporated onto the AFM tip under anhydrous conditions.
- Humidity need to be kept low to prevent prepolymerization of silane.

(*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **125**, 12096, 2003)

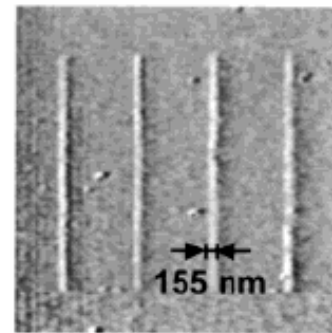
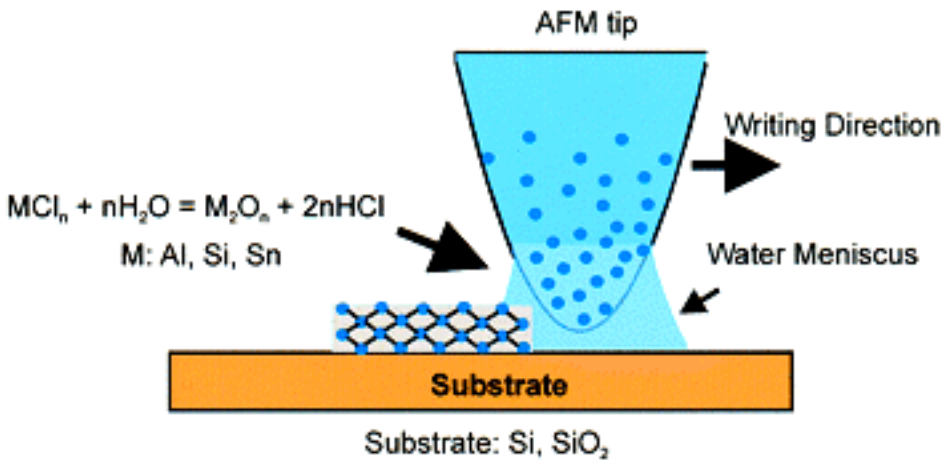


Mercaptosilane lines

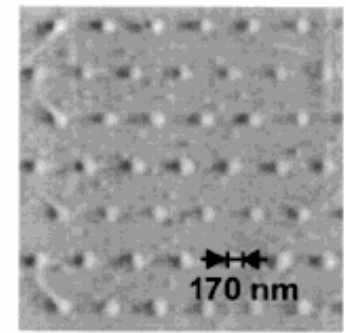


Fluorescent biotinst-reptavidin lines

Sol-Gel DPN

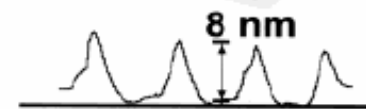
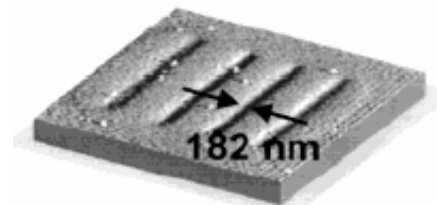


Tin Oxide

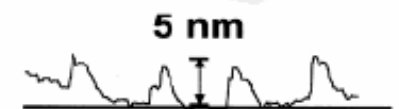
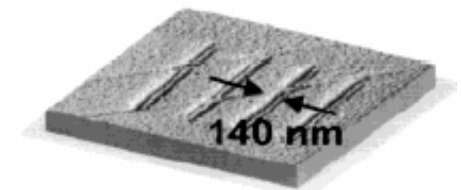


Aluminum Oxide

- Delivery of metal oxide sol-gel precursors using AFM tips.
- Atmospheric moisture and the water meniscus serve to hydrolyze the sol-gel precursors.



Silica -Initial

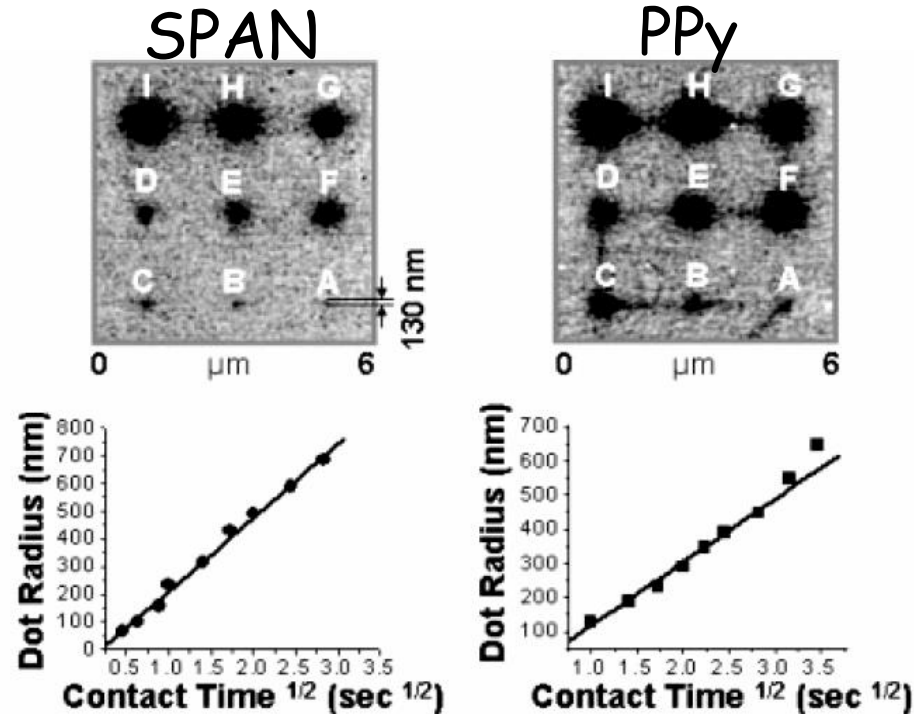
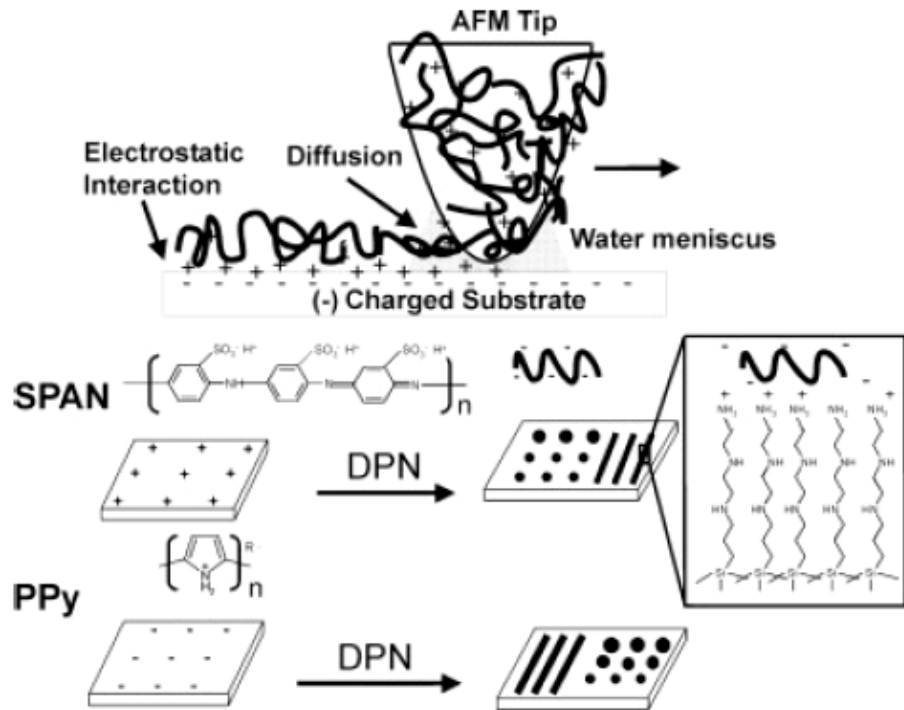


Silica -Heated

(*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **124**, 1560, 2002)

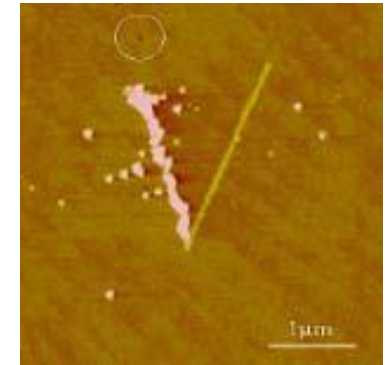
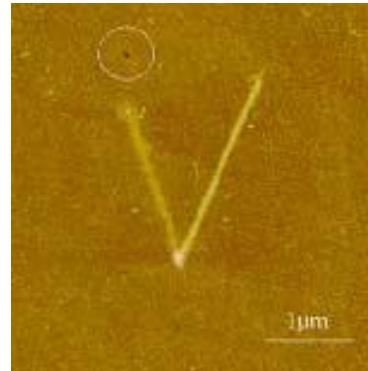
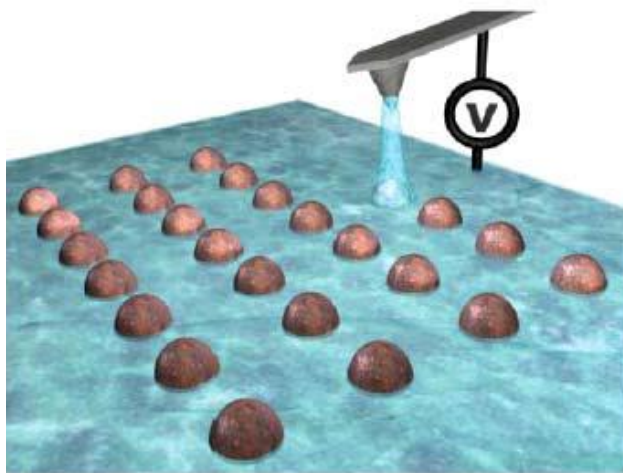


