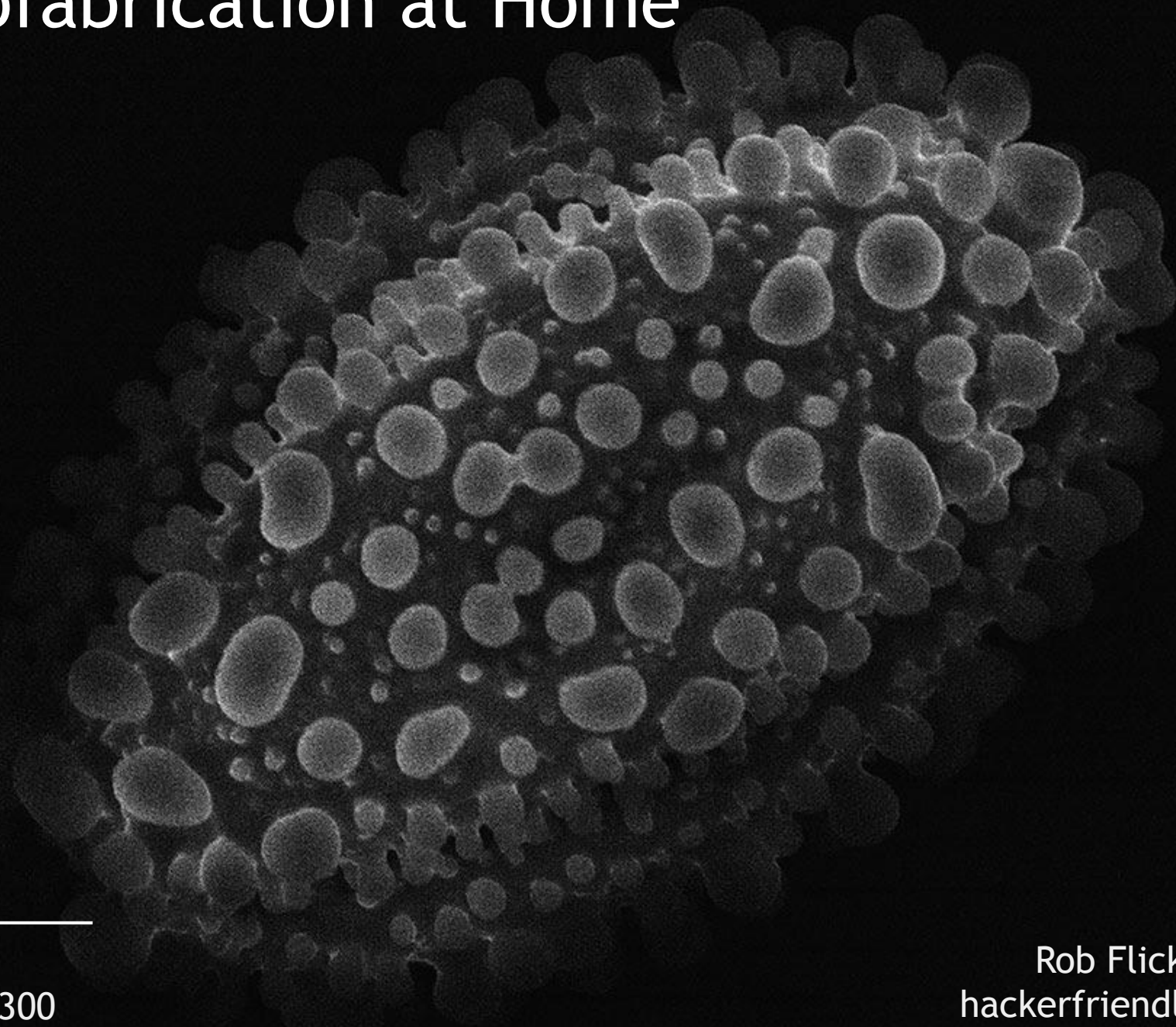


Nanofabrication at Home



10 μ m
pollen x2300

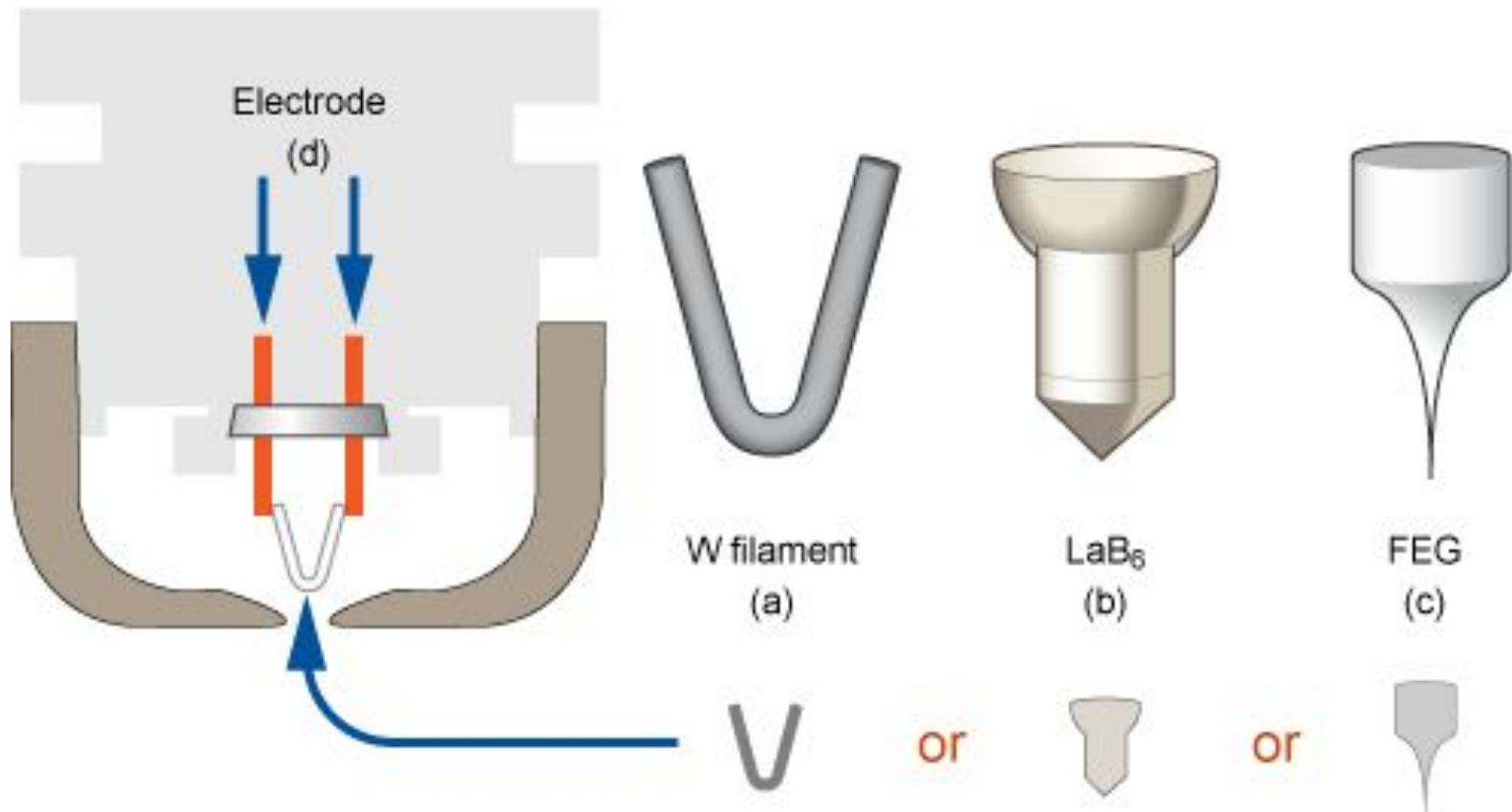
Rob Flickenger
hackerfriendly.com

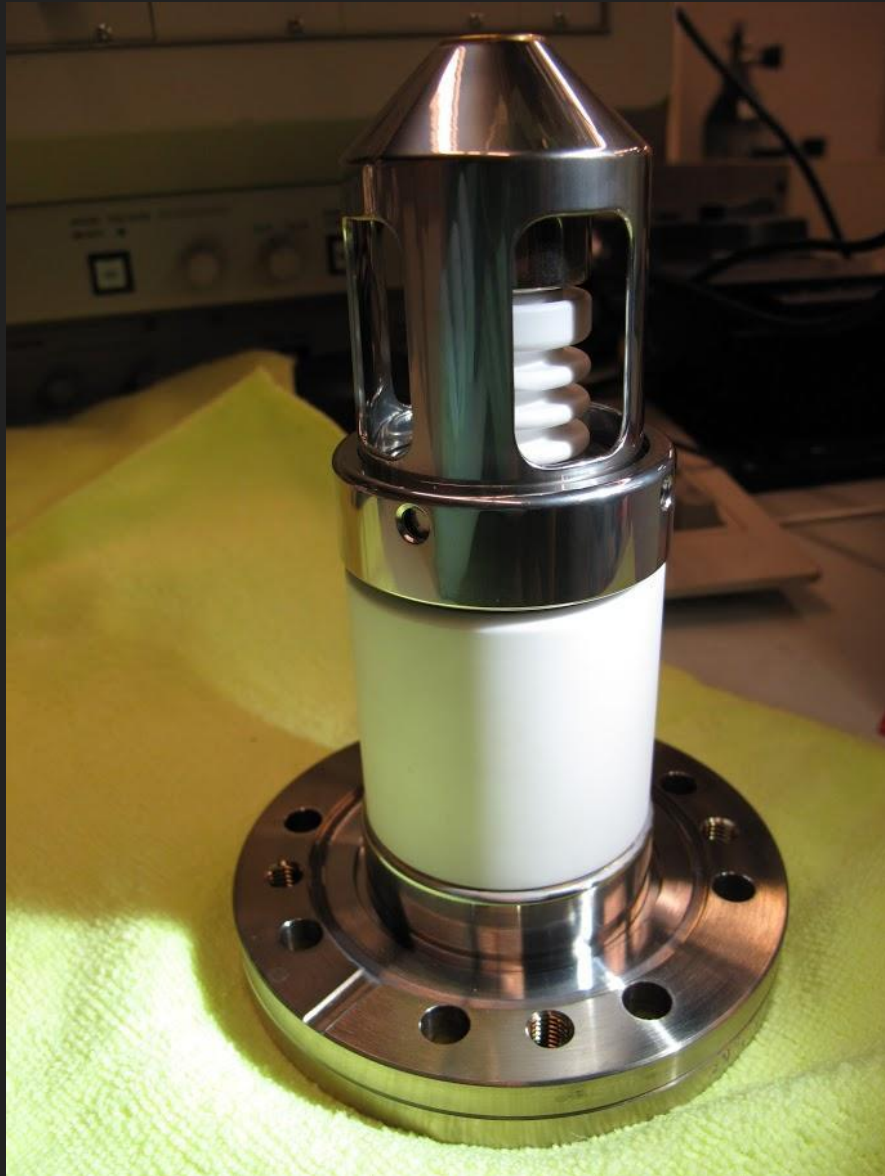
Milly is a JEOL JSM-6320F Scanning Electron Microscope Made in 1980



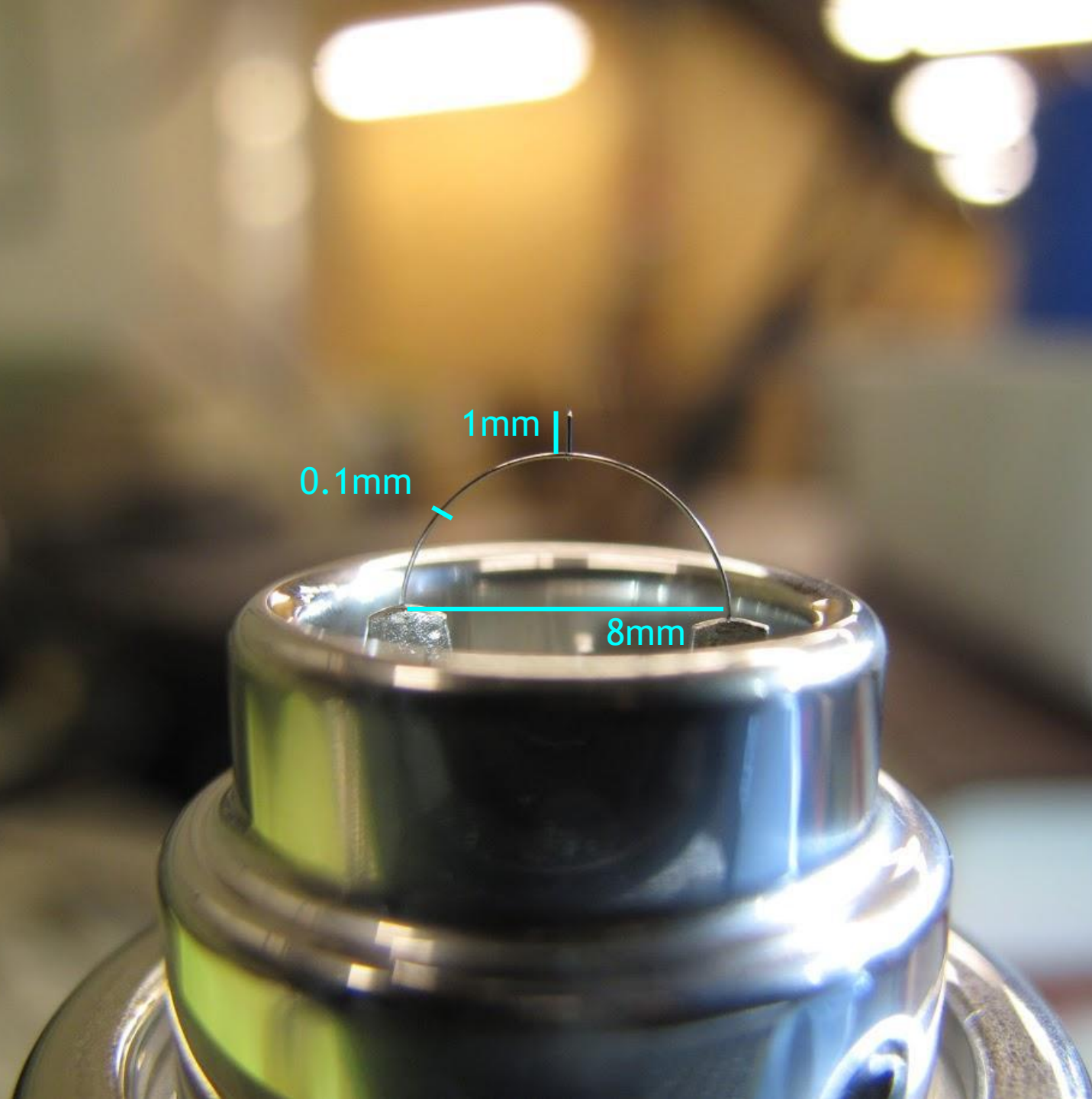
F is for FEG: Field-emission Electron Gun

