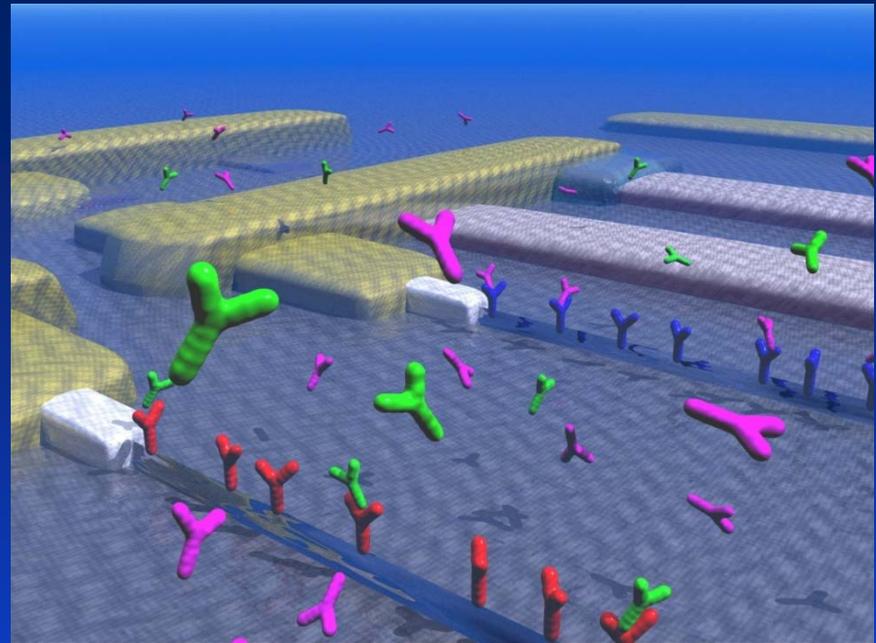


Nanowire FET Biomolecular Sensors

Mark Reed
Yale University



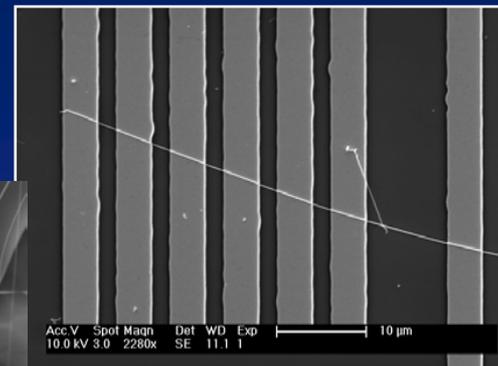
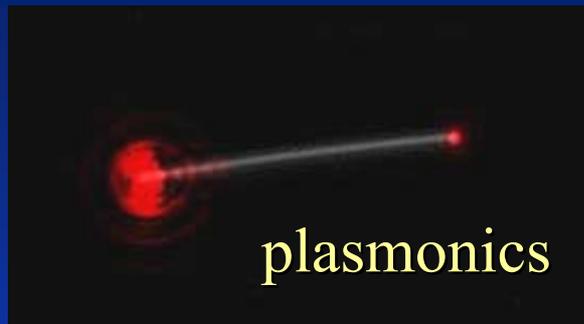
Departments of Applied Physics and Electrical Engineering
Yale Institute for Nanoscience and Quantum Engineering

with: Eric Stern, David Routenberg,
Erin Steenblock, Alek Vacic, Nitin Rajan,
Prof. Tarek Fahmy

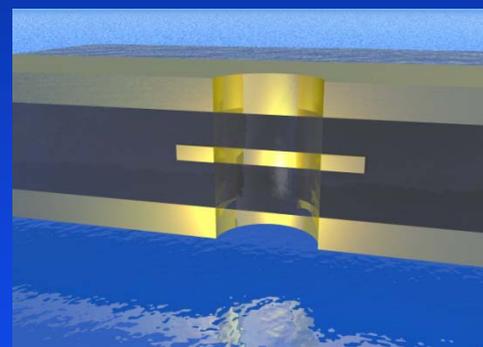
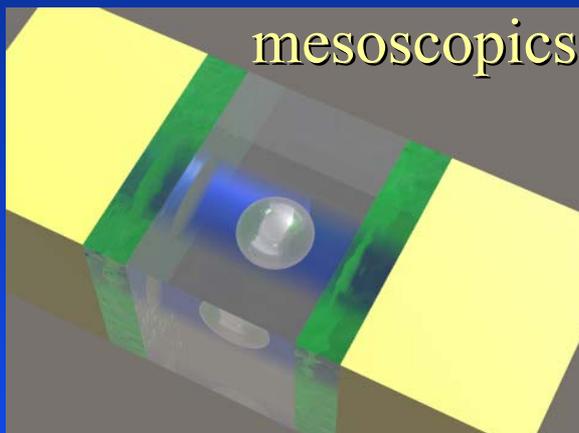
Thanks to: Jin Chen, James Klemic, Daniel
Turner-Evans, Pauline Wyrembak, Cathy Jan
Labs of Profs. Ronald Breaker,
Andrew Hamilton, Tarek Fahmy



