

Sensing with Schottky barrier based silicon nanowires FET

Larysa Baraban, Felix Zoergiebel, Lotta Roemhildt, Sebastian Pregl, Gianarelio Cuniberti

Institute for Materials Science and Max Bermann Center of Biomaterials, Technische Universität Dresden, Budapesterstr.27, 01069 Dresden, Germany

larysa.baraban@nano.tu-dresden.de

Abstract

Nanomaterials have entered the phase of commercial applications [1] in medicine as drug carriers or labels [2], contrast agents for magnetic resonance imaging [3], and convenient tool for biodetection. Some of the prominent examples are the use of nanoparticles in combination with fluorescent labels for large number of biochemical tests or a new class of biological sensors, relying on semiconducting nanowires [5], for detection of biological molecules or of products of biologically catalyzed reactions. In contrast to already conventional optics-related biodetection methodology, the alternative concept utilizes the measurements of the electrical signals, *i.e.* electrical resistance [6]. For instance, conductance of the nanometer sized field effect transistors can be affected by an electric field of the target molecule adsorbed on its surface [5]. This novel approach offers advantage of the real-time and label-free detection of the analytes in liquid samples, whereas most of standard biochemical methods require the use of labels.

Here we introduce the first bottom-up grown Schottky barrier silicon nanowire field effect transistors for liquid sensing applications (see Figure 1). As a first application, the sensing effect is demonstrated for changing pH values. In particular, we are addressing three main issues: (i) bottom-up fabrication of high-quality silicon nanowire (SiNW) FETs, which allow an integration into non-silicon systems; (ii) high-current sensing for low-cost electronic measurements of ion-sensitive field effect transistors (ISFETs) devices by assembling large numbers of nanowires [7] into a single ISFET; (iii) investigations of charge sensing sensitivities, allowing quantitative statements on the sensor quality and pH values, which can be further developed to sensing concentrations of biological molecules. A novel type of online measurement for the determination of threshold voltage and other parameters during the experiment is introduced.

References

- [1] O. Salata, "Applications of nanoparticles in biology and medicine," *J. Nanobiotechnol.*, **2**, (2004), p. 1.
- [2] D. Bechet, et al., "Nanoparticles as vehicles for delivery of photodynamic therapy agents", *Trends in Biotechnology*, **26** (11), (2008), p. 612.
- [3] C.W. Lai, et al., "Iridium-complex-functionalized Fe₃O₄/SiO₂ core/shell nanoparticles: a facile three-in-one system in magnetic resonance imaging, luminescence imaging, and photodynamic therapy", *Small*, **4** (2), (2008), p. 218.
- [4] J.M. Nam, et al., "Nanoparticles-based bio-barcode for the ultrasensitive detection of proteins", *Science*, **301**, (2003), p. 1884.
- [5] G. Zheng, et al., "Multiplexed electrical detection of cancer markers with nanowire sensor arrays" *Nature Biotechnology*, **23**, (2005), p.1294.
- [6] I. Moench, et al., "Rolled-up magnetic sensor: nanomembrane architecture for in-flow detection of magnetic objects", *ACS Nano*, **5**, (2011), p. 7436.
- [7] S. Pregl, et al., "Parallel arrays of Schottky barrier nanowire field effect transistors: Nanoscopic effects for macroscopic current output", *Nano Research*, (2013), DO: 10.1007/s12274-013-0315-9.

Figures

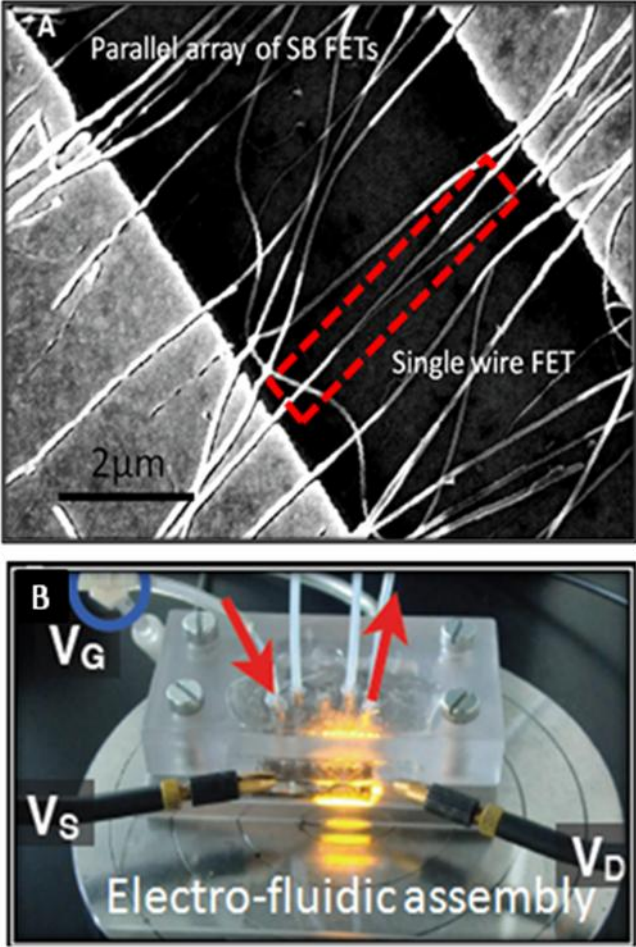


Figure 1 Sensor platform based on silicon nanowires FETs: (a) device consisting of parallel array of undoped silicon nanowires and nanosized Schottky junctions; (b) Microfluidic chip for sensing measurements.