Cold cathode tungsten crystal





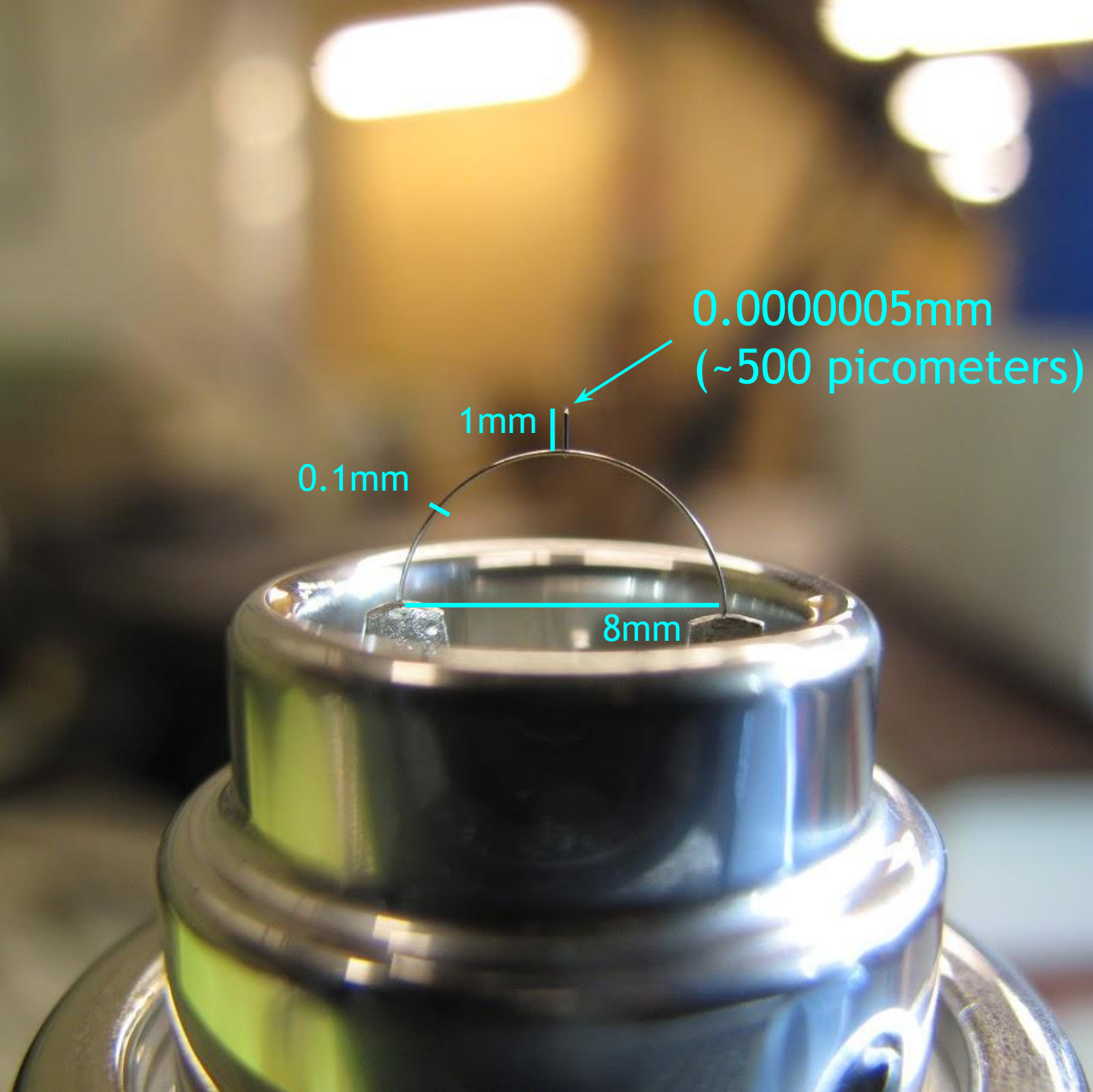




0.1mm

1mm

8mm

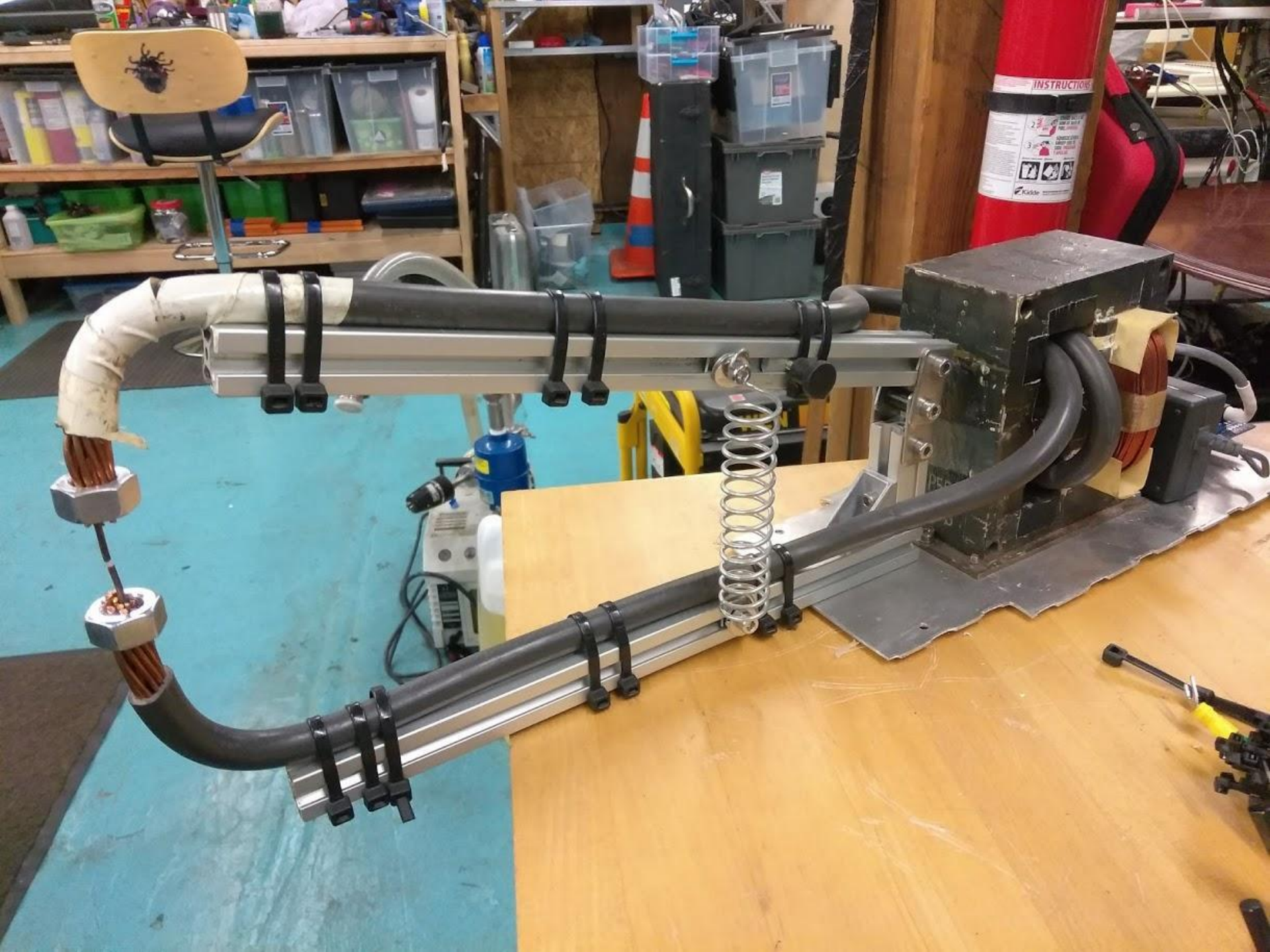


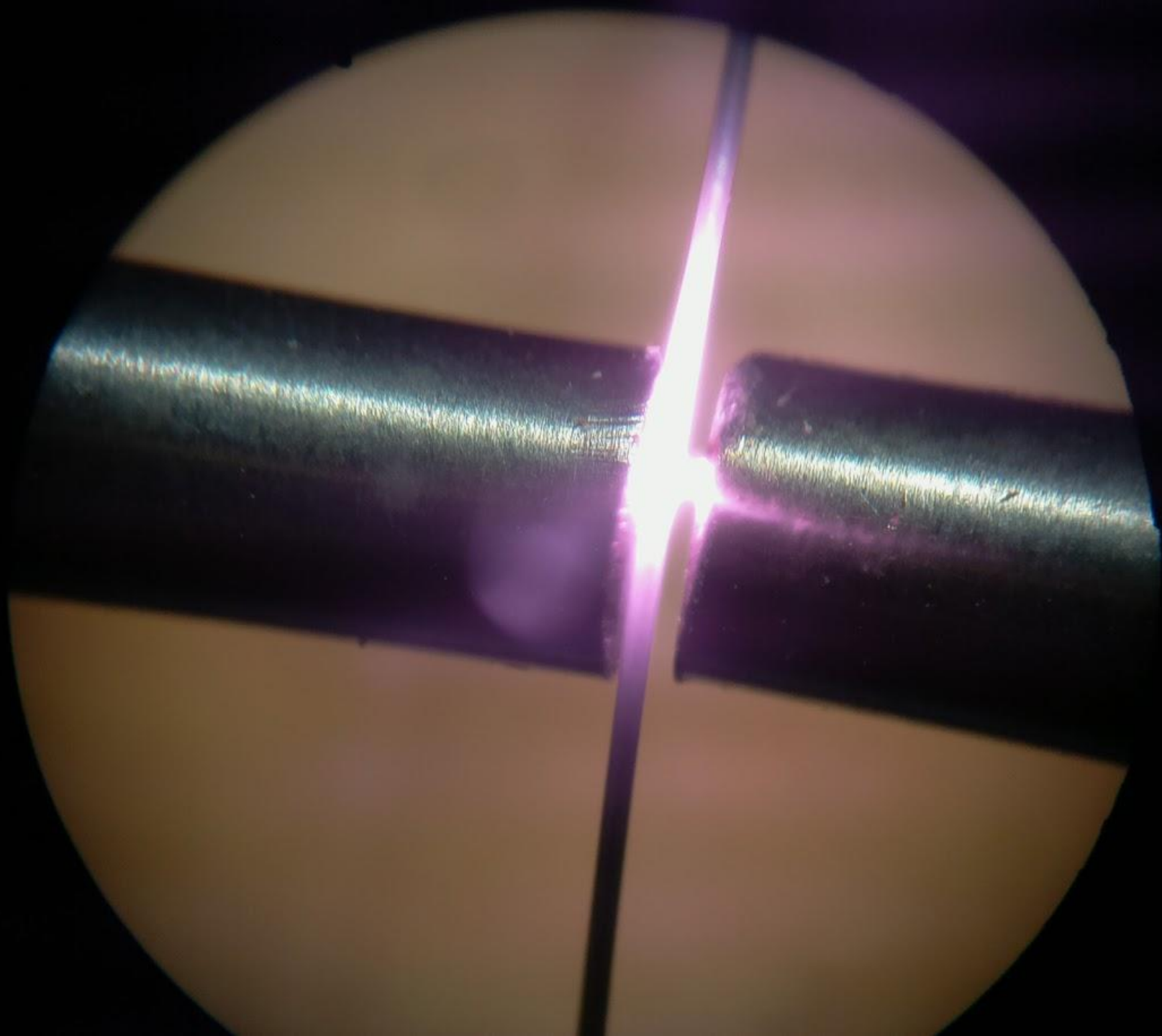
0.0000005mm
(~500 picometers)

1mm

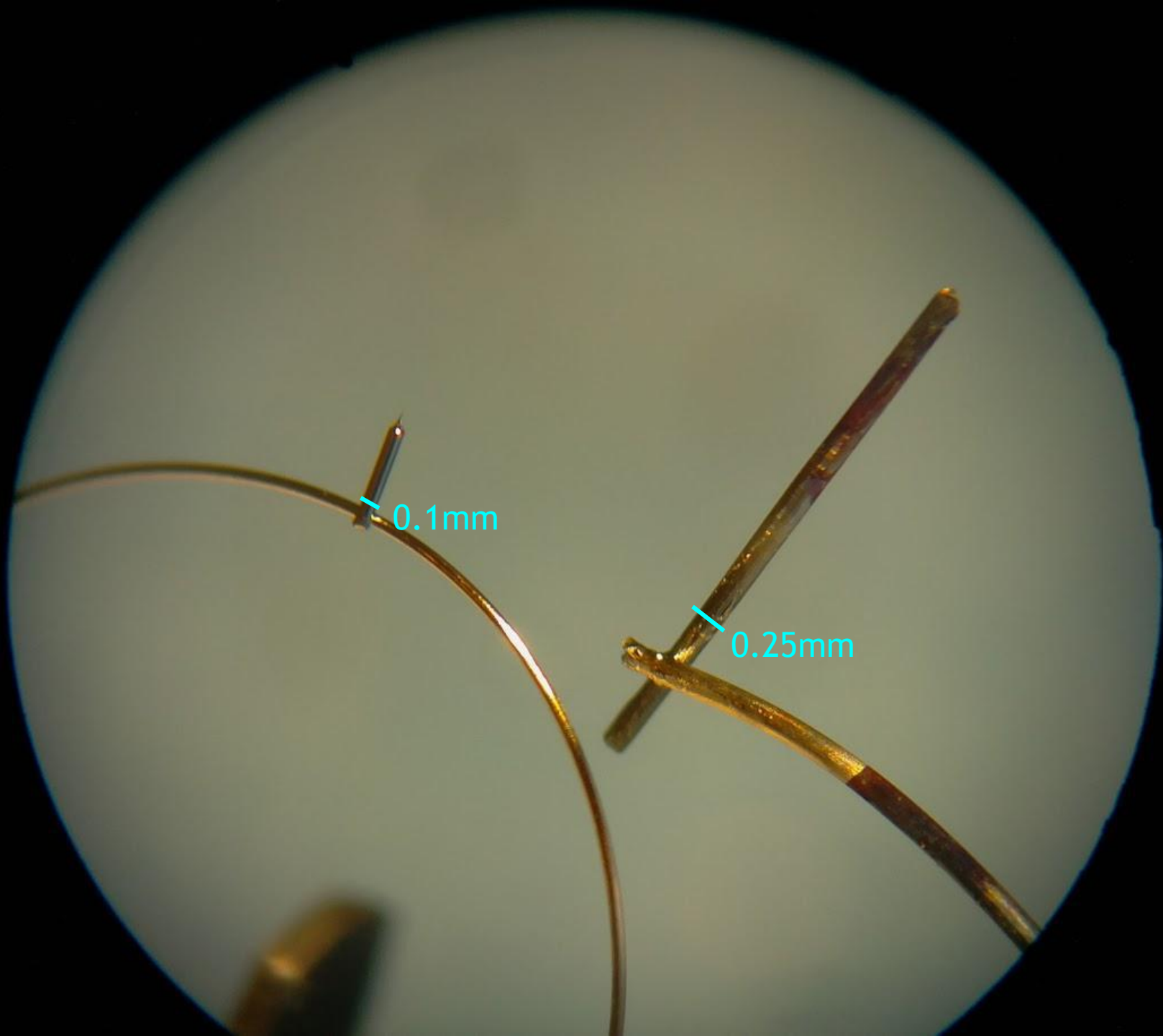
0.1mm

8mm









eBay to the rescue

Thanks, drone enthusiasts!

“Battery tab” welder

Much faster rise time

Better current control

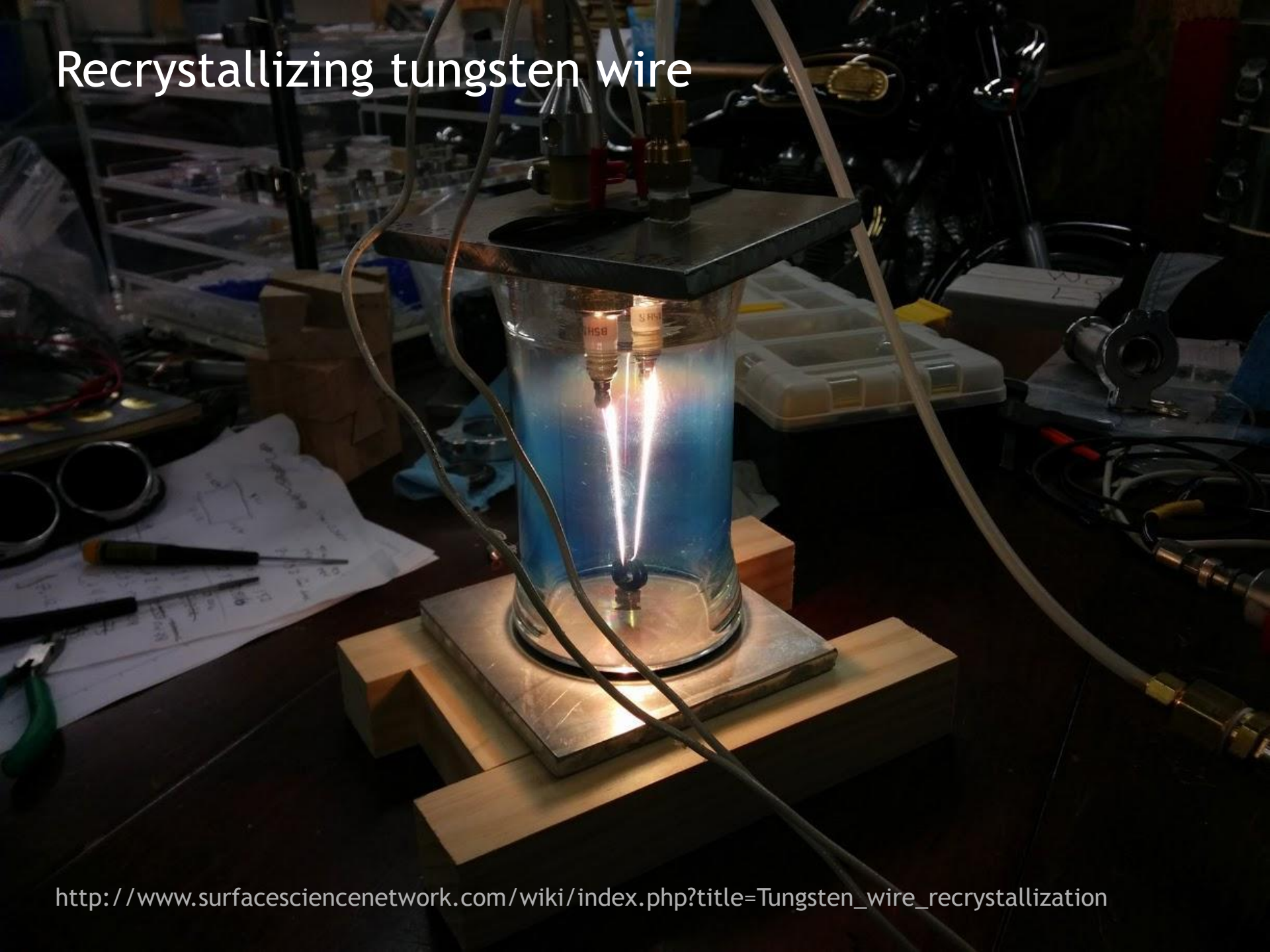
< \$200 on eBay

Only had to take it apart
once (so far) for repair

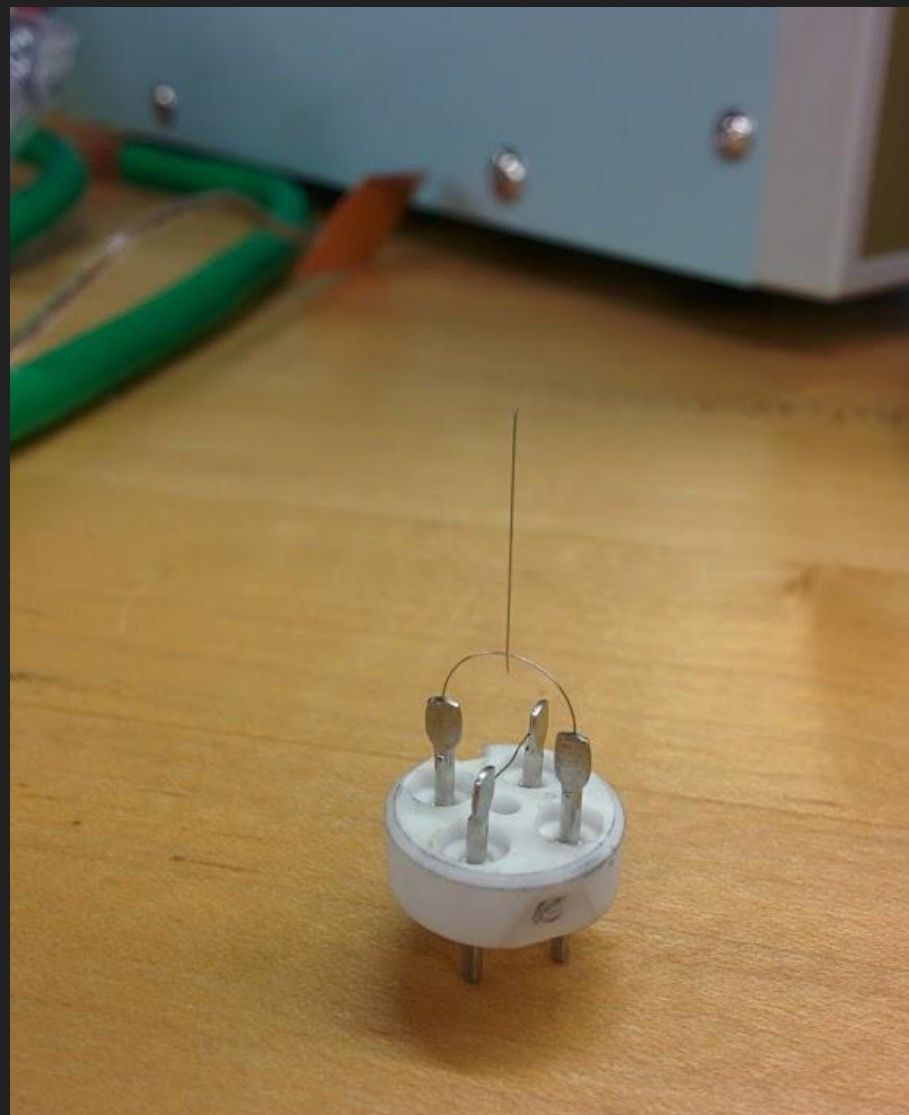
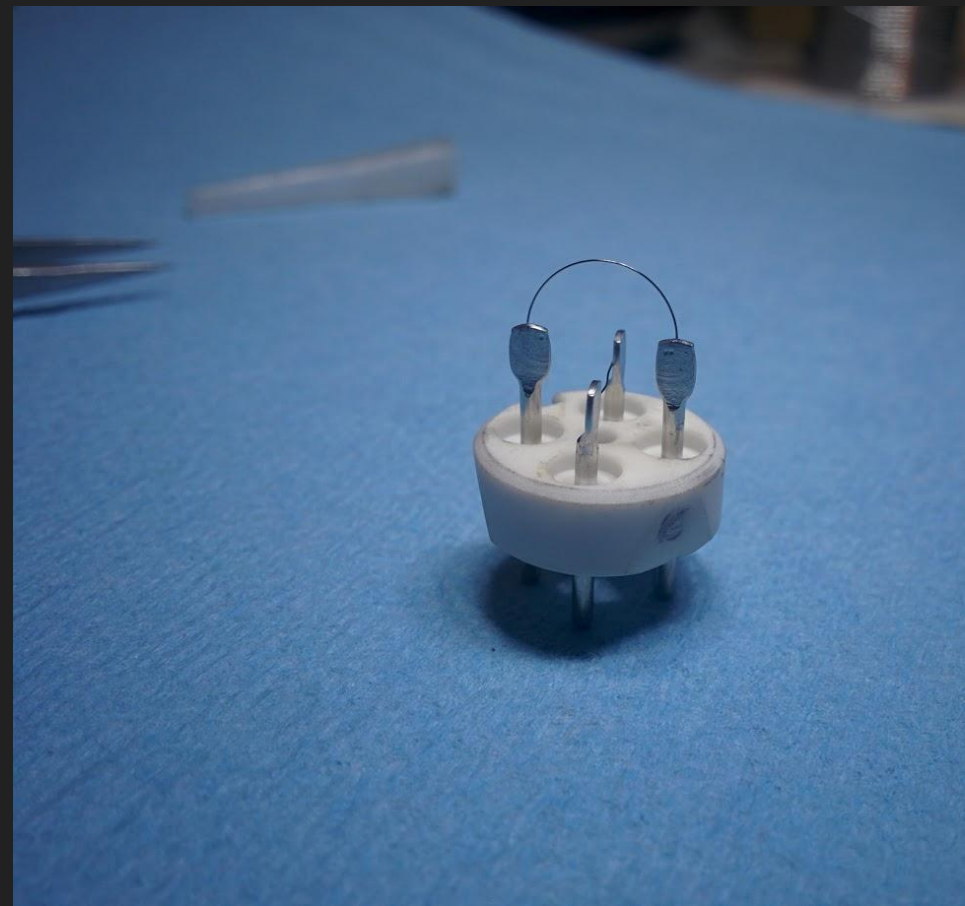