Electrostatic DPN



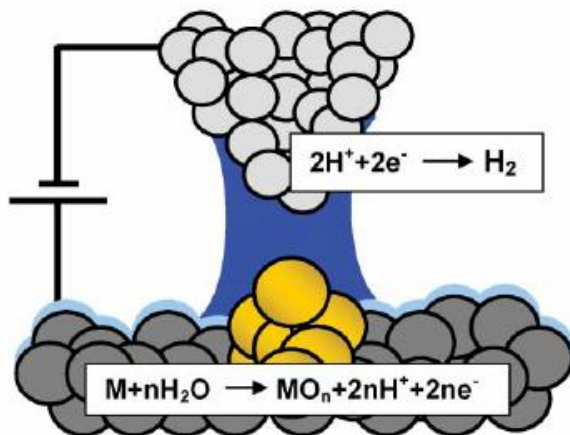
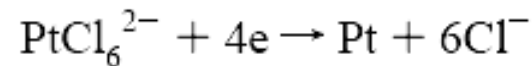
- The smallest feature size is ~ 130 nm compared to 15 nm resolution using small molecule inks.
- Meniscus-driven transport of water-soluble polymers leads to fast diffusion and pattern smearing.

Electrochemical DPN (E-DPN)



Electrodeposition of Pt (+4V)

Electrooxidation of Si (-10V)

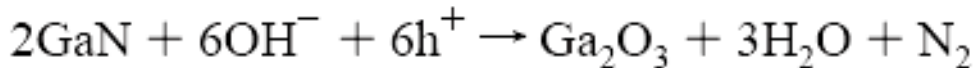
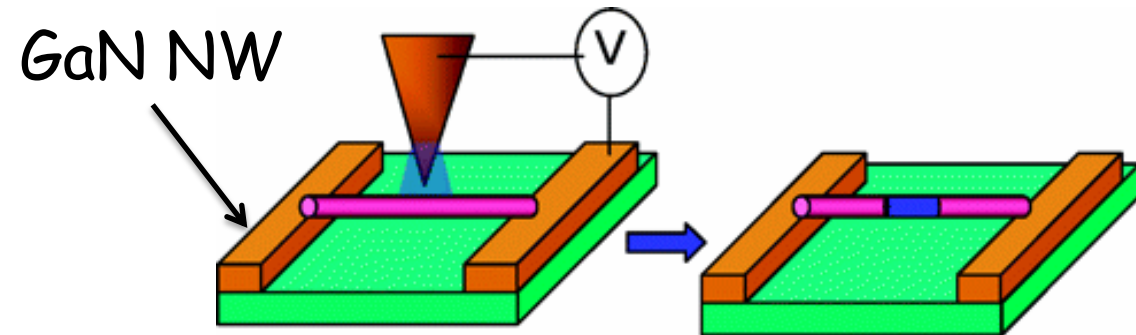


- Water meniscus between AFM tip and surface as a reaction vessel.
- Nanoelectronic devices with sections made of different metals or semiconductors.

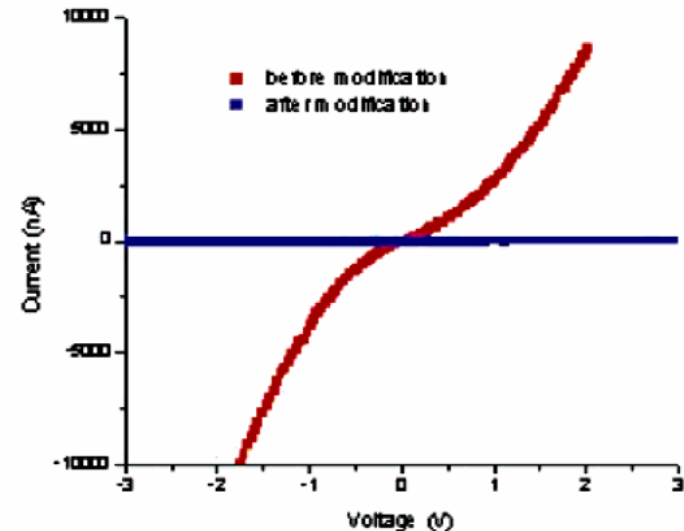
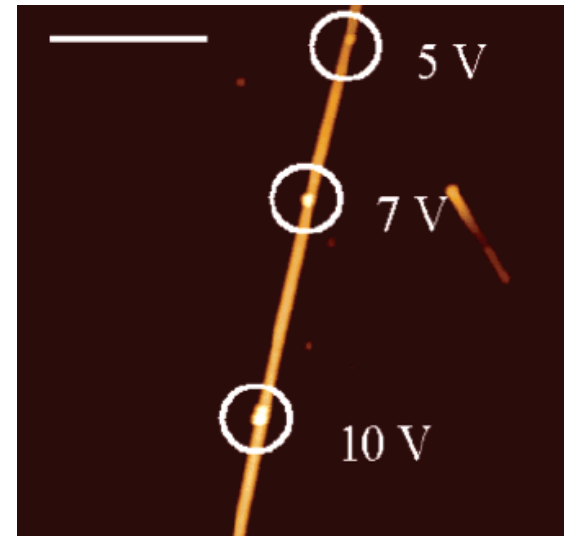
(J. Am. Chem. Soc. **123**, 2105, 2001)



Nanoscale Writing on Nanowires



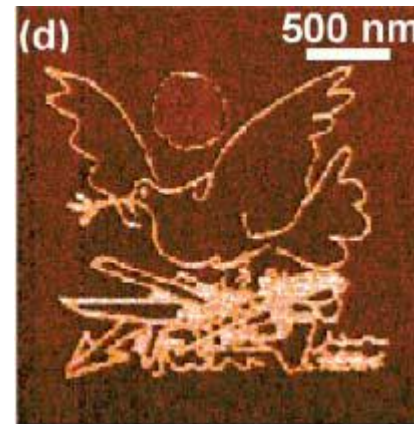
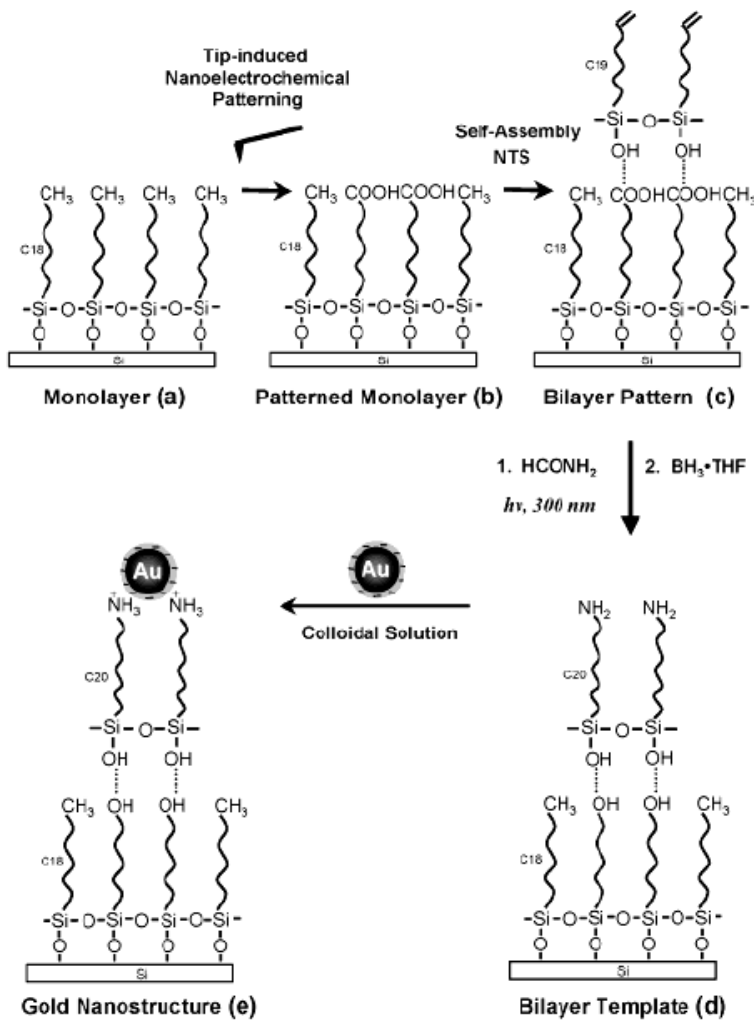
- GaN/GaO heterostructures formed via a reaction with tip-applied KOH ink.
- A convenient means to deliver chemicals to specific locations on an existing nanostructure to perform chemical and structural modification.



