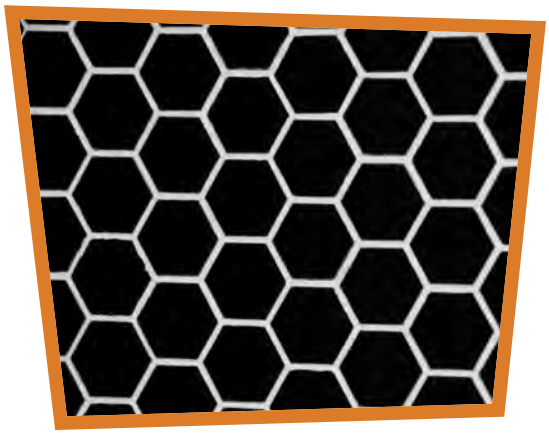
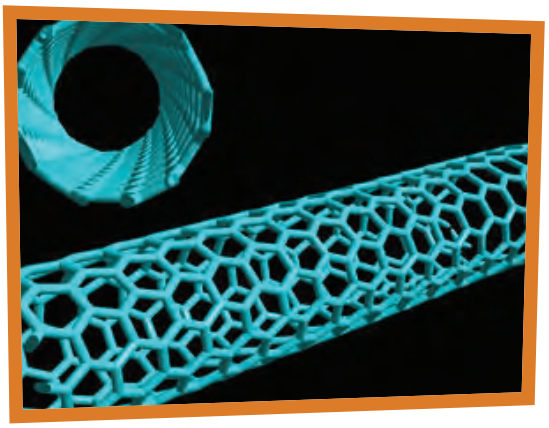
DragonflyTV Nano
Image Gallery

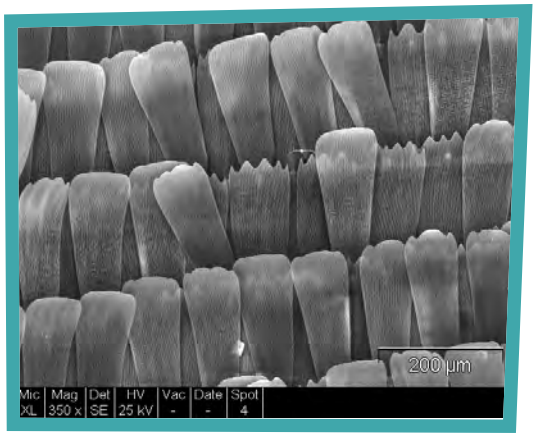


In this illustration of the "honeycomb" structure of graphite, each intersection represents an atom of carbon.



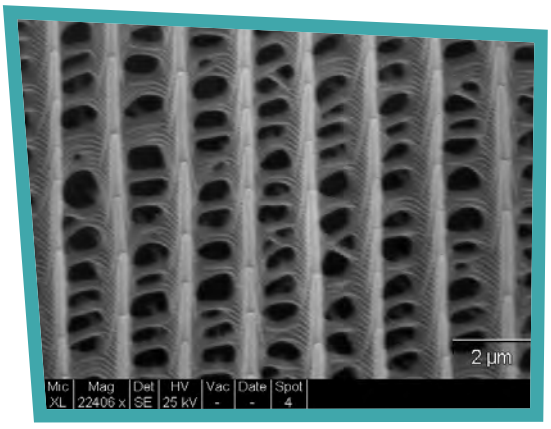
This illustration of a carbon nanotube (a rolled up sheet of graphite) features views from two different angles.

Courtesy of R. Bruce Weisman, Rice University



This scanning electron microscope (SEM) image of the "scales" on a Blue Morpho butterfly wing is at a magnification of 350 x. The scale bar is 200 micrometers (200,000 nanometers).

Image courtesy of Asylum Research



A scanning electron microscope (SEM) image at a higher magnification (22,406 x) reveals the nanostructure giving rise to the iridescent colors on the butterfly's wing.

Image courtesy of Asylum Research

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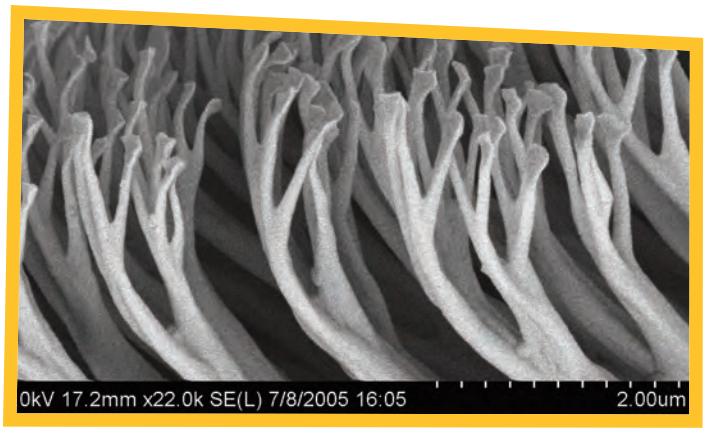
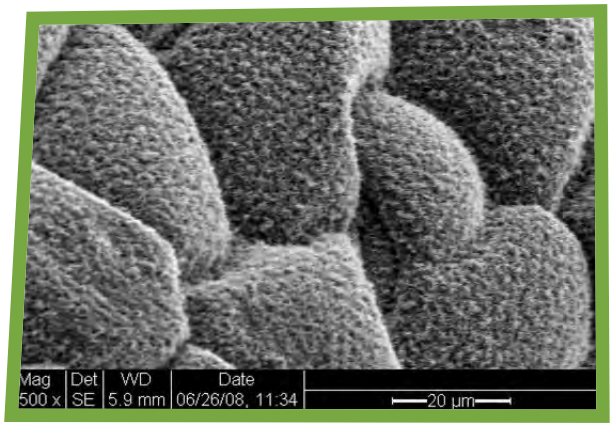
The foot of a Tokay gecko

Image courtesy of Prof. Kellar Autumn, Lewis & Clark College



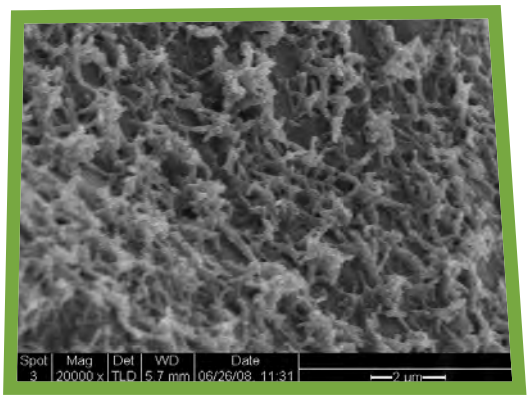
A closer look at the foot of a gecko with a scanning electron microscope (SEM) at a magnification of 26,517 x shows the nanohairs (setae) that break into "split ends" (spatulae) and make intimate contact with a surface. The scale bar represents 2 micrometers (2,000 nanometers).

Image courtesy of Prof. Kellar Autumn, Lewis & Clark College



This scanning electron microscope (SEM) image is of a nasturtium leaf at 2,500 x. The scale bar represents 20 micrometers (20,000 nanometers).

Image courtesy of Ann Marshall, Stanford Nanocharacterization Laboratory



A closer look at the nasturtium leaf with a scanning electron microscope (SEM) at a magnification of 20,000 x reveals the waxy nanohairs that can send water rolling right off the surface of the leaf. The scale bar represents 2 micrometers (2,000 nanometers).

Image courtesy of Ann Marshall, Stanford Nanocharacterization Laboratory