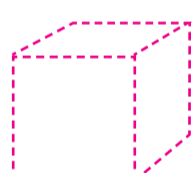
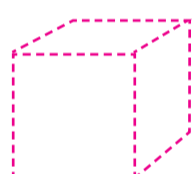
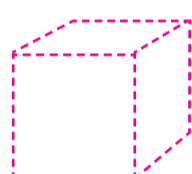
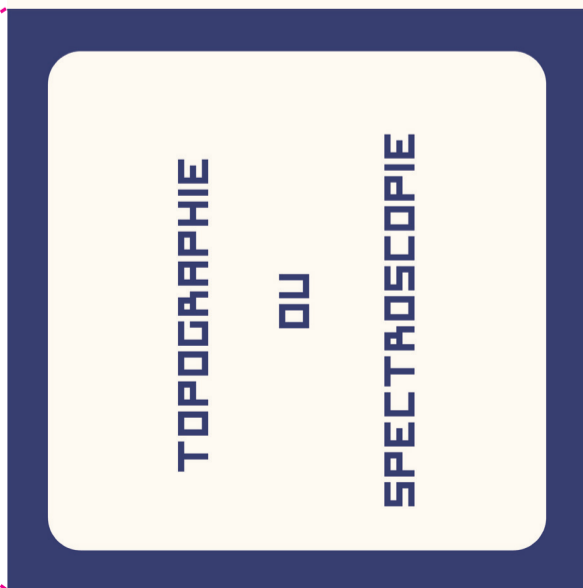
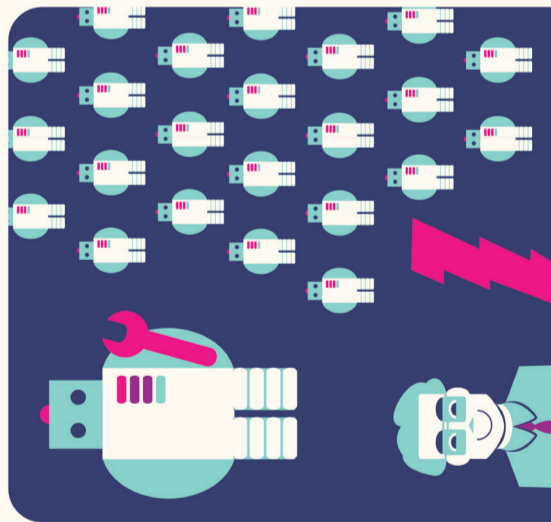
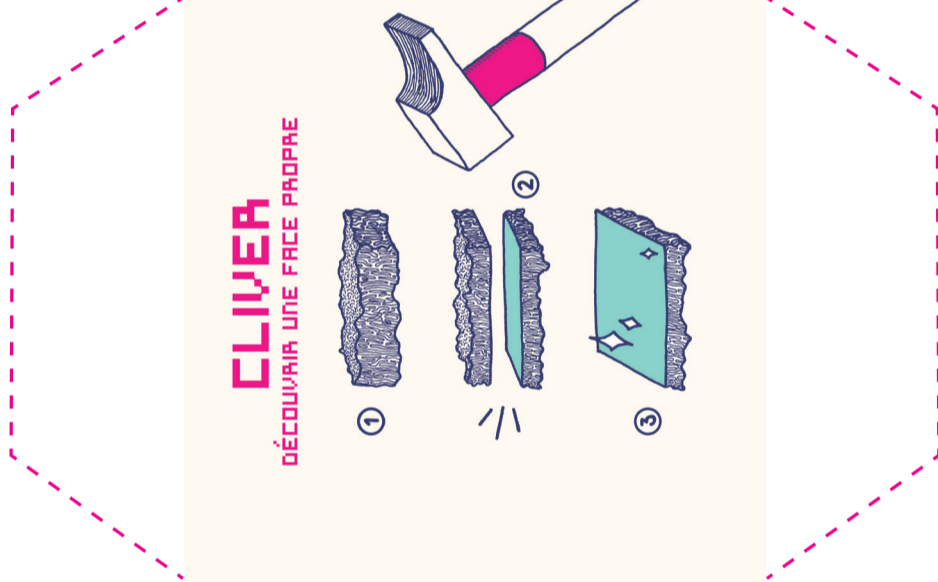
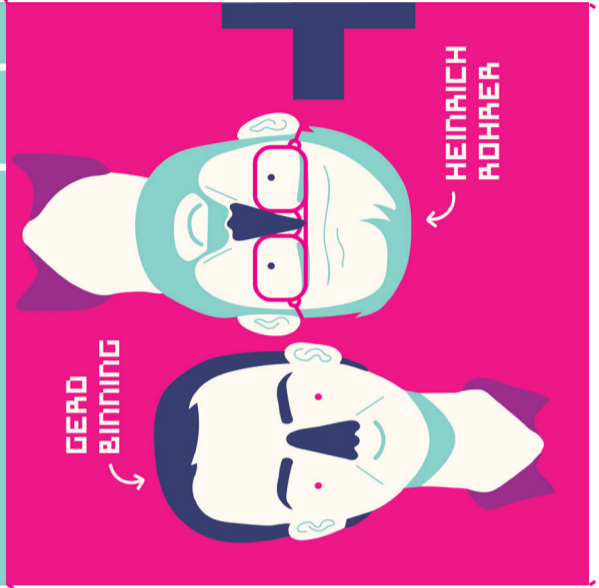
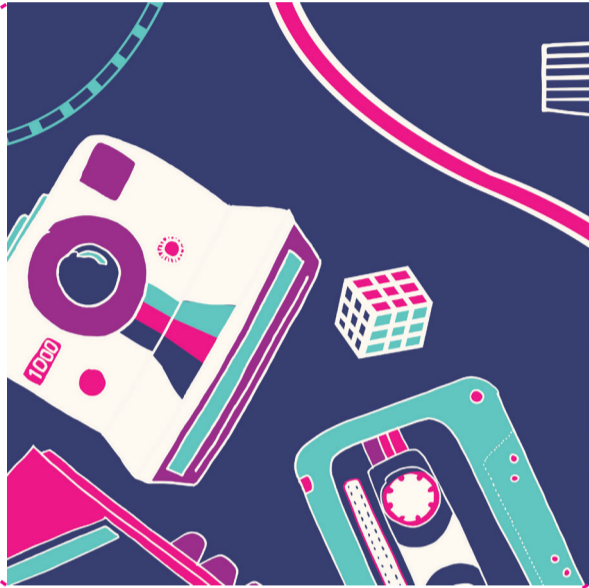


