

technique called replica molding. Then they fasten commercially available quantum dots to the surface of the plastic.

"We designed the photonic crystal to efficiently capture the light from an ultraviolet laser and to concentrate its intensity right within the surface where the quantum dots are located," said Cunningham, who also is affiliated with the university's Beckman Institute, the Micro and Nanotechnology Laboratory, and the Institute for Genomic Biology. "Enhanced absorption by the quantum dots is the first improvement we made."

Enhanced, directed emission from the quantum dots is the second improvement. Quantum dots normally give off light in all directions. However, because the researchers' quantum dots are sitting on a photonic crystal, the energy can be channeled in a preferred direction, such as toward a detector.

The group reported an enhancement of fluorescence intensity by a factor of up to 108 as compared to quantum dots on an unpatterned surface.

"The enhanced brightness makes it feasible to use photonic crystals and quantum dots in biosensing applications from detecting DNA and other biomolecules, to detecting cancer cells, spores, and viruses," Cunningham said. "More exotic applications, such as personalized medicine based on an individual's genetic profile, may also be possible."

Radio Wave Cooling Offers New Twist on Laser Cooling

Visible and ultraviolet laser light has been used for years to cool trapped atoms and, more recently, larger objects by reducing the extent of their thermal motion. Now, by applying a different form of radiation for a similar purpose, K.R. Brown and D.J. Wineland of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), J. Chiaverini of Los Alamos National Laboratory, and their colleagues have used radio waves to dampen the motion of a miniature mechanical oscillator containing more than a quadrillion atoms.

Described in the September 2007 issue of *Physical Review Letters* (DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.99.137205), this demonstration of rf cooling of a relatively large object may offer a new tool for exploring the elusive boundary where the familiar rules of the everyday, macroscale world give way to the bizarre quantum behavior seen in the smallest particles of matter and light. There may be technology applications as well. The rf circuit could be made small enough for incorporation on a chip with tiny oscillators, which is currently the focus

of intensive research for use in sensors to detect, for example, molecular forces.

The researchers used an rf circuit to cool a 200 mm × 14 mm × 1500 μm silicon cantilever vibrating at its natural resonant frequency of 7000 cycles/s (see Figure 1). The scientists cooled it from room temperature (~23°C) to -228°C. Other research groups have used optical techniques to chill microcantilevers to lower temperatures, but the rf technique may be more practical in some cases, because the equipment is smaller and easier to fabricate and integrate into cryogenic systems. By extending the rf method to higher frequencies at cryogenic temperatures, researchers hope eventually to cool a cantilever to its "ground state" near absolute zero (-273°C), where it would be essentially motionless and quantum behavior should emerge.

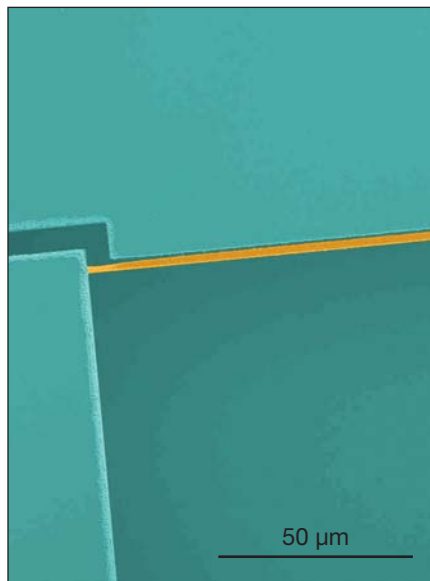


Figure 1. Radio waves are used to cool a silicon microcantilever, the narrow orange strip across the middle of the colorized micrograph. The cantilever, created by ion etching through a silicon wafer, lies parallel to a silicon radio-frequency electrode. Credit: J. Britton/ NIST.

In the NIST experiments, the cantilever's mechanical motion is reduced by the force created between two electrically charged plates, one of which is the cantilever, which store energy like electrical capacitors. In the absence of any movement, the force is stable, but in this case, it is modulated by the cantilever vibrations. The stored energy takes some time to change in response to the cantilever's movement, and this delay pushes the cantilever slightly out of synch, damping its motion.

