

EPFL



MICRO-435 Quantum and Nanocomputing

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HT FOR MEMORY & SENSORS
OPTIONAL

CIRCUITS BASED ON

A COUPLE OF OTHER APPLICATIONS

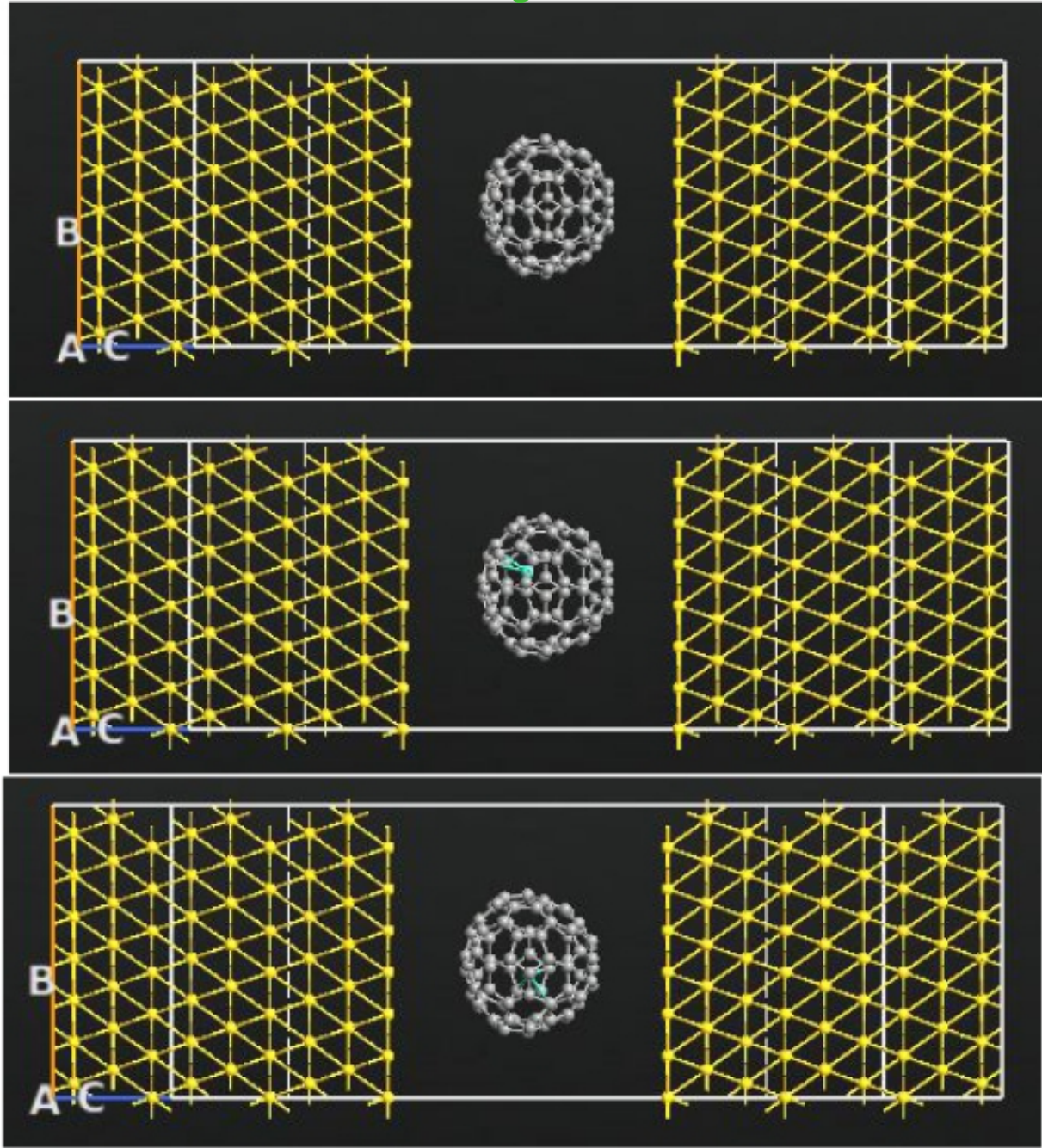
c) ELECTRET → FERMIONIC

d) N.T. SENSORS

JUST A QUICK VIEW
MAIN CONCEPTS

ELECTRECT

→ A FULLERENE BASED CAGE
C₈₂ AND
GADOLINIUM
TRAPPED INSIDE



→ ASSUMES 2
STABLE
POSITIONS

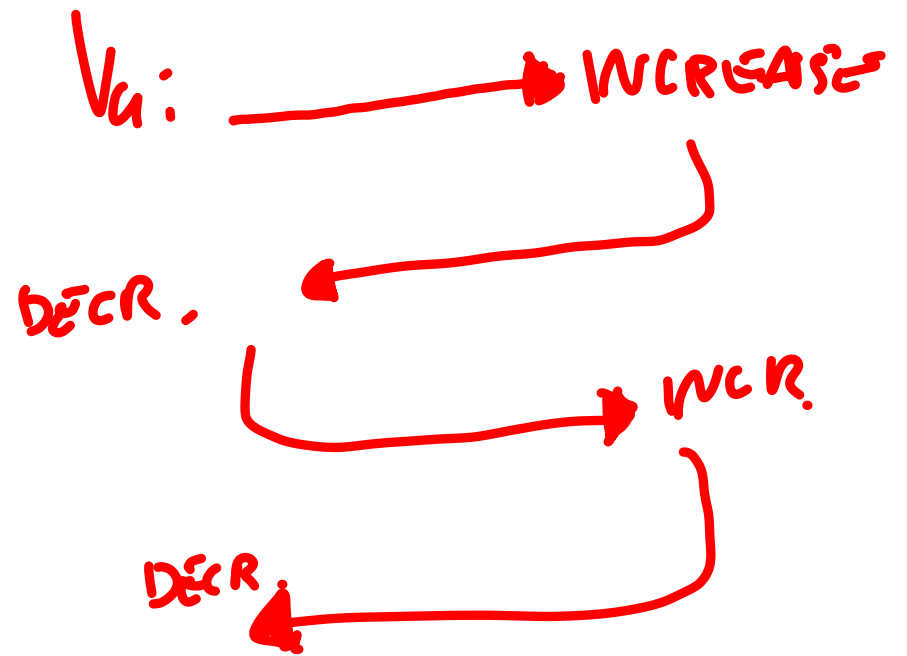
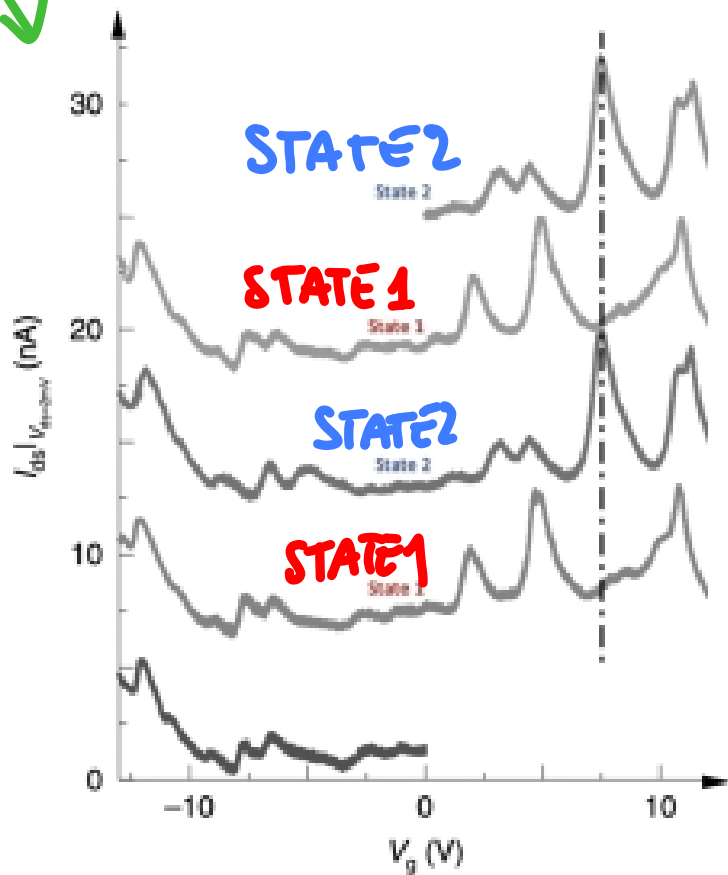
→ 2 DIFFERENT CURRENTS 

MEMORY !!

experiment

Gd@C8S MOLECULAR TR.

$I_{DS} (V_a) @ V_{DS} = 2 \text{ mV}$



Gd@C8S single-mol electret.
Zhang et. al.