CUBES QUANTIQUES



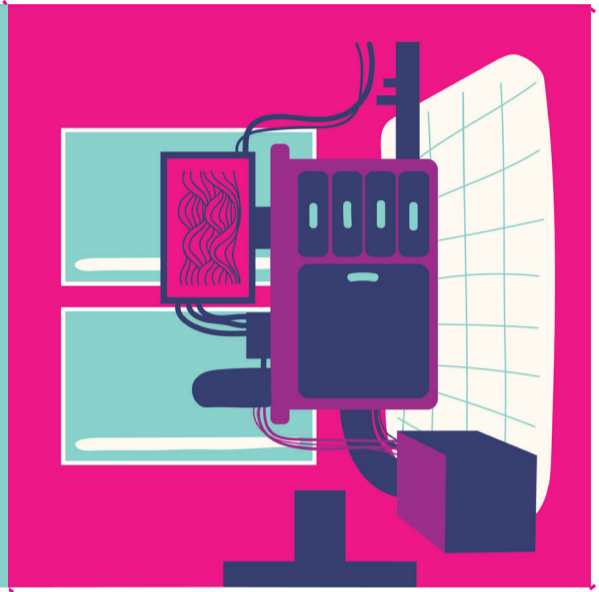
PAR
MATHILDE COURTÈS
MARIANNE CANU
LOU DARRACO

