

Properties of Nanomaterials

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Welcome

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Welcome

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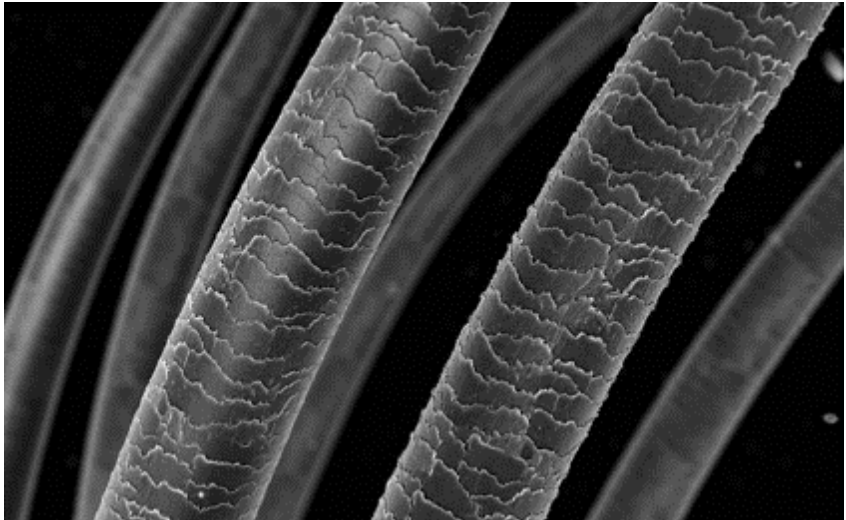


How small is the nanoscale?

Pop quiz!

How small is one billionth?

How do you explain one nanometer?



Properties change with scale

Scale, Proportion and Quantity

Crosscutting Concept, NGSS

“The large idea is that ***the way in which things work may change with scale.*** Different aspects of nature change at different rates with changes in scale, and so the relationships among them change, too.”

Property changes with scale

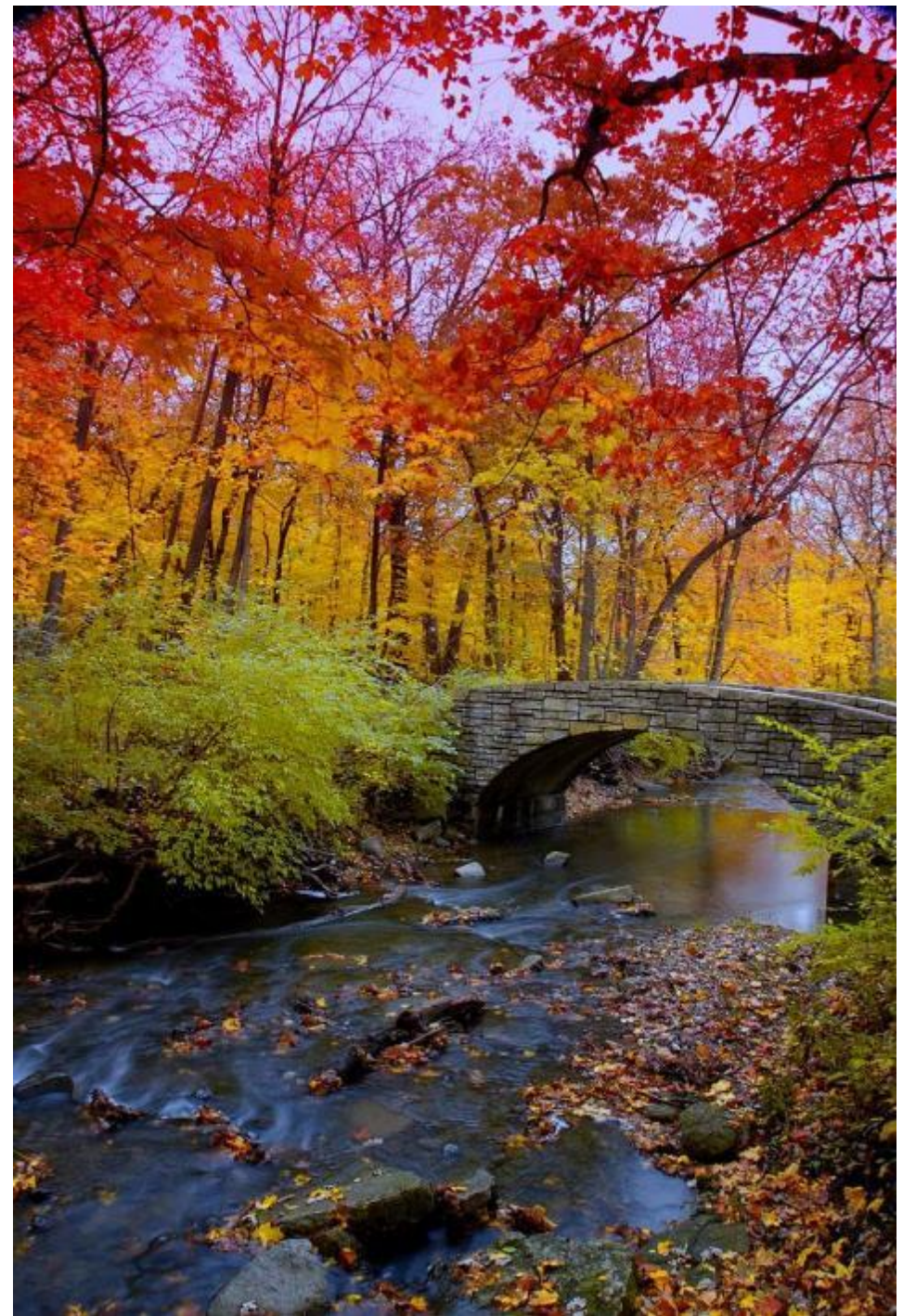
- Light-matter interactions change
- Gravity becomes insignificant, intermolecular forces dominate
- Surface effects become important due to large surface area
- Motion becomes complicated
- Quantum effects dominate