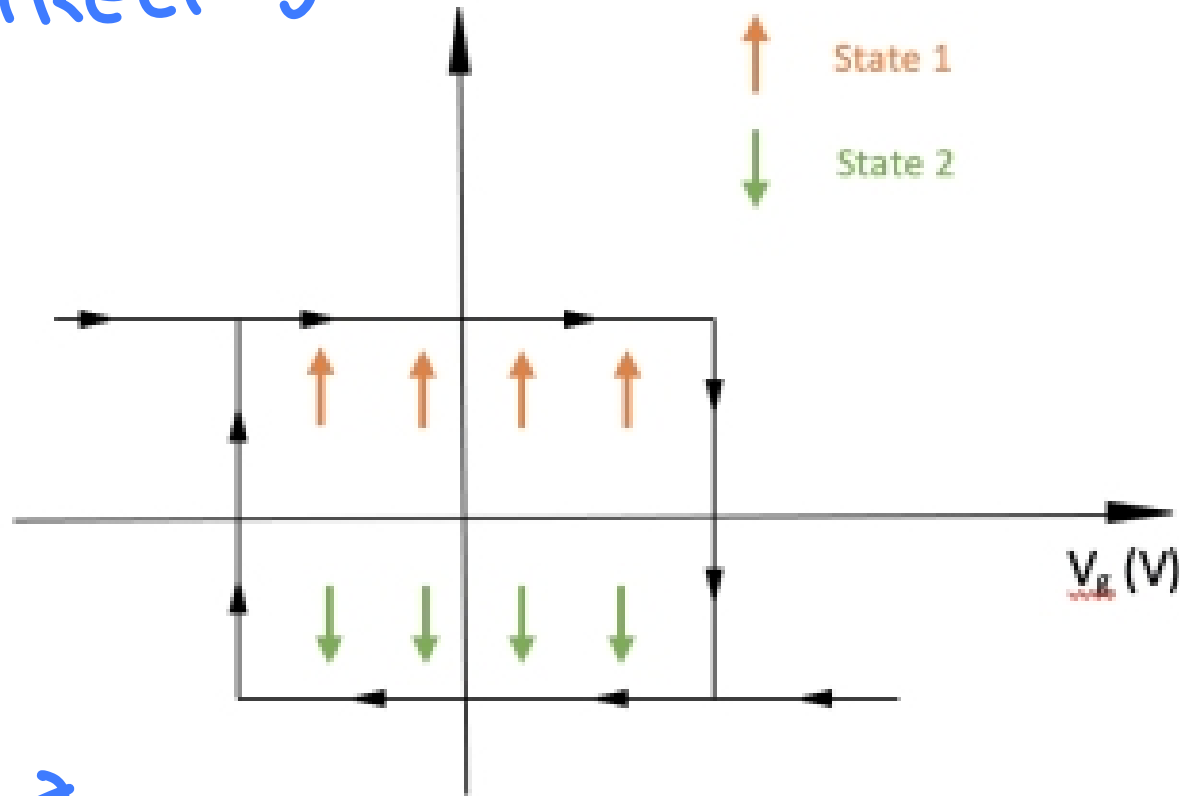
doi: 10.1038/541565-020-00788-2

TS SHIFTED
BUT WITH HISTERESIS

SINGLE MOLECULE ELECTRECT

} SNE

$Gd@C_{82} \pi T$



→

BEHAVIOR STABLE AND REPEATIBLE AND REPRODUCIBLE

$V_a = 0V \Rightarrow$ STATE 1

IT DOES NOT CHANGE EVEN WITH $V_a = -10V$

$V_a > 0$ ↗
WHEN IT REACHES 10.5V
→ STATE 2

GOES BACK TO STATE 1 FOR LARGE $V_a < 0$

SME

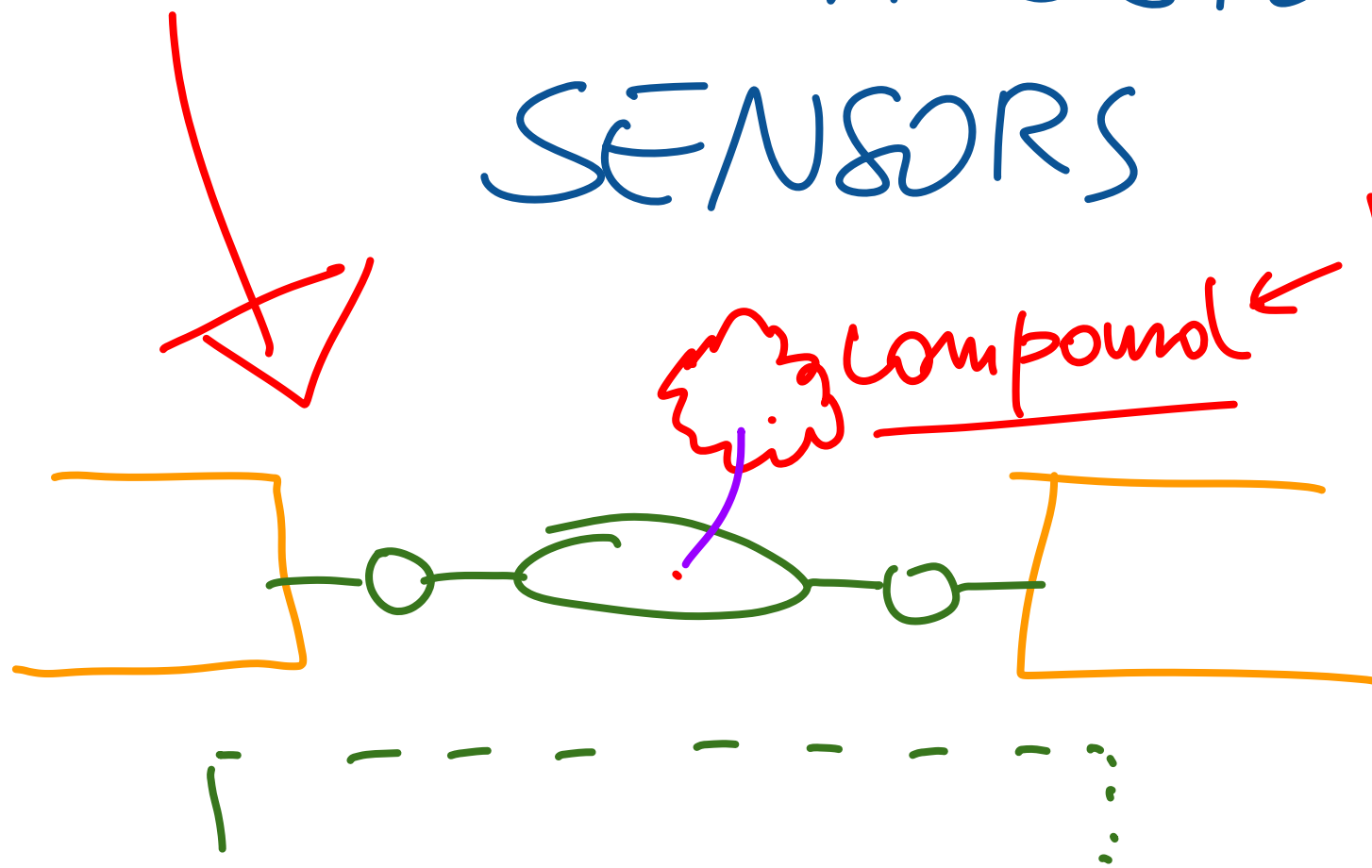
SIMILAR TO FERROELECTRIC MATERIAL

CAN BE USED FOR

SINGLE MOLECULE MEMORY CELL



MOLECULAR TRANSISTOR SENSORS



MODULATES THE
CHANNEL
CONDUCTIVITY

↓
↑
USED
TO DETECT
THE PRESENCE
OF THE
COMPOUND

CASES ANALYZED

CASE ① CYCLOPHANE BASED
MOLECULAR SENSOR (CR.)
→ CHEMISORPTION

CASE ② FULLERENE BASED
GAS SENSOR
→ PHYSISORPTION

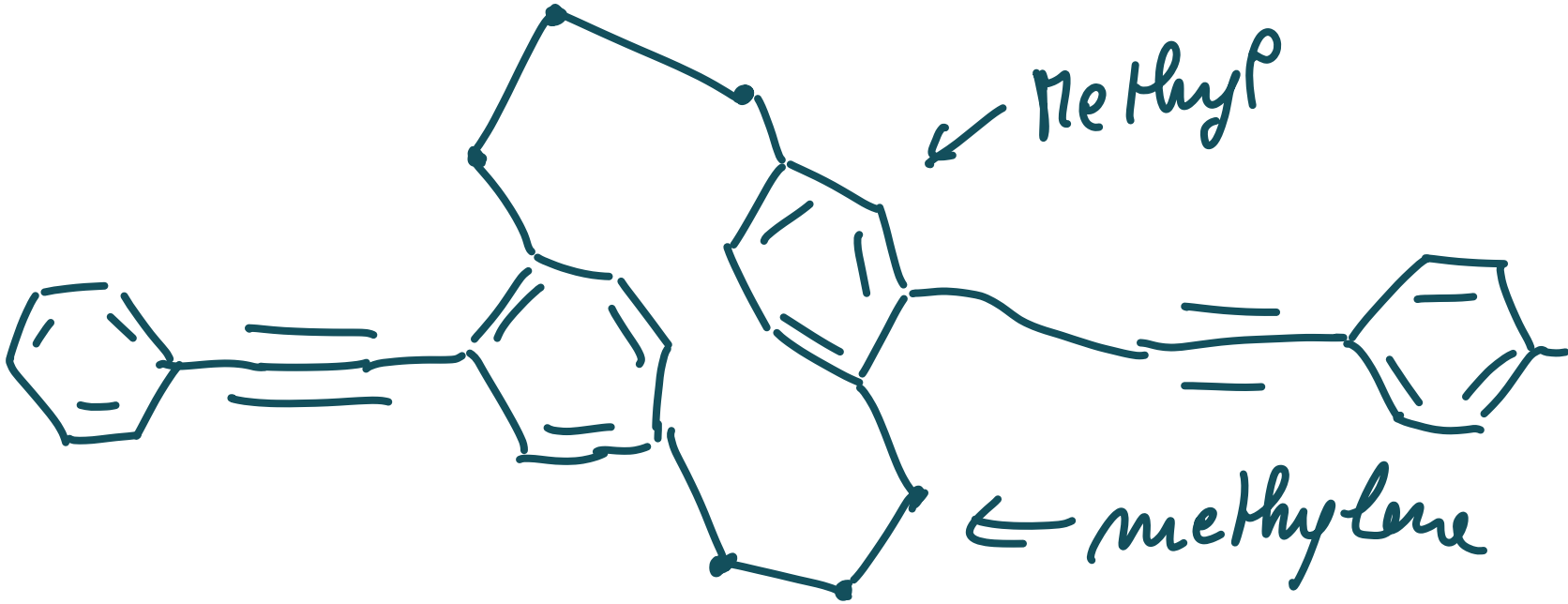
CASE ③ OPEBASE SENSOR FOR
THYMINE DETECTION FOR
DNA SEQUENCING
→ CHEMISORPTION

CASE 1

CYCLOPHANE - BASED

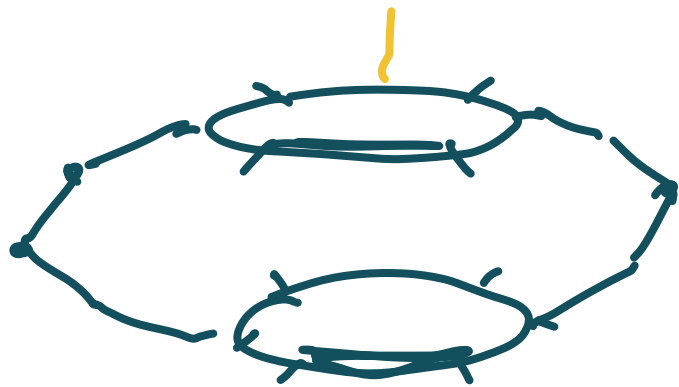
17. SEUS

[3.3]p Cp

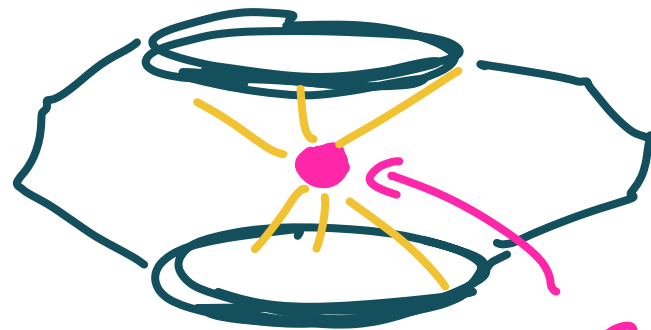


With the whole wire

✓ HLG 3.97eV ✓ HLG 2.88eV



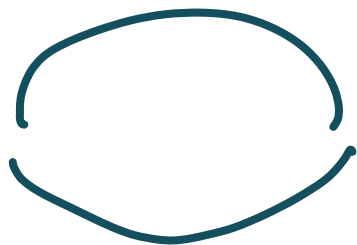
HLG 5.12eV

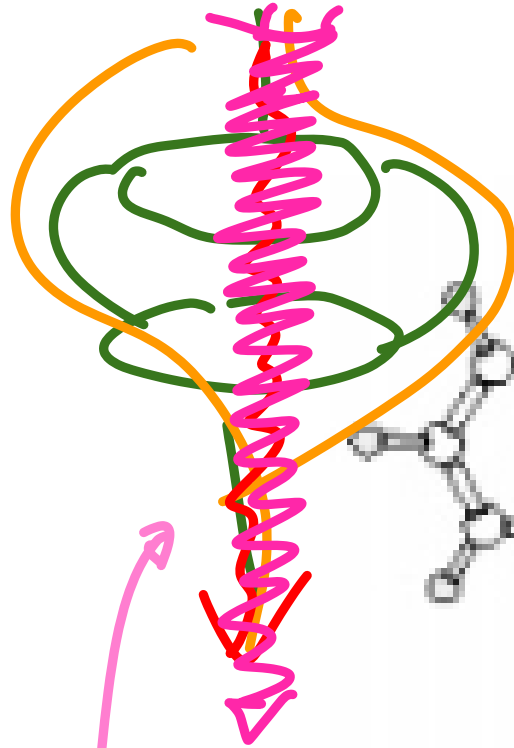


CR

W. CR. → STABILITY INCREASES

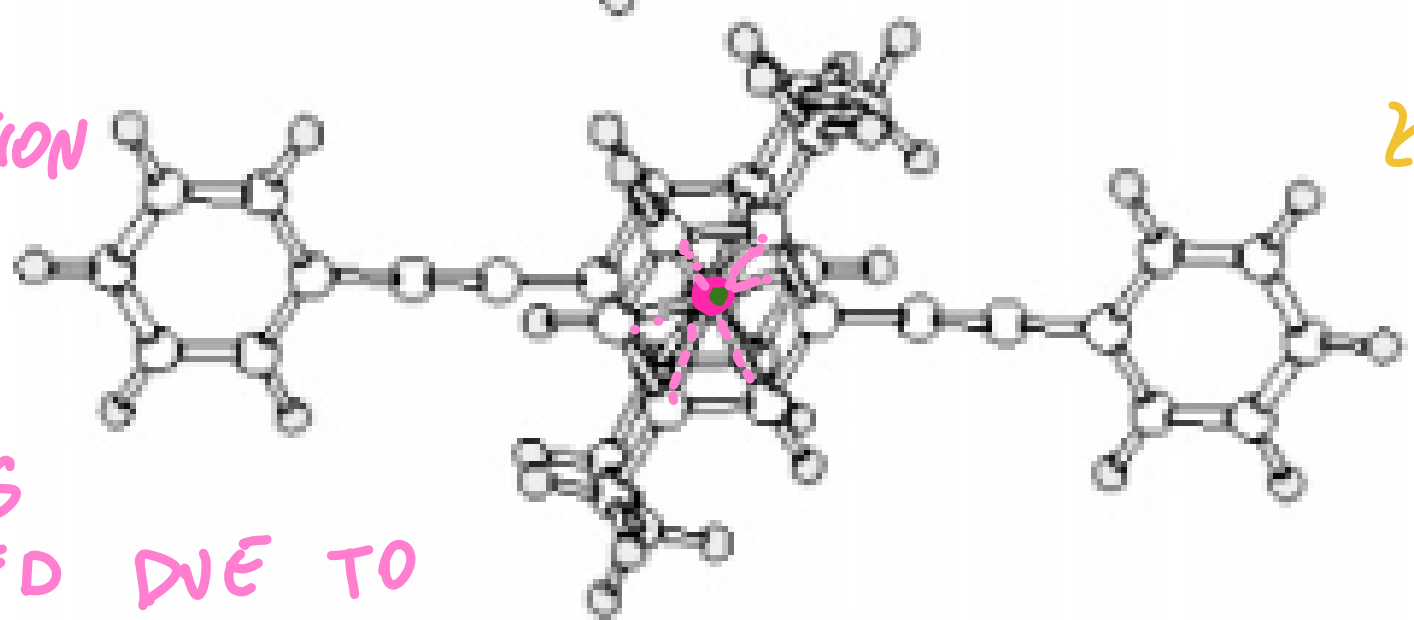
HLG 3.84





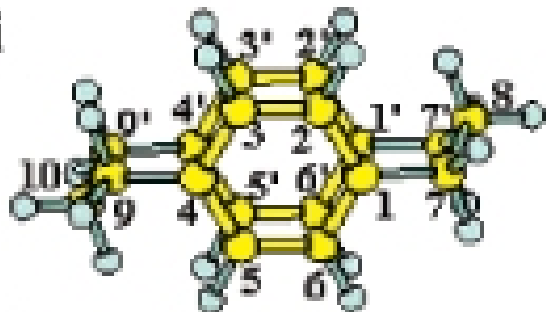
W/O
 C_R

CONDUCTION
PATH
THROUGH
RINGS IS
INCREASED DUE TO
THE METAL PRESENCE

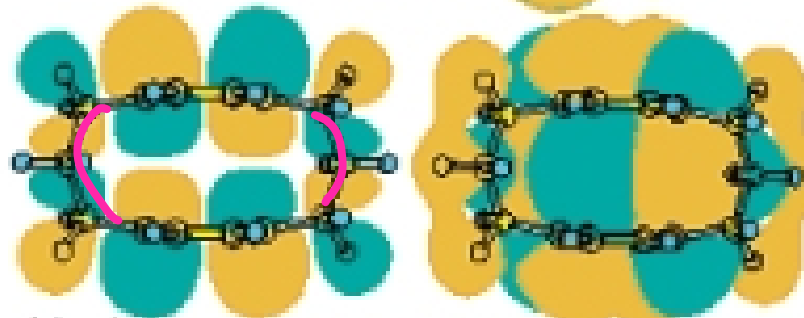
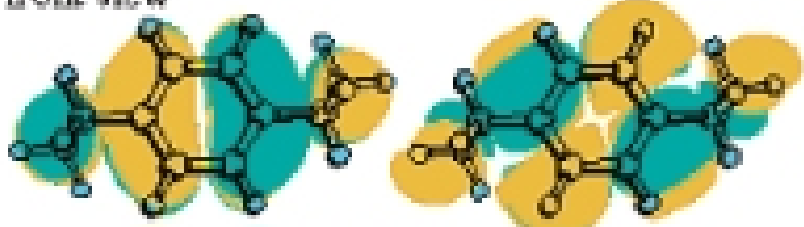