(*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **125** 6409, 2004)



SAMs Nano-Electrochemistry

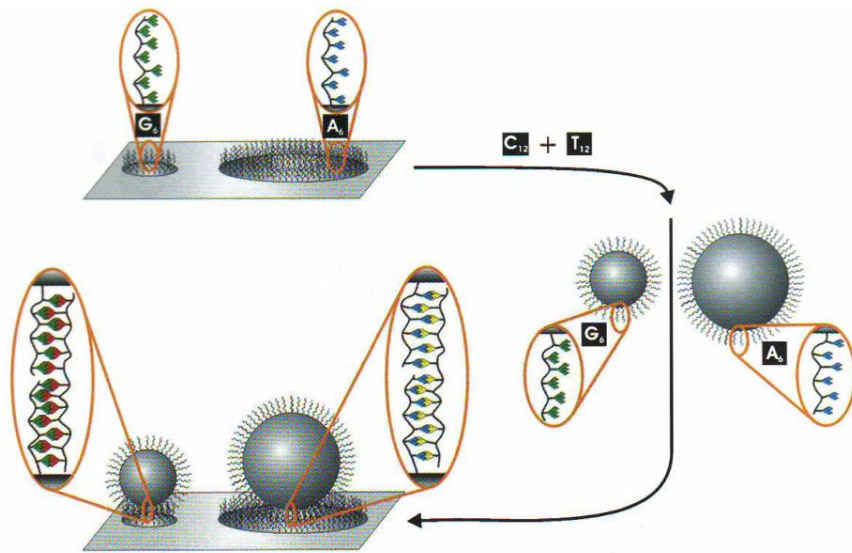


Picasso's World Without Weapons

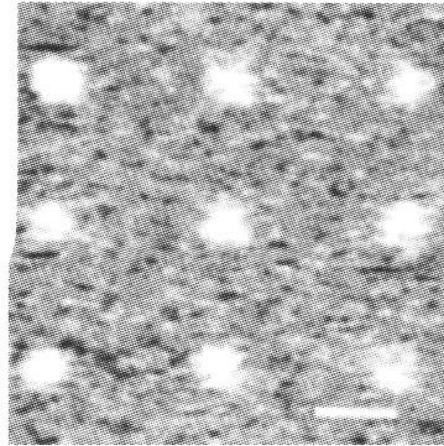
- Fine-tuning (sub-nanometer) of single molecule overlayers suggests interesting possibilities for the advancement of a 3D chemical nanofabrication methodology.

(*Nano Lett.* **4**, 845, 2004)

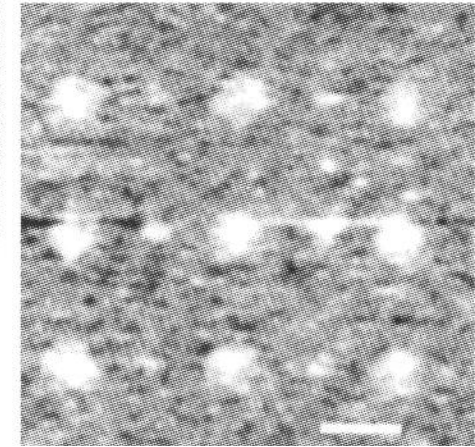
Writing Molecular Recognition



First Pattern

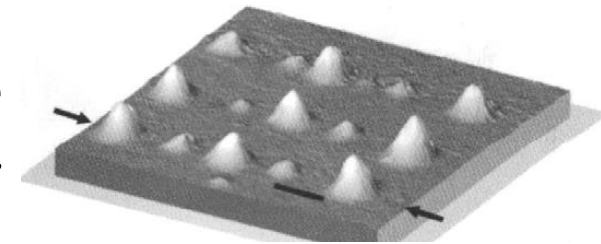


Second Pattern

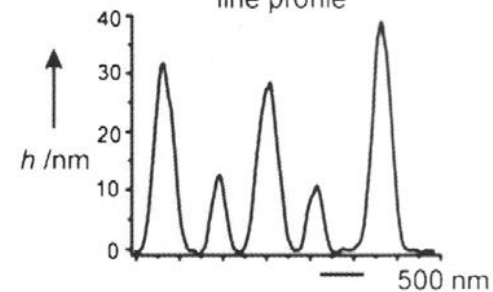


Adsorbed Microspheres

Orthogonal Assembly: using well-known specificity of T-A and C-G nucleotide base pairing in DNA to guide nanoscale building blocks functionalized with a particular DNA strand to complementary DNA surface sites.



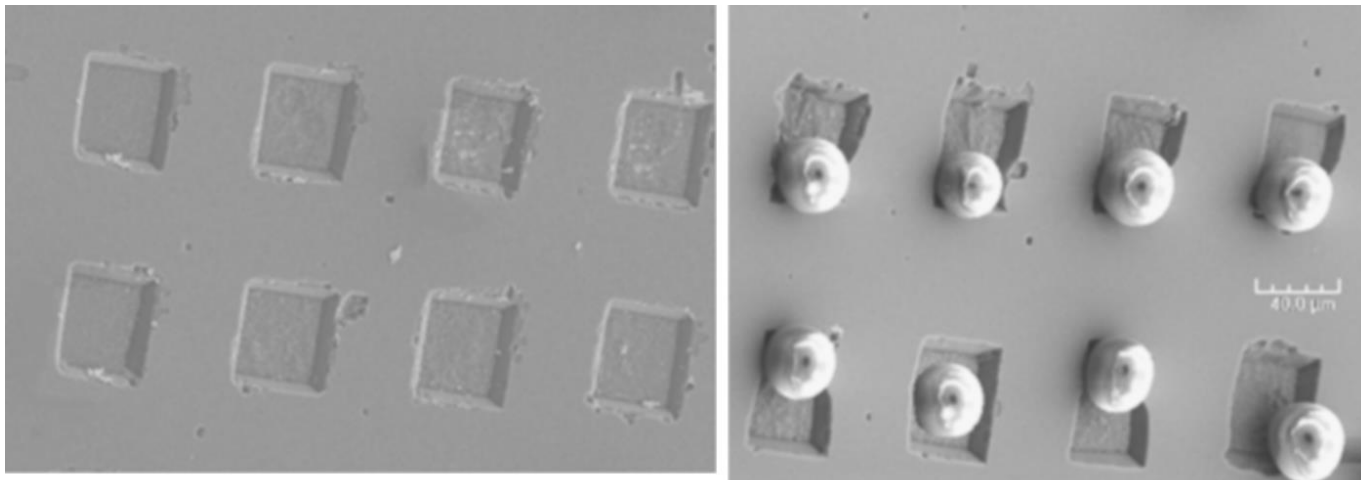
line profile



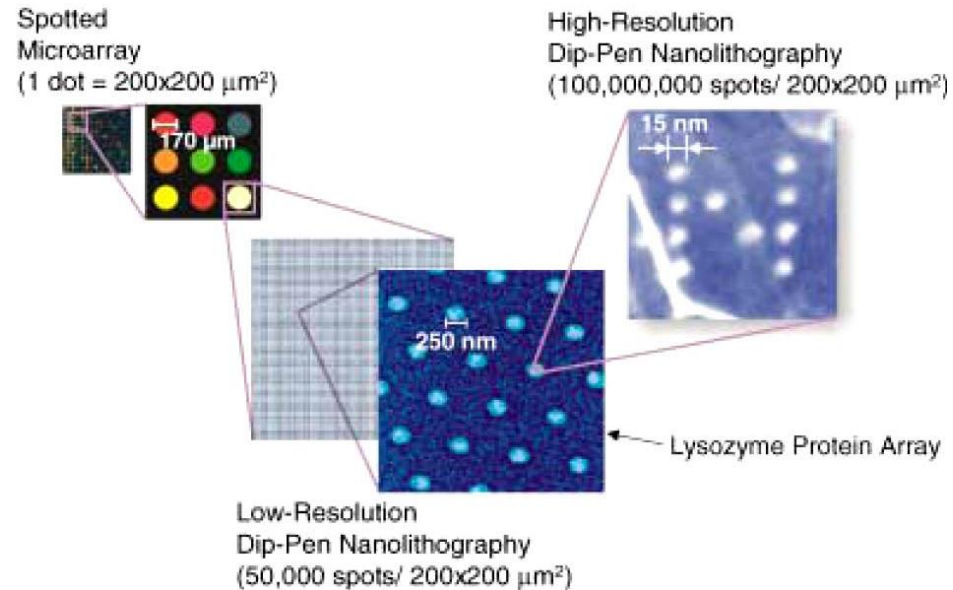
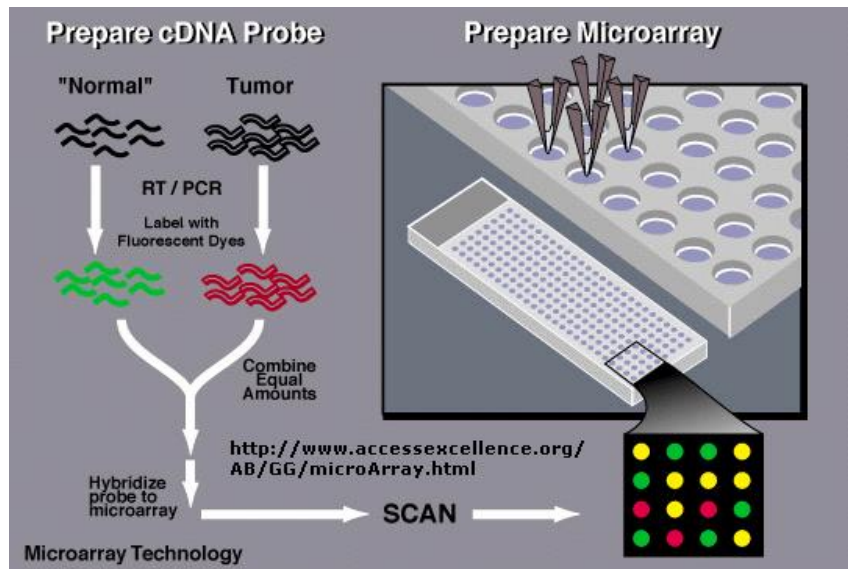
Applications for DPN

