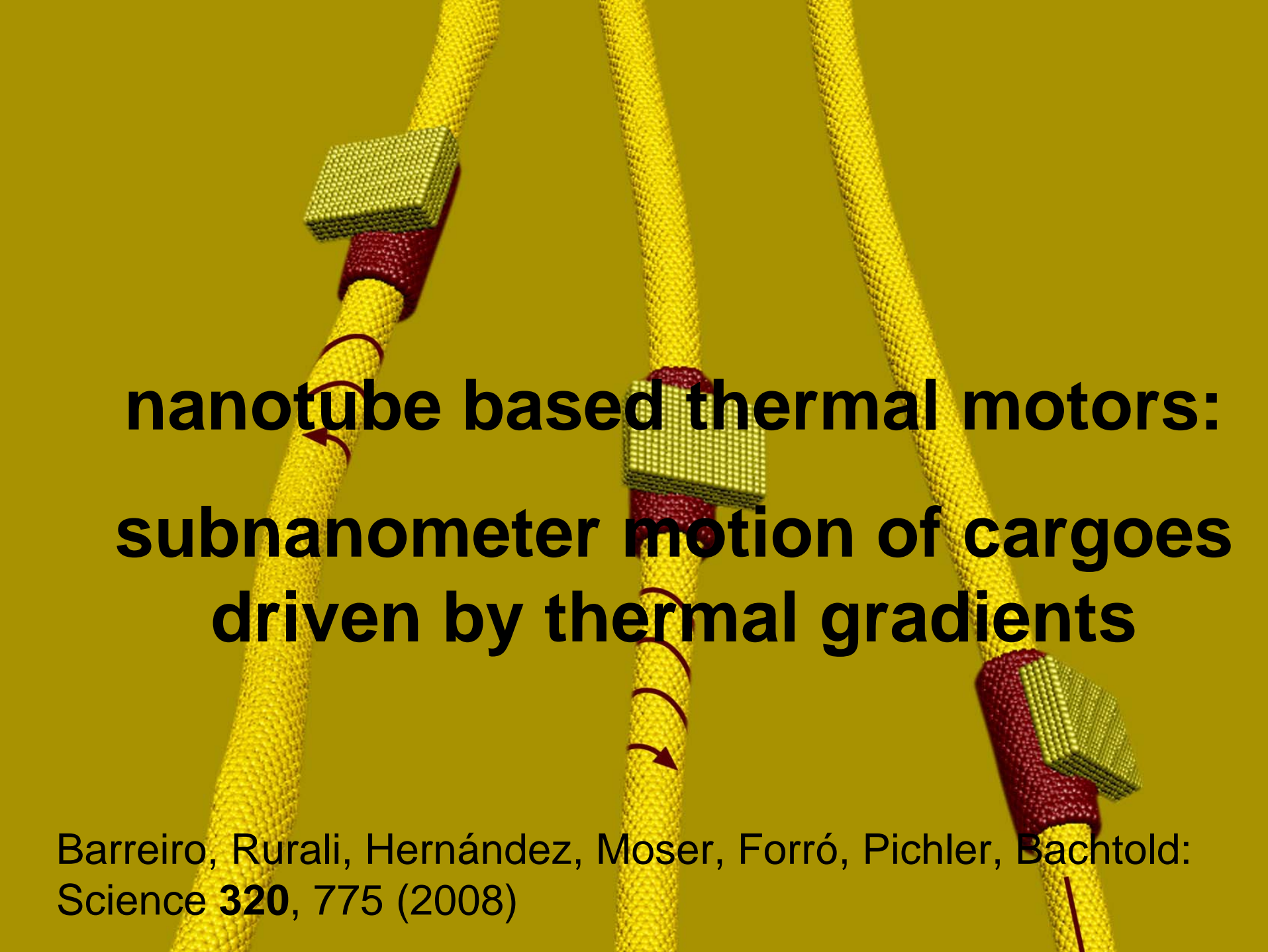
A grayscale micrograph showing a single carbon nanotube. A small, dark, rectangular cargo is attached to the nanotube. The background is a light, textured surface.

nanotube based thermal motors: subnanometer motion of cargoes driven by thermal gradients

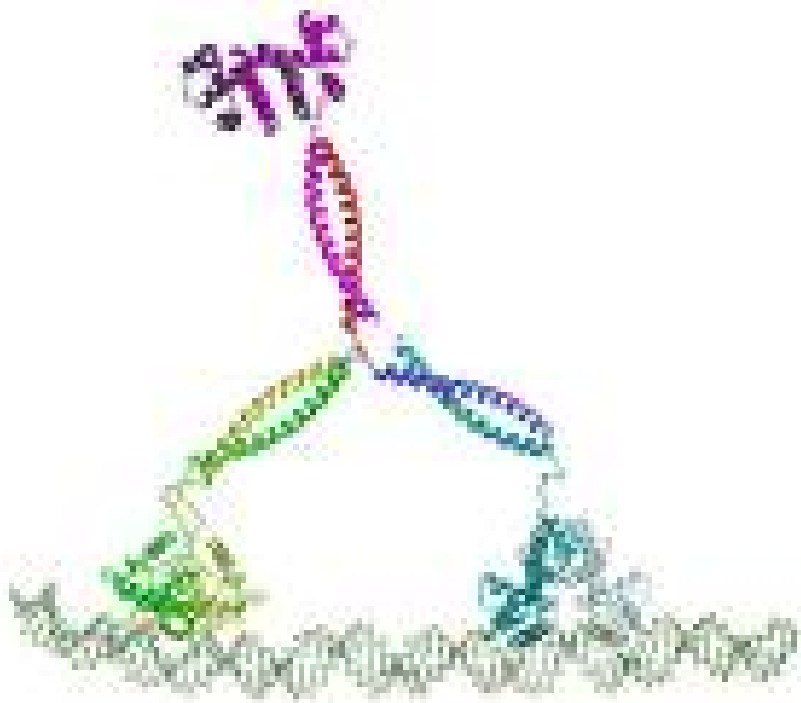
Barreiro, Rurali, Hernández, Moser, Forró, Pichler, Bachtold:
Science 320, 775 (2008)



**nanotube based thermal motors:
subnanometer motion of cargoes
driven by thermal gradients**

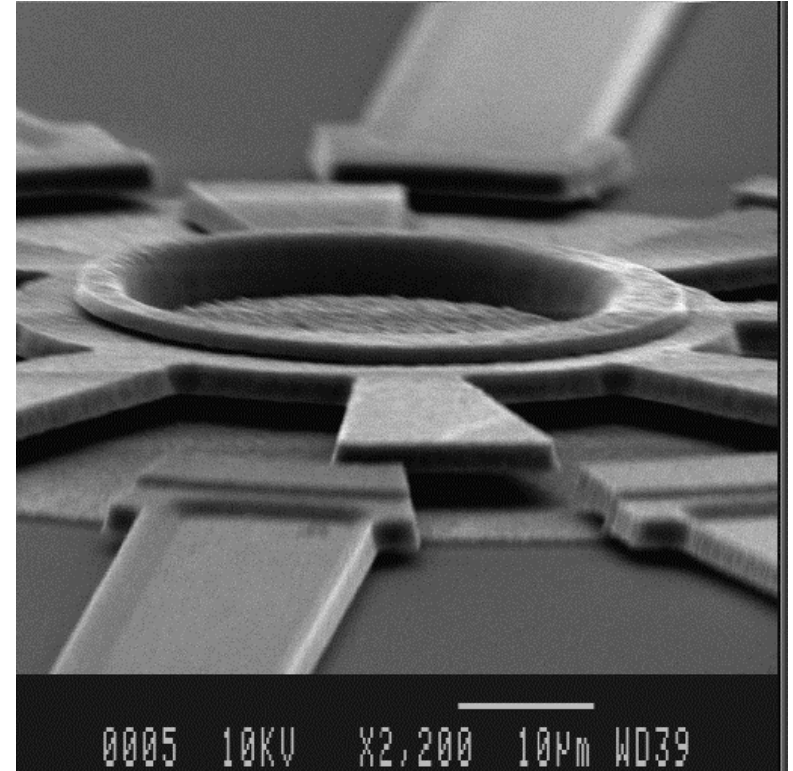
Barreiro, Rurali, Hernández, Moser, Forró, Pichler, Bachtold:
Science **320**, 775 (2008)

