



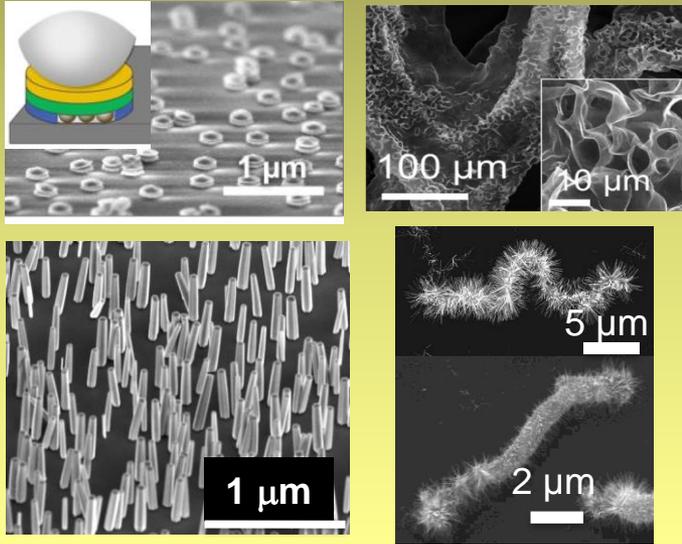
DESIGN, ASSEMBLING AND MANIPULATION OF ELECTRIC NANOMOTORS WITH ULTRAHIGH PERFORMANCES

**—for biosdelivery, tunable release, high-speed sensing,
and microfluidics**

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Associate Professor
University of Texas at Austin

Overview

Synthesis of Nanomaterials



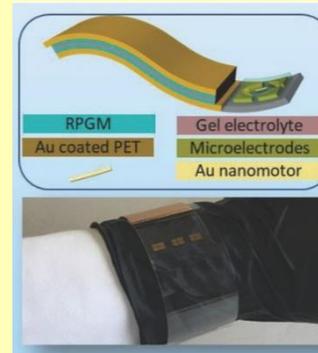
High-Performance Biochemical Sensing



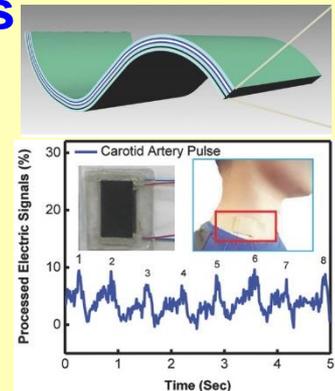
Nanorobotics: manipulation, assembly, and nanomachines



3D Porous Materials for Flexible Self-Powered Devices



Portable electric motors



Self powered strain sensors

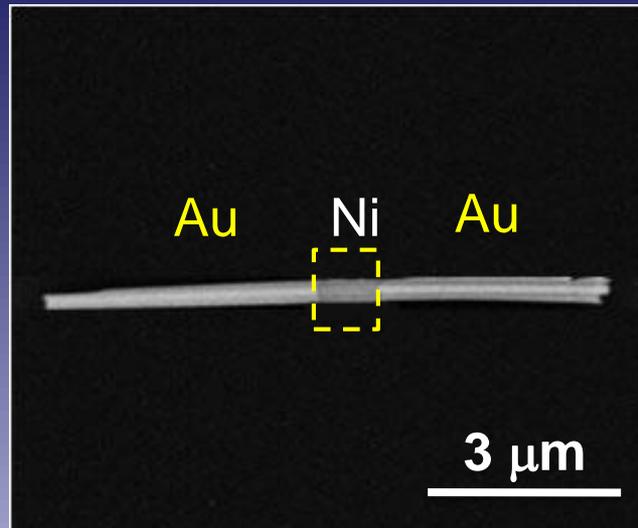
Introduction to nanowires

Features of Nanowires

□ large aspect ratio

$d = 20 \sim 400 \text{ nm}$, $L = 100 \text{ nm} \sim 10 \mu\text{m}$

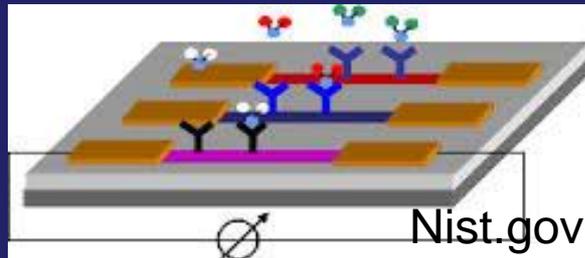
□ single or multi-segment



Au-Ni-Au nanowire

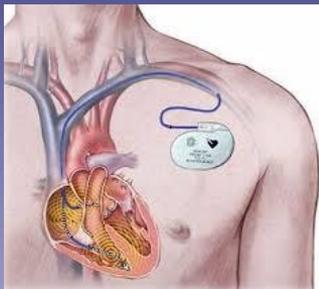
Applications of nanowires

□ Nanosensors



Building blocks for
nanocircuit & nanosensors
(Harvard)

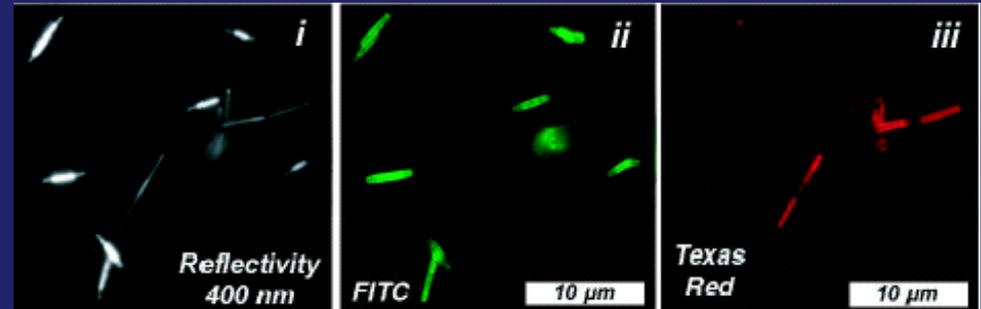
□ Nanogenerators



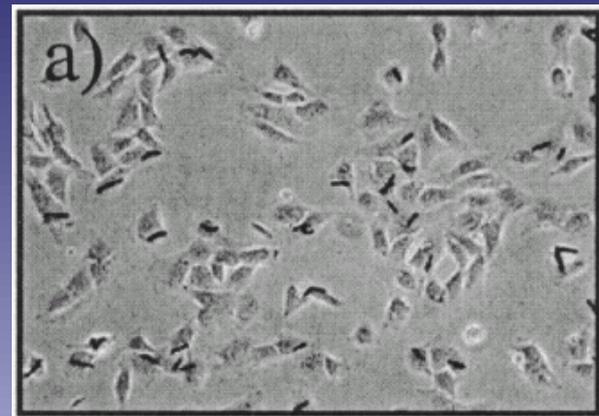
mechanicalengineeringblog.com

Convert mechanical energy
into electricity
for powering biodevices

□ Bioassay



Protein diagnosis
(Penn state)



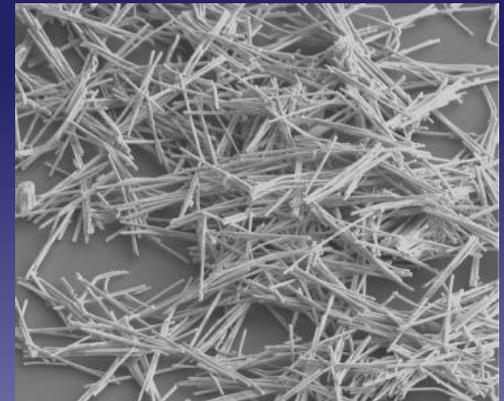
Gene delivery and cell separation
(JHU)

