

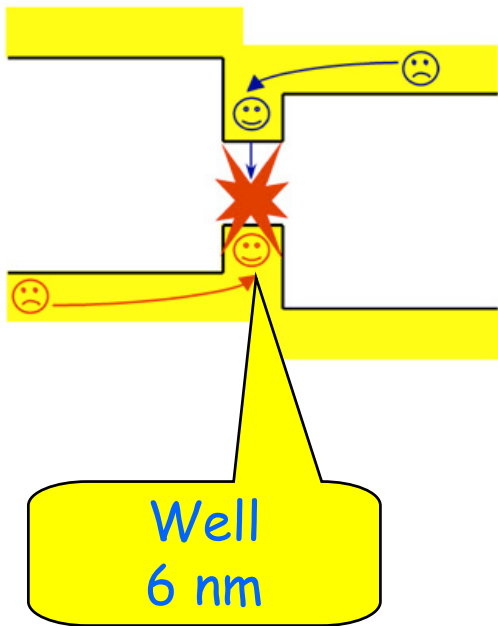
## Nanotechnology in our Daily Life

Iridescent car paint: Based on interference colors (like a butterfly, no bleaching after 5 years Miami)

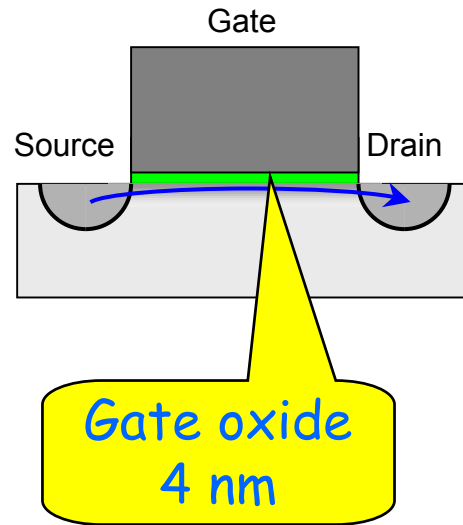


# Nanotechnology on our Desktops

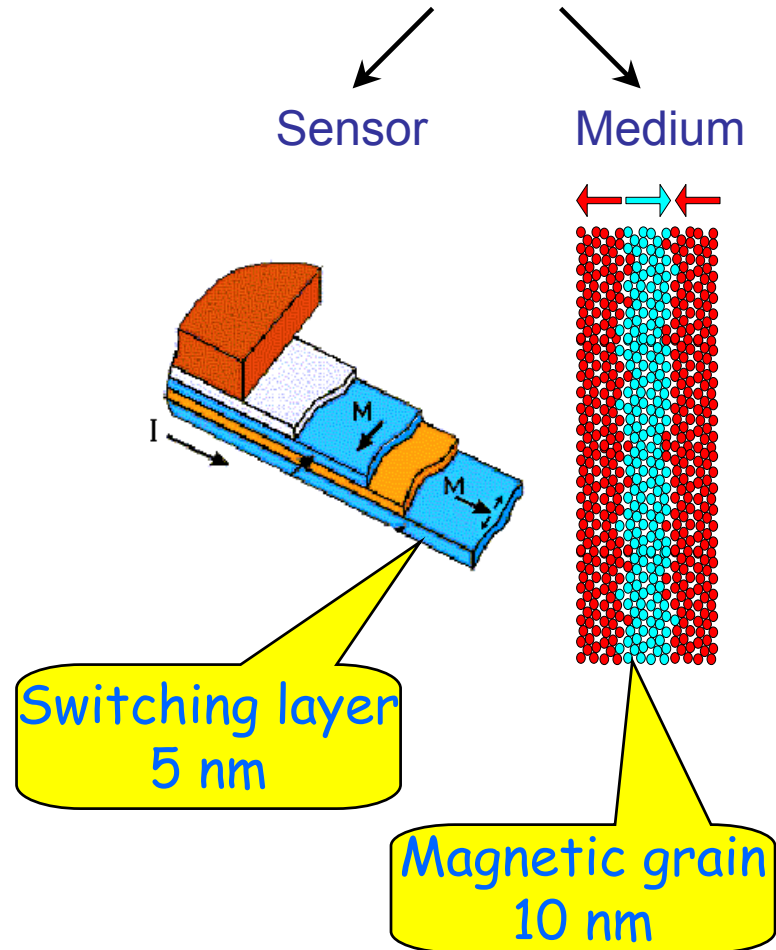
