

Scanning Probe Microscopy

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- Scanning tunneling microscopy
- Force microscopy under ultrahigh vacuum conditions
- Molecular electronics



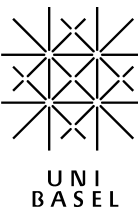
<http://www.nccr-nano.org>



NCCR
Nanoscale Science

Network diagram showing UNI BASEL at the center, connected to:

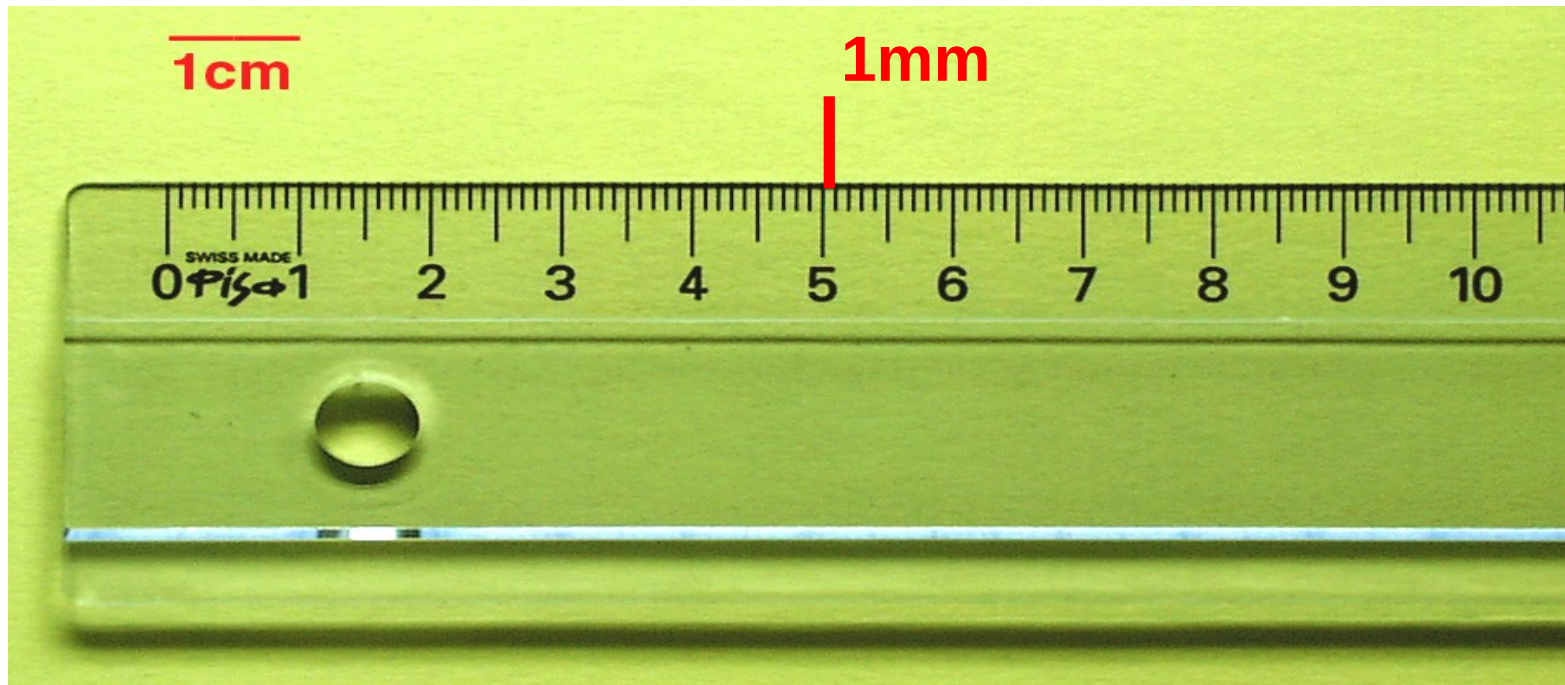
- FHBB
- ETH ZURICH
- UNI ZURICH
- PSI
- EPFL
- UNI NEUCHATEL
- IBM RESEARCH
- CSEM



What do scientists mean by Nanoscience?

Prefix “nano”: one billionth of something like a second or a meter.

1 nm = 1 billionth of a meter



1 nm = 1 millionth of a millimeter

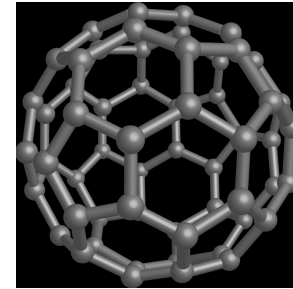
How large?



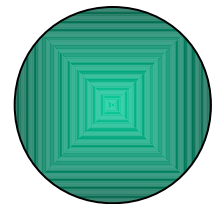
12'740'000m



0.22m



1nm



0.3nm

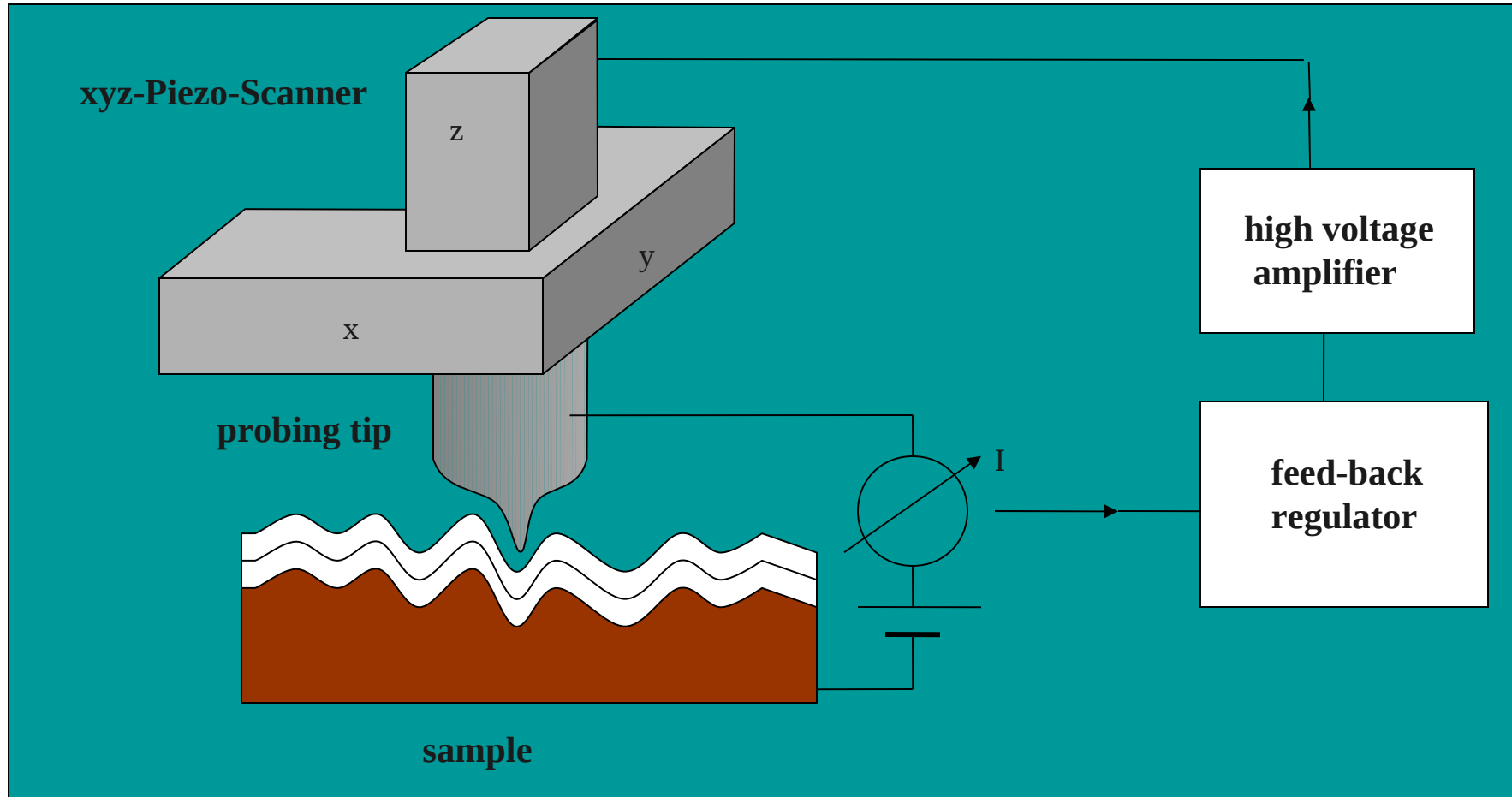


: 57'909'090



: 220'000'000

Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (STM)