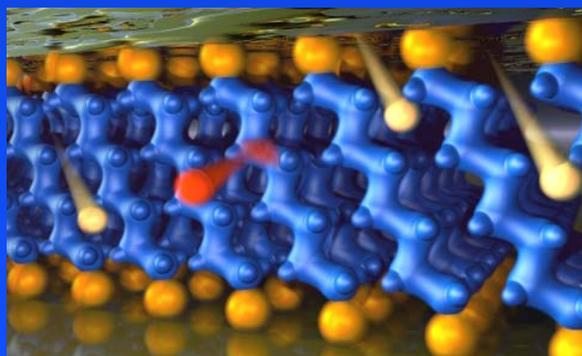
What I won't talk about today



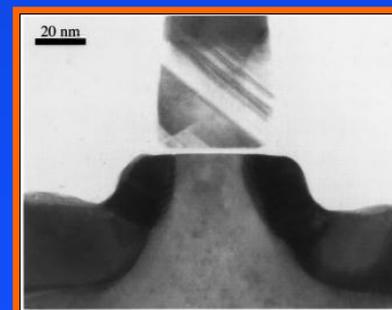
nanowire materials
& devices



DNA
sequencing
devices



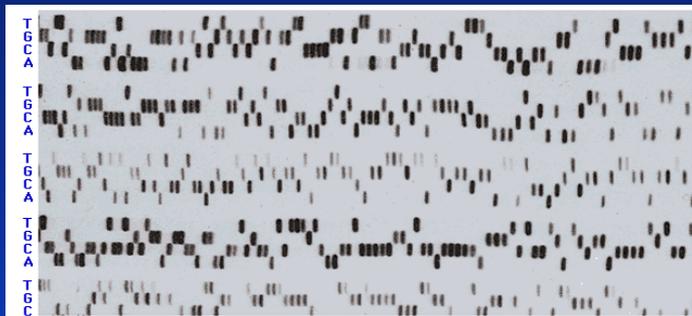
molecular
electronic
transport,
IETS



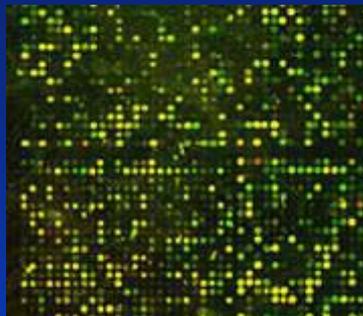
physics of
scaled
devices

Current Macromolecular Sensing

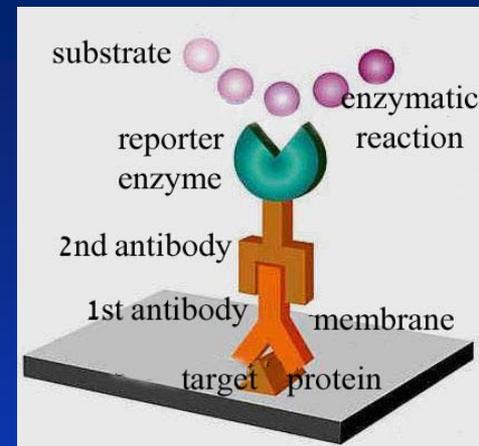
Labeled sensing



DNA sequencing, radiotag

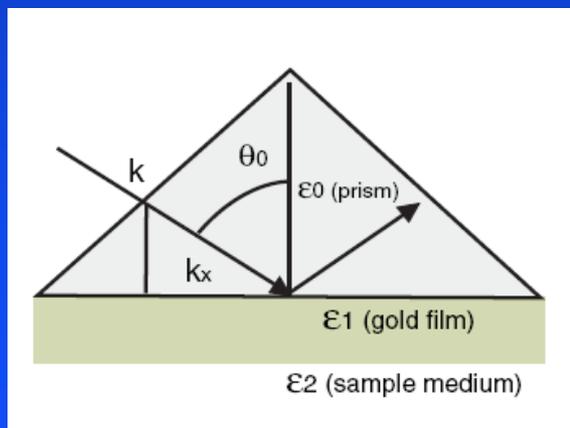


DNA array, fluor

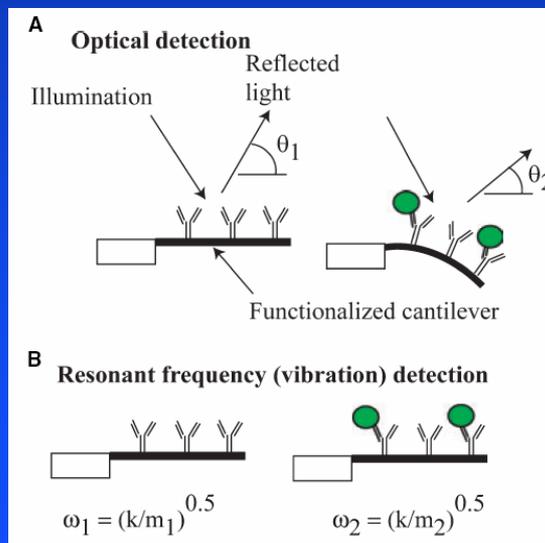


ELISA: Indirect fluor

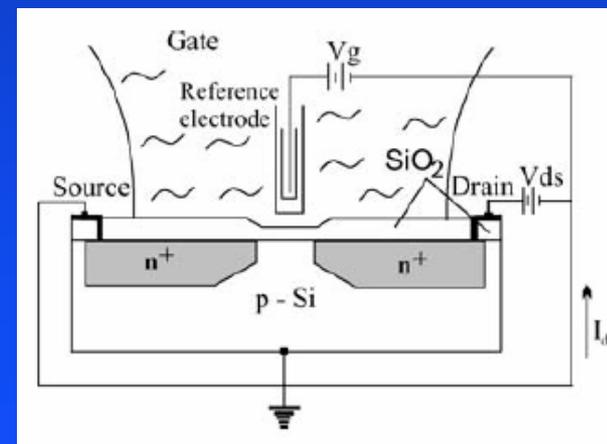
Unlabeled sensing



Surface plasmon resonance

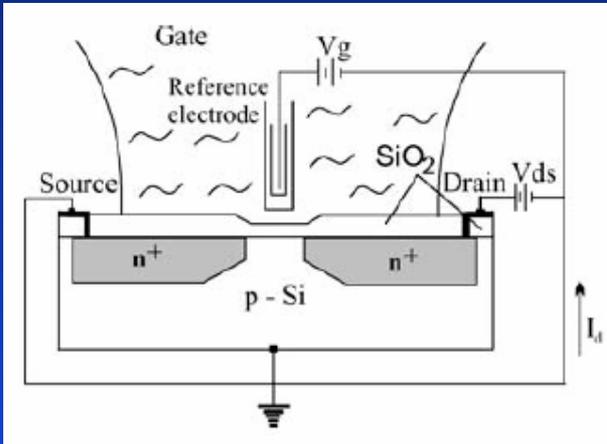


Suspended cantilever



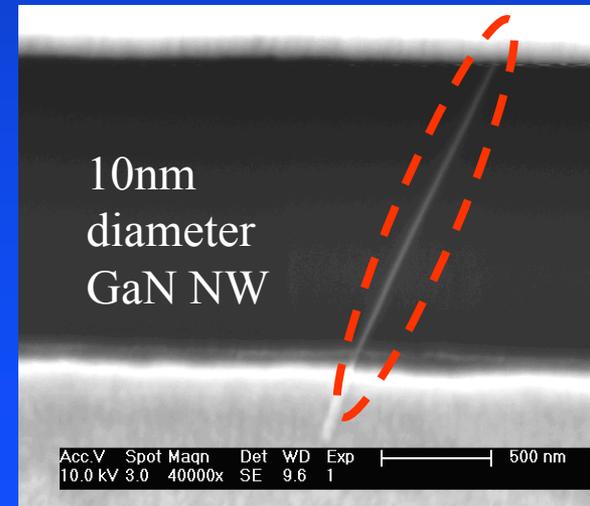
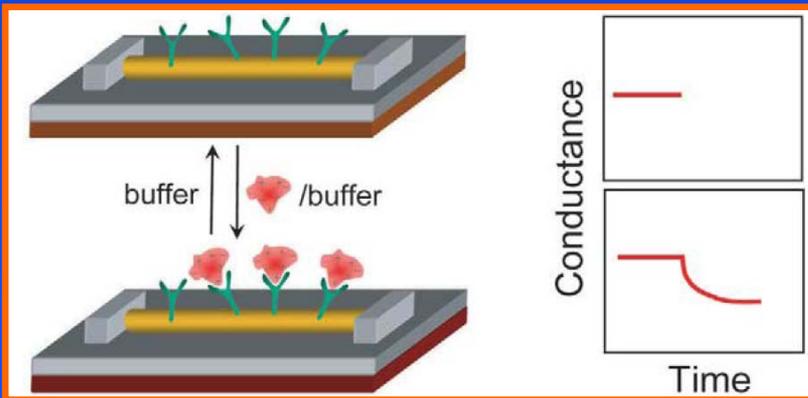
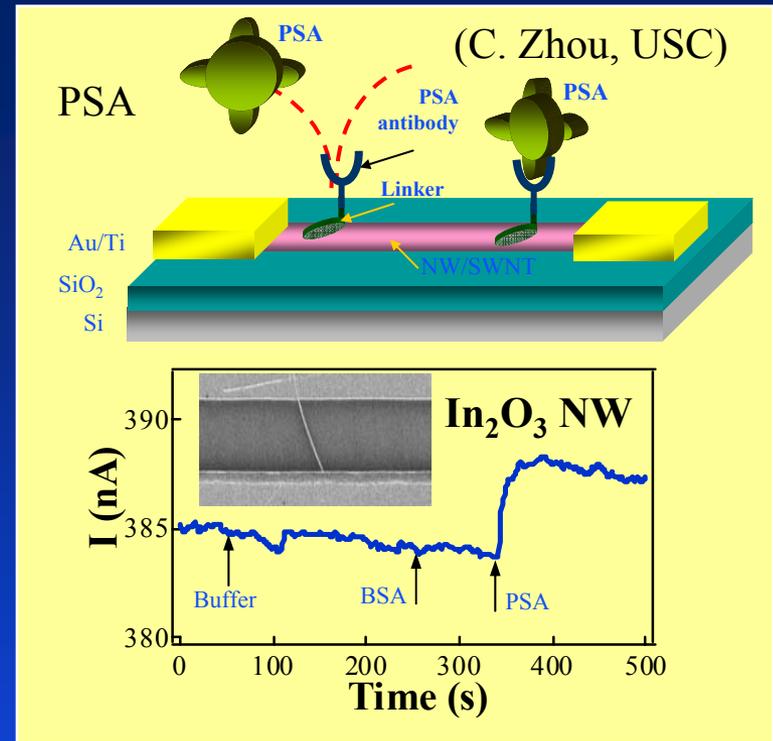
Electrical : ISFET

Nanowire biosensors (unlabeled detection)

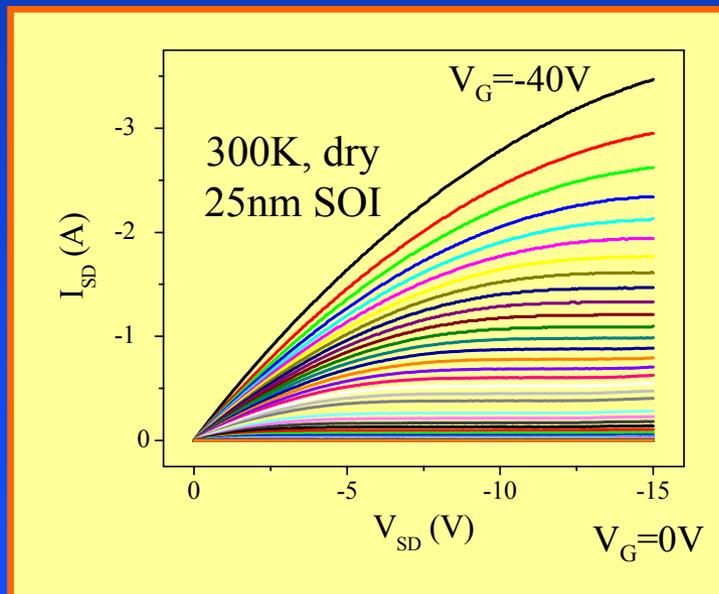
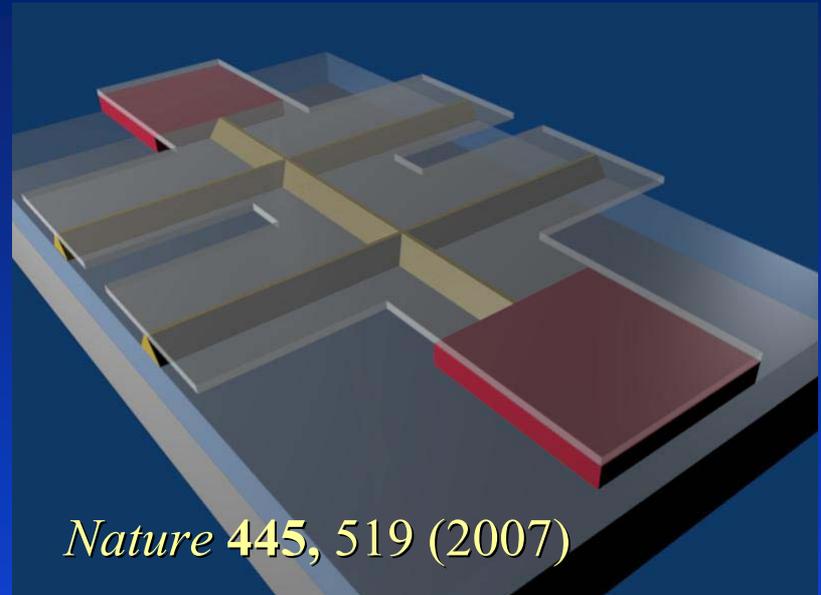
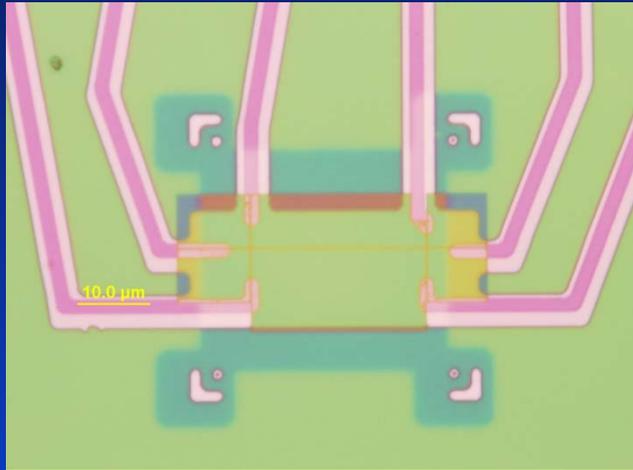