W
 C_R

anti



front view

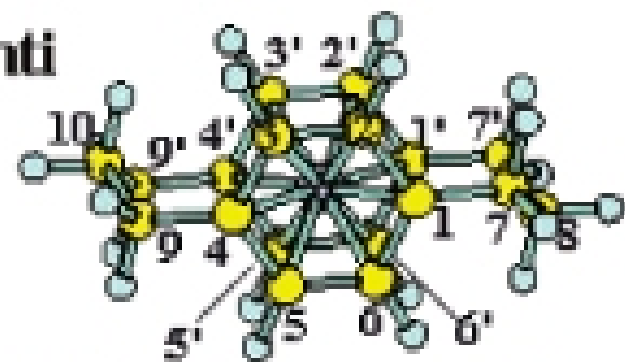


side view

HOMO
-5.73 eV

LUMO
-0.61 eV

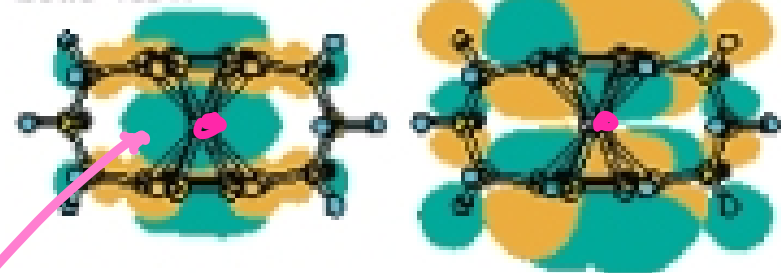
anti



Front view



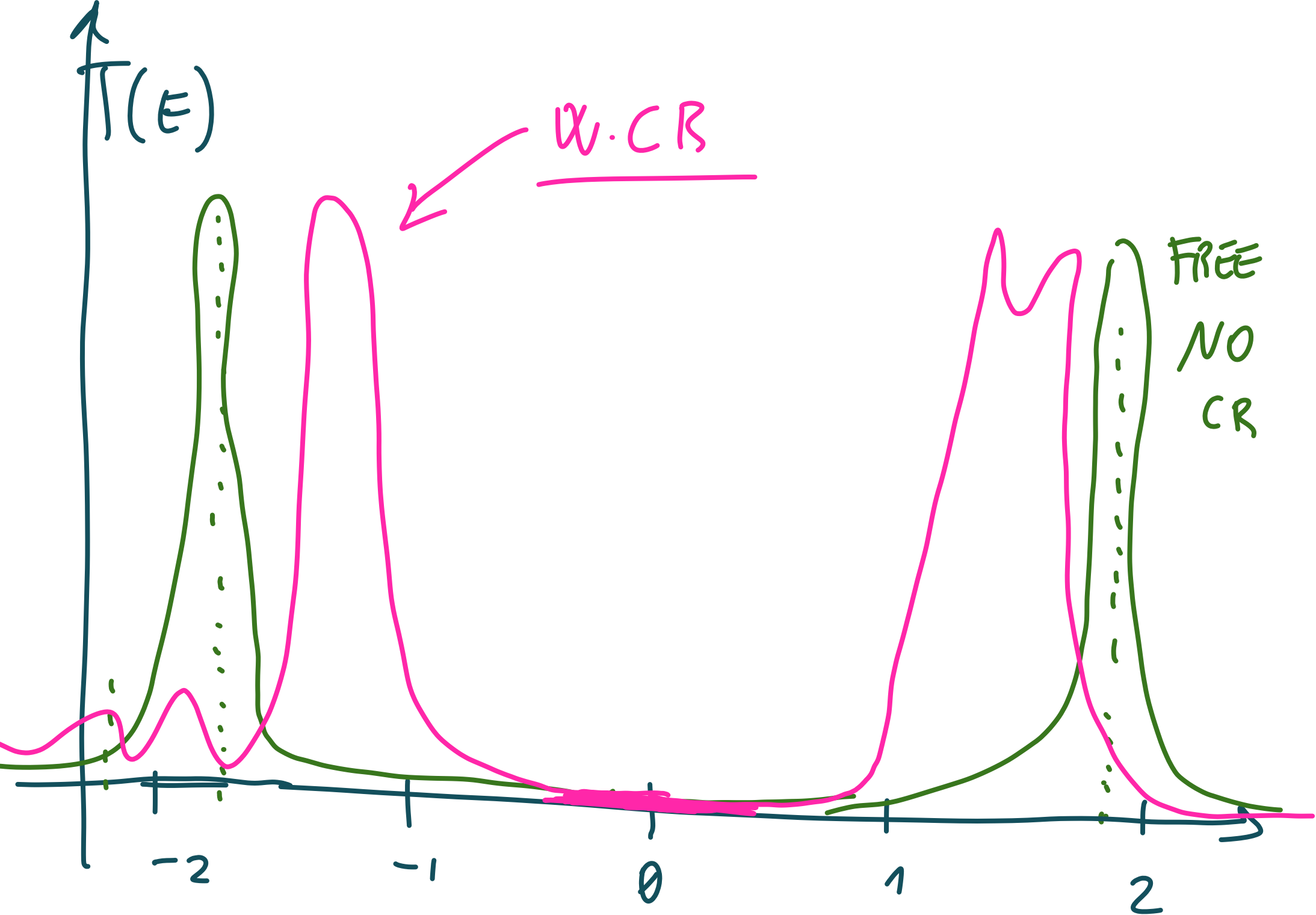
Side view

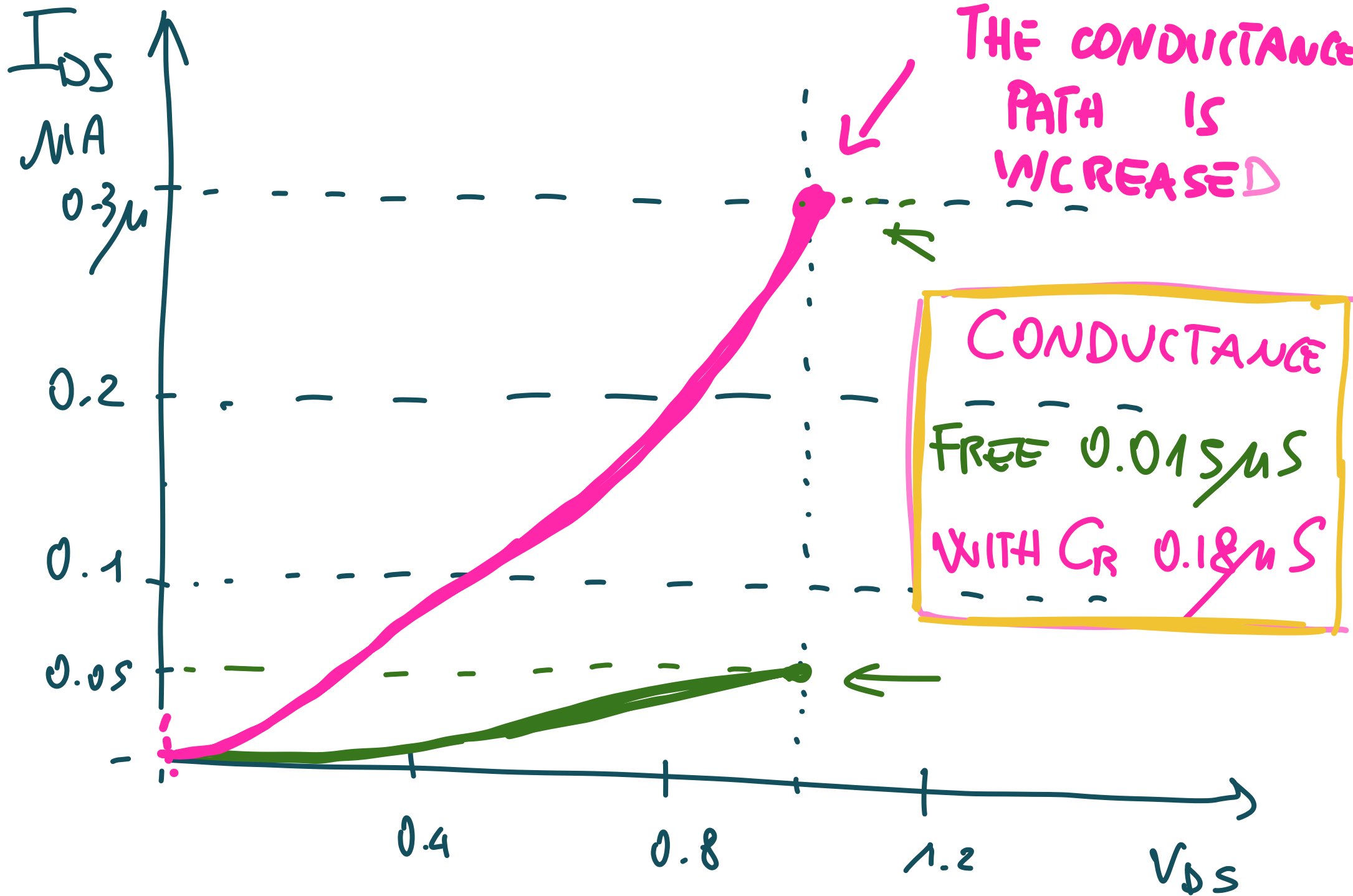


HOMO
-4.08 eV

LUMO
-0.24 eV

CR
SHARES
6 eP, 2x6 SHARED BY PHENYL
RINGS



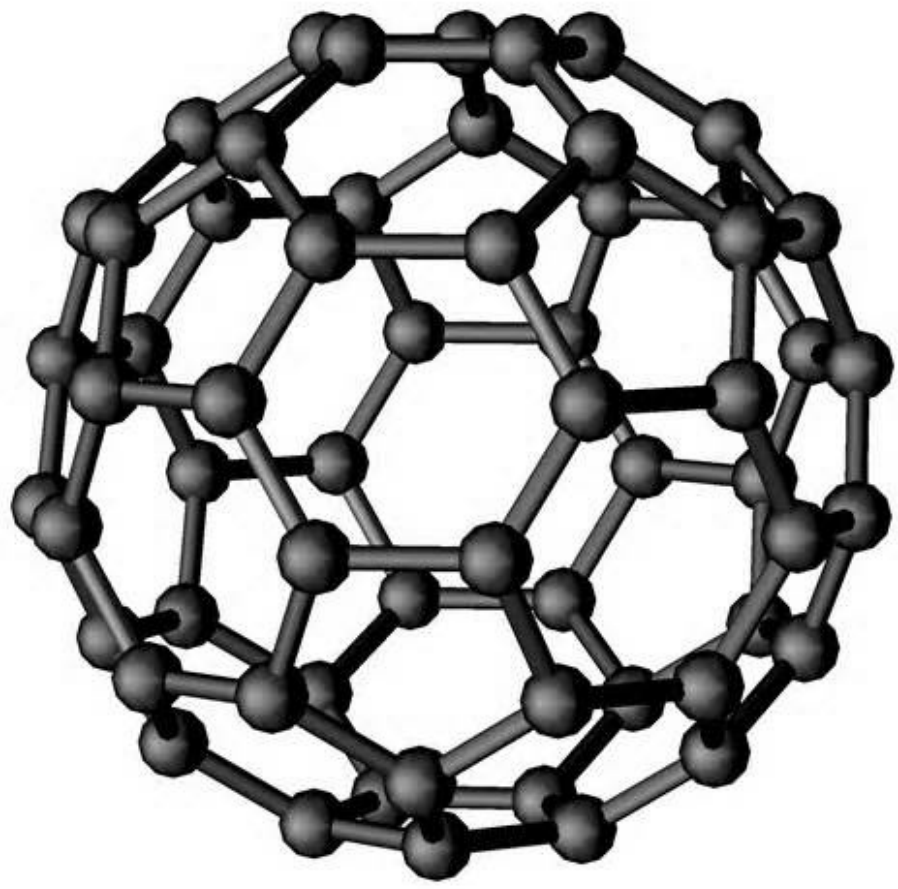


CASE
2

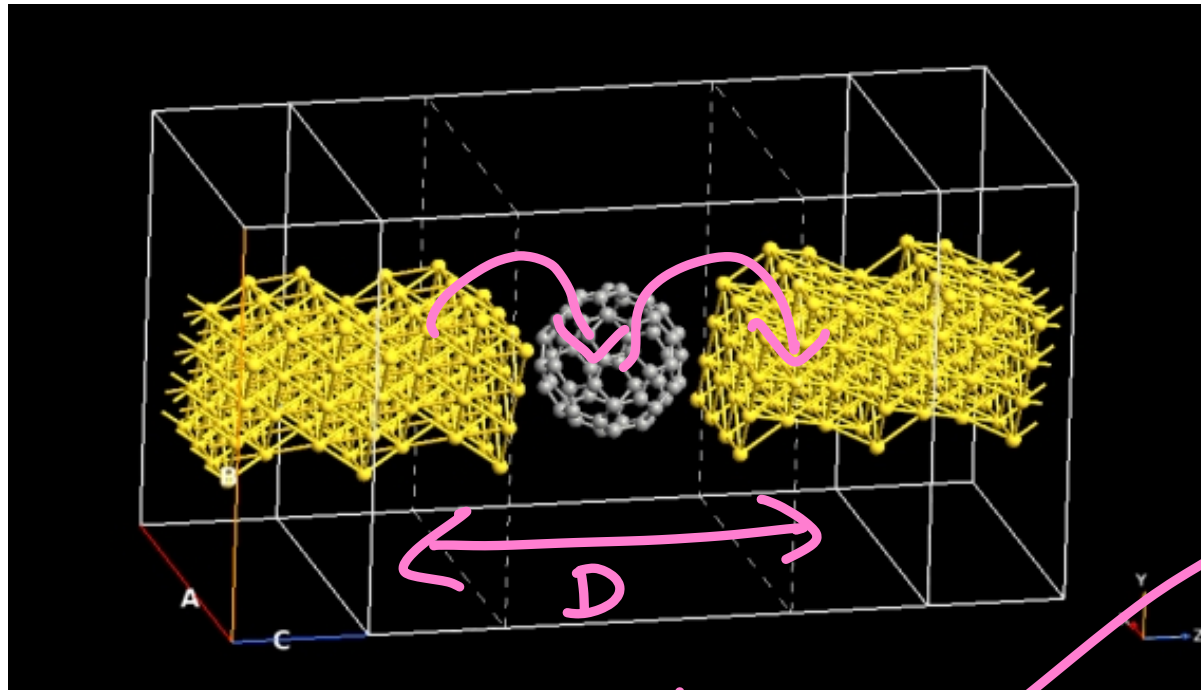
GAS SENSOR BASED ON FULLERENE

$2(10 + N)$ CARBON ATOMS

C_{60}



7 Å

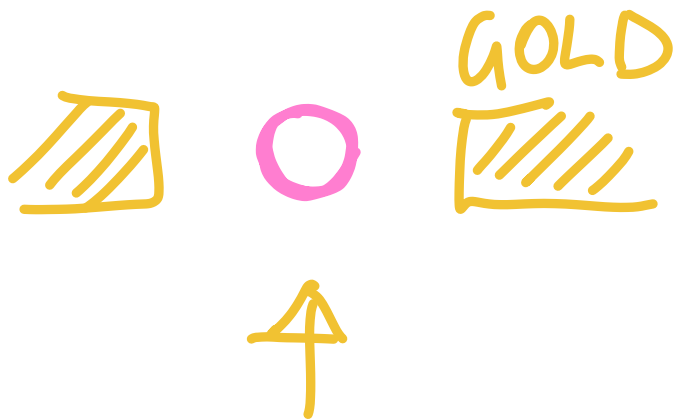


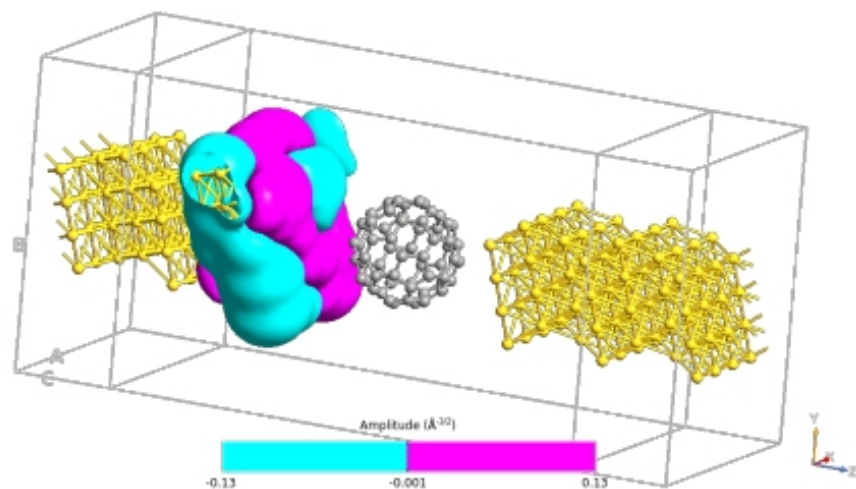
depending on distance

Weak coupling

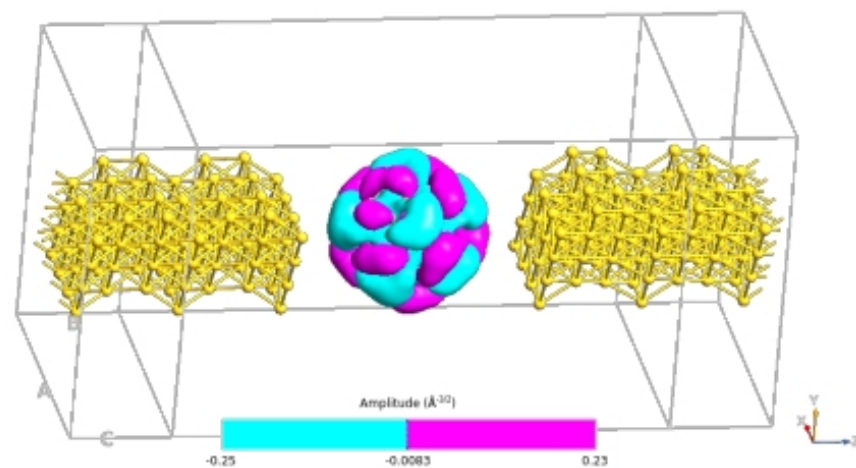
Strong coupling

CASE STUDY



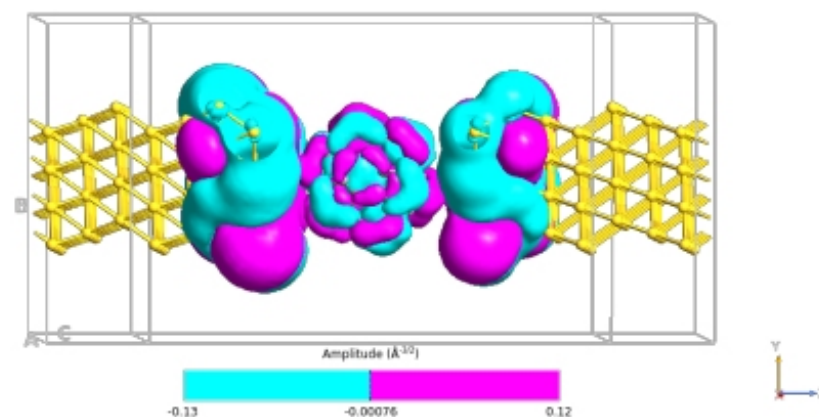


(a) HOSO 3A

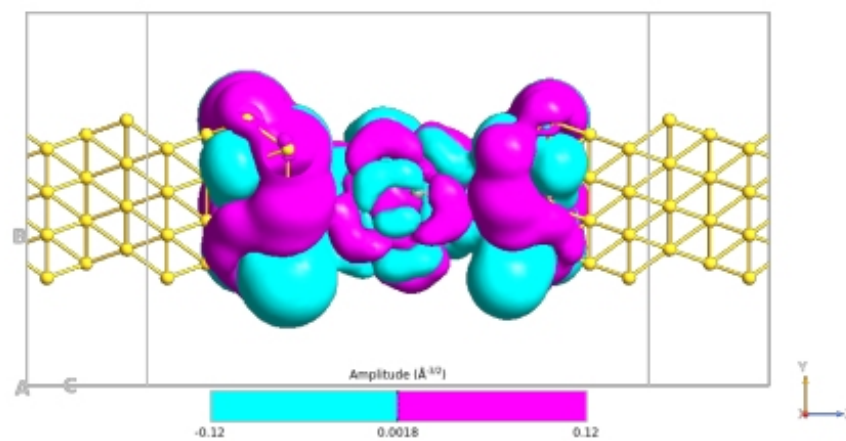


(b) LUSO

Figure 8.11: MPSH of the HOSO (Highest Occupied System Orbital) and the LUSO (Lowest Unoccupied System Orbital) of the C_{60} molecular wire with molecule-contact distances of 5.4 \AA . The two colors (teal and fuchsia) are referred to the phase (negative or positive) of the MPSH. The figure was generated by *ATK* software [ATK2020], [ATK_vQ2019d12] (used for performing the simulations).