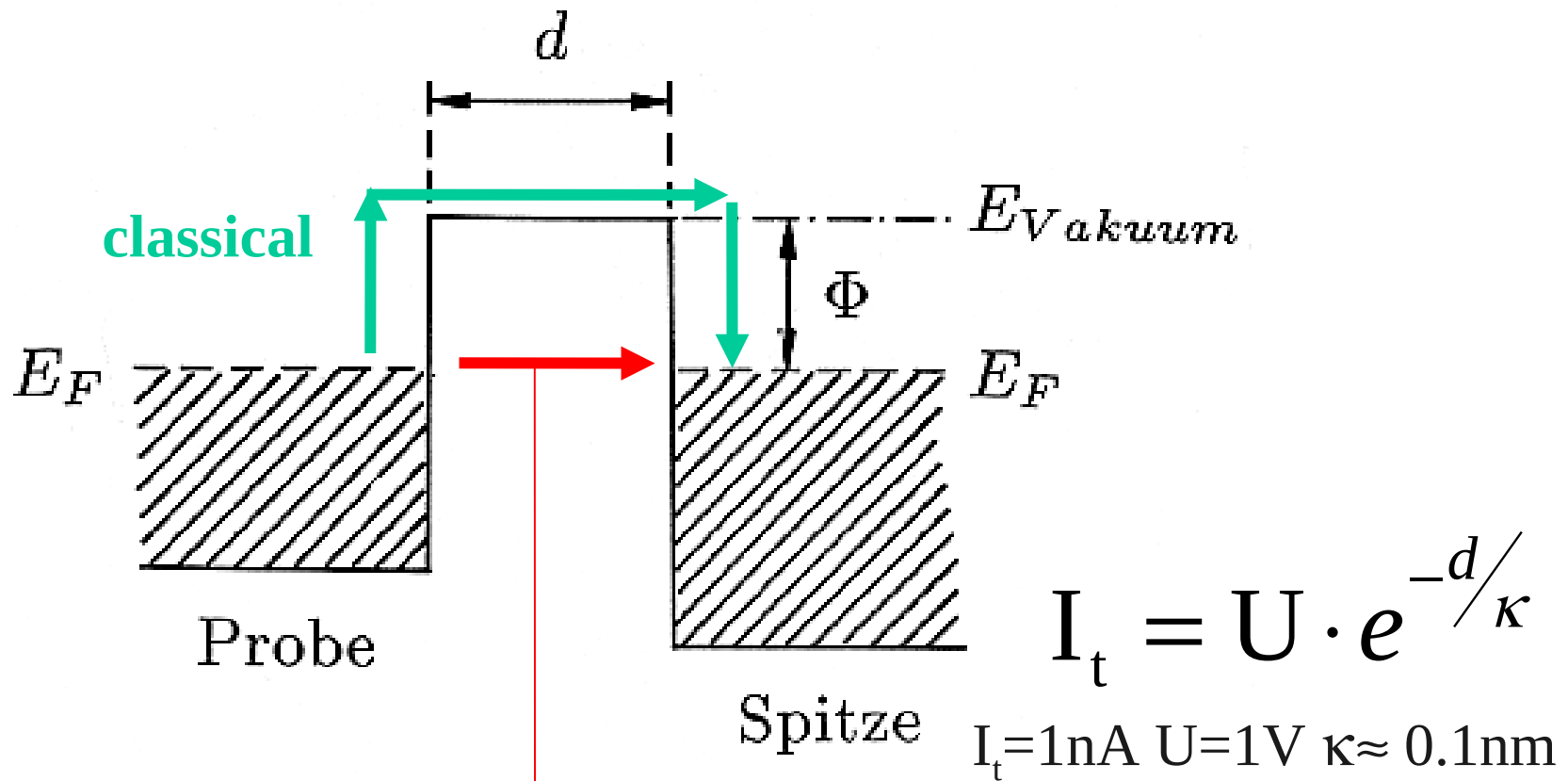


**Feed-back regulator keeps current (pA-nA) constant.
Contours of constant current are recorded.**

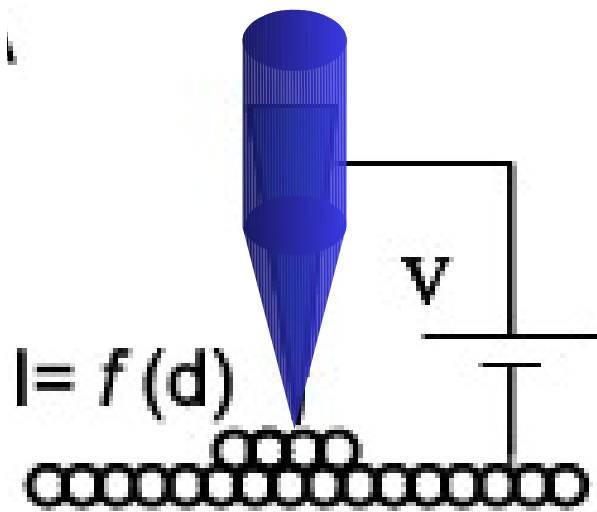
Quantum tunneling



Quantum mechanical tunneling



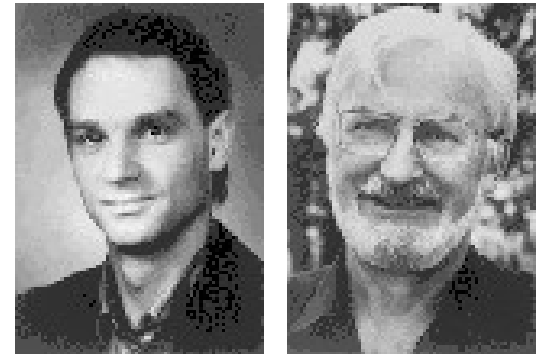
**quantum mechanical:
Tunneling current**



Invention of the Scanning Tunneling Microscope (STM)

