

NEXT ENGINEERS

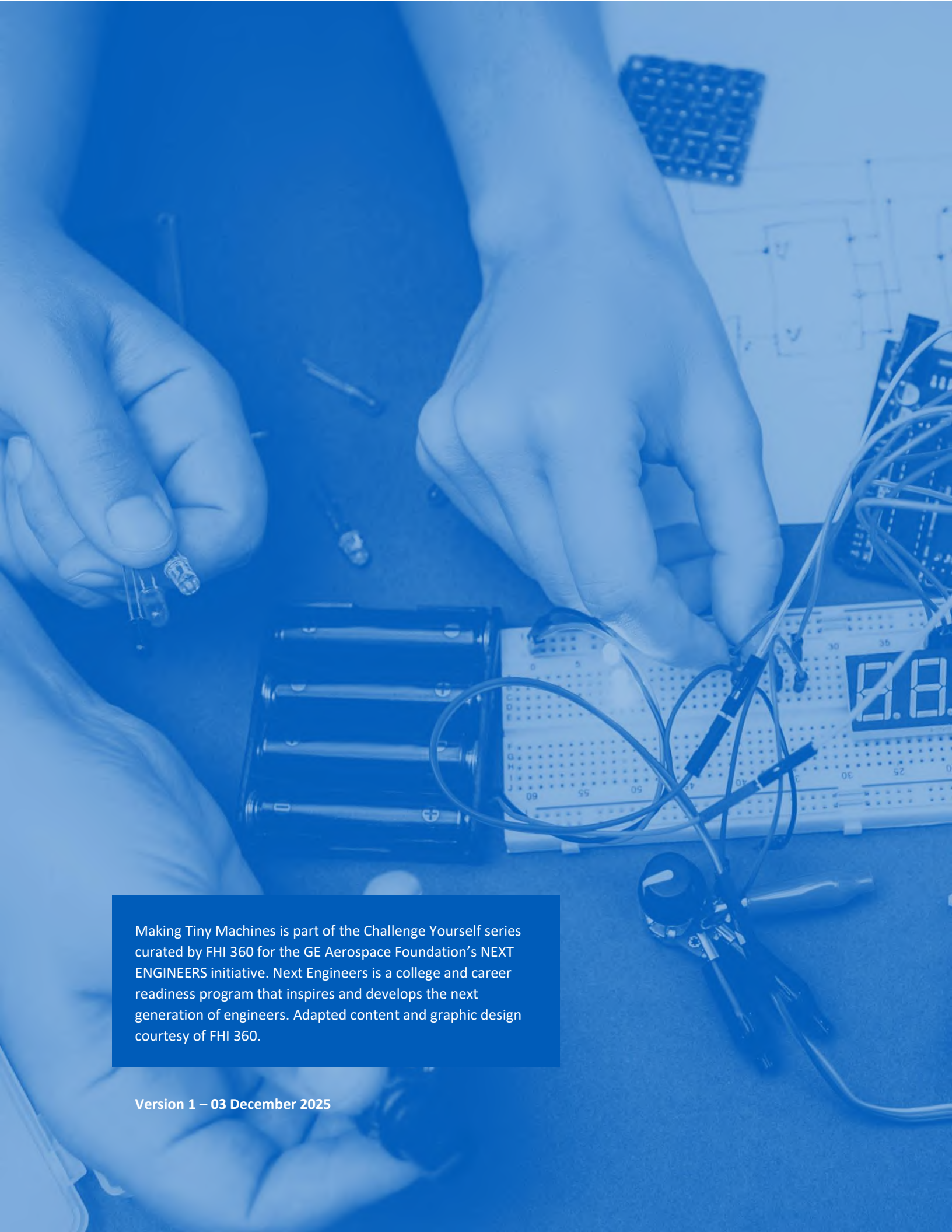


CHALLENGE YOURSELF

Tiny Machines Part 2: Making Tiny Machines Nano Engineering



NEXT ENGINEERS



Making Tiny Machines is part of the Challenge Yourself series curated by FHI 360 for the GE Aerospace Foundation's NEXT ENGINEERS initiative. Next Engineers is a college and career readiness program that inspires and develops the next generation of engineers. Adapted content and graphic design courtesy of FHI 360.

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Tiny Machines Part 2: Making Tiny Machines

NERD OUT

Seeing and touching tiny things

It's all very well knowing about nanoparticles, but for scientists and engineers to study them and make them useful it helps to see and manipulate them. How do they do this?

Nanotechnology really took off as a field in the 1980's with the invention of two important pieces of technology – the **scanning tunneling microscope** (STM) and the **atomic force microscope** (AFM). These are not your ordinary school lab microscopes.

Both microscopes make use of a very fine special tip. The biggest difference between the two is that as the STM tip moves across the sample, a tiny electric current flows between the atoms of the sample and the tip. In an AFM, as the tip moves across the sample it is attracted or repelled by the atoms and this movement is recorded.

