

ricated compartment containing the nanosensors.

The researchers used an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique to verify antigen capture to and release from the MPC, and correlated this data

with the known concentration of antigen in spiked blood. The research team showed that the MPC-purified complexes produced the appropriate sensor response and demonstrate that this method can be used quantitatively to calculate the level of anti-

gen initially present in the whole blood sample. According to the researchers, this approach brings the potential power of these ultrasensitive electronic nanosensors a step closer to clinical diagnostic use.

KRISTA L. NIECE

Ring-Resonator Design Allows Wide Wavelength Selectivity in Integrated Al₂O₃:Er³⁺ Ring Lasers on Silicon

Er-doped waveguide lasers based on dielectric materials combine properties of dielectric solid-state lasers with the possibility of integration with other photonic components on the same chip, offering high functionality at low cost, especially for applications in telecommunications. In the form of a ring-resonator laser, they offer a simple and straightforward solution for coupling of pump and signal in an integrated manner. J.D.B. Bradley and co-workers from the University of Twente and R. Stoffer from PhoeniX BV, in The Netherlands, have presented in the January 1 issue of *Optics Letters* (DOI: 10.1364/OL.35.000073; p. 73) a Al₂O₃:Er³⁺ laser ring based on a novel ring-resonator

design which allows strong coupling of pump light into the ring while simultaneously allowing only a small percentage of output coupling at the signal wavelength. By varying the length of the output coupler, the researchers demonstrated several laser wavelengths in the range 1530–1557 nm, exploiting in this way the broad emission spectrum of this material.

The researchers deposited a 500-nm-thick Al₂O₃:Er³⁺ layer with an Er concentration $\sim 1 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ on a 8- μm -thick thermally oxidized 10-cm-wide standard Si wafer by reactive co-sputtering from high-purity metallic targets. In the Al₂O₃:Er³⁺ layer, the researchers defined 1.5- μm -wide channel waveguides using standard lithography and reactive ion etching, after which they deposited a 5- μm -thick SiO₂ top-cladding layer by plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition, and prepared the end facets by

dicing. This resulted in a single-mode channel waveguide at around 1550 nm for both the transverse electric (TE) and transverse magnetic (TM) polarization modes. The waveguide was multimode at the 980-nm pump wavelength, the researchers said. To increase the mode size and improve chip-fiber output coupling of the laser signal, the researchers inverse-tapered the waveguide width to 0.8 μm at the signal output. The researchers designed the ring cavity to obtain a high Q-factor for longer wavelengths, while minimizing coupling at the shorter pump wavelength to launch a significant part of the pump power into the ring. They set the coupler gap to 2 μm and used adiabatic sine bend transitions at the input and output of the coupler with lengths between 350 μm and 600 μm for the coupler, and between 2.0 cm and 5.5 cm for the resonator.

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The researchers obtained the highest slope efficiency (0.11%) in a 5.5-cm-long resonator, with an output power of 9.5 mW measured at 19 μ W launched pump power, and a minimum threshold pump power of 6.4 mW. The researchers said that by adjusting the output coupler

length, it would be possible to develop a tunable laser source. Still the researchers proposed several design enhancements, such as the addition of Yb^{3+} as a co-dopant to optimize pump absorption, the introduction of a loop mirror or a Bragg reflector element to emit lasing power only in

one direction, and the addition of distributed feedback elements to promote single-frequency operation. According to the researchers this would lead to smaller devices with improved efficiency, higher output power, and wavelength tunability.

JOAN J. CARVAJAL

Biomimetic Nanoelectrode Demonstrates Overvoltage and Turnover Rates Compatible with PEM Technology

The practicality of transitioning to solar and wind power relies to a large extent on efficient, reversible means of energy storage. One promising energy-storage framework is the interconversion of water and H_2 in a regenerative fuel cell, where energy is stored as H_2 generated by the electrolysis of water, and energy is released by the reverse reaction. Economic viability requires the development of catalysts much less expensive than Pt, the current state of the art. Hydrogenases—naturally occurring metalloenzymes that catalyze the reversible formation of H_2 from two protons and two electrons—have been investigated as alternatives to Pt, but disadvantages, such as O_2 sensitivity, are difficult to overcome. Recently, however, A. Le Goff and S. Palacin of the Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique (CEA), V. Artero of the Université Joseph Fourier of Grenoble, M. Fontecave of Collège de France, and their colleagues from various institutes and laboratories from CEA, have shown that a mimic of the active site in [Ni-Fe]-hydrogenase attached to multiwalled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) results in a cathode material with a large surface area and high catalytic activity under the strongly acidic conditions typically required in proton exchange membranes (PEM).

