Review of: "did In the manufacturing of one-dimensional nanostructures such as nanowires by electro-accumulation method, there are three general steps"

Kiana Hafland[1]

1 City of Portland

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

In the manufacturing of one-dimensional nanostructures such as nanowires by the electro-accumulation method, there are three general steps: firstly, the creation of a porous template as a suitable substrate and framework for the accumulation of nanowires; secondly, the growth of nanowires in line with the cavities of the template; and thirdly, the removal of the template and the separation of nanowires from it. The properties of nanowires are directly dependent on the characteristics of the surface of the mold, such as the distribution of the size of the holes, the density of the holes, and the superiority of the surface of the nanoholes. To control the characteristics of nanowires, the parameters that are effective in the formation and optimization of the diameter of the holes and the thickness of the mold should be considered.

> *Magnetic nanowires such as cobalt, nickel, iron, and alloys can be made by electroaccumulation and spontaneous accumulation on an anodic aluminum oxide mold, and the magnetic properties of cobalt nanowire arrays, such as coercive force, saturation magnetism, and residual magnetization, are related to the configuration of nanowires, and the diameter of the nanowires depends.*

[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13][14][15][16][17][18][19][20][21][22][23][24][25][26][27][28][29][30][31][32][33][34][35][36]

References

1. ^Lei Choe. (2024). Review of: "The field-effect tunneling transistor nMOS, as an alternative to conventional CMOS by enabling the voltage supply (VDD) with ultra-low power consumption,". Qeios. doi:10.32388/z3oxov.
2. ^Afshin Rashid. (2024). Review of: "transistor nMOS (with ultra-low power consumption, energy-efficient computing, during the sub-threshold range)". Qeios. doi:10.32388/1al4jb.
3. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "High speed (doping) nMOS graphene transistor in p- and n-doping electronic circuits (positive and negative)". Qeios. doi:10.32388/jreu5m.
4. ^Erkan Ozturk. (2023). Review of: "(Nano transistor) Electronic and biological nanotechnology (Structure, internal building)". Qeios. doi:10.32388/bt5z8a.
5. ^Linda Brouce. (2023). Review of: "(Field effect nano transistors) Nano transistor electronic quantity".Qeios.

doi:10.32388/12sgvj.

6. ^Afshin Rashid. (2024). Review of: "Nano supercapacitors (supercapacitors or electrochemical nanocapacitors)". Qeios. doi:10.32388/67gwcf.
7. ^Afshin Rashid. (2024). Review of: "FinFET nanotransistor downscaling causes more short channel effects, less gate control, exponential increase in leakage currents, drastic process changes and unmanageable power densities". Qeios. doi:10.32388/hx4oyk.
8. ^Chad Allen. (2024). Review of: "FinFET nanotransistor, the reduction of scale causes more short channel effects, less gate control, an exponential increase in leakage currents, severe process changes, and power densities". Qeios. doi:10.32388/h3qk7b.
9. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "Nano electrical memories and testing Nickel nanoparticles NI_nanoparticle Strong conductors of electric current". Qeios. doi:10.32388/sbe8l8.
10. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "Reproduction (electrical nano memories) by the method combined nanolithography (۱۲ V), Fast switching speed (۱ microsecond)". Qeios. doi:10.32388/jg1x8x.
11. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "Experiment (nanoelectronic memory) using small organic molecules Chlorophyll pseudo instead of charge storage capacitors". Qeios. doi:10.32388/k0x2ro.
12. ^Marcus Webster. (2024). Review of: "Graphene molecular nanomemories show unique electronic properties, and their small dimensions, structural strength, and high performance make them a charge storage medium for Nano memory applications". Qeios. doi:10.32388/a6k2u7.
13. ^Anita Gupta. (2023). Review of: "Amplification of Nano Wires Nano Wire by Electron Nano Lithography".Qeios. doi:10.32388/l3md1n.
14. ^Cita O,brain. (2023). Review of: "The changes in the width of the nano transistor channel due to the field effect of the gate around can cause undesirable changes and loss of mobility". Qeios. doi:10.32388/5pfxk9.
15. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "(Field effect nano transistors) Nano transistor electronic quantity and ionization potential)". Qeios. doi:10.32388/464lg7.
16. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "The concept of (Nano assembler) in smart electronic nano structures".Qeios. doi:10.32388/atyte1.
17. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "Oligophenylene vanillin (silicon/germanium) structured nanowires and cylinders for possible applications in electronic energy". Qeios. doi:10.32388/i5wrmf.
18. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "Propagation of Oligophenylene vanillin nanowires by focused ion beam (FIB) nanolithography method (below ۱۰۰ nm - ۱۰ nm range)". Qeios. doi:10.32388/whhfa8.
19. ^Afshin Rashid. (2023). Review of: "Nano wire immersion method (structure and function)".Qeios. doi:10.32388/0od0gl.
20. ^Carlos Sanchez. (2023). Review of: "Oligophenylene vanillin (silicon/germanium) structure". Qeios. doi:10.32388/59igyk.
21. ^Andria Pandich. (2023). Review of: "Nano wire immersion method (structure and performance)".Qeios. doi:10.32388/efe18p.
22. ^Andrea County. (2023). Review of: "The concept of (Nano assembler)".Qeios. doi:10.32388/xrrt0e.