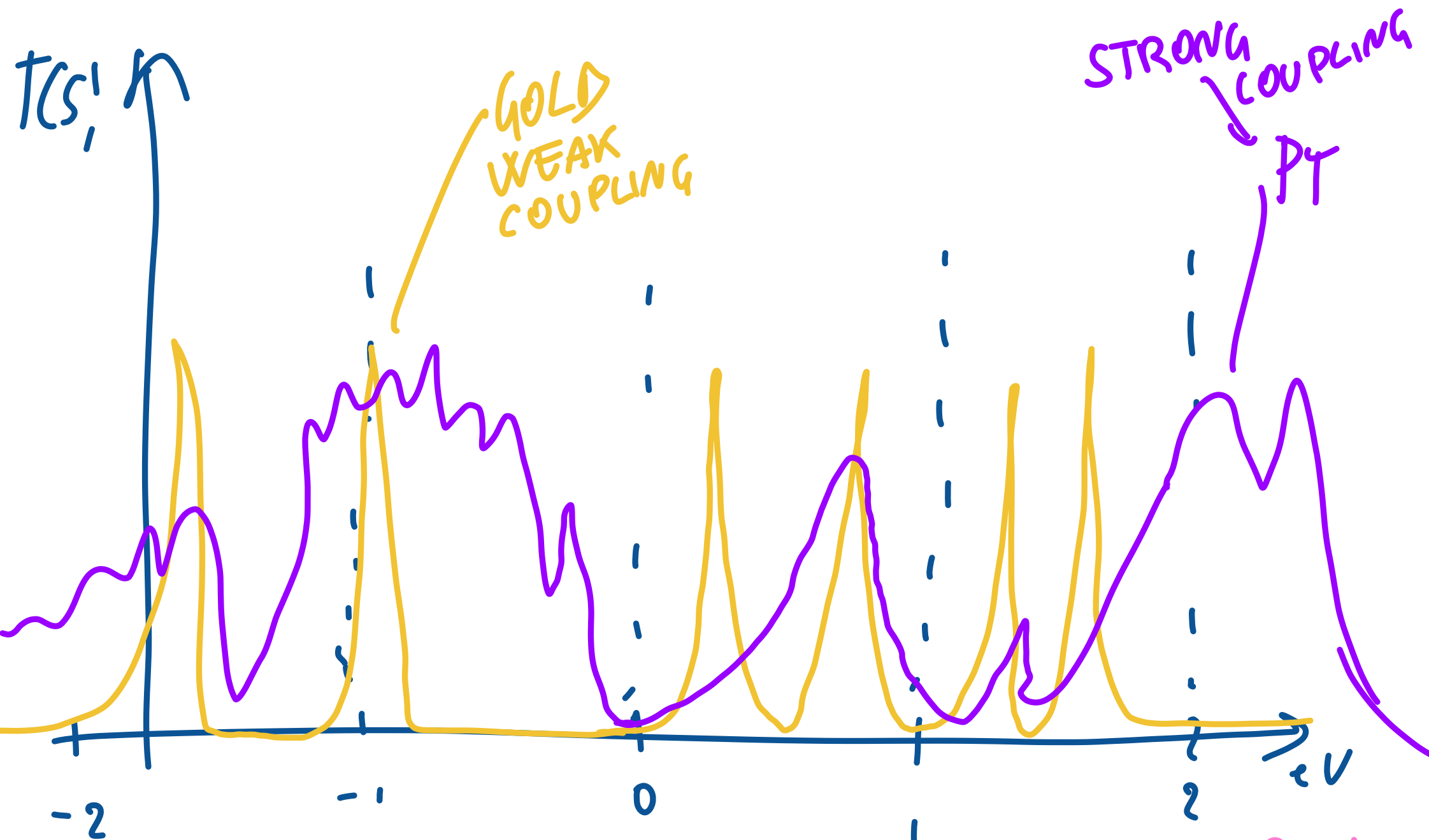


(a) 4 Å 4A



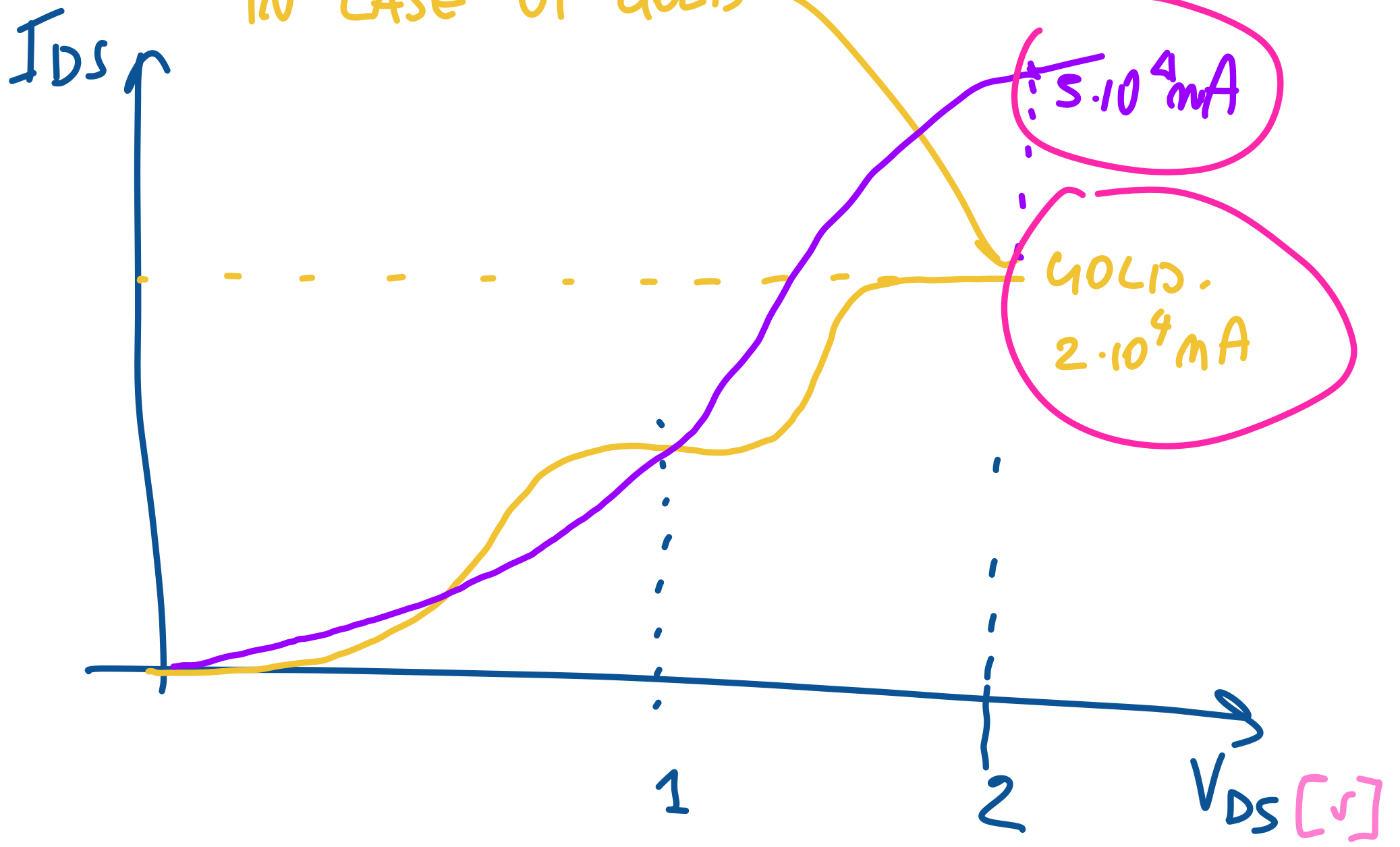
(b) 3 Å 3A

Figure 8.12: MPSH of the HOSO (Highest Occupied System Orbital) of the C_{60} molecular wire with molecule-contact distances of 4 \AA and 3 \AA , respectively. The two colors (teal and fuchsia) are referred to the phase (negative or positive) of the MPSH. The figure was generated by *ATK* software [ATK2020], [ATK_vQ2019d12] (used for performing the simulations).



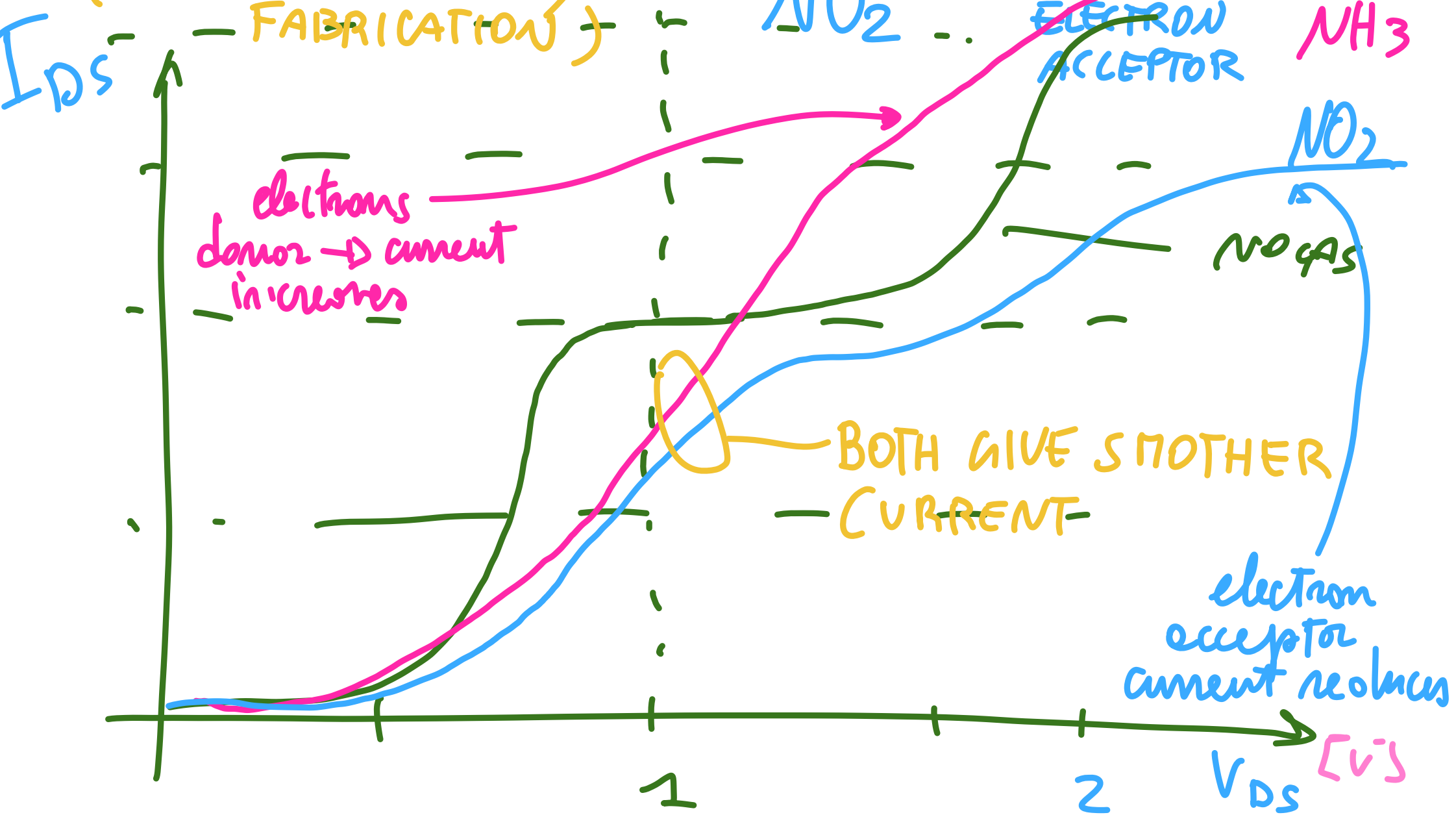
THE CHOICE OF ELECTRODE CAN INFLUENCE THE COUPLING
 BETWEEN ELECTRODES & MOLECULAR SYSTEM, CAN BE EXPLOITED
 DEPENDING ON APPLICATION

IN CASE OF GOLD



WITH GOLD :
(LESS EXPENSIVE, EASY
FABRICATION)