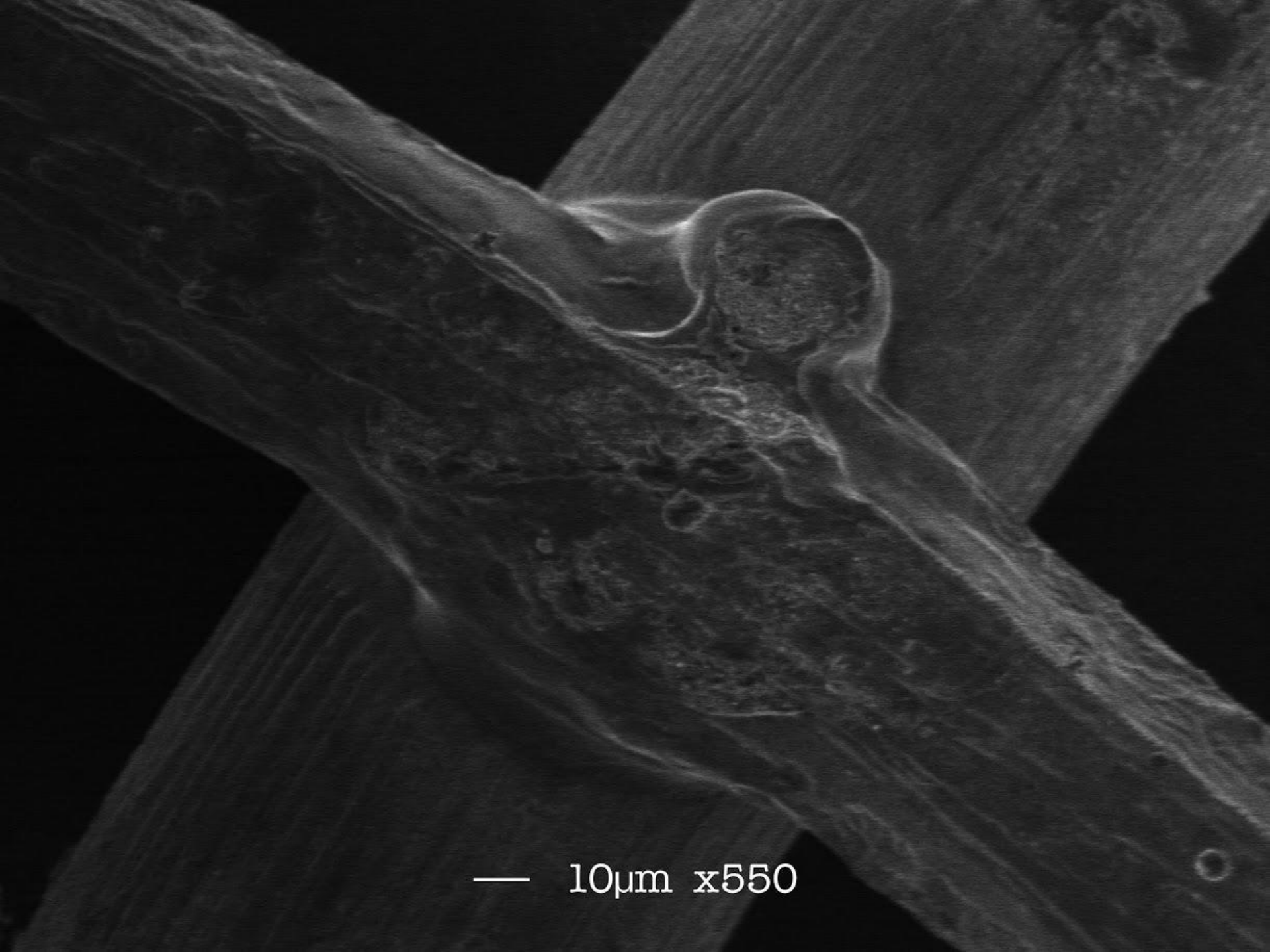


Recrystallizing tungsten wire



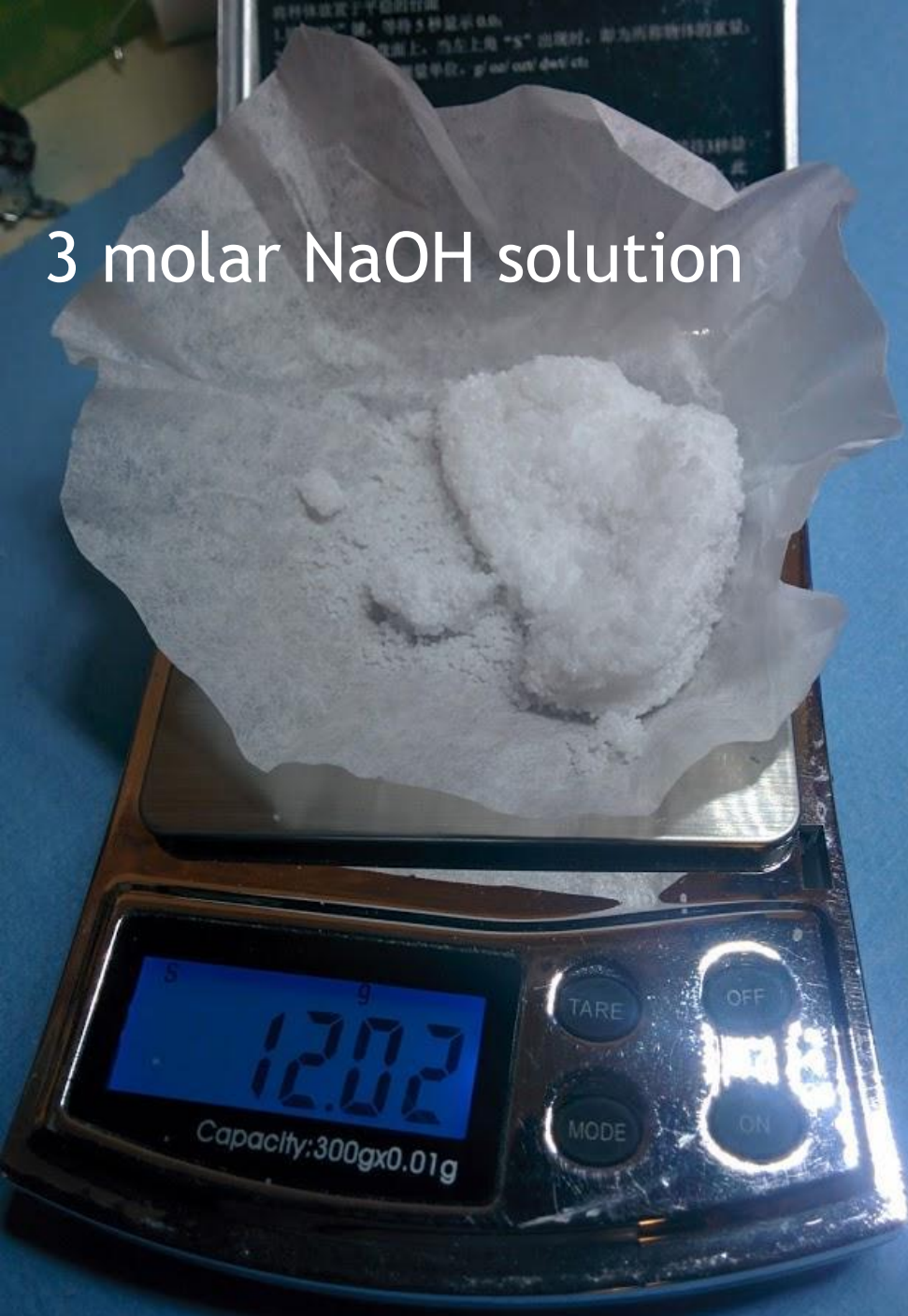
Welded!





— 10μm x550

3 molar NaOH solution



Tip will preferentially etch at the meniscus

The drop-off method

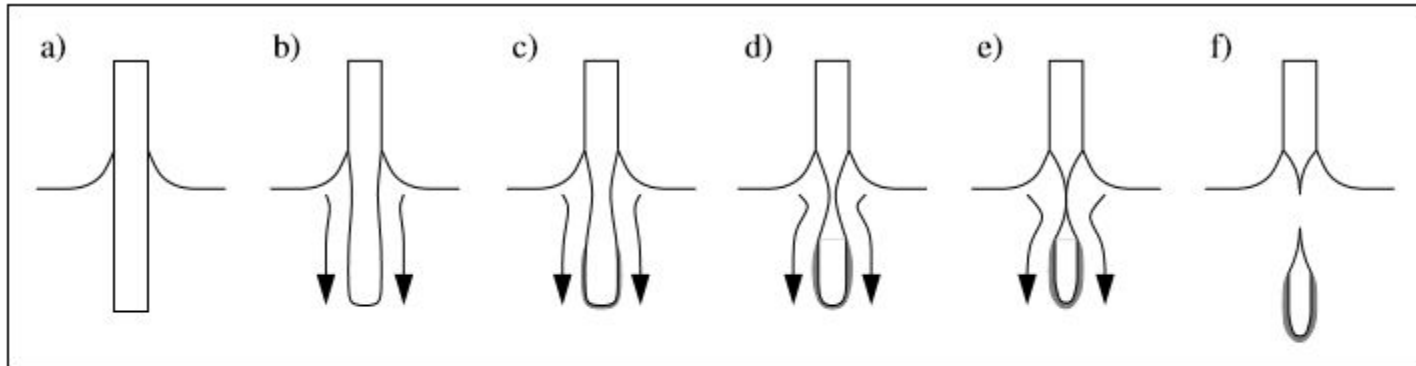
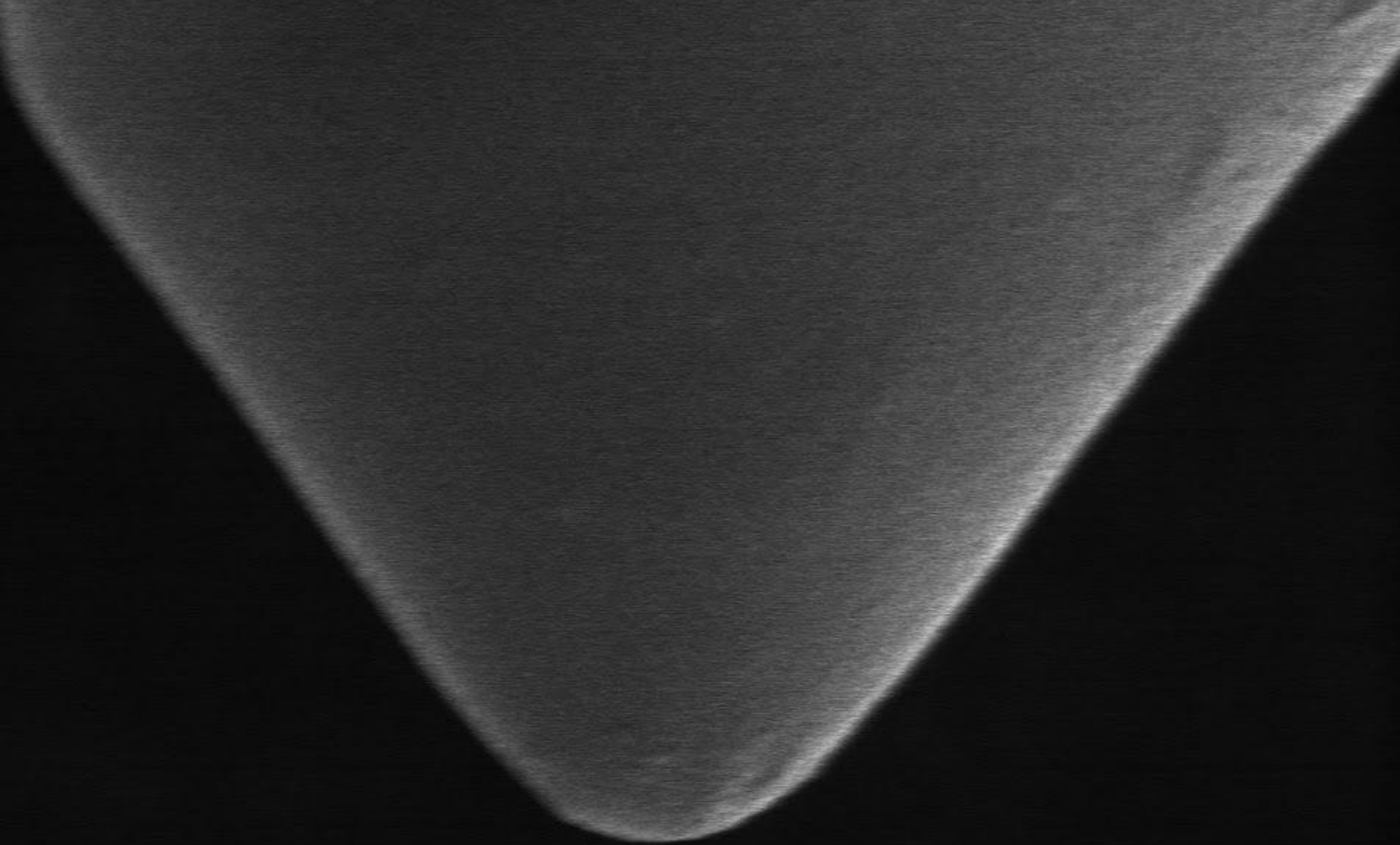


Figure 2.3: Illustration of the drop-off method. a) shows the formation of the meniscus. b) to e) illustrate the flow of WO_4^{2-} towards the lower end of the wire, the formation of a dense layer of WO_4^{2-} around the bottom of the wire and the necking phenomenon in the meniscus. In f), the lower part breaks off: the drop-off has occurred.

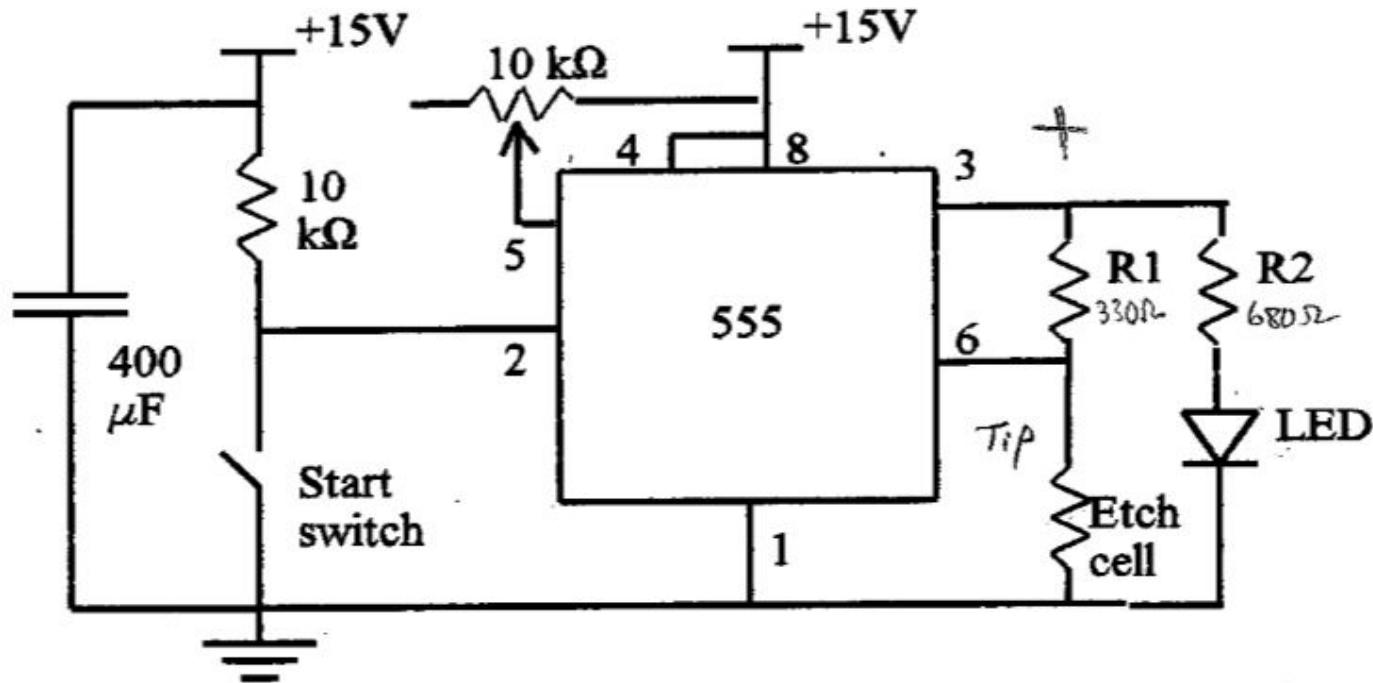
Anne-Sophie Lucier, thesis for McGill University, February 2004