Difficulties in manipulating nanowires

□ Adhere to surfaces

- van der Waals force
- Electrostatic force

□ Extremely small Reynolds number in suspension



$$R = \frac{Dv\rho}{\eta}$$

D : size

v : speed

ρ : density

η : viscosity

Swimming human 10^4

Nanowires in water 10^{-5}

if $v = 100 \mu\text{m}/\text{sec}$

Stopping time

$\tau \sim 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ sec}$

Stopping distance

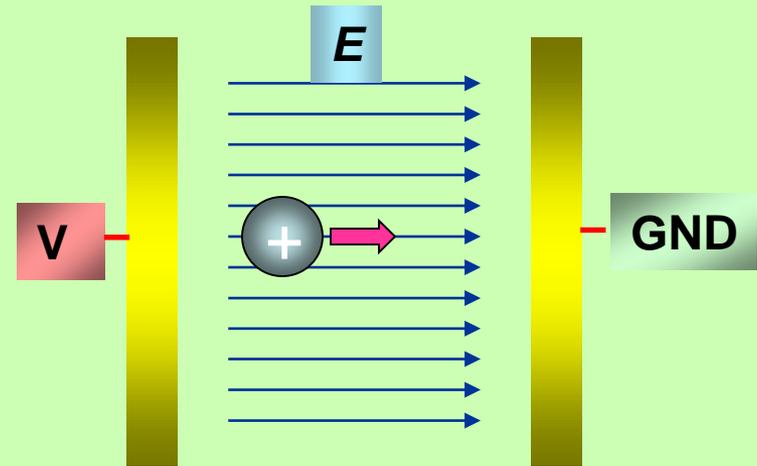
$d < 1 \text{ \AA}$

Manipulation with the electric tweezers — recent invention (patents: US9044808 B2, 9718683)

Electrophoretic (EP) force:

Charged particle moves due to coulomb interaction in **DC E field**.

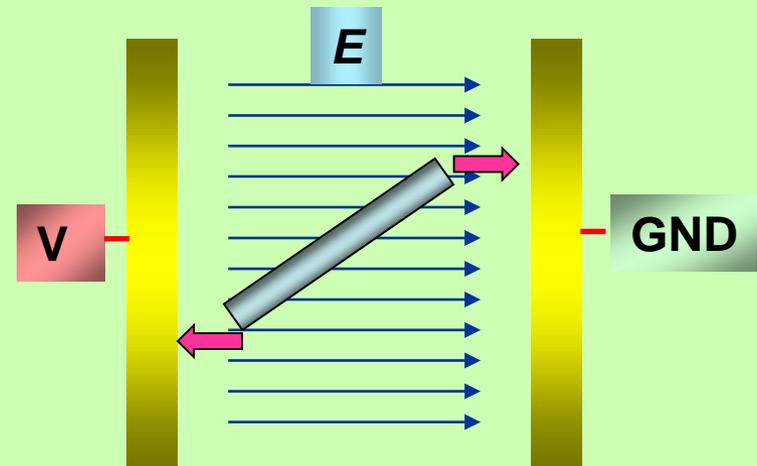
$$F_{EP} = qE$$



Dielectrophoretic force:

Neutral particle moves due to interaction between polarized particle and E field in **AC E field**.

$$F_{DEP} = (p \cdot \nabla E)E = E \cdot \nabla E$$

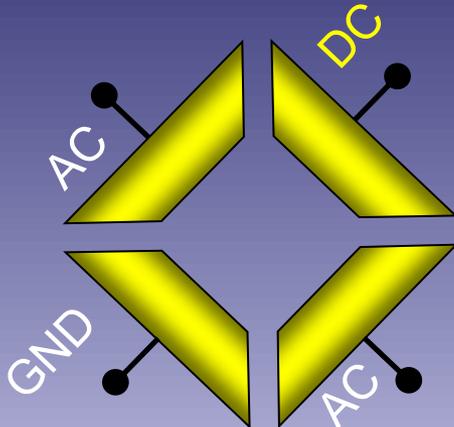


Transport of nanowires

DC || AC



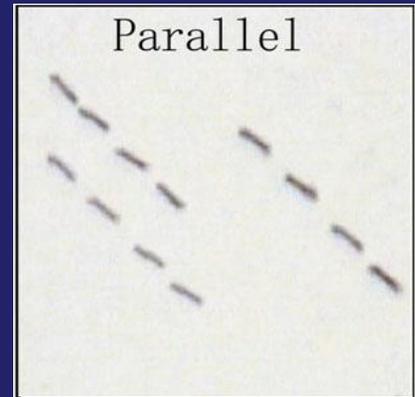
DC ⊥ AC



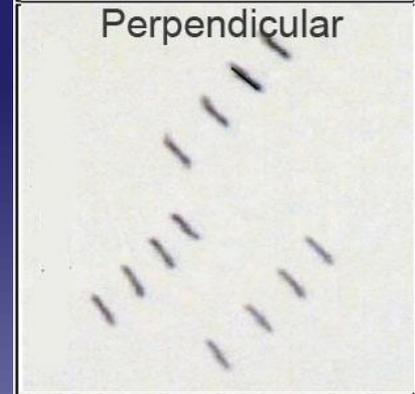
11s

11s

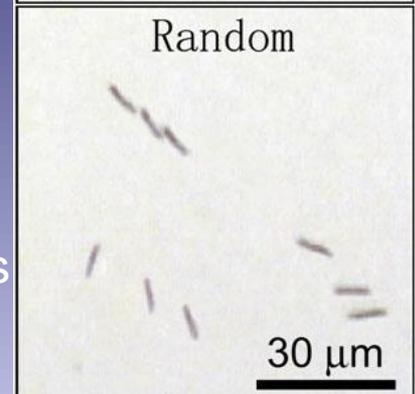
Parallel



Perpendicular

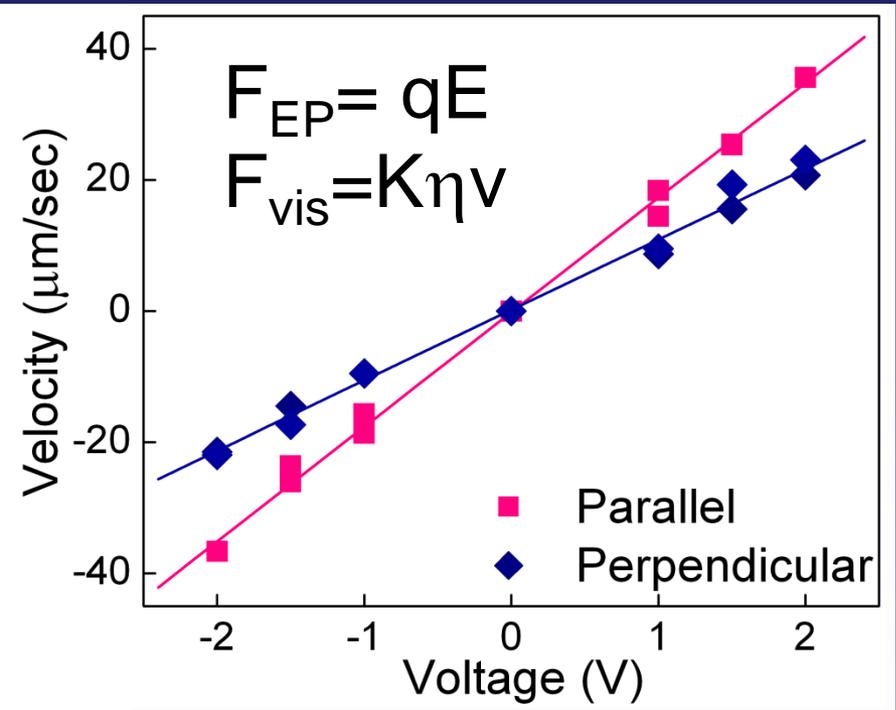
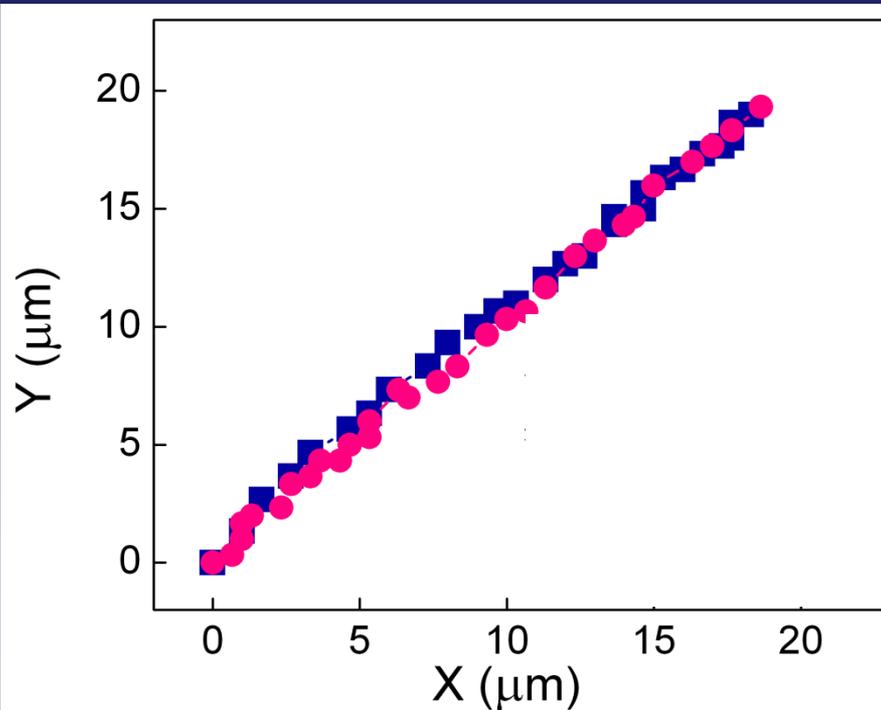


