

IBM réalise le plus petit film Stop-Motion au monde

Pour concevoir ce film, les scientifiques d'IBM ont repoussé les limites de la nanotechnologie en déplaçant des atomes

Paris - 02 mai 2013: Grâce au microscope à effet tunnel qui leur avait permis de gagner un Prix Nobel, les chercheurs d'Almaden (US) ont pu réaliser le plus petit film Stop-Motion au monde.

Intitulé "Le garçon et son atome", il dépeint les interactions ludiques d'un personnage qui se lie d'amitié avec un atome... Ce film leur a valu une certification du Guinness World Record en tant que plus petit film au monde. Créé à l'aide de milliers d'atomes précisément positionnés, il a nécessité près de 250 cadres d'action stop-motion.

Cette avancée scientifique est très prometteuse dans les domaines du stockage de données et de la puissance de calcul informatique.

La capacité à déplacer des atomes simples, l'une des plus petites particules de l'univers, est cruciale pour la recherche d'IBM dans le domaine de la mémoire à l'échelle atomique. D'ailleurs, en 2012, les scientifiques d'IBM ont annoncé la création de la plus petite mémoire magnétique au monde, composée de seulement 12 atomes.

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IBM Research Makes World's Smallest Movie Using Atoms

Future storage systems based on atomic-scale memory would be capable of storing massive amounts of Big Data

GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS® certifies movie as World's Smallest Stop-Motion Film

SAN JOSE, Calif. - 02 May 2013: Scientists from IBM (NYSE: [IBM](#)) today unveiled the world's smallest movie, made with one of the tiniest elements in the universe: atoms. Named "A Boy and His Atom," the GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS -verified movie used thousands of precisely placed atoms to create nearly 250 frames of stop-motion action.

"A Boy and His Atom" depicts a character named Atom who befriends a single atom and goes on a playful journey that includes dancing, playing catch and bouncing on a trampoline. Set to a playful musical track, the movie represents a unique way to convey science outside the research community.

*"Capturing, positioning and shaping atoms to create an original motion picture on the atomic-level is a precise science and entirely novel," said **Andreas Heinrich, Principle Investigator, IBM Research.** "At IBM, researchers don't just read about science, we do it. This movie is a fun way to share the atomic-scale world while opening up a dialogue with students and others on the new frontiers of math and science."*

Making the Movie

In order to make the movie, the atoms were moved with an IBM-invented [scanning tunneling microscope](#). *"This Nobel Prize winning tool was the first device that enabled scientists to visualize the world all the way down to single atoms," said **Christopher Lutz, Research Scientist, IBM Research**. "It weighs two tons, operates at a temperature of negative 268 degrees Celsius and magnifies the atomic surface over 100 million times. The ability to control the temperature, pressure and vibrations at exact levels makes our IBM Research lab one of the few places in the world where atoms can be moved with such precision."*

Remotely operated on a standard computer, IBM researchers used the microscope to control a super-sharp needle along a copper surface to "feel" atoms. Only 1 nanometer away from the surface, which is a billionth of a meter in distance, the needle can physically attract atoms and molecules on the surface and thus pull them to a precisely specified location on the surface. The moving atom makes a [unique sound](#) that is critical feedback in determining how many positions it's actually moved.

As the movie was being created, the scientists rendered still images of the individually arranged atoms, resulting in 242 single frames.

The Need to Shrink Big Data

Developing the world's smallest movie is not entirely new ground for IBM. For decades, scientists at IBM Research have studied materials at the nanoscale to explore the limits of data storage, among other things.

As computer circuits shrink toward atomic dimensions -- which they have for decades in accordance with Moore's Law -- chip designers are running into physical limitations using traditional techniques. The exploration of unconventional methods of magnetism and the properties of atoms on well-controlled surfaces allows IBM scientists to identify entirely new computing paths.

Using the smallest object available for engineering data storage devices - single atoms - the same team of IBM researchers who made this movie also recently created the world's smallest magnetic bit. They were the first to answer the question of how many atoms it takes to reliably store one bit of magnetic information: 12. By comparison, it takes roughly 1 million atoms to store a bit of data on a modern computer or electronic device. If commercialized, this atomic memory could one day store all of the movies ever made in a device the size of a fingernail.

"Research means asking questions beyond those required to find good short-term engineering solutions to problems. As data creation and consumption continue to get bigger, data storage needs to get smaller, all the way down to the atomic level," continued Heinrich. "We're applying the same techniques used to come up with new computing architectures and alternative ways to store data to making this movie."

IBM and Nanotechnology Leadership

In the company's 101 year history, IBM has invested in scientific research to shape the future of computing. Today's announcement is a demonstration of the results garnered by IBM's world-leading scientists and the company's continual investment in and focus on exploratory research.