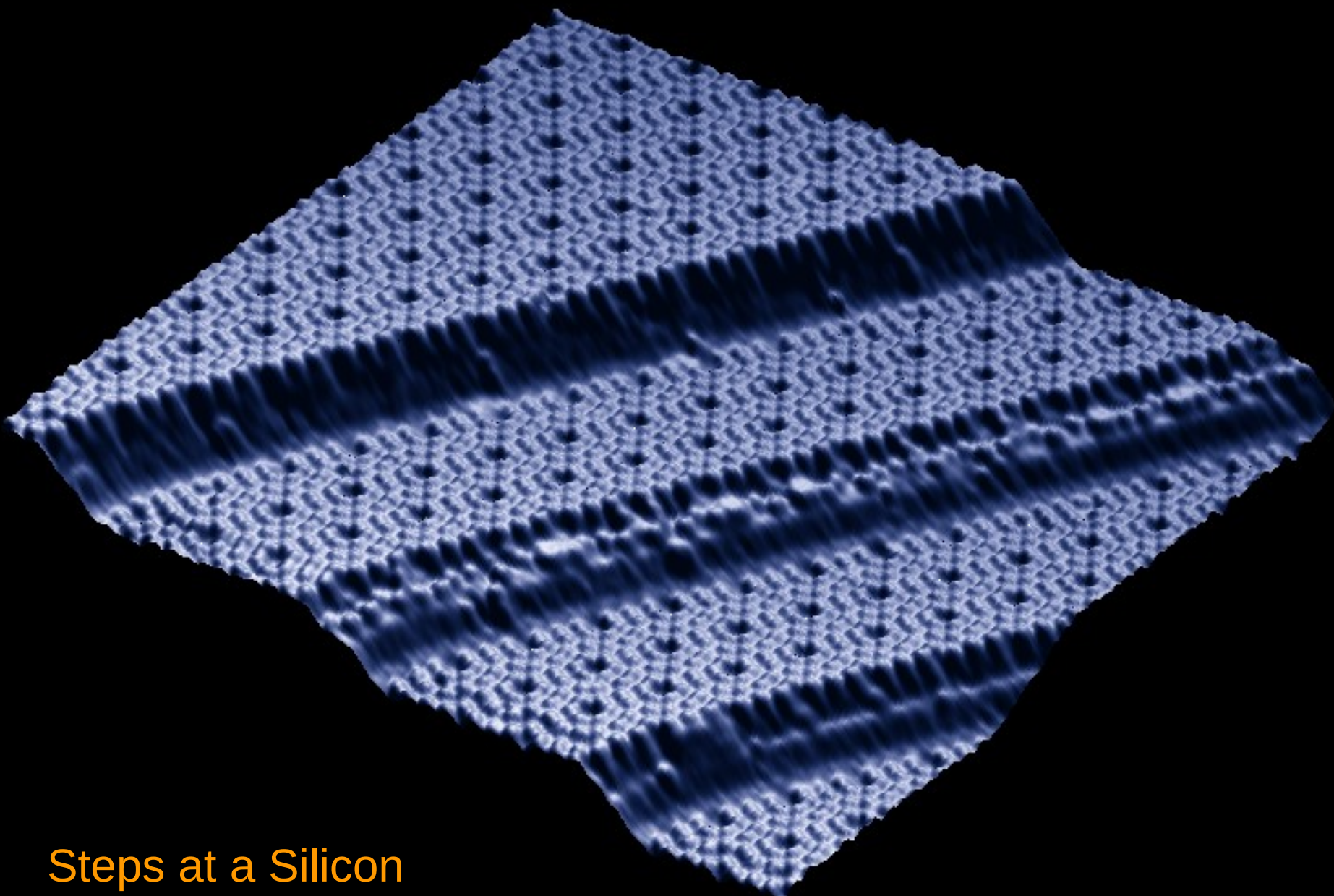


Source: IBM

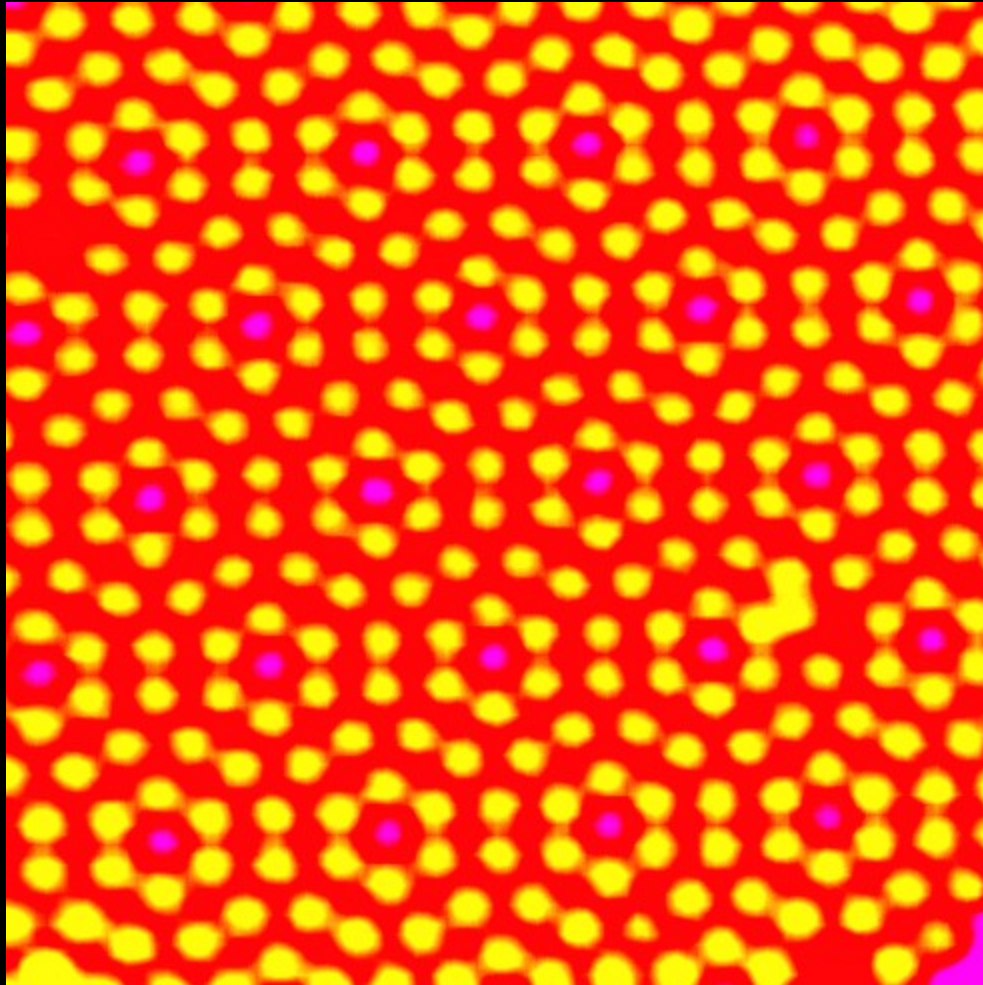


G. Binnig and H. Rohrer
Nobel prize for physics
1986

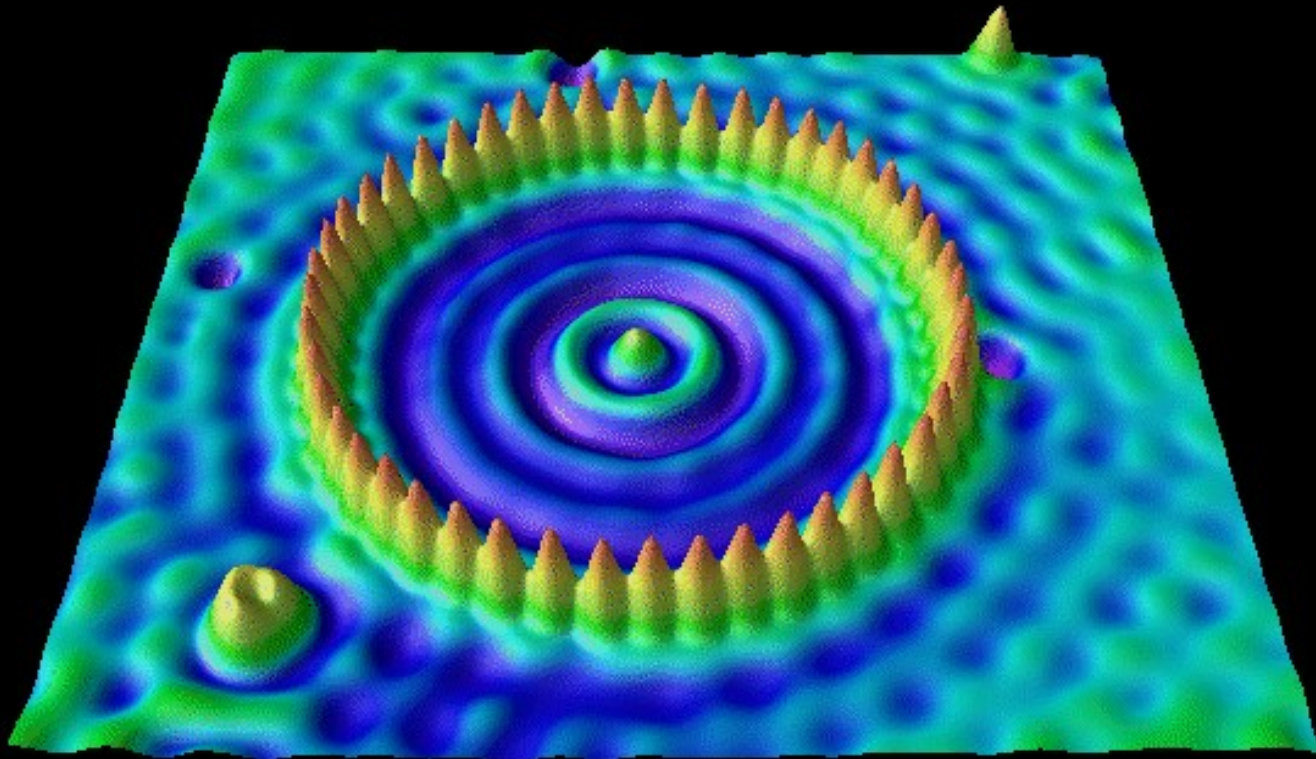
IBM Rüslikon
Switzerland



Steps at a Silicon
single crystal surface.