<http://www.physics.mcgill.ca/~peter/theses/lucier.pdf>



— 1 μ m x4,300

Switch off the current as quickly as possible



Michael C. Robinson, thesis for Queen's University, July 2000

<https://doi.org/10.1142/S0218625X99000810>

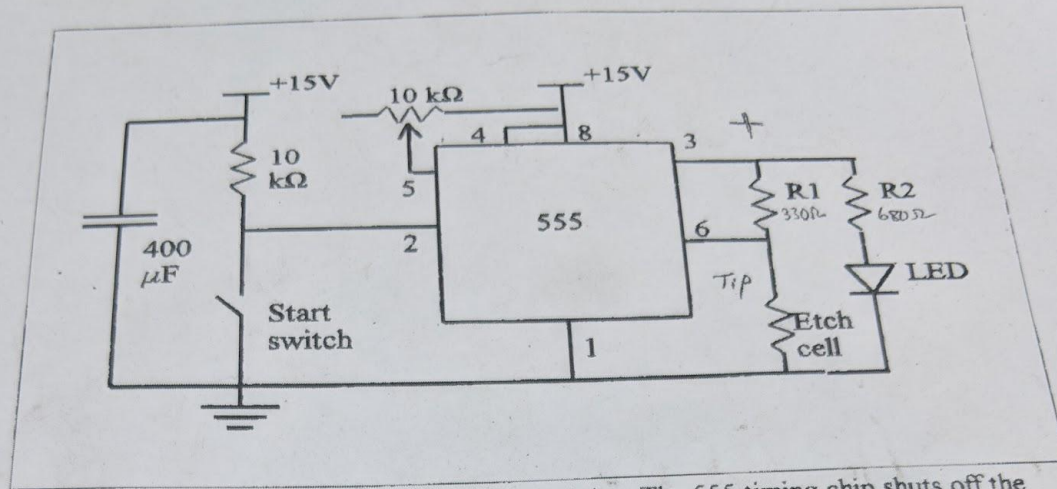
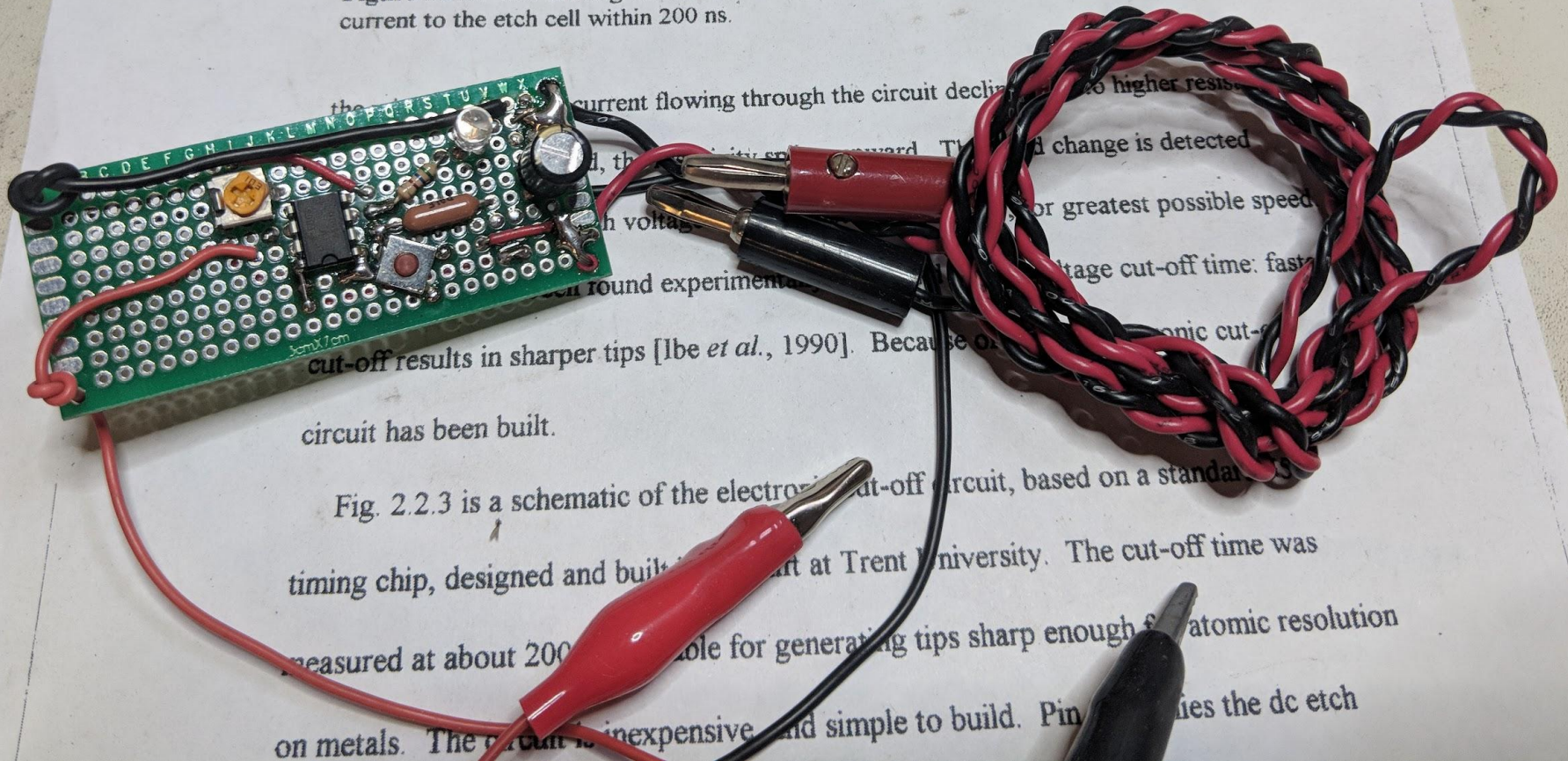
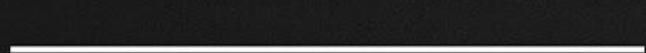
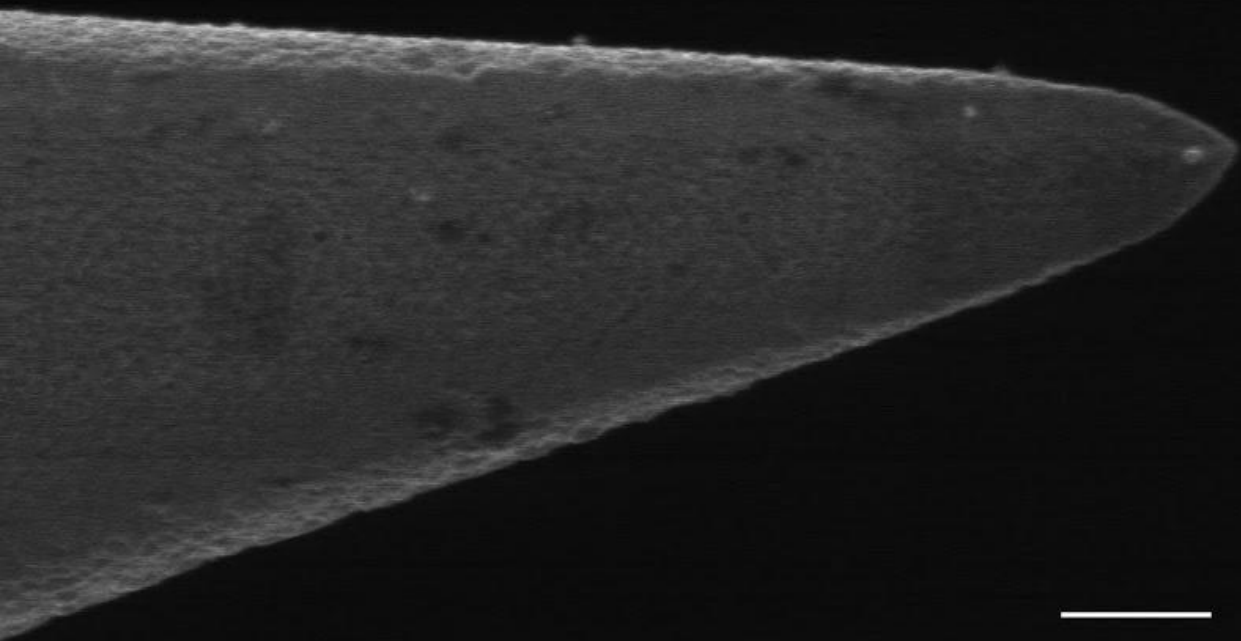


Figure 2.2.3. The etching circuit for making W tips. The 555 timing chip shuts off the current to the etch cell within 200 ns.

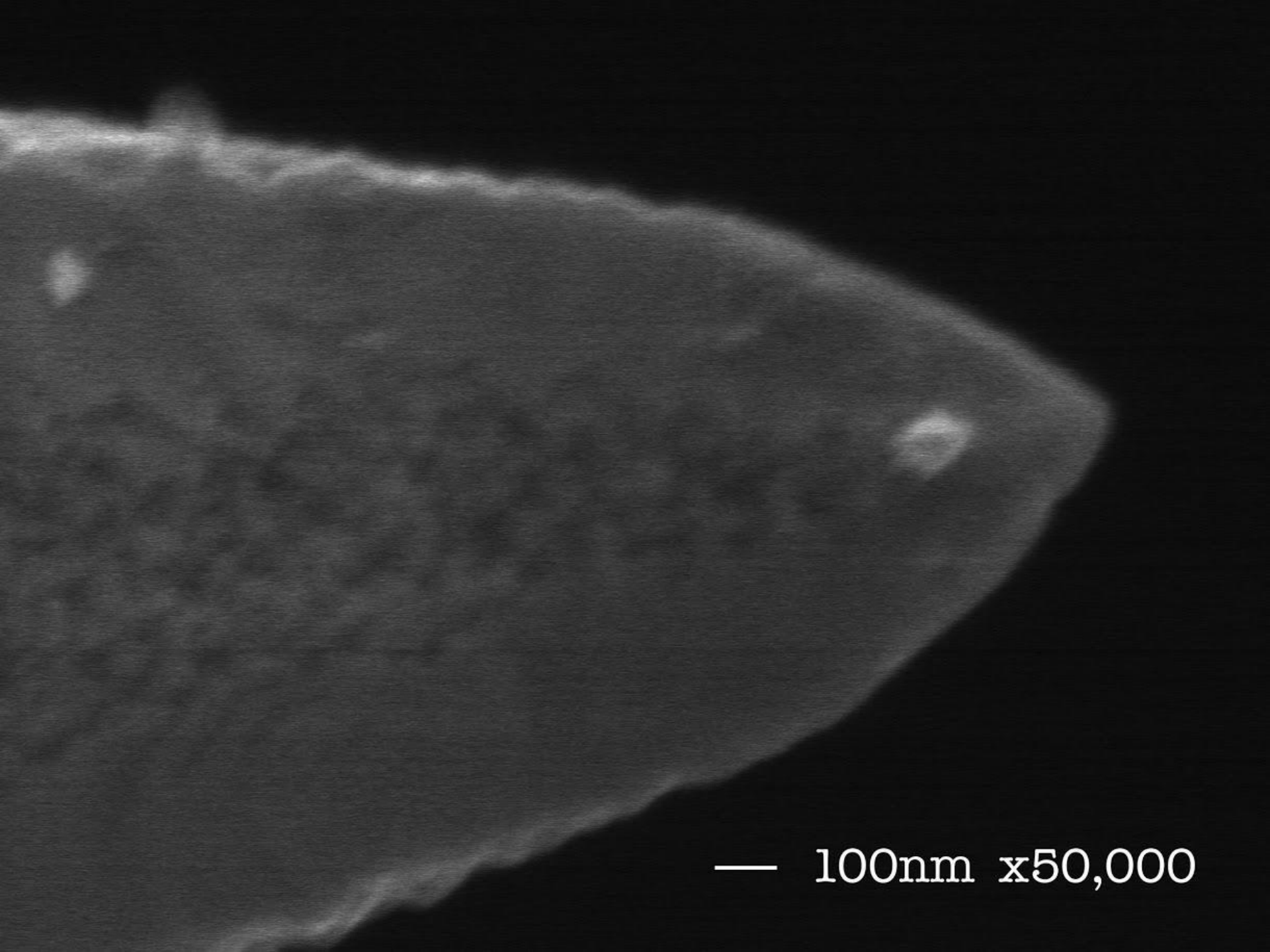




100μm x350

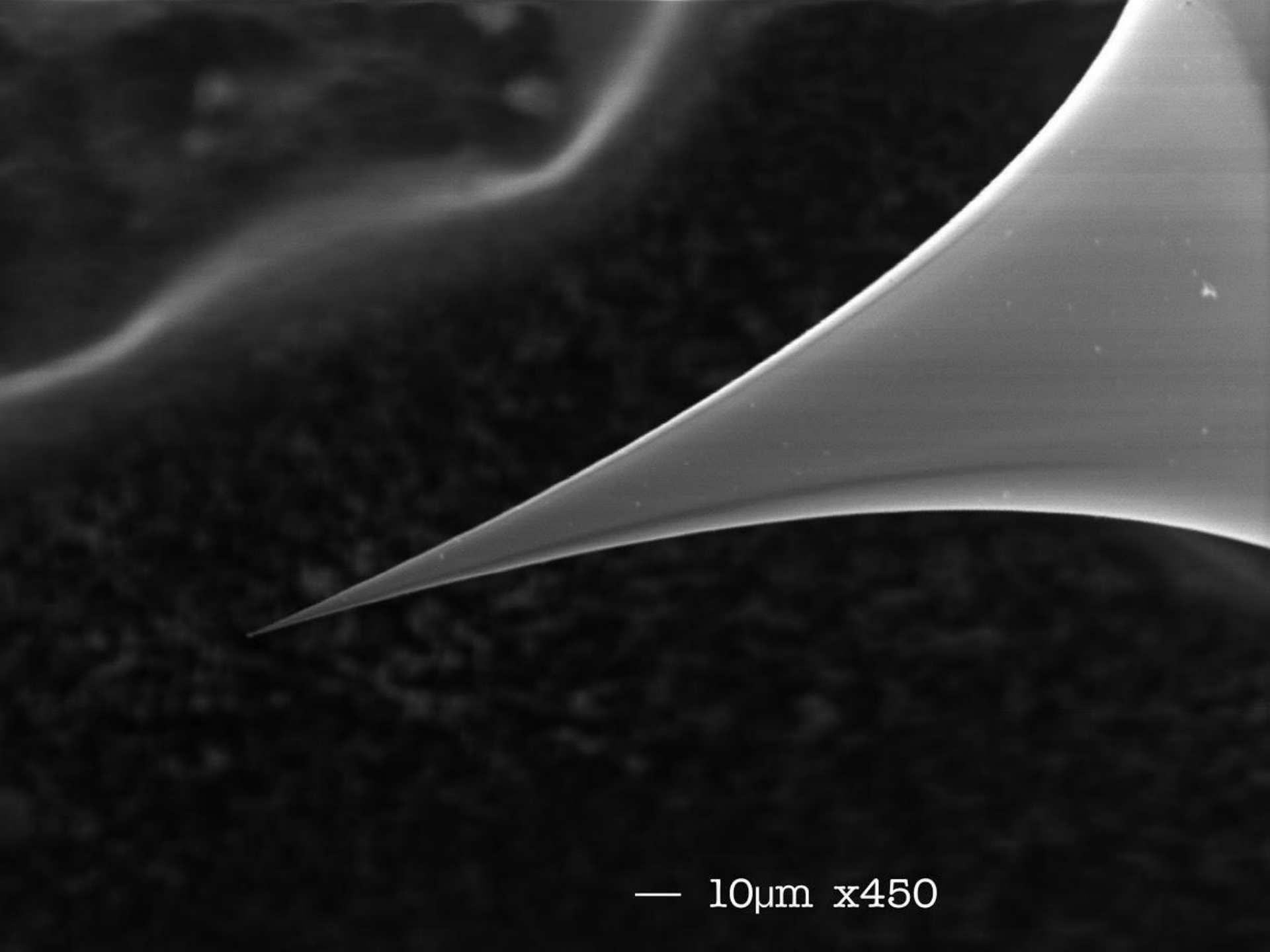


— 1 μ m x10,000

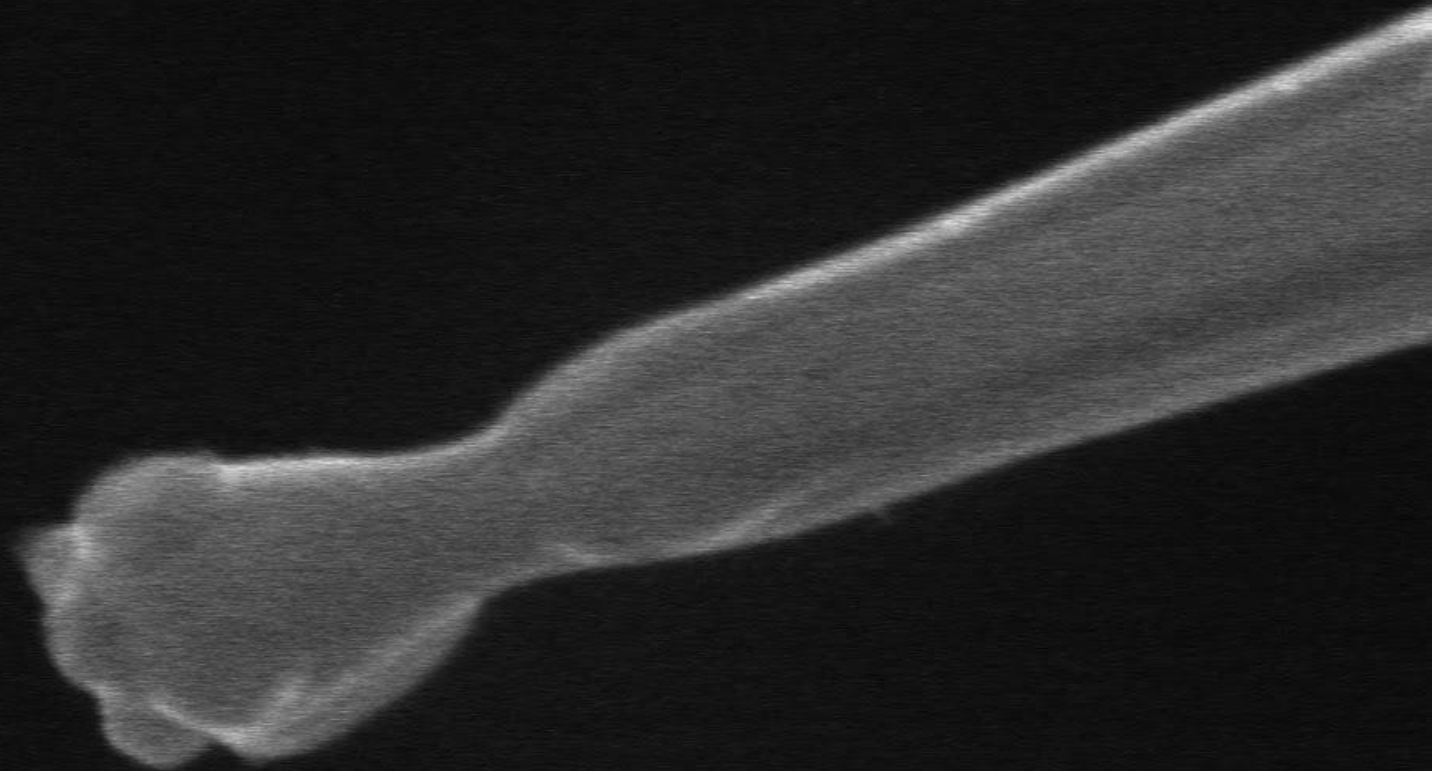


— 100nm x50,000

48 hours later...