Random



Transport and orientation of nanowires can be independently controlled by the DC and AC field

Analysis of nanowire transport

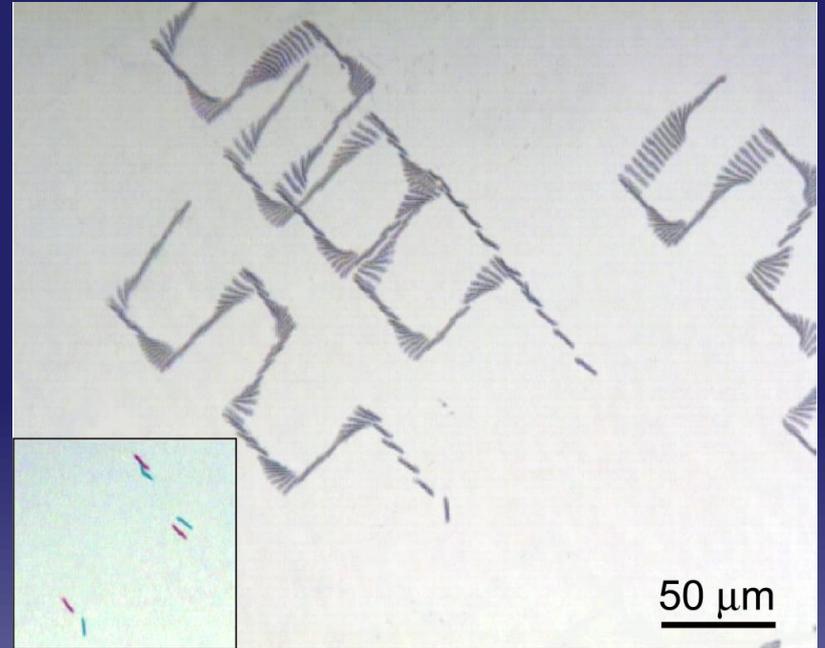
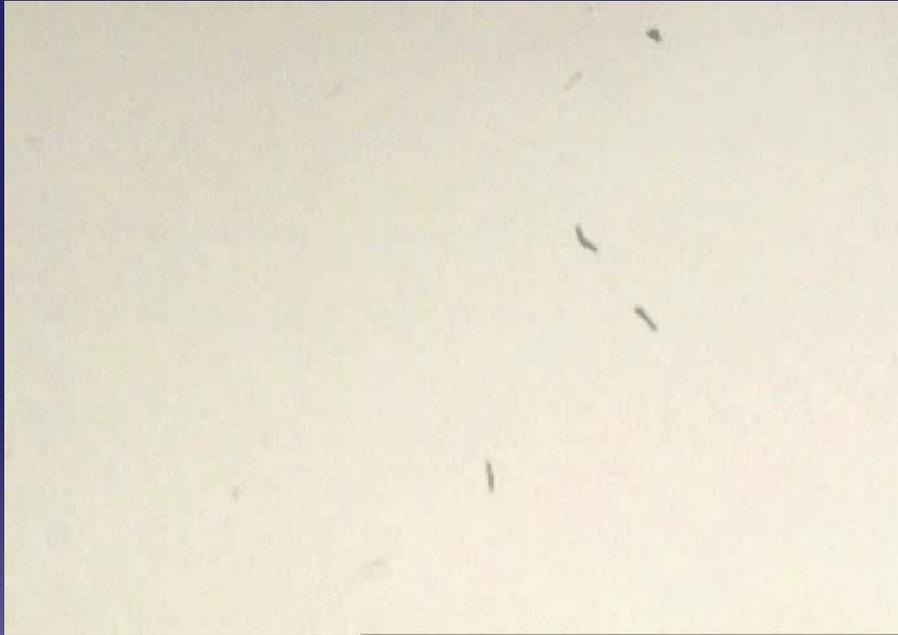


- ❖ Backward motion **retrace the forward motion**
- ❖ Return to the original positions

- ❖ Velocity \sim **DC voltage**
- ❖ Depends on nanowire **orientations**

Program nanowires' motion

Zigzag



19 s

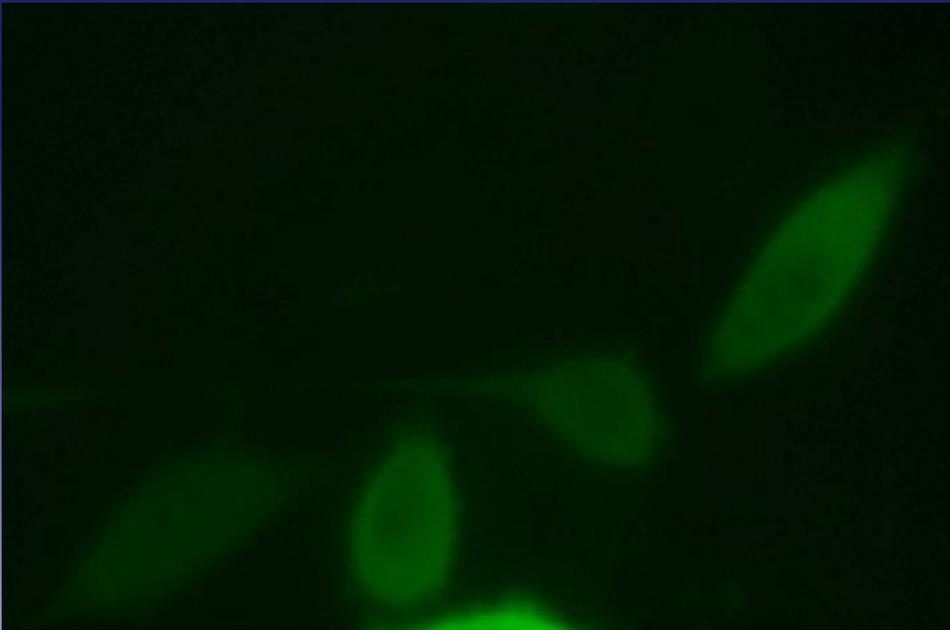
Transport in 2D, need to control motion in X and Y.