Is it blue or is it nanotechnology?

Light-matter interactions at the nanoscale

Mother Nature has trouble making blue



[stock photo](#) ID: 70621789

https://www.boredpanda.com/autumn-rainbow-nature-photography/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=organic&utm_campaign=organic

So where does blue come from?



Not one of these organisms has a speck of blue pigment.

Evan Leeson/Bob Peterson/lowjumpingfrog/Look Into My Eyes/Flickr



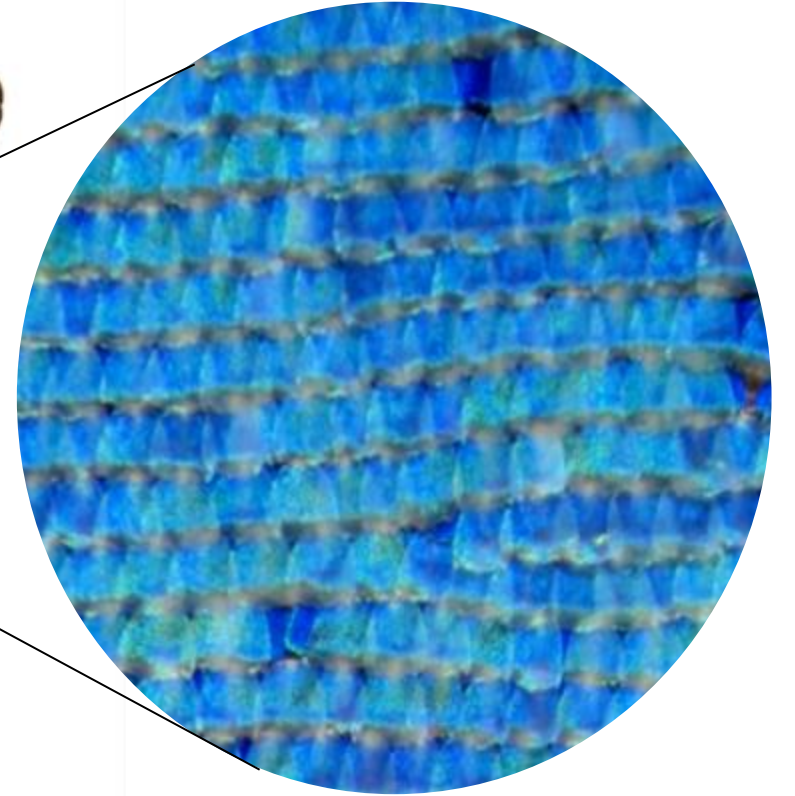
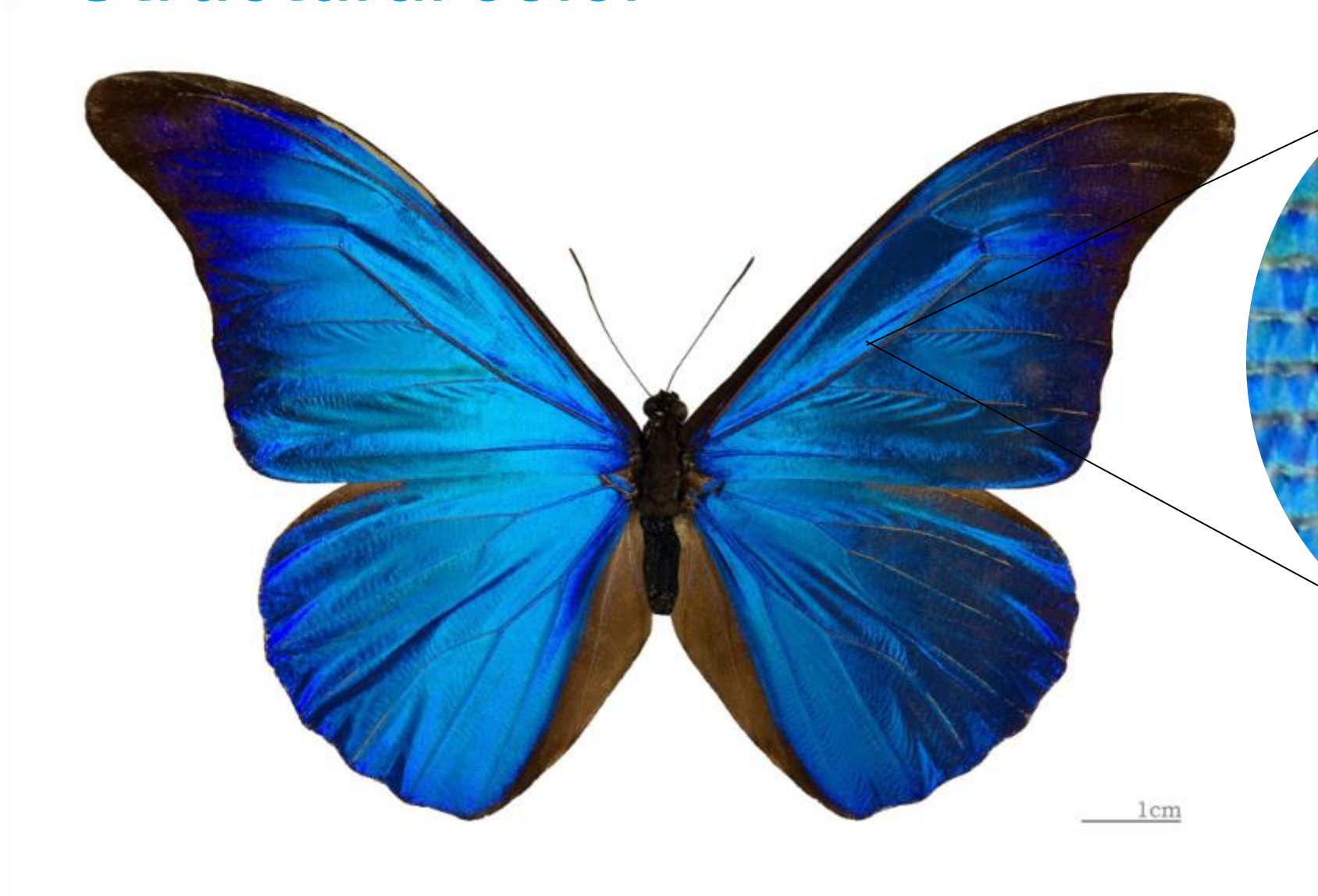
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Structural color