— 10 μ m x450

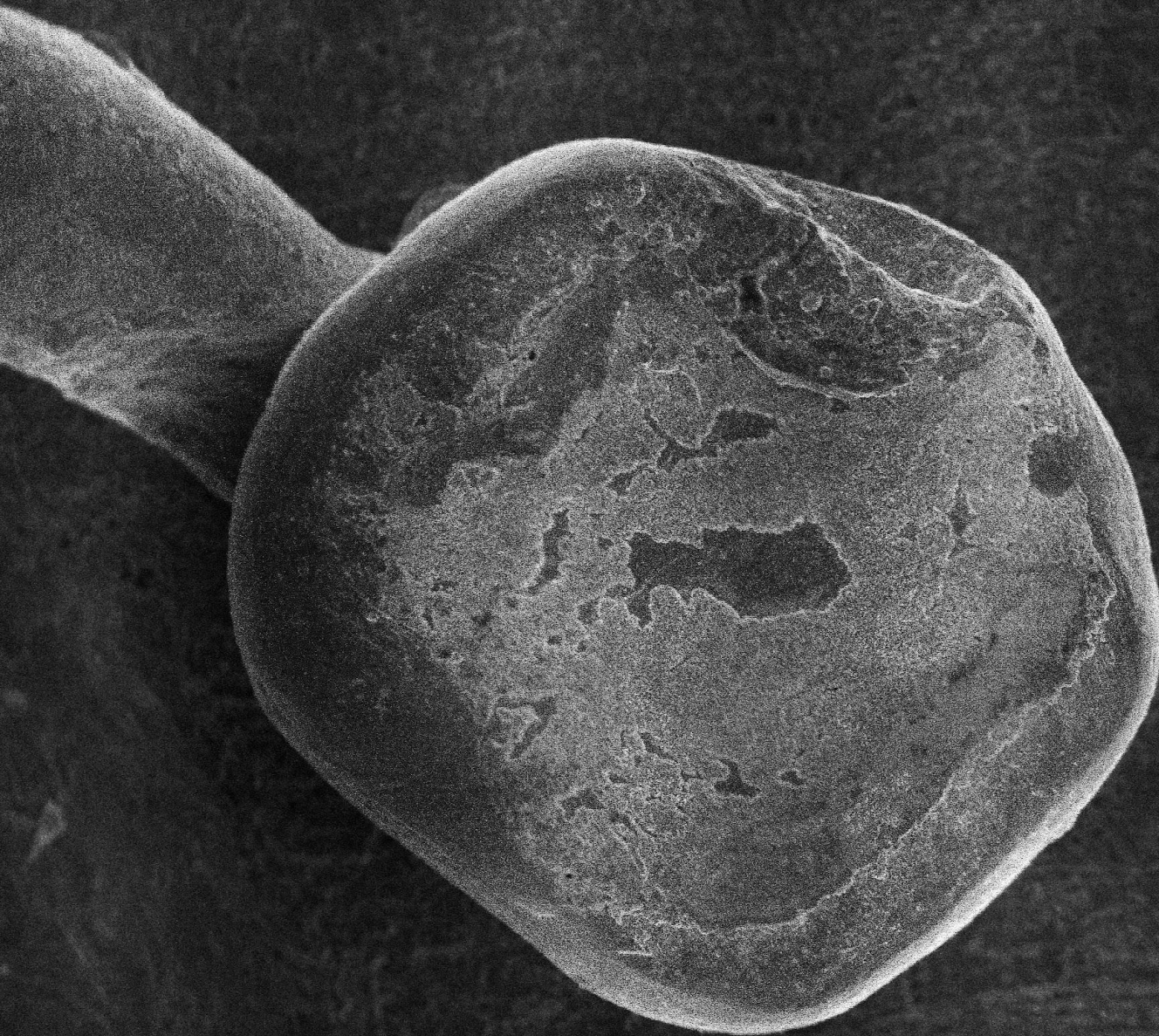


————— 1 μ m x17,000

Gallery of tiny things



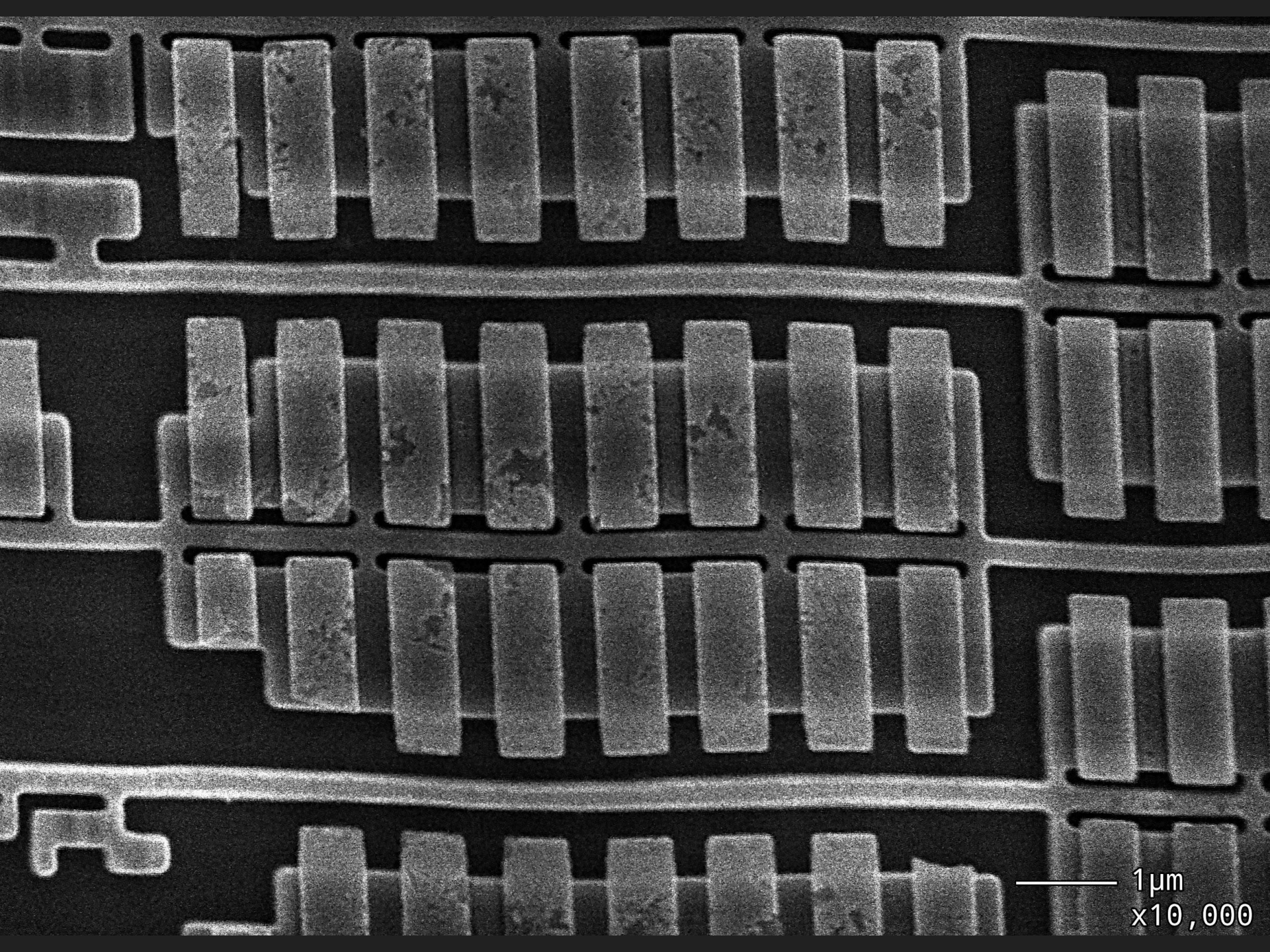
Yubikey



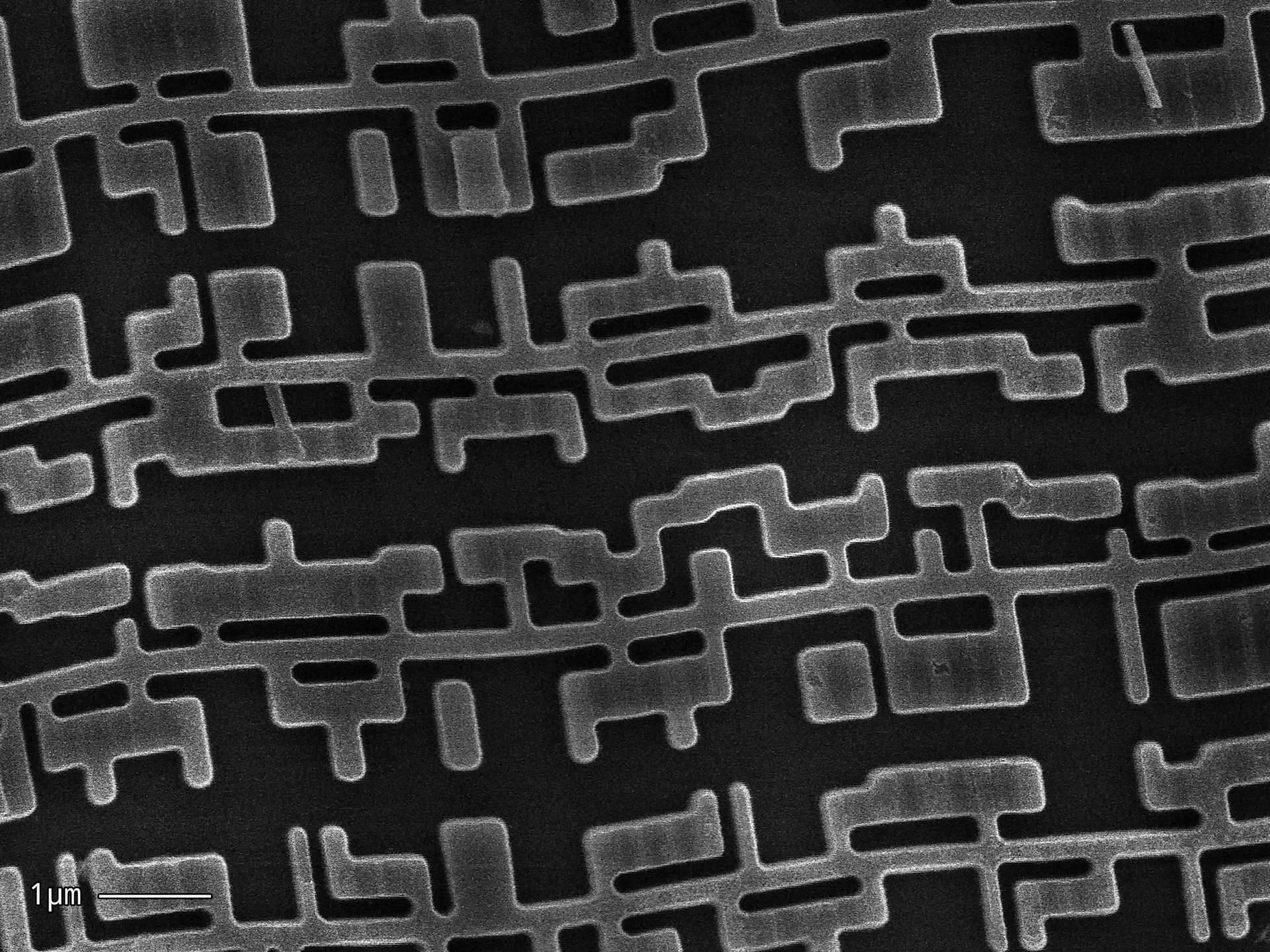
10μm
x1200




10 μ m



1 μm
x10,000



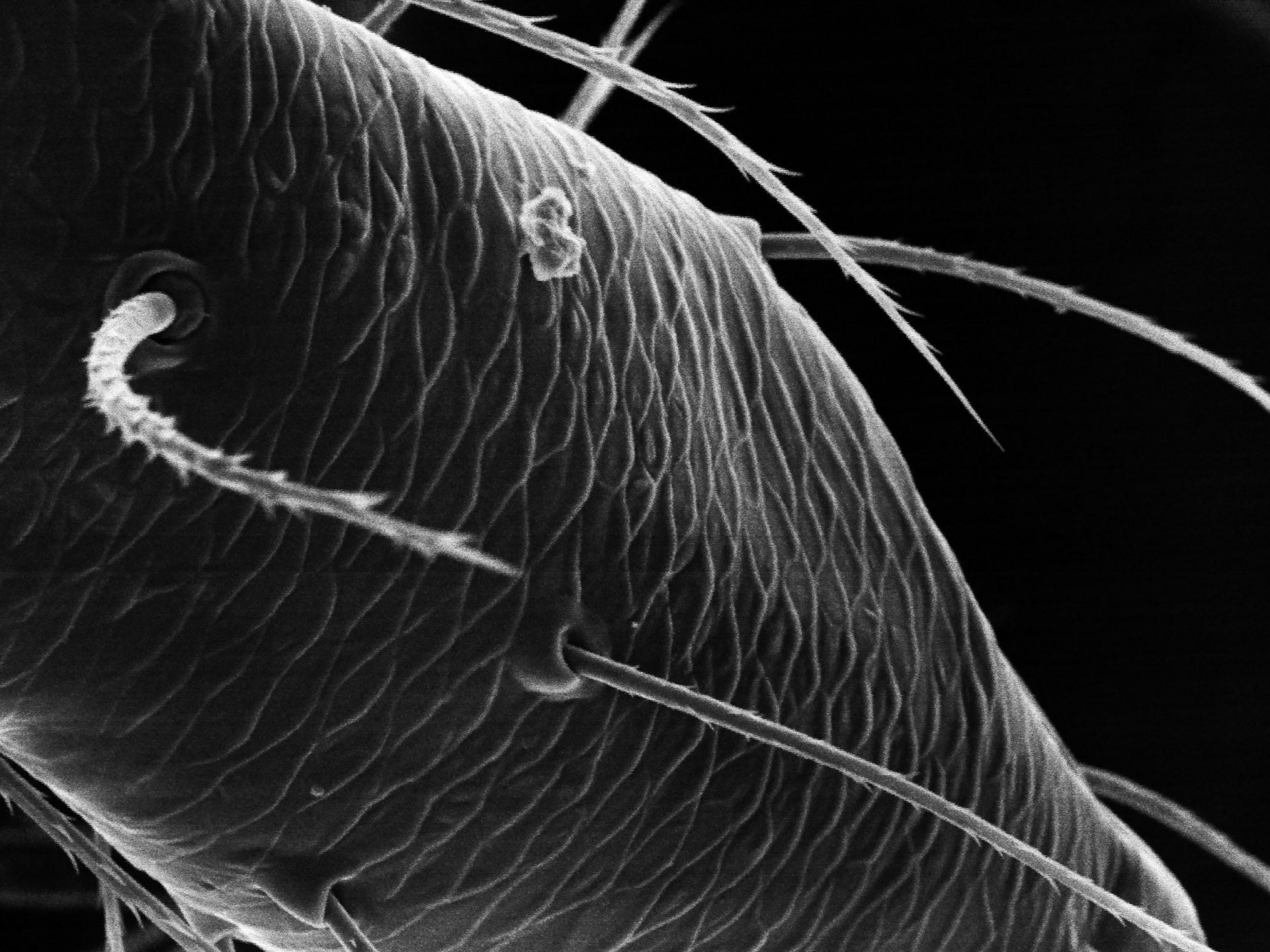
1 μm 

INSECT ALERT!