Inset shows: Nanowires return to the original positions after travel hundreds of micrometers

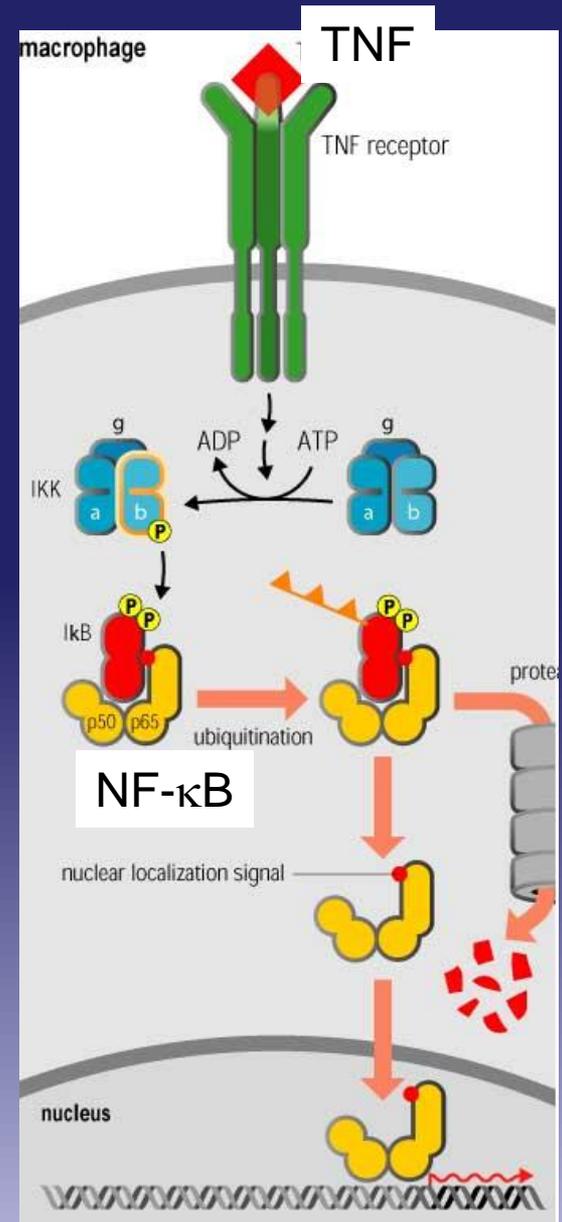
Application: Single-Cell Drug Delivery

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF- α)
(inflammation):

Stimulate protein (NF- κ B) transfer from
cytoplasm to nucleus



- Conventionally TNF- α is released to all the cells
- non- specific stimulation
- A way to release TNF- α to single cells?



5 s

www.ixtenet.com

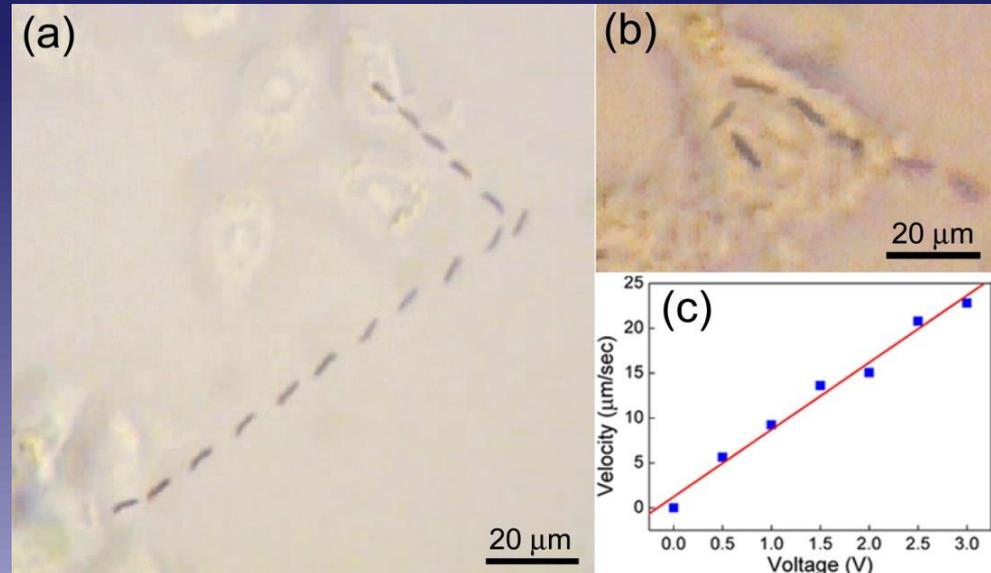
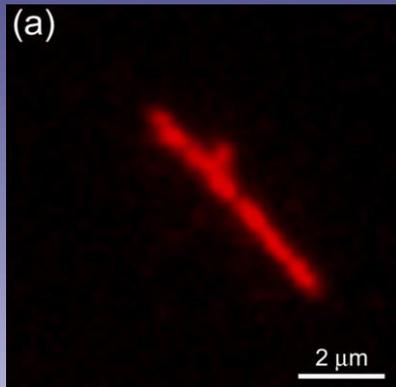
10

Precision delivery of drug to a single cell by nanowire vehicle



- Nanowires transported on top of cells
- Nanowires can be precisely positioned onto any places of a cell

24 s



Conjugation of TNF- α onto the surface of nanowires

Transport nanowires one by one



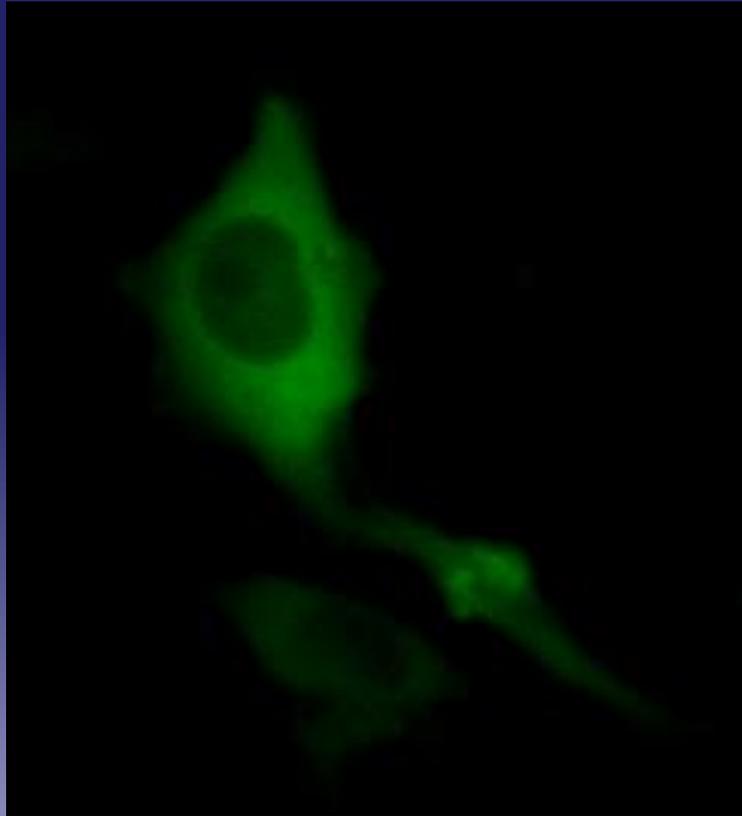
1 nanowire

2 nanowires

3 nanowires

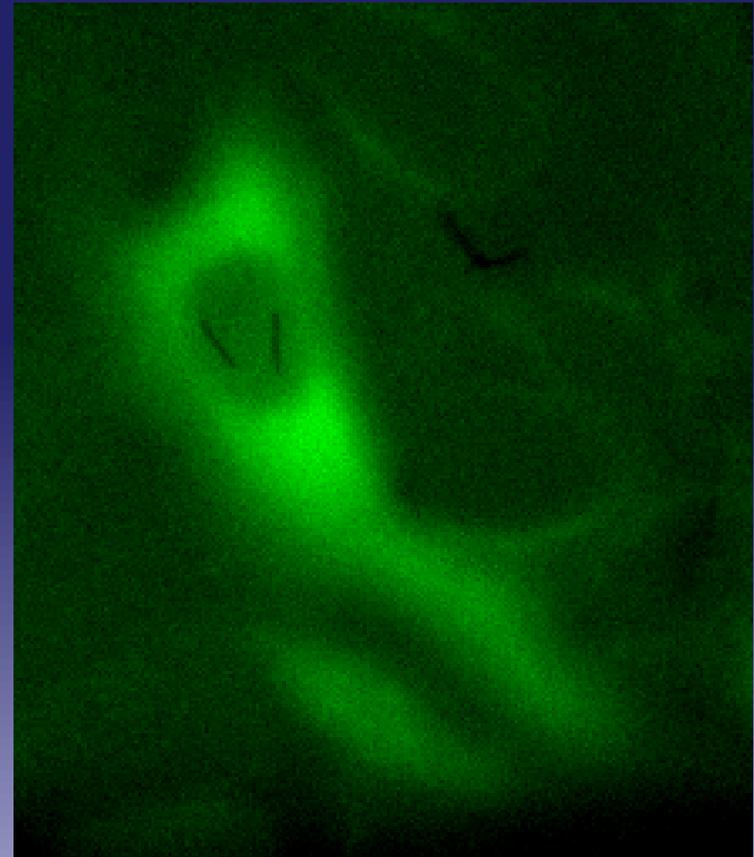
The amount of dosage of drugs can be controlled by the number and the size of the nanowires.