## Quantum Well Laser



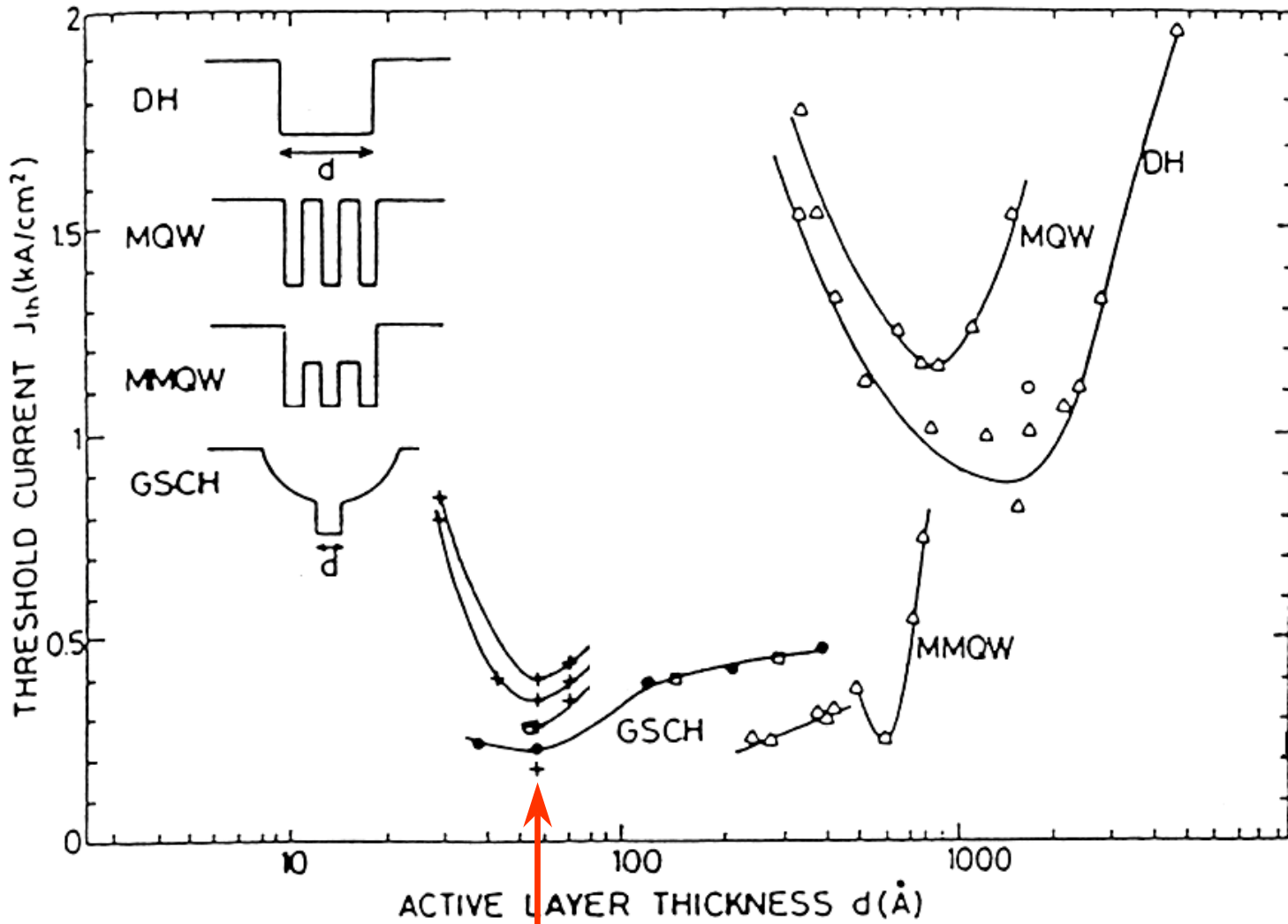
## Transistor



## Hard Disk



# Quantum Well Laser: Designing the Perfect Trap



6 nm : Optimum Thickness

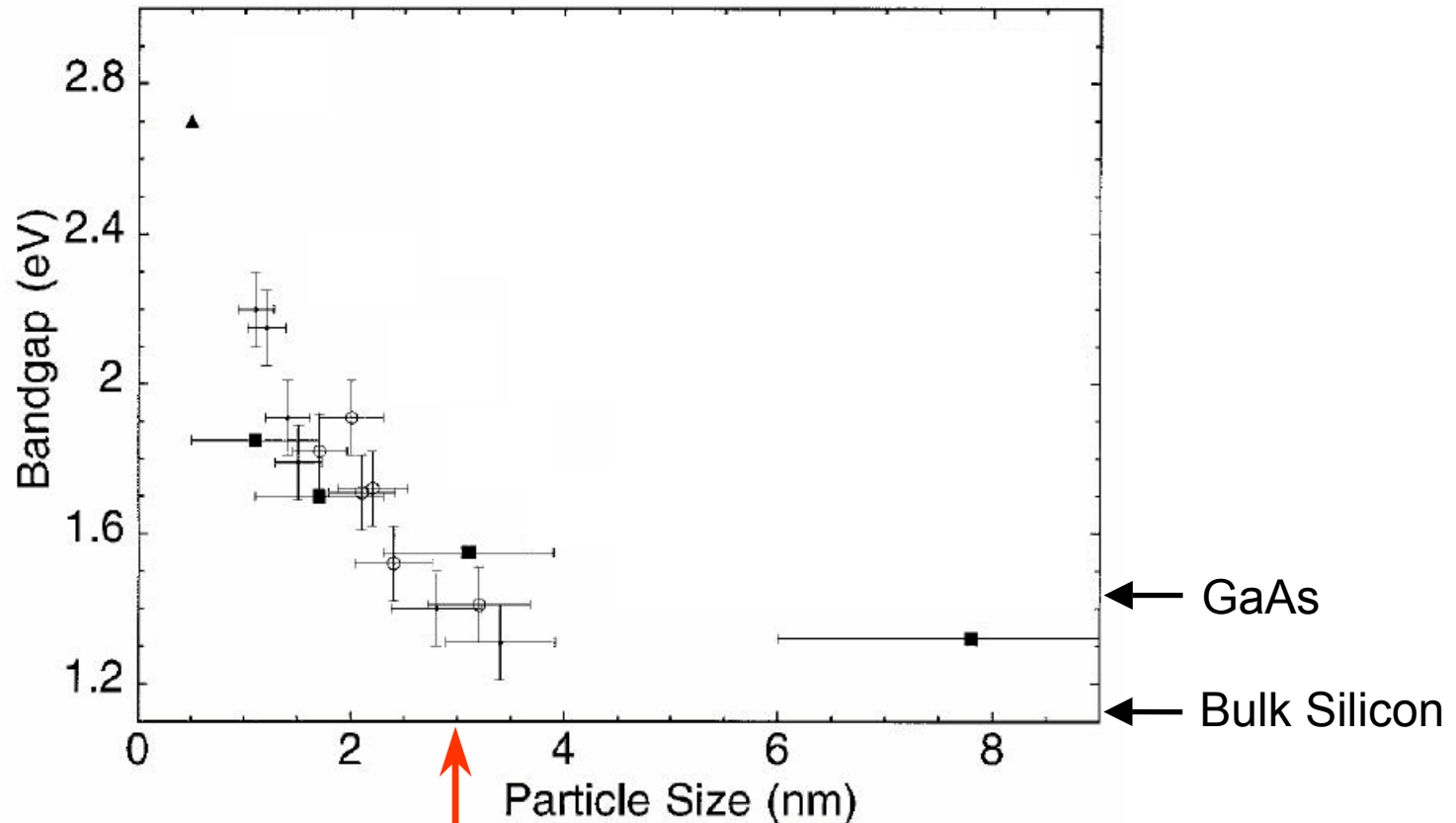
# Nanocrystals



Quantum effect: Crystal size determines the color  
(blue-shifted when smaller)