Nanoblades Fabricated from Magnesium

F. Tang, G.-C. Wang, and colleagues at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute have created a razor-like material called nanoblades, magnesium nanomaterials that could have applications in energy storage and fuel-cell technology. The discovery is detailed in the September 2007 issue of the *Journal of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology* (p. 3239; DOI: 10.1166/jnn.2007.665).

The sharp nanometer-scale surface is different from other nanomaterials created using oblique angle deposition, according to lead researcher Gwo-Ching Wang, professor and head of physics, applied physics, and astronomy at Rensselaer. The team's nearly two-dimensional structure changes traditional understanding of oblique angle deposition, which was previously thought to always create cylindrical structures like nanorods or nanosprings.

Unlike three-dimensional springs and rods, nanoblades are extremely thin, with very large surface areas. They also are spread out for a uniform nanomaterial, with 1–2 μm between each blade, according to Wang.

Oblique angle vapor deposition builds nanostructures by vaporizing a material and enabling the vaporized atoms to deposit on a surface at an angle. As the deposition angle changes, the structure of the material deposited on the surface also changes.

When the researchers deposited the magnesium straight onto a surface at 0°, the blades resembled a handful of cornflakes: flat, flakey structures overlapping one another. When the deposition angle was increased, the blade-like nature of these nanomaterials became apparent.

As the magnesium deposition angle increased, the structures first tilted away from the magnesium vapor source instead of inclining, as expected, toward the source. The blades then quickly curved upward to form nearly vertical structures resembling nanoscale razorblades.

The blades are also ultrathin. At a 75° angle, the nanoblades had a thickness of as little as 15 nm, a height of ~21 μm, and a width of a few hundred nanometers.

The researchers are now looking at ways to coat the magnesium nanoblades with metallic catalysts to trap and store hydrogen. The researchers monitored the blades as they were growing using a reflection high-energy electron diffraction technique to create a surface pole figure or image. The new technique, created at Rensselaer, is different from other diffraction techniques such as x-rays because it monitors the surface structure of the material as it grows. X-rays and other technologies measure the entire material,

from the tip of the new growth straight through the substrate on which the material is growing.

Tracking the surface evolution of the material provides insight into how the structure evolves and helps researchers understand the nanostructure formation mechanism. The creation of surface pole figures was particularly important in understanding the growth of nanoblades, as the surface morphology changed greatly with time.

The surface pole figure technique was first outlined by Tang, a postdoctoral research associate in Wang's group, in a 2006 issue of *Applied Physics Letters*. In that article, surface pole figures were created for nanorod growth. The researchers are now working to analyze nanoblade growth to provide additional insight into the growth patterns of these nanomaterials.

Researchers Look at Nanotubes Inside Living Animals

T.K. Leeuw, K.M. Beckingham, R.B. Weisman, and colleagues at Rice University have confirmed that near-infrared fluorescent imaging was capable of detecting DNA-sized, single-walled carbon nanotubes inside living fruit flies.

"Carbon nanotubes are much smaller than living cells, and they give off fluorescent light in a way that researchers hope to harness to detect diseases earlier than currently possible," said Bruce Weisman, professor of chemistry at Rice. "In order to do that, we need to learn how to detect and monitor nanotubes inside living tissues, and we must also determine whether they pose any hazards to organisms."

Researchers have studied how carbon nanotubes interact with tissues of rabbits, mice, and other animals, but Weisman and co-researcher Kathleen Beckingham, professor of biochemistry and cell biology, chose the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* to attempt the detection of nanotubes inside a living animal.

In the study, published in the September issue of *Nano Letters* (p. 2650; DOI: 10.1021/nl0710452), fruit fly larvae were raised on a yeast paste that contained carbon nanotubes. The flies were fed this food from the time they hatched throughout their initial feeding phase of 4–5 days. Fruit flies are ravenous eaters during this period and gain weight continuously until they are about 200 times heavier than hatchlings. Then they become pupae. As pupae, they do not eat or grow. They mature inside pupal cases and emerge as adult flies.