Stimulation of cells by drugs delivered by nanowires



12 s

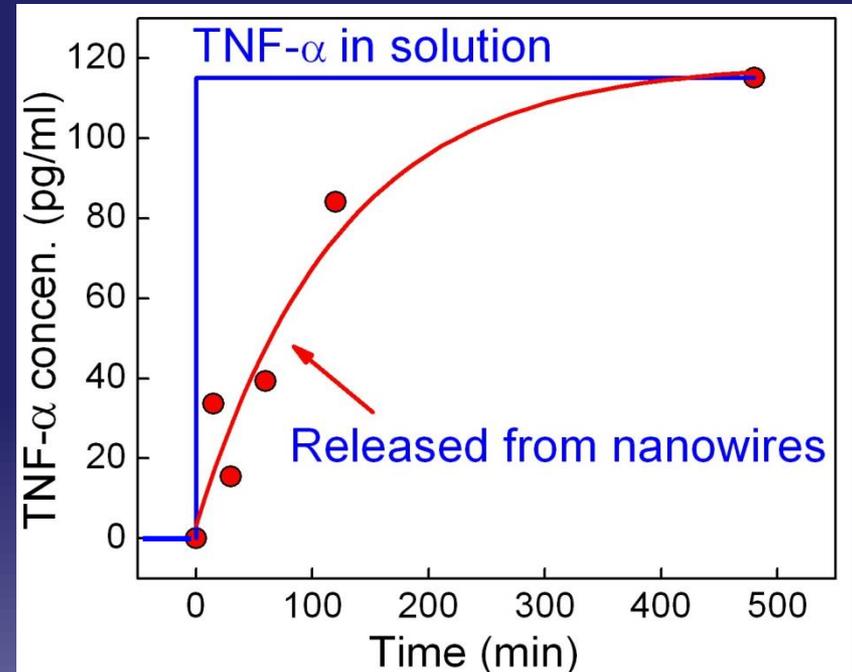
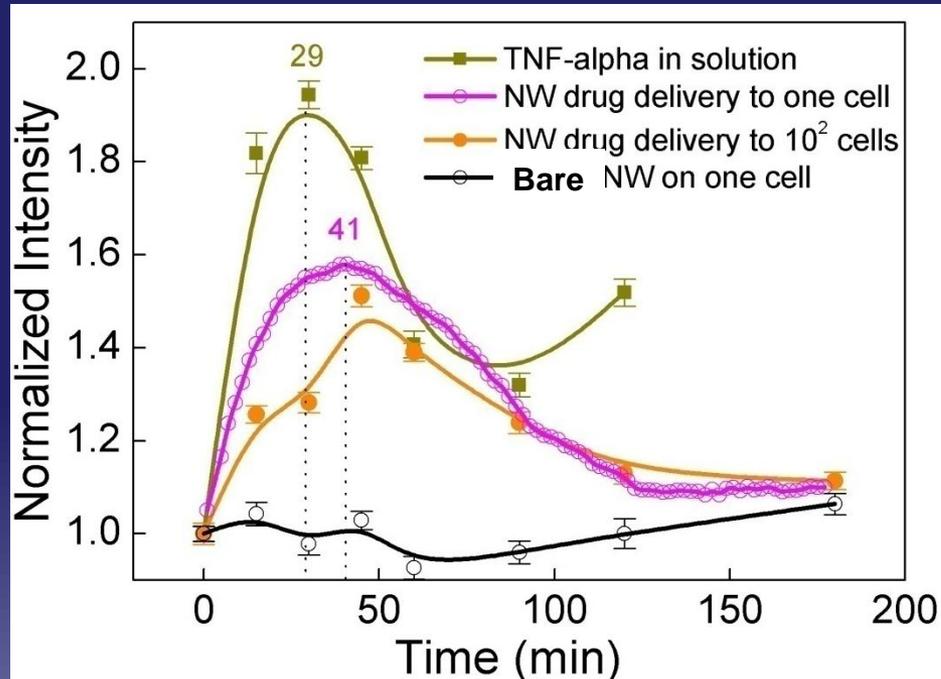
NFkB Protein transfer



Nanowires on top of the cell

Cell specific drug delivery

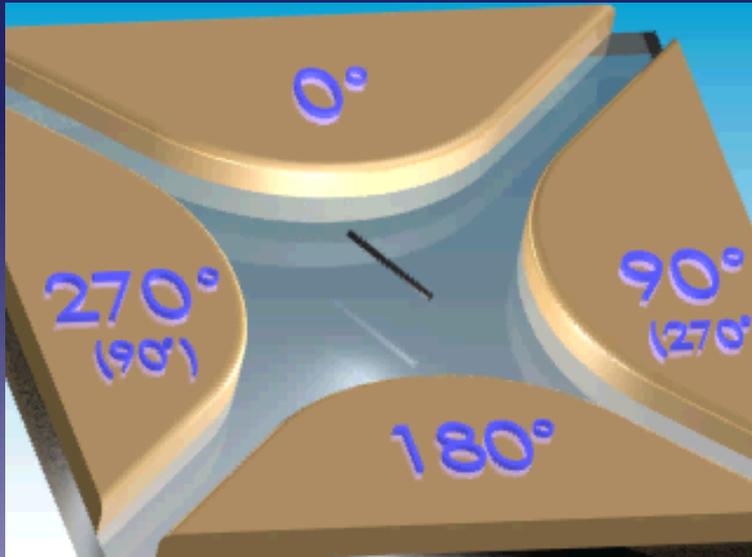
Time controlled drug release



- Delivery on single cellular level
- Time controlled drug release: gradual release, delay 12 min
- Low amount of dosage: 13k drug molecules, ~ number and size

Rotation of nanowire by Electric field

DEP force aligns nanowires in the direction of E field



Create a rotating E field



controlled speed & chirality

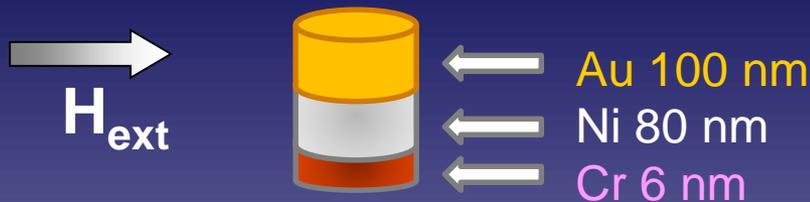
Investigate New Mechanisms for Rotary Nanoelectromechanical Devices

- Fabrication with high efficiency
- Nanoscale dimensions
- Reliable performances: speed, control, life time
- Low cost