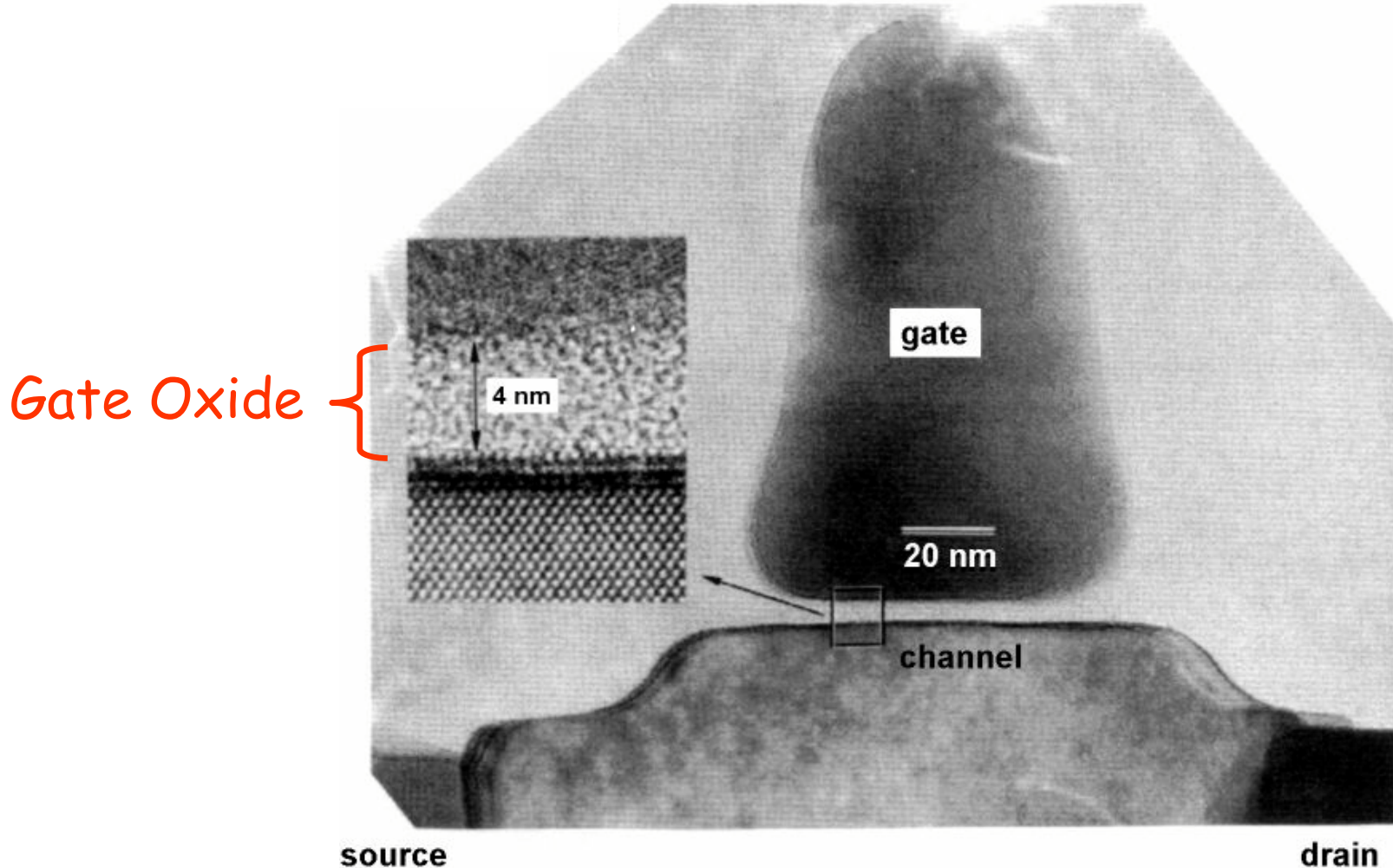
When does silicon cease to be silicon?

The band gap of silicon nanoclusters



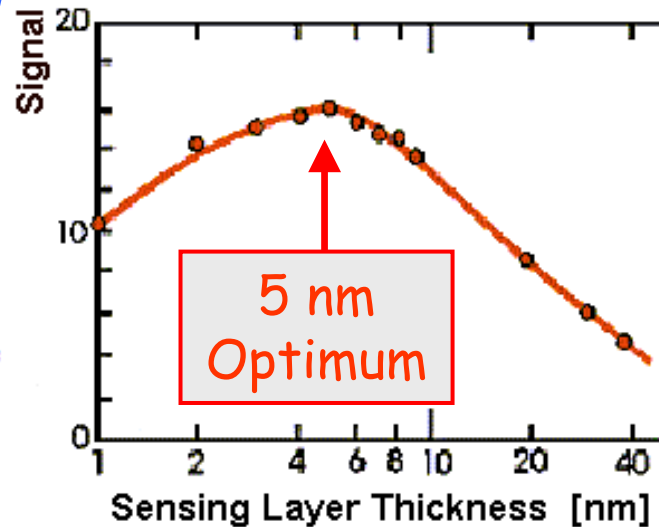
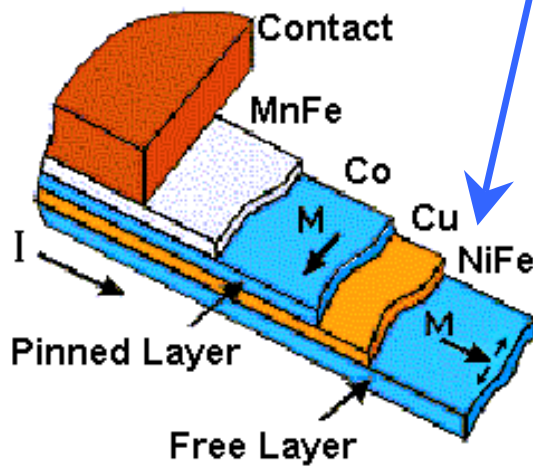
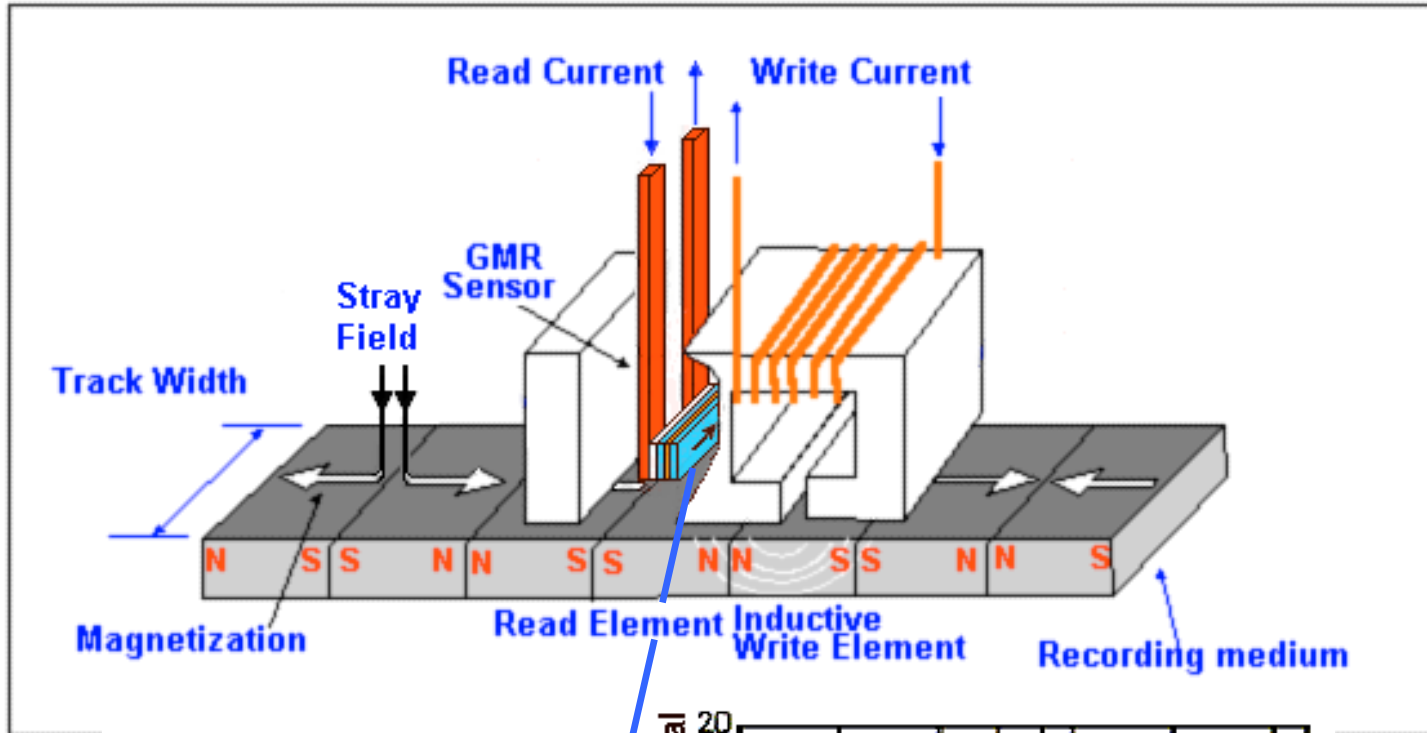
3 nm : Gap begins to change

