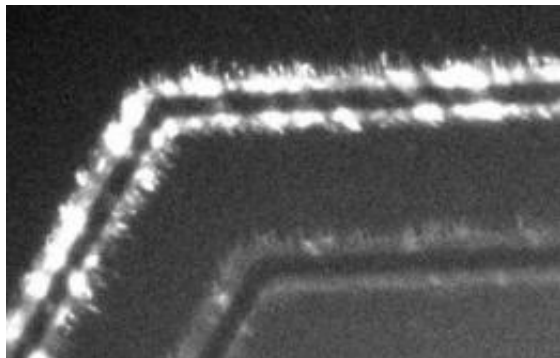


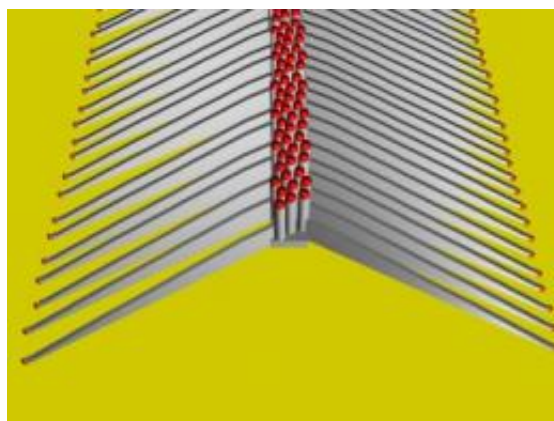
# Growing nanowires horizontally yields new benefit: 'nano-LEDs'

29 September 2010



This is a transmission electron microscope image of "nano LEDs" emitting light. Credit: NIST

a "surface-directed" method for growing nanowires horizontally across the substrate (see [www.physorg.com/news112625999.html](http://www.physorg.com/news112625999.html) ).



Graphic illustrates a single row of nanowires (cylinders with red tops) with fin-shaped nanowalls extending outward. The transmission electron microscope image shows four rows of nanowires and their corresponding nanowalls, nicknamed "nano LEDs" because they emit light when electrically charged. The distance across the micrograph is approximately the diameter of a human hair. Credit: NIST

While refining their novel method for making nanoscale wires, chemists at the National Institute of Standards and Technology discovered an unexpected bonus -- a new way to create nanowires that produce light similar to that from light-emitting diodes (LEDs). These "nano-LEDs" may one day have their light-emission abilities put to work serving miniature devices such as nanogenerators or lab-on-a-chip systems.

Nanowires typically are "grown" by the controlled deposition of molecules—[zinc oxide](#), for example—from a gas onto a base material, a process called [chemical vapor deposition](#) (CVD). Most CVD techniques form [nanowires](#) that rise vertically from the surface like brush bristles. Because the wire only contacts the substrate at one end, it tends not to share characteristics with the substrate material—a less-than-preferred trait because the exact composition of the nanowire will then be hard to define. Vertical growth also produces a dense forest of nanowires, making it difficult to find and re-position individual wires of superior quality.

Like many vertical growth CVD methods, the NIST [fabrication technique](#) uses gold as a catalyst for crystal formation. The difference is that the gold deposited in the NIST method is heated to 900 degrees Celsius (1,652 degrees Fahrenheit), converting it to a nanoparticle that serves as growth site and medium for the crystallization of zinc oxide molecules. As the zinc oxide nanocrystal grows, it pushes the gold nanoparticle along the surface of the substrate (in this experiment, gallium nitride) to form a nanowire that grows horizontally across the substrate and so exhibits properties strongly influenced by its base material.

To remedy these shortcomings, NIST chemists Babak Nikoobakht and Andrew Herzing developed

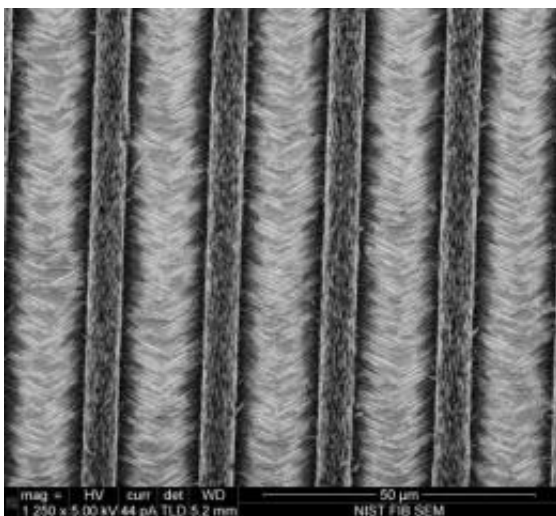
In recent work published in *ACS Nano*, Nikoobakht and Herzing increased the thickness of the gold

catalyst nanoparticle from less than 8 nanometers to nanowires and nanowalls revealed few structural defects in the nanowires and very distinct p-n heterojunctions in the nanowalls, both affirmations of the effectiveness of the NIST "surface directed" fabrication method. The zinc oxide portion is electron-rich and the gallium nitride portion is electron-poor. The interface between these two materials—known as a p-n heterojunction—allows electrons to flow across it when the nanowire-nanowall combination was charged with electricity. In turn, the movement of electrons produced light and led the researchers to dub it a "nano LED."

Unlike previous techniques for producing heterojunctions, the NIST "surface-directed" fabrication method makes it easy to locate individual heterojunctions on the surface. This feature is especially useful when a large number of heterojunctions must be grouped in an array so that they can be electrically charged as a light-emitting unit.

**More information:** B. Nikkoobakht and A. Herzing. Formation of planar arrays of one-dimensional p-n heterojunctions using surface-directed growth of nanowires and nanowalls. *ACS Nano*. Published online Sept. 15, 2010.

Provided by National Institute of Standards and Technology



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Transmission electron microscope (TEM) examination of the zinc oxide-gallium nitride

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