

#### INTERNATIONAL FEMTOSCIENCE, INC.

Jim Davidson, Dave Kerns

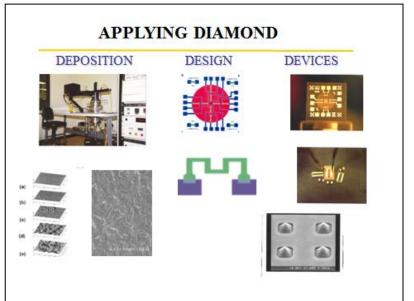
Small business conducting research, development and deriving applications for advanced technology in innovative manipulation of the electron, in all media, gas (vacuum), liquid, and solids to provide extreme performance electronics, sensors, power systems, energy storage and management, biological femtosystems and other highly advanced technologies

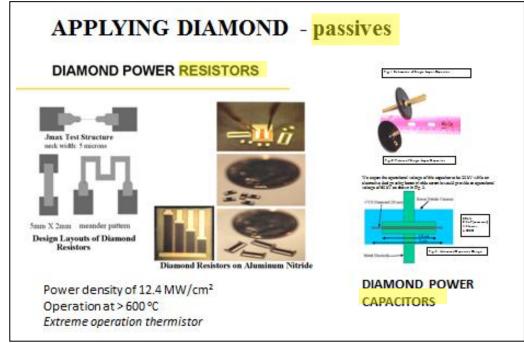
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# Extreme Performance electronics, sensors

INTERNATIONAL FEMTOSCIENCE, INC.



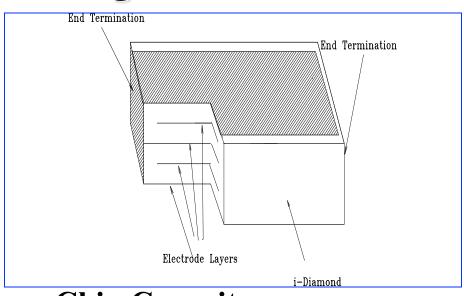


# **Diamond Resistors**

Power density of 12.4 MW/cm<sup>2</sup> Operation at > 600 °C Extreme operation thermistor