# Transistor



Power consumption by a leaky gate oxide  
A show-stopper for silicon technology?

# Hard Disk Reading Head



# The Physicist's View: Fundamental Length Scales

Energy  $\rightarrow$  Length

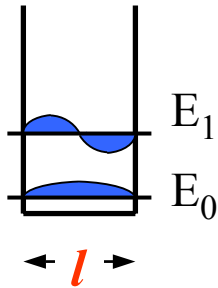
Room temperature operation requires energies larger than the thermal energy:  $k_B T = 25 \text{ meV}$

Quantum

Electric

Magnetic

Quantum Well:  
Quantum Well Laser

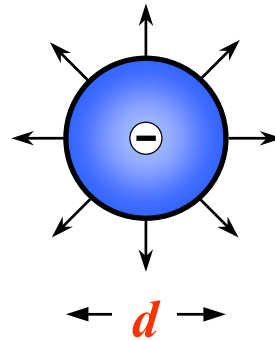


Energy Levels

$$3h^2/8m l^2$$

$$l < 7 \text{ nm}$$

Capacitor:  
Single Electron Transistor

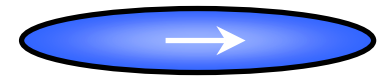


Charging Energy

$$2e^2/\epsilon d$$

$$d < 9 \text{ nm}$$

Magnetic Particle:  
Storage Media



Spin Flip Barrier

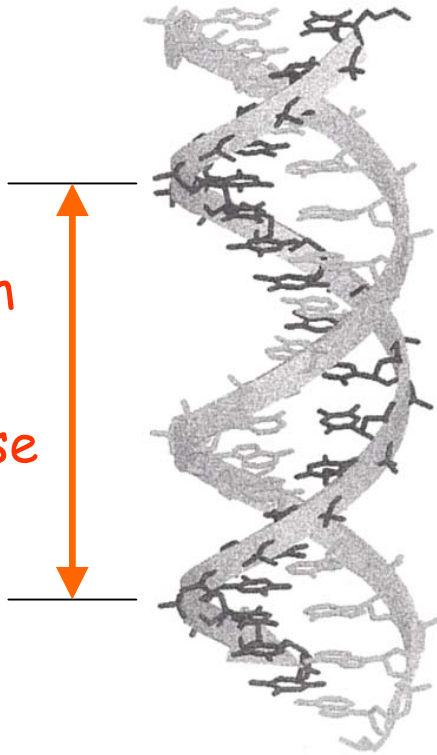
$$\frac{1}{2} M^2 a^3$$

$$a > 3 \text{ nm}$$



# Biological Length Scales

## DNA



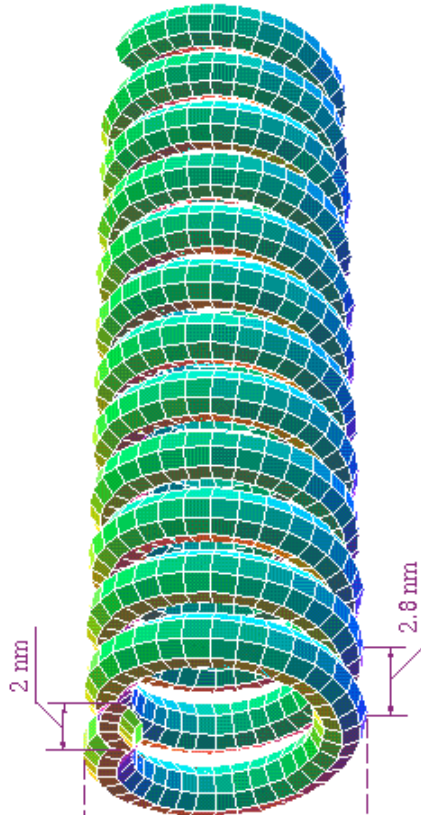
3.4 nm  
pitch

10 base  
pairs



2 nm

## Virus (TMV)

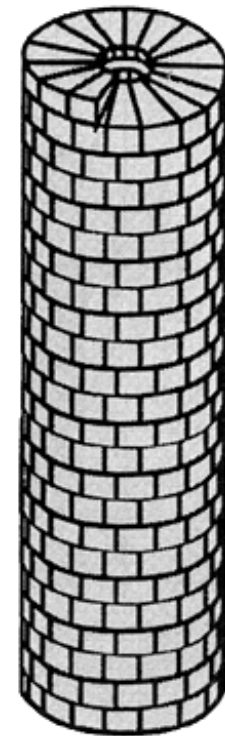


2 nm

2.8 nm



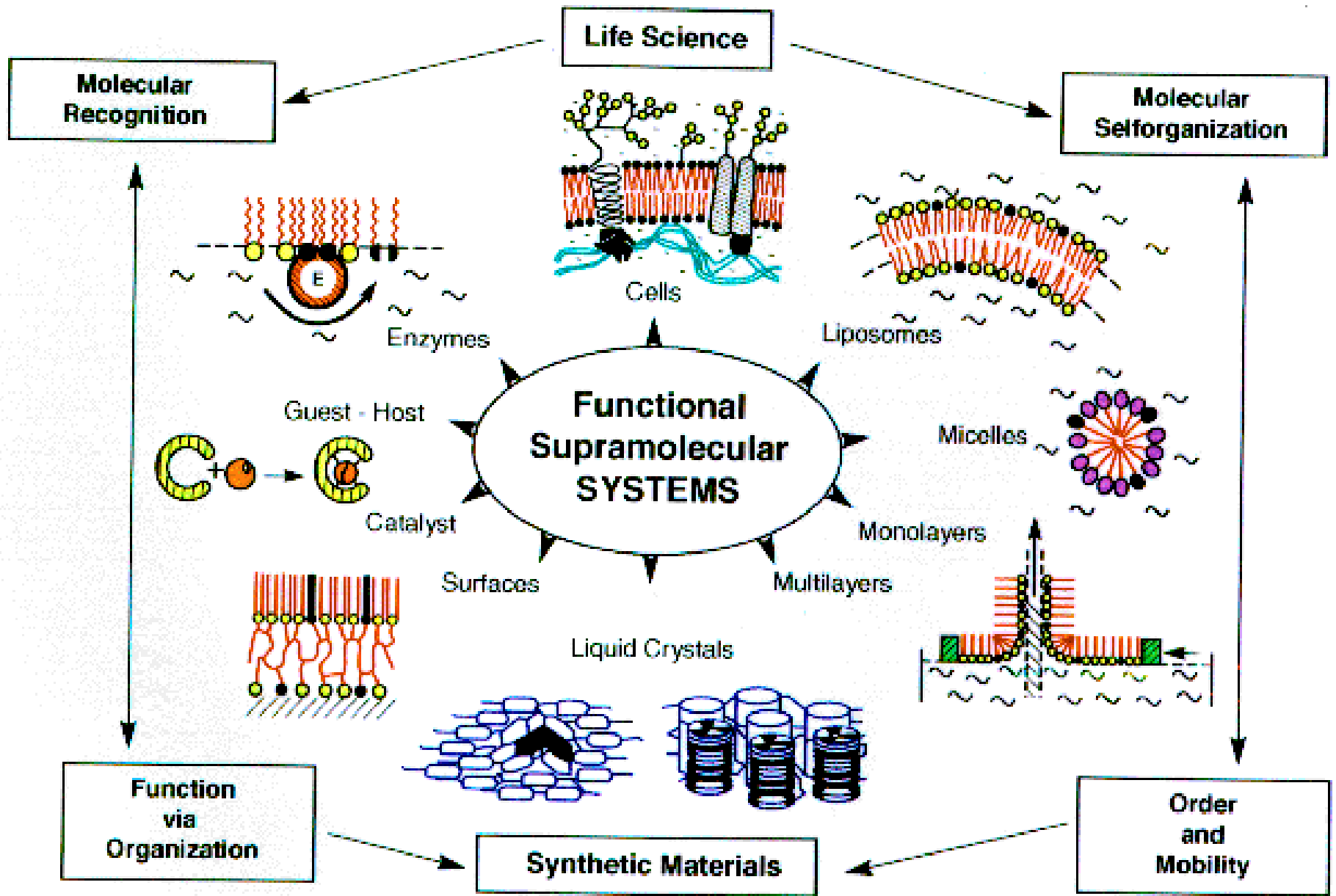
11 nm



18 nm

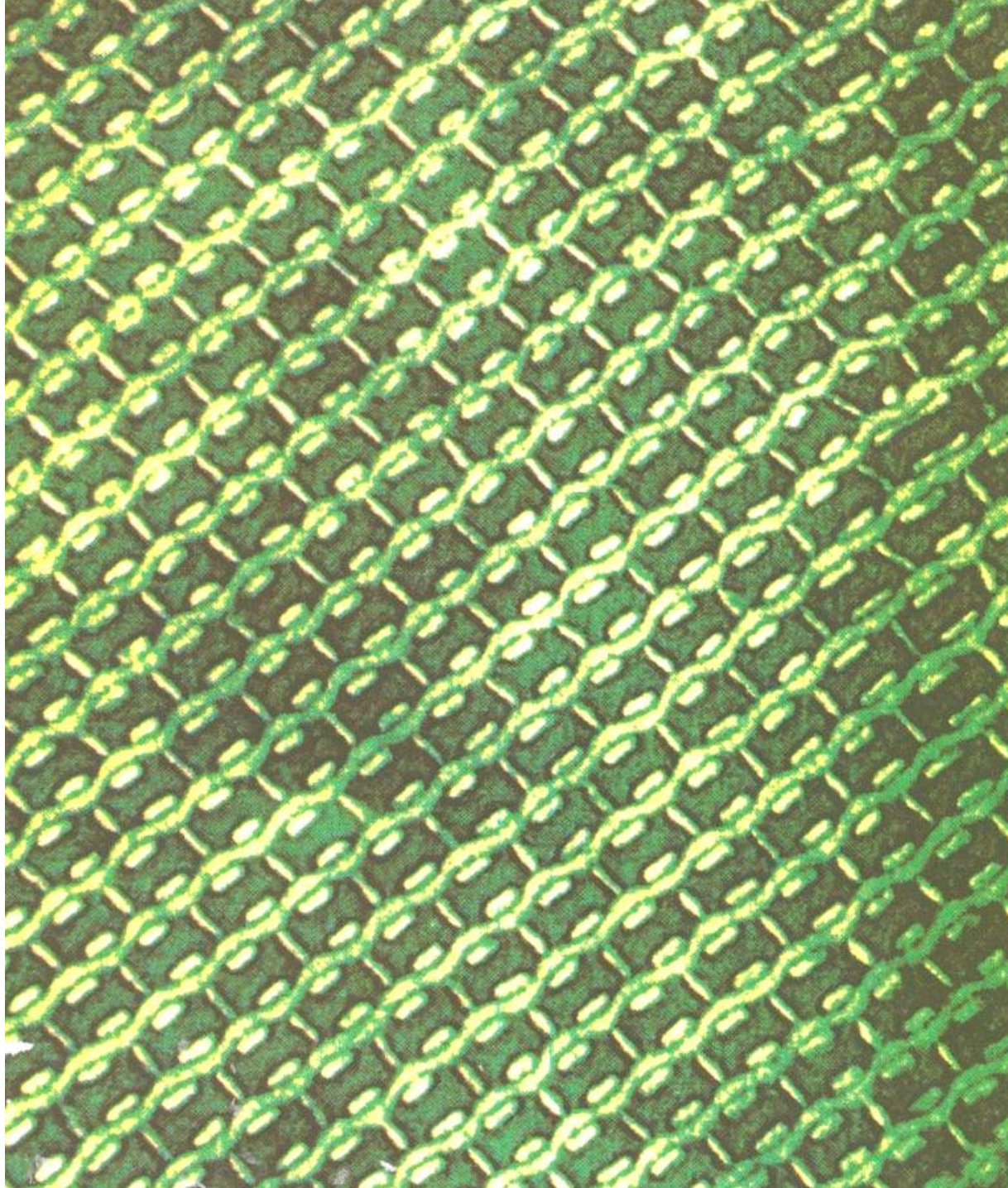
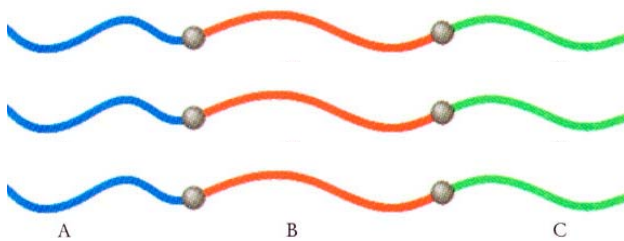