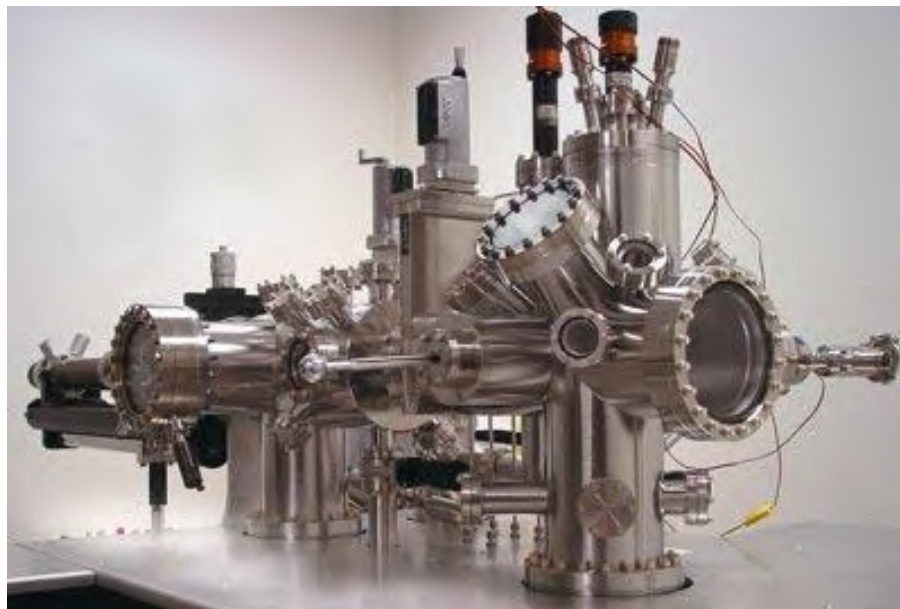


Image of a scanning tunneling microscope by IBM is used under fair use
https://panfuture.org/podcast/index_files/category-nanotechnology.html

Not only can you use these microscopes to see atoms, but you can also use them to move and manipulate atoms as well. See the sidebar for more.



DID YOU KNOW

Researchers at IBM have made an entire movie by moving individual atoms with a STM.



Watch *A Boy And His Atom* (1:33)
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oSCX78-8-q0>) and
Making The World's Smallest Movie (4:55)
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xA4QWwaweWA>)



Watch the following videos to learn more about how these microscopes work.

- *Explainer: The Scanning Tunnelling Microscope (STM) (0:58)*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPQK0E31L8Q>
- *Atomic Force Microscope (1:32)*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8gCf1sEn0UU>

Nanomanufacturing

There are two basic ways scientists and engineers make nanomaterials. The first is a top-down approach. You start with a block of material and remove the bits you don't want. An example of this is **nanolithography** which is used to make computer chips.

The bottom-up approach is usually more efficient. Here you build what you want one atom or molecule at a time. This is called **molecular assembly**. If the conditions are right, you can actually get the atoms and molecules to self-assemble! This is called **molecular self-assembly** and is a very exciting area of development. Watch the video called *Nanotechnology 2.0* (8:53) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X14sRtcHJXs>) for more details.

What's it good for?

We have heard quite a bit about nanotechnology, but what is it actually good for. Here are just some examples from a range of different industries.

Everyday materials: Special nanomaterials like *LiquiGlide* can be used to coat containers to help the contents slip out more easily. No more ketchup stubbornly refusing to come out! Others like can be used to make objects and fabrics water-repellent or self-cleaning.

Electronics: Imagine electronics that are flexible, bendable, foldable, rollable, and stretchable. These are being developed with nanotechnology by numerous companies. Learn more about the *mind-bending future of flexible electronics*.

Healthcare: Special carbon nanotubes are being developed to help treat cancer and nanotechnology could help make gene sequencing even faster, cheaper, and more accurate. There are even attempts to develop nano-retinas to help restore sight to the blind. *Learn more*.

Energy: From improving the efficiency of petroleum fuel production to more efficient combustion engines, nanotechnology is helping us use fossil fuels more economically. It is also creating new ways of producing alternative energy. Solar clothes or actual brick batteries, anyone! Learn more about *nanotechnology and the future of energy*.

Transportation: Nanotechnology has the potential to make vehicles stronger and lighter, thereby making them safer and more efficient. Nano-sensors can also be used to monitor the strength and integrity of bridges, tunnels, rails, and roads making these structures safer and more long-lasting.

To learn more about nanotechnology and its many applications, watch the excellent playlist called *Nanotechnology: Super Small Science*. What ideas do you



HAVE A THINK

When Michelangelo carved David from a block of marble, did he use a top-down or bottom-up approach?



Michelangelo's David by רנדום is licenced under a CC-BY-SA 4.0 licence
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Michelangelo%27s_David_1.jpg



have for how nanotechnology can make the world better? Share your ideas at [#nextengineersdiy](#).