## DIAMOND POWER CAPACITORS

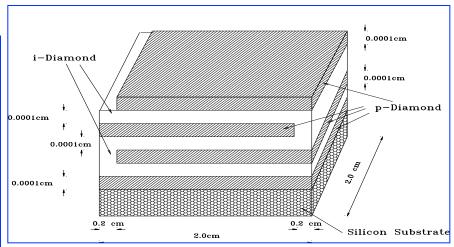
# **Designs**



**Chip Capacitor** 

**Metal-Diamond** 

Volume Density of Capacitance
20 µF/cm<sup>3</sup>



**Comb Structured Capacitor** 

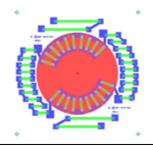
All Diamond

Volume Density of Capacitance 19 μF/cm<sup>3</sup>

Present Power Capacitors in Industry  $\sim 0.03 \, \mu F/cm^3$ 

# DIAMOND MEMS PRESSURE SENSOR

 30 square resistor configuration for high temperature environment

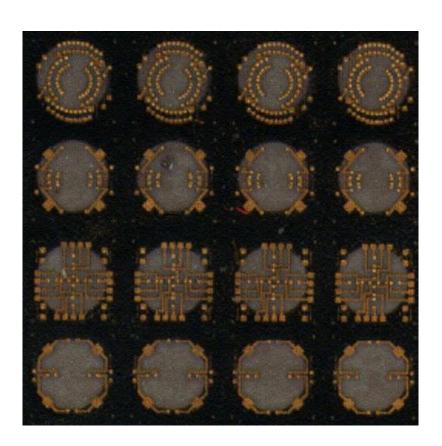




- Metal etch mask
- O<sub>2</sub> RIE of diamond film
- · Layer uniformity

# DPS OPERATED AT > 500 °C

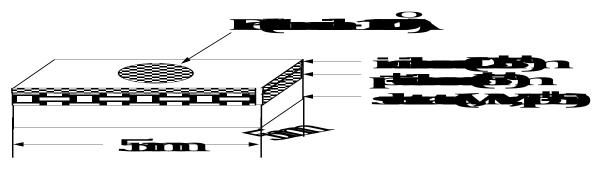
**Packaging limited** 



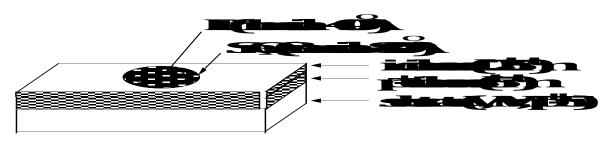
4x4 array of undiced complete sensors Each DPS is ~ 2mm in diameter

# Diamond-Based MIS and CAIS Gas Sensor Structures

# Neathern Liggs Literation

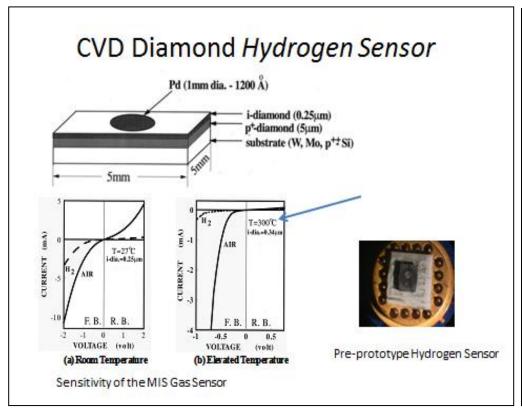


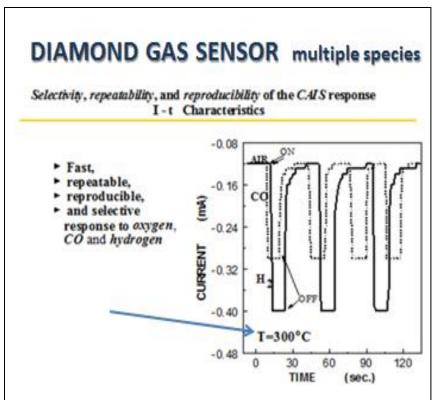
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- J. L. Davidson, W. P. Kang, Y. Gurbuz, K. C. Holmes, L. G. Davis, A. Wisitsora-at, D.V. Kerns, R.L. Eidson and T. Henderson, "Diamond as an Active Sensor Material", (Invited) **Diamond and Related Materials**, Vol. 8, Nos. 8-9, pp. 1741-1747, 1999.
- D. V. Kerns, W. P. Kang, J. L. Davidson, Q. Zhou, Y. Gurbuz, and S. E. Kerns, "Total-Dose Radiation-Hard Diamond-Based Hydrogen Sensor," **IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science**, Vol. 45, No. 6, pp. 2799-2804, 1998.
- Y. Gurbuz, W. P. Kang, J. L. Davidson, and D. V. Kerns, "High Temperature Tolerant Diamond Diode for Carbon Monoxide Gas Detection, **Journal of Applied Physics**, Vol. 84, No. 12, pp. 6935-6936, 1998