We focus on four of four key applications:

- Biomolecular micro- and nanoarrays
- Controlling bio-recognition processes from the molecular to the cellular level
- Building nanostructured materials with DPN: templates for orthogonal assembly
- DPN-patterned etch resists



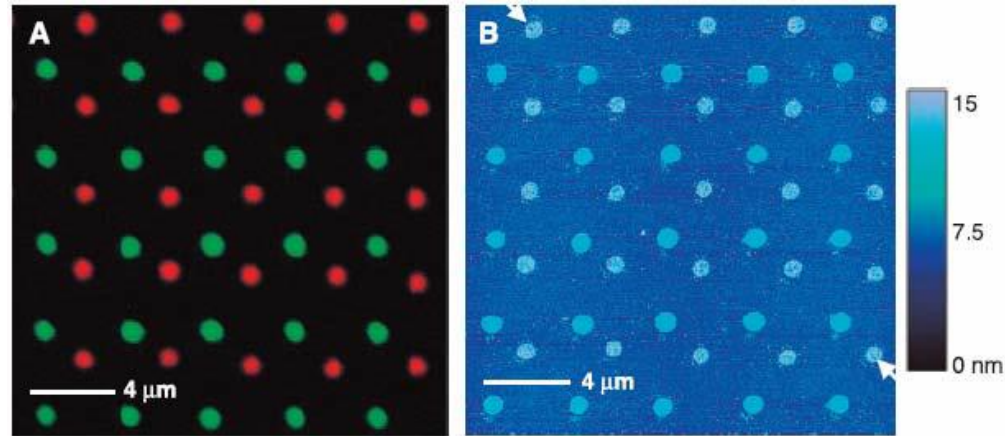
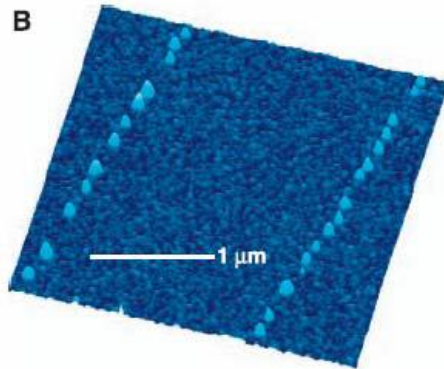
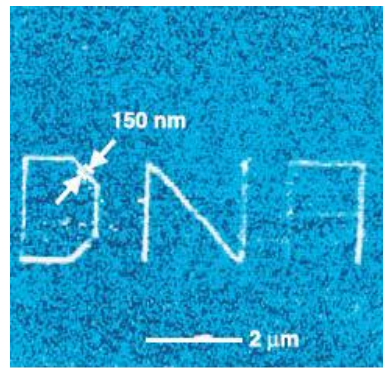
DPN for Biomolecular Array Fabrication



- As a direct-write technique, DPN is particularly well-suited for patterning biological molecules on surfaces.
- DPN provides 10,000 to 100,000,000-fold increase in density.
- To screen an entire human genome for single-nucleotide polymorphism: State-of-the-art chips (20 μm features): a car space in a parking lot DPN (150 nm features): 2x2 cm^2 chip

DNA Nanoarrays

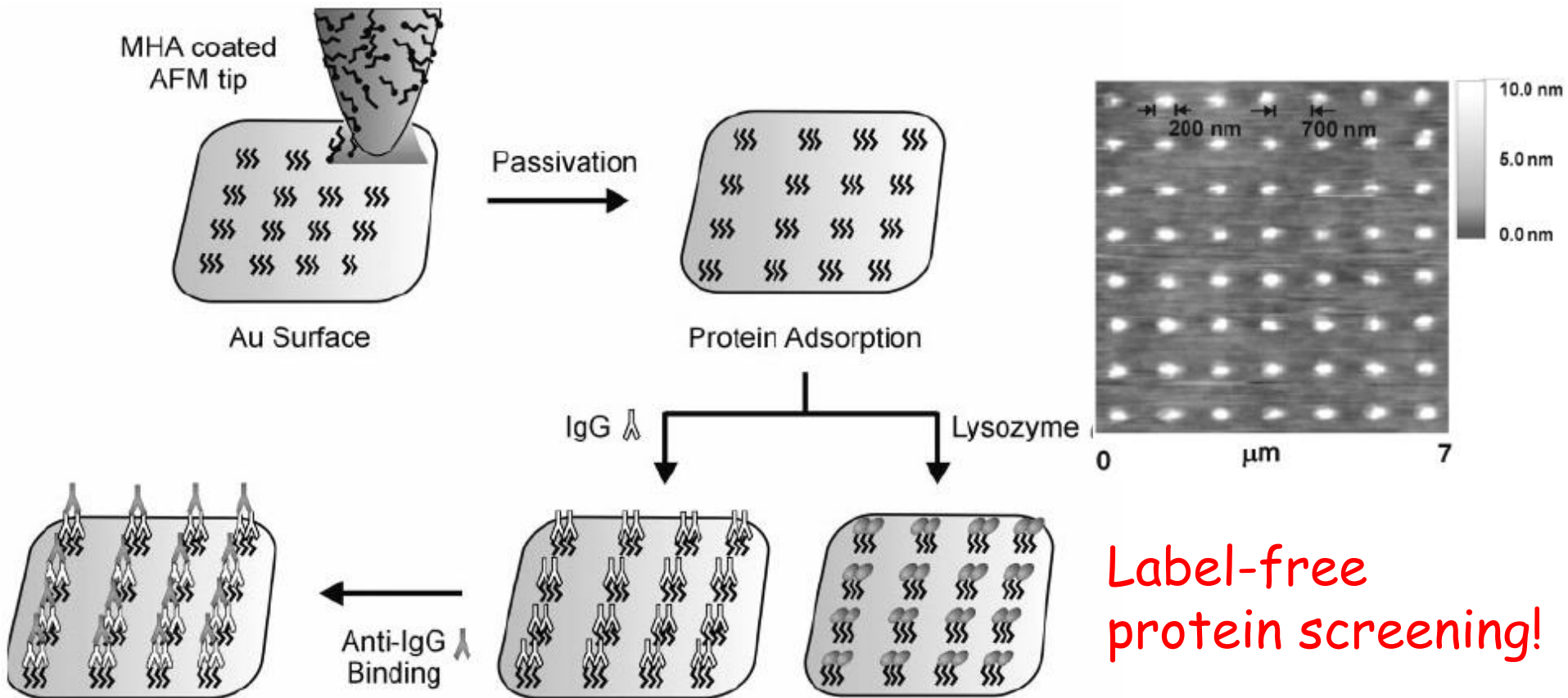
Thiol-end oligonucleotides on Au



Oligonucleotide-modified Au nanoparticles bound to a high-resolution DNA line by base pairing in the presence of complementary linking DNA.

- Hexanethiol-oligonucleotide on Au and acrylamide-oligonucleotide on glass.
- Nanoparticle labels are particularly promising tags for nanoscale detection.