visionary concepts in nanoscience



biological motors

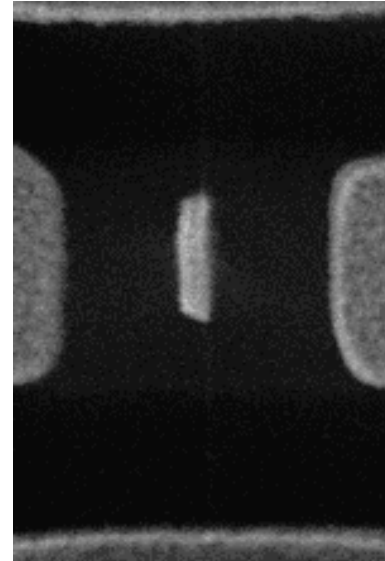
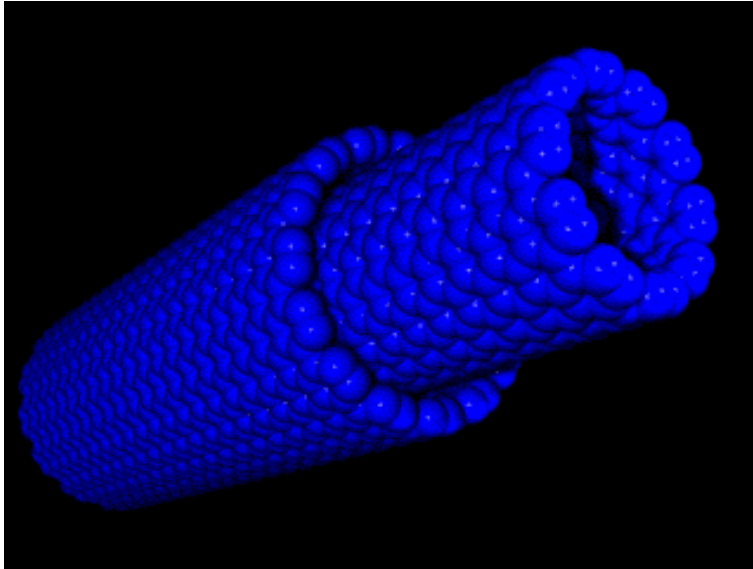
Lund University



microfabricated motors

LAAS, Toulouse

molecular bearings



MWNTs  **low friction**

Cumings, Zettl, Science 2000

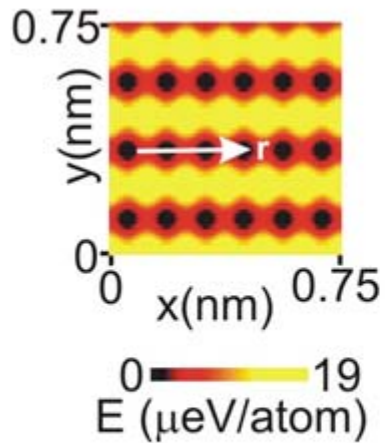
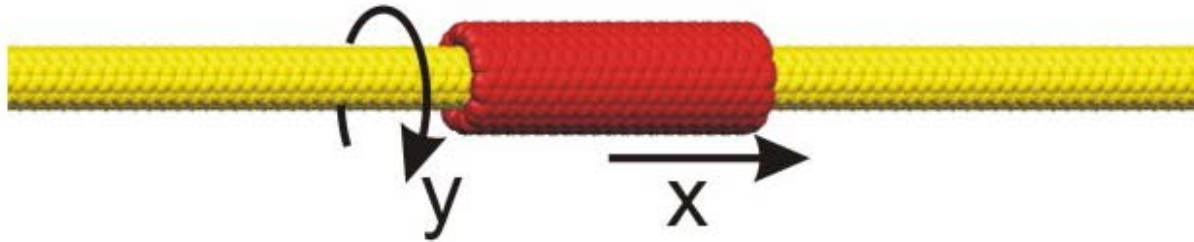
Yu, Yakobson, Ruoff, J. Phys. Chem B 2000

Kis et al., PRL 2006

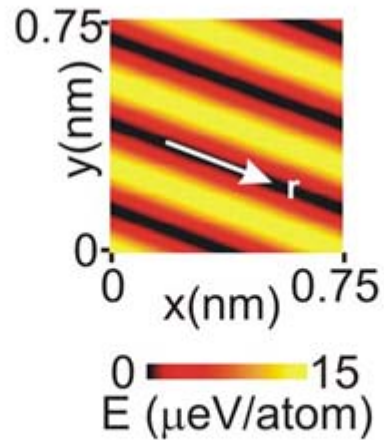
Fennimore et al., Nature 2003

Bourlon et al., Nano Letters 2004

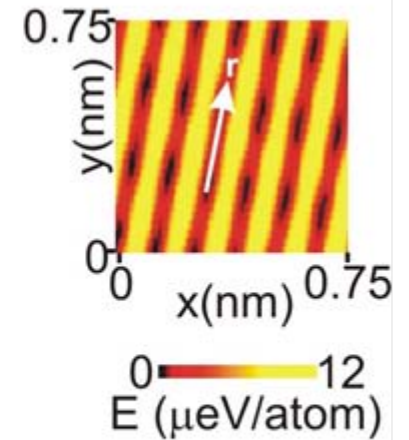
motion controlled by atomic arrangement



(5,5) - (10,10)

