The speed of growth of this industry is such that with the smaller components, the number of transistors in the unit area of each semiconductor chip and nanochip has increased. Reducing the dimensions of these components can reduce the consumption of raw materials and energy, lower the cost of these parts, and increase their speed and efficiency. Therefore, making and developing electronic tools with smaller dimensions and greater speed and efficiency has become more important day by day. Lithography is one of the most common methods for making electronic circuits. With the help of this method, structures can be made with a precision of 0.1 nm. Finding techniques with the help of which this method can be used for the industrial production of these parts (nanochips and microchips) is important.

Conclusion:

Among the common methods of producing nanostructures, stretching, molding, phase separation, self-assembly, and electrospinning, electrospinning has many advantages such as ease of production, the possibility of industrialization, the ability to control the dimensions of the raw materials of nanochips and nanotransistors, and repeatability.

References

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