Protein Nanoarrays

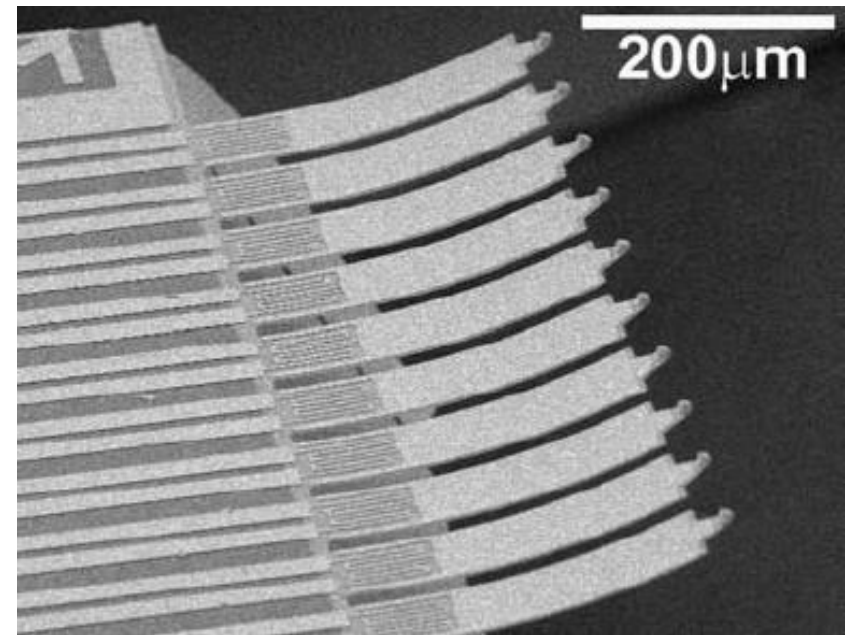
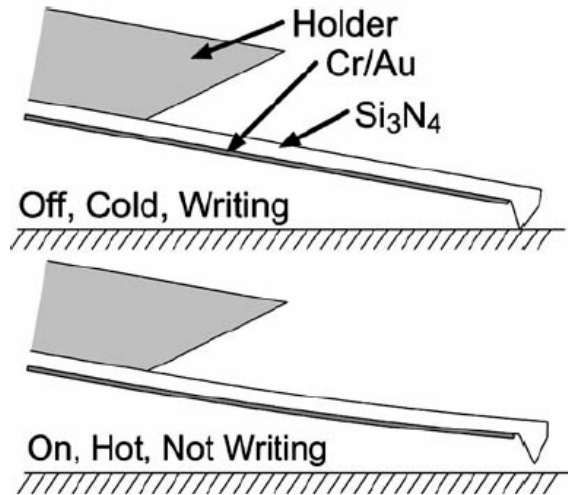


Label-free
protein screening!

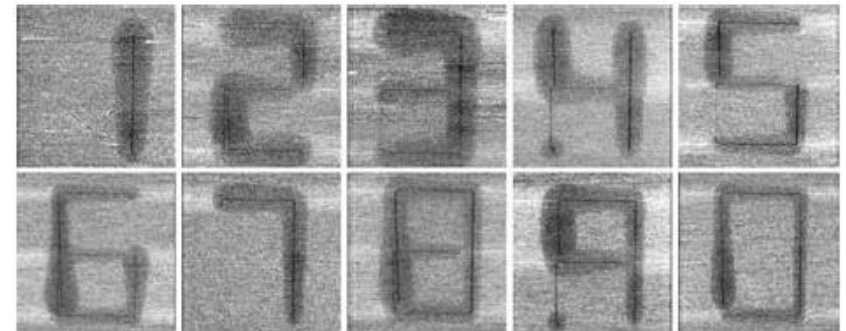


Nanoplotters

Bimorph Actuated DPN Probe



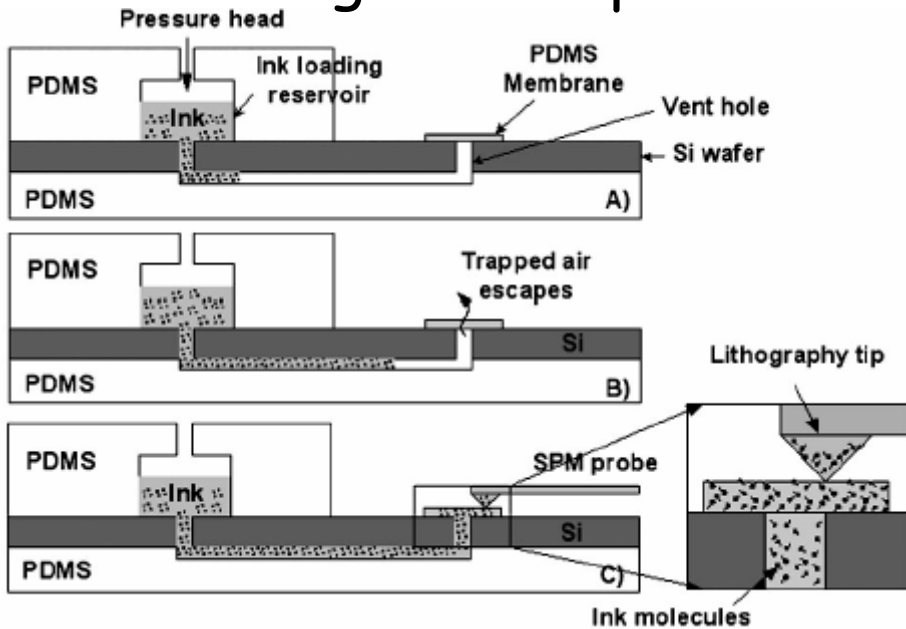
- Parallel DPN to compensate slow serial low throughput.
- The probes are actuated by passing DC current through a heater embedded in the probe base.



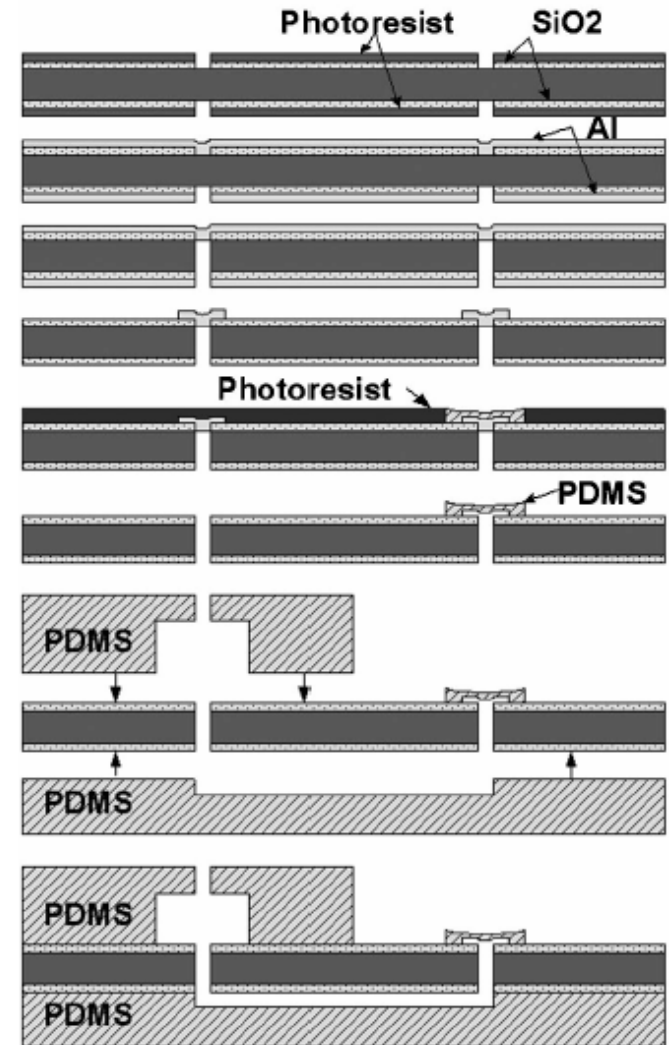
(*Appl. Phys. Lett.* **84**, 789, 2004)

Nanoblotters

Inking AFM Tips



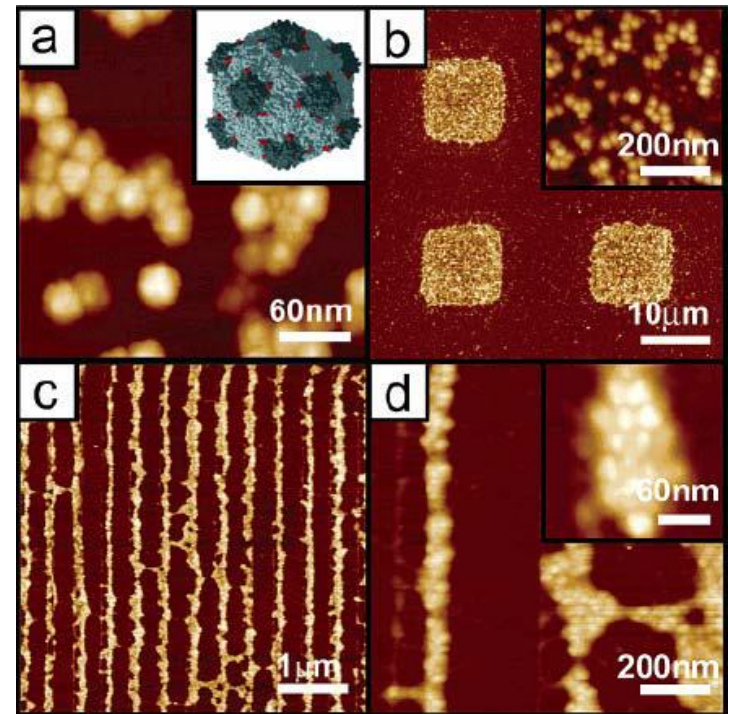
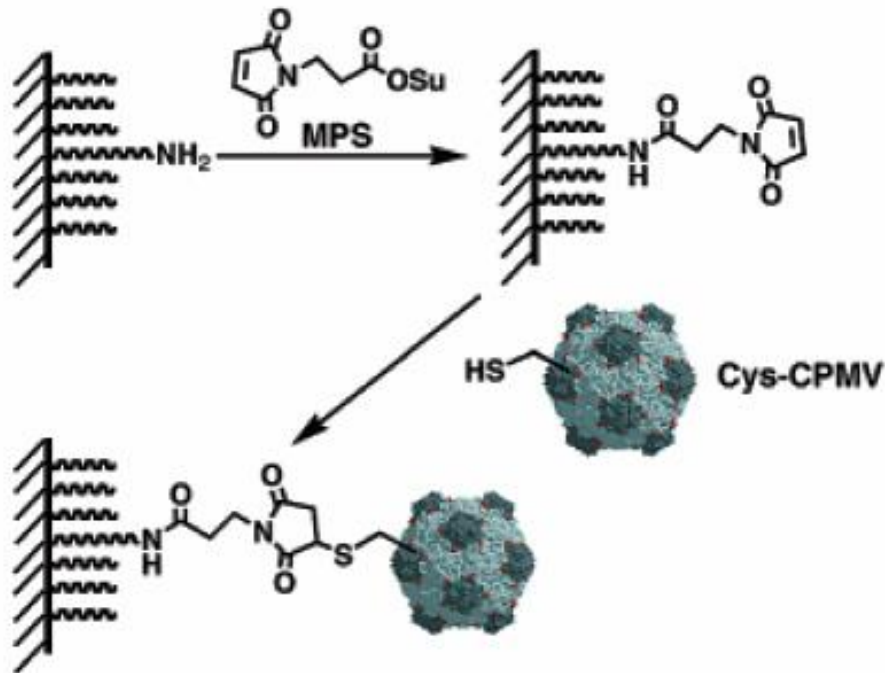
- A microfluidic chip for parallel and multiplexed addressing multiple tips.
- Thin PDMS membranes were used as ink pads to reduce evaporation of the ink and contamination.



