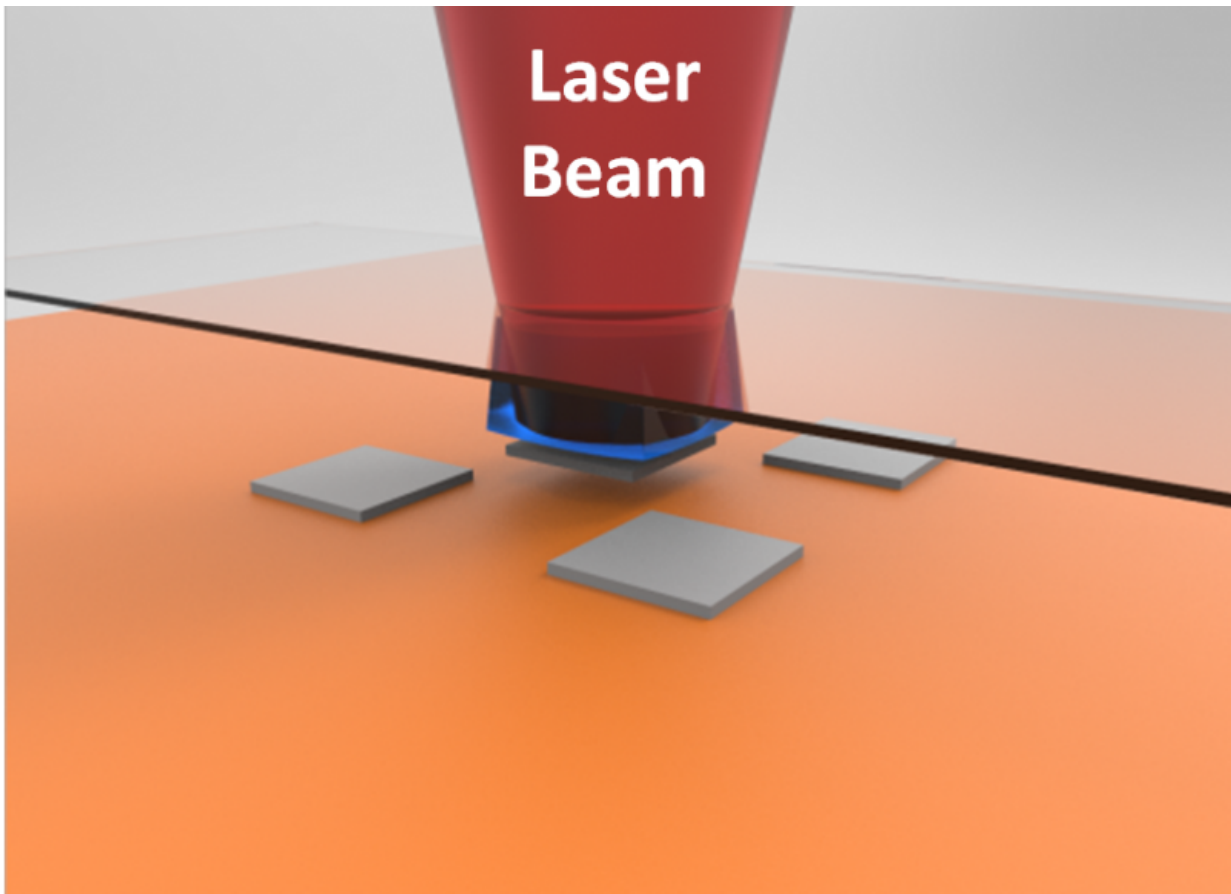


Focused energy of lasers breaks microscopic adhesion

July 2 2015



Laser micro-transfer printing constructs micro- and nanocircuits from conventionally fabricated microstructures without contact between these fragile assemblies. In this illustration of the heart of the process, the laser (red) detaches the nano "ink" (grey) from the stamp (blue) onto the receiving surface (orange). Lasers allow a wider variety of delicate nanostructures to be used in the creation of nanocircuits. Credit: Jorge E. Correa and Placid M. Ferreira, mechanical science and engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Small objects tend to cling to everything. It's why parents dread hosting parties that involve confetti. It's why glitter is fun for crafts—until it finds its way onto everything else you touch.

When those small objects get stuck to you, a vacuum or lint roller can help remove them. But small, clingy objects are a serious problem in the growing field of [nanomanufacturing](#). So what do engineers use when they have to build circuits that will fit on a piece of confetti?