# Diamond Gas Sensor Structures



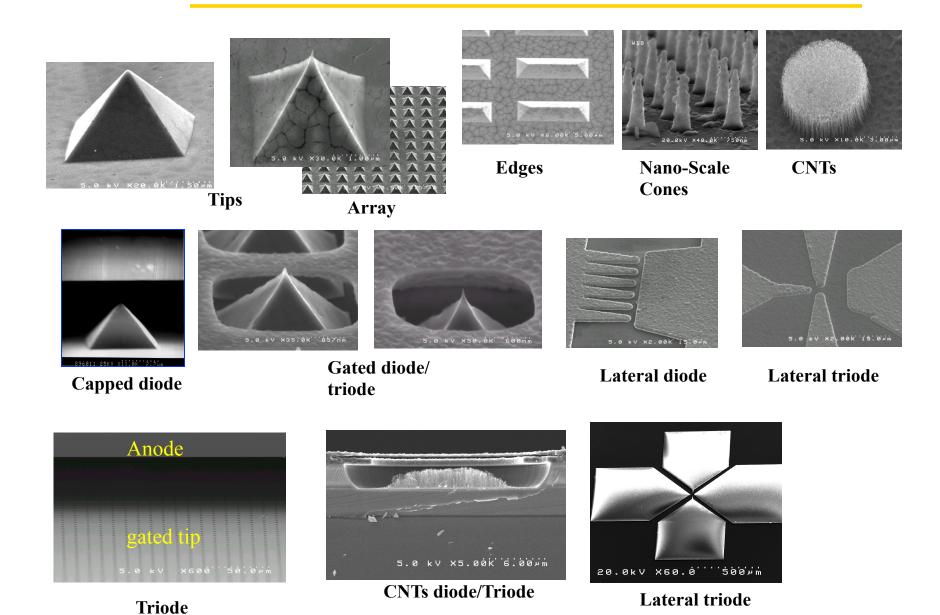


OPERATING AT 300 C VERY RAPID RESPONSE, RECOVERY, SENSITIVITY MULTIPLE SPECIES, LAYER SELECTION, SELECTIVITY



# DIAMOND VACUUM EMITTER MICROELECTRONICS

#### Carbon/diamond electron emission device forms

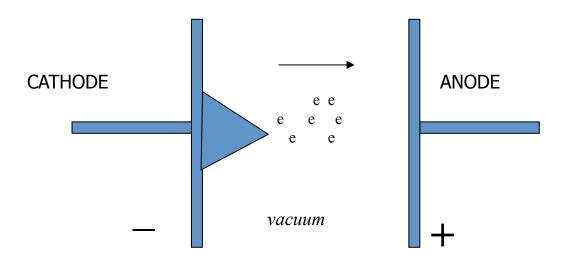


#### Diamond-Based Vacuum microTip Emitter Devices

# Simplified Electron Emission Process

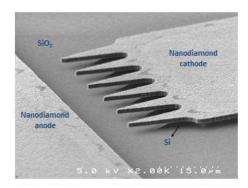
Fowler-Nordheim cold cathode tunneling

#### **Micro-Tip Emitter**

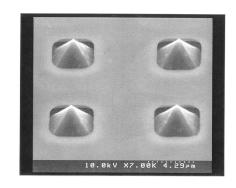


#### Diamond is the best electron emitter material.

{ lightning rod 'in reverse', a nano-vacuum tube }

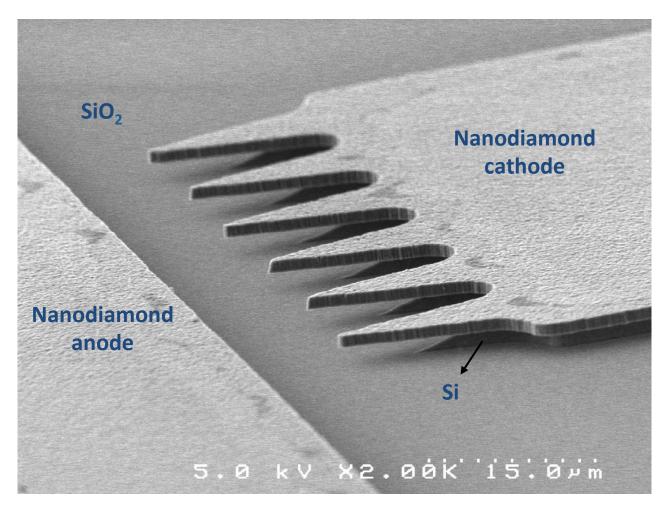


lateral



vertical

# **Nanodiamond lateral device**

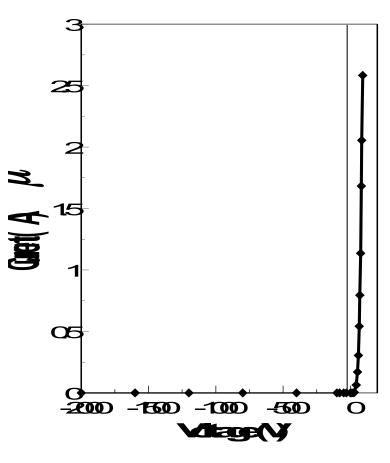


High magnification SEM image of the lateral device structure

# **Diamond Emitter Diode**

- **♦** Low turn-on voltage
- **♦** High emission current
- ♦ Extremely low reverse leakage current (less than 1pA, noise level)
- ♦ High breakdown voltage of more **\*** than 2000 V