NH_3 AMMONIA ELECTRON DONOR
 NO_2 ELECTRON ACCEPTOR



$$\Delta I = I_{\text{W GAS}} - I_{\text{WITHOUT GAS}}$$

+3500

ΔI

NH_3

GOOD DIFFERENCE
W.R.T. NO GAS
AND W.R.T. EACH
OTHER

AT LOW
VOLTAGE
H
ACTS AS
ENERGY
BARRIER

0.5

1.5

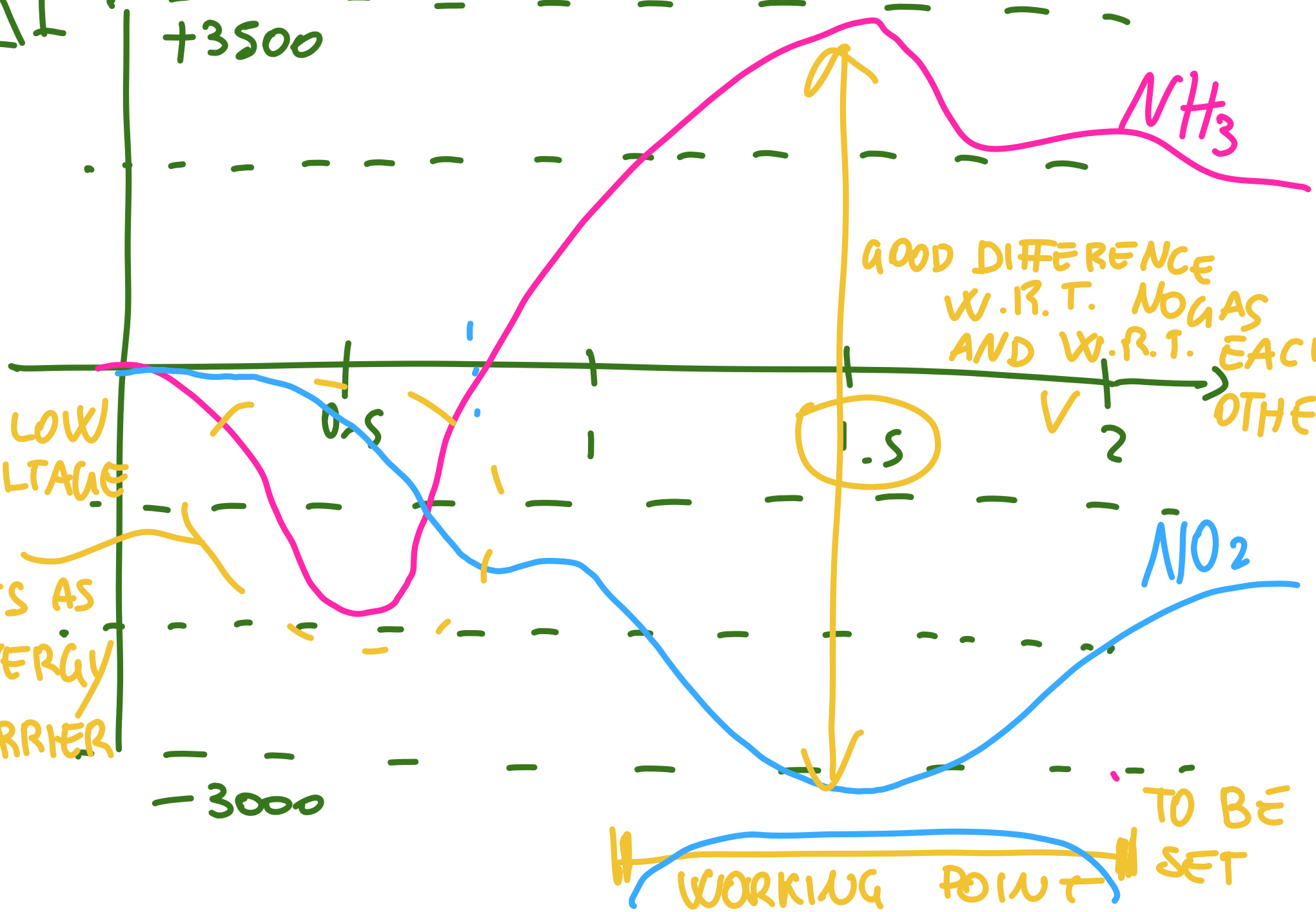
V 2

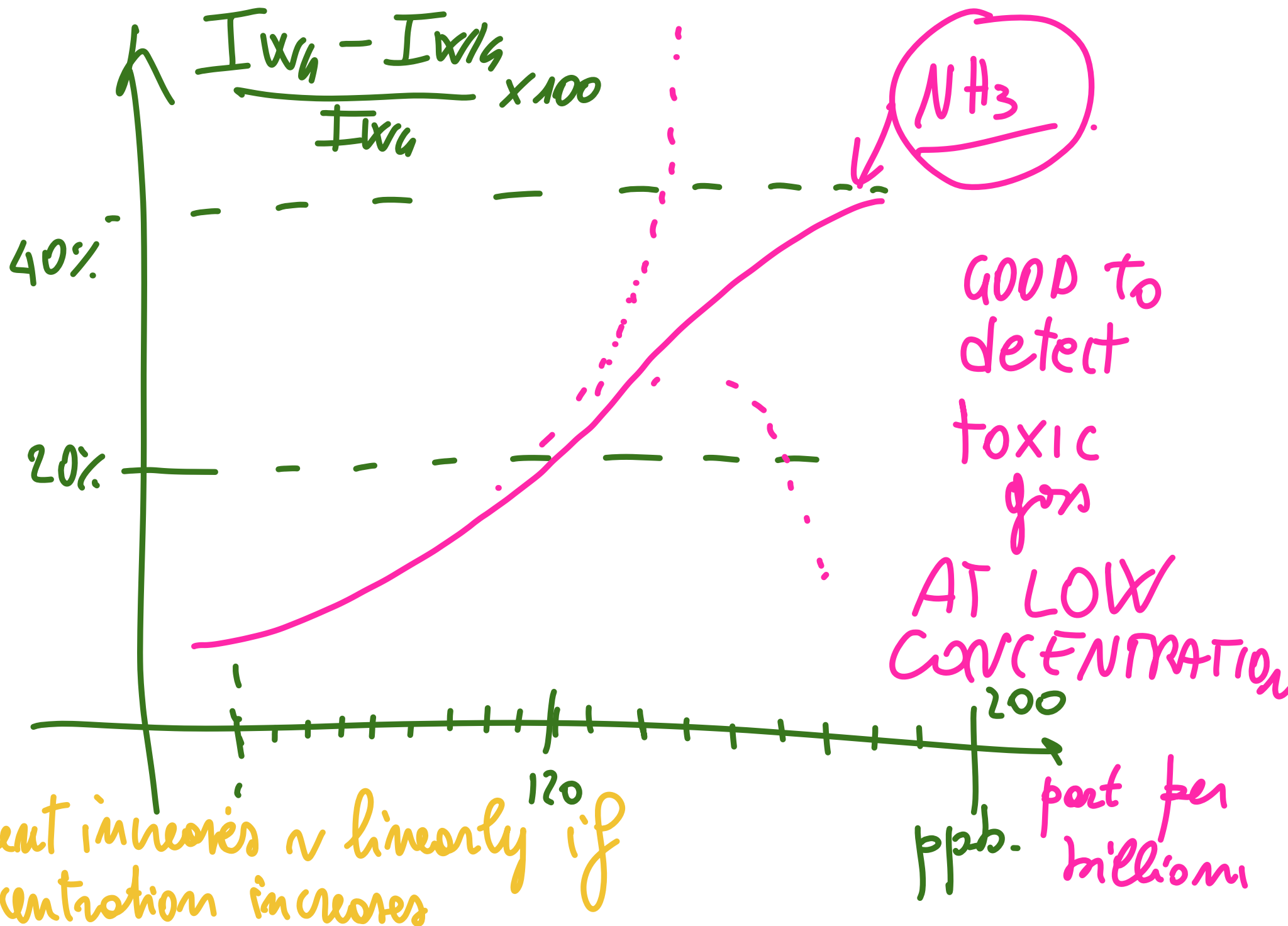
NiO_2

-3000

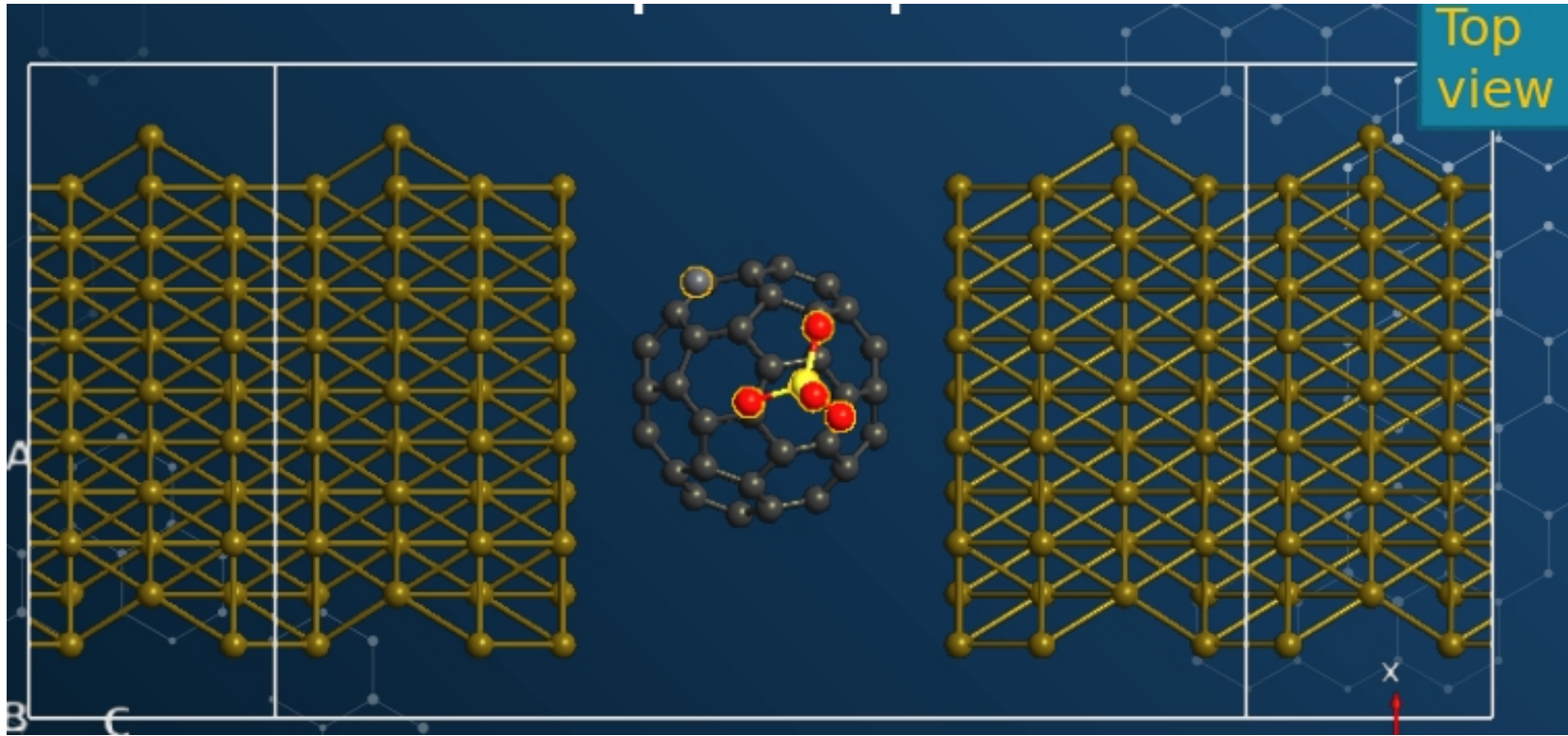
TO BE
SET

WORKING POINT

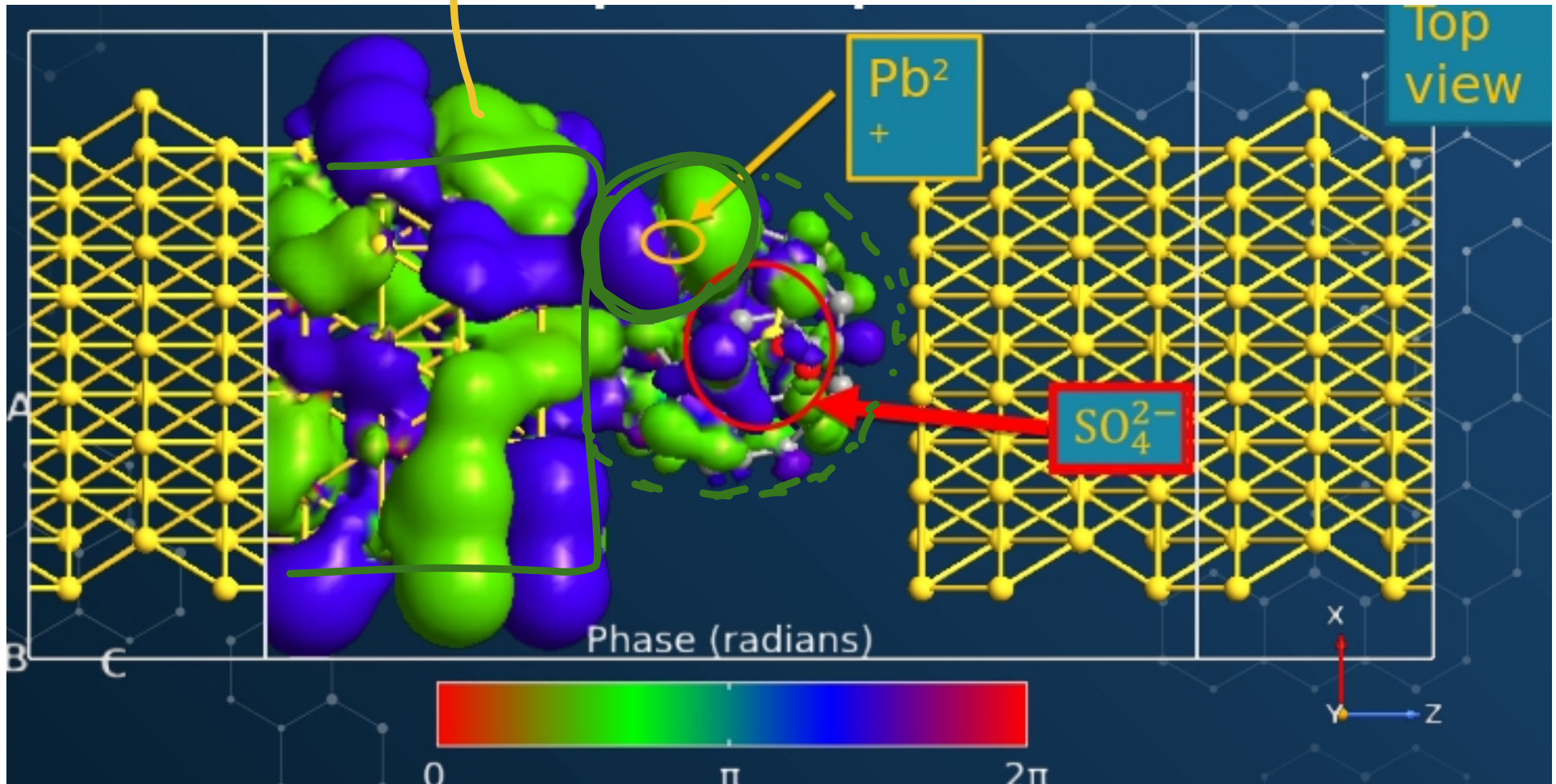


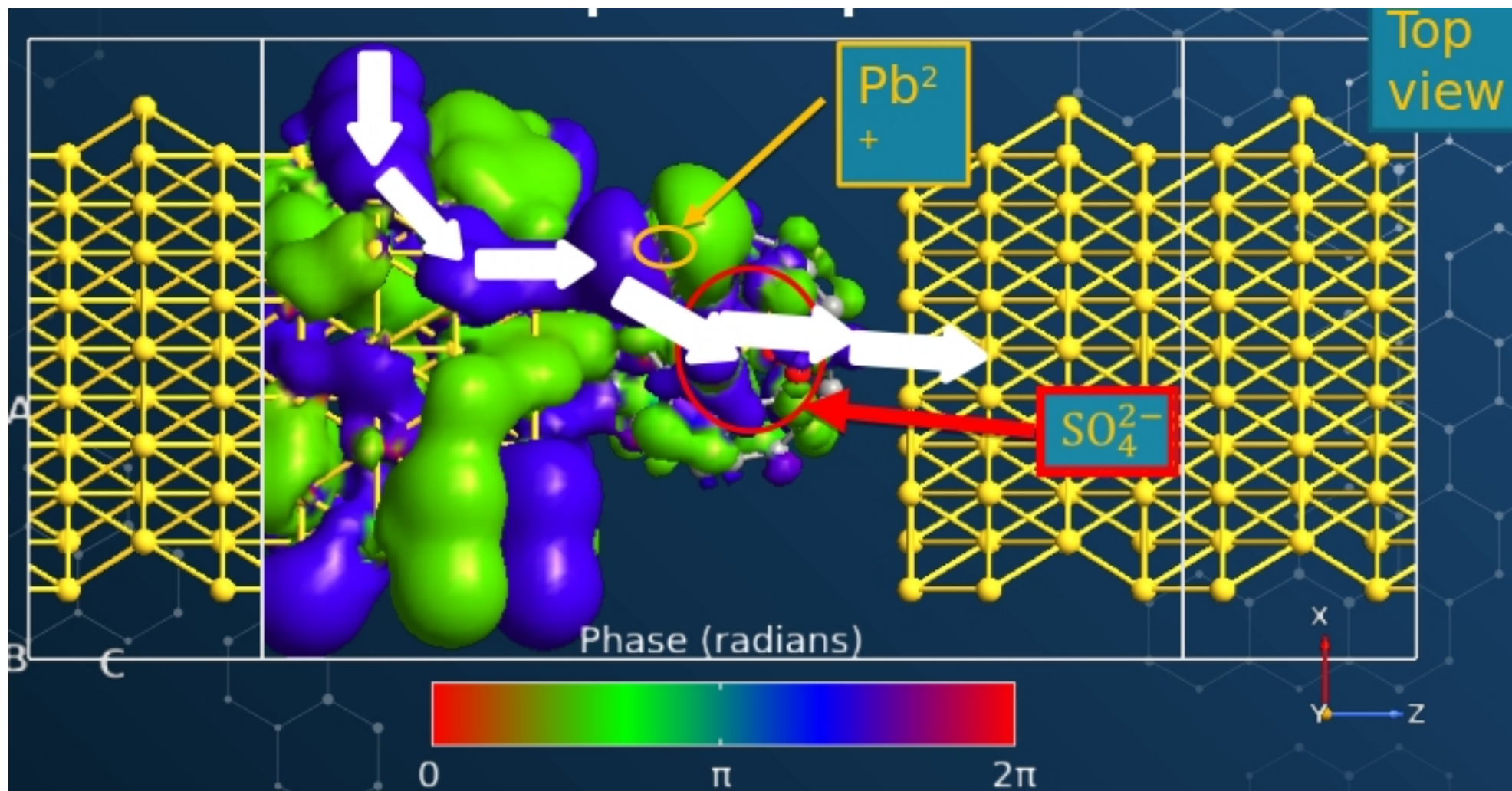


GAS SENSOR : PbSO_4 WITH FULLERENE

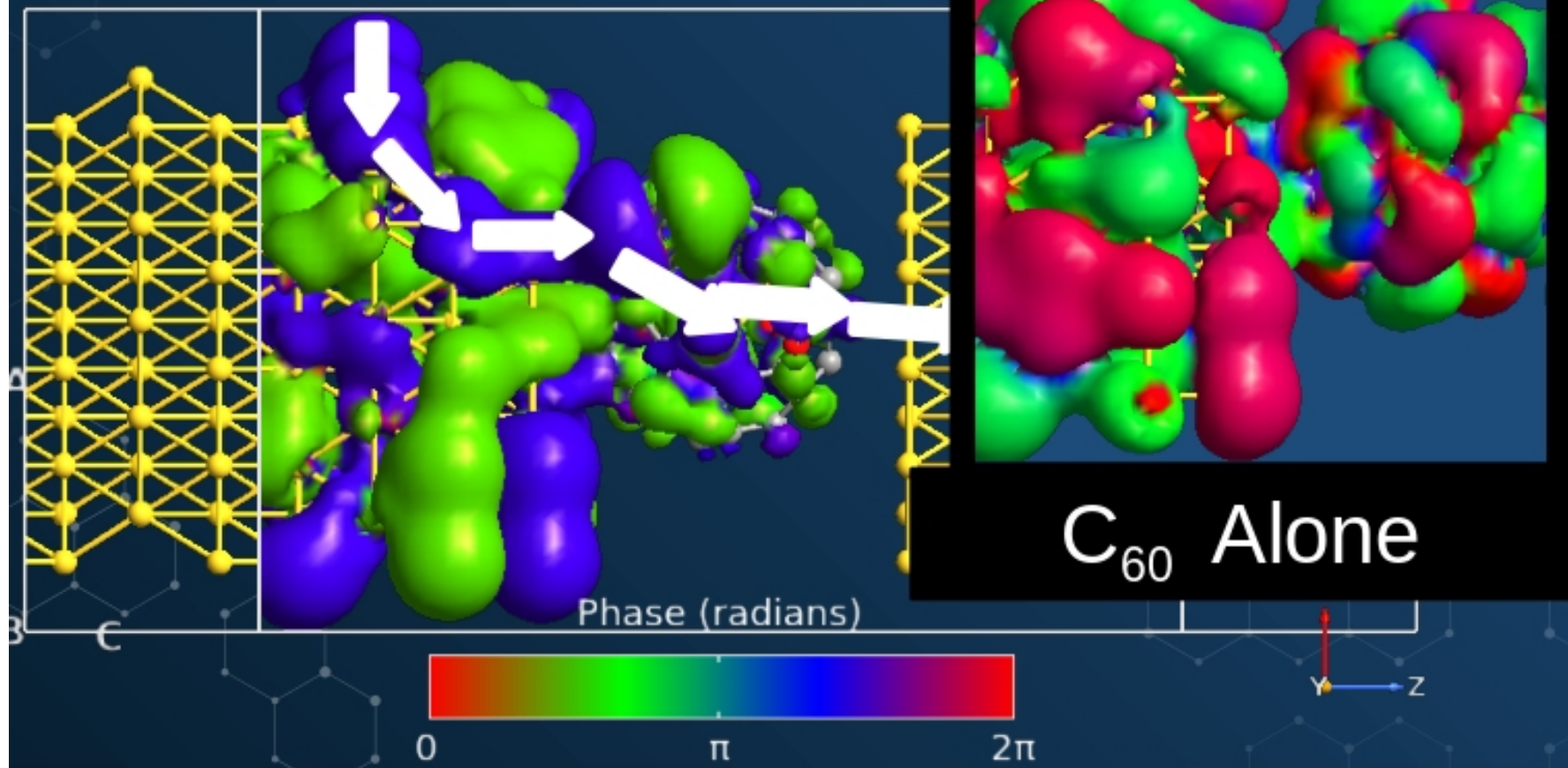