300  
nm



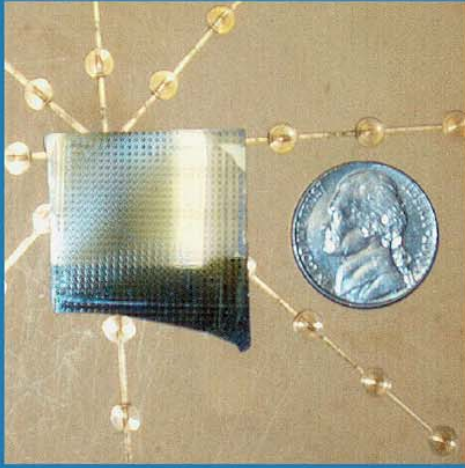


# Knitting with Polymers

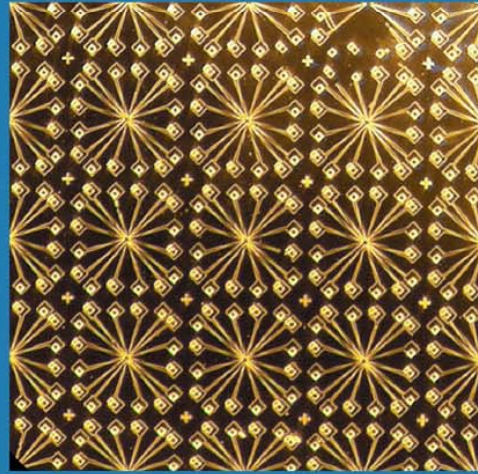




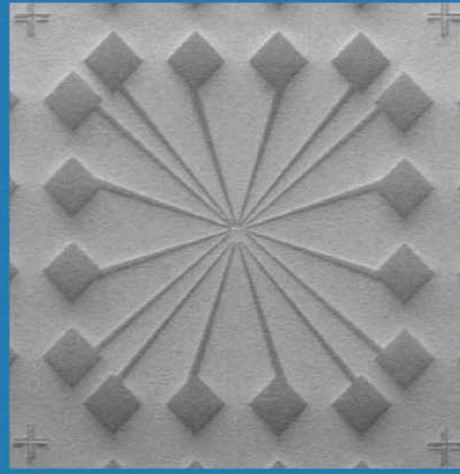
# New Concepts: Molecular Electronics, Self-Assembly, Self-Correcting



A

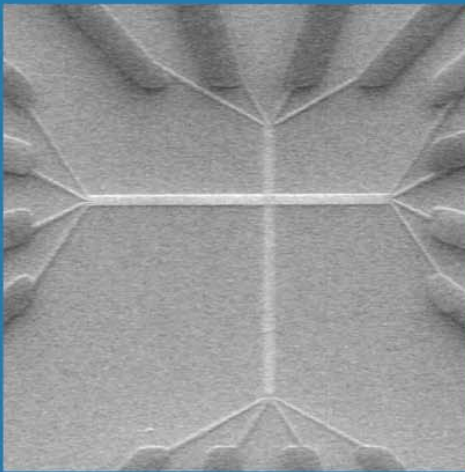


B

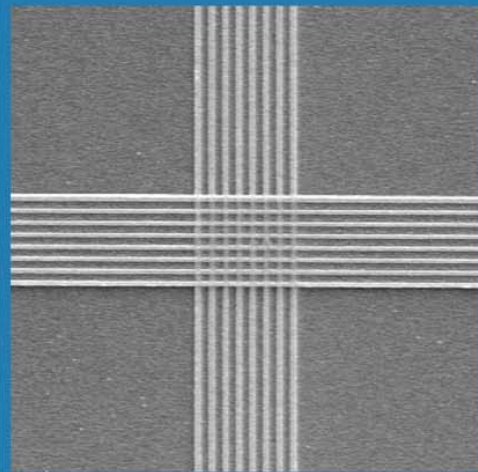


C

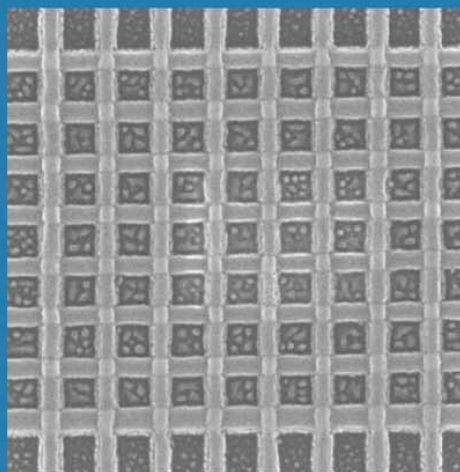
Each panel  
x 10



D



E



F

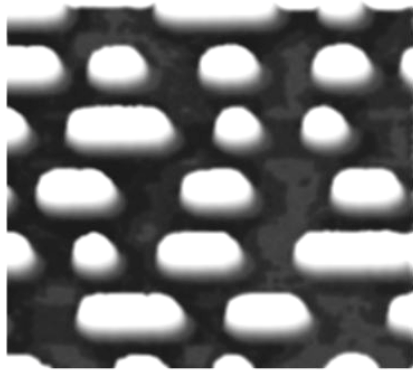
Hewlett-Packard molecular memory, teramac computer