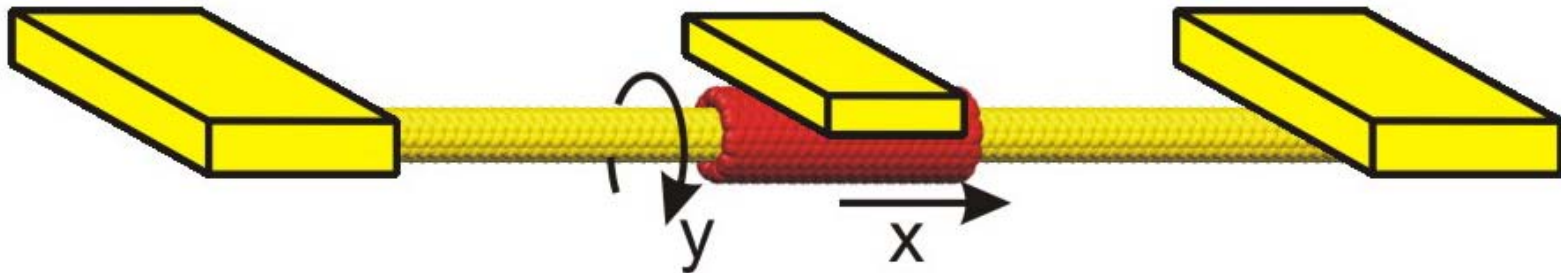
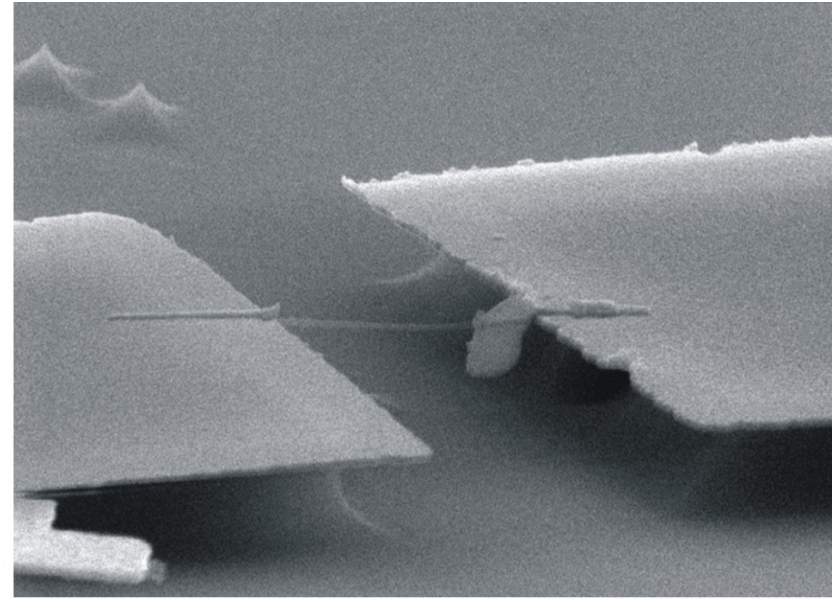
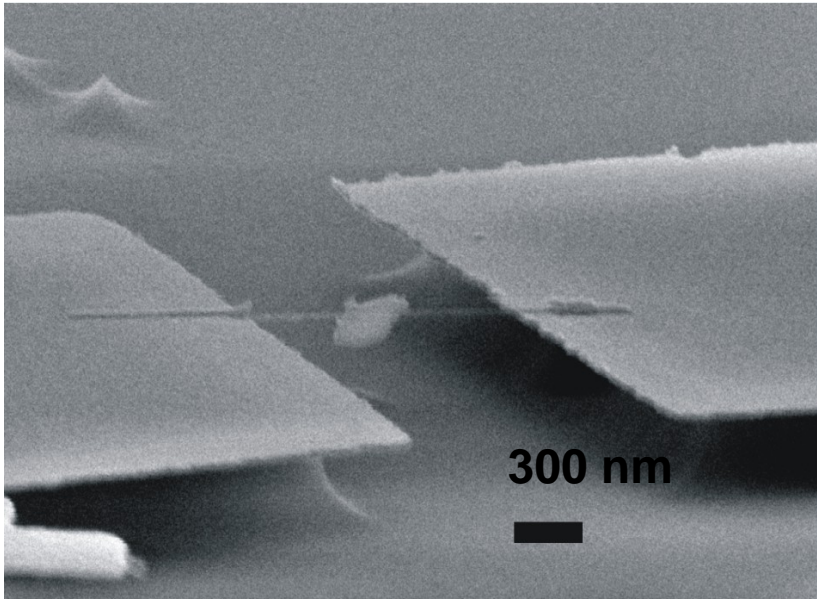


(29,9) - (38,8)



(27,12) - (32,17)

1. device

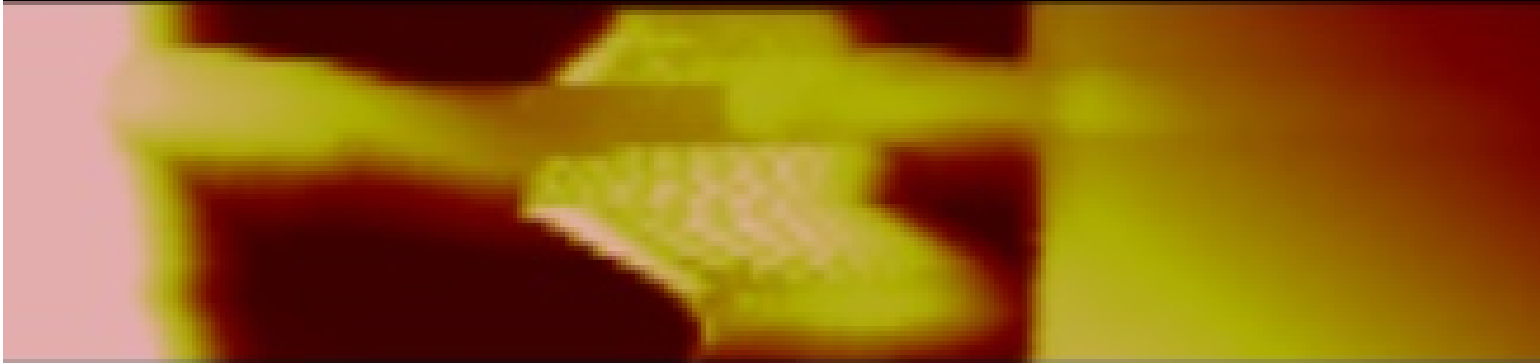
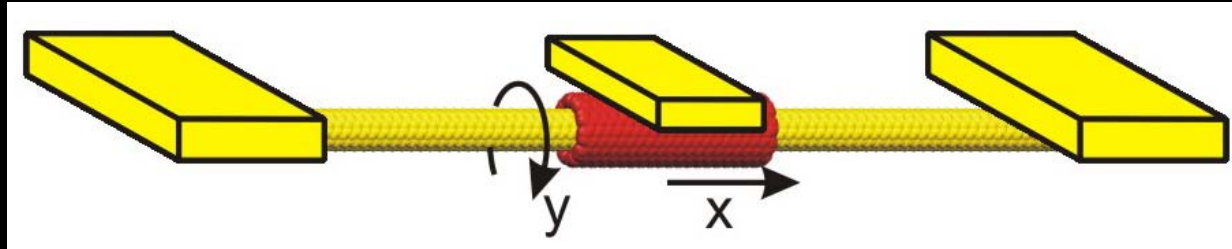