REGION OF SPACE WHERE TRANSMISSION OCCURS - ISOSURFACES OF TRANSMISSION

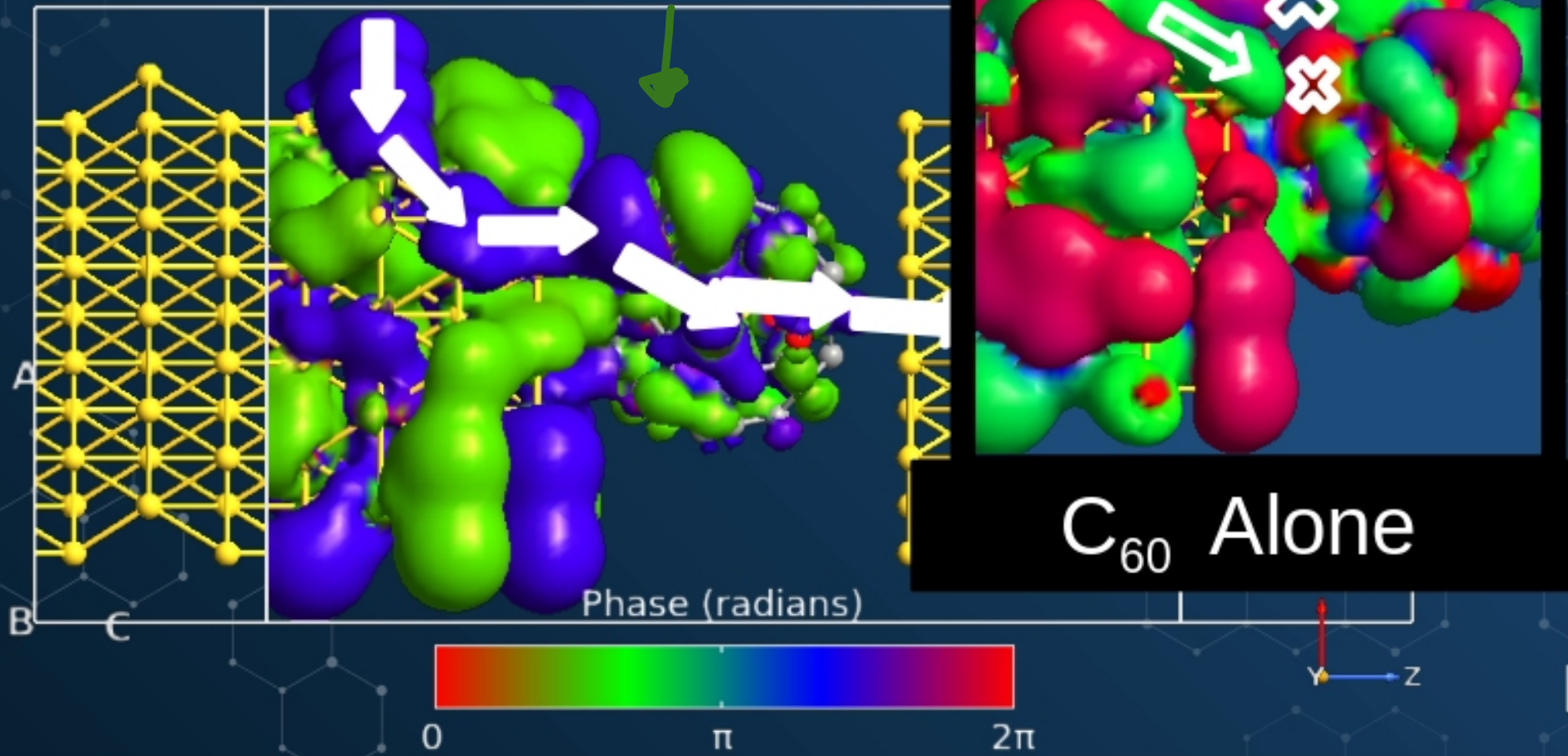




Detection principle



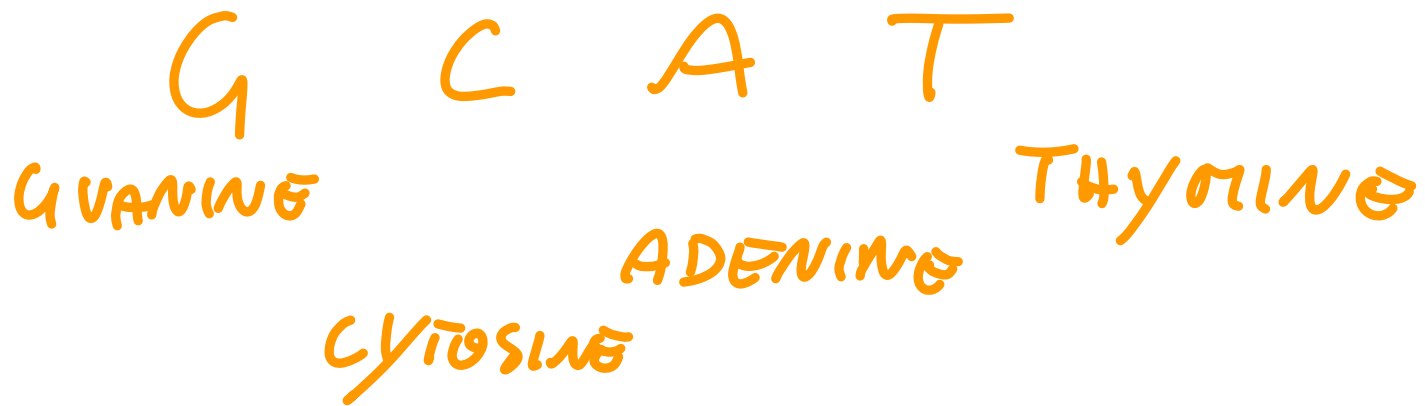
Detection principle



CASE 3

MOLECULAR SENSOR FOR DETECTION OF THYMINE IN DNA SEQUENCING

IN DNA 4 NUCLEOBASES



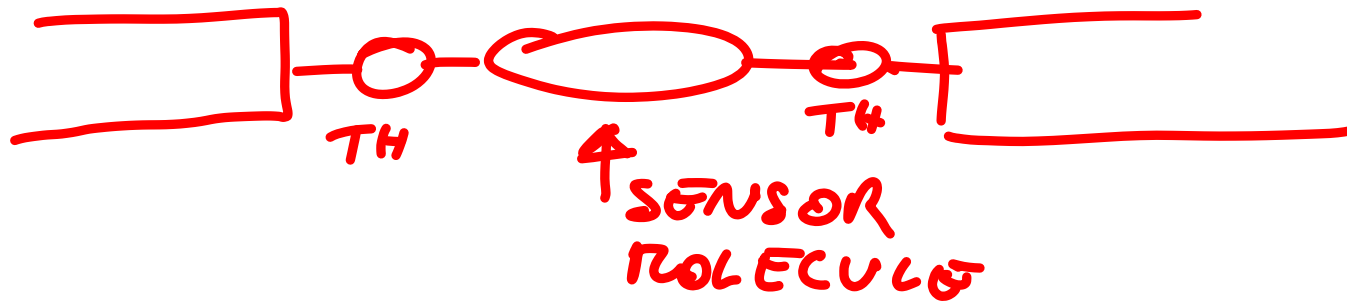
GGC AA TGC - - - - -

↳ LD BLAST

TRANSDUCERS ARE NEEDED → 1 ELEMENT IN DNA

PROCESSING ← IN // ← ELECTRICAL INF

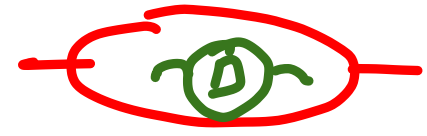
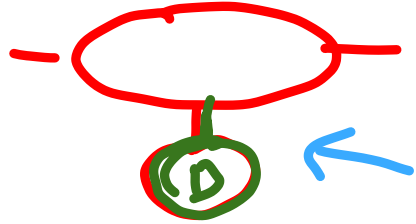
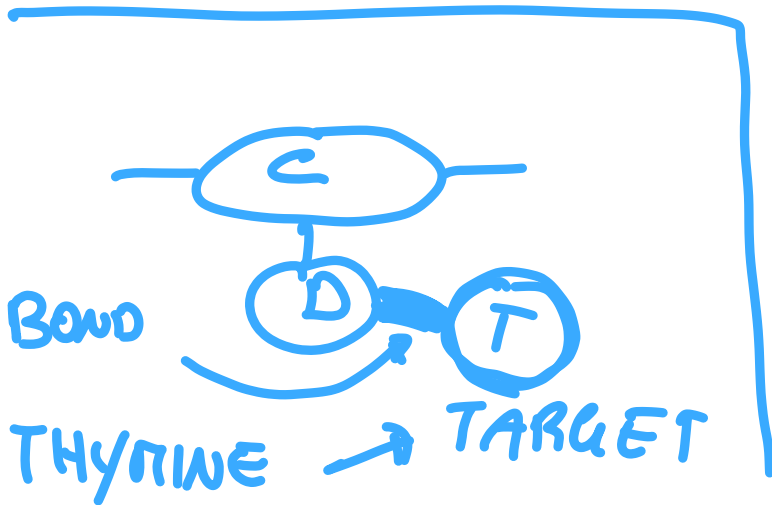
THE SENSOR