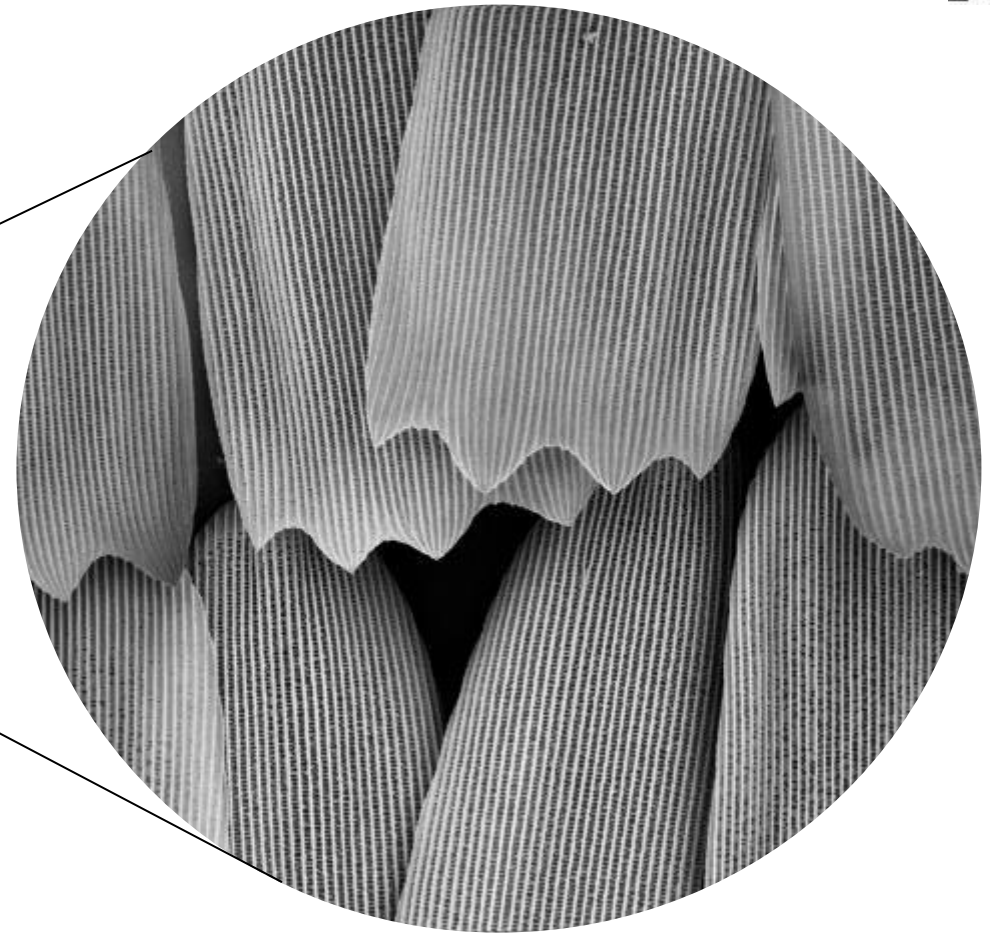
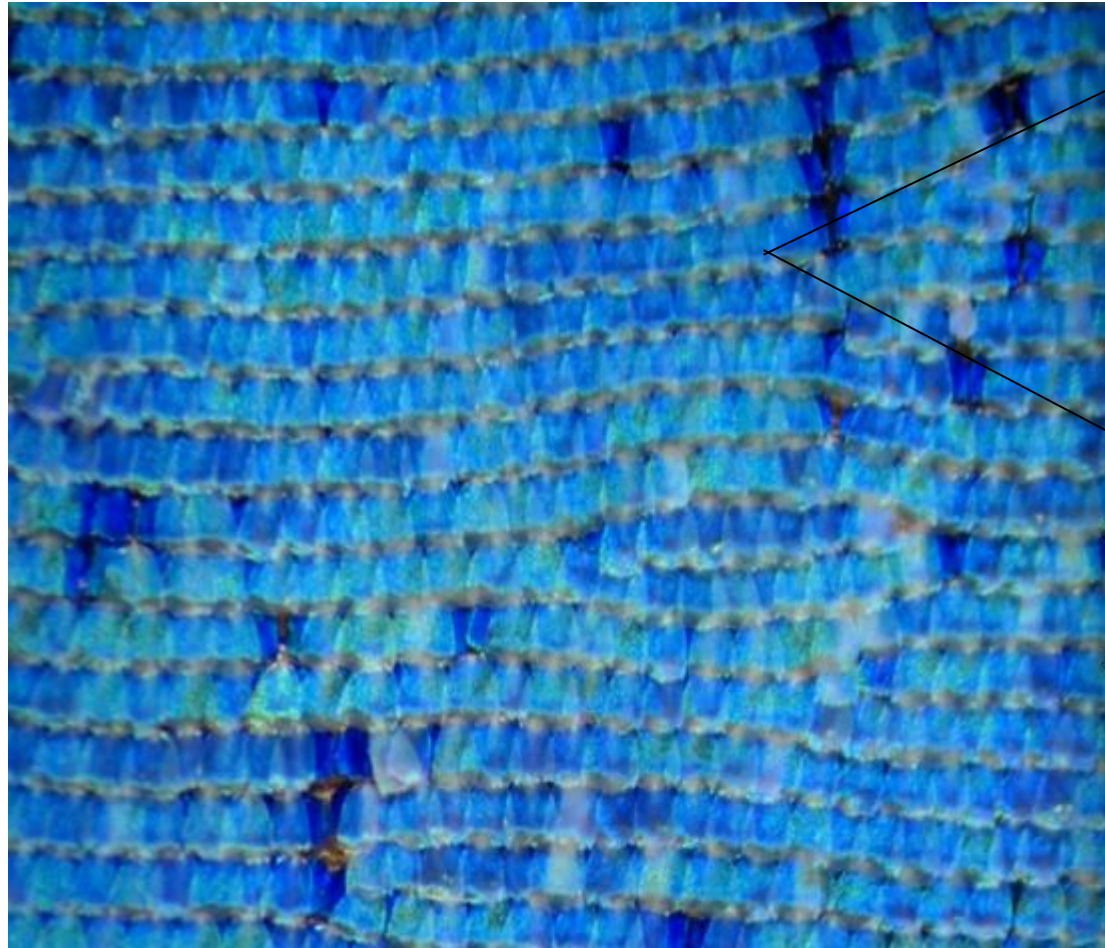
Unlike red, yellow and brown pigments, it is incredibly difficult for nature to assemble blue pigments through chemistry.



