Nano-plasmonic and nanoelectronic pattern is one of the miniaturization techniqu

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Abstract

nanological gates, in order to design nano-scale computers with dual-scale capabilities. All living biological systems function due to the molecular interactions of different subsystems. Molecular components (proteins and nucleic acids, lipids and carbohydrates, DNA and RNA) can be used as an inspirational strategy on how to design high-performance NEMS and MEMS that have the required features and characteristics. Considered. In addition, analytical and numerical methods are available for dynamic analysis and three-dimensional geometry, bonding and other properties of atoms and molecules. Thus, electromagnetic and mechanical, and other physical and chemical properties can be studied. Nanostructures and nanosystems can be widely used in medicine and health. Possible applications of nanotechnology include: drug synthesis and drug delivery (therapeutic potential is greatly increased due to the effective direct delivery of new types of drugs to specific sites in the body), nanosurgery and nanotherapy Synthesis and detection of genomes, nano-scale stimuli and sensors (diagnosis and prevention of disease), design and implantation of non-rejection artificial organs and design of high performance nanomaterials. It is important that these technologies change the manufacture of materials, devices and systems.

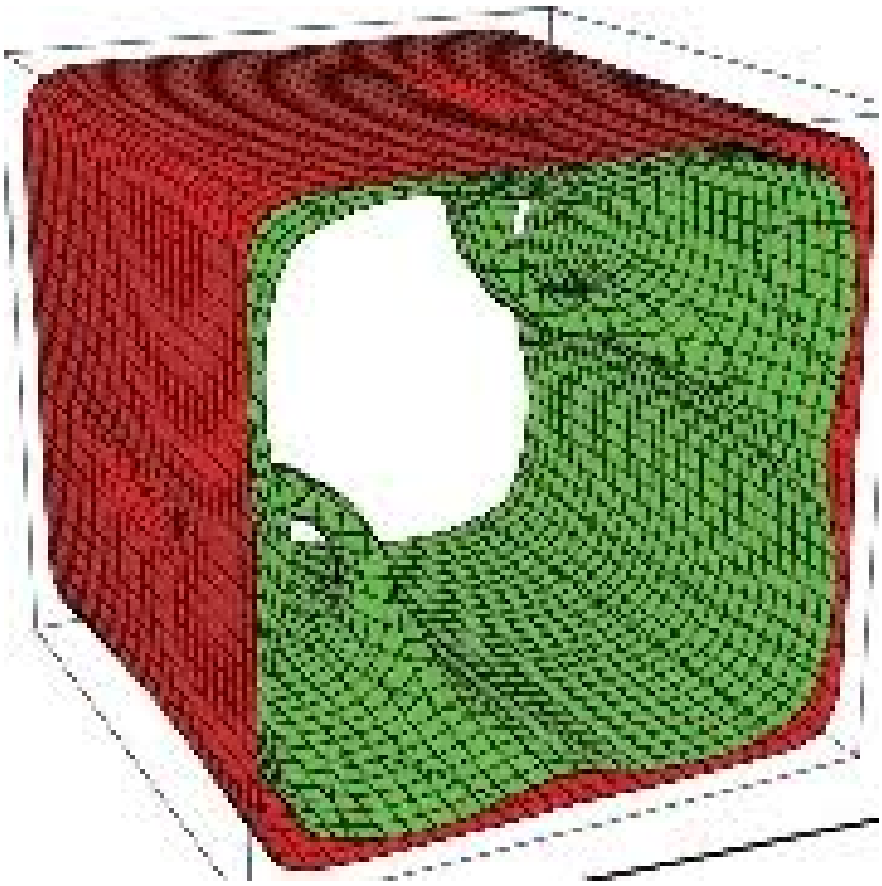

Figure 1: nanoelectronic pattern

(Rashid, 2024)

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Note: Micro / nano pattern is one of the patterns of pattern reduction, especially for electronics. Today, soft lithography has become the standard in biological engineering and basic research in cell biology. It generally uses lithographic methods but many techniques have been developed. Batch construction of microstructures

Mic / Nano Pattern One of the pattern miniaturization techniques is very important in the design of nanostructures such as nanotransistors and nanodiodes, nano switches and

nanological gates, in order to design nano-scale computers with dual-scale capabilities. All living biological systems function due to the molecular interactions of different subsystems. Molecular components (proteins and nucleic acids, lipids and carbohydrates, DNA and RNA) can be used as an inspirational strategy on how to design high-performance NEMS and MEMS that have the required features and characteristics. Considered. In addition, analytical and numerical methods are available for dynamic analysis and three-dimensional geometry, bonding and other properties of atoms and molecules. Thus, electromagnetic and mechanical, and other physical and chemical properties can be studied. Nanostructures and nanosystems can be widely used in medicine and health. Possible applications of nanotechnology include: drug synthesis and drug delivery (therapeutic potential is greatly increased due to the effective direct delivery of new types of drugs to specific sites in the body), nanosurgery and nanotherapy Synthesis and detection of genomes, nano-scale stimuli and sensors (diagnosis and prevention of disease), design and implantation of non-rejection artificial organs and design of high performance nanomaterials. It is important that these technologies change the manufacture of materials, devices and systems.

Nanostructures are used in response to the application of electrical voltage to bend in combination. The use of nanostructures is common in a wide range of industries and consumer products. In nanoscience, the structure of a substance determines the relationship between the atoms, ions, and molecules that make it up. To understand the structure of materials, one must first understand the type of bonds between atoms and ions . Chemical bonds determine how bonds between atoms and ions are made. Therefore, differences in the type of connections can be seen in the properties of these links. Of course, it is important to note that as the distance from the surface of the metal nanoparticle decreases, the intensity of the electromagnetic field (specifically the intensity of the electric field) decreases exponentially.In this nanoparticle, the generated electromagnetic field is localized, compressed and improved.

Conclusion :

Micro / nano pattern is one of the techniques of pattern reduction, especially for electronics. Today, soft lithography has become the standard in biological engineering and basic research in cell biology. It generally uses lithographic methods but many techniques have been developed. Batch construction of microstructures requires a low-cost, high-power pattern pattern.