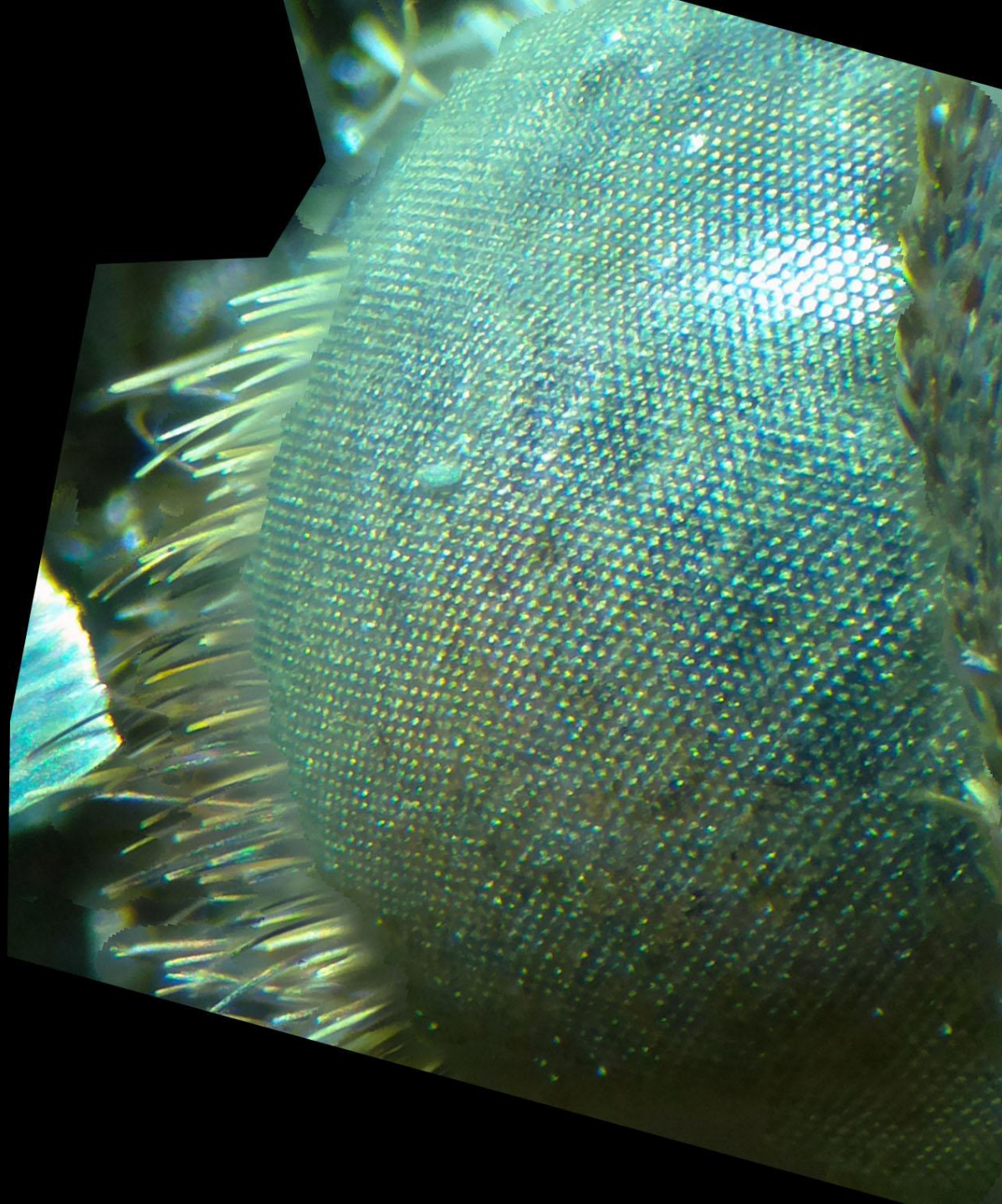


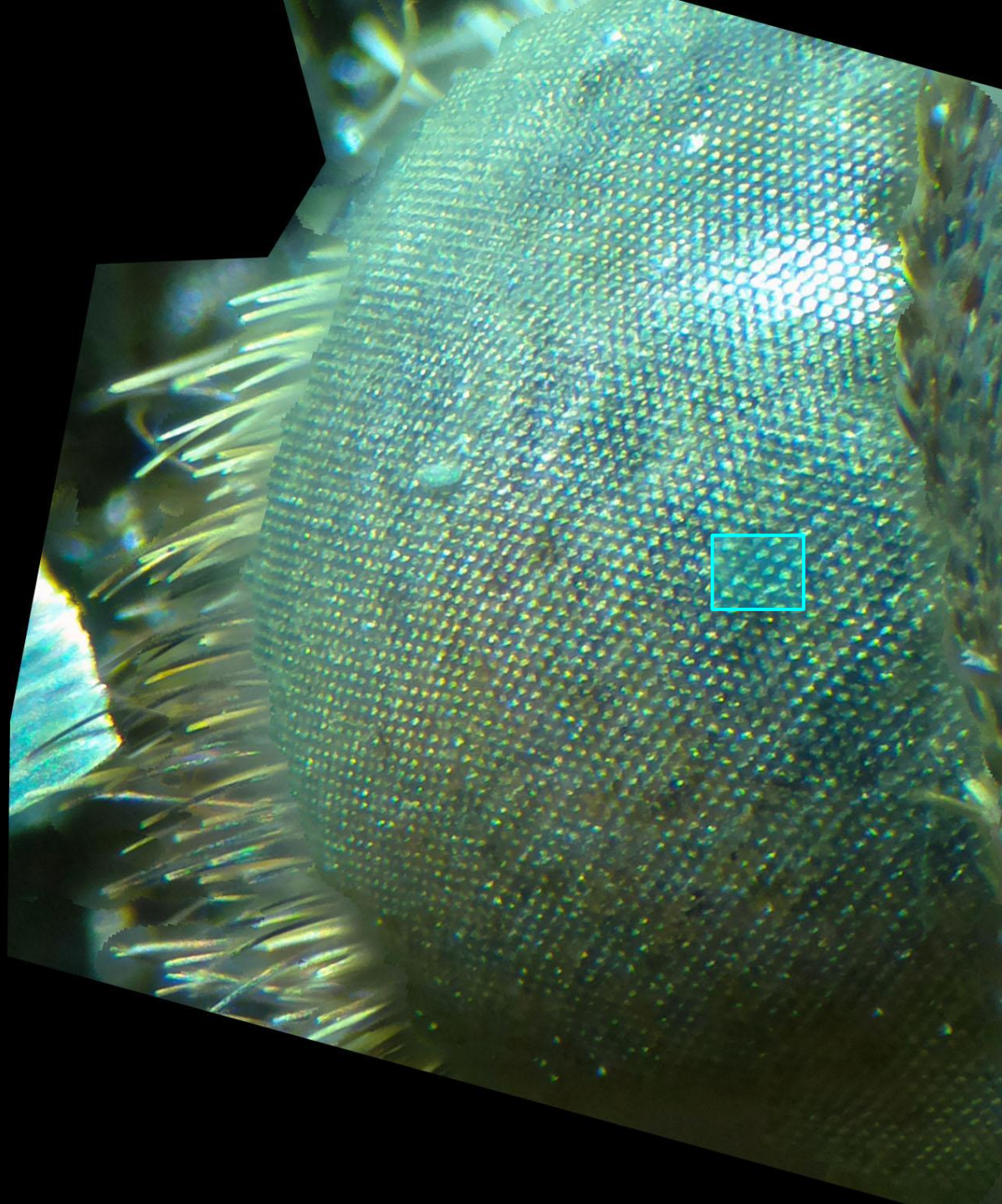


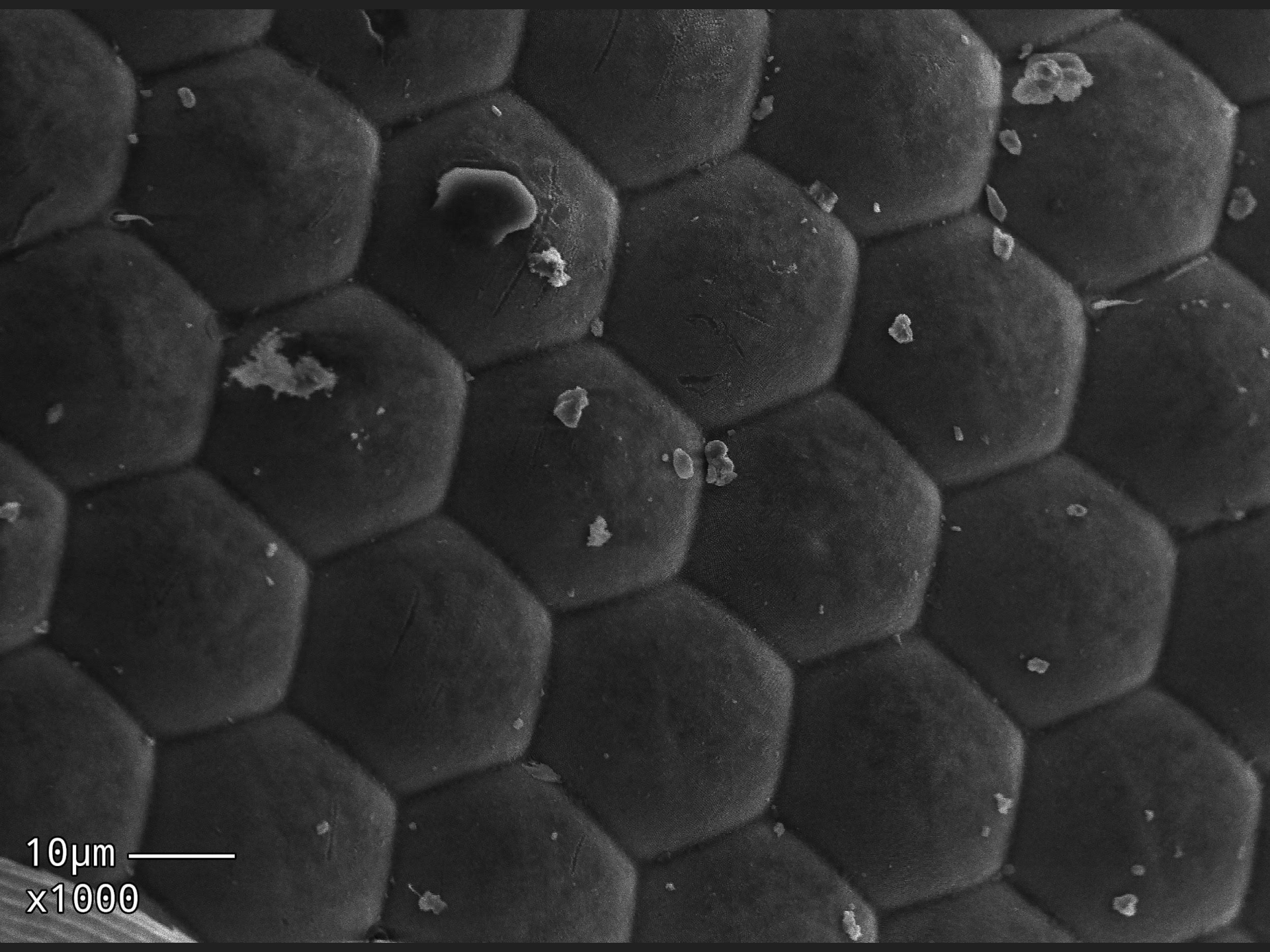


mosquito x650
10μm —

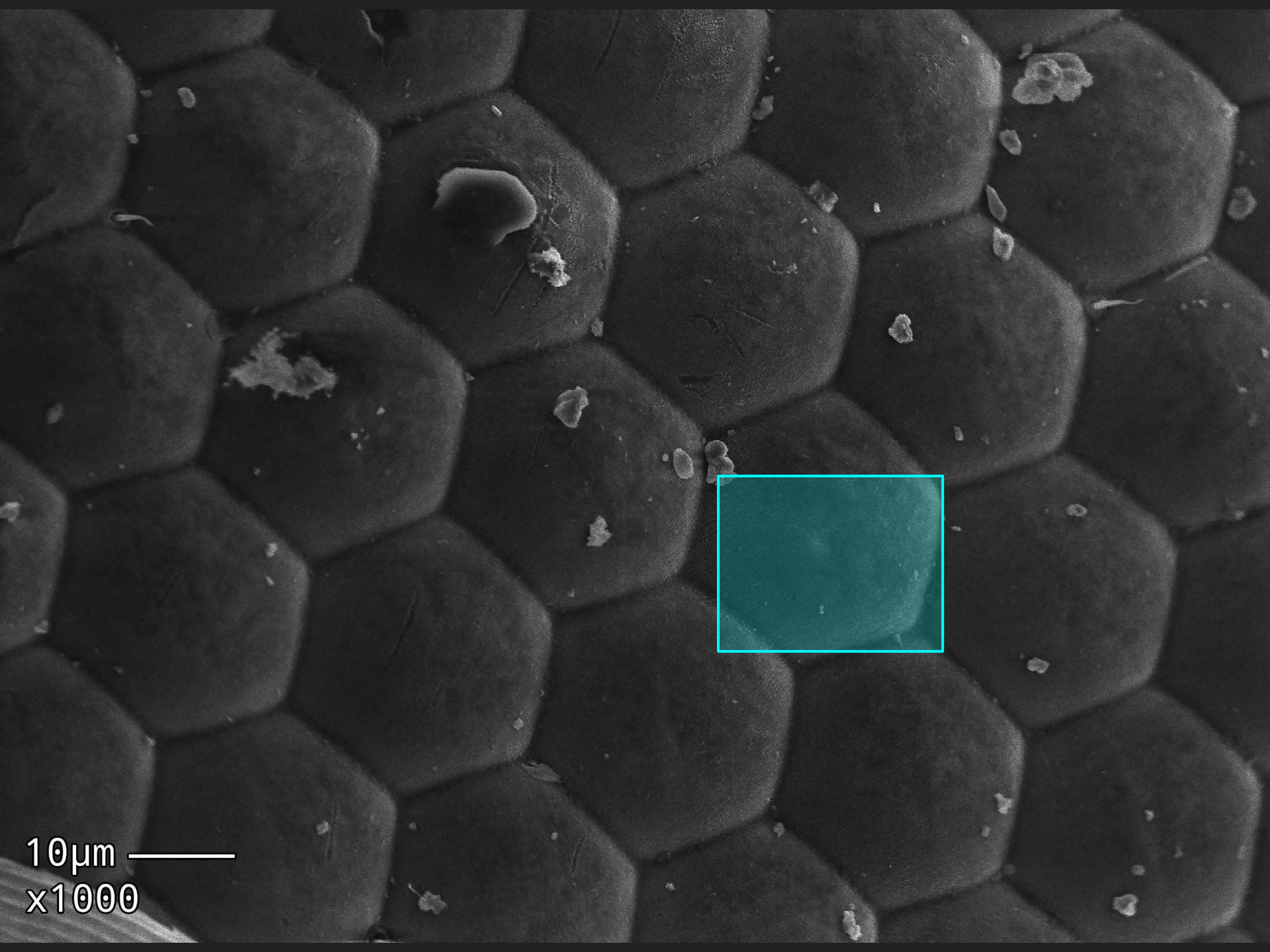




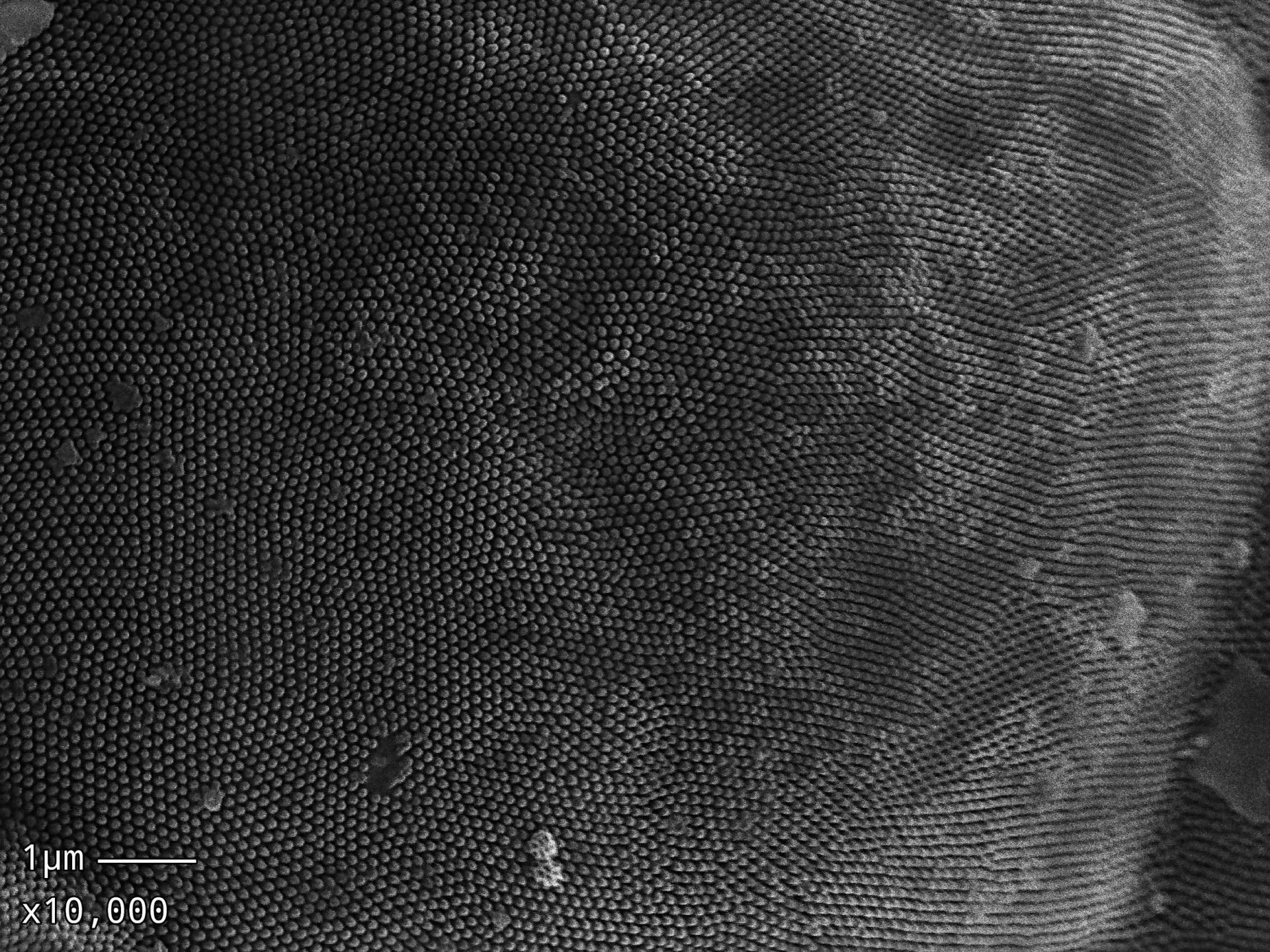




10µm —
x1000

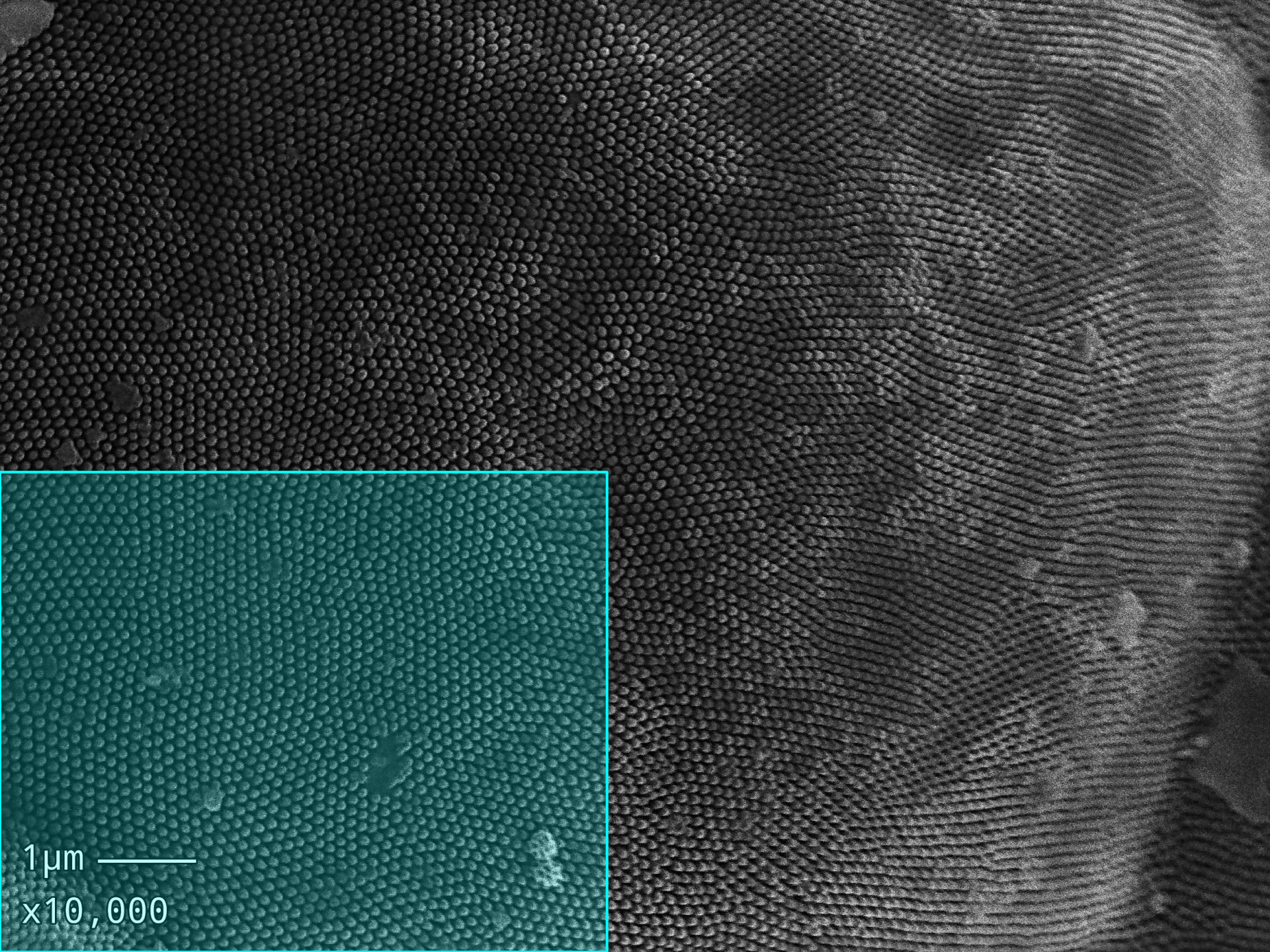


10 μ m —
x1000

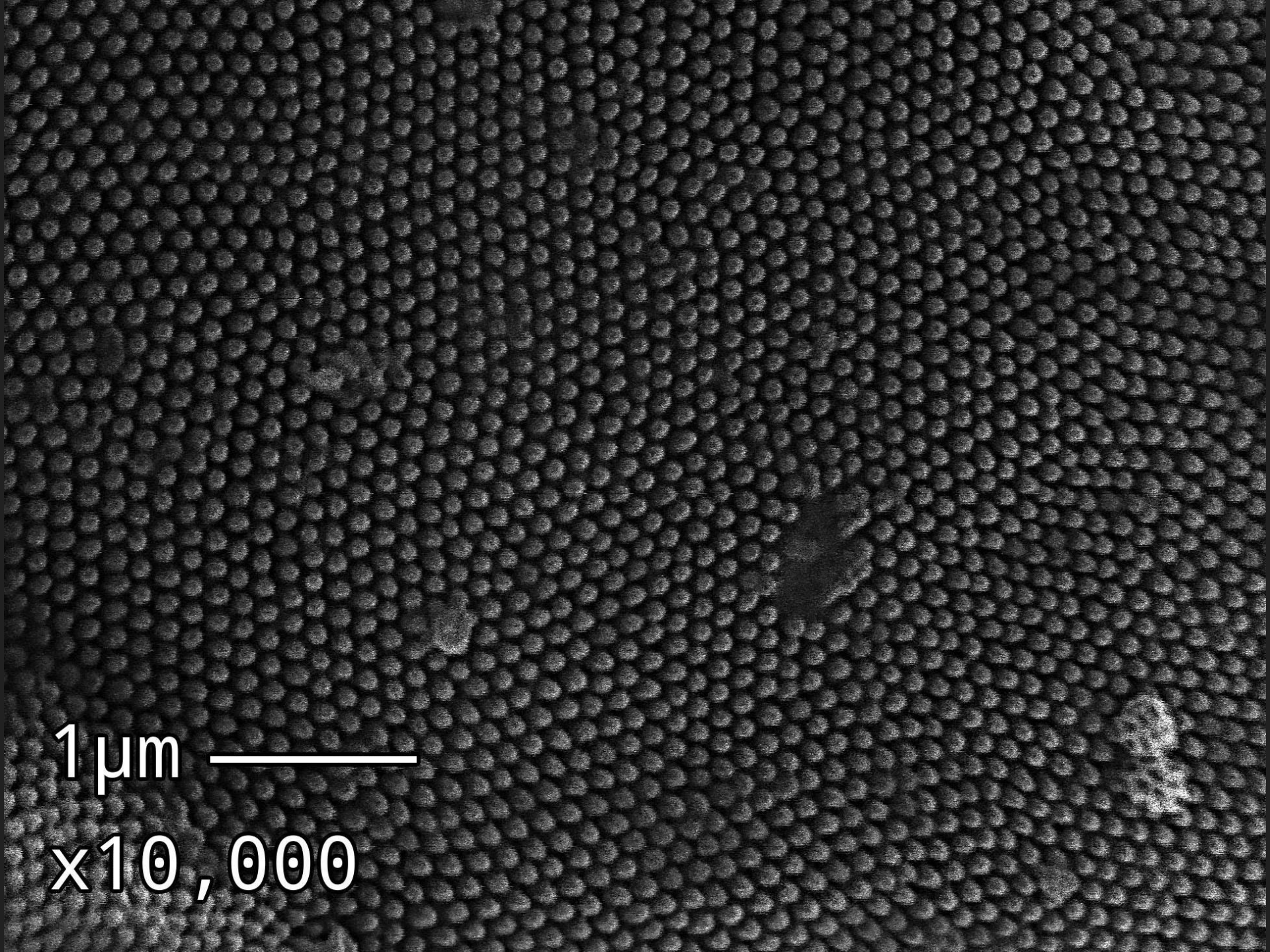


1 μm —

x10,000

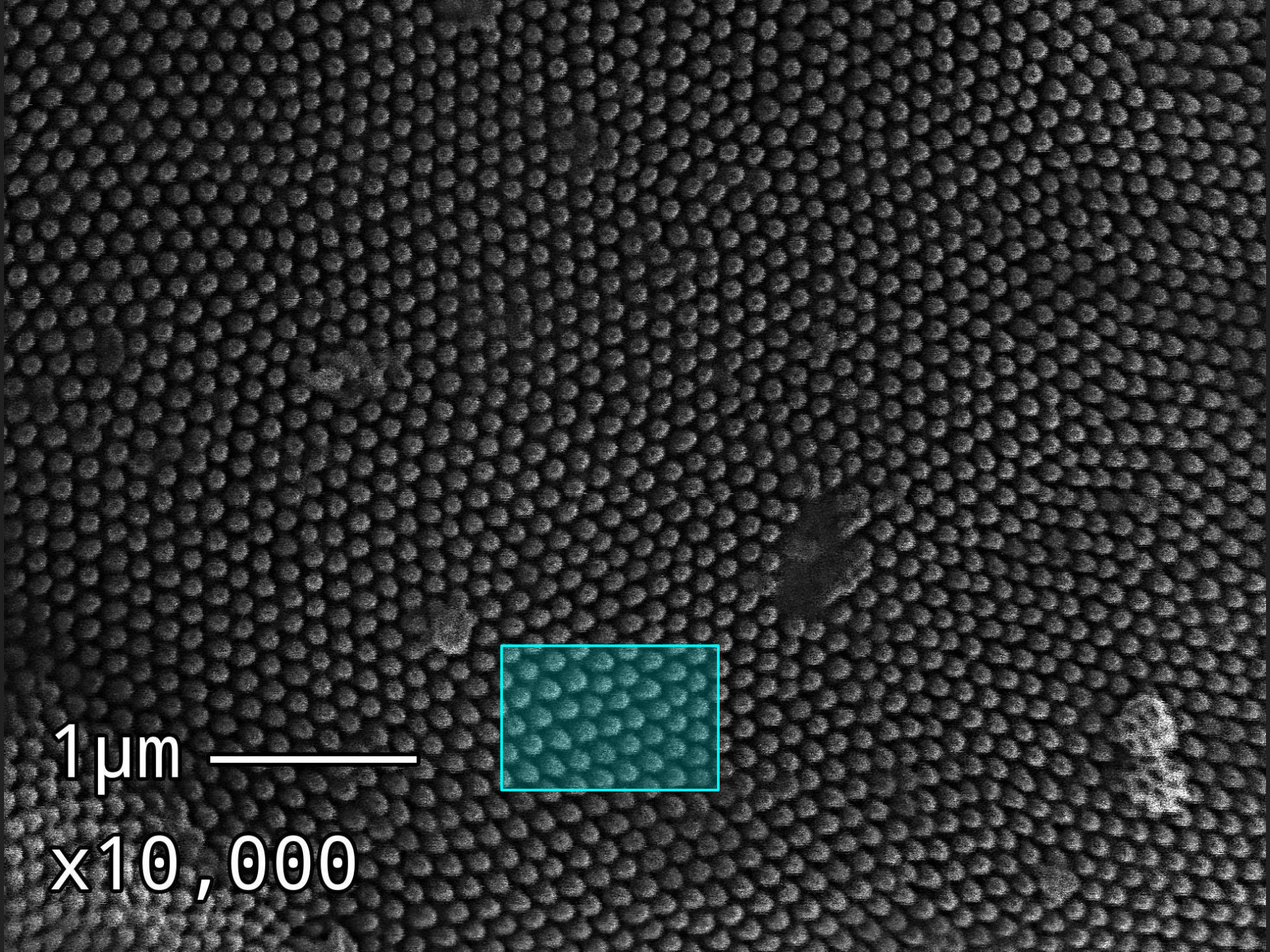


1 μm —
x10,000



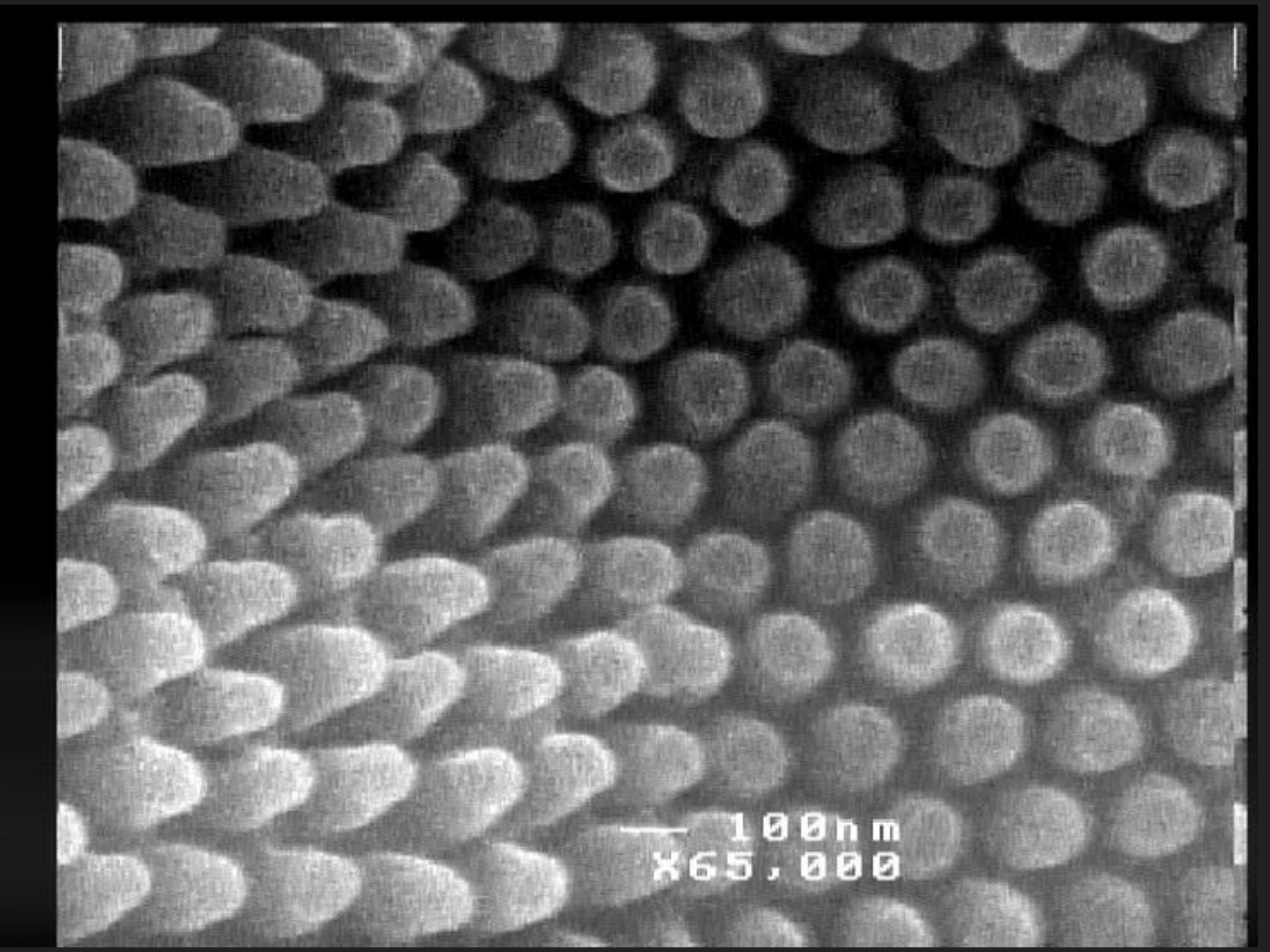
1 μm —

x10,000