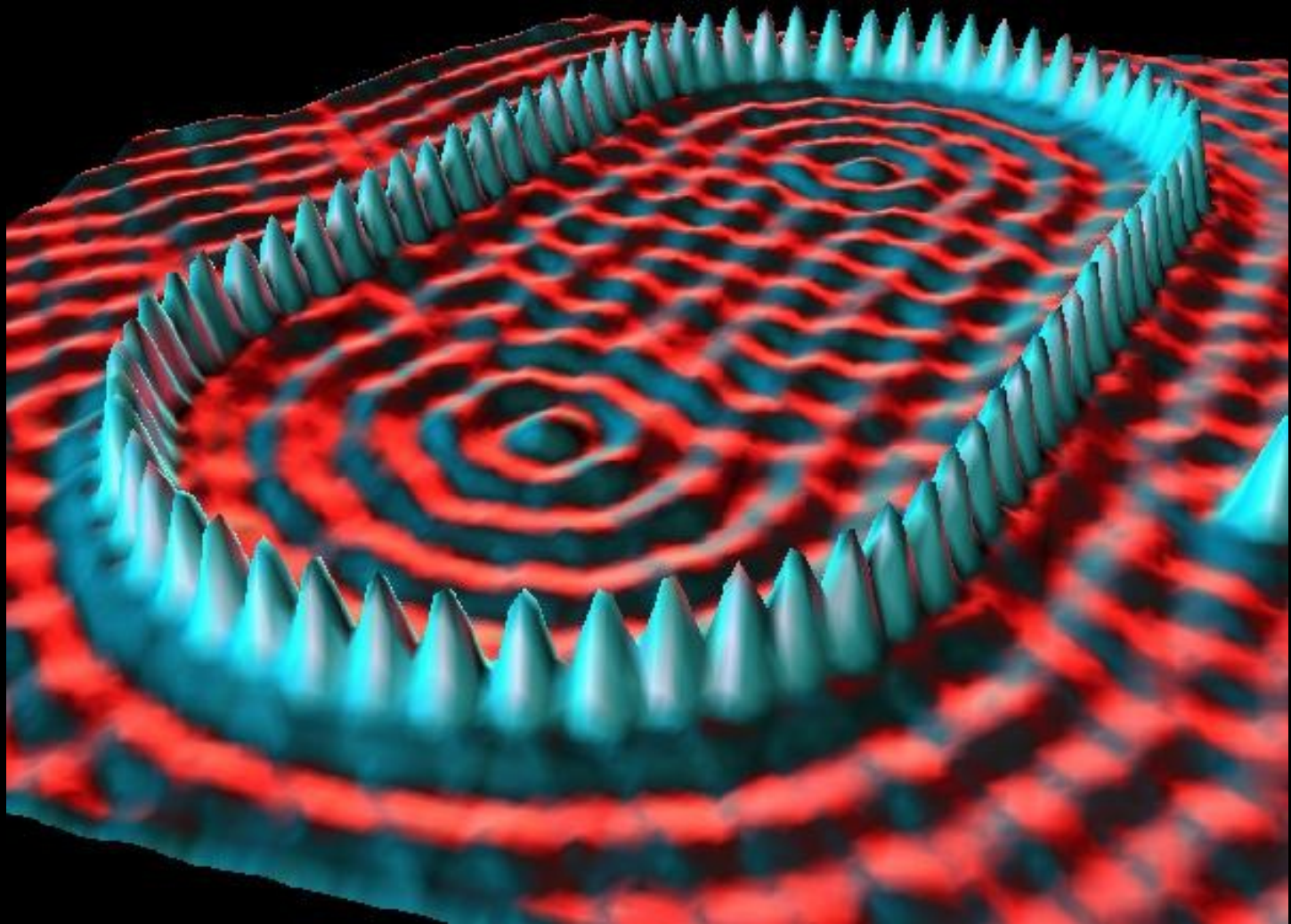


Si(111)7x7 reconstructed surface



48 Fe-atoms on copper (Quantum corral)

D. Eigler, IBM Almaden



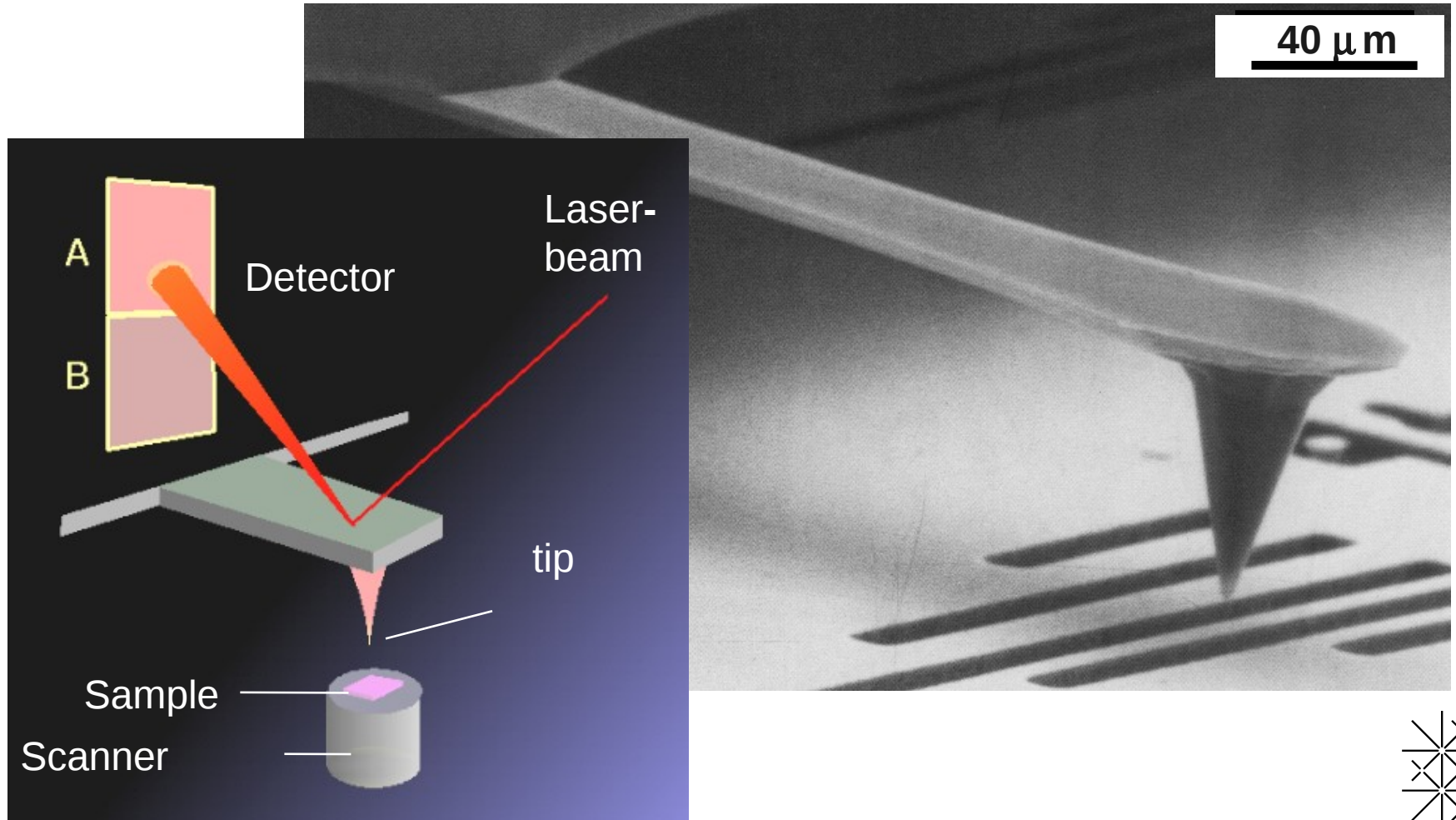
Fe atoms on copper

STM for Schools

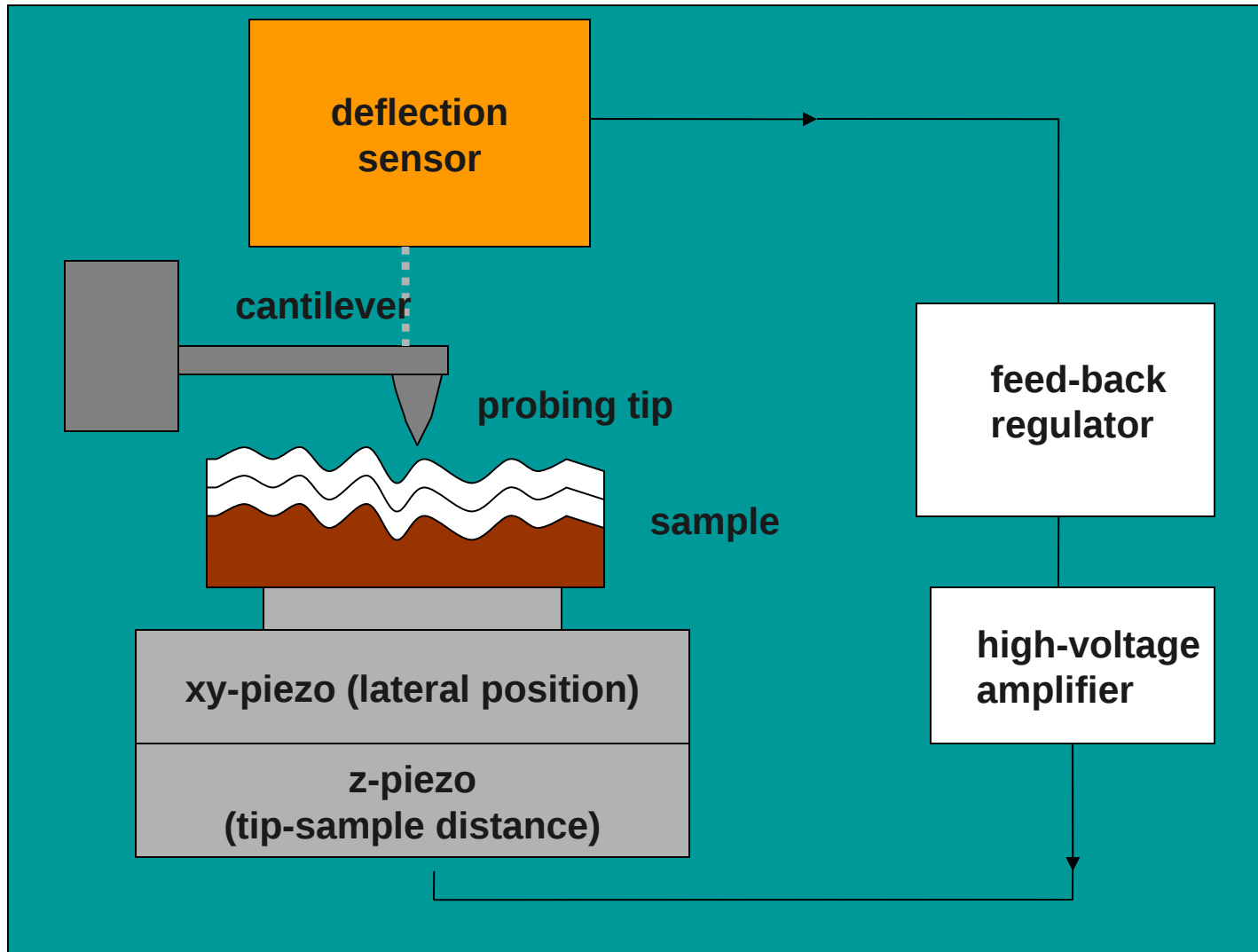


Nanosurf AG, Liestal: Start-up from the University of Basel

Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)



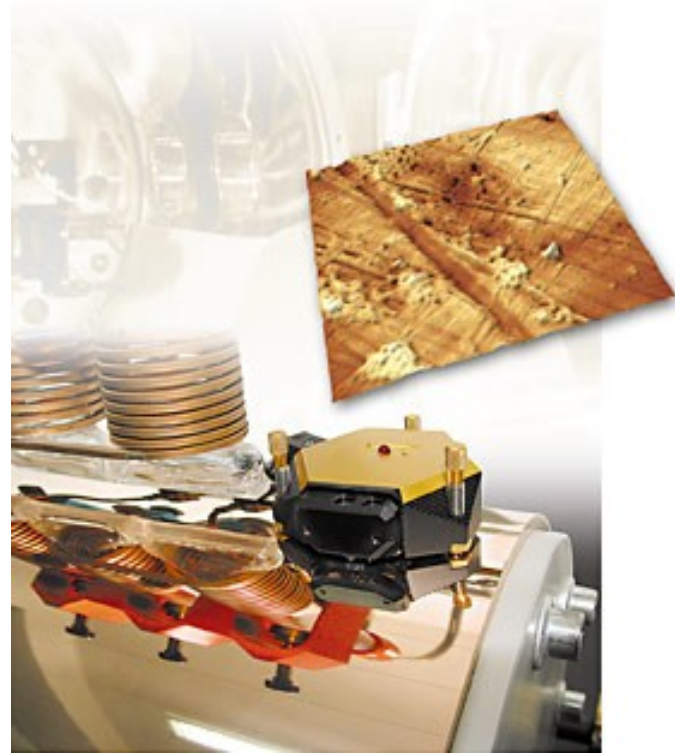
Principle of Atomic Force Microscope (AFM)