OSAA DIS, ECOLE ESTIENNE,
EN COLLABORATION
AVEC JULIEN BOBROFF
«LA PHYSIQUE AUTREMENT»,
UNIV. PARIS-SUD ET CNRS



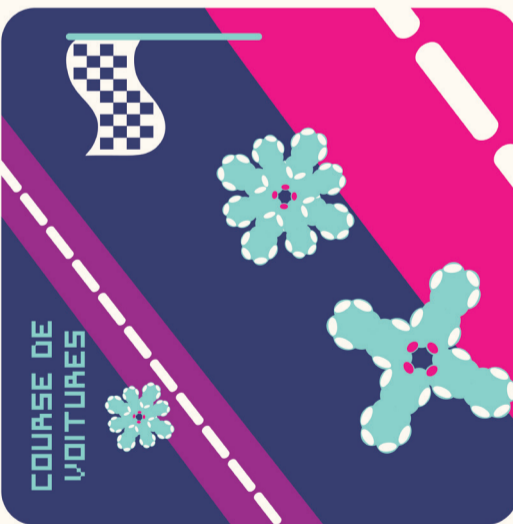
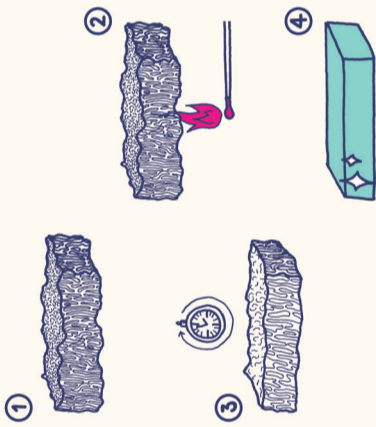


QUE FAIT-ON AVEC UN MICROSCOPE À EFFET TUNNEL?