verification of the device layout



move the plate with an AFM tip

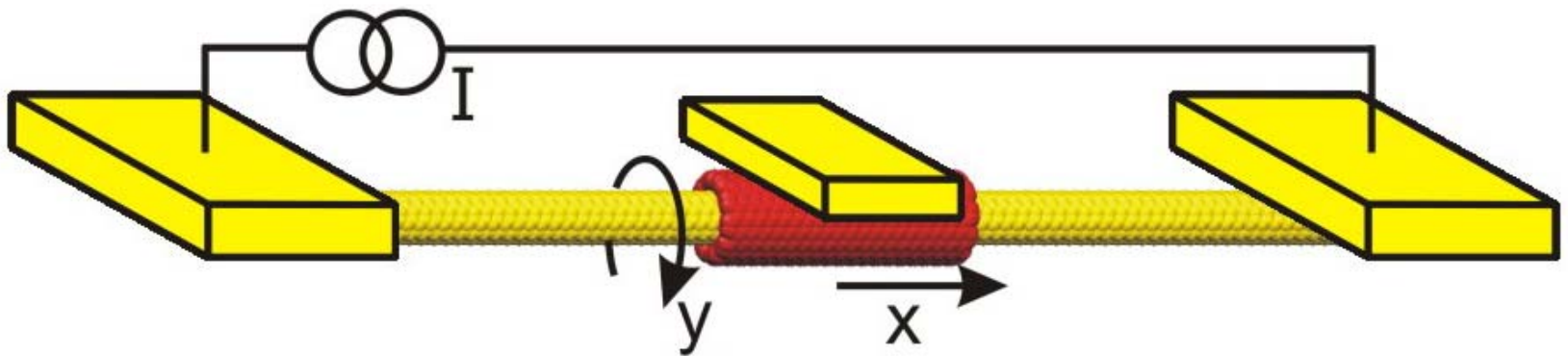
AFM actuation



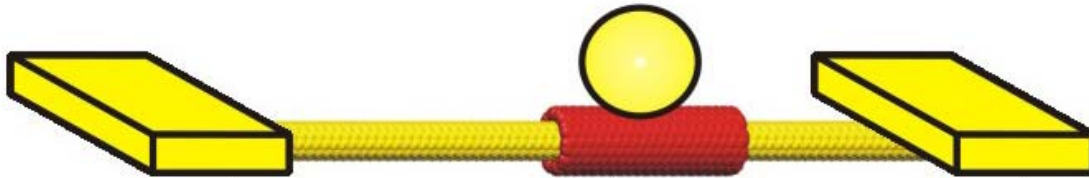
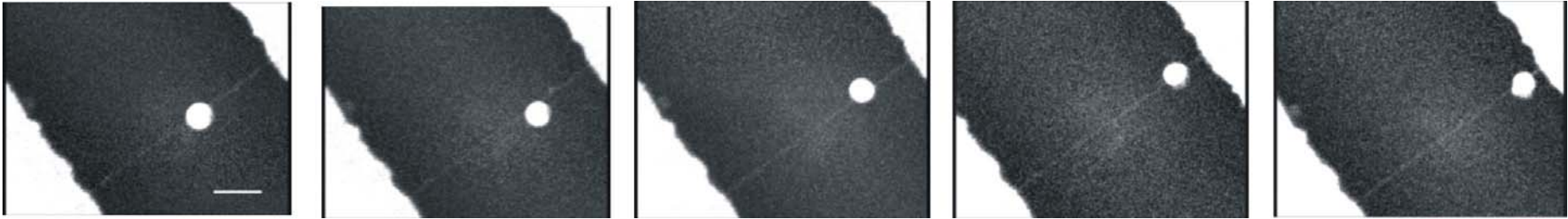
300 nm