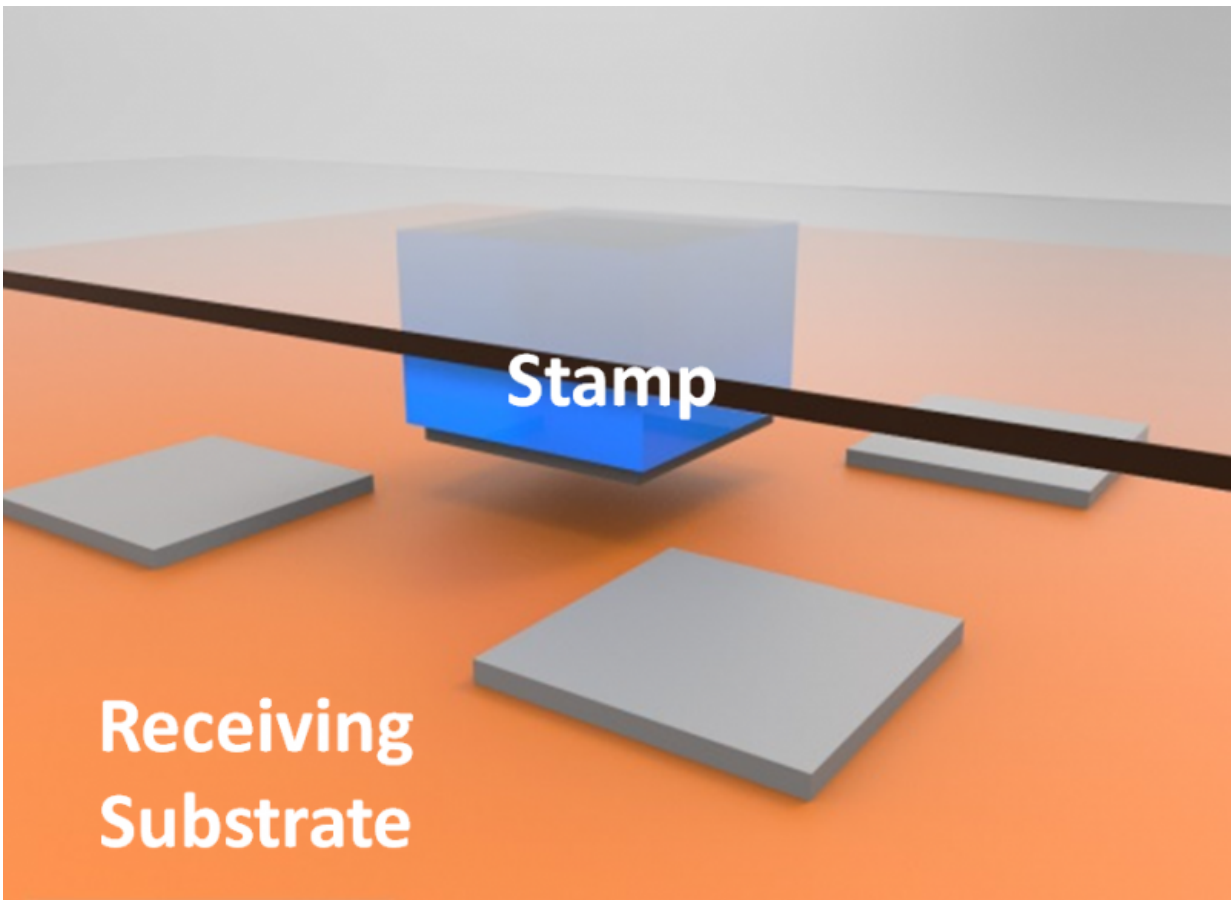
Researchers supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF) have a solution: lasers.

To understand this use of lasers, it's important to start with the question of why small objects can wind up sticking to everything they come in contact with.

When you place your hand around something as large as a soda can, you have to exert force through your grip to pick it up; if no force is applied, gravity moves the can towards the ground. In this example, the force of gravity on the mass of the can (weight) takes over when your grip releases.

But what happens when the object is much smaller than a soda can—say, a speck of glitter? In that case, moisture and static electricity become the dominant forces, and gravity's influence is minimal. These forces keep the speck on your hand, with or without your grip.

Tiny objects "are almost all surface area and no weight," says Placid Ferreira, head of mechanical science and engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "Adhesion is related to surface area; sticking is easy at small scales, letting go is difficult."



Laser micro-transfer printing constructs micro- and nanocircuits from conventionally fabricated microstructures without contact between these fragile assemblies. In this illustration of the beginning of the process, the stamp (blue) with nano "ink" (grey) goes to position over the receiving surface (orange).

Credit: Jorge E. Correa and Placid M. Ferreira, mechanical science and engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This presents an obstacle in nanomanufacturing, where the production of extremely small structures and devices involves work on objects the size of DNA, as well as cell proteins measured in nanometers.