ISFETs
detection limits
typically $\sim \mu\text{M}$

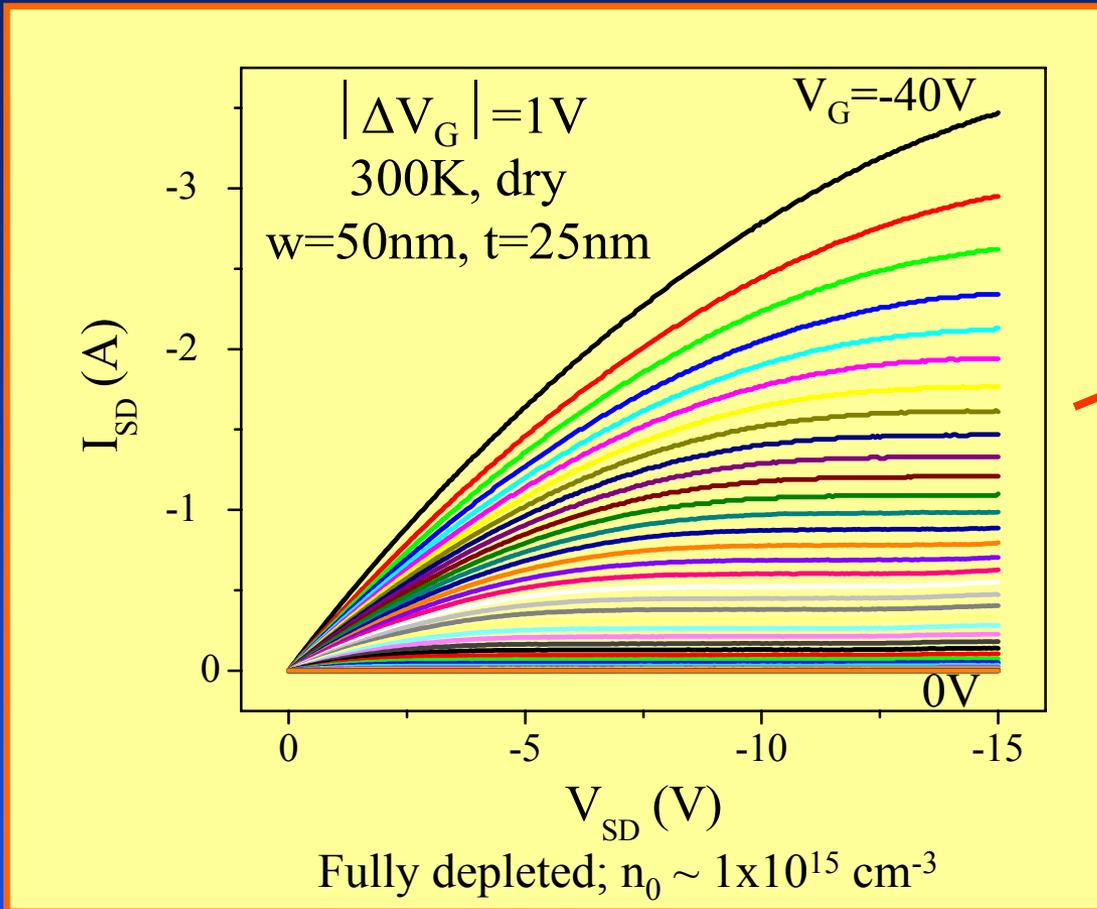
$$\frac{1}{I} \frac{dI}{dQ} \sim \frac{1}{r}$$



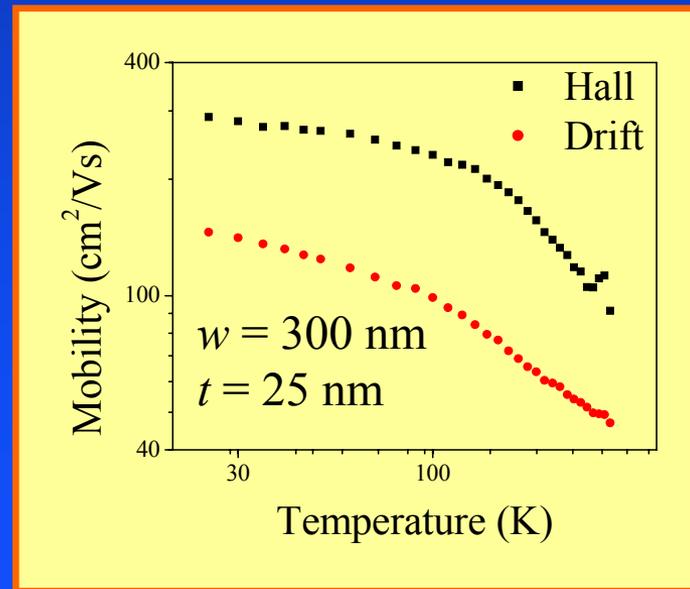
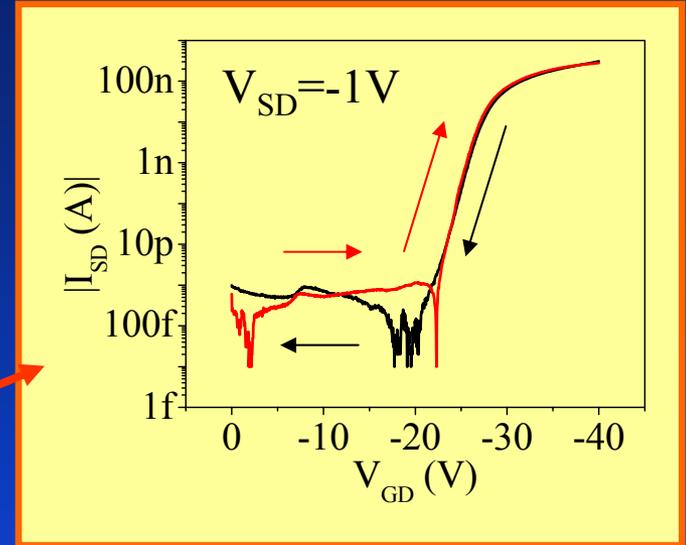
Silicon-on-insulator (SOI) CMOS Nanowires