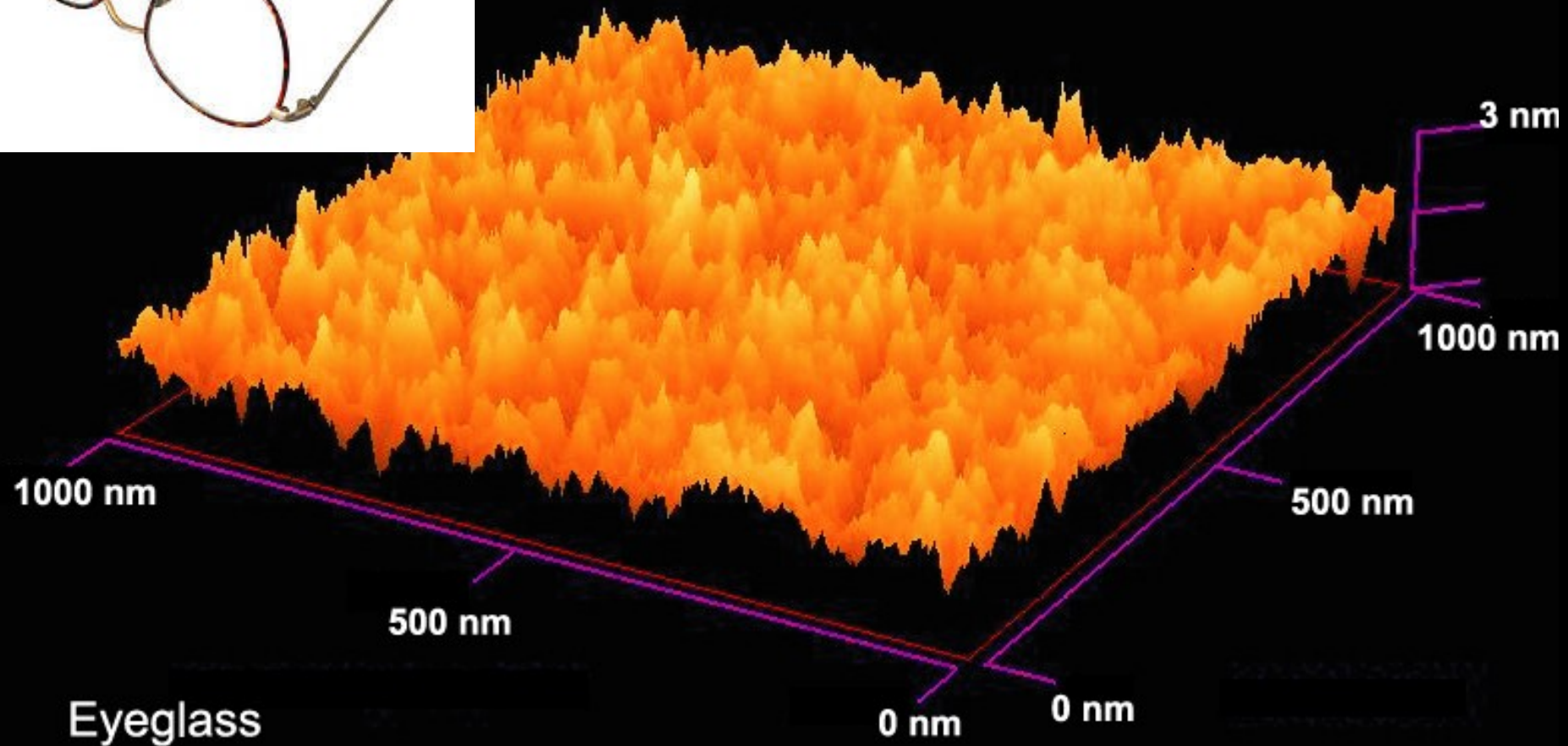
Commercial AFMs



Veeco, US

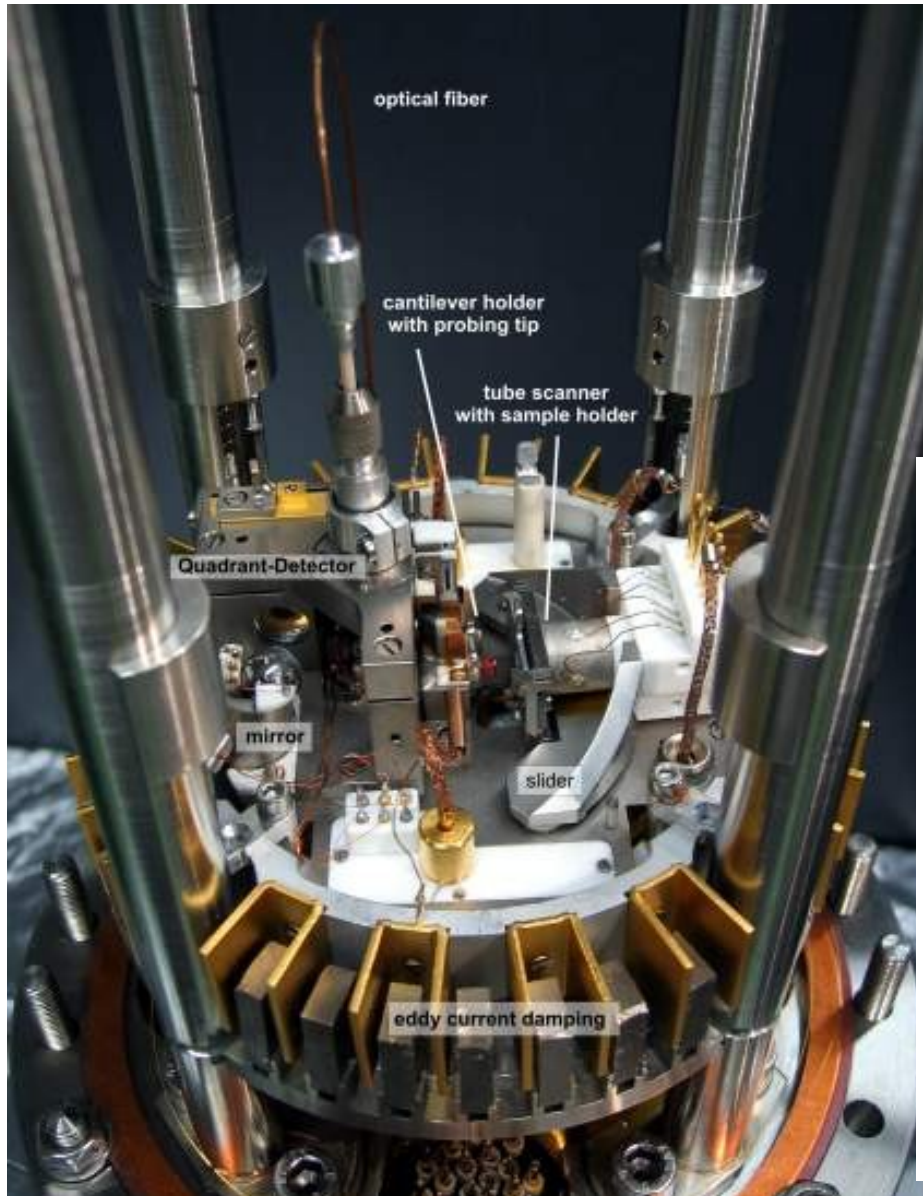


Nanosurf, Liestal, CH

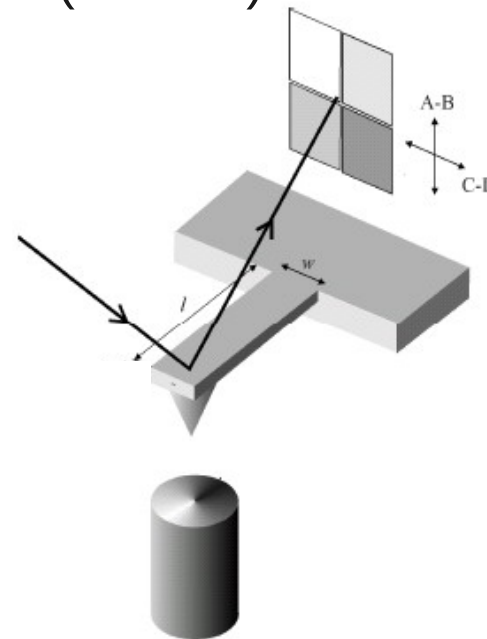


Eyeglass

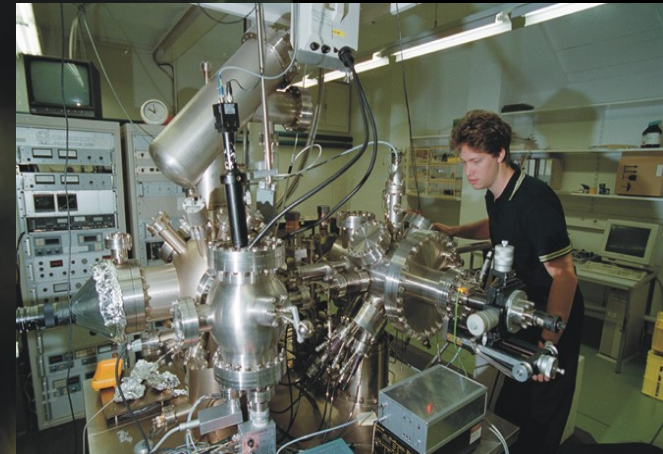
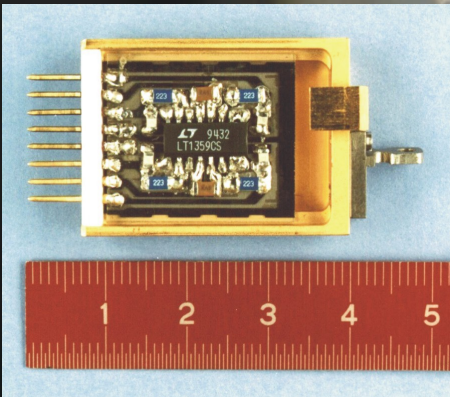
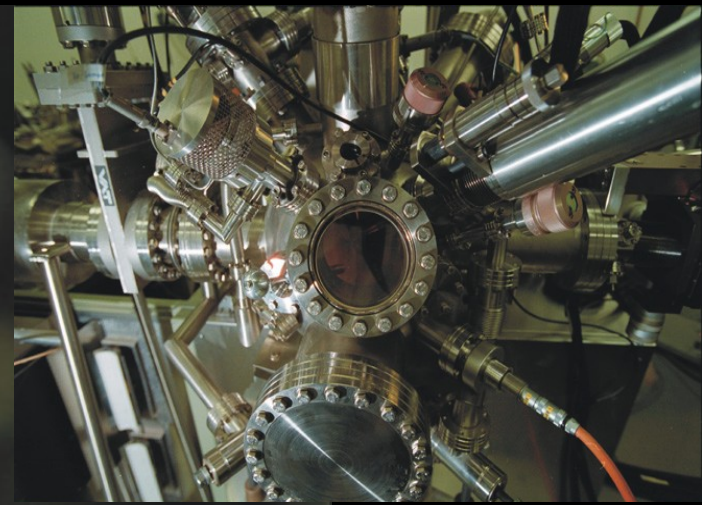
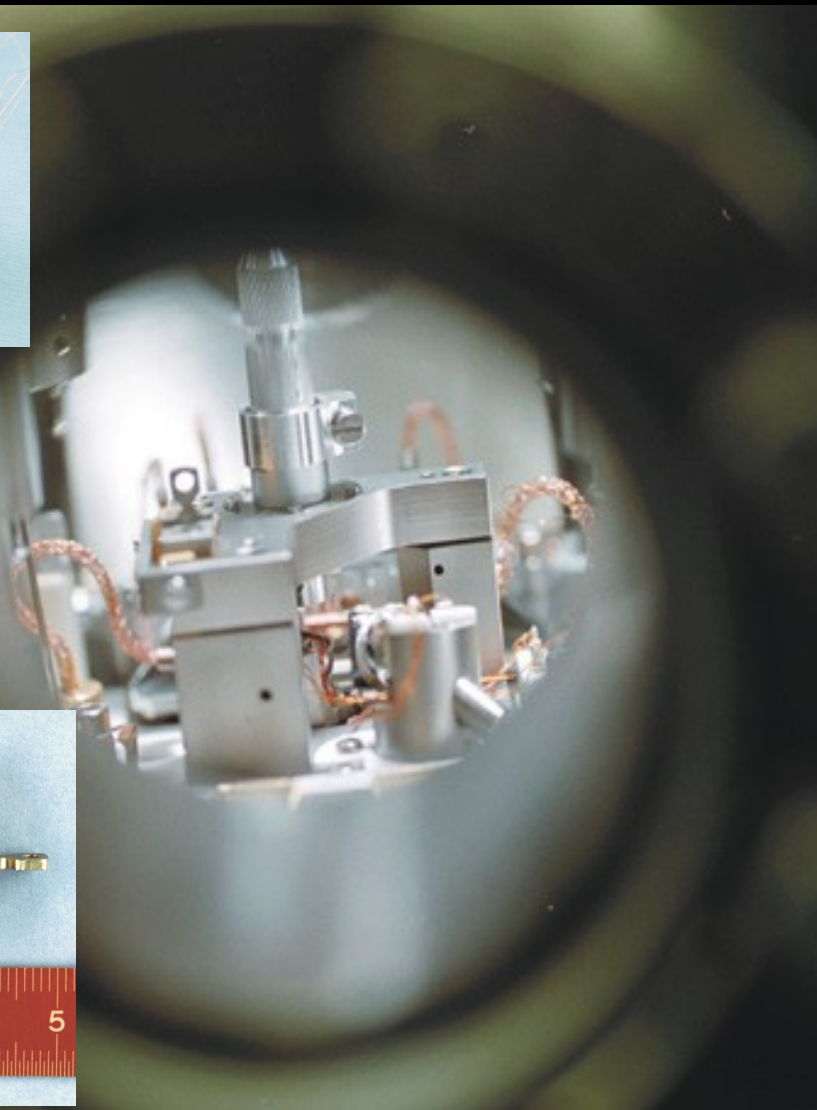
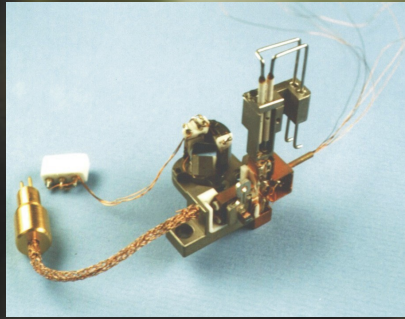
Ultrahigh vacuum force microscope with in-situ preamplifier and stabilized light source



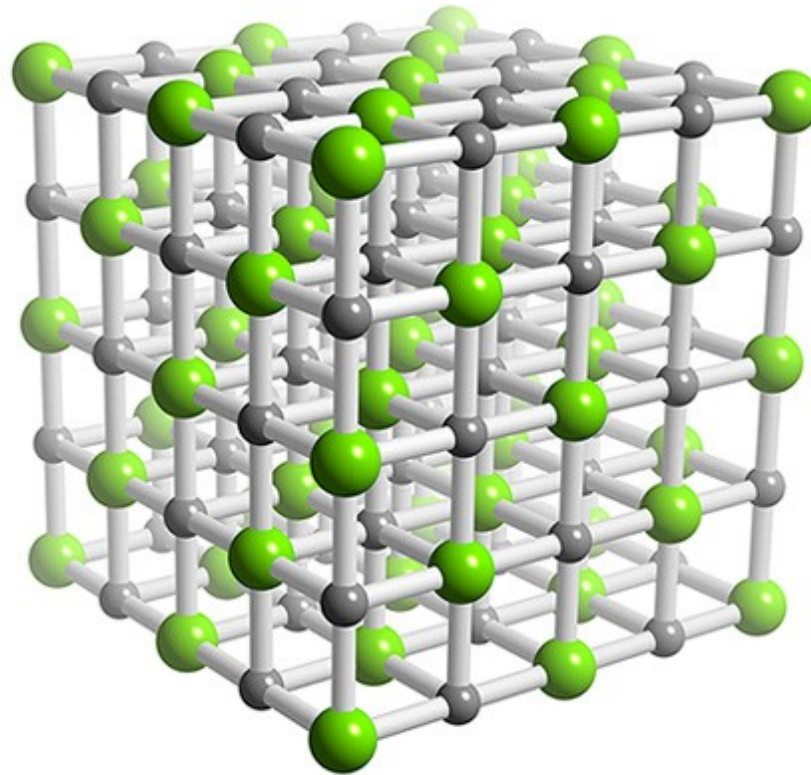
- UHV- chamber with base pressure $< 10^{-10}$ mbar
- room temperature
- Fast in-situ preamplifier (< 3 MHz)



