The design and performance analysis of I|-V semiconductor heterostructures for DNA detection

EECE DEPARTMENT GITAM BENGALURU

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Maruthi M (BU21EECE0100554) Bharath SN (BU21EECEO100525) D Bhanuprakash (BU21EECEO100491)

Supervisor : Mr. Girish Shankar Mishra

Abstract

- The design and performance analysis of I|-V semiconductor heterostructures for DNA detection presents a promising avenue in the realm of biosensing technology.
- This control is vital for enhancing the sensitivity and selectivity of the DNA biosensor.
- We investigate the integration of these materials into Metal Oxide Semiconductor High Electron Mobility Transistor (MOSHEMT) devices, focusing on their interaction with DNA molecules.

Background

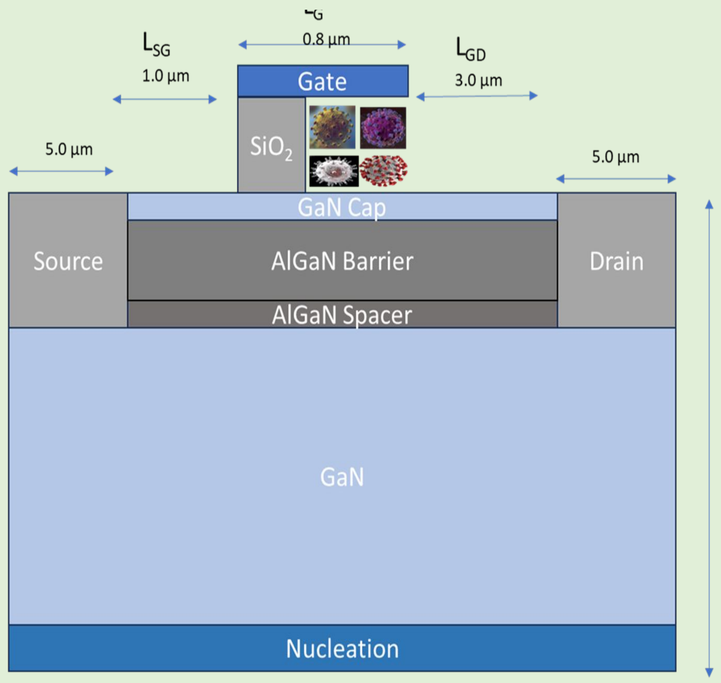
- DNA detection is crucial for various fields, including medical diagnostics, forensic analysis, and environmental monitoring.
- Traditional methods rely on optical or electrochemical detection, which can be limited in terms of sensitivity, speed, and specificity. III-V semiconductors, with their tunable electronic and optical characteristics, offer a new dimension in biosensor technology.
- By engineering these materials at the nanoscale, we can achieve high performance in terms of detection sensitivity and device miniaturization, paving the way for next-generation biosensors.

Testing & Calibration: Conduct electrical and optical characterization to ensure the devices respond accurately.
DNA Sensing: Utilize functionalization techniques to immobilize DNA probes on the surface, enabling specific interactions with target DNA strands.

Methods

Material Selection: Choose appropriate III-V materials (e.g., GaAs, InP) based on their electronic properties.

DNA Sensing: Utilize functionalization techniques to immobilize DNA probes on the surface, enabling specific interactions with target DNA strands.



Expected Outcome

- Development of a high-sensitivity, selective DNA biosensor based on III-V semiconductor heterostructures.
- Successful integration of these materials into MOSHEMT devices for real-time and accurate DNA detection.
- Enhanced understanding of the interaction between DNA molecules and semiconductor surfaces, leading to improved

Conclusion

- This study demonstrates the potential of III-V semiconductor heterostructures in advancing DNA biosensor technology.
- Through careful material selection, device fabrication, and integration, we can achieve high-performance sensors with significant advantages over traditional methods.

Future Perspectives

Commercialization: Development of portable and affordable DNA detection devices for point-of-care diagnostics.

Multi-target Detection: Adapt the technology for simultaneous detection of multiple DNA targets, expanding its applications in genomics.

Integration with IoT: Potential integration with Internet of Things (IoT) systems for remote monitoring and data analysis.

Impact on Society

The introduction of efficient, reliable, and cost-effective DNA sensors can revolutionize the healthcare industry, enabling early detection of genetic disorders, infectious diseases, and even cancer. Additionally, the technology could enhance food safety monitoring and contribute to environmental protection through more effective detection of pathogens or contaminants.