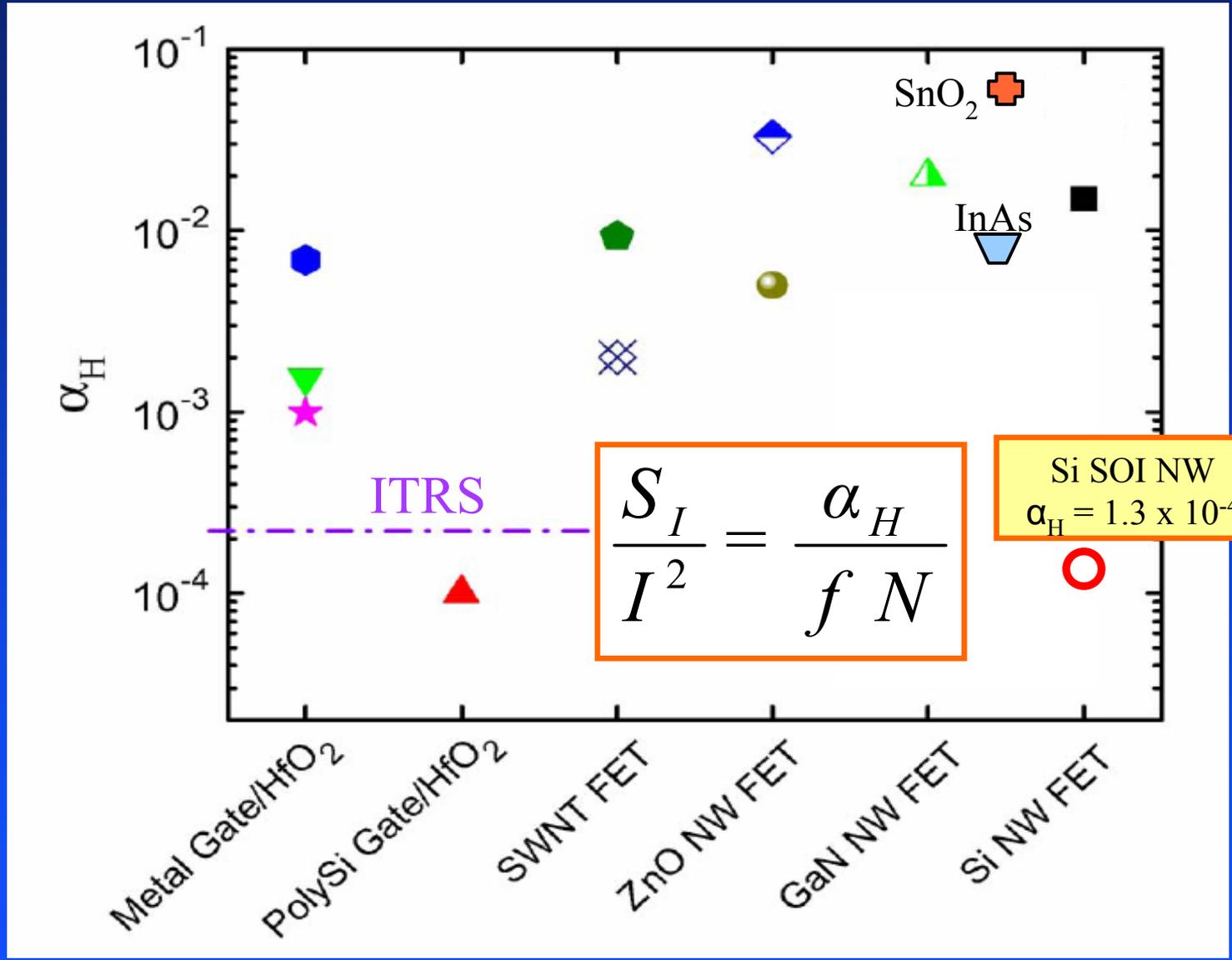
p-type accumulation mode (backgate)



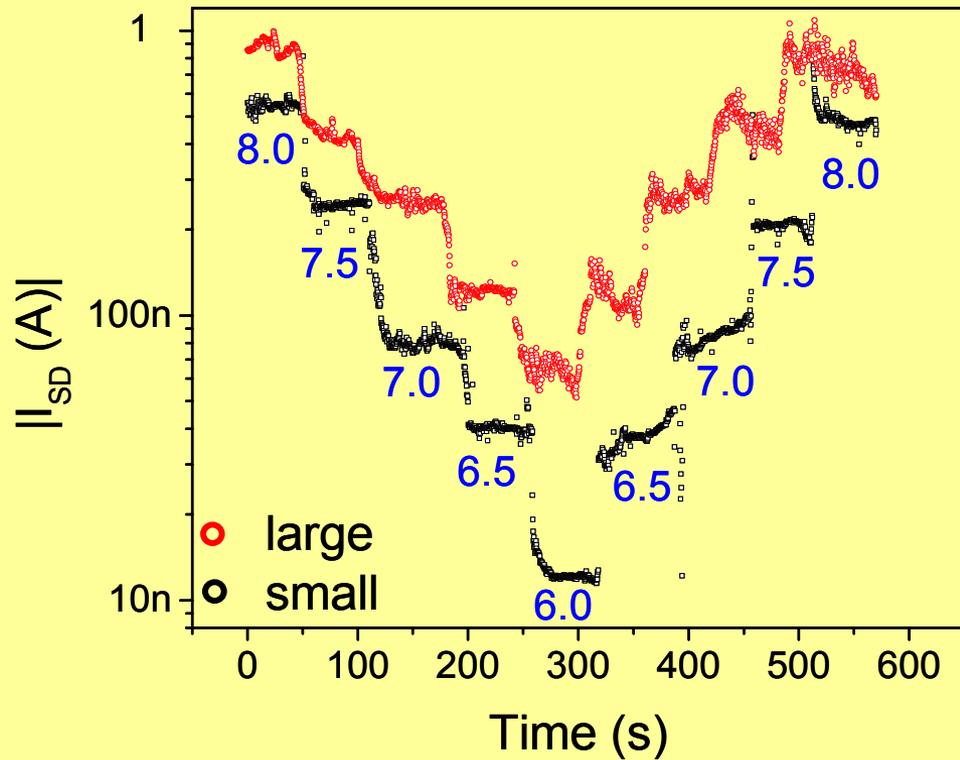
$\bar{\mu} = 54 \text{ cm}^2/V\text{-s}$ $\mu_{max} = 139 \text{ cm}^2/V\text{-s}$



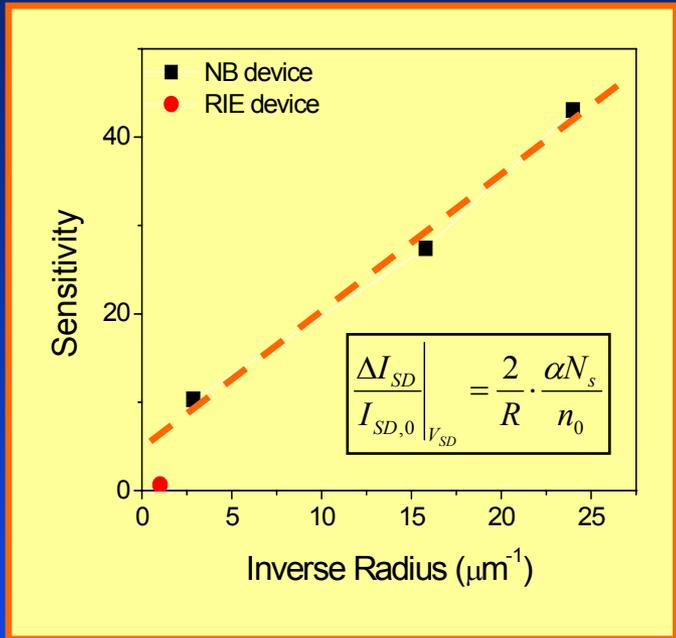
1/f noise of nanowires



NW Sensitivity Scaling with Size : pH Sensing



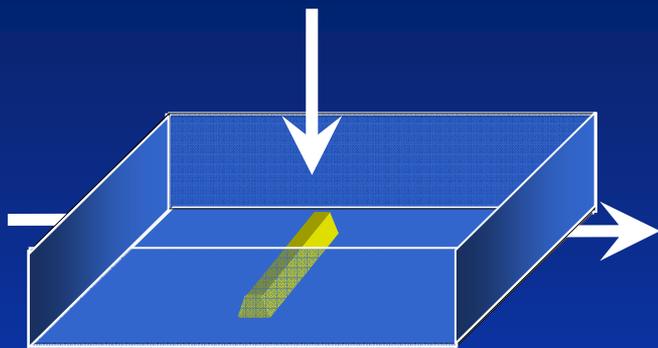
large: $w = 1000$ nm; $t = 80$ nm
 small: $w = 100$ nm; $t = 25$ nm



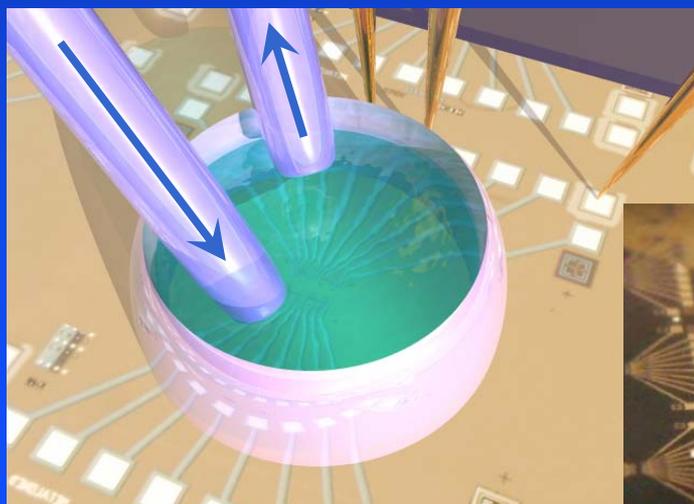
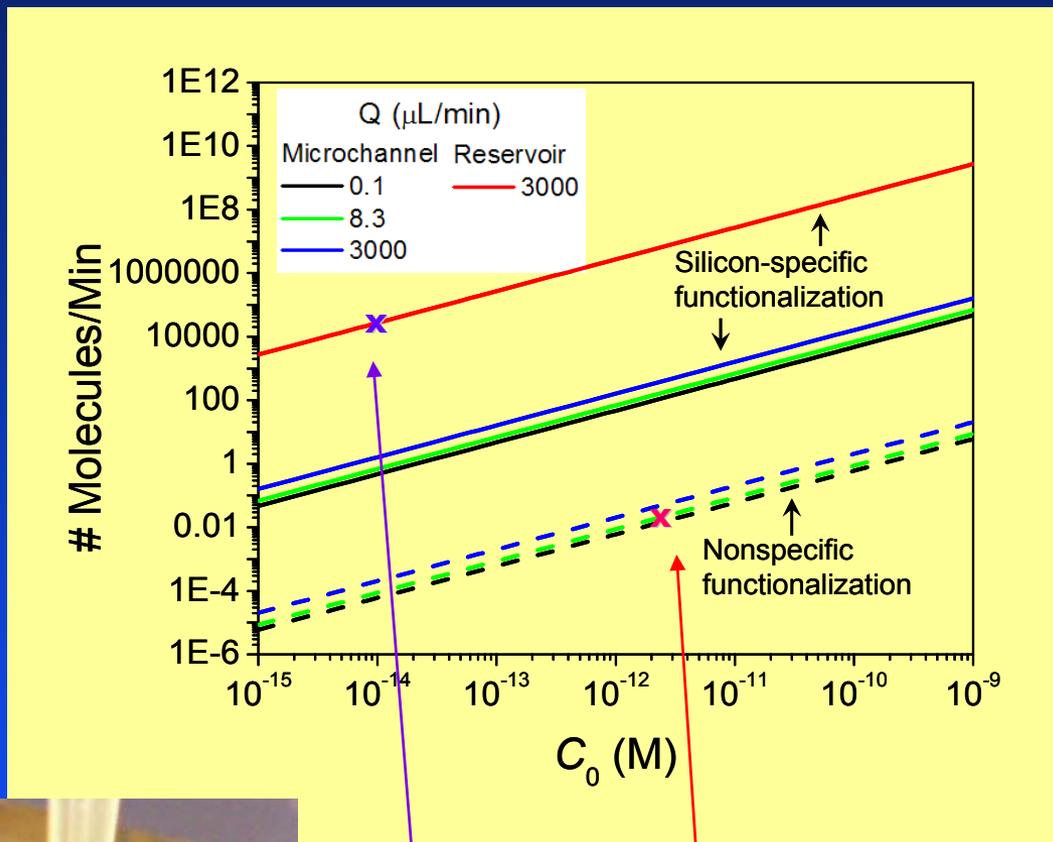
Nernst potential = 60 mV/pH
 Subthreshold slope = 60 mV/decade
 \therefore max. response is 1 decade/pH