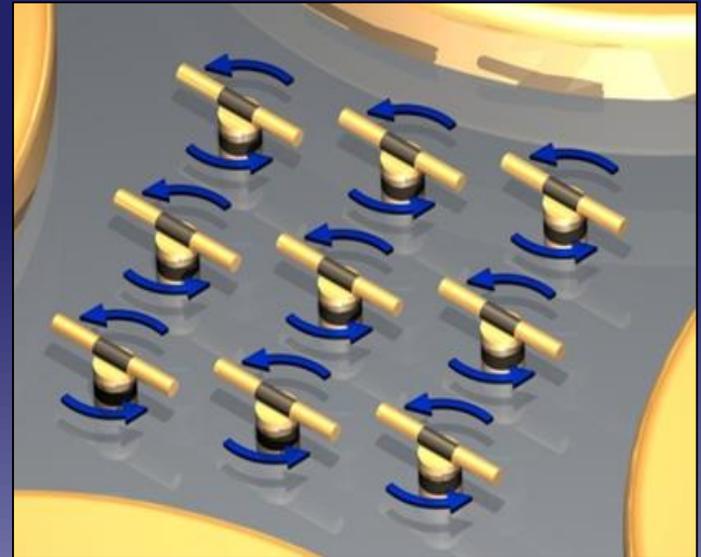
Innovative Rotary NEMS

Device Design:

- Multisegment nanowires as rotors
- Patterned nanomagnets as bearings
- Quadruple microelectrodes as stators



Arrays of Rotary Nanomotors

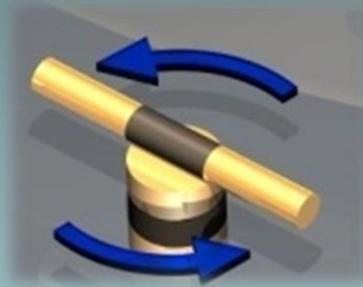


Au/Ni/Au nanowires

Assembling of Rotary NEMS



Various Arrays of Nanomotors



1. Controlled synchronous rotation in two directions
2. Rotate stably, start and stop instantly
3. First assembly of ordered arrays of nanowire rotary motors
4. Continue for 80 hr, 1.1 million cycles
5. All dimensions less than 1 μm

Ultrahigh Performance of Rotary NEMS

—Ultrahigh Speed Rotation

Small electrode gaps

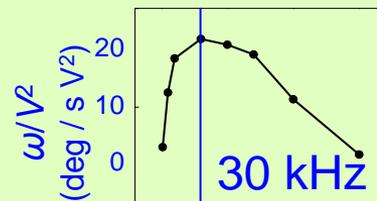


(100 μm)

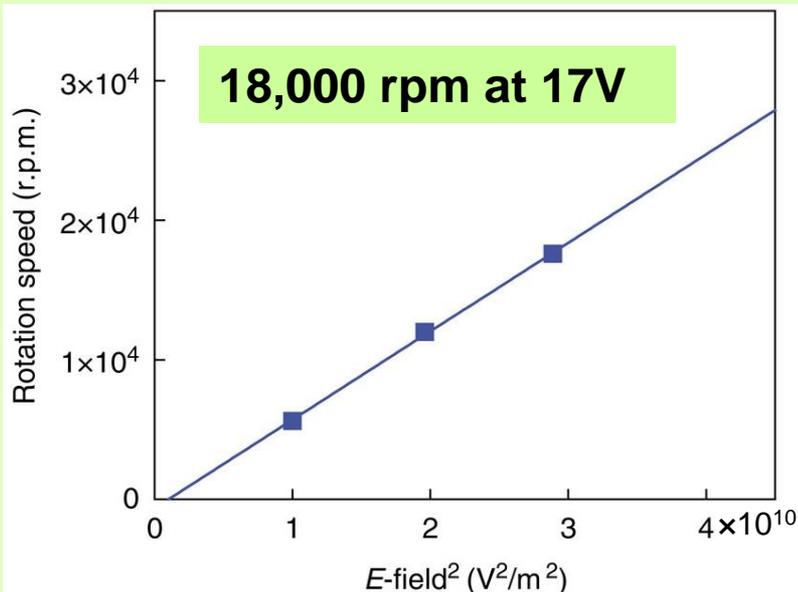
High E-field intensity



Optimized AC frequency



Frequency (kHz)



14 V

40x slowed

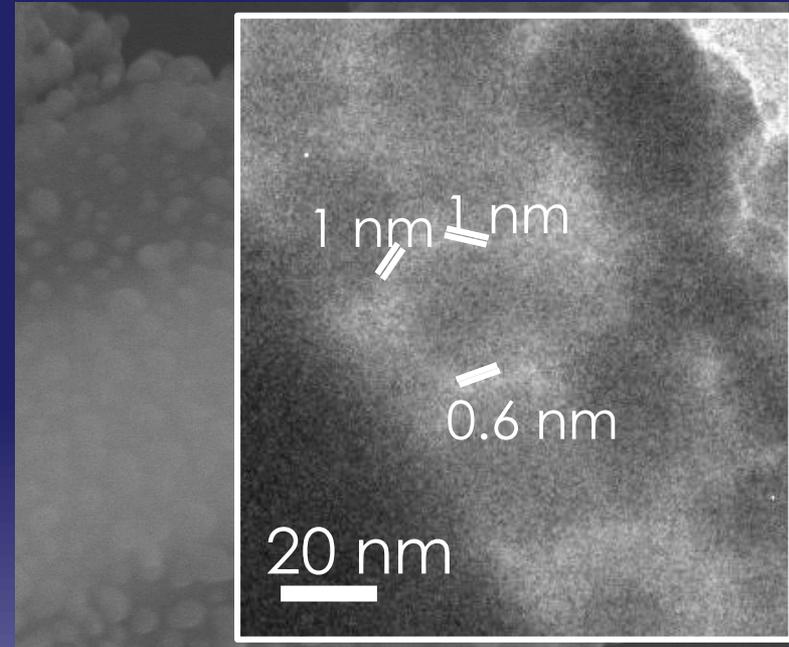
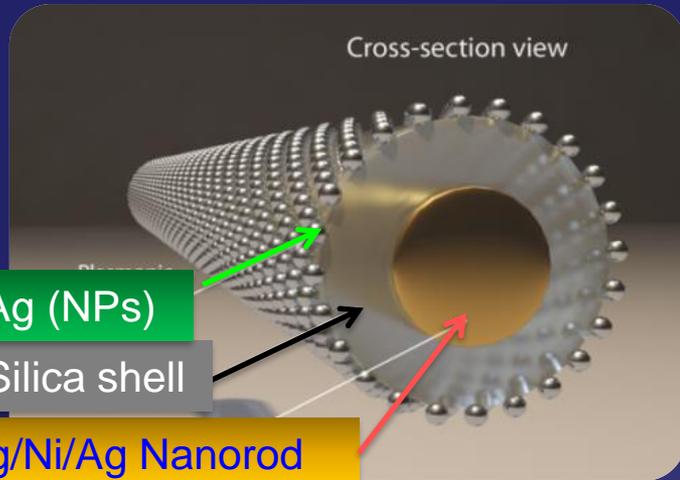
17 V

Real-time video

- Rotation speed over 18,000 rpm
- Nanomotor with highest speed at a fixed position
 - Same magnitude of jet engines

K. Kim, X. B. Xu, J. H. Guo and D. L. Fan, *Nat. Commun.* 5, 3632 (2014)

Plasmonically-Active Nanomotors for Applications in Controlled Drug Release



Tri-layer structure:

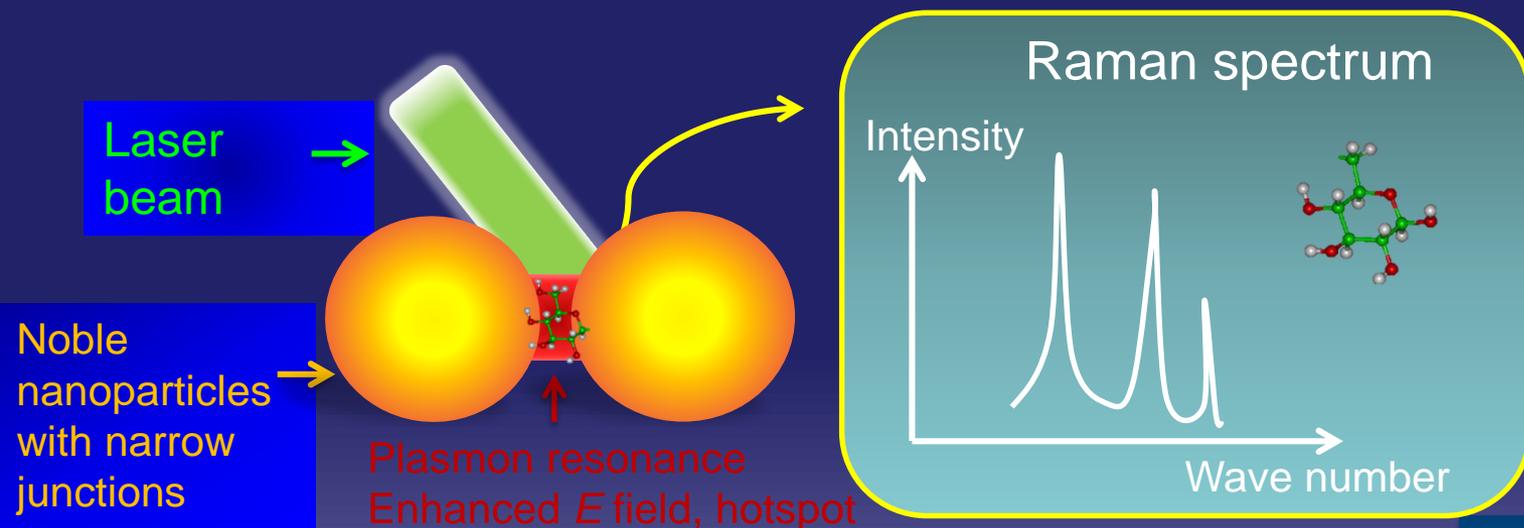
Metallic nanorod as the core: electric polarized and manipulated by electric tweezers

Center silica layer: supporting substrate for Ag NPs and separate Ag NPs from nanorods

Outer Ag NPs: optimized sizes, junctions, and high density of hotspots for ultrasensitive SERS sensing

Fan, et al., *Chemistry of Materials*, 29, 4991–4998 (2017). *ACS Sensors*, 2, 346–353 (2017) *Adv. Mater.*, 24, 5447 (2012), *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 23, 4332 (2012)

Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) for Detection of Molecules

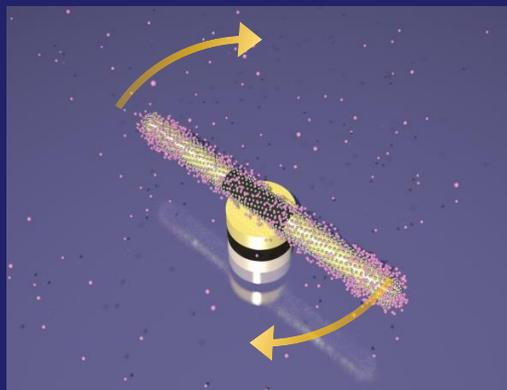


$$EF \approx M_{Loc}(\omega_L)M_{Raman}(\omega_R) \approx \frac{|E_{Loc}(\omega_L)|^2}{|E_{Inc}|^2} \frac{|E_{Loc}(\omega_R)|^2}{|E_{Inc}|^2} \approx \frac{|E_{Loc}(\omega_L)|^4}{|E_{Inc}|^4}$$

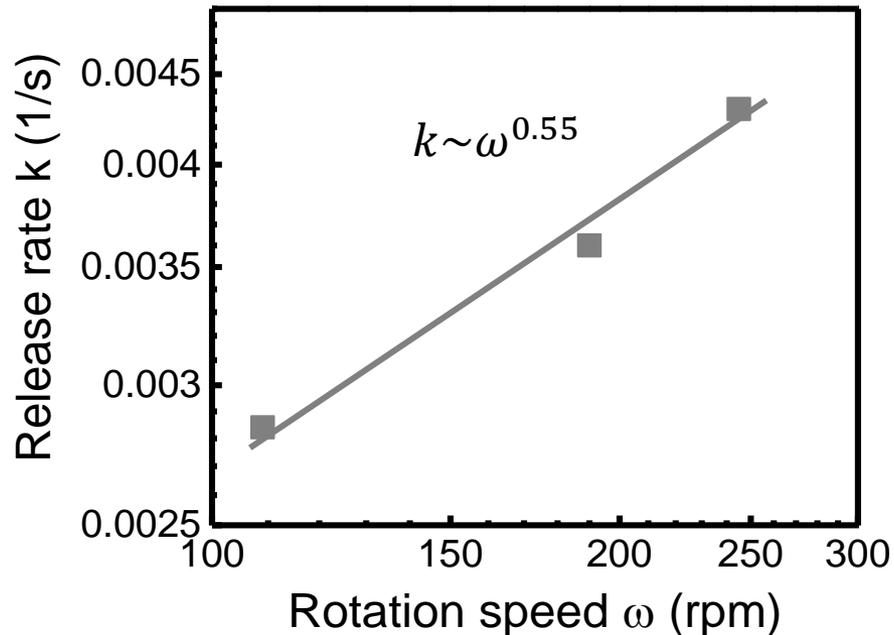
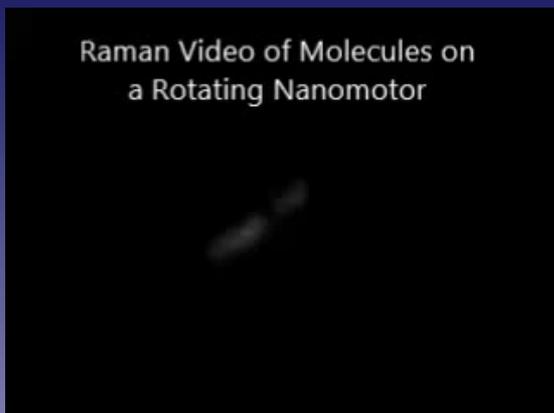
- EF as high as 10^{10}
- Single-molecule detection

Only molecules in the vicinity of the surface of the plasmonic particles can be substantially enhanced

Rotary Nanomotors for Controlled Molecule Release & its Real Time Monitoring



Raman Video of Molecules on a Rotating Nanomotor



According to the Fick's law

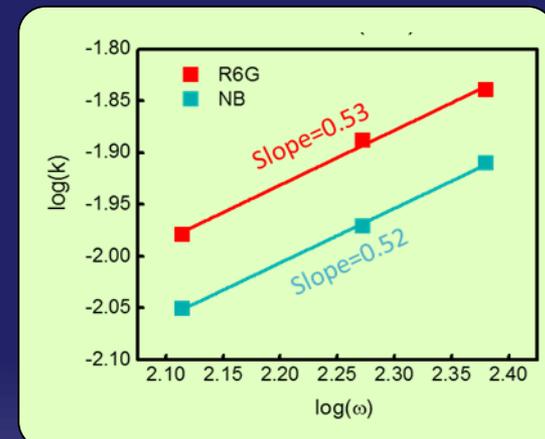
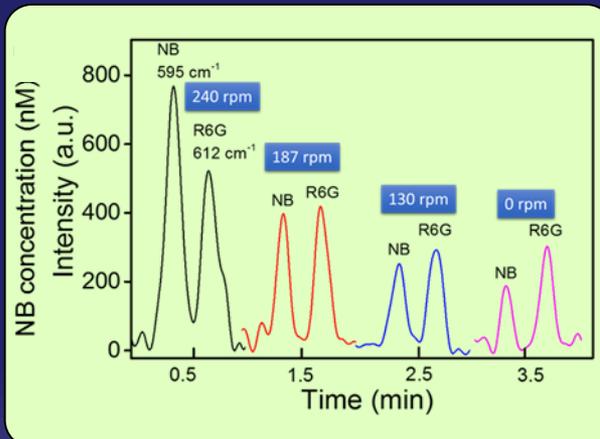
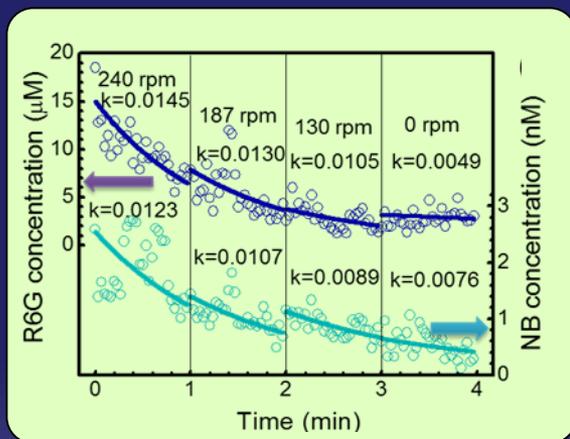
Exponential decay function

$$C = C' \cdot e^{-kt} + C_0$$

- Detected real-time release of molecules by Raman spectroscopy
- The higher the rotation speed, the higher the release rate

