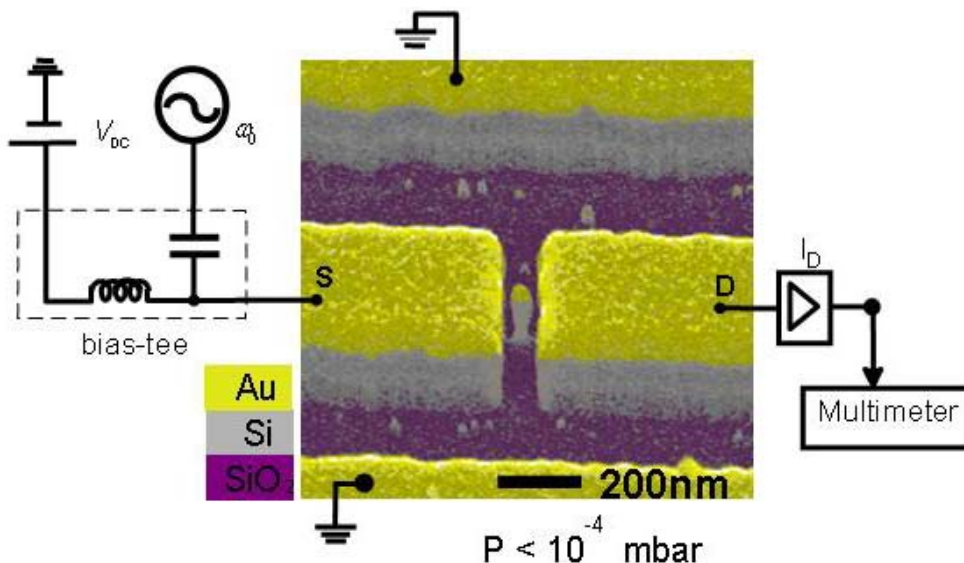


## SELF-EXCITATION IN NANO-ELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEMS

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In this talk I want to give an overview of mechanically mediated electron transport in nano-electromechanical systems (NEMS). One aspect will cover self-excitation in NEMS: self-excitation is a mechanism, which is ubiquitous for electromechanical power devices such as electrical generators. This is conventionally achieved by making use of the magnetic field component in electrical generators, where a good example are the overall visible wind farm turbines. In other words, a static force, like wind acting on the rotor blades, can generate a resonant excitation at a certain mechanical frequency. This mechanical resonance is then usually transformed into electrical energy.

For nanomechanical systems such a self-excitation mechanism is highly desirable as well, since it can generate mechanical oscillations at radio frequencies by simply applying a DC bias voltage. This is of great importance for low-power signal communication devices and detectors, as well as for nanomechanical computing [1]. For a particular nanomechanical system – the single electron shuttle – this effect was predicted some time ago by & Gorelik *et al.* [2]. Here, we use a nano-electromechanical single electron transistor (NEMSET) to demonstrate first mechanical mixing and then self-excitation for both the soft and hard regime, respectively [3,4]. The ability to use self-excitation in nanomechanical systems may enable the detection of radiation via rectification, the discovery of quantum mechanical backaction effects in direct tunneling, and macroscopic quantum tunneling in NEMS.



**Fig. 1.** Nanopillar between source and drain electrode for probing mechanical electron shuttling. The devices are fabricated in silicon-on-insulator materials with a metalized top layer.

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