Fluid Considerations

Nano Lett 5, 803 (2005)



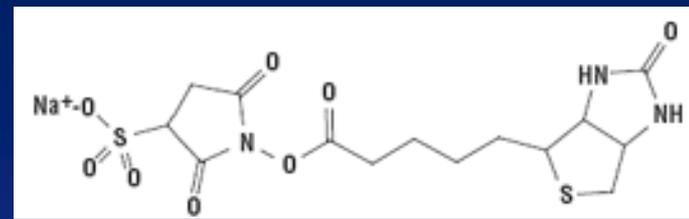
$$J_z = -D \frac{d^2 C_0}{dz^2} + u_z C_0$$



x = microfluidics
Science 293, 1289 (2001)

x = mixer (reservoir)
Nature 445, 519 (2007)

Biotin-Avidin & Streptavidin Sensing



n p-type accumulation mode,
biotinylated NW device

n avidin

u positive charge

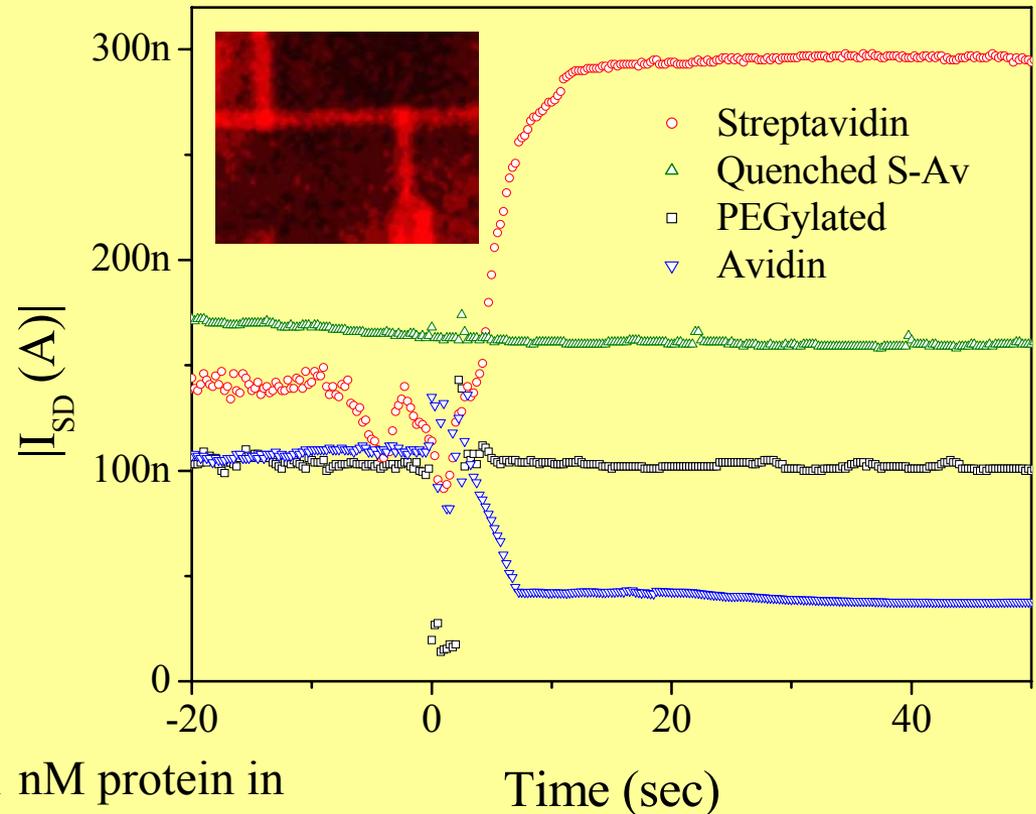
u \Rightarrow current decrease

n streptavidin

u negative charge

u \Rightarrow current increase

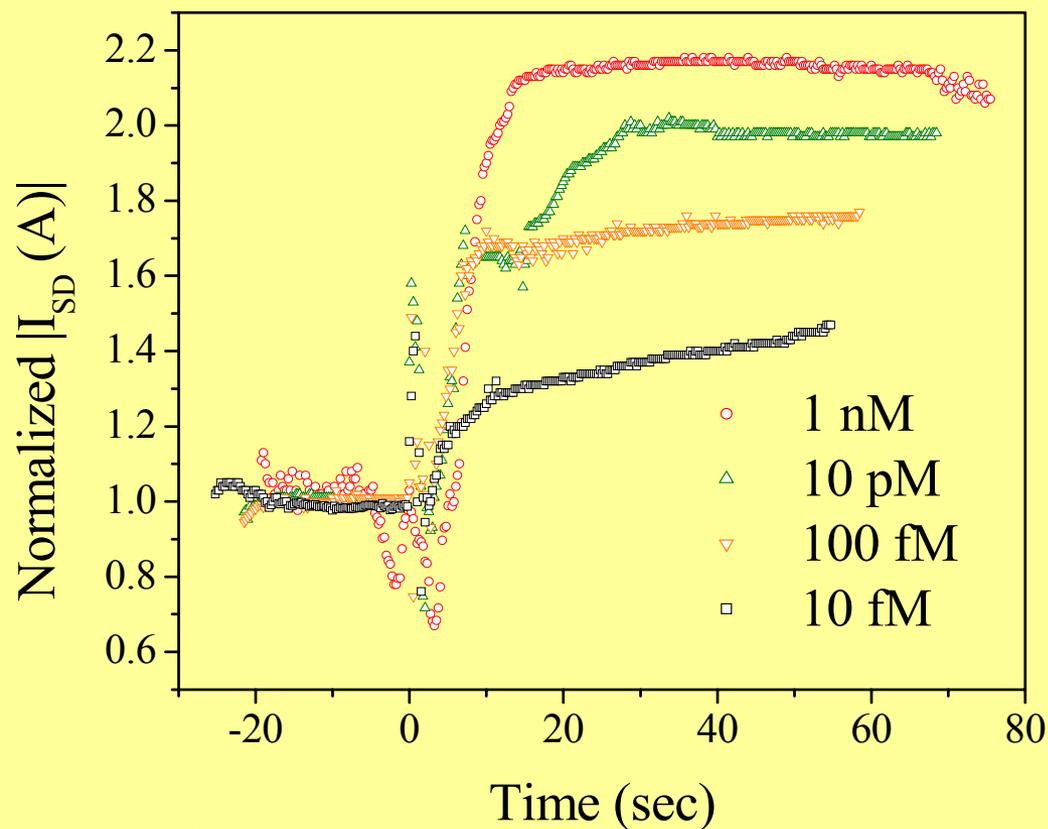
n poly(ethylene glycol)
(PEG)-ylated device,
quenched avidin controls



1 nM protein in
0.1X PBS ($\lambda_D \sim 2.2$ nm)

Nature, 445, 519 (2007)

Sensitivity: Concentration Dependence

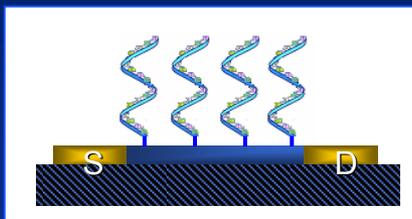


n initial S/N
~ 140 (@10fM)