# In Pursuit of the Ultimate Storage Medium :

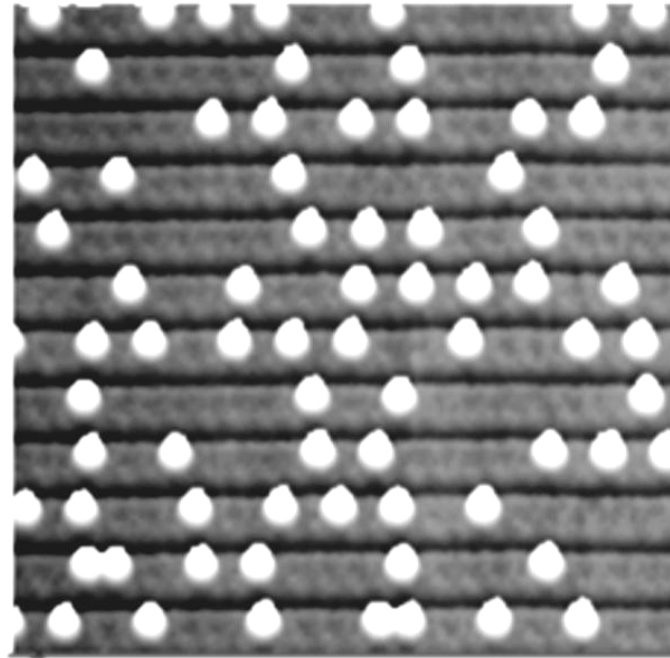
1 Bit = 1 Atom

Silicon Surface

CD-ROM



10  $\mu\text{m}$

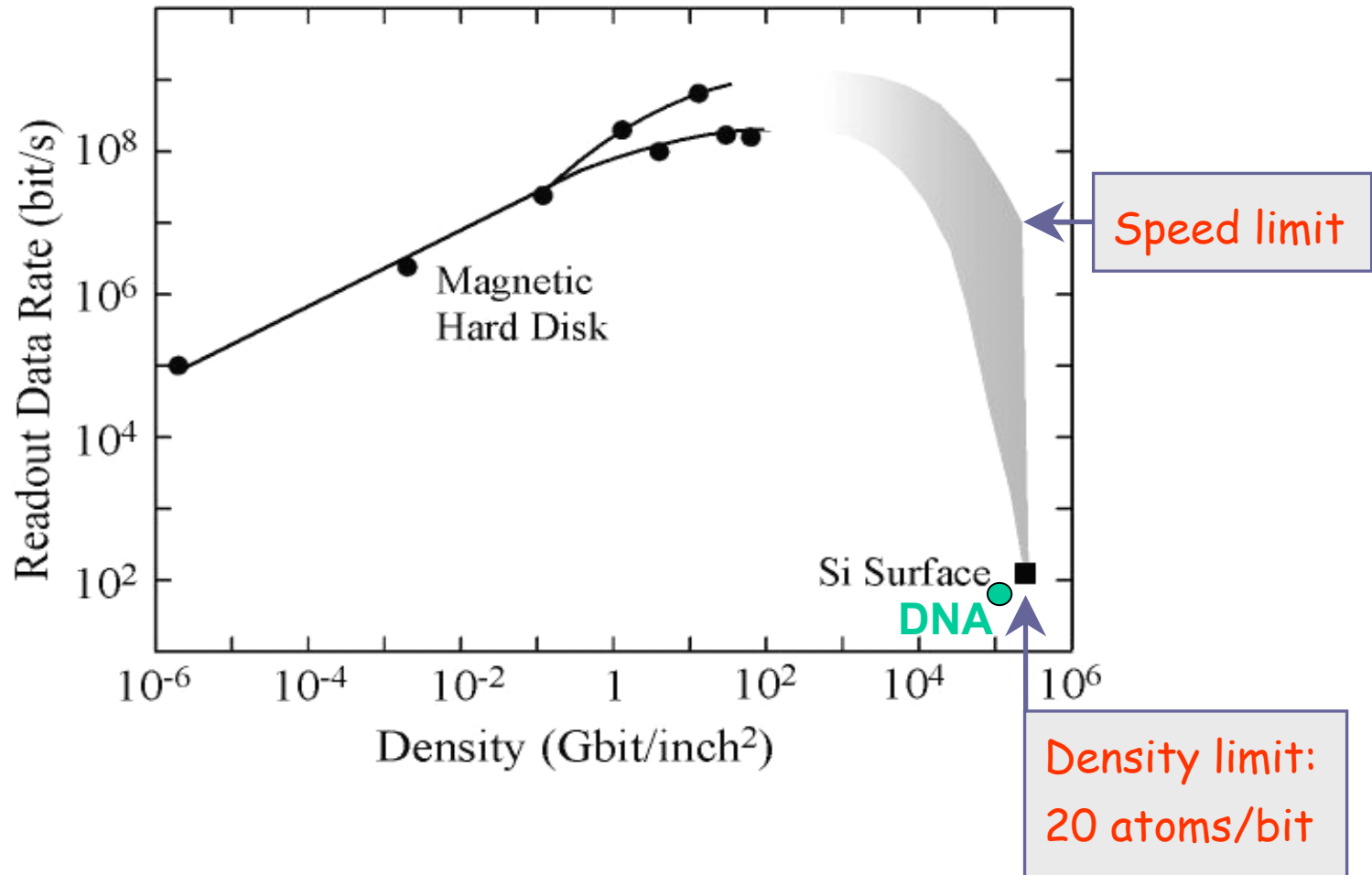


10 nm

1.6 nm Track

Density  $\times 1\,000\,000$

# Speed versus Density



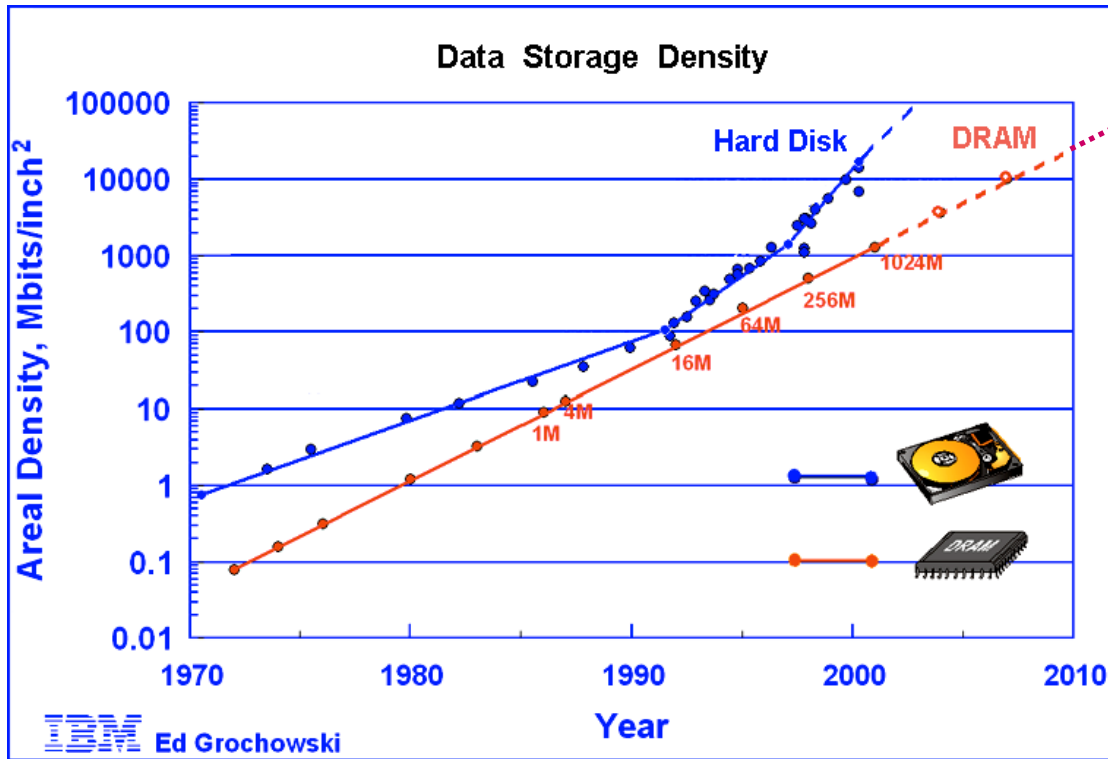
- Speed is sacrificed as density increases (less signal per bit)
- Density and speed in silicon are comparable to those in DNA