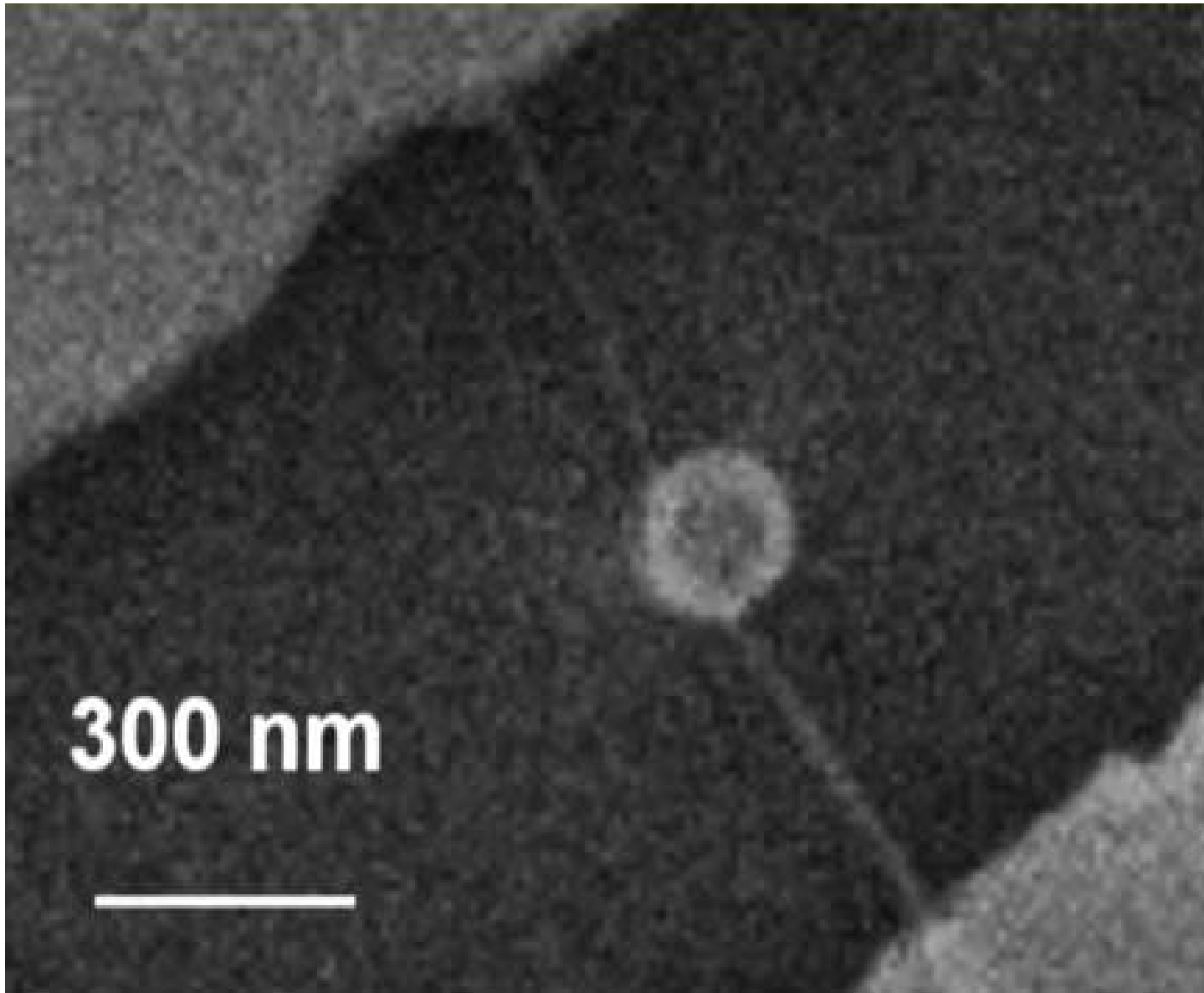
2. motion upon passing a large current



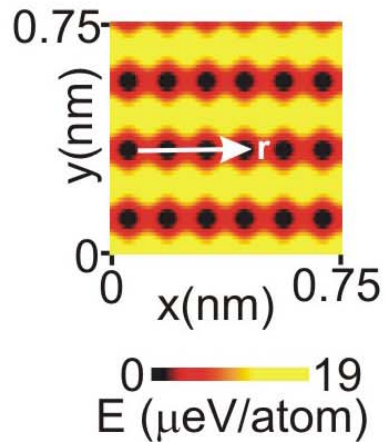
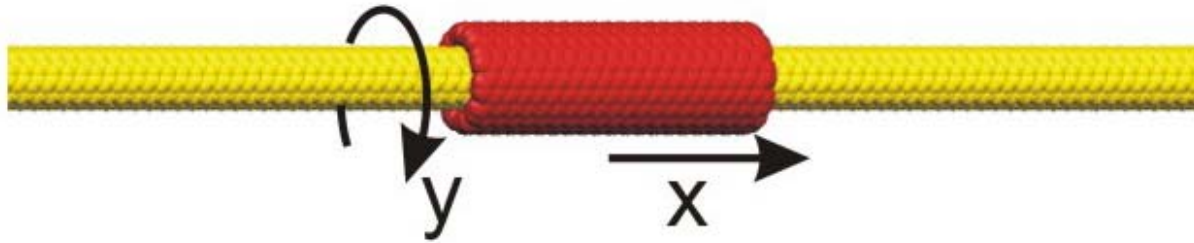
translation