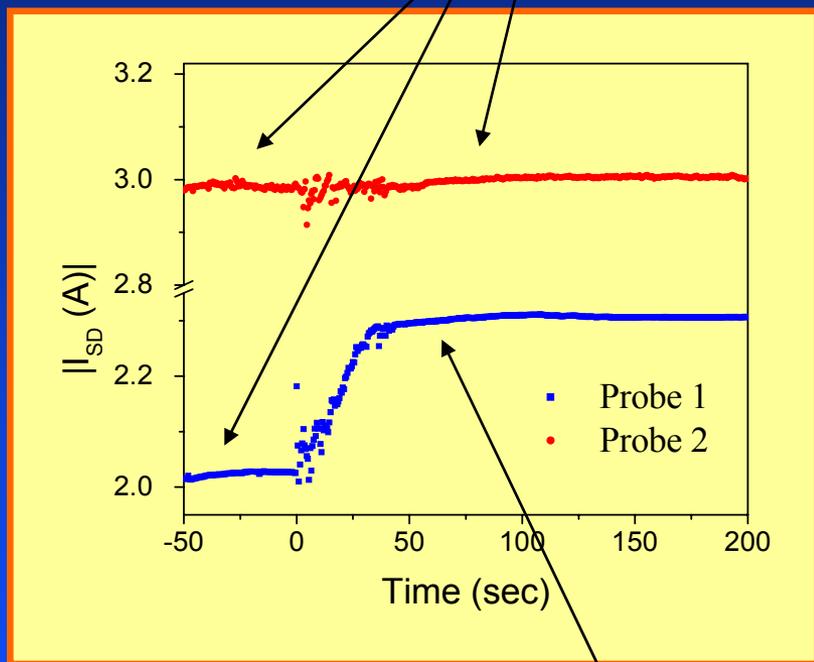
⇒ <100 aM limit
(< 3 fg/ml)

(1 aM = 30
molecule per mm^3)

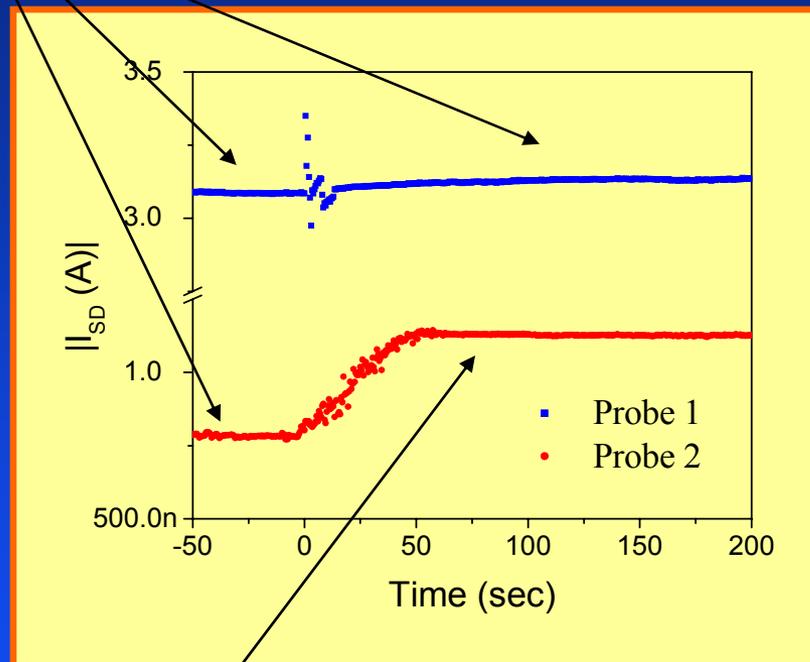
DNA sensing: criss-cross



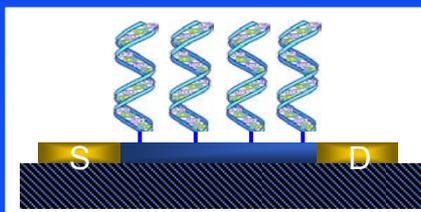
- Capture1 is the complementary strand of Probe1;
- Capture2 is the complementary strand of Probe2



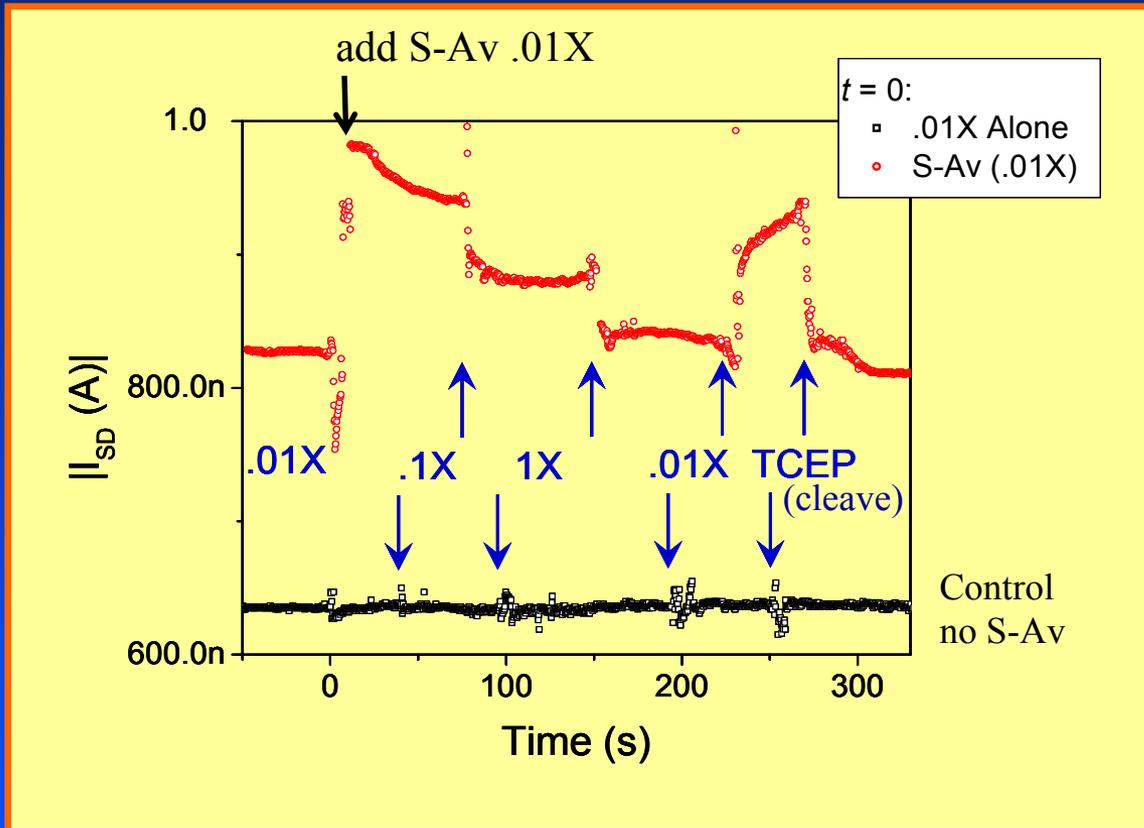
Surface: Capture1



Surface: Capture2



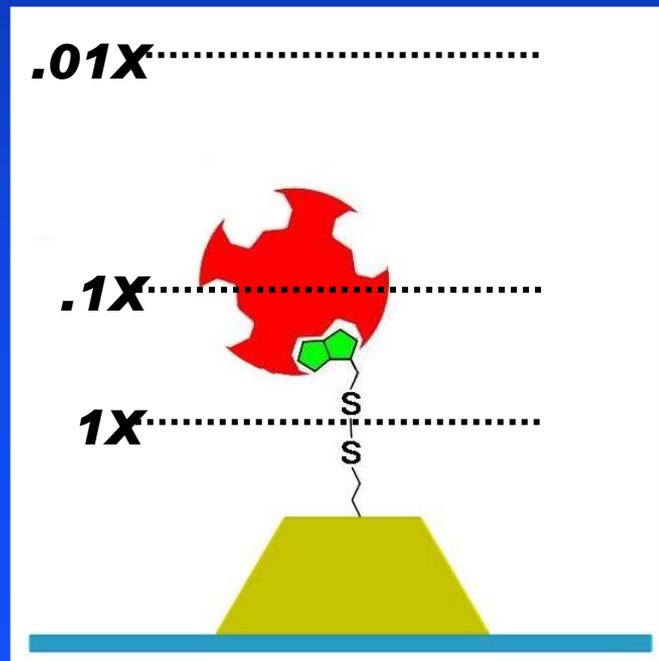
Debye Screening Considerations



Stern *et al*, *Nano Lett.* 7, 3405 (2007)