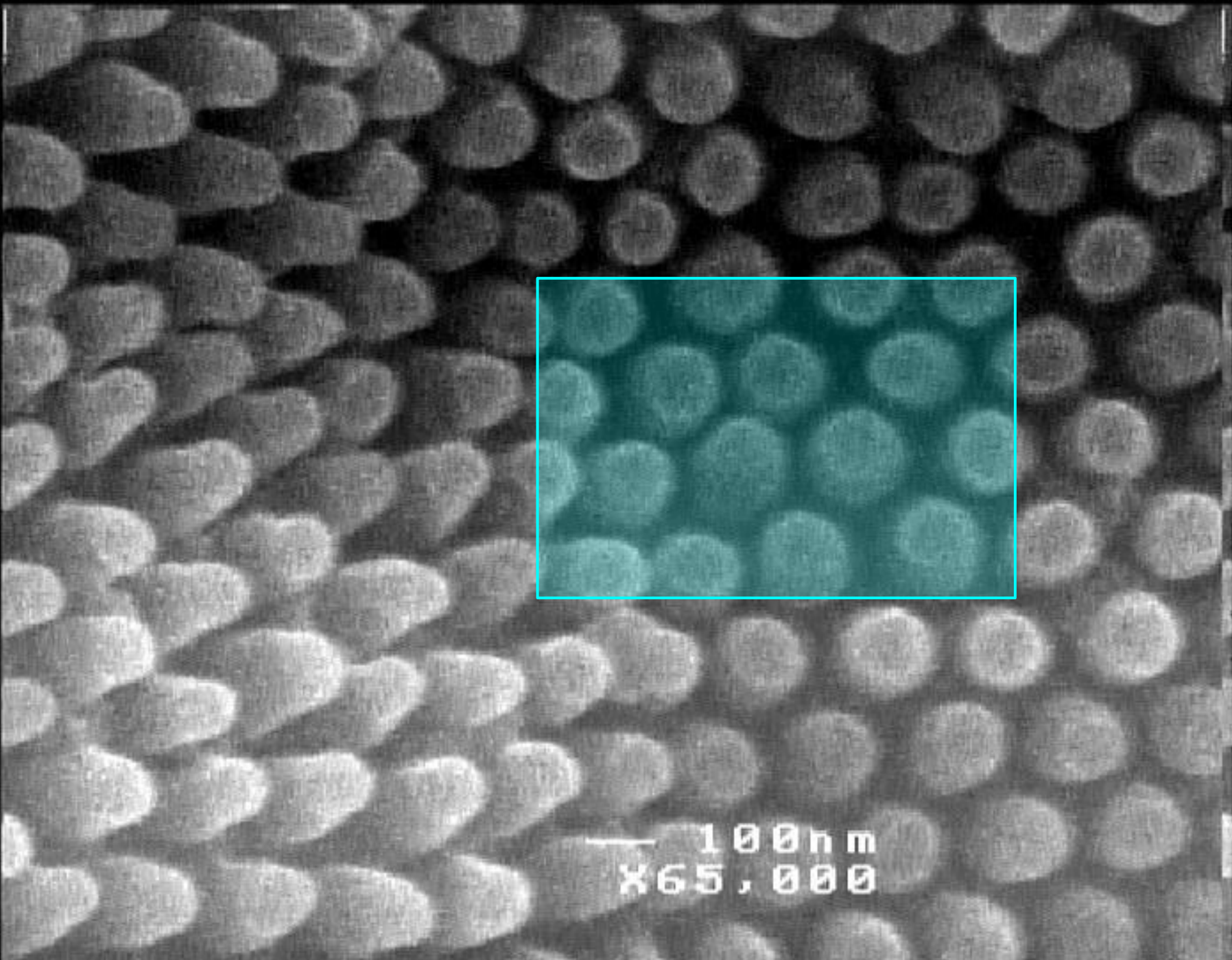
1 μm

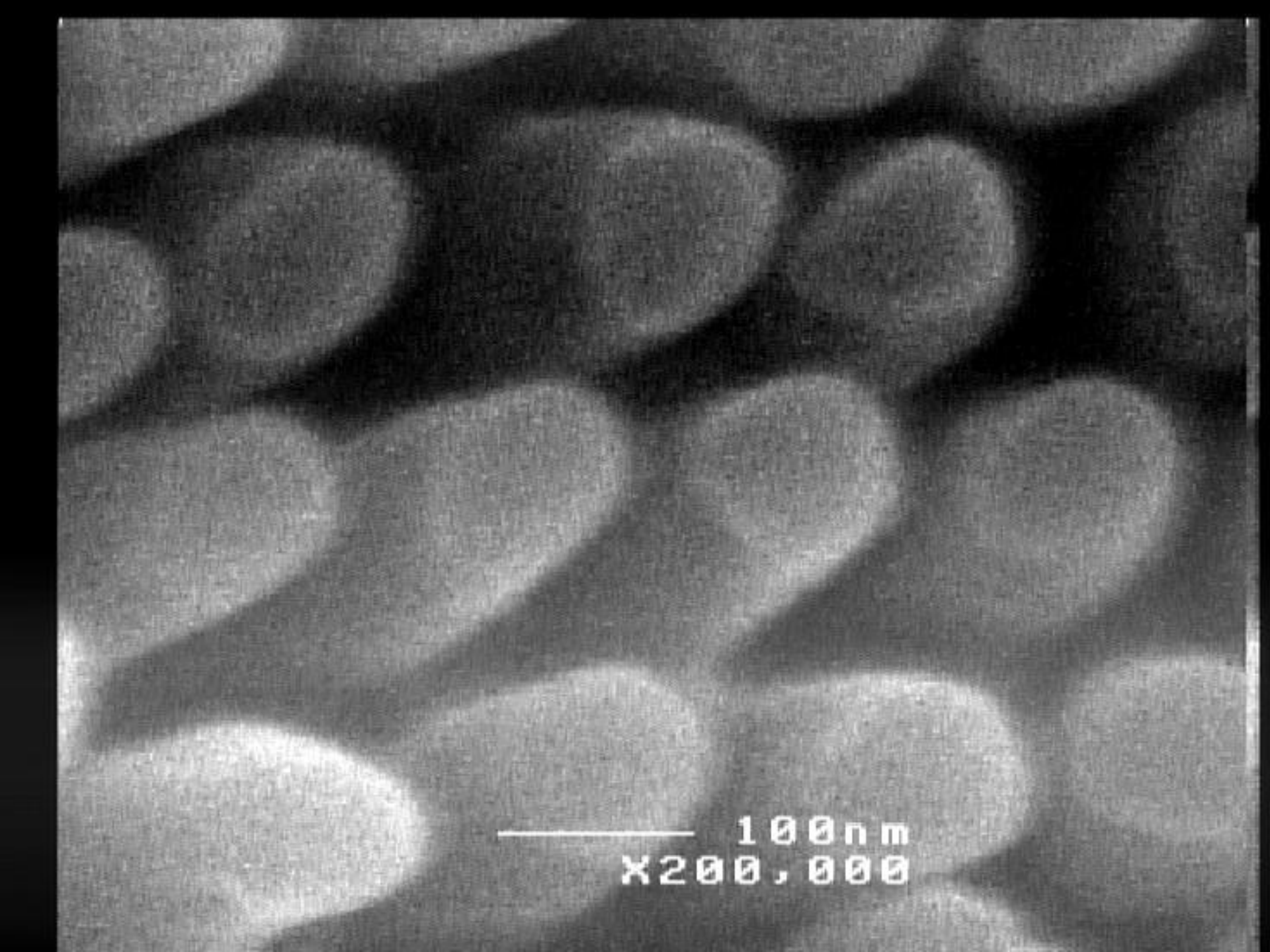
x10,000



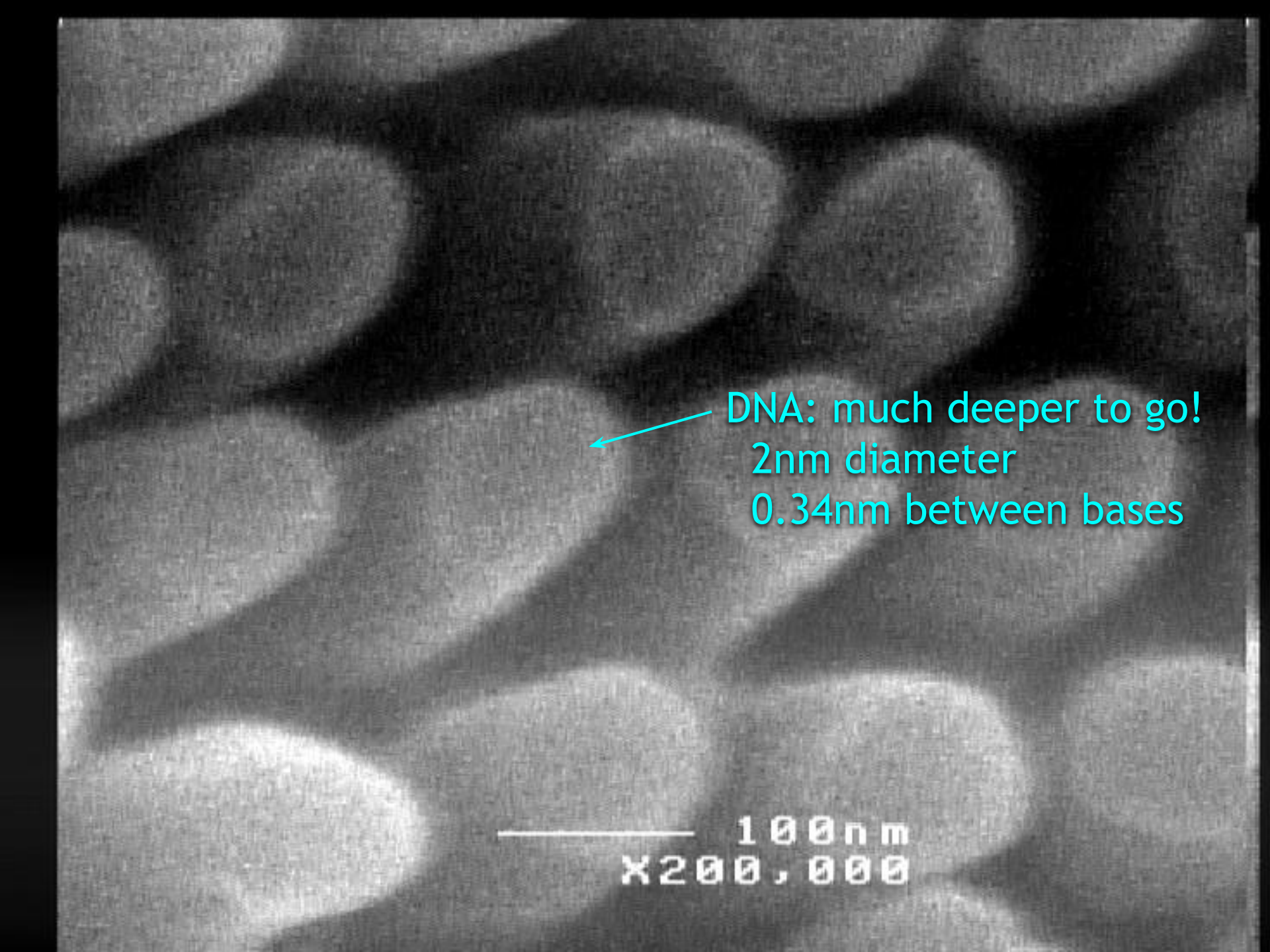
— 100nm
X65,000

This scanning electron micrograph shows a surface with a repeating pattern of rounded, dome-like structures. The structures are arranged in a hexagonal lattice, with each dome separated by a small gap. The domes have a slightly irregular, textured appearance. A scale bar in the bottom right corner indicates a length of 100 nanometers, and the magnification is 65,000 times.