(*Appl. Phys. Lett.* 85, 136, 2004)²²

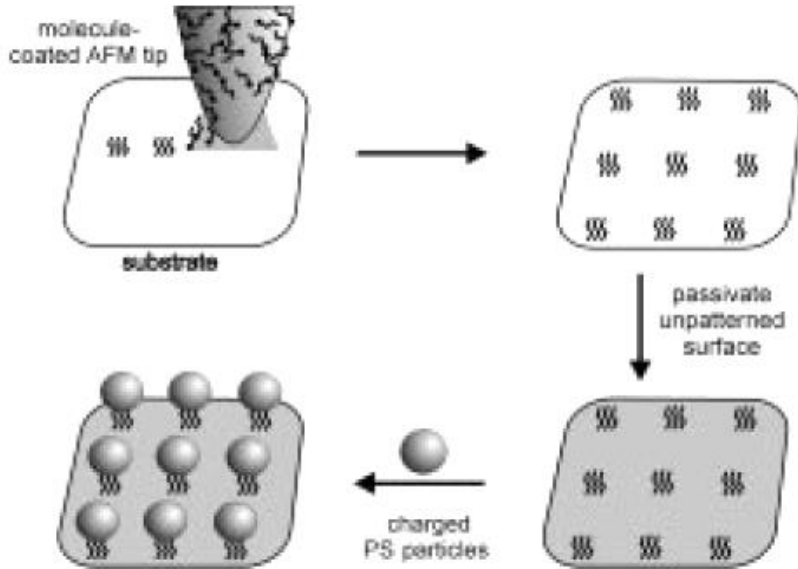
Controlling Biorecognition Process

Functionalized alkanethiols as the linkers, and genetically modified cow pea mosaic virus (Cys-CPMV) as the adsorbate.

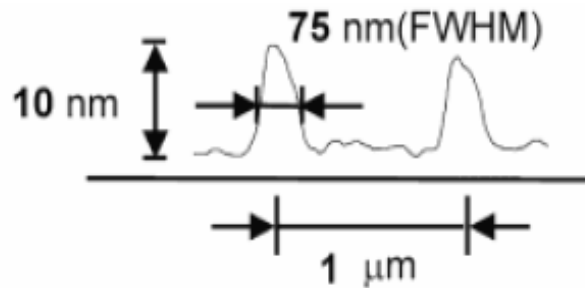
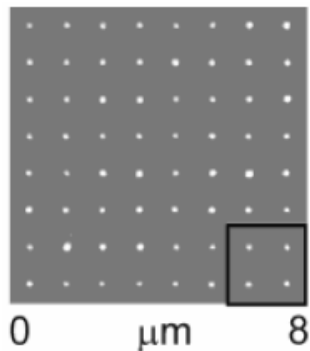
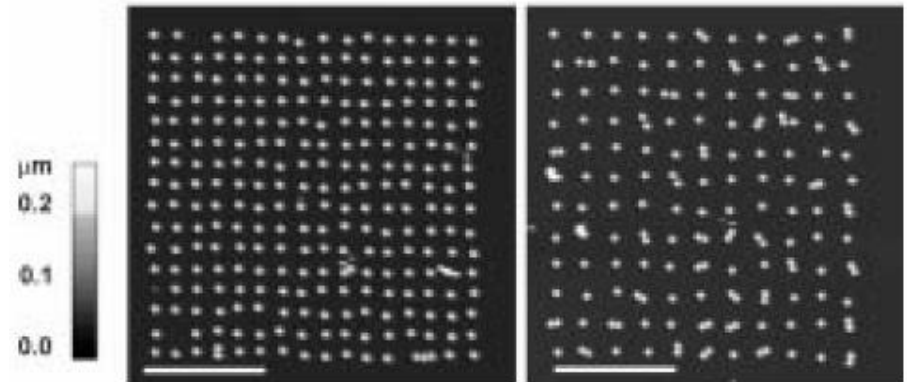


These nanometric templates are used to investigate the role of inter-virion interactions on assembly morphology and kinetics.

Templates for Orthogonal Assembly



190 nm Amidine-polystyrene Particles (positive charge)

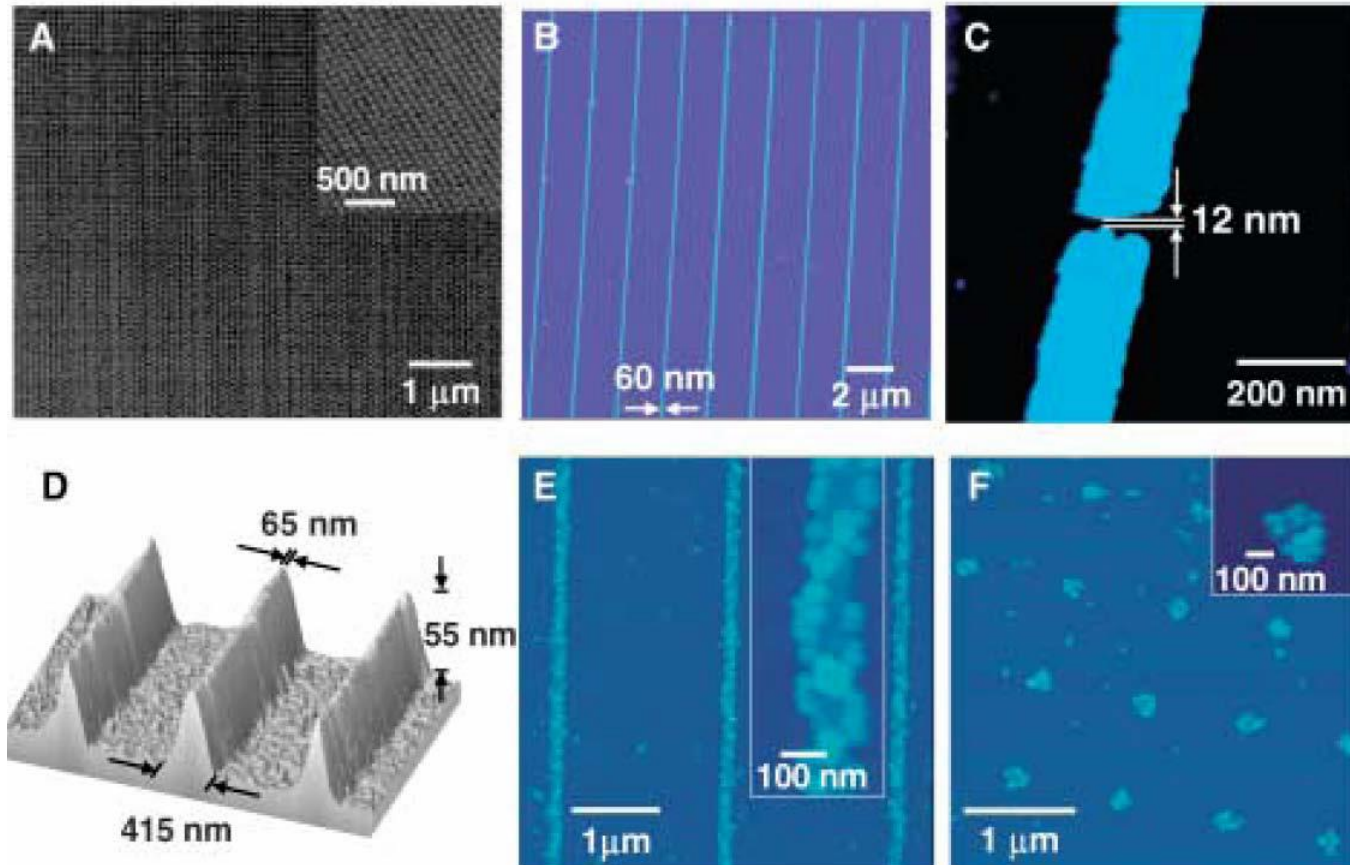


Outside of biology, the orthogonal assembly of particles is of interest in fields ranging from colloidal crystallization to magnetic information storage.