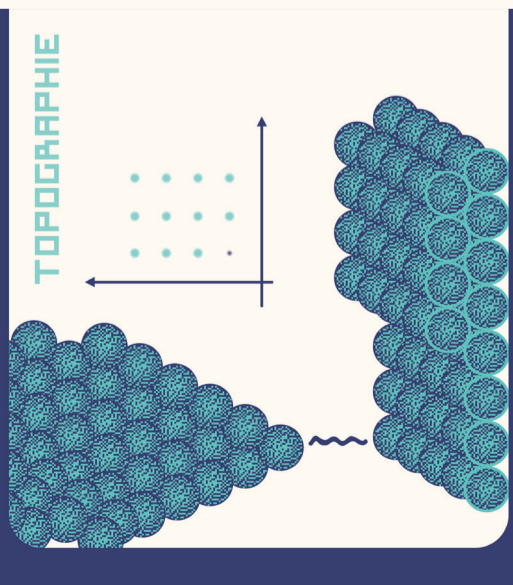


CHAUFFER

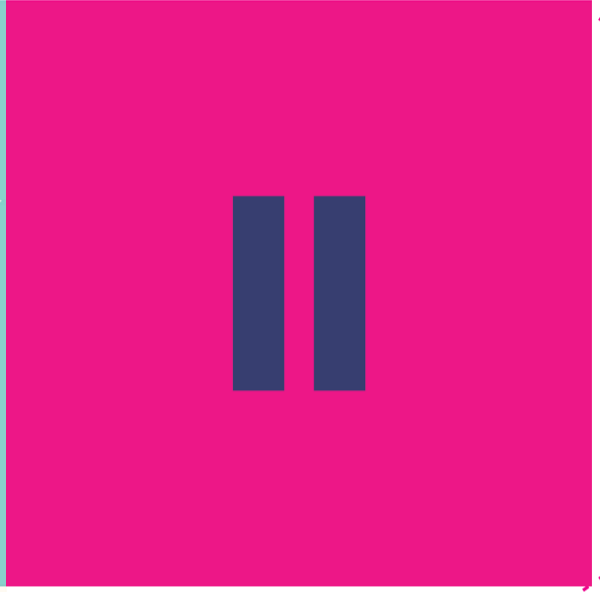
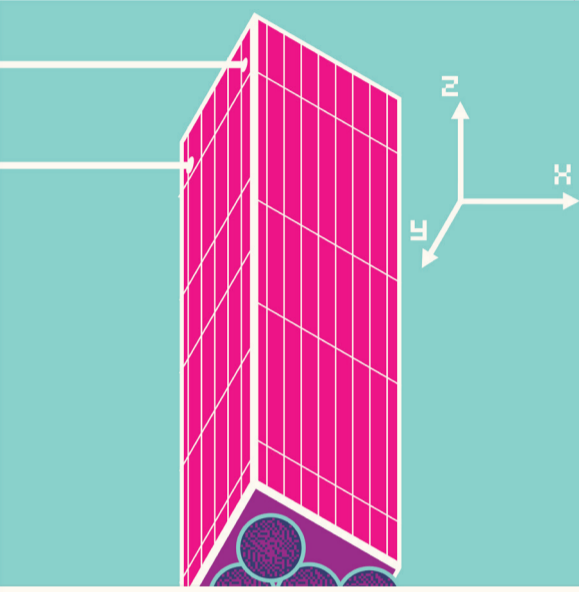
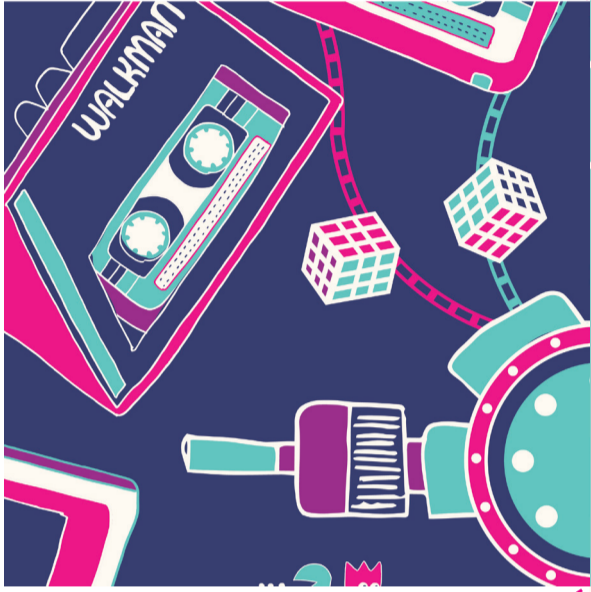
REDUIRE LA SURFACE EXISTANTE



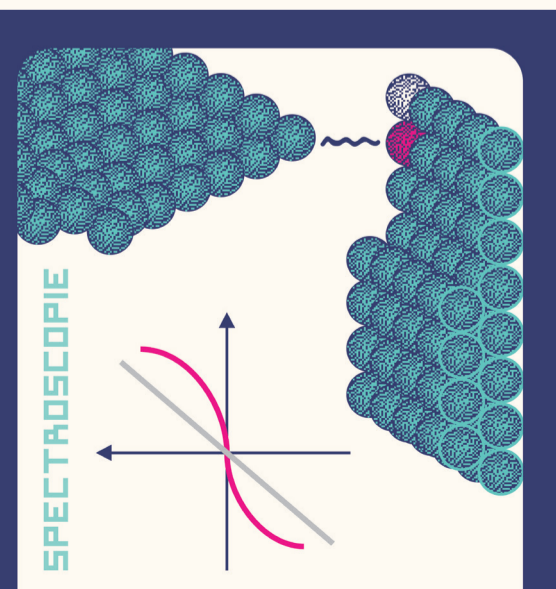
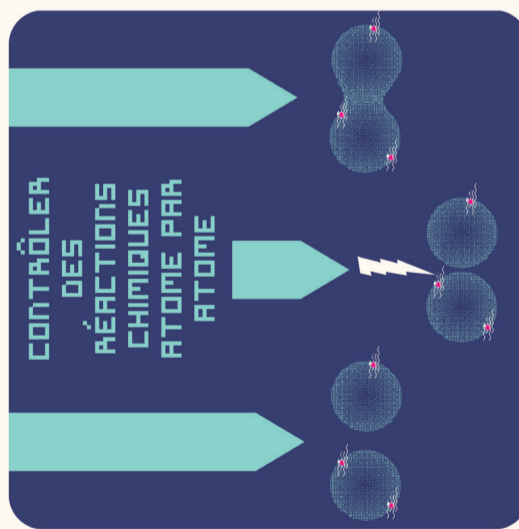
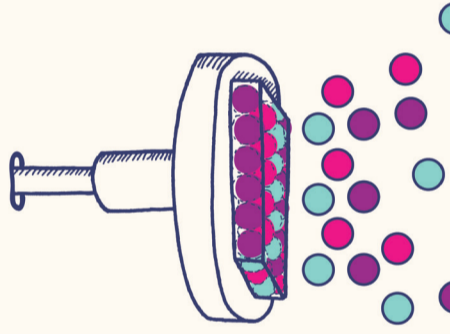
COURSE DE VOITURES