CONDUCTION UNIT
responsible of conduction in channel

DETECTION UNIT

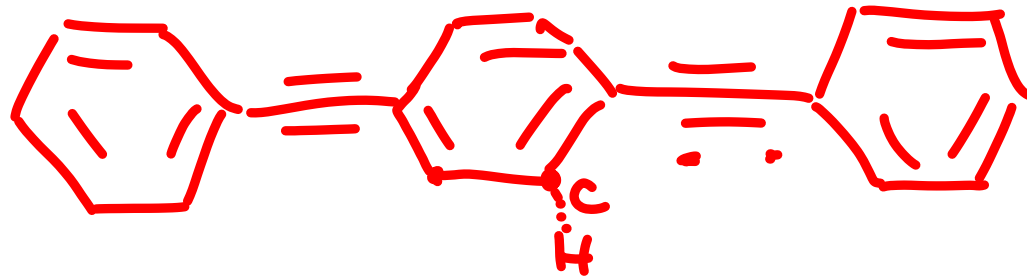
CONNECTED AS



IN THIS CASE

CONDUCTION UNIT

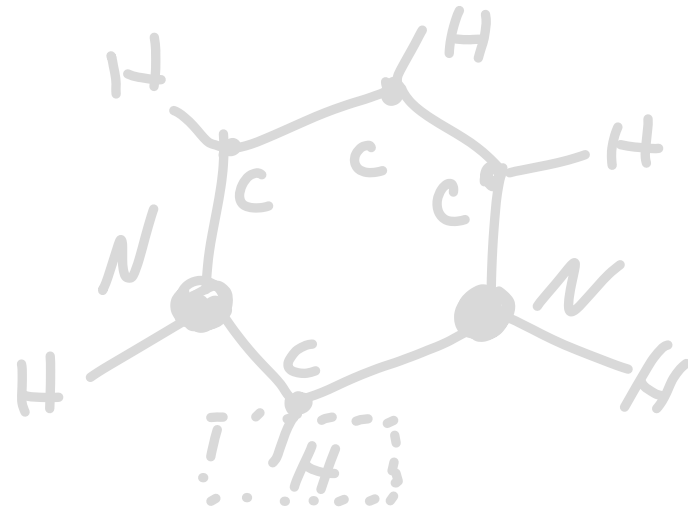
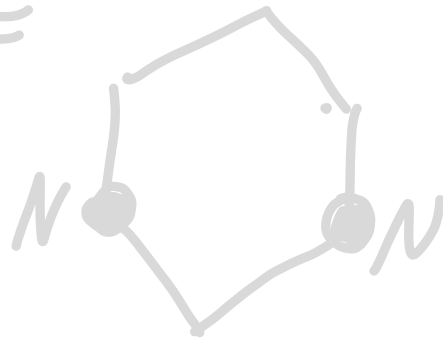
OPE



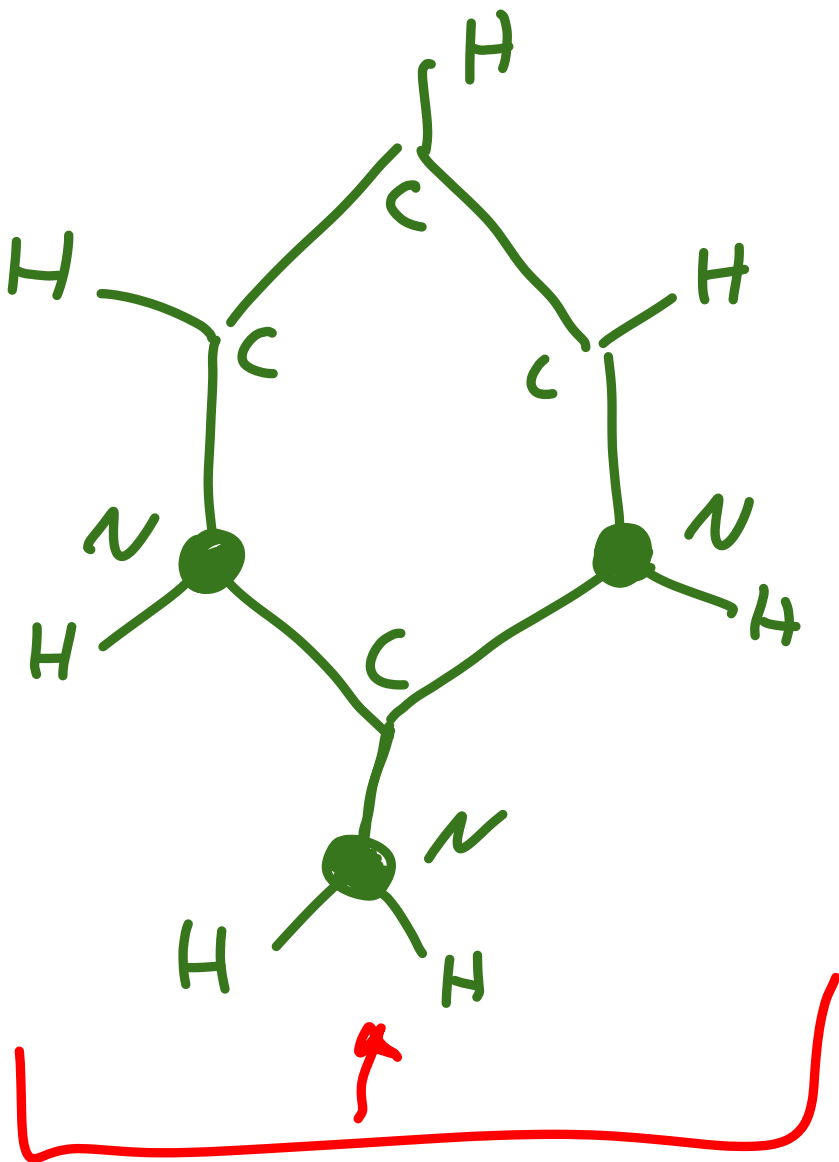
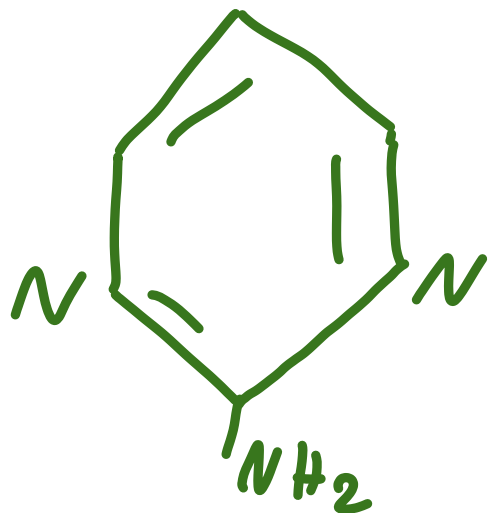
DETECTION UNIT

2-AMINO PYRAMIDINE

PHYRANIDINE



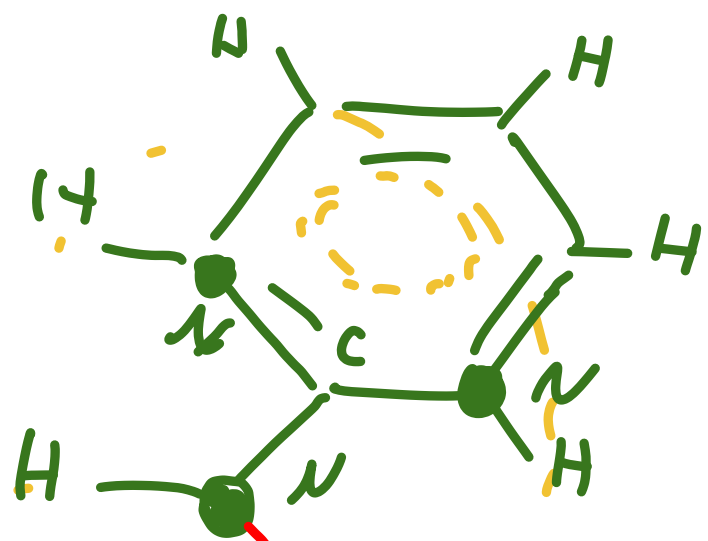
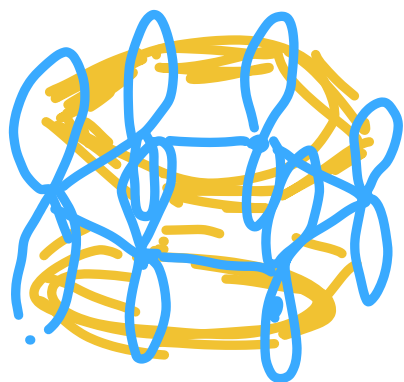
DETECTION UNIT



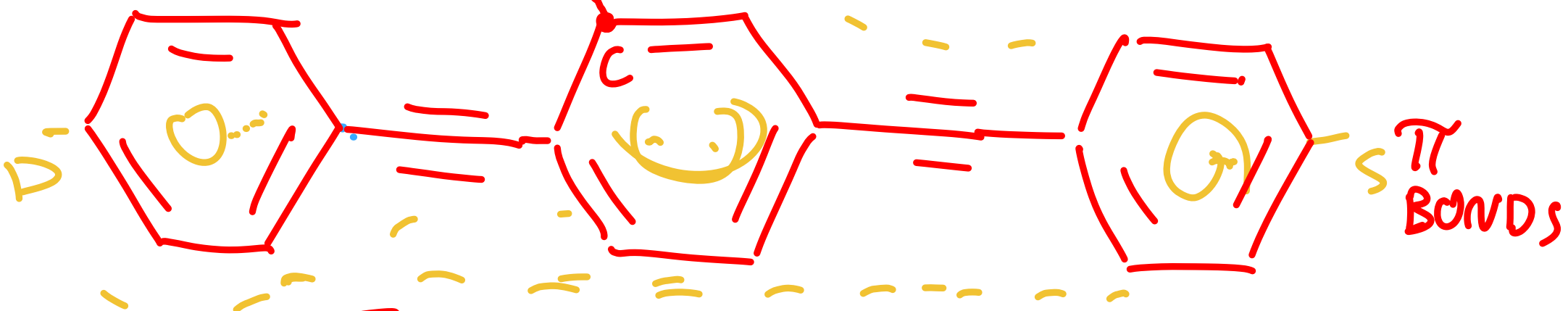
CONNECTED TO
THE CONDUCTION UNIT

SENSOR MOLECULE

CONDUCTIVE + DETECTION



DET
PI BONDS

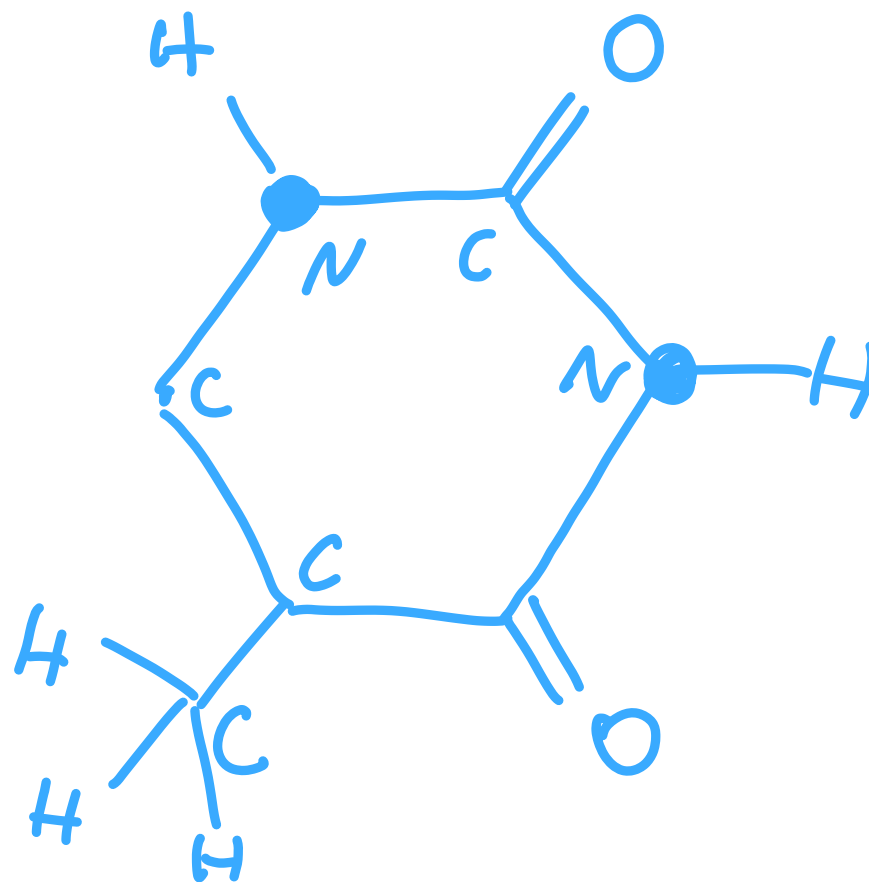
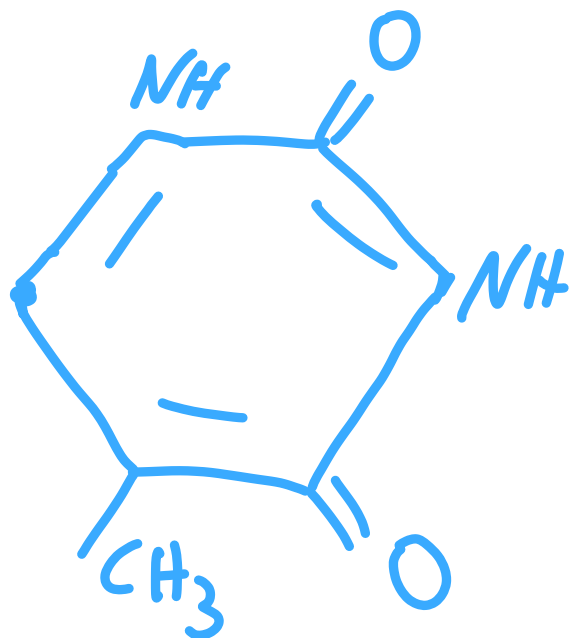


