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V Berry

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University


RangaSwamy S

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Ravi F. Saraf

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, rsaraf2@unl.edu

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Highly Selective, Electrically Conductive Monolayer of Nanoparticles on Live Bacteria

V. Berry, S. Rangaswamy, and R. F. Saraf *

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ABSTRACT

Using specific peptide bacteria affinity, a monolayer of 30 nm Au particle is selectively deposited on live bacteria surface to produce electrically conducting bridges spanning over 12 μm . The conductivity of the monolayer network is further improved by over 10-fold by “electric-field annealing”. The annealing process is explained by a percolation model.

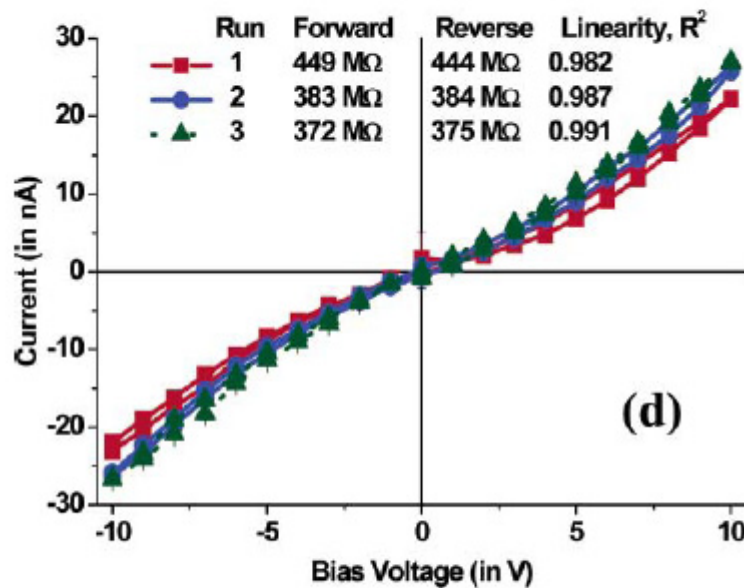
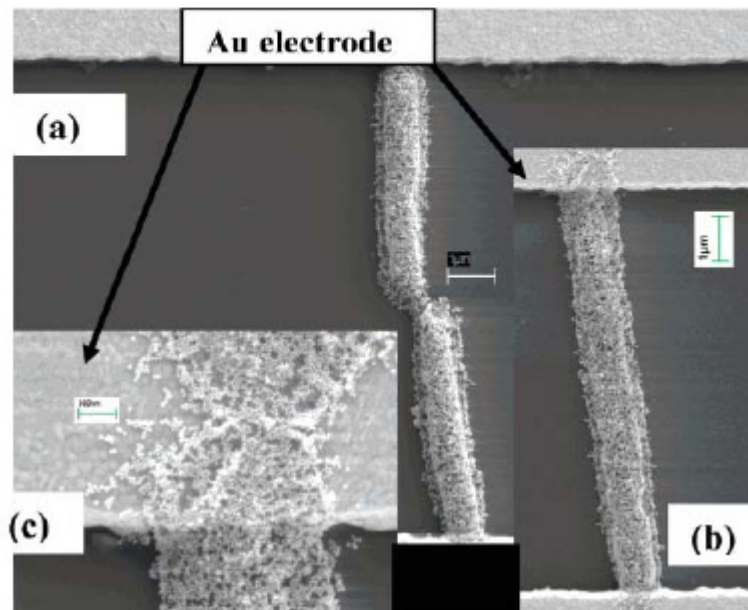


Figure 1. (a), (b) Typical FESEM images showing bacteria coated with Au nanoparticle monolayers and spanning between two Au electrodes at the extreme ends. The size bar is $1\mu\text{m}$. (c) The nanoparticle size and monolayer morphology are more evident at higher magnification. The size marker is 300 nm . (d) Typical $I-V$ characteristics of as-received (run #1) and subsequent cycles of a device with 15 bridges between the electrodes. The error bars on each data point are based on 10 points over a time period of 5 s. The resistance is measured by fitting a line through the origin with fitness parameter R^2 . The $I-V$ characteristics become reproducible after the first run.