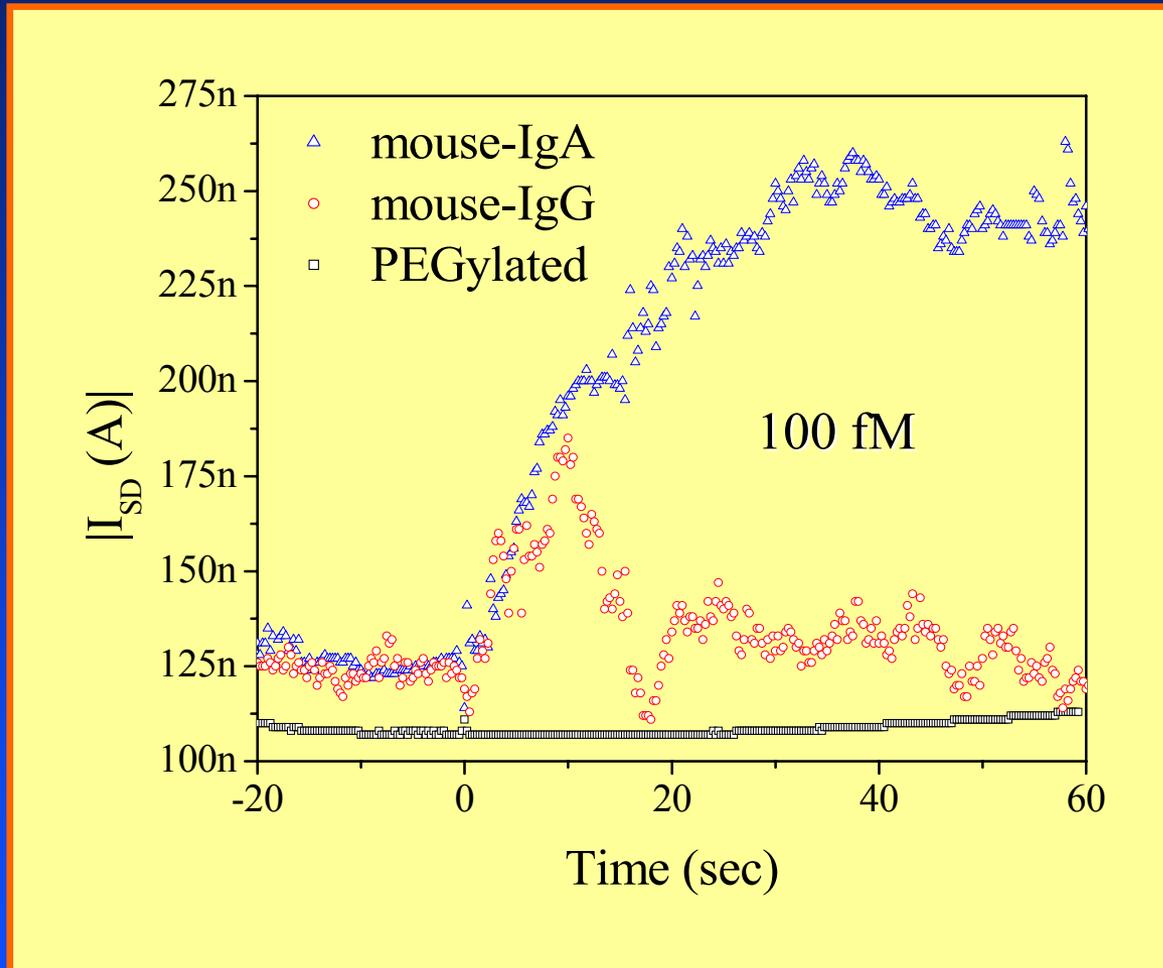
$$\lambda_D = \frac{1}{\left(4\pi l_B \sum_i z_i^2 \rho_i\right)^{1/2}}$$

for 0.1 mM PBS,
 $\lambda_D \sim 2.2\text{nm}$



Protein Assay: Antibody-Antigen Specificity

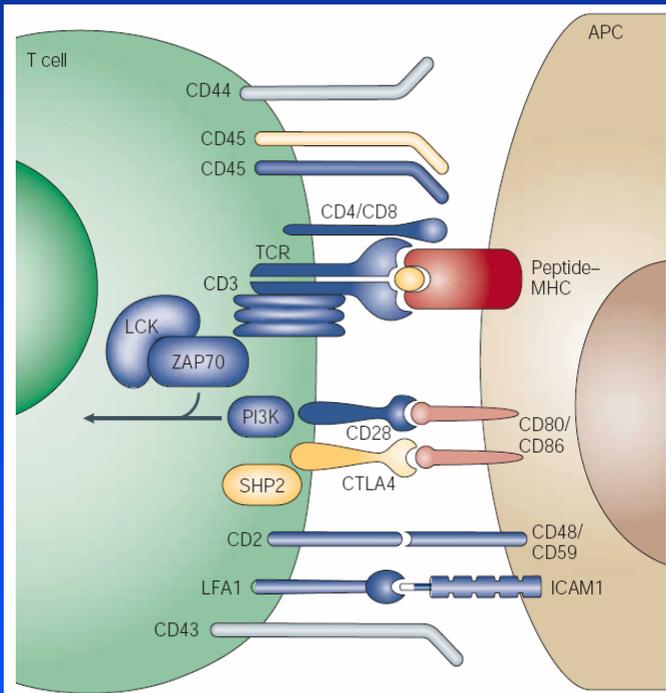
Surface: α -mouse-IgA



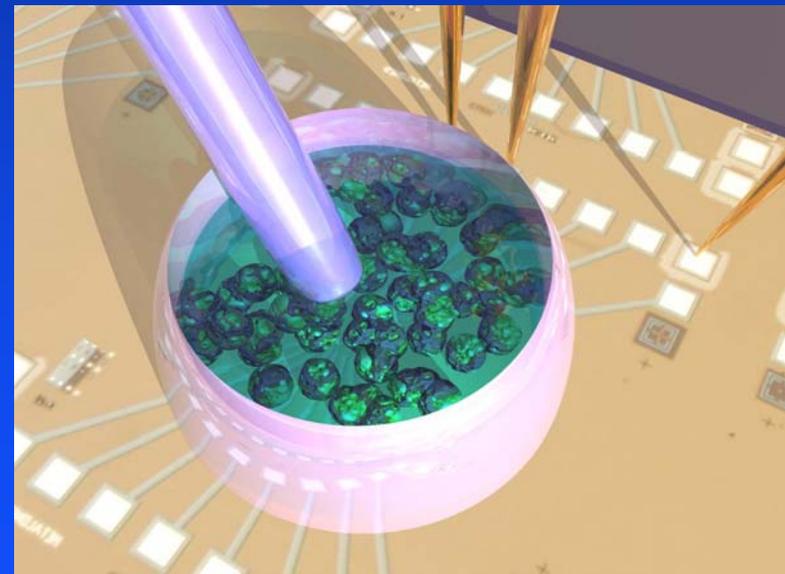
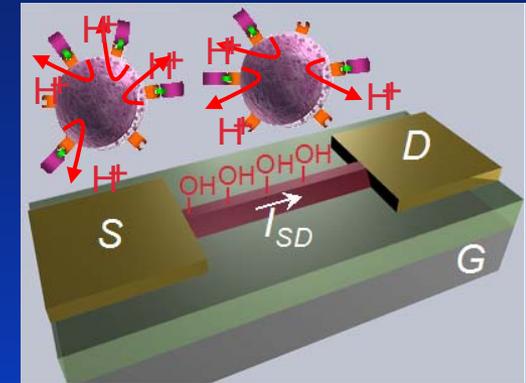
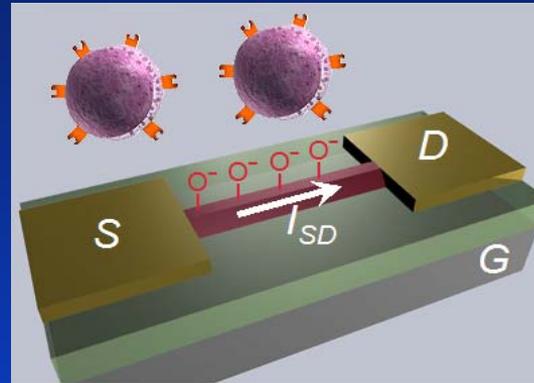
100 fM mouse-IgG/IgA in 1.5 mM bicarbonate ($\lambda_D \sim 6.8$ nm)