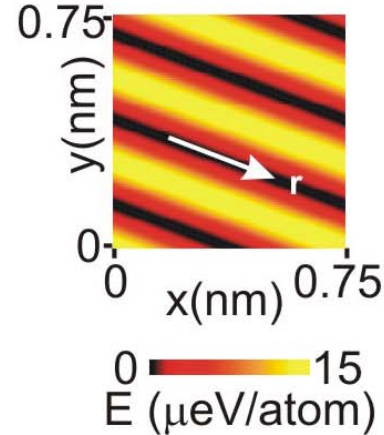
rotation



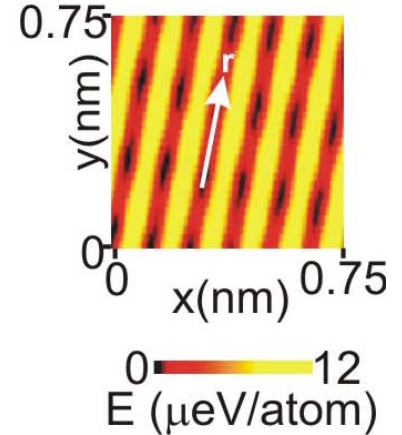
motion controlled by atomic arrangement



$(5,5)$ - $(10,10)$

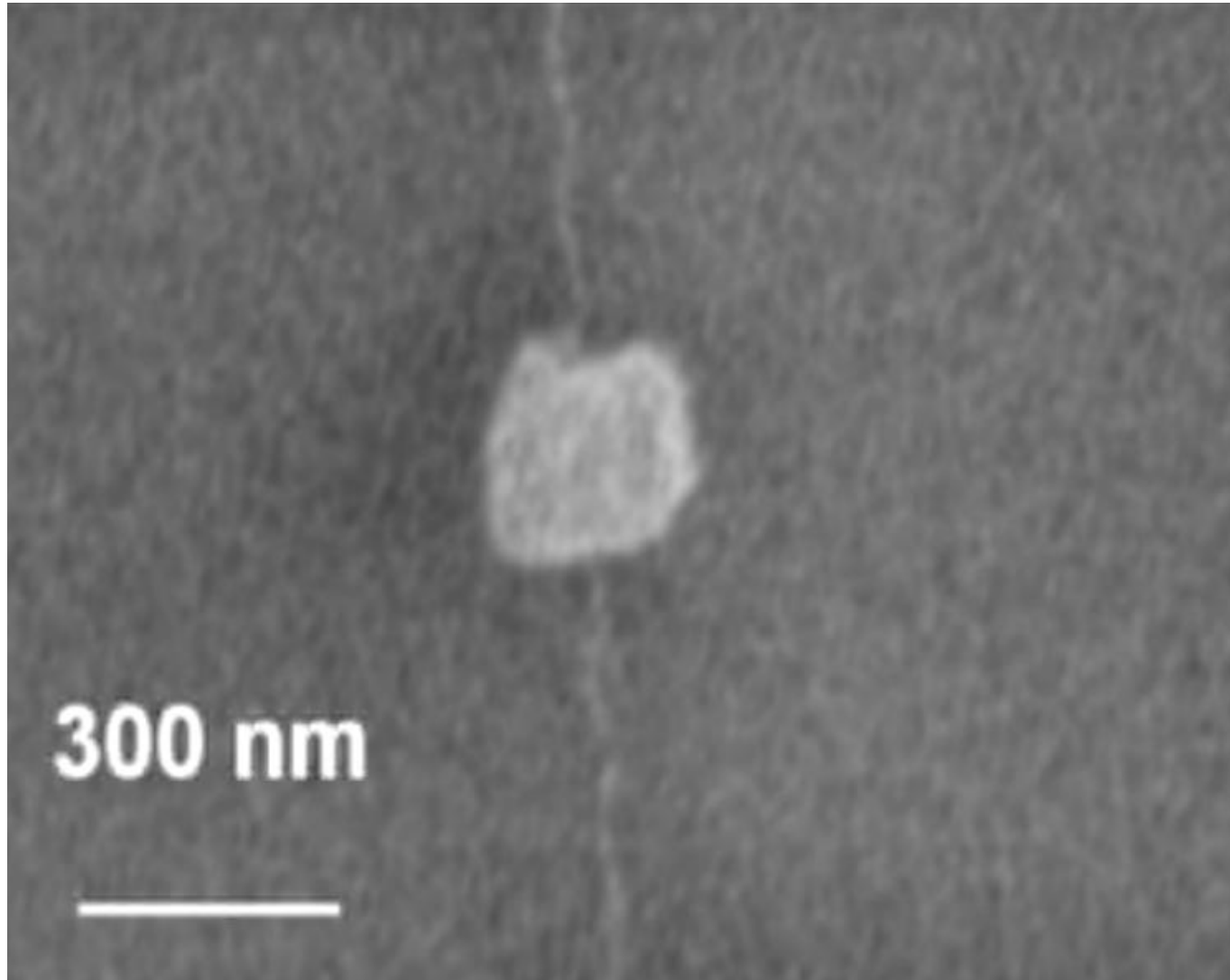


$(29,9)$ - $(38,8)$

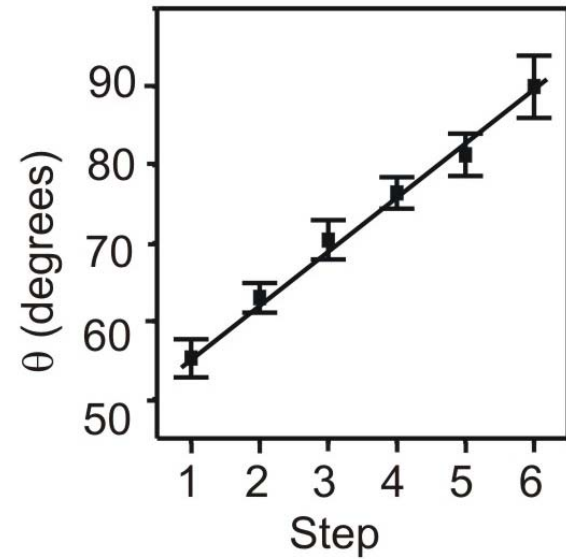
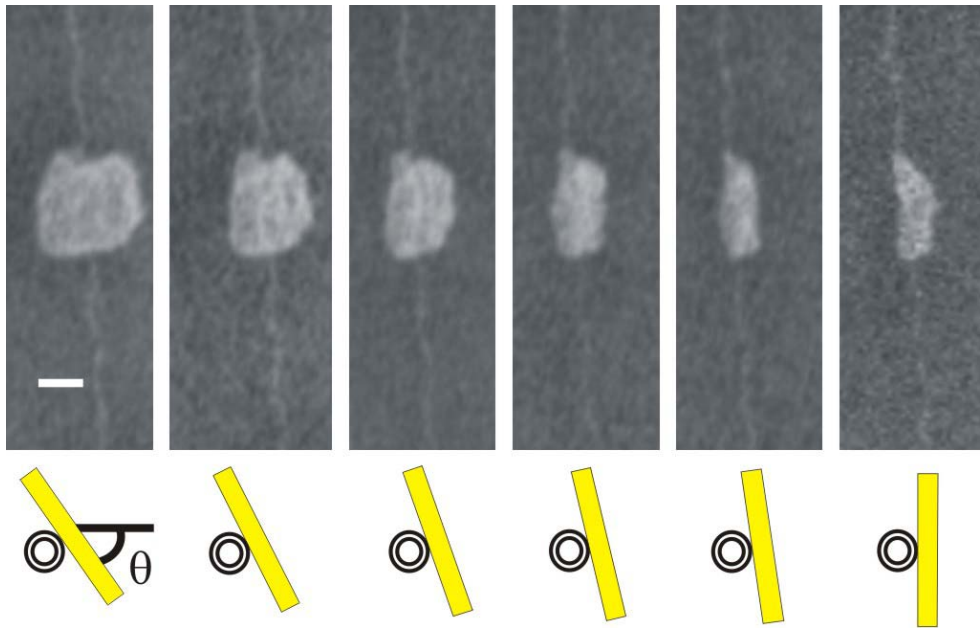


$(27,12)$ - $(32,17)$

stepwise rotation

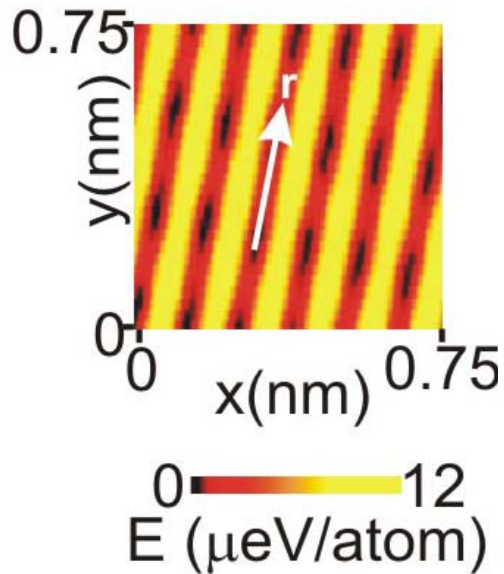
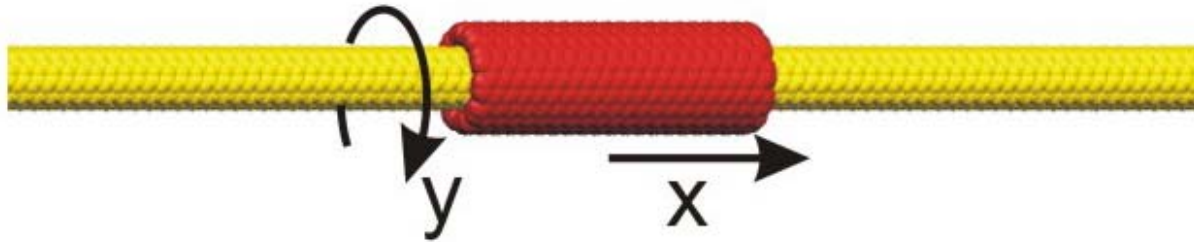


stepwise rotation

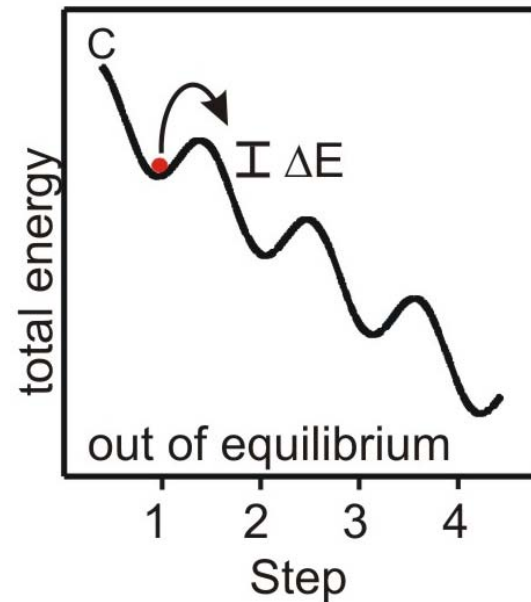


7° corresponds to about 0.4 nm displacement

motion controlled by atomic arrangement



(27,12)-(32,17)



Saito, Matsuo, Kimura, Dresselhaus, Dresselhaus
Chemical Physics Letters 2001

periodic barriers

$\Delta E \sim 10 \mu\text{eV}/\text{atom}$

thermally enhanced process

$$\Gamma = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{k_B \cdot T}}$$

approximation of linear harmonic oscillator:

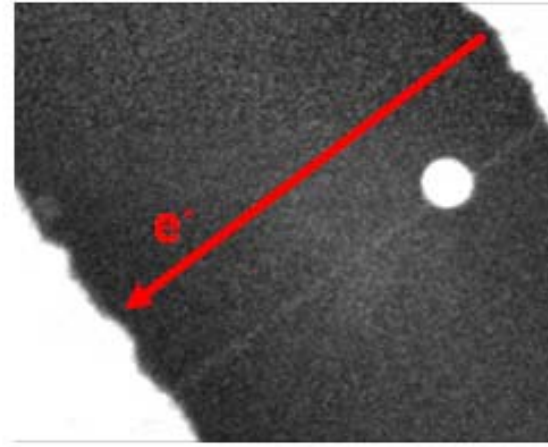
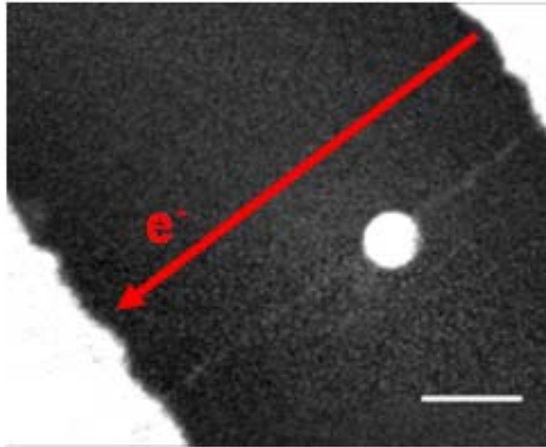
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad k = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial r^2} \approx \frac{\Delta E}{a_0^2}$$