PLANAR
STRUCTURE

CONJUGATED
SYSTEM

TARGET

THYMINE
BASED PYRIMIDINE



BOND
TO
DETECTION
UNIT

TOTAL

COND

+ DET

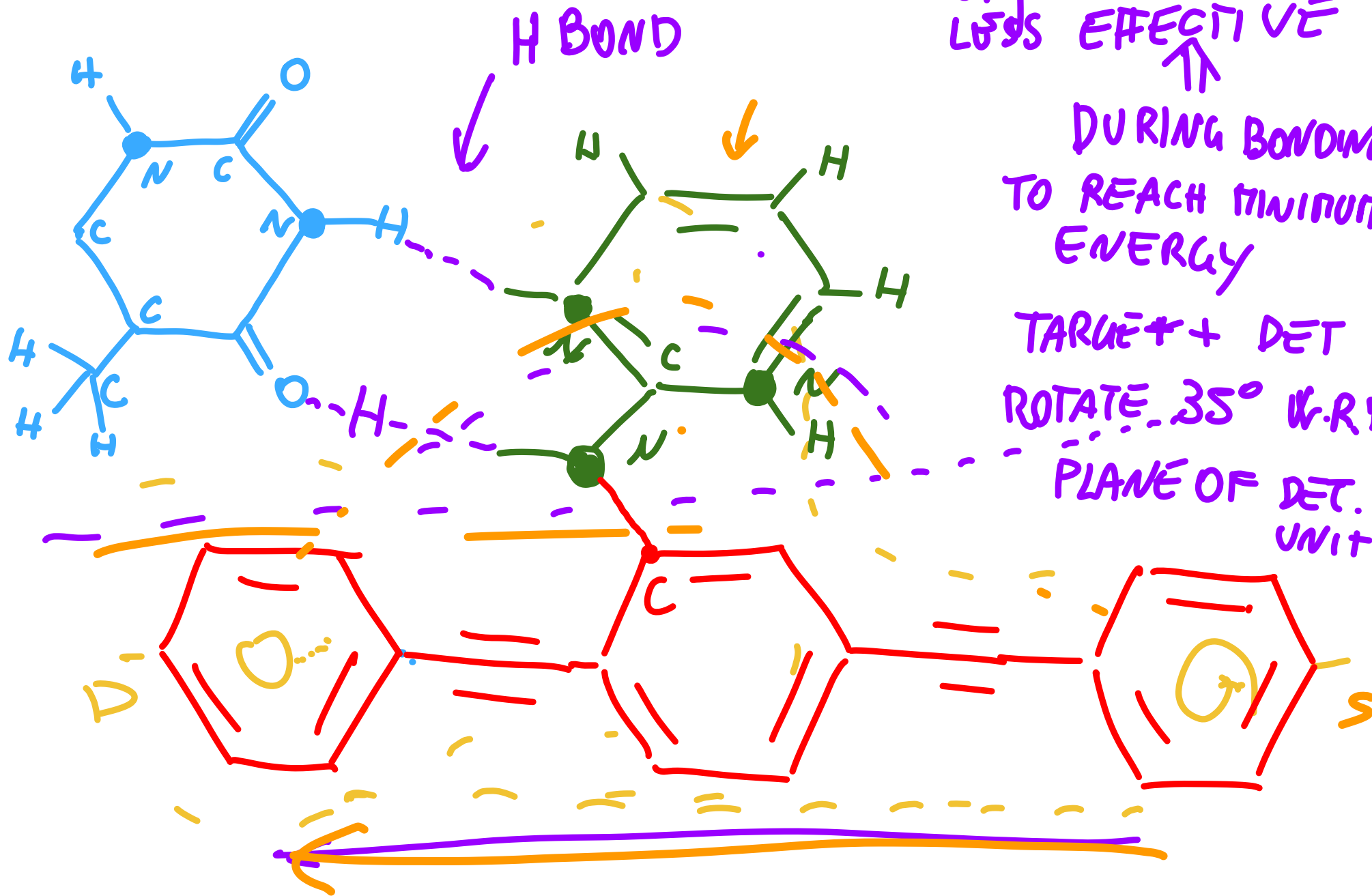
+ TARGET

EXPECT REDUCTION
↑ CURRENT

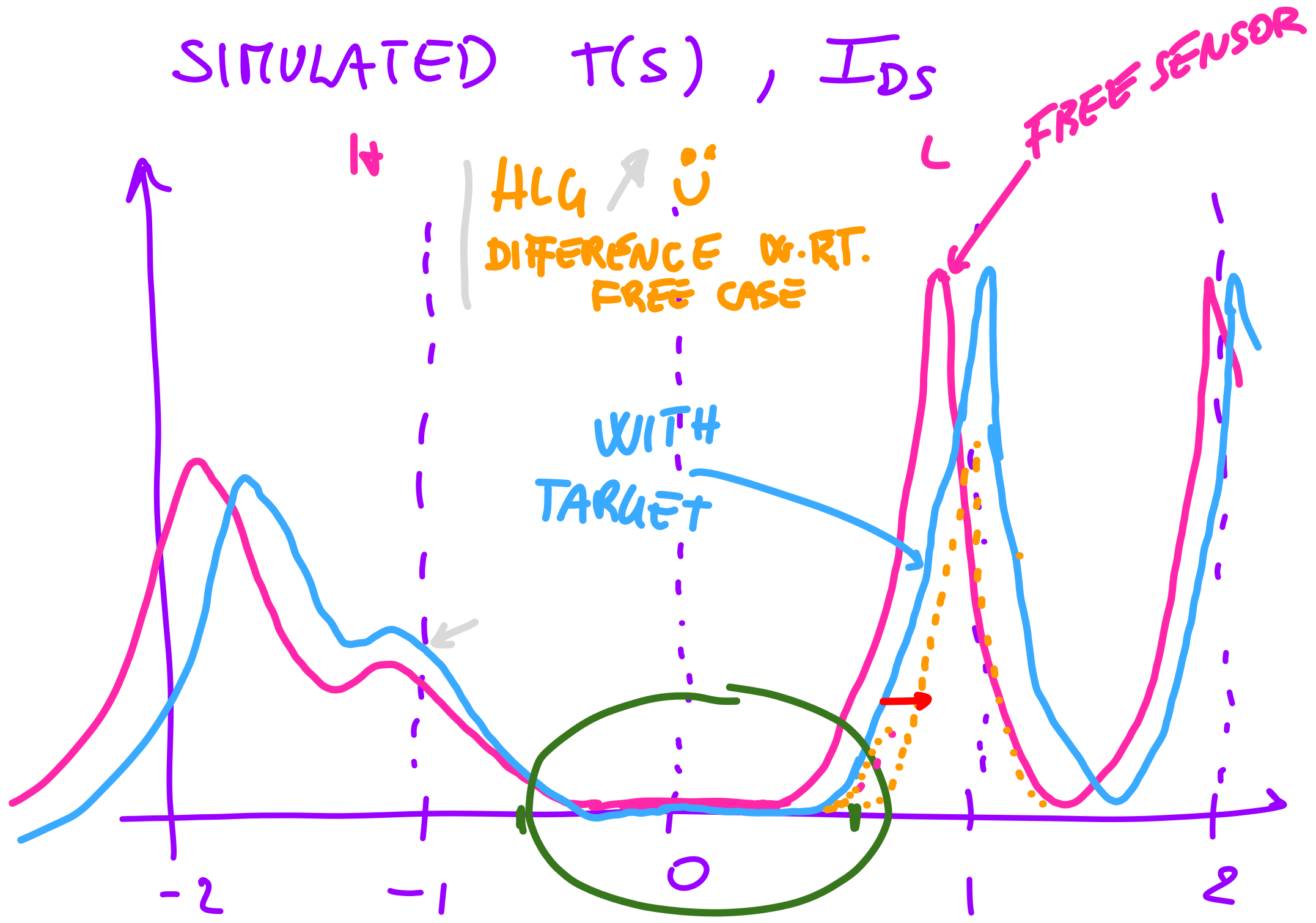
CONJUGATED π BONDS
LESS EFFECTIVE

DURING BONDING
TO REACH MINIMUM
ENERGY

TARGET + DET
ROTATE 35° W.R.T.
PLANE OF DET.
UNIT



SIMULATED $T(s)$, I_{DS}



ALG → ü
DIFFERENCE W.R.T.
FREE CASE

WITH
TARGET

FREE SENSOR

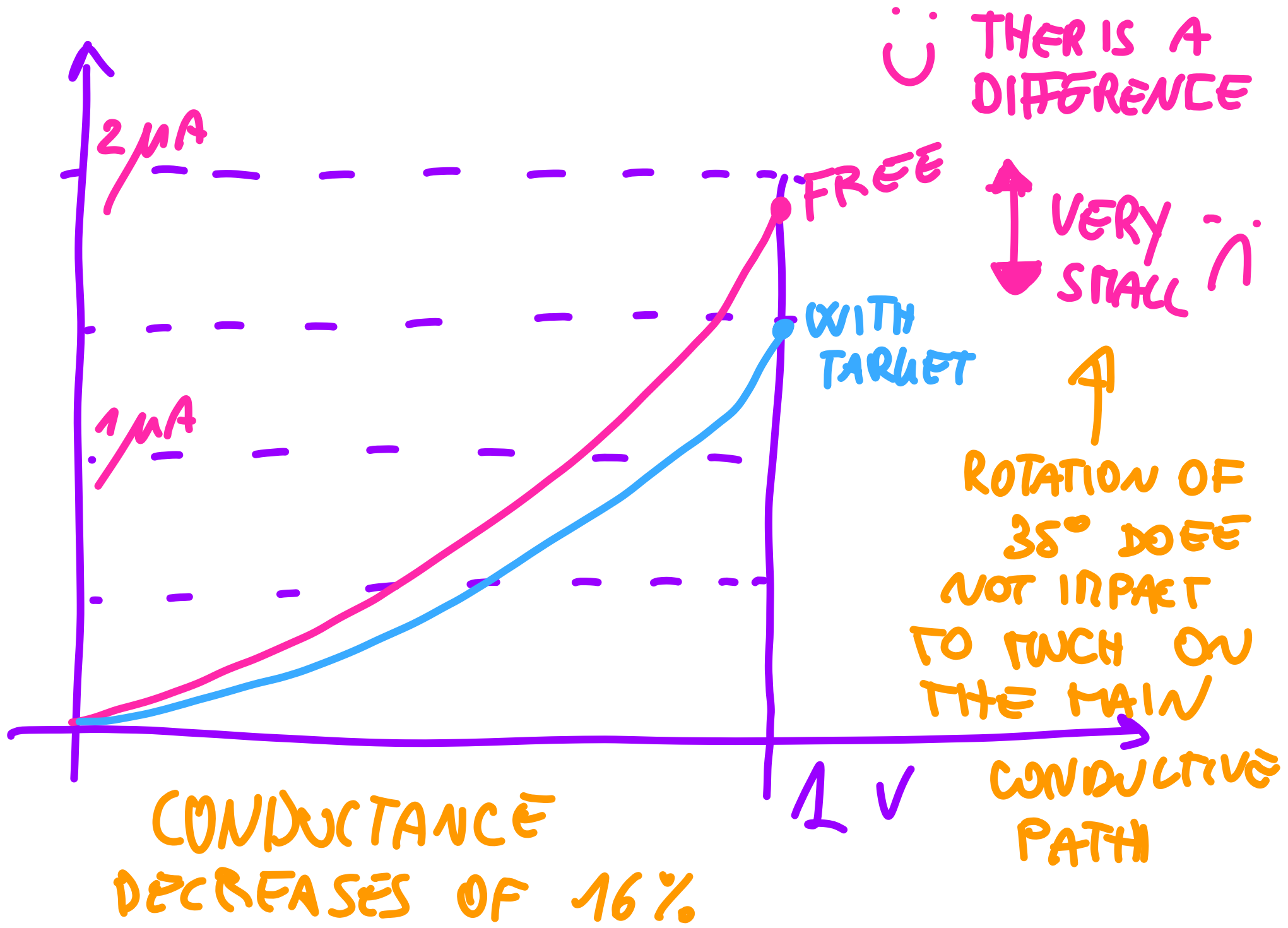
-2

-1

0

1

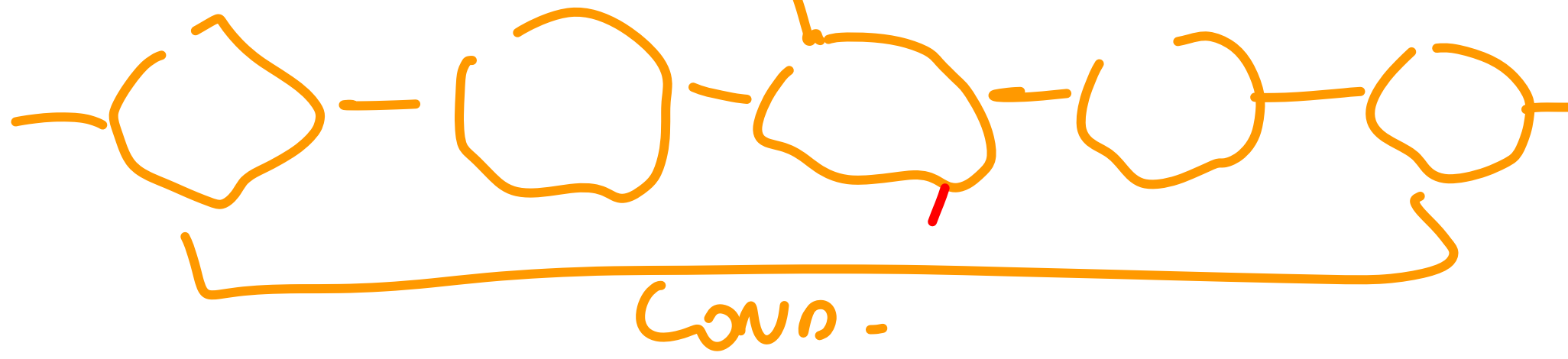
2



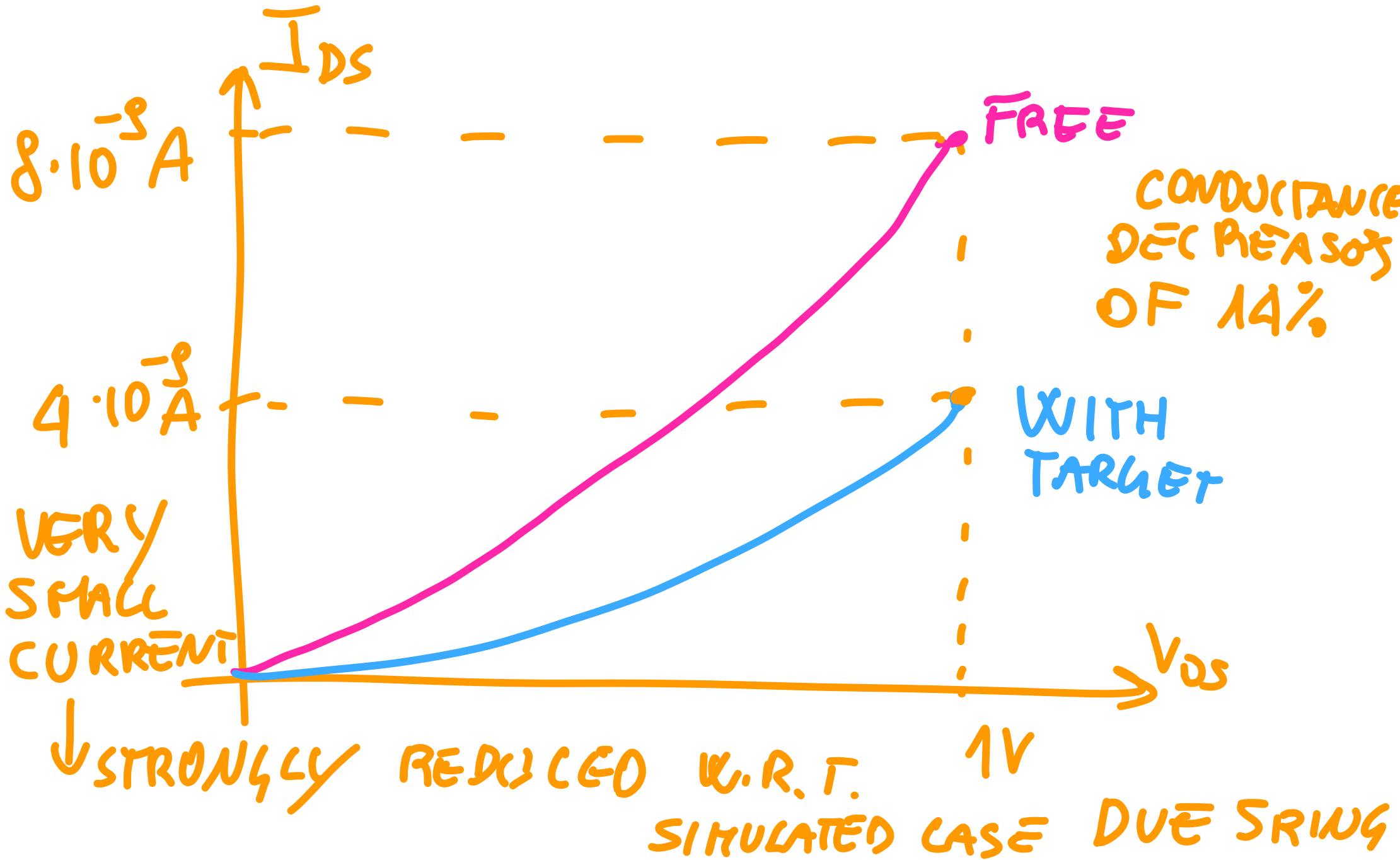
EXPERIMENT

→ GAP NOT SO SMALL
LENGTH OF WPE HAD
TO BE INCREASED
5 RINGS INSTEAD
OF 3 RINGS

WE EXPECT
LOWER
CURRENT



MEASUREMENT



OVERALL

→ VERY SMALL CURRENT (LENGTH) \ddot{n}

→ GAP HAS TO BE REDUCED

→ SMALL VARIATION FREE / WITH TARGET \ddot{n}

→ WE HAVE IT!



- GAP REDUCED
- NO RUGS REDUCED
- H BONDS? OTHER BONDS CHANGE DET. UNIT?

INCREASE THE IMPACT ON THE MAIN PATH - CONDUCTION PATH

Γ_1

DET_1

COND

$\Gamma_1 \neq \Gamma_2$

Γ_2

DET_2

CRISTALLIZATION

c) SME

d) SENSORS

← JUST HINTS !