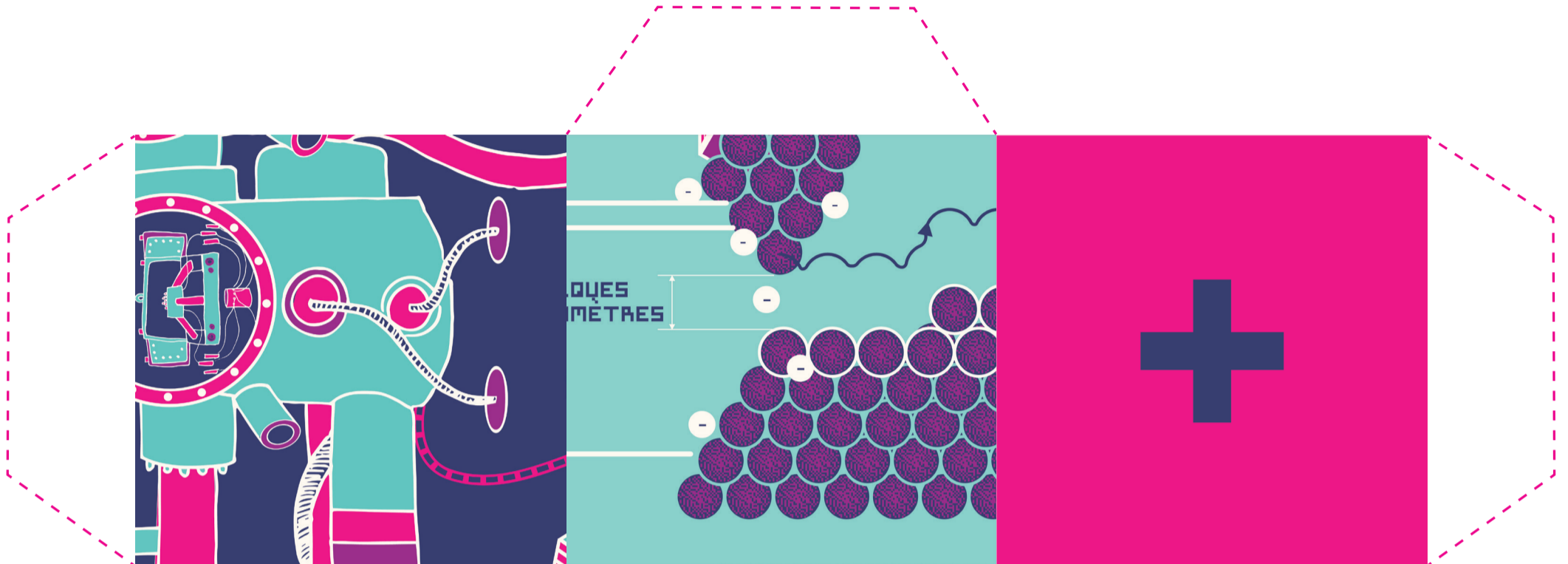


TOPOGRAPHIE



PULVÉRISER
CRÉER SON PROPRE ÉCHANTILLON IN-SITU

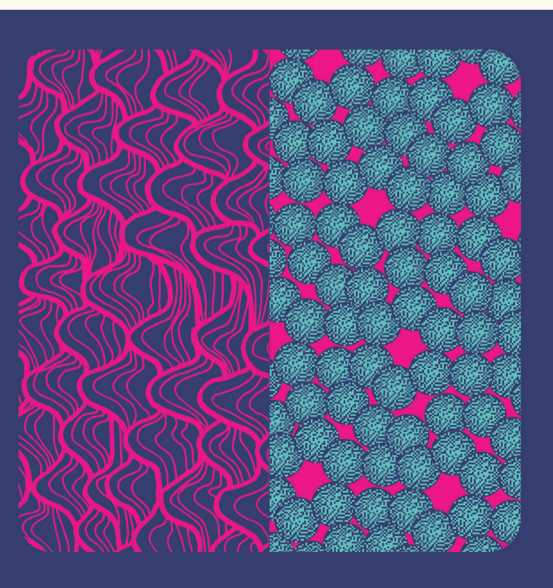
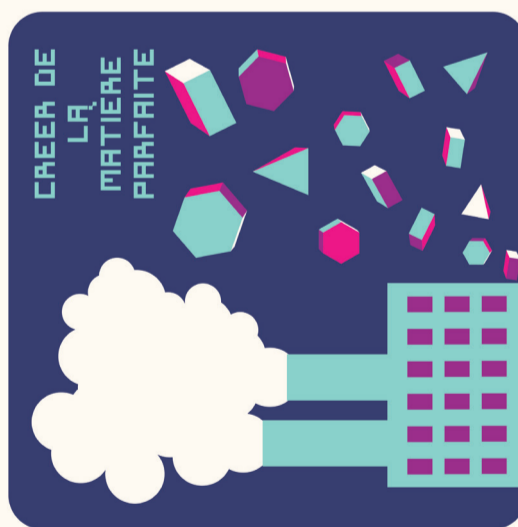


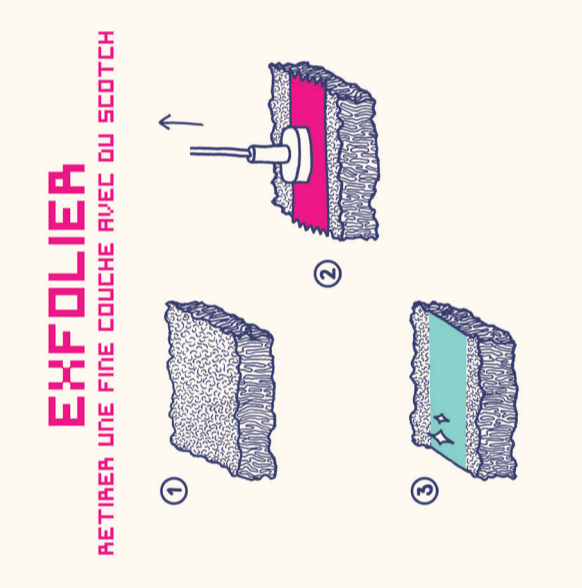
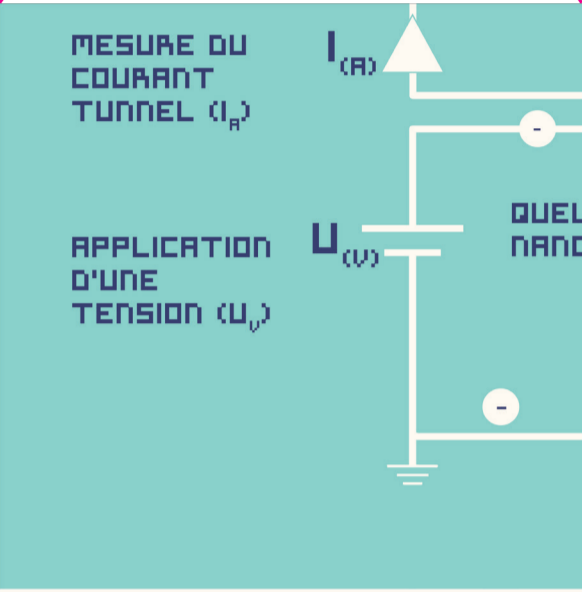


LES ÉCHANTILLONS ANALYSÉS AU MICROSCOPE À EFFET TUNNEL SONT LE PLUS SOUVENT DES ÉCHANTILLONS DE MÉTAUX. LEUR SURFACE EST SOUVENT AUGUEUSE OU OXYDÉE.

MAIS POUR FAIRE DE BONNES MESURES, IL FAUT DE BELLES SURFACES.

IL EXISTE ALORS DIFFÉRENTES TECHNIQUES POUR CELA.





ERIC DREXLER

MARIS ÇA COLLE !