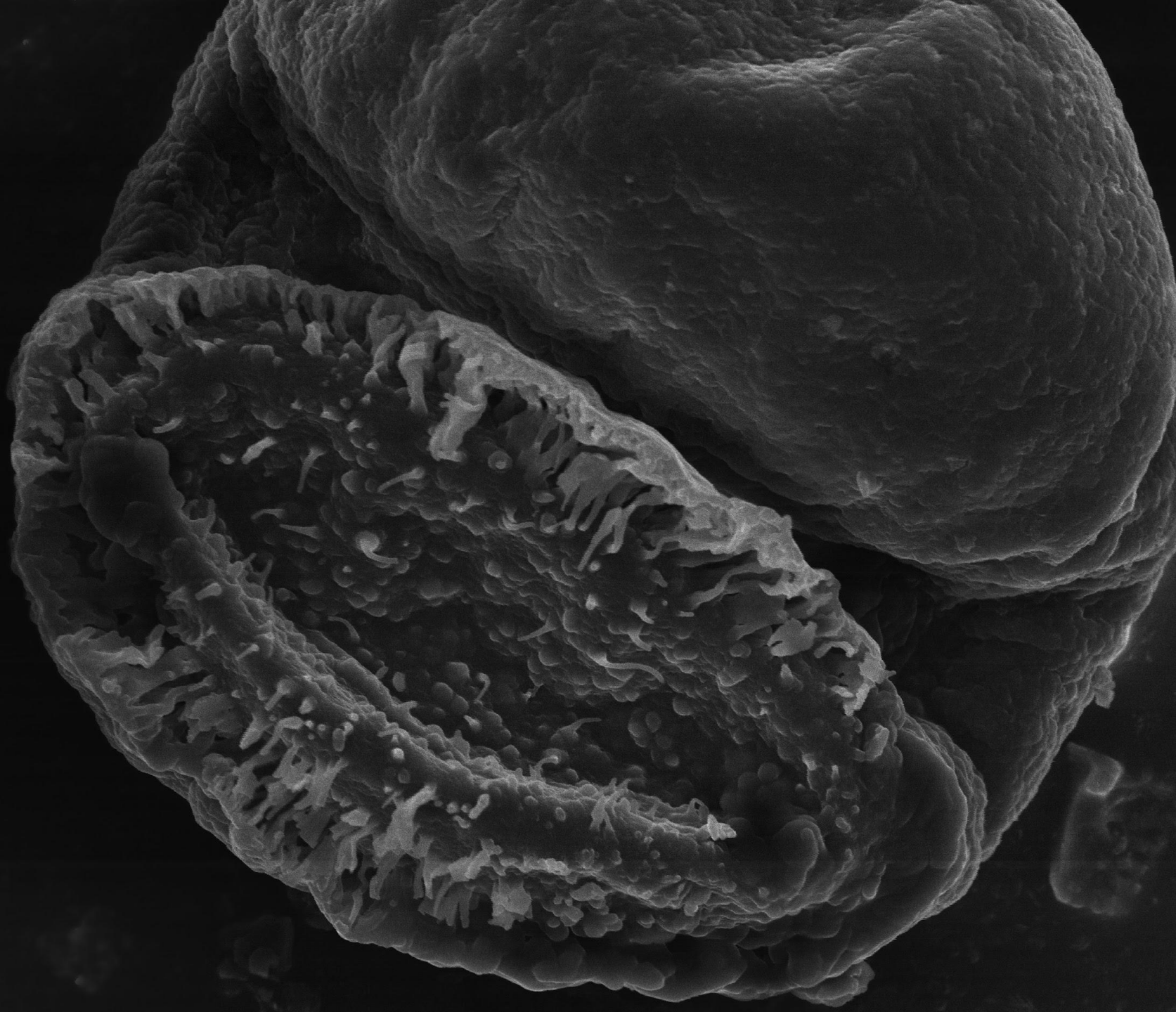


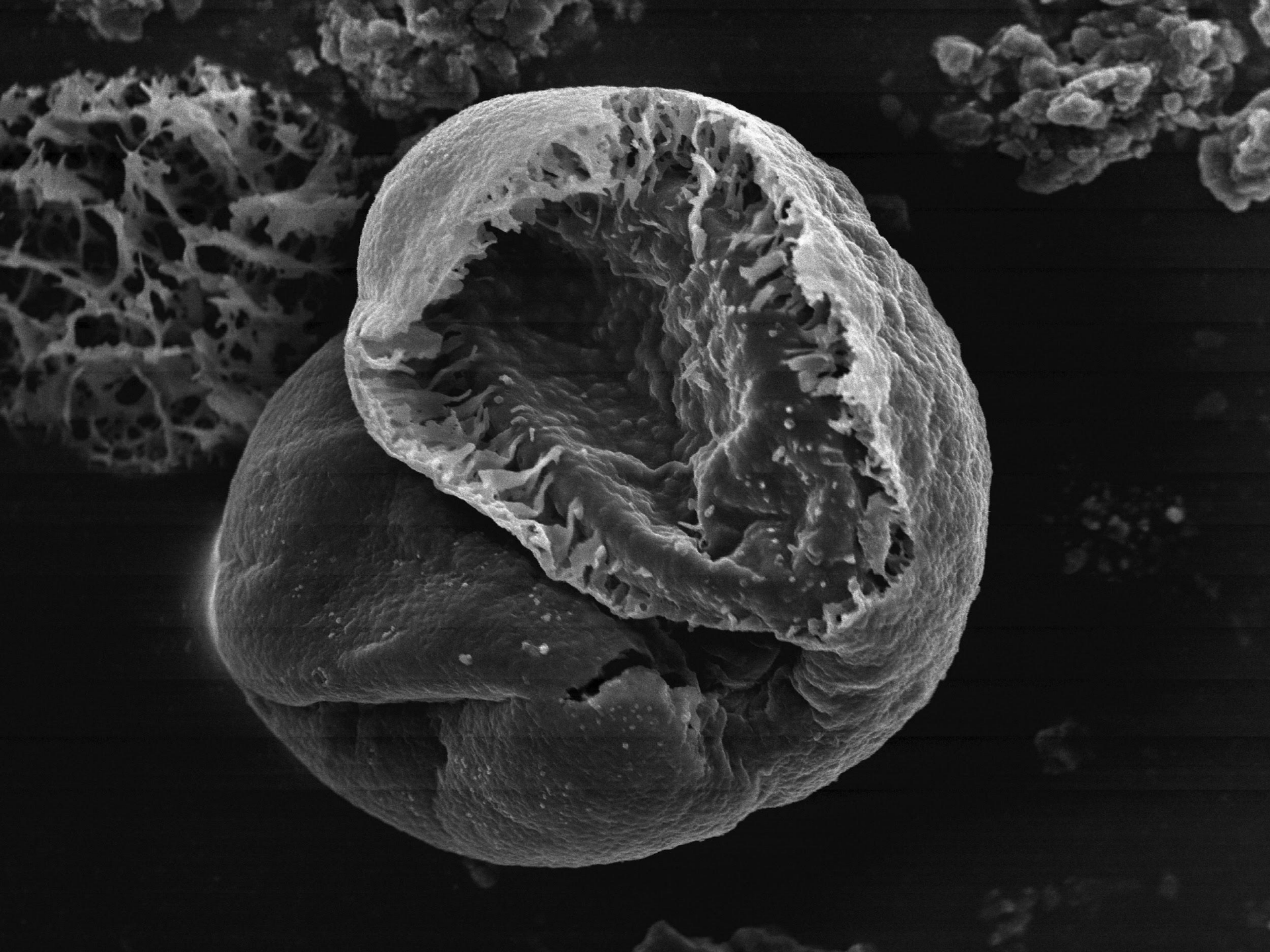
100nm
X200,000

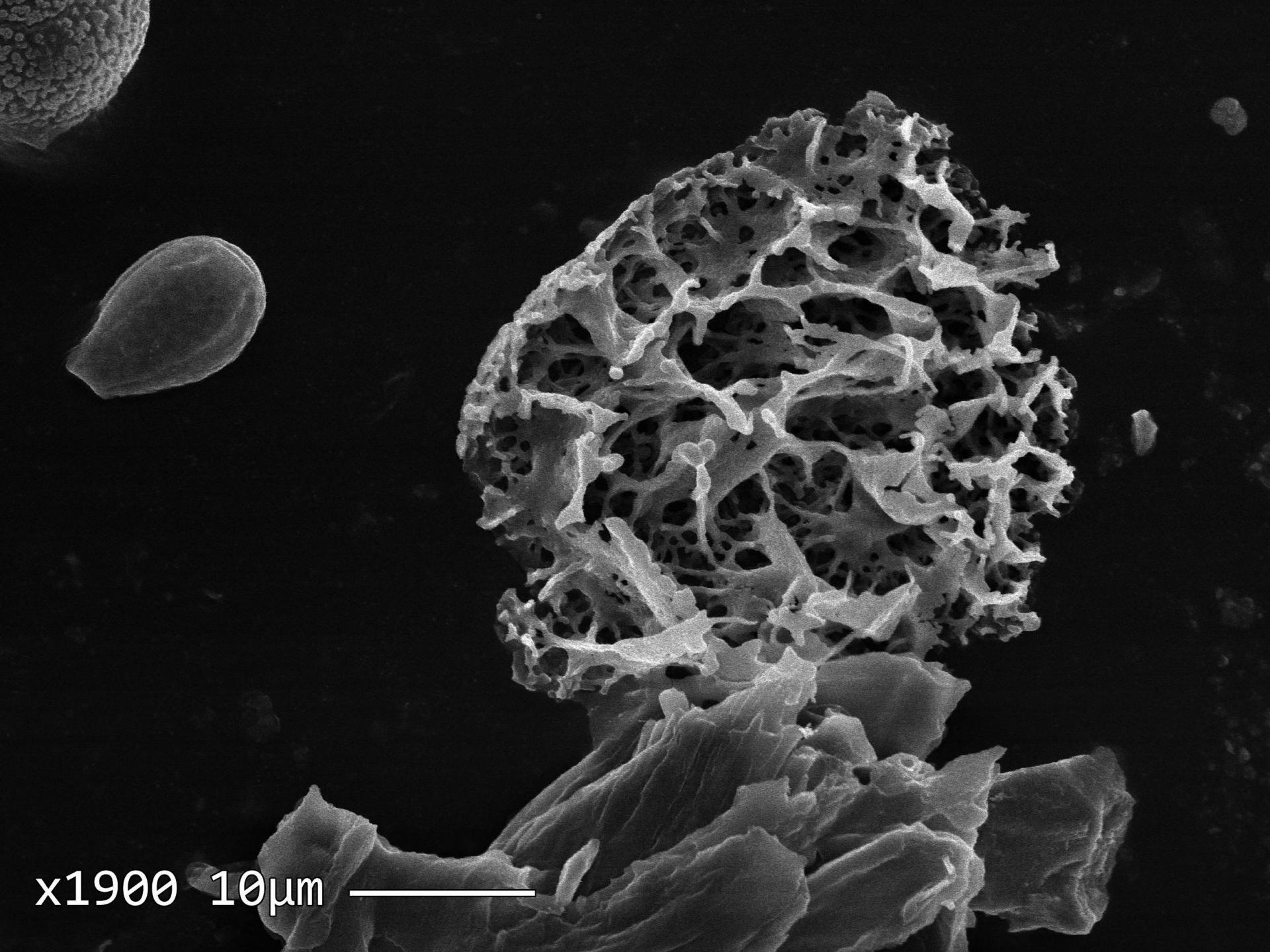
This is a black and white electron micrograph showing several dark, thread-like DNA molecules against a lighter, grainy background. The molecules appear as thin, slightly curved lines. A red arrow points from the text to one of these molecules.

DNA: much deeper to go!
2nm diameter
0.34nm between bases

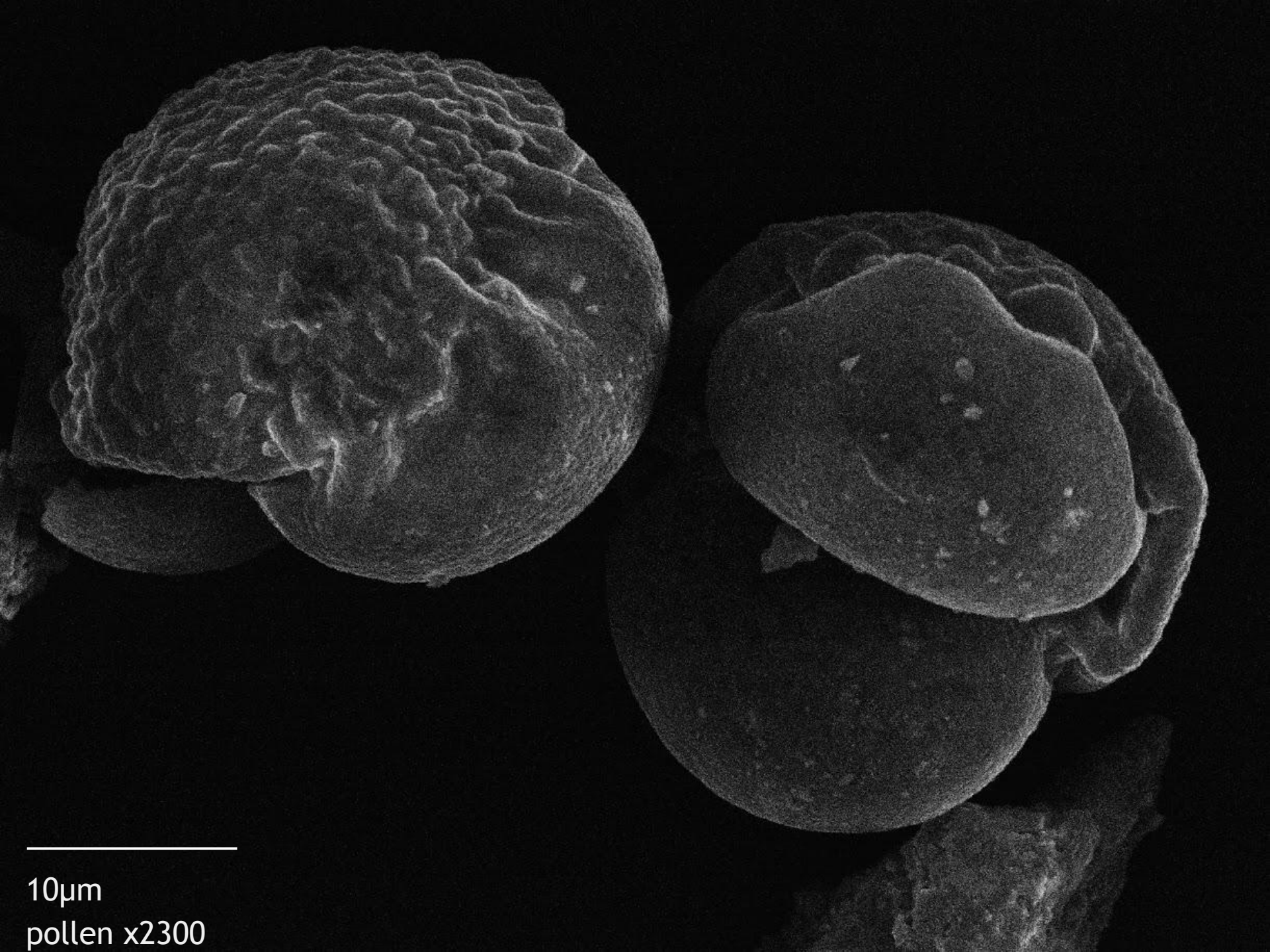
100nm
X200,000



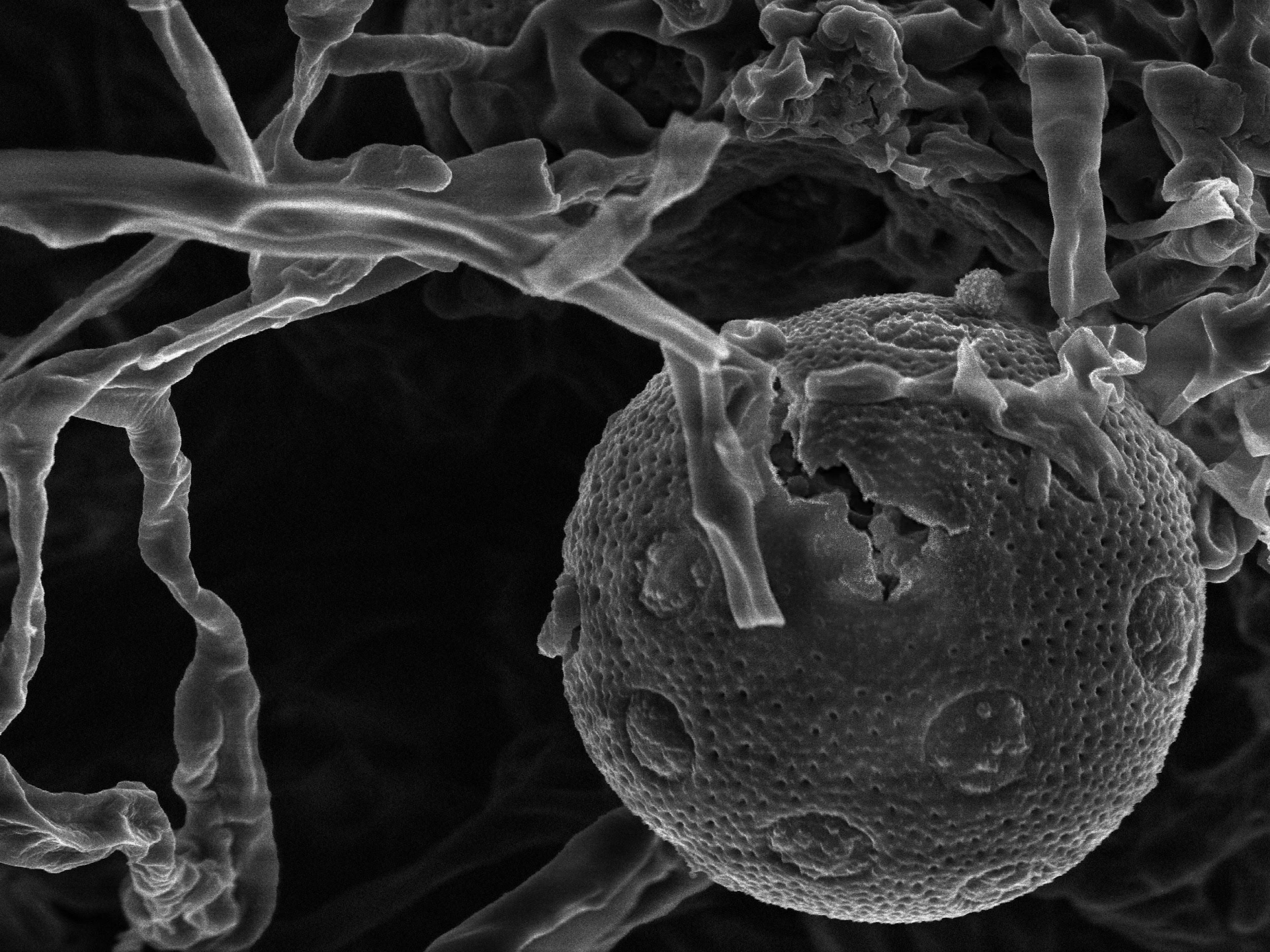


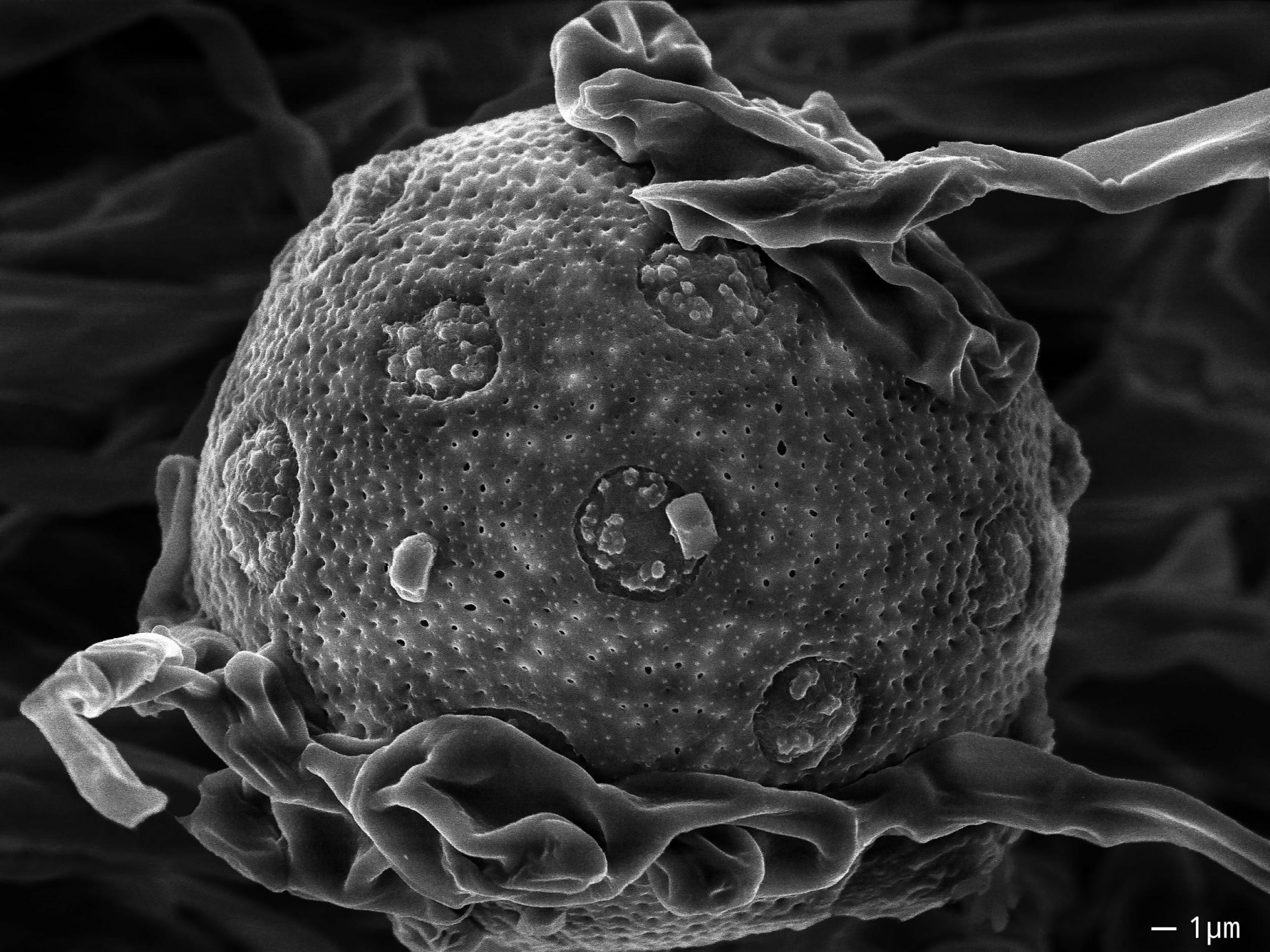


x1900 10 μ m 



10µm
pollen x2300





— 1 μm

