

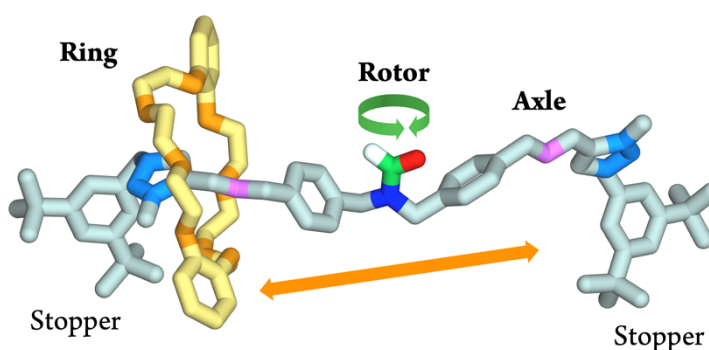
Playing with molecular rings and strings: new directions for nanoscale switches, machines and motors

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The construction of molecular scale devices and machines have formidably stimulated the creativity of chemists in the past three decades.^[1,2] The interest on this kind of systems arises from their ability to perform a (useful) function in response to chemical and/or physical signals (e.g., light). Mechanically interlocked molecules exhibit appealing structural and functional properties for the construction of nanoscale devices and machines; molecular shuttles based on rotaxanes constitute common examples.^[2]

Here I will describe investigations undertaken in our laboratories, aimed at inducing and controlling nanoscale movements in rotaxanes and related species to perform functions such as transmitting motion between sites^[3] (see Figure) and activating mechanically chiral structures for enantioselective guest recognition.^[4] From a fundamental viewpoint these systems behave as molecular switches under thermodynamic control. Appropriately designed architectures, however, can exploit an energy harvesting process to operate away from thermodynamic equilibrium.^[5] Moreover, by exploiting energy and/or information ratcheting effects, directional and autonomous movement of the molecular components can occur.^[1,2] We have combined this strategy with a minimalist chemical design to realize artificial nanoscale pumps powered by light^[6] and electricity.^[7] Besides their interest for fundamental science, these systems have the potential to bring about radical innovation in catalysis, materials science, energy conversion, robotics and medicine.^[8]



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