23. ^Luola Sendros. (2024). Review of: "nMOS instead of exhibiting thermionic emission modulation, changes through a quantum tunnel modulation 12> They change through a dam.". Qeios. doi:10.32388/5sdms6.
24. ^Lucas Jeferson. (2024). Review of: "Graphene in nMOS field-effect transistors". Qeios. doi:10.32388/1aozqy.
25. ^Afshin Rashid. (2024). Review of: "Many types of electrical nano-sensors using CP nanomaterials designed for nano-biological applications". Qeios. doi:10.32388/lytuvb.
26. ^Afshin Rashid. (2024). Review of: "In general, an electrical nano-biosensor consists of an immobilized static biological system (based on their own built-in immobilized static biological system)". Qeios. doi:10.32388/pq6ho0.
27. ^Afshin Rashid. (2024). Review of: "A combination of interference nanolithography and nanoelectronics lithography enables the fabrication and reproduction of high-resolution structures in large areas". Qeios. doi:10.32388/qy3s52.
28. ^Prienna Radochevich. (2024). Review of: "Block nanolithography Oriented copolymer is a combination of top-down lithography and the bottom-up self-organization of two polymers to produce high-resolution nanopatterns over large areas". Qeios. doi:10.32388/a0nexa.
29. ^Prienna Radochevich. (2024). Review of: "Block nanolithography Oriented copolymer is a combination of top-down lithography and the bottom-up self-organization of two polymers to produce high-resolution nanopatterns over large areas". Qeios. doi:10.32388/a0nexa.
30. ^Afshin Rashid. (2024). Review of: "Nano supercapacitor called (electrostatic) -- The total thickness of each < a i=4>electrostatic nanocapacitors only 25 nm". Qeios. doi:10.32388/247k3y.
31. ^Lola Carterr. (2024). Review of: "Electron beam nanolithography provides the possibility of precise control of nanostructure features that form the basis of various device technologies". Qeios. doi:10.32388/dx3eyk.
32. ^Lola Carterr. (2024). Review of: "CP materials are able to provide sensitive and rapid responses to specific biological and chemical species". Qeios. doi:10.32388/nseza9.
33. ^Lola Carterr. (2024). Review of: "So far, arrays of electrostatic nanocapacitors cannot store much total energy because they are too small". Qeios. doi:10.32388/csrr0u.
34. ^Ricardo Exeberia. (2024). Review of: "The ultra-thin carbon lattice is capable of transporting electrons with coordinated spin over longer distances and spinning for longer periods of time than any other known material at room temperature". Qeios. doi:10.32388/bffqwy.
35. ^Mesina Farfan. (2024). Review of: "The ultra-thin carbon lattice is capable of transporting electrons with coordinated spin over longer distances and spinning for longer periods of time than any other known material at room temperature". Qeios. doi:10.32388/u9m7vv.
36. ^Matthew Barber. (2019). 10. Loss rates in sling-assisted implant-based breast reconstruction over time seem to relate to proportion of patients with known risk factors rather than any learning curve. European Journal of Surgical Oncology, vol. 45 (5), 879. doi:10.1016/j.ejso.2019.01.196.