## Top-down and Bottom-up Nanoscience of Molecular Conductors

<u>Hiroshi M. Yamamoto</u>,<sup>1</sup> Yosuke Kosaka,<sup>1,2</sup> Yoshitaka Kawasugi,<sup>1,3</sup> Mutsumi Ikeda,<sup>1,3</sup> Akiko Nakao,<sup>4</sup> Reizo Kato<sup>1,2,3</sup>

1- RIKEN, JST-CREST, Hirosawa, Wako-shi Saitama, 351-0198 JAPAN; yhiroshi@riken.jp

- 2- Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Saitama University, Saitama, Saitama 338-8570 JAPAN
- 3- Department of Physics, Toho University, Funabashi, Chiba 274-8510 JAPAN
- 4- High-Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801 JAPAN

Top-down and bottom-up approaches are two different ways of fabricating nano-scale structure, both of which we are utilizing in order to investigate nanoscience of molecular conductors. As top-down technique, single crystals of molecular conductors are directly grown at the electrodes on  $SiO_2/Si$  substrates. [1] The micro/nano crystals on the substrates show different properties from the corresponding bulk crystal. ReRAM (resistive random access memory) behaviour and field effect are also observed.

As bottom-up technique, supramolecular assembly based on halogen bond is employed to make insulating sheath covering conductive nanowires based on TTF derivatives. [2] Recent and future development of this kind of nanowires will be discussed.

[1] H. M. Yamamoto et al. J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 700
[2] H. M. Yamamoto et al. Synth. Metals, 1999, 102, 1448