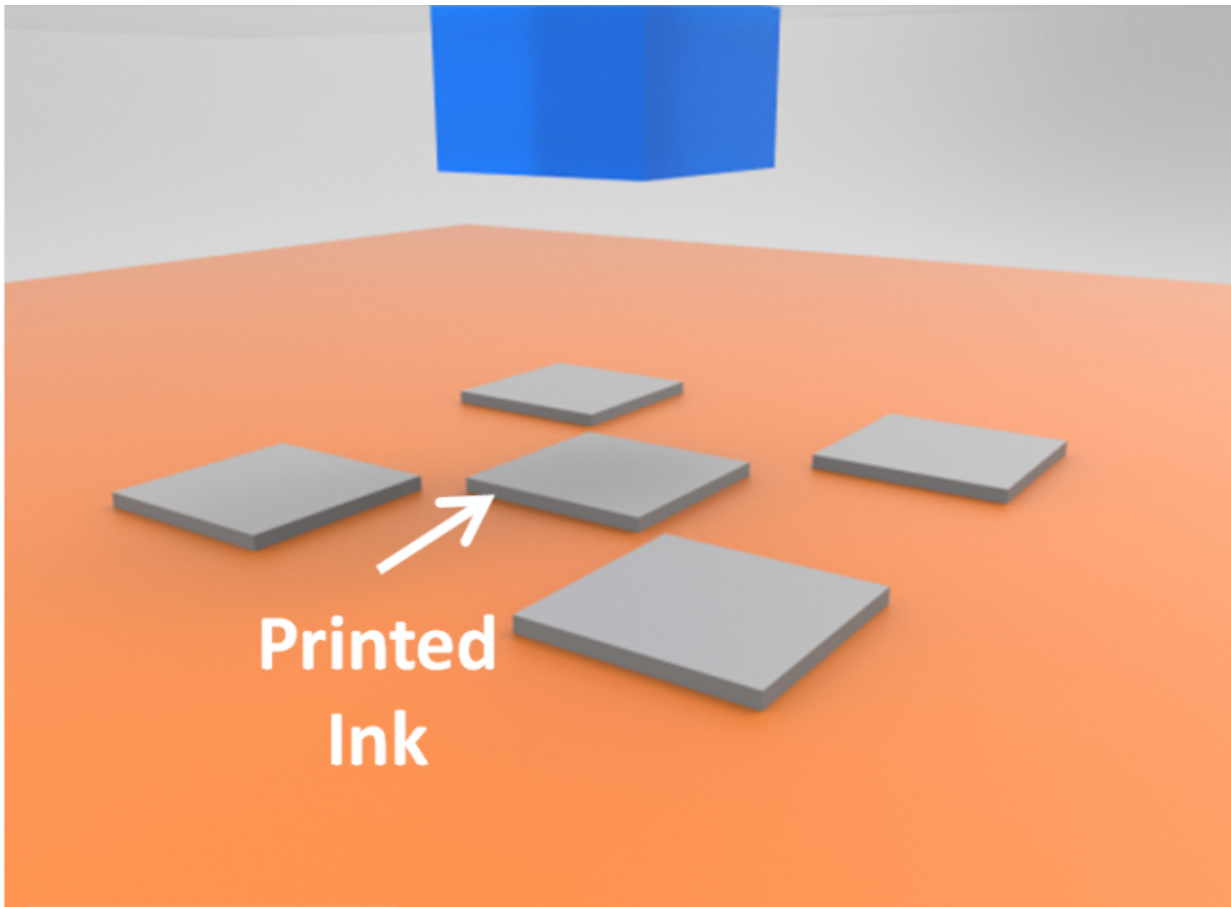
With support from NSF, Ferreira collaborated with John A. Rogers and Yonggang Huang to find potential ways of using lasers to break the adhesion of tiny particles. The group focused on transfer printing, a type of nanomanufacturing.

Stamp, ink, zap, repeat

Much like a rubber stamp that forms ink into letters that are imprinted onto paper, transfer printing uses a preformed stamp pattern to which "ink" with specific electrical properties will stick. The actual ink can be any one of a variety of materials that act as a semiconductor, the most well-known being silicon.

The stamp forms the ink into a nanostructure, and a number of those are transferred onto a receiving surface with another set of [electrical properties](#), creating a nanocircuit.

One of the methods used thus far to separate nanostructures from stamps rely on selecting "ink" material sturdy enough to withstand contact with the receiving surface. Another works the same way as a lint brush, using a sticky receiving surface that will "pick" the nanostructure off of the stamp through adhesion.



