

CORNELL CHRONICLE

August 25, 2016



Bookmarks

Science, Tech & Medicine

Arts & Humanities

Business, Law & Society

Campus Life

Global Outreach

Archive

April 17, 2013

Ultra-thin transistors spread like butter on toast

Like spreading a thin layer of butter on toast, Cornell scientists have helped develop a novel process of spreading extremely thin organic transistors, and used synchrotron X-rays to watch how the films crystallize.

The experimental breakthrough for studying the structural evolution of organic transistor layers was reported by a joint team of scientists from Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS), including first author and CHESS staff scientist Detlef M. Smilgies. Other collaborators were from King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) and Stanford University.

Their paper, "Look fast – Crystallization of conjugated molecules during solution shearing probed in-situ and in real time by X-ray scattering," was featured on the March cover of the journal *Physica Status Solidi – Rapid Research Letters* (Vol. 7, Issue 3).

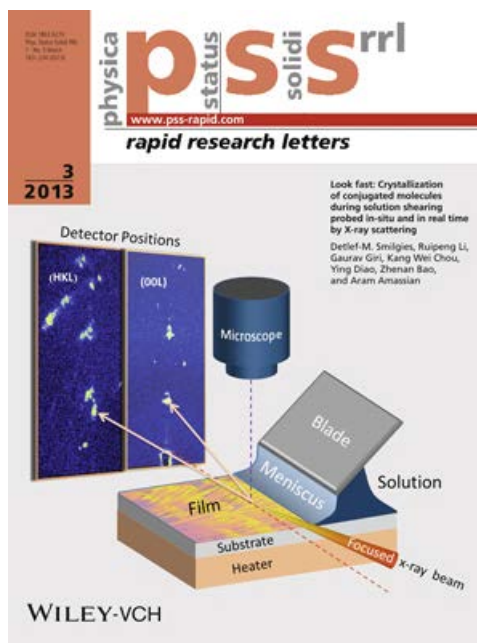
The coating procedure, called solution shearing, is like the buttering of a slice of toast, Smilgies said: The knife and toast need to be well controlled, as well as the speed that the butter is spread. Their actual materials were a solution of a semiconducting molecule called TIPS pentacene, a silicon wafer kept at a specific temperature for the substrate, and the highly polished edge of a second silicon wafer acting as the knife.

For use at CHESS beamline D1, Smilgies and Stanford graduate student Gaurav Giri created a miniature version of the full-scale coater developed by the research group of Stanford's Zhenan Bao.

To investigate the drying dynamics of TIPS pentacene under viscoelastic shear, an X-ray beam had to be focused to 20 microns, less than half the width of a human hair, and the time resolution had to be as low as 10 microseconds per frame, to capture the crystallization process. Smilgies used a high-speed X-ray pixel array detector at CHESS, and Giri supplied critical coating parameters. The overall experiment was designed by Smilgies and KAUST postdoctoral associate Ruipeng Li, a former CHESS visiting student.

The real-time solution shearing method should be scalable to future industrial roll-to-roll processing of organic electronic materials and provides a deeper understanding of the relevant coating parameters, Smilgies said.

CHESS is supported by the National Science Foundation.



Wiley online library

The March journal cover illustrates CHESS scientists' solution shearing and coating techniques.

TRENDING

EDITOR'S PICKS **MOST EMAILED** **MOST READ**

Minglin Ma named a top young innovator

Student-developed drink Yojito 'pops' in national competition






Doctoral student uncovers birth of inequality on Cyprus

Plant disease clinic identifies new case of oak wilt

RELATED INFORMATION

[Link to paper](#)

SHARE

-  Facebook
-  LinkedIn
-  Reddit
-  StumbleUpon
-  Twitter

 [Printer-friendly version](#)

 [Send by email](#)

[Bookmark](#)

STORY CONTACTS

Cornell Chronicle
 Anne Ju
 607- 255-9735
amj8@cornell.edu

Contact
 Karen Walters
 607-255-6343
kaw6@cornell.edu

Media Contact
 Syl Kacapyr

607-255-7701
vpk6@cornell.edu

[About the Office](#)

[Contact Us](#)

Cornell Chronicle • 312 College Ave., Ithaca, NY 14850 • 607-255-4206
©2016