diffusion rate $\Gamma \sim 1$ Hz, $a_0 = 1$ nm,
m mass of gold plate

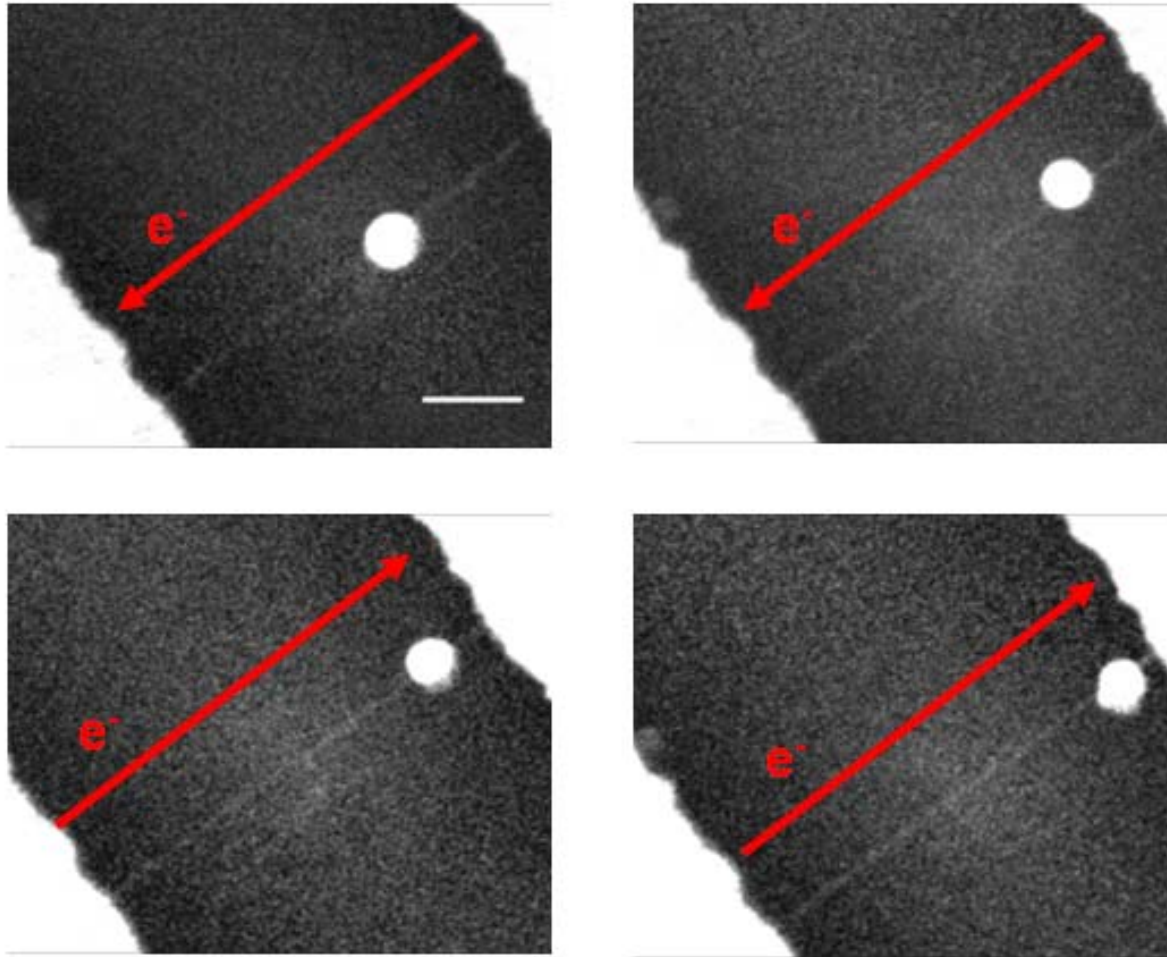
 diffusion barrier $\Delta E \sim 17 \mu\text{eV}/\text{atom}$

Saito et al. predict a potential barrier of $10 \mu\text{eV}/\text{atom}$

3. driving mechanism

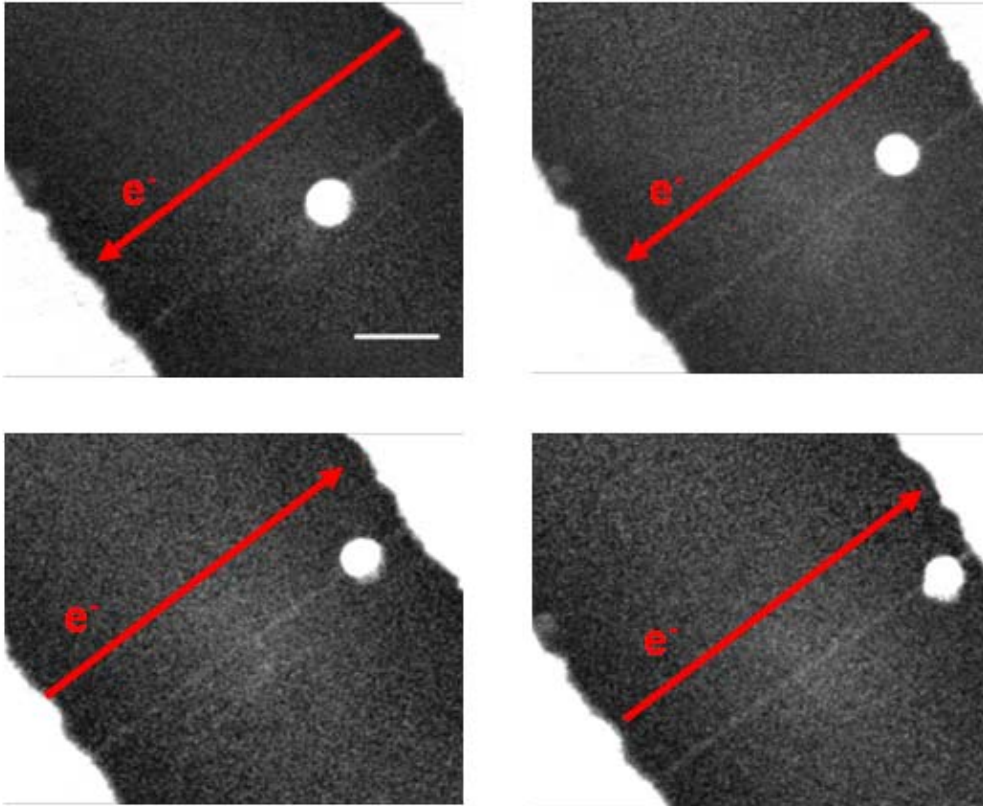


3. driving mechanism

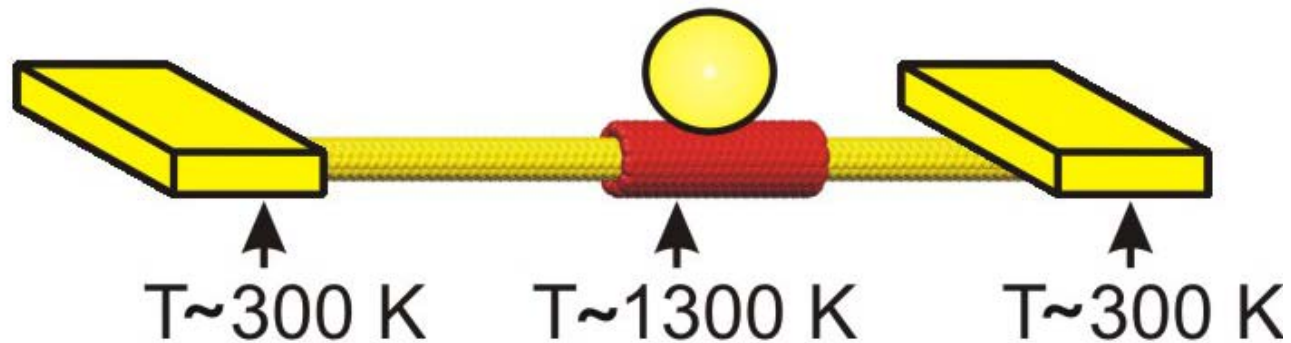


no electromigration!

