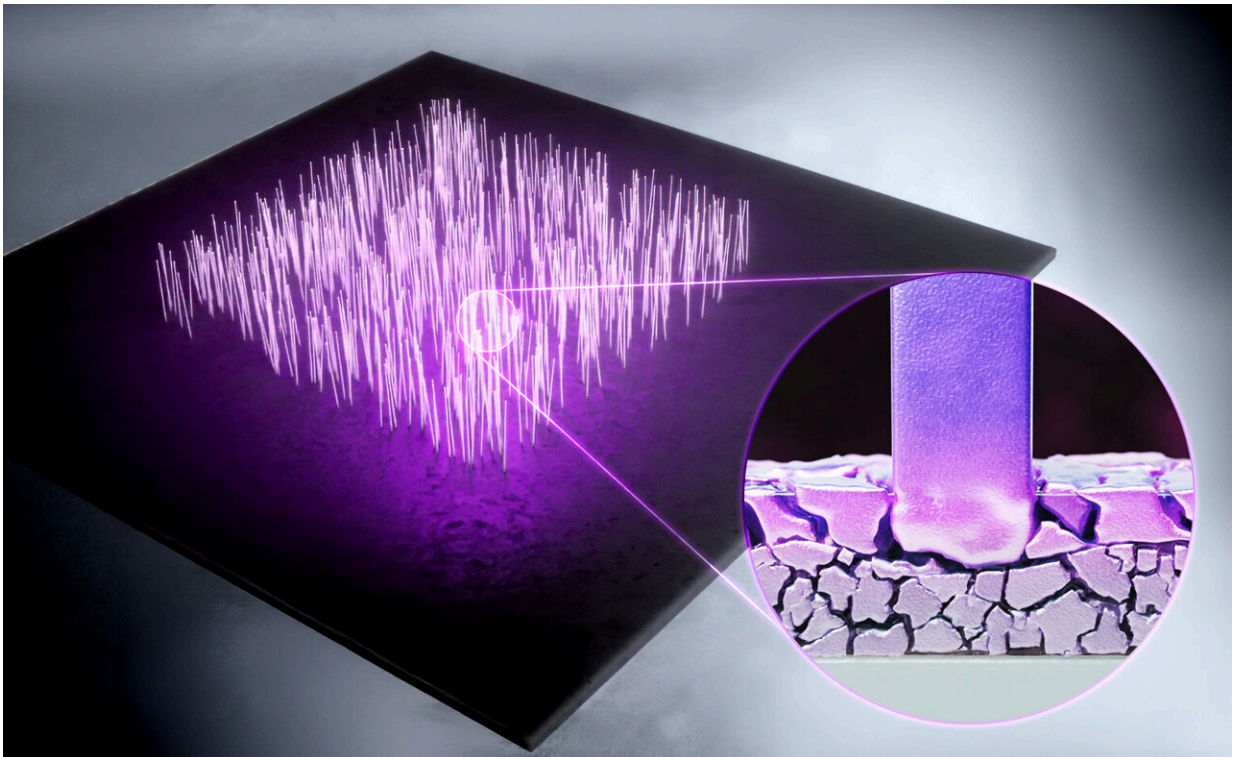


# Atomic diffusion technique could lead to mass production of metal nanowires

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Mass production of metal nanowires possible by breakthrough technique. Credit: Yasuhiro Kimura

A group from Nagoya University in Japan has created a new technique for growing the tiny metal nanowires (NWs) that are expected to be used in next-generation electronics. Their results suggest a way to mass produce pure metal NWs, which has until now limited their use.

The new technique promises to enhance the efficiency of electronics production, including circuitry, LEDs, and solar cells. The study was [published](#) in *Science*.

Mass production of NWs has been challenging because of the difficulties of scaling production while maintaining quality and purity. NWs are so small that they are made by transporting atoms, the smallest constituent of matter, typically in a gas phase state. However, that is difficult to do with metals, hindering the production of these important components of electronics.

To overcome this problem, a group led by Yasuhiro Kimura at the Nagoya University Graduate School of Engineering used atomic diffusion in a solid phase state enhanced by ion beam irradiation to create aluminum NWs from single crystals.

Atomic diffusion is a process by which atoms or molecules move from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration, through stress state change under heat.

Using ion beams, the crystal grains were irradiated inside the thin aluminum film to coarsen them at the [surface layer](#). This caused changes in stress distribution, guiding atomic flow, and was used as a means of supplying mass atomic feedstocks for NW growth to specific locations.

In practice, when heat was applied, there was an upward flow of atoms through the gradient from the fine grains on the bottom to the course ones on top, resulting in mass growth of NWs.

"We increased the density of aluminum NWs from  $2 \times 10^5$  NWs per square cm to  $180 \times 10^5$  per square cm," Kimura said. "This achievement paves the way for bottom-up [metal](#) NW growth methods, which have so far been grown only accidentally and in small quantities. It can also be

extended to other metals in principle."

The resulting aluminum NWs are expected to be utilized as nanocomponents for sensing devices and optoelectronics due to their unique features, such as a large surface area, good mechanical properties derived from being made from single crystals, and their resistance to natural oxidation.

"We realized mass growth of forest-like metallic NWs using only three key processes: thin film deposition on a substrate, ion beam irradiation, and heating," Kimura explained.

"Our technique solves the urgent need to establish mass production methods, especially in the production of high-performance nanodevices such as gas sensors, biomarkers, and optoelectronic components."

**More information:** Yasuhiro Kimura et al, Growth of metal nanowire forests controlled through stress fields induced by grain gradients, *Science* (2024). [DOI: 10.1126/science.adn9181](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adn9181)

Provided by Nagoya University

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