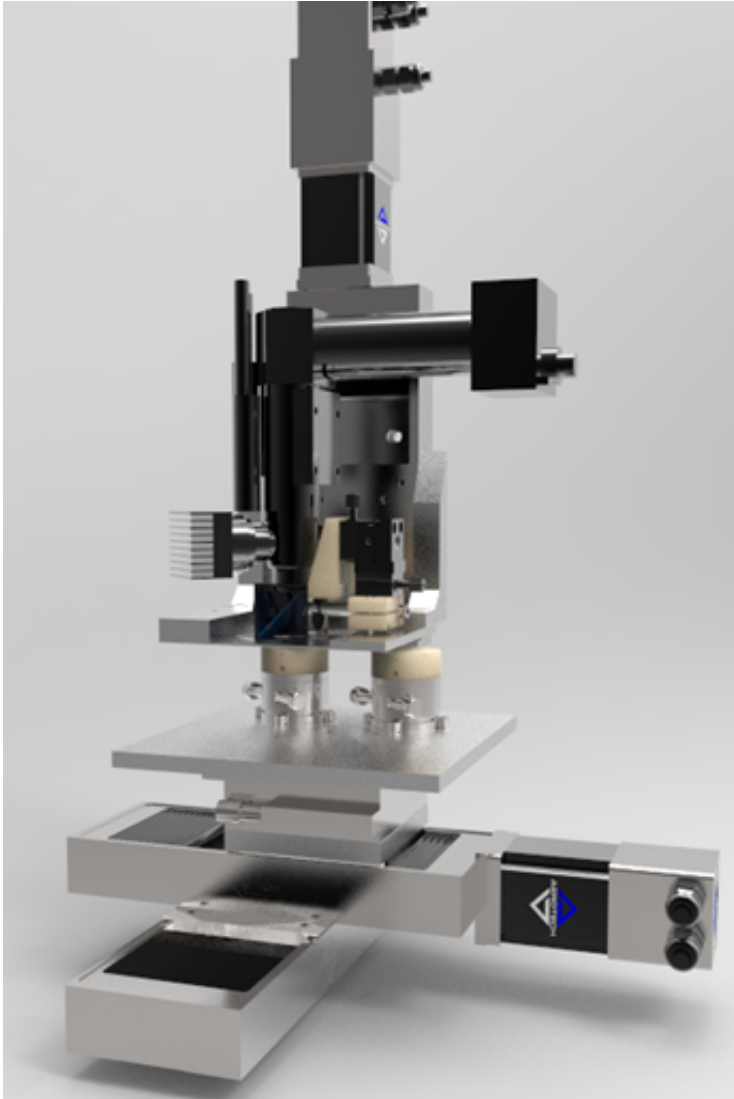
Laser micro-transfer printing constructs micro- and nanocircuits from conventionally fabricated microstructures without contact between these fragile assemblies. In this illustration of the end of the process, the stamp (blue) has released the nano "ink" (grey) onto the receiving surface (orange), where the nanostructures and substrate together can form circuits due to their different electrical properties. Credit: Jorge E. Correa and Placid M. Ferreira, mechanical science and engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Ferreira's group uses lasers to break the adhesive forces at the stamp-ink interface. The lasers that they're using are not new; previously they had been used to weld objects together. Ferreira's innovation was to focus the energy of the [laser](#) in a way that breaks the nanostructure away from

stamp with a high degree of precision.

The laser-driven process allows for a non-contact approach, opening the process to new materials that previously did not transfer when stamped. Further development of the method, according to Ferreira, "will continue to minimize energy loss from laser to nanostructure, allowing use of more fragile materials and faster printing."

As nanocircuits become more functional, their potential for applications becomes broader. For example, smaller, wearable sensors could monitor the air around a person with asthma to help them avoid environmental hazards.



Placid Ferreira of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign enlists lasers to help manufacture objects too small for the human eye to see. The laser micro-transfer printer makes it possible to use a wider range of materials in nanomanufacturing. His printer's high-resolution vertical optical column allows precision alignment of the stamp and application of the laser beam, while the lower part has adjustable tilt angles for the surface that receives nano "ink" from the stamp. Credit: Placid M. Ferreira, mechanical science and engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

"Advanced manufacturing has already taken engineers to the scale where

we build systems with components smaller than the hand can grasp, and there will continue to be a need to assemble parts at smaller and smaller scales," says Bruce Kramer, senior advisor for the NSF Division of Civil, Mechanical and Manufacturing Innovation.

New applications of now-familiar tools, like lasers, allow for continuing innovation.

More information: Learn more about advanced manufacturing at www.nsf.gov/madetoorder

Learn more about lasers at www.nsf.gov/light

Provided by National Science Foundation

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