Ultra-sensitive non-contact force microscope combined with STM

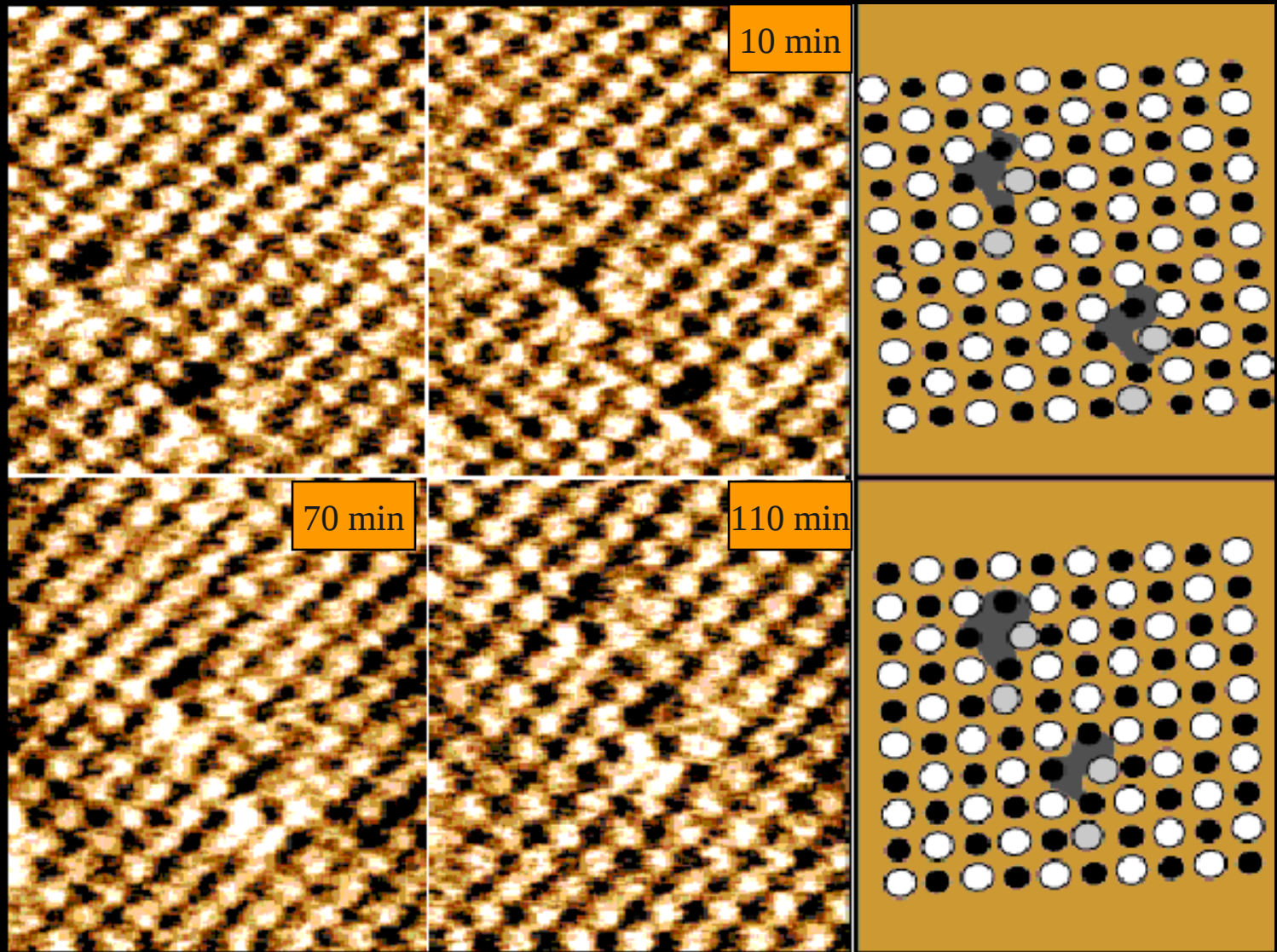


NaCl-crystal

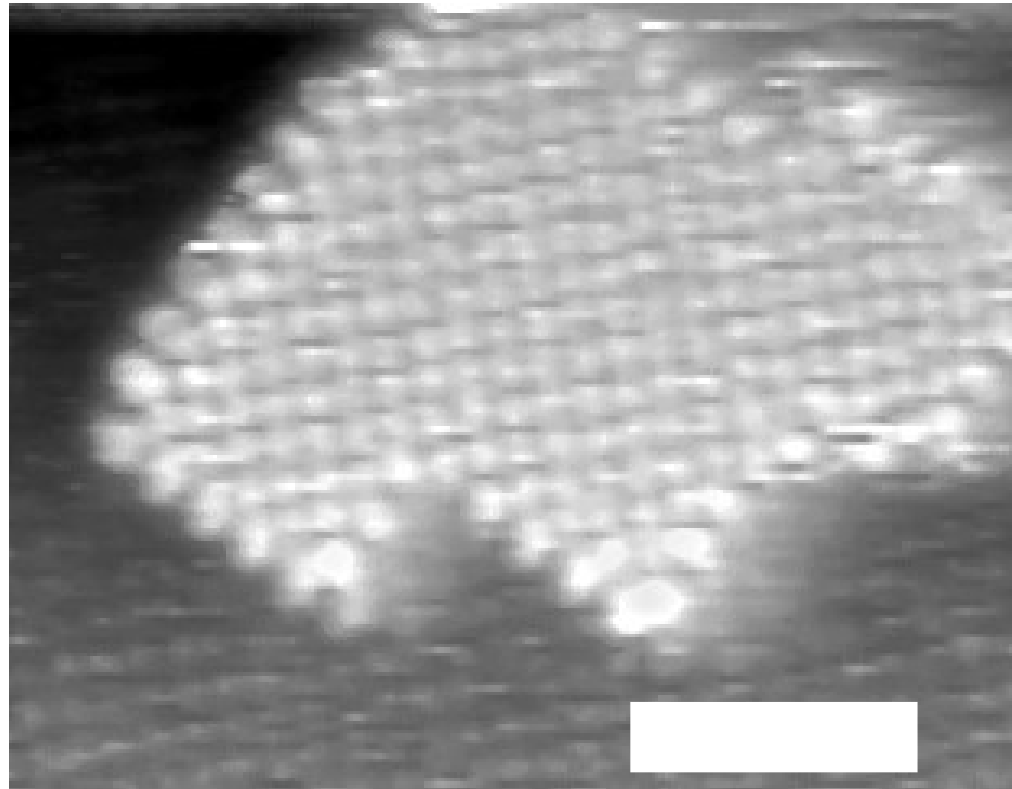


True atomic resolution NaCl(001)

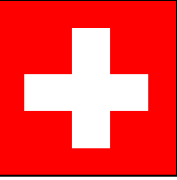
(Insulator surface with point defects)



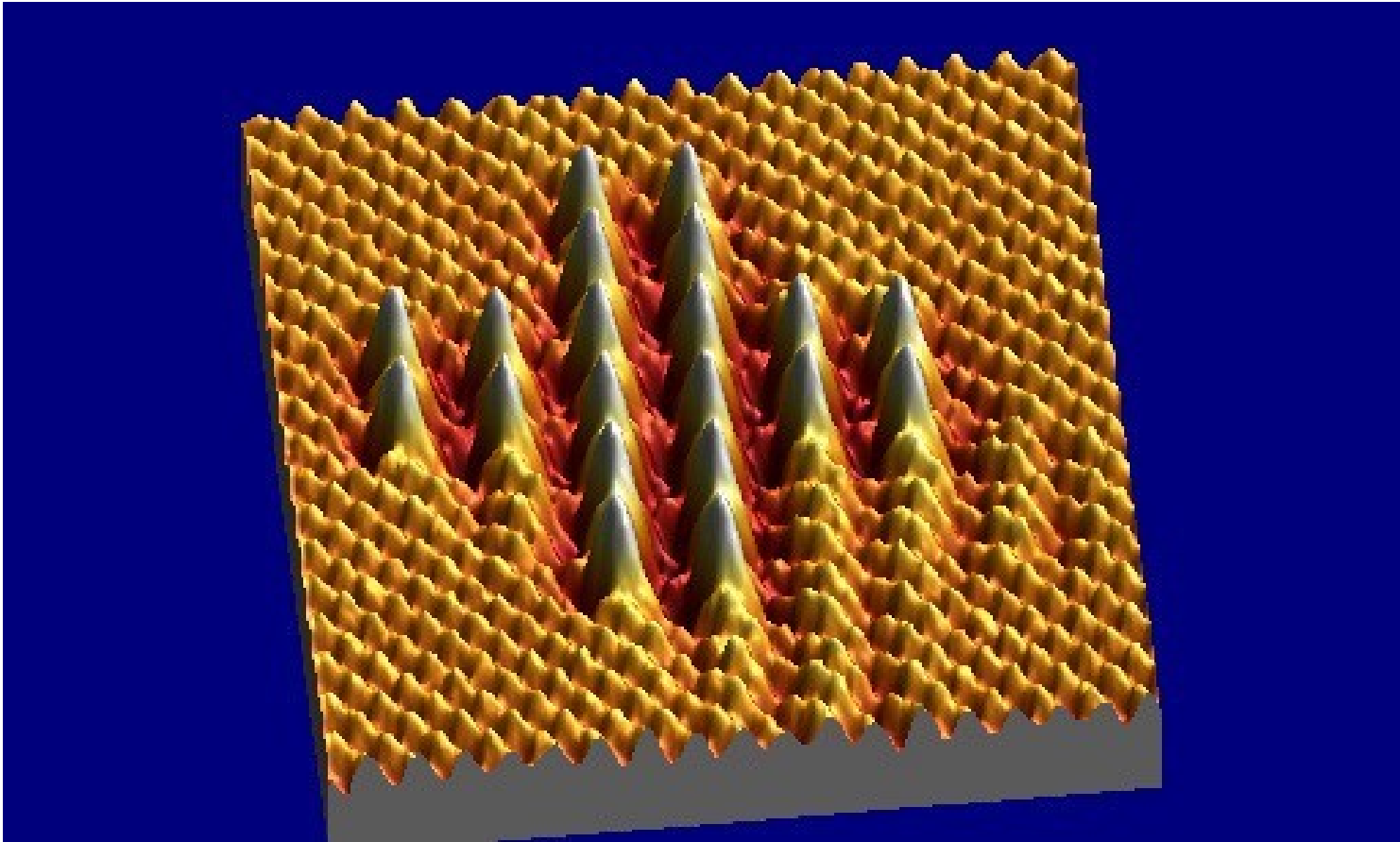
Nano-Switzerland



NaCl-Islands consisting of 120 atoms

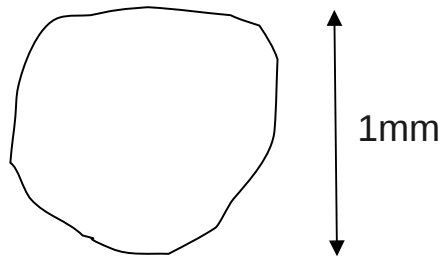


The smallest Swiss Cross: Single Atoms on NaCl(001)



S. Shigeki et al.

Salt grain



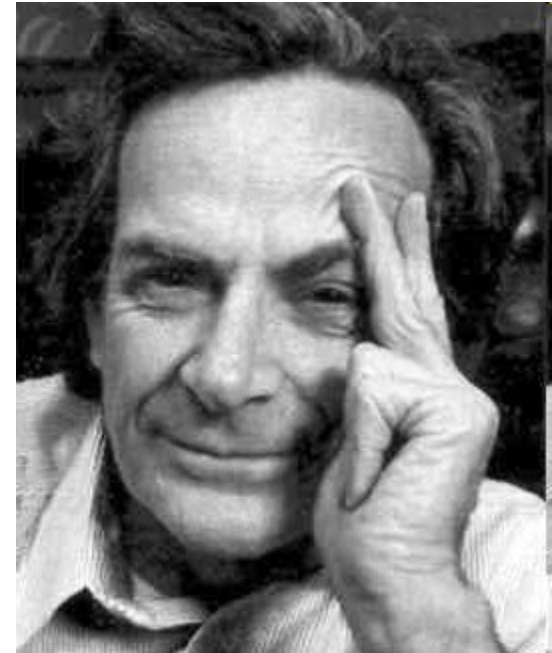
One grain salt could store
10'000'000'000 maps on the surface