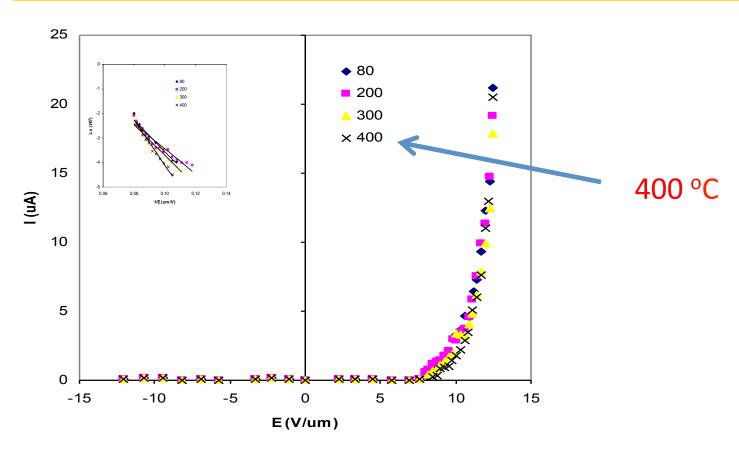
and DEVICES THAT ARE TEMPERATURE AND RADIATION IMMMUNE



I-V plot of diamond emitter diode

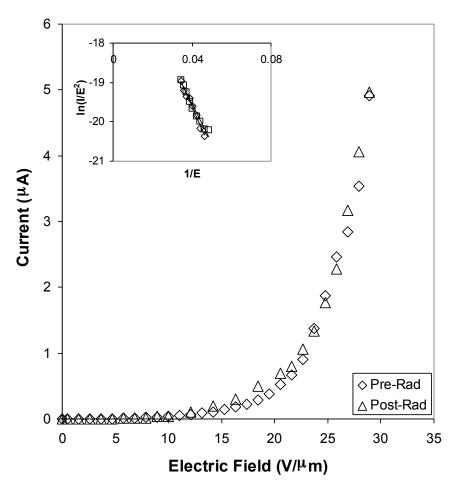
(Invited) J. L. Davidson, W. P. Kang, K. Subramanian and Y. M. Wong, "Forms and behaviour of vacuum emission electronic devices comprising diamond or other carbon cold cathode emitters", **Proceedings of the Royal Society (Excellent in Science)**, May 21-22, London, UK.

# Diamond Emitter Diode High Temperature Characteristics



- Emission current is unaffected by temperature changes
- Turn-on voltage is unaffected by temperature changes
- Negligible reverse leakage current

# Nanodiamond lateral device Radiation Hardness



#### **Neutron radiation test:**

- •4.4(10<sup>13</sup>) neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup>
  - high fluence irradiation
- No discernable difference in physical size or appearance (dilation/expansion/change in anode-cathode spacing) of diamond devices (SEM)
- No change in **resistivity** of nanodiamond film
- No significant difference in the I-V emission behavior before and after neutron exposure

**Diamond Vacuum Microelectronics technology** capable of operating efficiently at both low & high temperatures (350 °C), with an inherent "hardness" to high radiation exposure, for

**Extreme Environment Electronics** 

## **3 TERMINAL DEVICE**

#### **DVFET**

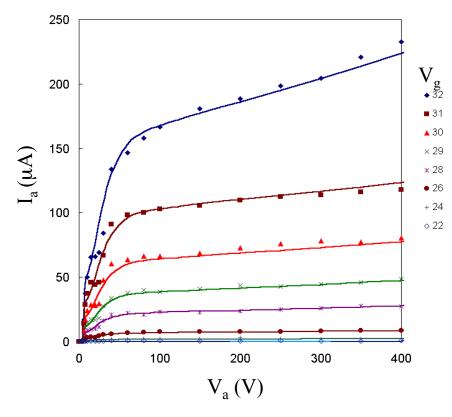
#### **SEM micrographs:**

- (a) Nanodiamond lateral triode, 2  $\mu m$  gate-cathode spacing & 0.5 mm anode-cathode spacing;
- (b) SEM micrograph of a nanodiamond lateral double triode with a common emitter.