Fan, et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 127, 2555 (2015)

Release of Multiplex Molecules & its Real Time Monitoring

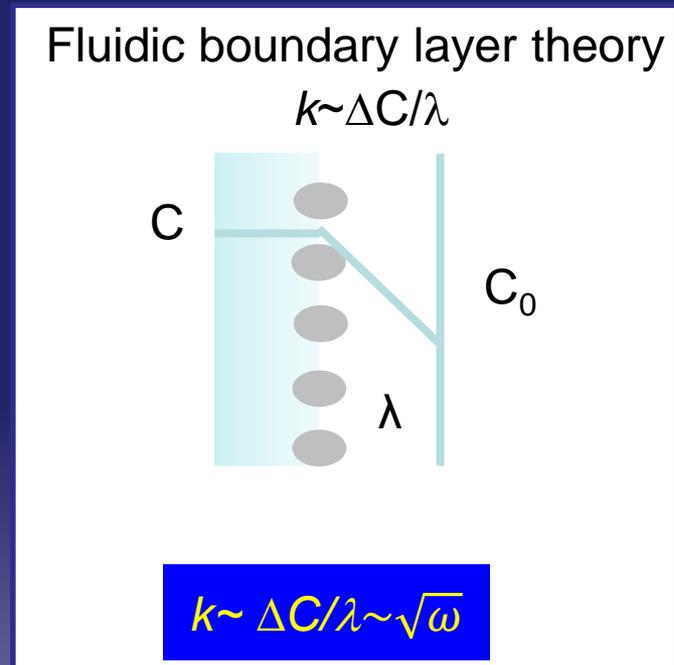
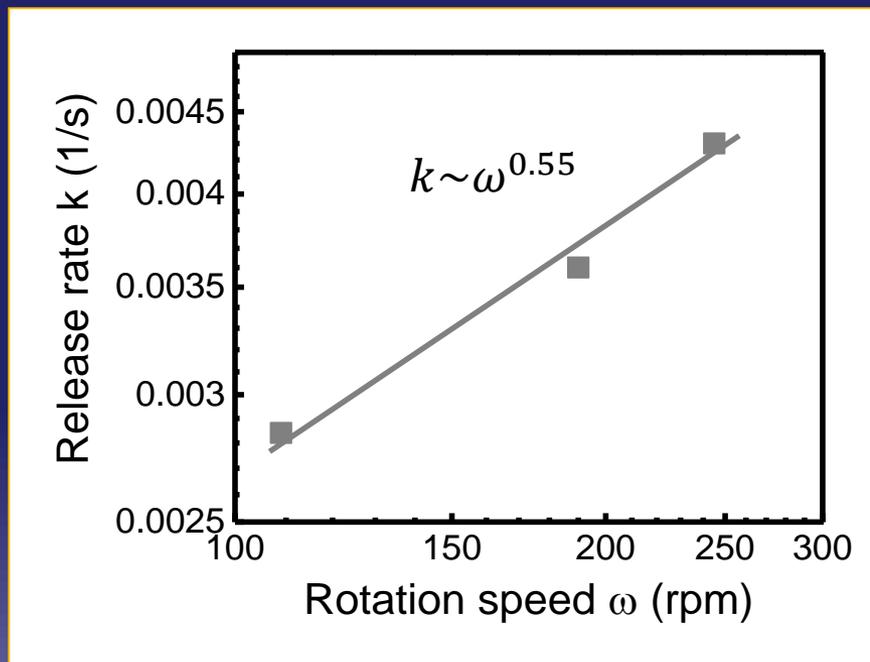


Releasing of multiplex molecules (R6-G, Nile Blue)

Chemistry and quantity can be simultaneous detection with Raman spectroscopy

Both release rates show ~ 0.5 power-law dependence

Understanding of Mechanically Controlled Release



Fluidic boundary layer theory: the thickness of diffusion layer (λ) becomes thinner with higher flow speed ($\lambda \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}}$)

- We can precisely tune molecule release on nanoparticles by mechanical rotation
- The release rate $k \sim \sqrt{\omega}$ is understood quantitatively
- First of its kind

Rotating Nanomotors next to a Live Cell



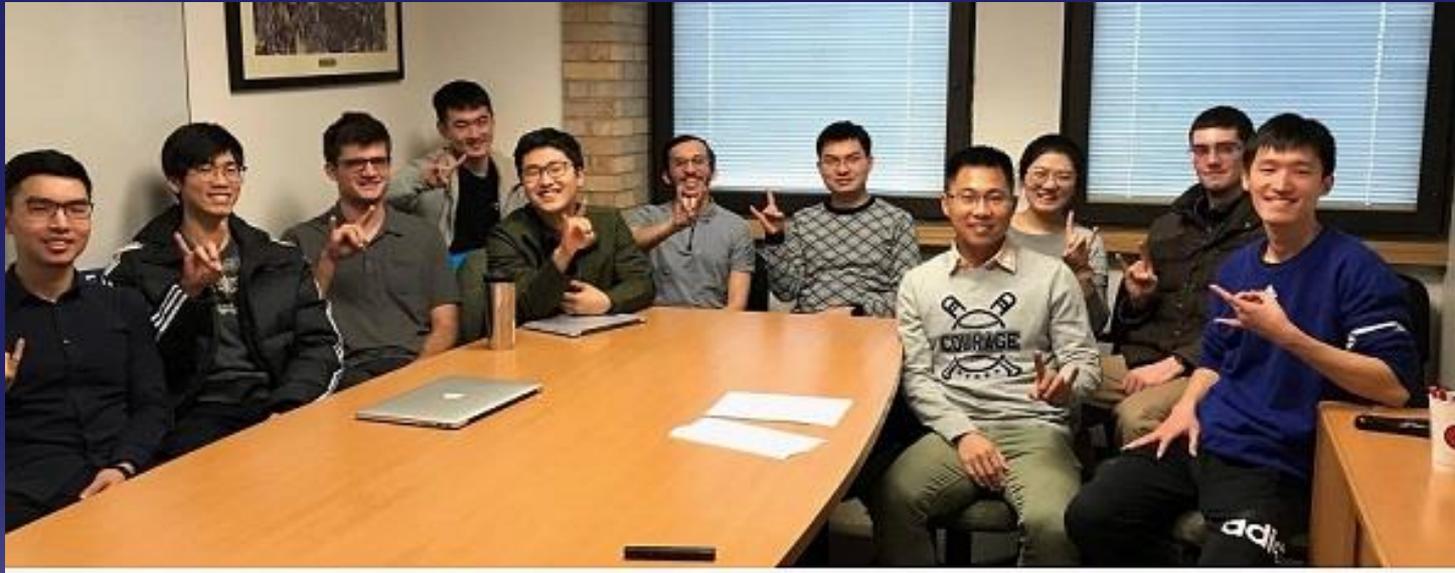
- Work in biomedica next to a live cell
- Tunable release to single live cell
- Unprecedented study on cell-cell communications

Summary

- Linear nanomotors for drug delivery to a single cell with distinct bioresponses
- High-performance rotary nanomotors (ultrahigh speed and durable operation)
- Plasmonic active nanomotors
 - Tunable biochemical release rate
 - Integration of micromotors in microfluidics
 - Enhanced DNA capture and sensing speed with mechanical rotation



Acknowledgement



hhmi
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Thank you!