 Iron Oxide Nanoparticles

(*Adv. Mater.* **14**, 231, 2002)

DPN Patterned Etch Resists

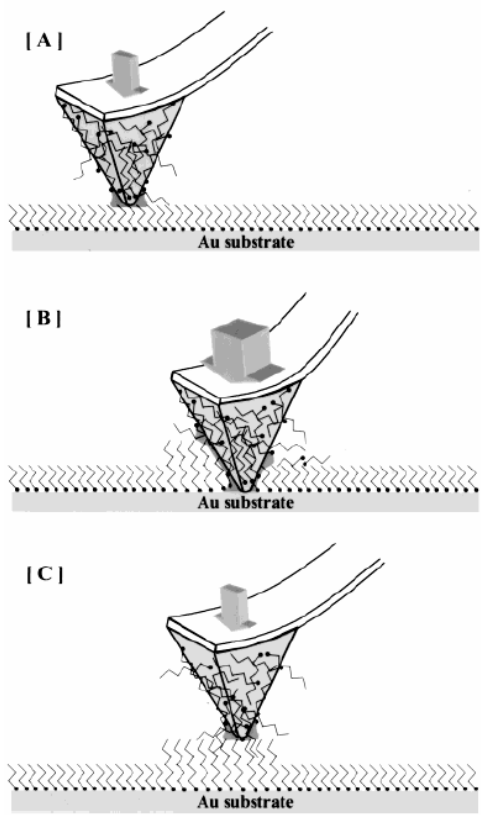


DPN-patterned etch resist provide a straightforward way of creating arrays of inorganic nanostructures (e.g. Au, Ag, Pd) on a semiconducting or insulating surface. ²⁵

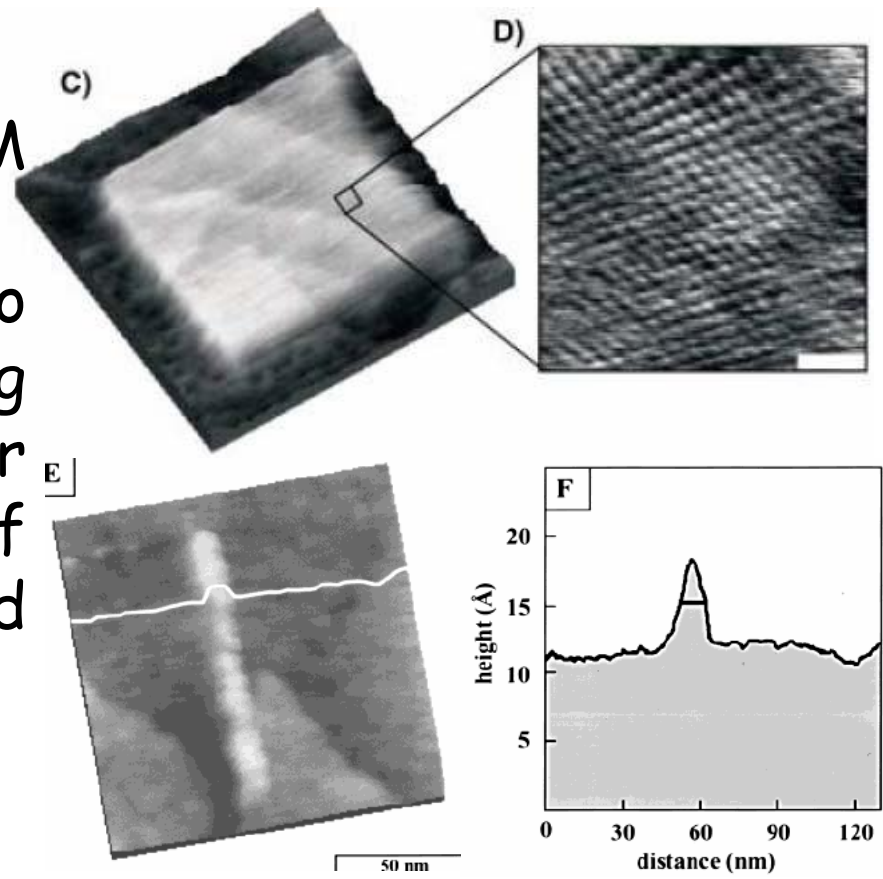


Beyond DPN: DPN-Nanograting Combination

Nanopen-Reader-Writer (NPRW)



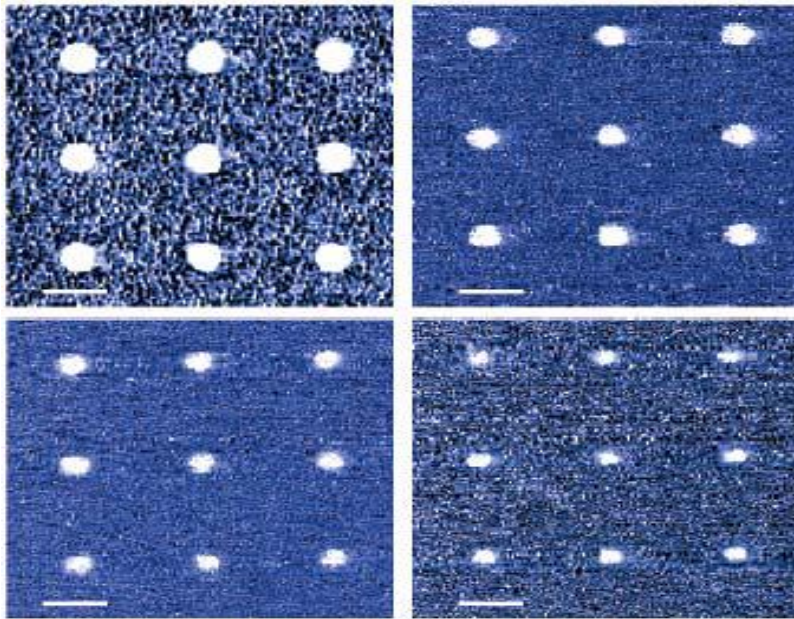
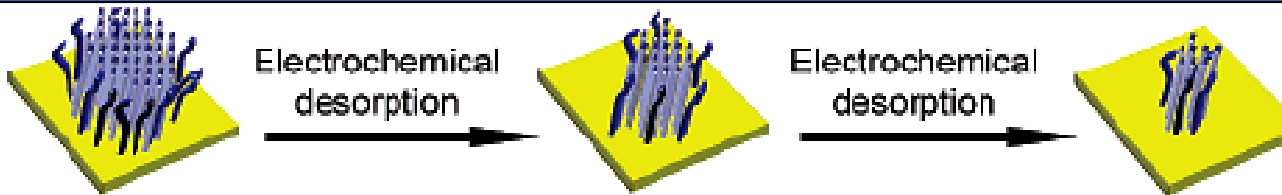
A bulk SAM passivation layer to inhibit writing except under conditions of high applied force



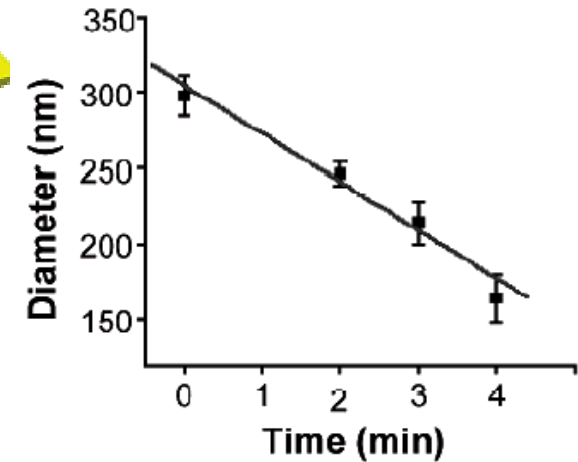
CF_{12}C_2 -thiol in C_{10} -thiol on Au

(*Langmuir* 16, 3006, 2000)

Electrochemical Witting Nanostructures



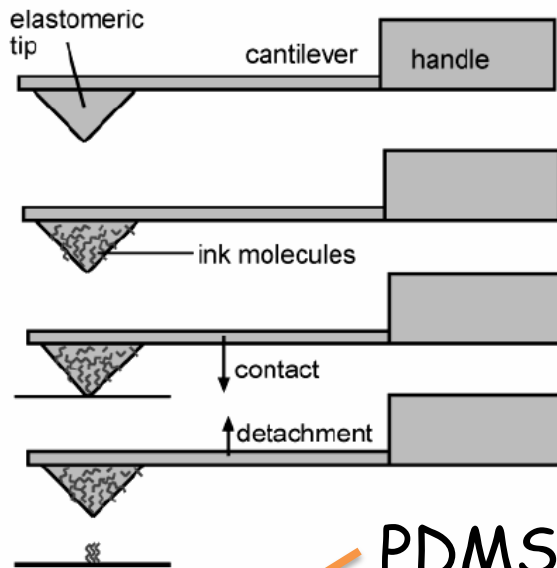
MHA dot array showing desorption at -750 mV as a function of time