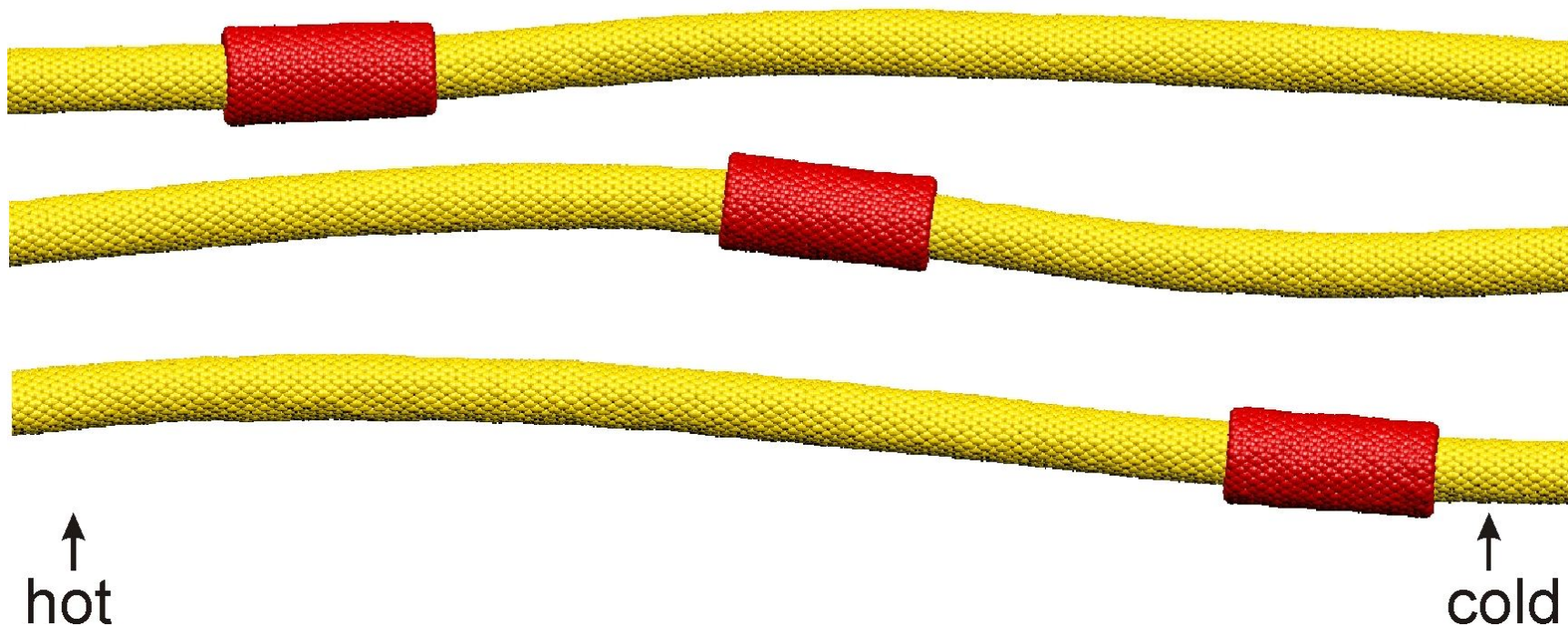
thermal actuation



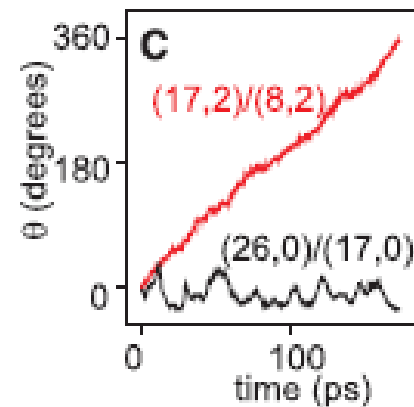
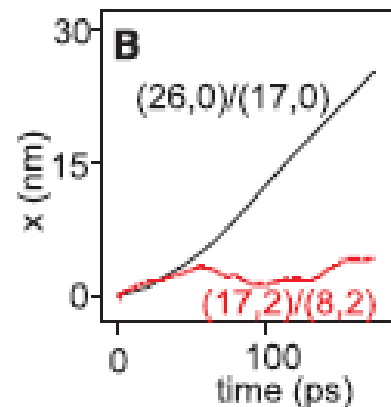
 **phonons drive the motion**



4. molecular dynamics calculations



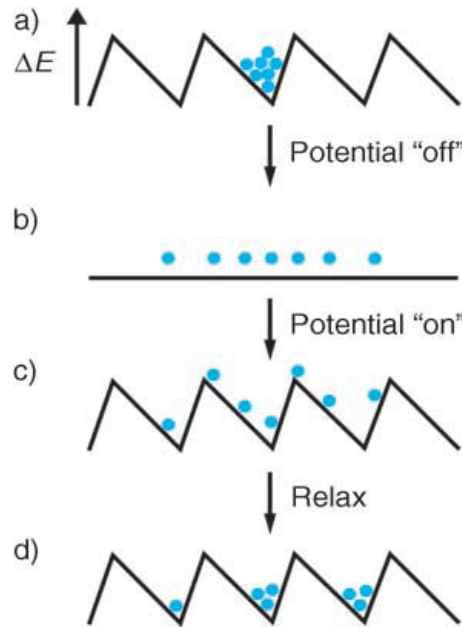
R. Rurali (UAB)
E. Hernández (ICMAB)



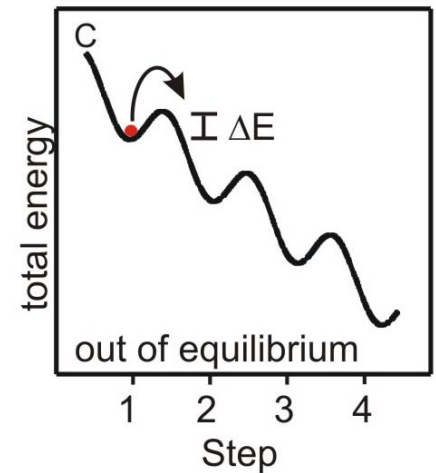
5. conclusion: new type of motion



our world



biological motors
ratchet effect



nanotube
thermal motors

acknowledgements

Adrian Bachtold

Riccardo Rurali, Eduardo Hernández

Jordi Llobet, Xavier Borrisé

QNE, Joel Moser

Thomas Pichler

Laszlo Forró