There is plenty of room at the bottom



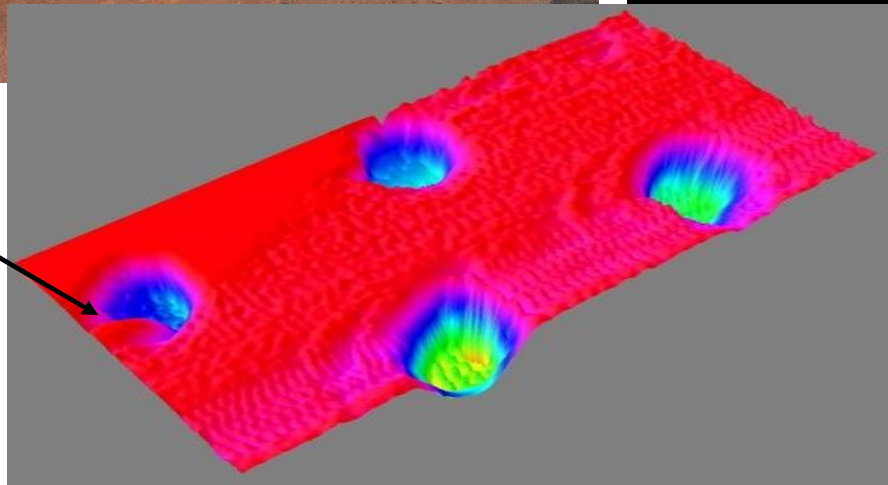
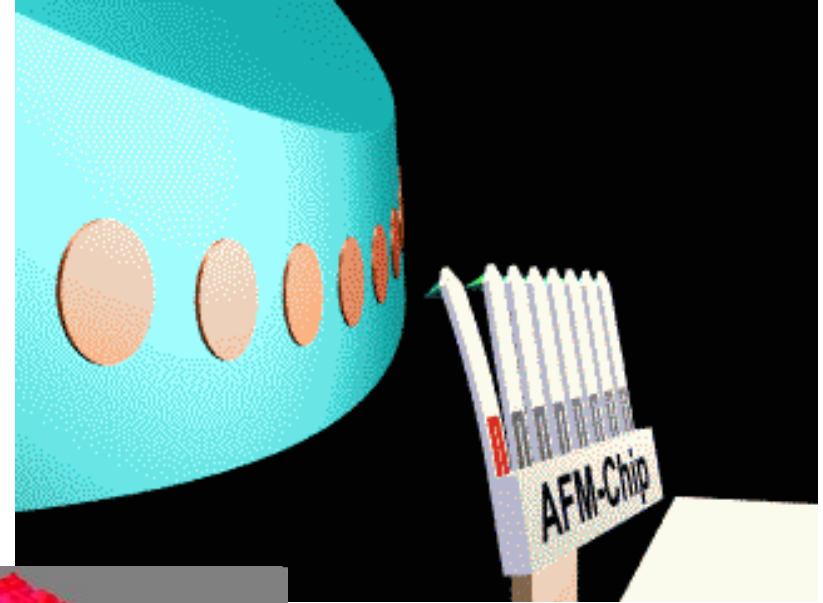
- Atomic-scale Memory:
- Library on the tip of a needle

- 24 millions books = 10^{15} Bits
- 1 Bit = 100 Atome = 3 nm^3
- $\Rightarrow 3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}^3$
- \Rightarrow cube with side length of 0.14mm



Richard Feynman
Nobelpreis 1965

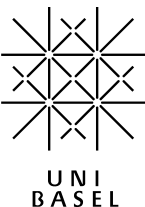
Phoenix Mars Lander: AFM on Mars



1µm-Mars-
dust particle

Landed 25th
May 2009

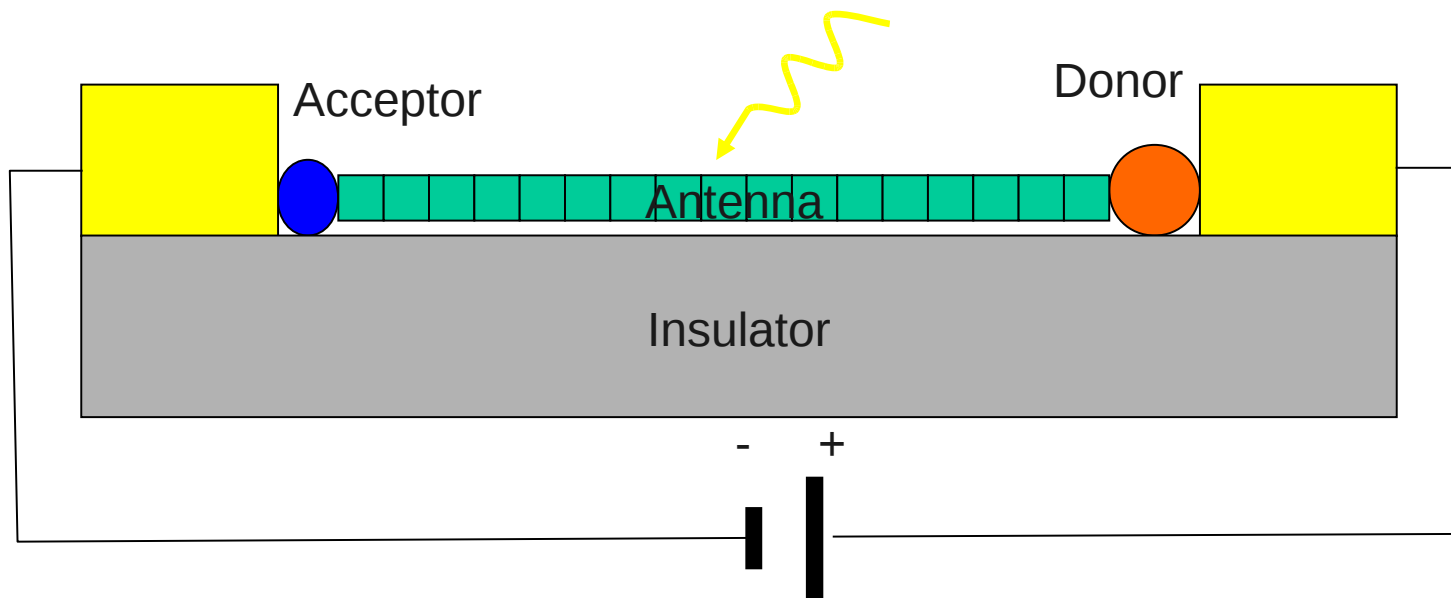
AFM from the
University of Basel,
University of
Neuchatel
and Nanosurf AG



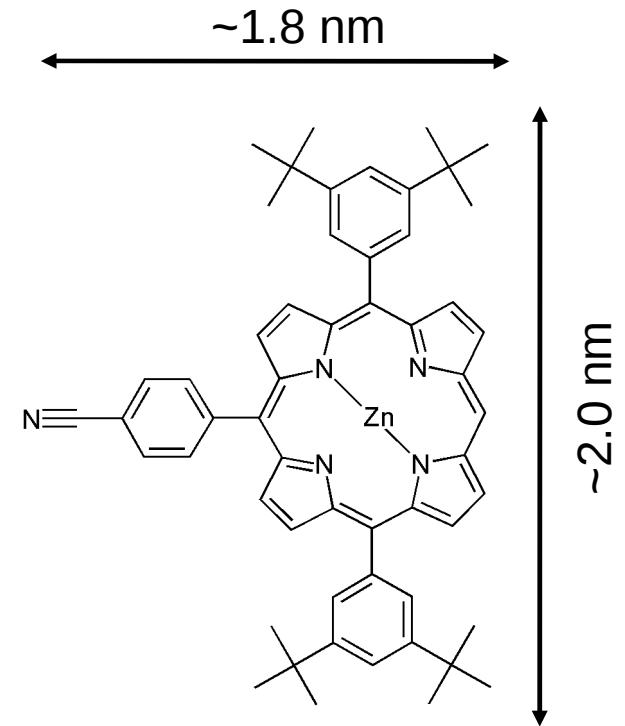
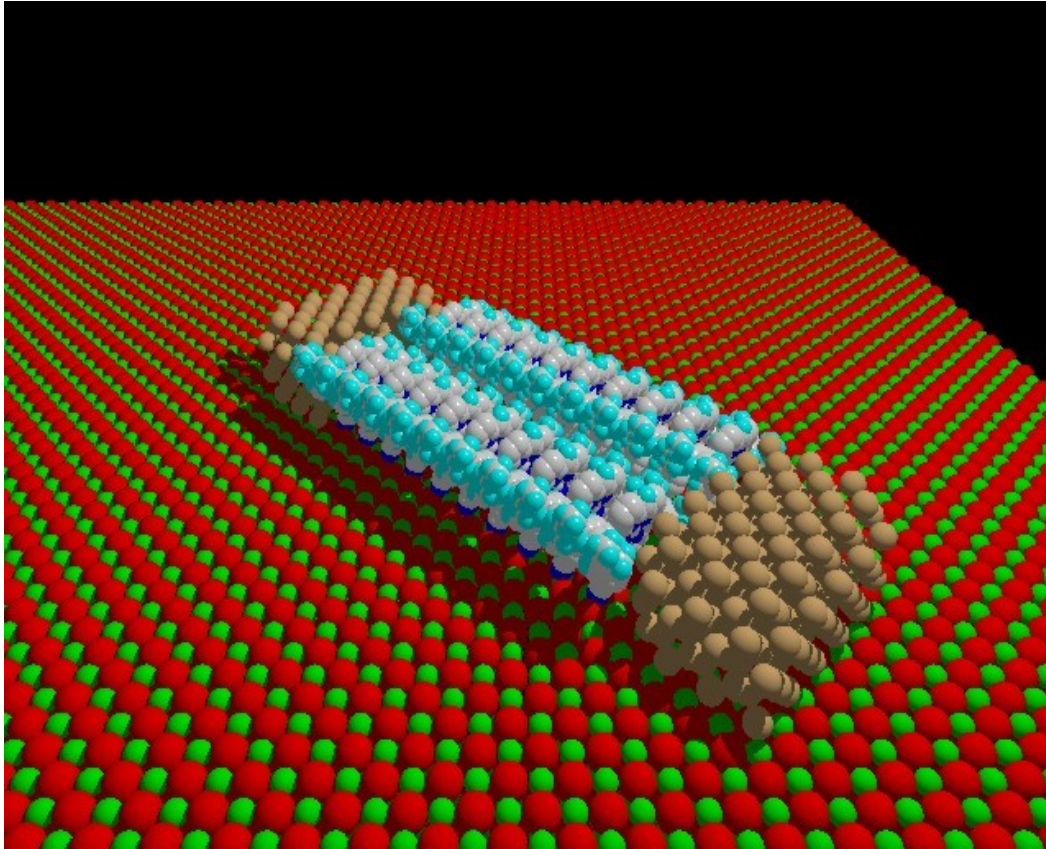
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/phoenix/main/index.html