"Developmentally, the first few days of a fruit fly's life are critical," Beckingham

said. "We provided larval flies with a steady diet of food that contained carbon nanotubes and checked their weight just after they emerged from their pupal cases. We found no significant differences in the adult weight of nanotube-fed flies when compared to control groups that were not fed carbon nanotubes."

The nanotube-fed larvae also survived to adulthood just as well as the control group.

Using a custom-built microscope, the team aimed a red laser beam into the fruit flies. This excited a fluorescent glow from the carbon nanotubes as they emitted near-infrared light of specific wavelengths. The researchers were then able to use a camera to view the glowing nanotubes inside living flies. Videos constructed from these images showed peristaltic movements in the digestive system.

When the researchers removed and examined tissues from the flies, they found the near-infrared microscope enabled them to see and identify individual nanotubes inside the tissue specimens. The highest concentration of nanotubes was found in the dorsal vessel, which is analogous to a main blood vessel in a mammal. Lesser concentrations were found in the brain, ventral nerve cord, salivary glands, trachea, and fat. Based on their assays, the team estimates that only about 1 in 100 million nanotubes passed through the gut wall and became incorporated into the flies' organs.

The researchers said that the "apparent biocompatibility of single-walled carbon nanotubes shown here supports their promise for the development of novel biomedical applications."

Researchers Probe a "Quantum Paramagnetic" Spin State

A team of international researchers that includes researchers has found experimental evidence of a highly sought-after type of arrangement of atomic magnetic moments, or spins, in a series of materials. Their work, one of few studies of this particular spin state that has been postulated as a possible underlying mechanism for high-temperature superconductivity, may eventually serve as a test of current and future theoretical models of exotic spin states.

At the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Center for Neutron Research (NCNR) and the Hahn-Meitner Institute in Berlin, Germany, the researchers used intense beams of neutrons to probe a series of antiferromagnets, materials in which each spin cancels another, giving the material a net magnetic field of zero. The results, described in the August 26 posting of *Nature Materials*

(DOI:10.1038/nmat1986), revealed evidence of a rare and poorly understood "quantum paramagnetic" spin state, in which neighboring spins pair up to form "entangled spin singlets" that have an ordered pattern and enable the material to weakly respond to an outside magnetic field (i.e., become paramagnetic).

The antiferromagnets used in this work are composed mainly of zinc and copper and are distinguished by their proportions of each, with the number of copper ions determined by the number of zinc ions. At the atomic level, the material is formed of many repeating layers. The atoms of each layer are arranged into a structure known as a kagome lattice, which is a pattern of triangles laid point-to-point whose basic unit resembles a six-point star.

Researchers have been studying antiferromagnets with kagome structures for the last 20 years because they suspected these materials harbored interesting spin structures. But good model systems, like the zinc/copper compounds used by this group, had not been identified.

At the NCNR, the researchers determined how varying concentrations of zinc and copper and varying temperatures affected fluctuations in the way the spins are arranged in these materials. Using a neutron spectrometer at the Hahn-Meitner Institute, they also investigated the effect of external magnetic fields of varying strengths. The group uncovered several magnetic phases in addition to the quantum paramagnetic state and were able to construct a complete phase diagram as a function of the zinc concentration and temperature. They are planning further experimental and theoretical studies to learn more about the kagome system.

This work was led by S.-H. Lee at the University of Virginia. The other participating institutions are the University of Fukui in Japan and the Technical University of Berlin.

Use of Electric Field and Nanoscale Nozzle Achieves Significant Resolution in E-Jet Printing

By combining electrically induced fluid flow with nanoscale nozzles, researchers J.-U. Park and J.A. Rogers of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), S.J. Kang of the Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science, and their colleagues at the UIUC Center for Nanoscale Chemical Electrical Mechanical Manufacturing Systems have established new benchmarks for precision control and resolution in jet-printing processes.

"We have invented methods for an electrohydrodynamic jet (e-jet) printing