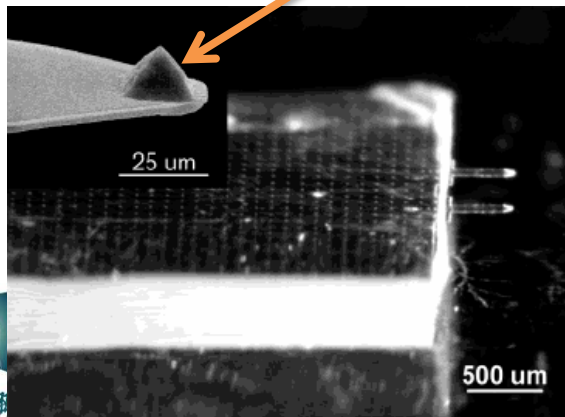
- Electrochemical desorption of the peripheries of organic SAM.
- Free volume surrounding SAM and the greater ion accessibility to edge sites facilitate this process.

Scanning Probe Contact Printing (SP-CP)

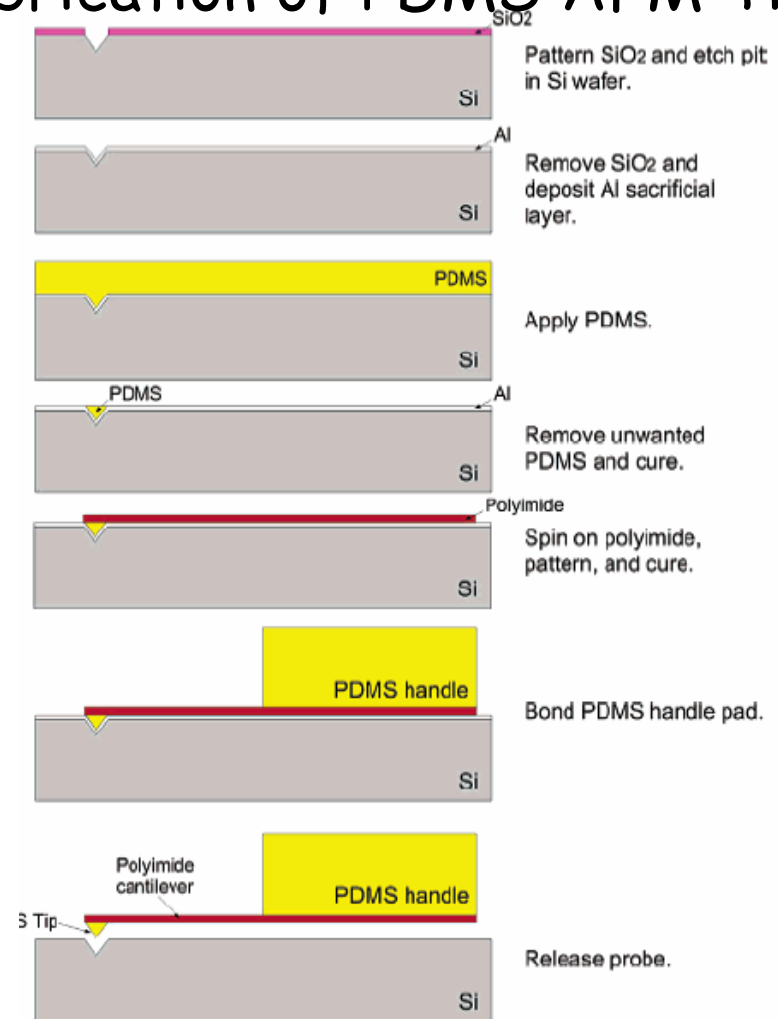
SP-CP



PDMS



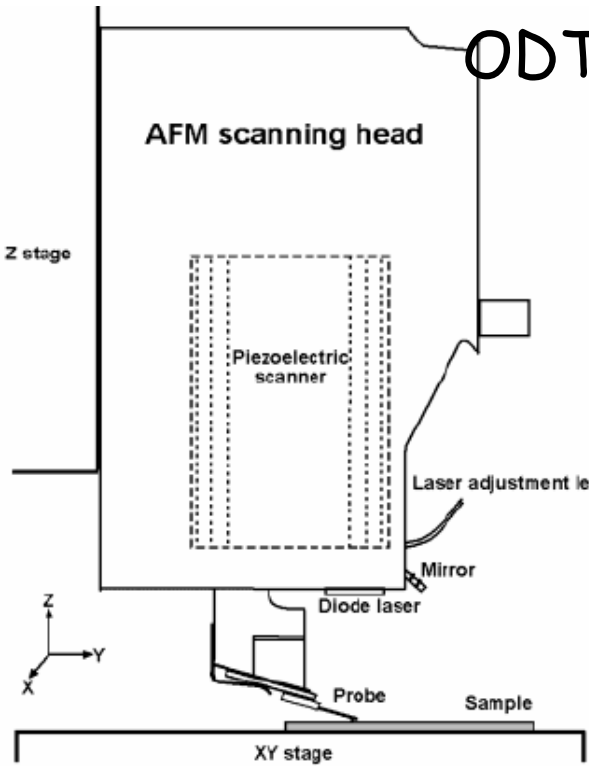
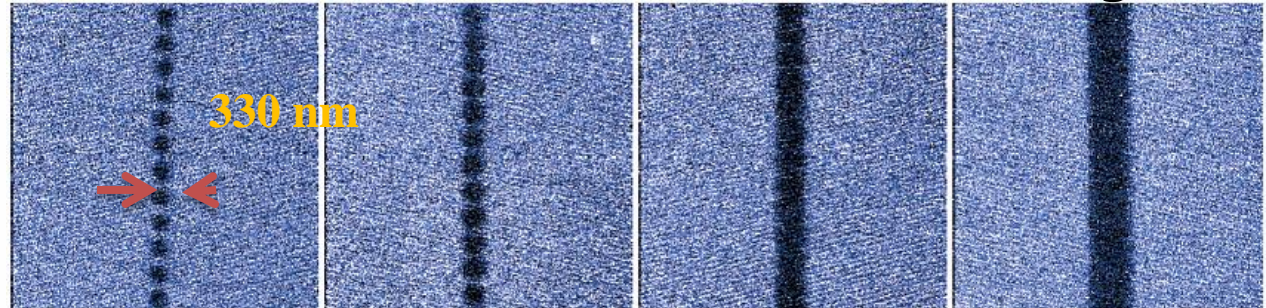
Fabrication of PDMS AFM Tips



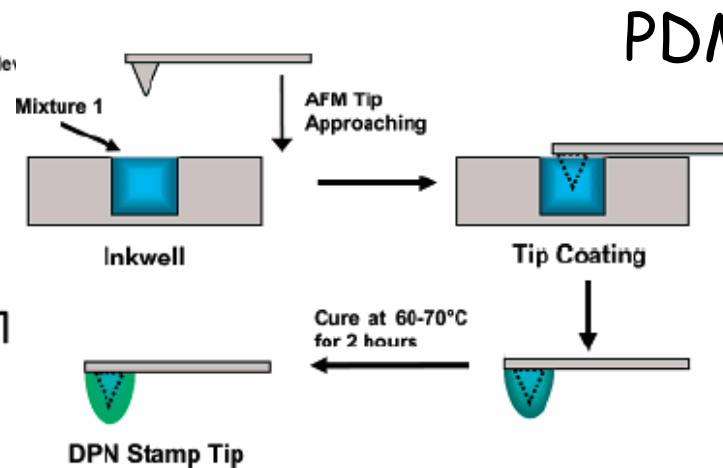
(Langmuir 19, 8951, 2003)

SP-CP and Beyond

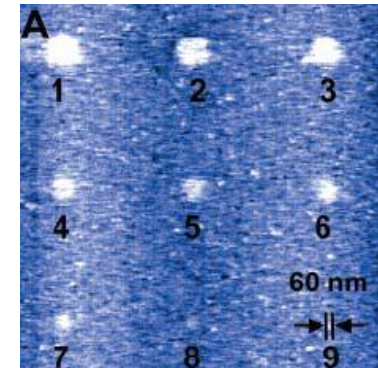
ODT Lines Printed with Different Printing Time



SP-CP Setup



PDMS Stamp Tip



- Soft PDMS tips allow easy absorption of inks.
 - PDMS coated tip has better resolution than pure PDMS tip.
- (Langmuir **19**, 8951, 2003; Nano Lett. **4**, 1469, 2004)

Summary of DPN

Advantages:

- High resolution (15 nm - sub-100 nm)
- Good registration
- Direct write capability (multiple inks)
- Biological compatible

Disadvantages:

- Serial process - low throughput
- Limited substrates and inks