Artificial Light Harvesting Complexes

Novel approaches for photovoltaics

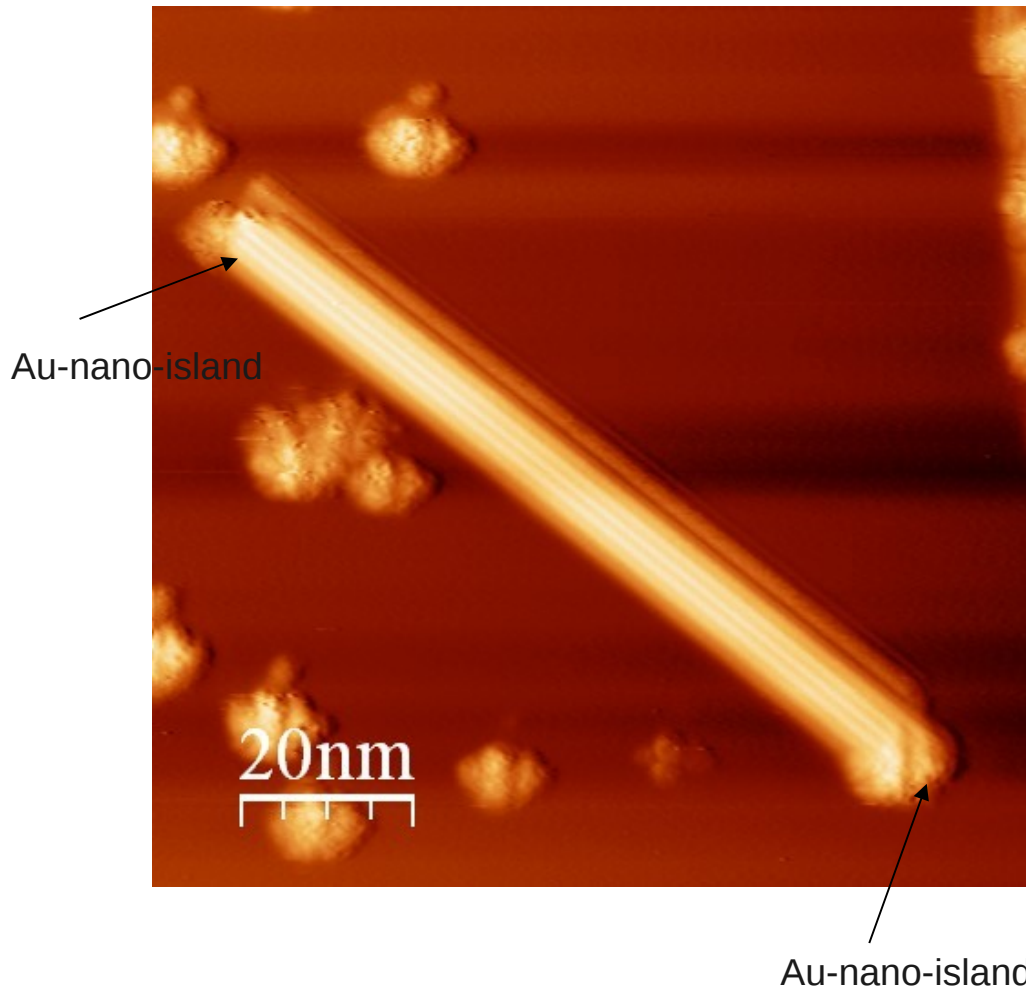


Two Au-nano-islands connected by a molecular wire on an insulator



Cyano end groups help to immobilize the wire
Growth starts at Au-islands and is directed by the substrate in [110]-direction
 π - π stacked molecules nearly perpendicular to surface

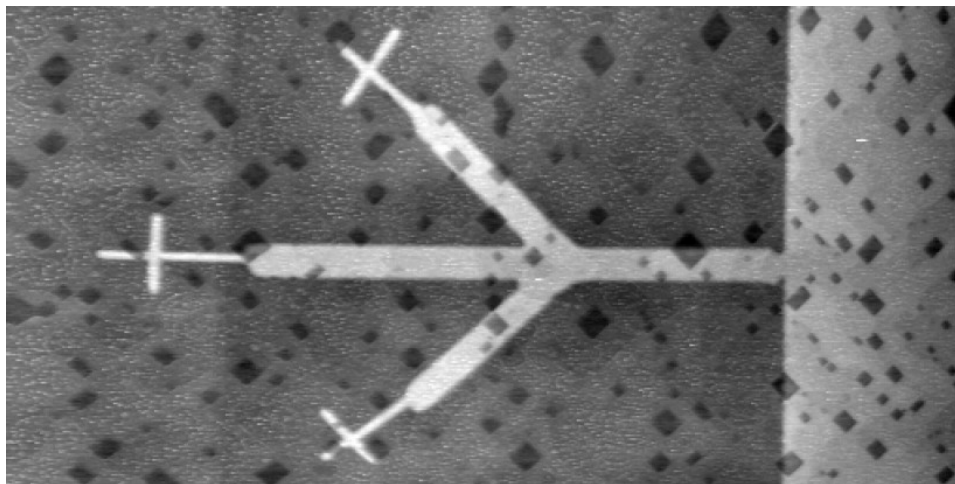
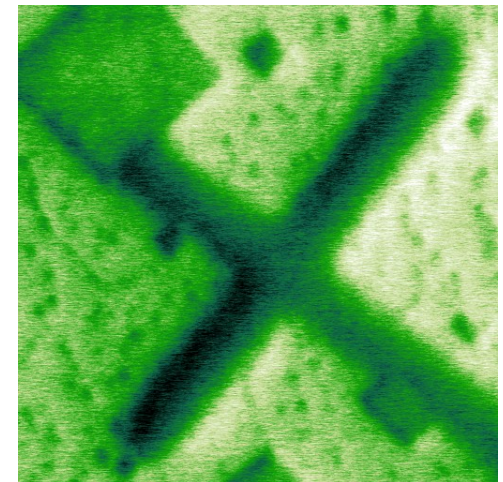
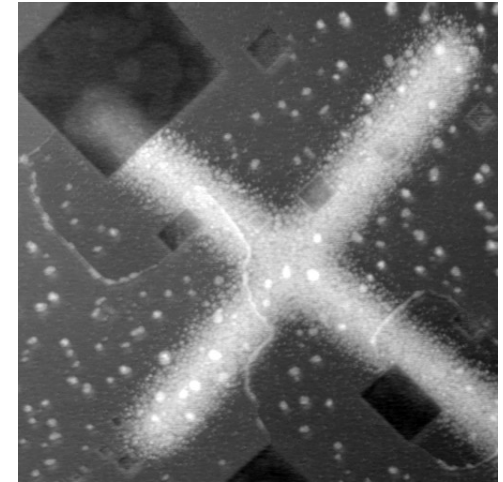
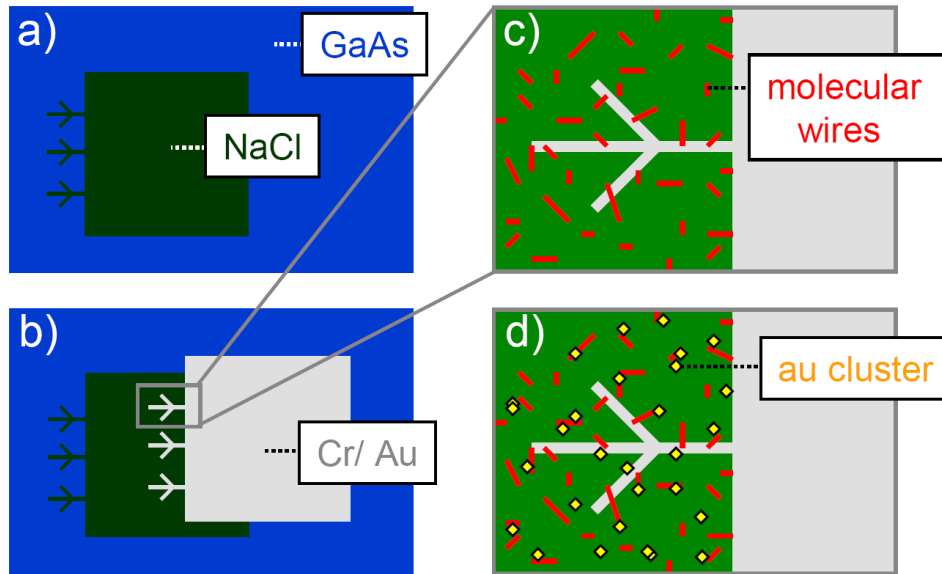
Multi-wire of asymmetric cyano-porphyrins, which connects two Au nano-islands



Spacing between the molecular rows is 2.4nm.
The height of the molecular wire is 1.5nm.
The Au nano-islands are about 10nm in width
and 1-1.4 nm high.

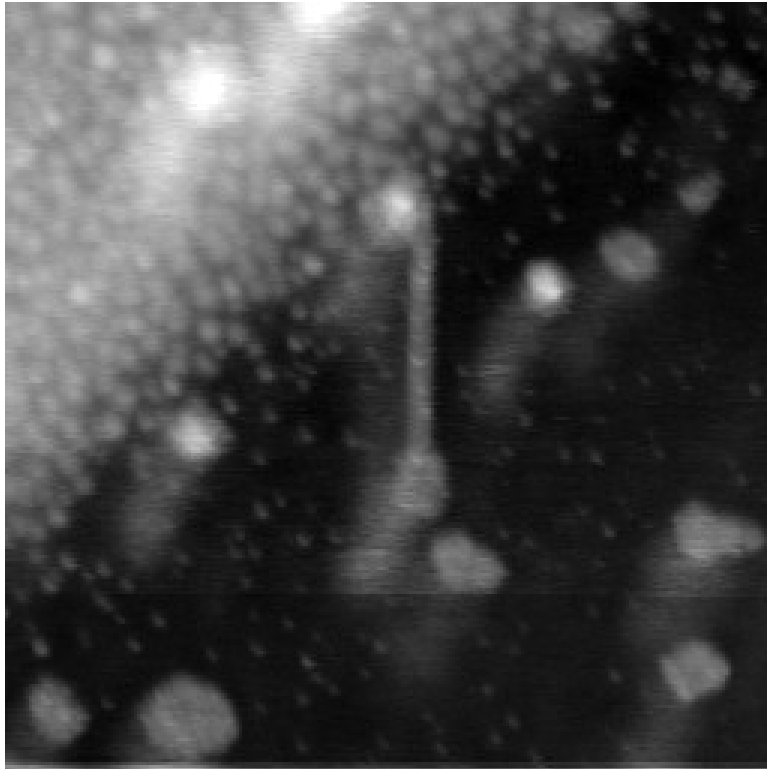
Contacting Molecular Assemblies

Nanostencil (IBM Rüslikon)

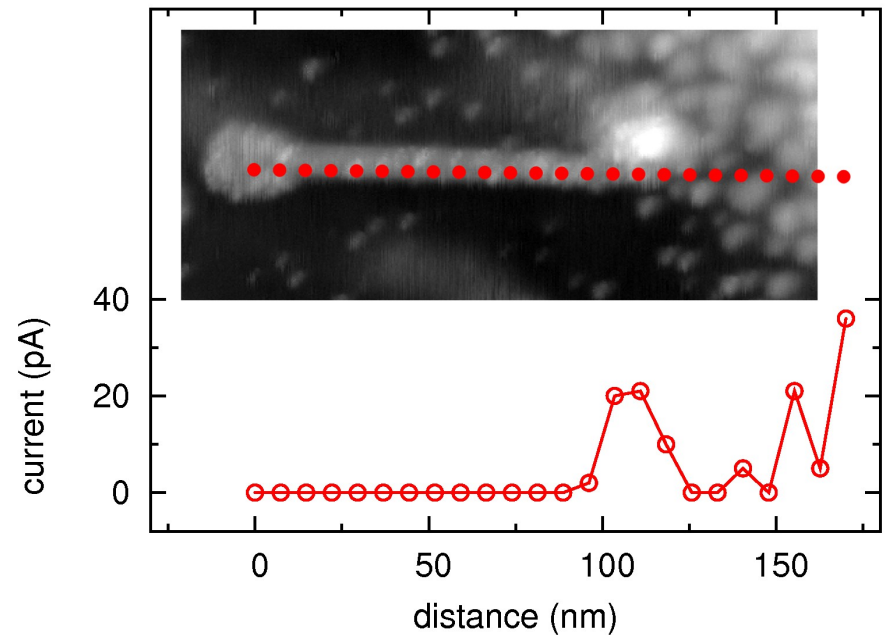


Contacting Molecular Assemblies

Nanostencil (IBM Rüslikon)



300x300nm²



Vielen Dank
für Ihre
Aufmerksamkeit!

Thank you
for your attention!

