Verner V. D., Mal'tcev P. P. Possibilities and Limitations for Junction from Micro Systems Techniques to Nano Scale

On the base of analysis of tendencies related to junction of nano

technology in microelectronics to realy nano electronics we considered possible ways for following miniaturization of micro systems. It can be limited by unreasonableness decreasing sizes for micro system interface: "Man-Machine" or difficulties connected with technology of alignment of micro system components. More possible way in near future is using of nano scale sensitive elements in integrated sensors and micro systems.

Rabadanov M. Kh., Shaldin Yu. V., Bush A. A., Pietraszko A.

The atomic structure of $Pb_5(Ge_1 - xSi_x)_3O_{11}$ (x = 0.0, 0.30, 0.42) single crystals was investigated at 150 and 295 K using X-ray structure analysis. The structure of all the crystals at 150 K correspond to spase group P3. Isomorphous substitution of Ge by Si in these solid solutions is not statistical: Ge positions in GeO4 tetrahedra contain more Si ions than those in Ge_2O_7 group.

Samoilovich M. I., Tsvetkov M. Yu. Rare Earth Opal

The nanophotonics information systems are considered. The various approach to obtain of nanocomposites on base of opal matrixes (cubic packing SiO₂ nanospheres) are analyzed. The photoluminescence of rare-earth doped nanocompositesis are studied versus the element structure, concentration of rare earth ions, matrix composition, optical properties, and technology. The processes of light interaction with gain media in such mesoporous systems are discussed.

Butyvskaya M. V. Radiation-Induced Gas Cleavage of Silicon

The article shows the results of a feasibility study of increasing the efficiency of radiation-induced gas cleavage of silicon wafers in the SOI manufacturing techniques by superimposing the radiation damage energy profiles on the dopant distribution profiles in case of silicon irradiation by solely hydrogen ions.

Akulova G. V., Atepalihin V. V., Goryachev A. V., Cuznetsov S. N., Popkov A. F., Shokin A. N. Thermal Control

Development of an array of cantilevers having thermal operation control is discussed including calculation, fabrication and testing results. Calculations are based on the model of non-uniform Joule heating of layered structure of the cantilever and its bending because of different layers expansion. Analytical and experimental dependencies of the thermally controlled bulk displacement of the cantilever on the layers parameters are obtained and compared. The bulk displacement of the cantilever for the heating current 10 mA and operation voltage 4 V was 2.6 µm.

Levinskii Yu. V. and Zaytsev A. B. Preparation of Nanoporous Nb

The conditions of preparation of nanoporous Nb anodes of electrolytic condensers from fine-dispersed Nb powders were studied and optimized. Mechanisms of behavior of the powders under pressing and vacuum baking as well as dependencies of main electric properties of condensers on dispersity of initial powders and on conditions of anode preparation on a base of the powders were determined. The anodes having specific surface up to $1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and average pore radius of 300-500 nm were prepared. It was shown that specific electric charge of such condensers in 5-8 times exceeded standard values and was equal to 5500 μ C/cm³, but the values of leakage current and tangent of dielectric loss angle were on standard level.

Akopyan V. A., Panich A. E., Soloviev A. N., Lesnykh E. S., Shvetsov S. N. The Some Physics and Mechanics Problems of Piezoelectric Actuators and Branch of Their Application....35

The main trends of the development piezoelectric actuators, electromechanical models which simulative state of the shell plate as integrated part of the structure currently are represented. The factors have influence in the actuator performance are described.

Volkov E. E., Starkov V. V., Dobrovolsky Yu. A.,

Gavrilin E. Y. Air-Hydrogen Fuel Cell Based on Macroporous 40 Silicon

In the present study the composite membranes consisting of macroporous silicon matrix saturated with the polymer gel-electrolyte based on polyvinyl alcohol etherified by phenolsulfonic acid were obtained. These structures were tested in an air-hydrogen fuel cell at the ambient conditions. Cathodic and anodic processes in electrochemical cells with symmetric and non-symmetric gas electrodes were studied. It was shown that the operation of such an airhydrogen fuel cell is limited by the cathodic process. On the basis of the obtained data the way for the fuel cell efficiency increasing were determined.

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