Unlabeled Cellular Detection

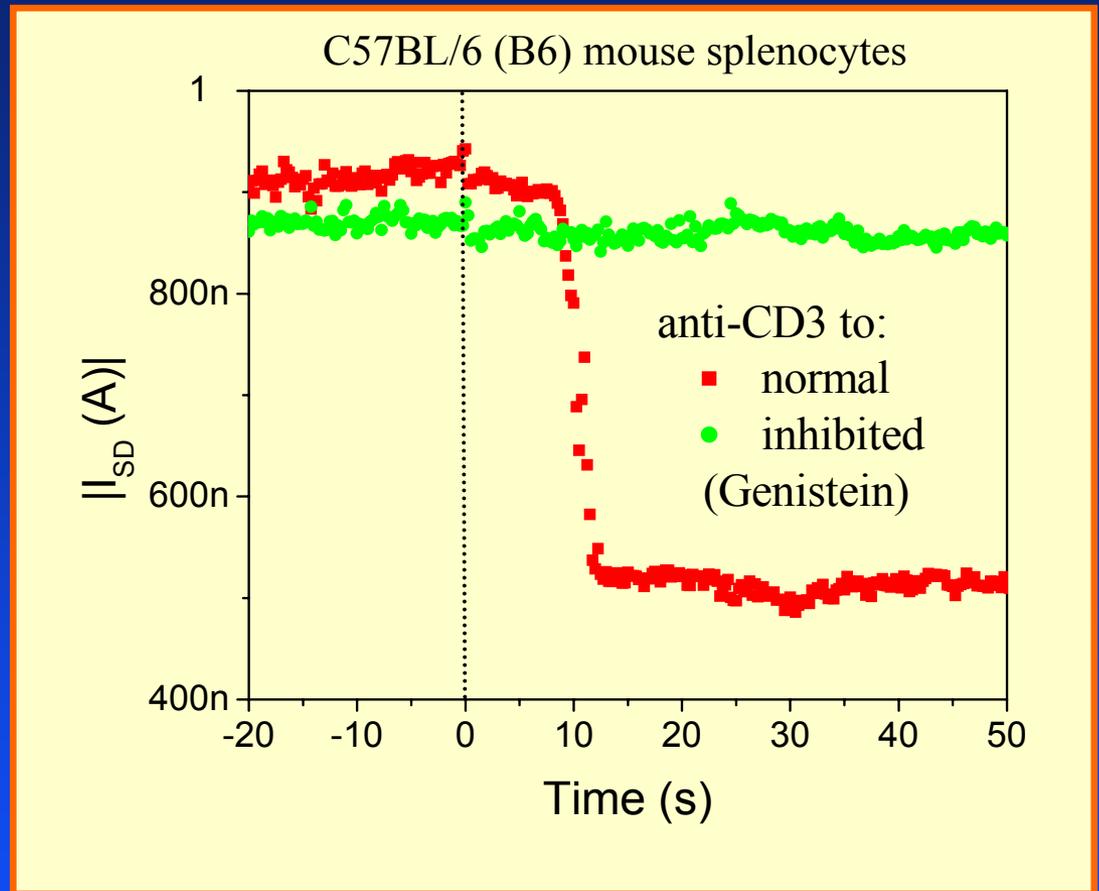
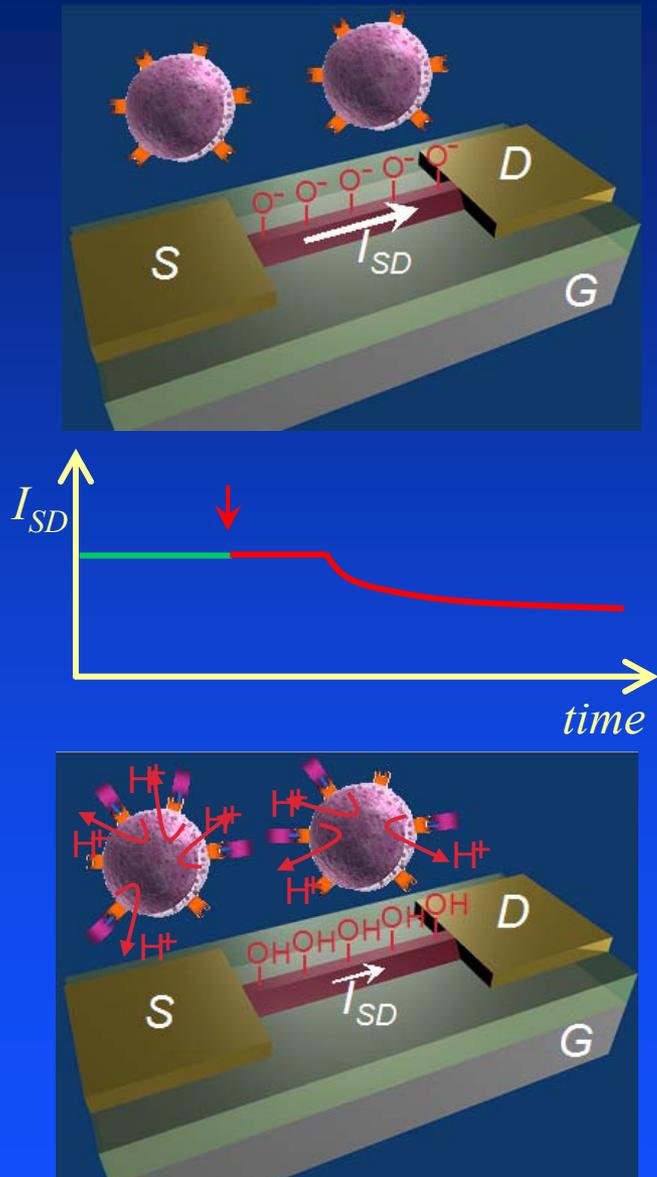
- Most cells (including pathogenic) release H^+ in response to specific stimulation



Nat Rev Immunol 3 (2003) 973



Real-time live cellular response – T-lymphocyte activation

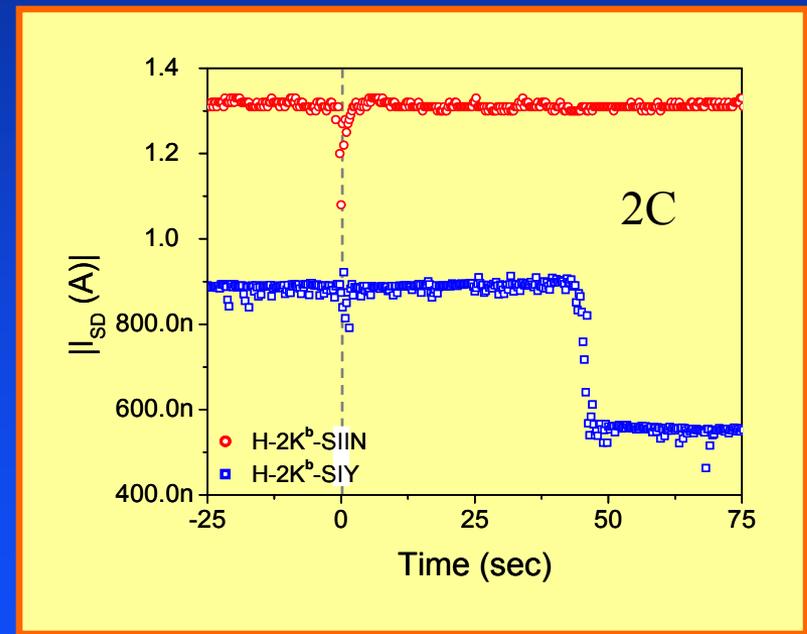
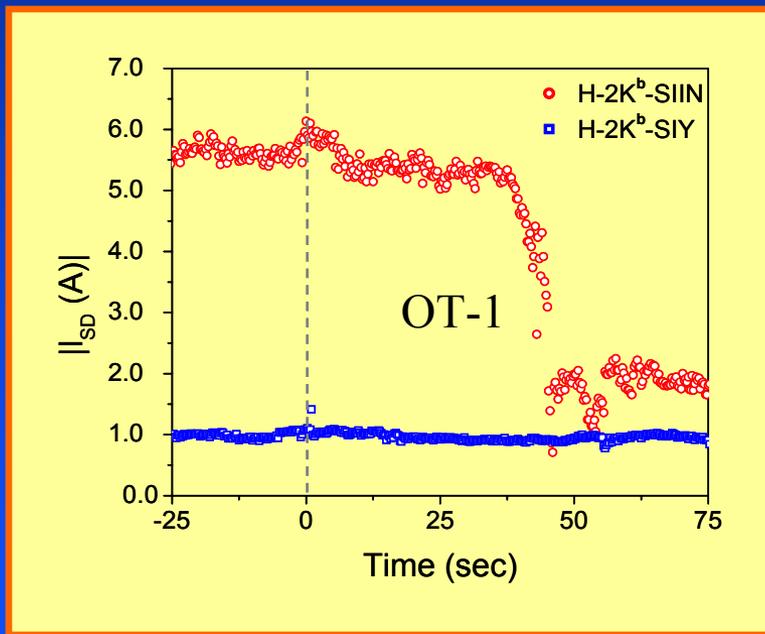
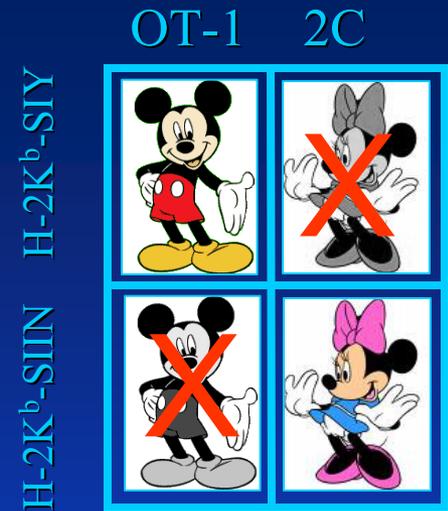


Real-time measurement of cell immune response dynamics

Transgenic peptide-specific MHC T-cell response

OT-1/2C transgenic murine CD8⁺ T-cells

- OT-1 reacts to H-2K^b-SIIN, not H-2K^b-SIY
- 2C reacts to H-2K^b-SIY, not H-2K^b-SIIN



Model system for detecting autoimmune diseases and cancer
Stern *et al*, *Nano Lett.* **8**, 3310 (2008).

Summary

n CMOS-integrable “NWs”

- u Label-free sensing to aM resolution
 - Enables system-level integration
- u Macromolecular assays

n Real-time cellular immune response

- u Applicable to simple, point-of-care diagnostics (all simple DC, ambient)
- u Immune response dynamics

n Rich area for novel device designs, applications

n The challenge: sensing with physiologic solutions (blood)