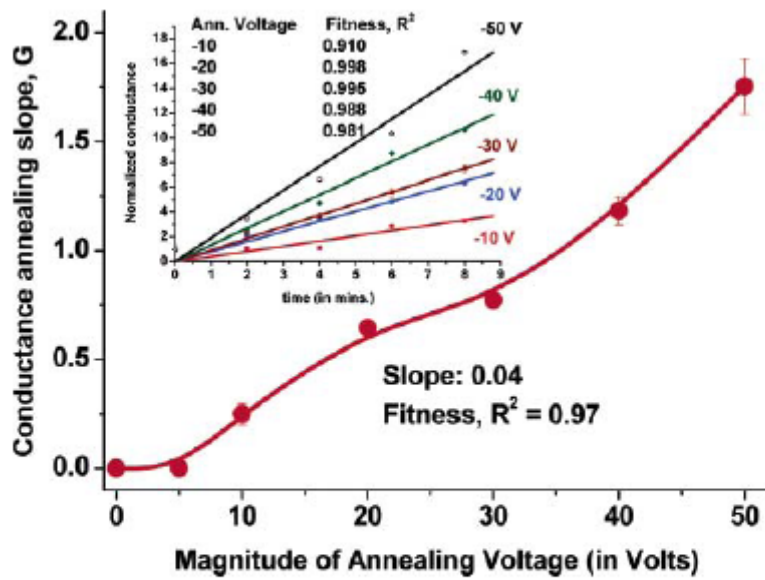


Figure 2. Normalized conductance is defined as R_i/R , where R_i is the resistance at $t = 0$ (i.e., after the third cycle in Figure 1). All the devices are on the same chip and therefore fabricated under identical conditions. The slope G is in min^{-1} .

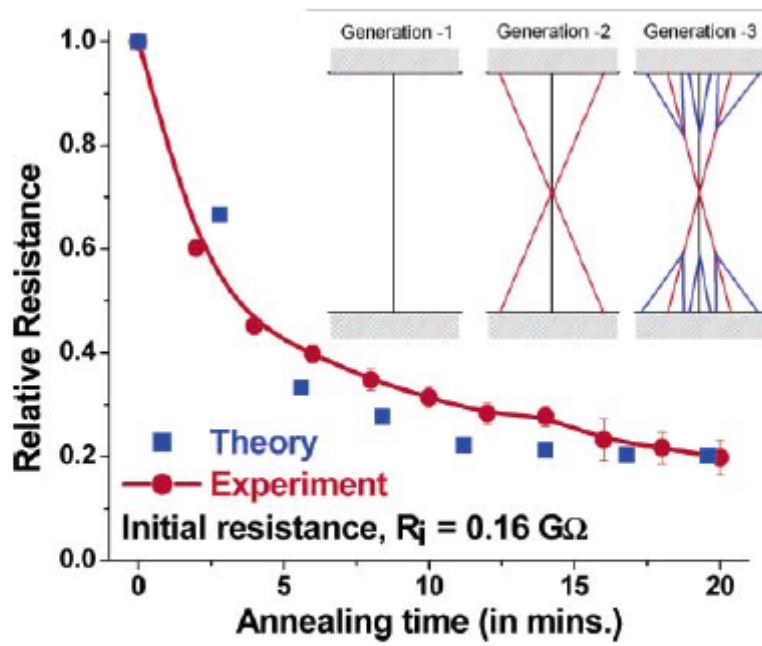


Figure 3. Annealing time versus relative resistance, R/R_i of a sample showing the plateau region after ~ 20 min. The theory points are based on the percolation model for coordination number, $f + 1 = 4$. Inset shows three generations due to $f = 3$ branching. The channels are drawn as straight lines for simplicity.