RICHARD SMALLLEY

CRÉER 30 G = 100 MILLIONS D'ANNÉES

PINCE QUI COLLE

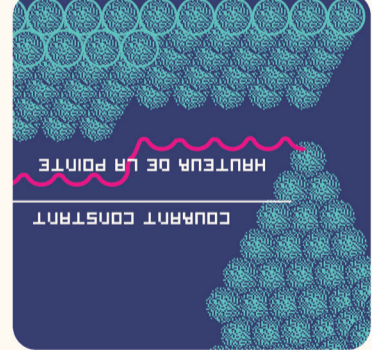
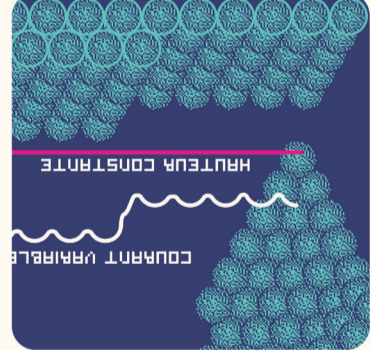
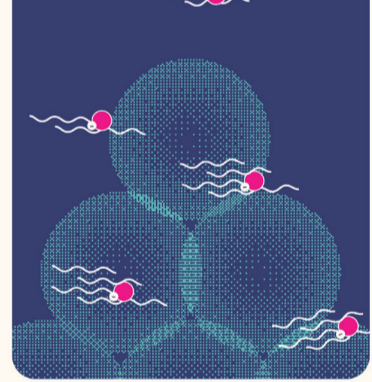
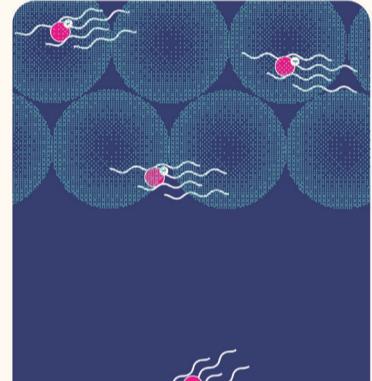
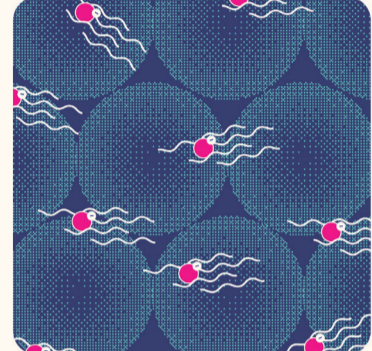
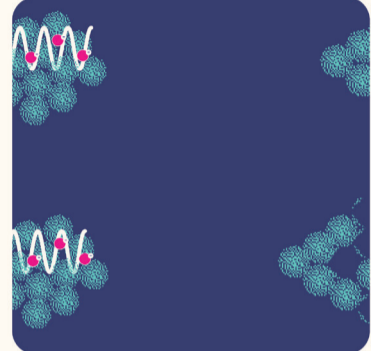
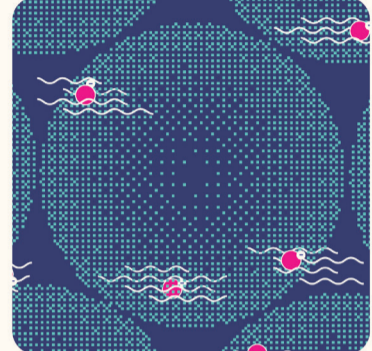
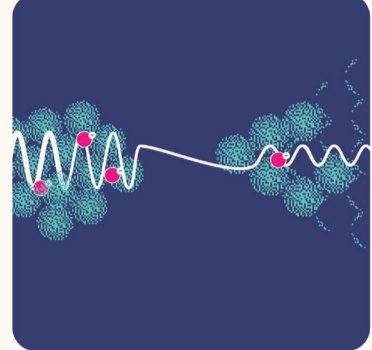
PINCE TROP GROSSE







EFFET
TUNNEL



LA
POINTE

NON OXYDÉE
PROPRE
FINE

Ru
Pt
W

LIBRE
PLATINE
TUNGSTÈNE
ULTRA-VIDE