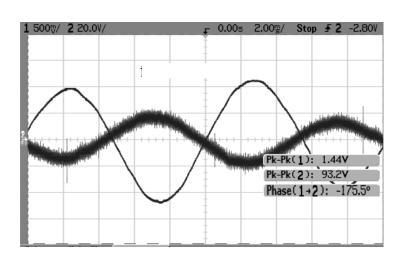
# **Diamond VFET**

- -Low turn-on voltage of 22 V
- -High emission current 200 μA
- -Low anode saturation voltage (40V) for large anode-cathode spacing (1mm)
- -High dc voltage gain of 800

- -High ac voltage gain of 70
- -Capable of producing large AC output voltage (>100 V peak to peak)



DC characteristic



**AC** characteristic

# CONCLUDING

THE TECHNOLOGIES DISCUSSED:

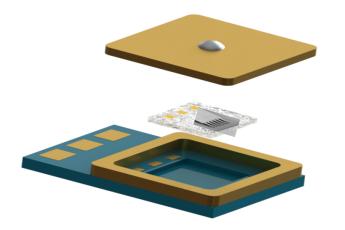
R, C, SENSORS, DIODES, TRANSISTORS, and more,

<u>PERFORM</u> AT SUCH EXTREMES (T, RAD, etc.)

THEY *OUTPACE* CONVENTIONAL PACKAGE/ASSEMBLY TECHNOLOGY

There is an essential need for packaging/assembly technology for extreme environments

APEI, Inc. is a state-of-the-art high performance electronics company with capabilities from inception through manufacturing of fully qualified systems.



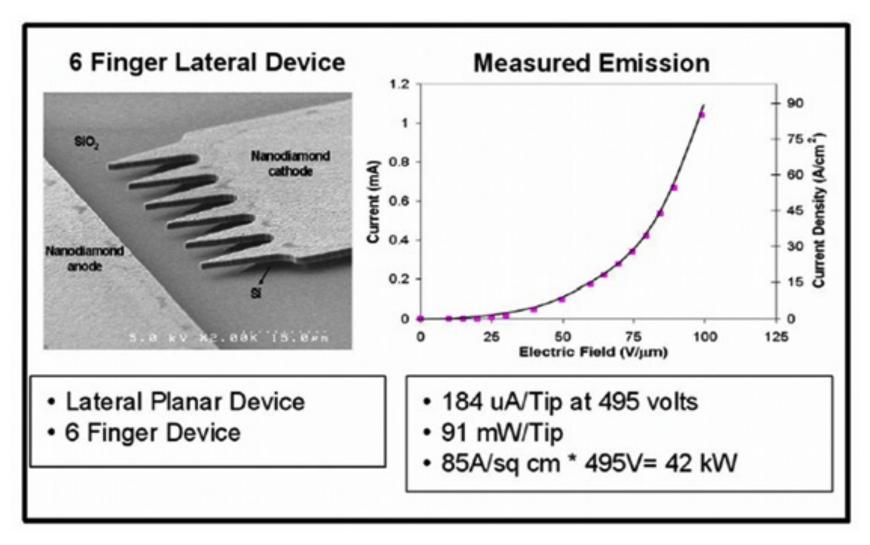
IFSI and APEI, Inc. are collaborating to arrive at components, sensors and devices that *operate* at unprecedented extreme ambient conditions





Prototype, depicting an exploded view of a diamond vacuum device packaged inside the integrated high temperature vacuum package

#### Diamond Emitter Diode forward characteristics



(\* refers to active surface area of device)

# Emission current scaling in lateral devices