# When will we be down to atoms?

Using Moore's Law ...

250 Terabit/inch<sup>2</sup>

Year 2038



# "Disruptive technologies" start at the low end

Clayton Christensen, Harvard Business School

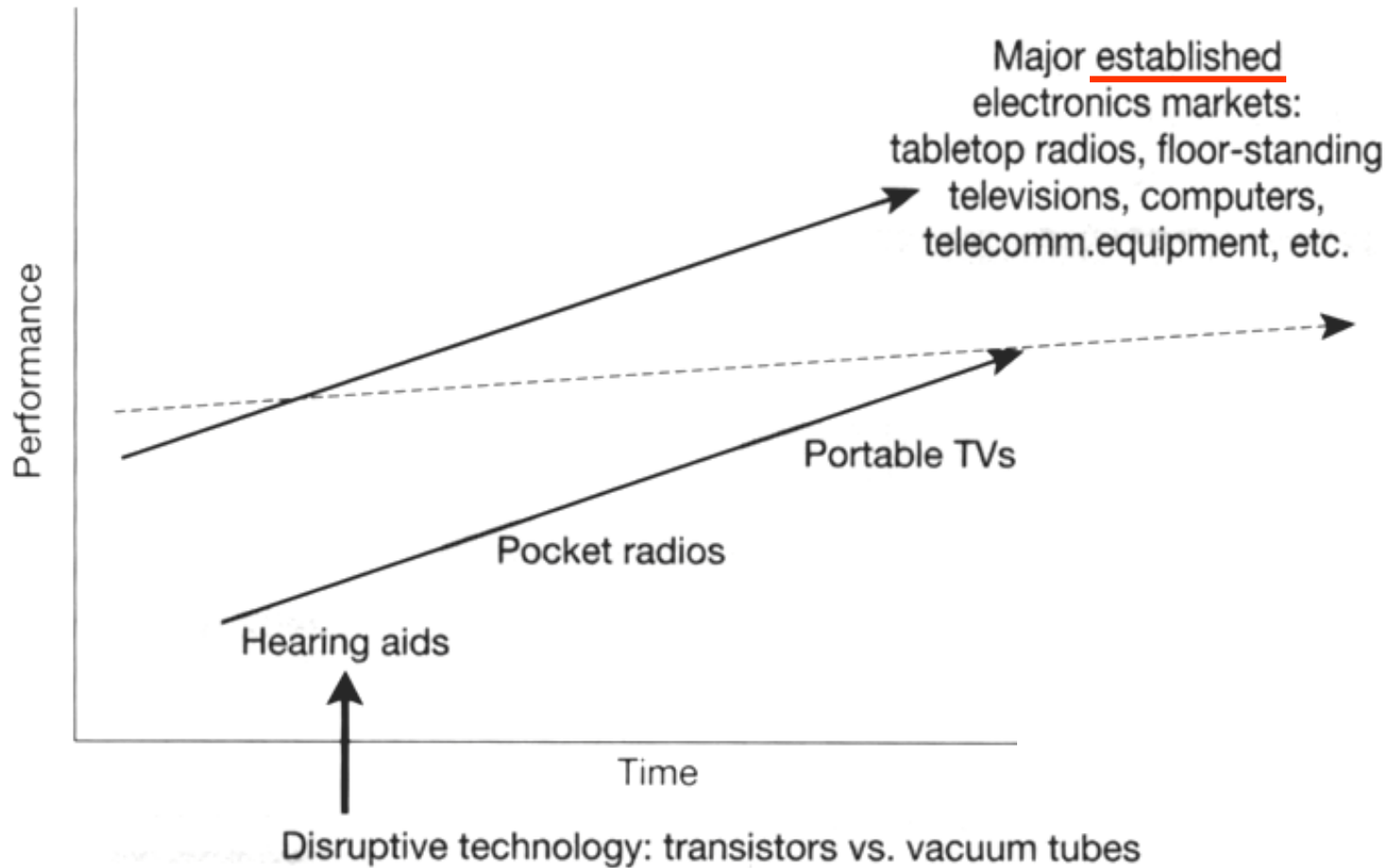


Figure 3. Successful disruptors target smaller, "green space" markets instead of stretching toward existing, larger markets.





# *PREY*

*A NOVEL*

*MICHAEL  
CRICHTON*