In an article published in the December 4, 2009 issue of *Science* (DOI: 10.1126/science.1179773; p. 1384), Artero and co-researchers cited the advantages of MWCNTs, which include large surface areas that facilitate high catalyst loading, stability, and electrical conductivity, as well as simple methods for binding complexes onto their surfaces. The researchers prepared electrodes by first depositing a thin film of MWCNTs onto an indium tin oxide substrate using a previously published soluble membrane technique. Scanning electron microscopy was used to demonstrate a large surface area composed of MWCNT bundles with extensive branching. Electro-reduction of a diazonium salt was used to covalently attach

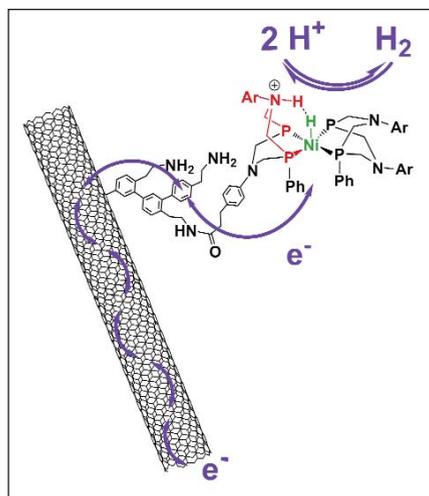


Figure 1. A schematic representation of the structure of the bio-inspired, H_2 -evolving nickel catalyst grafted onto a multiwalled carbon nanotube (MWCNT). Activated ester moieties have been introduced in the Aryl (Ar) groups to enable the covalent coupling of the catalyst through amidation with the amine-decorated MWCNTs. Blue arrows trace the electron transport chain toward the active site through the conductive MWCNT. The ligands acting as proton relays in heterolytic H_2 evolution reaction are depicted in red, while the metal center stabilizing hydride ions are depicted in green. The number of phenylene residues shown is arbitrary and the researchers do not exclude attachment of the nickel complex to two or more surface amine groups. From *Science* 326 (December 4, 2009) 1384; DOI: 10.1126/science.1179773. Reprinted with permission from AAAS. © 2009 AAAS.

4-(2-aminoethyl)phenyl groups onto the surface of the electrodes. The presence of amine and ammonium groups was verified with x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). The researchers then anchored onto the amino-functionalized MWCNT electrode a [Ni-Fe]-hydrogenase-inspired nickel catalyst (see Figure 1), initially developed by D.L. DuBois (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory) and shown to

be stable in air and to moisture. XPS analysis confirmed the presence of the intact Ni complex at the electrode surface. Cyclic voltammetry displayed a cathodic process that the researchers assigned to the reduction of the Ni(II) complex.

Controlled-potential coulometry in non-aqueous media was used to demonstrate the molecular electrode material's stability and its ability to sustain catalysis of H_2 production. At a potential of -0.5 V versus normal hydrogen electrode, an electrochemical cell produced H_2 with a sustained current density of 2 mA/cm^2 , producing 15 mmoles of H_2 in 1 hour, which corresponds to a turnover rate of approximately 20,000.

The researchers also demonstrated that the molecular electrode material can be used in diluted sulfuric acid (with a pH in the range of 0 to 1) using a membrane-electrode assembly similar to that developed for proton-exchange membrane electrolyzers but with the Pt/C catalyst replaced by Ni-functionalized MWCNTs. In that case the electrode support is a gas diffusion layer made of carbon fibers and after deposition of the catalytic material, the electrode is covered with a Nafion membrane to protect it from the solution while allowing protons to access the catalyst. Hydrogen evolves from this electrode with a very low overvoltage (i.e., almost at thermodynamic equilibrium) which is key for a good energetic efficiency of the device.

The researchers observed a constant current density throughout a 10-hour experiment with more than 100,000 turnovers. The researchers also showed that, under these conditions, their Ni-functionalized MWCNTs can catalyze the reverse reaction, that is, H_2 oxidation.

The researchers said, "Our results show that the biomimetic nanomaterial reported here already rivals with platinum as far as overvoltage is concerned and offers promising turnover rates under conditions compatible with widespread PEM technology on the basis of commercial proton exchange membranes in acidic electrolytes."

STEVEN TROHALAKI