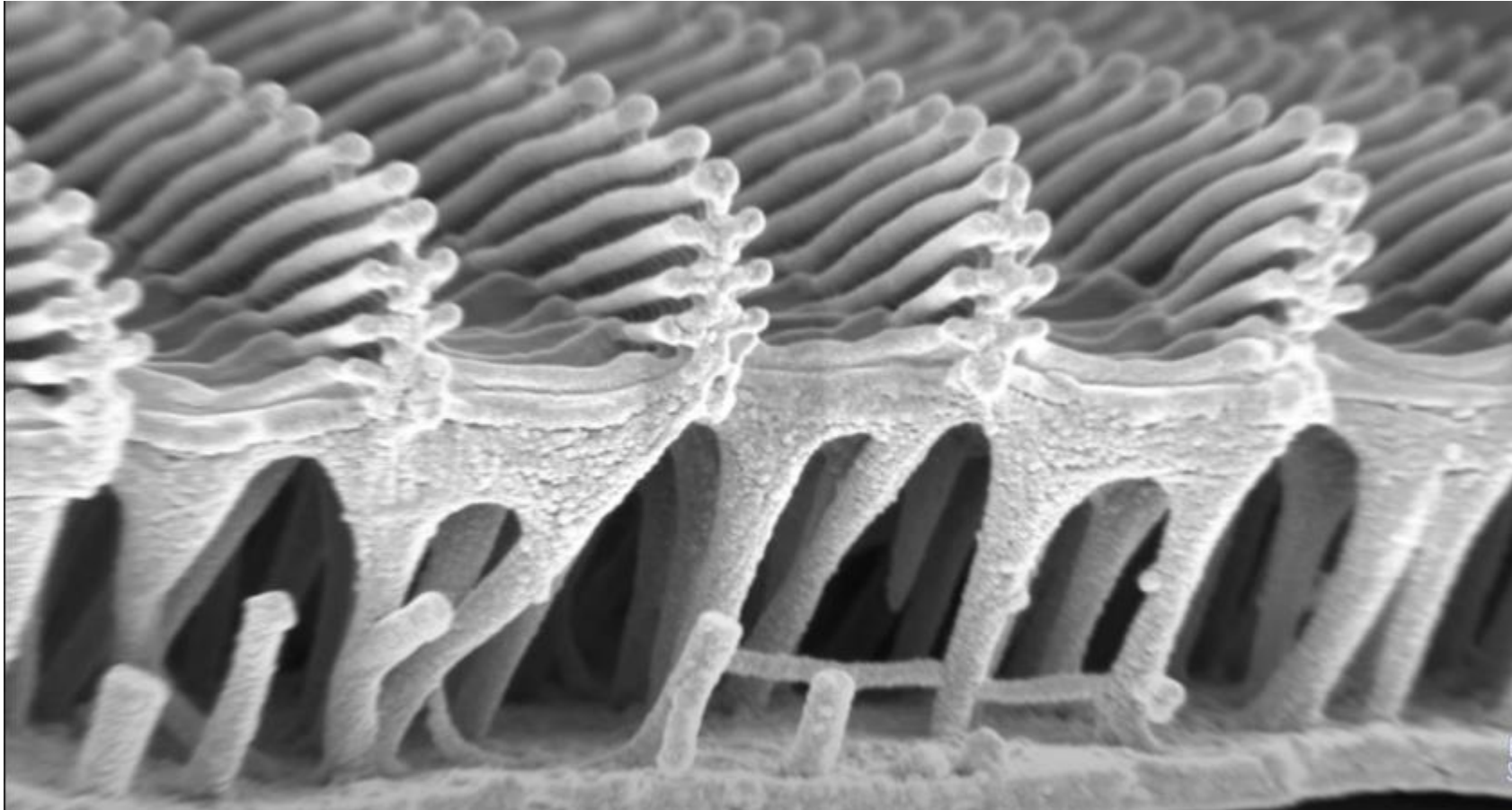
Structural color



Structural color



Structural color



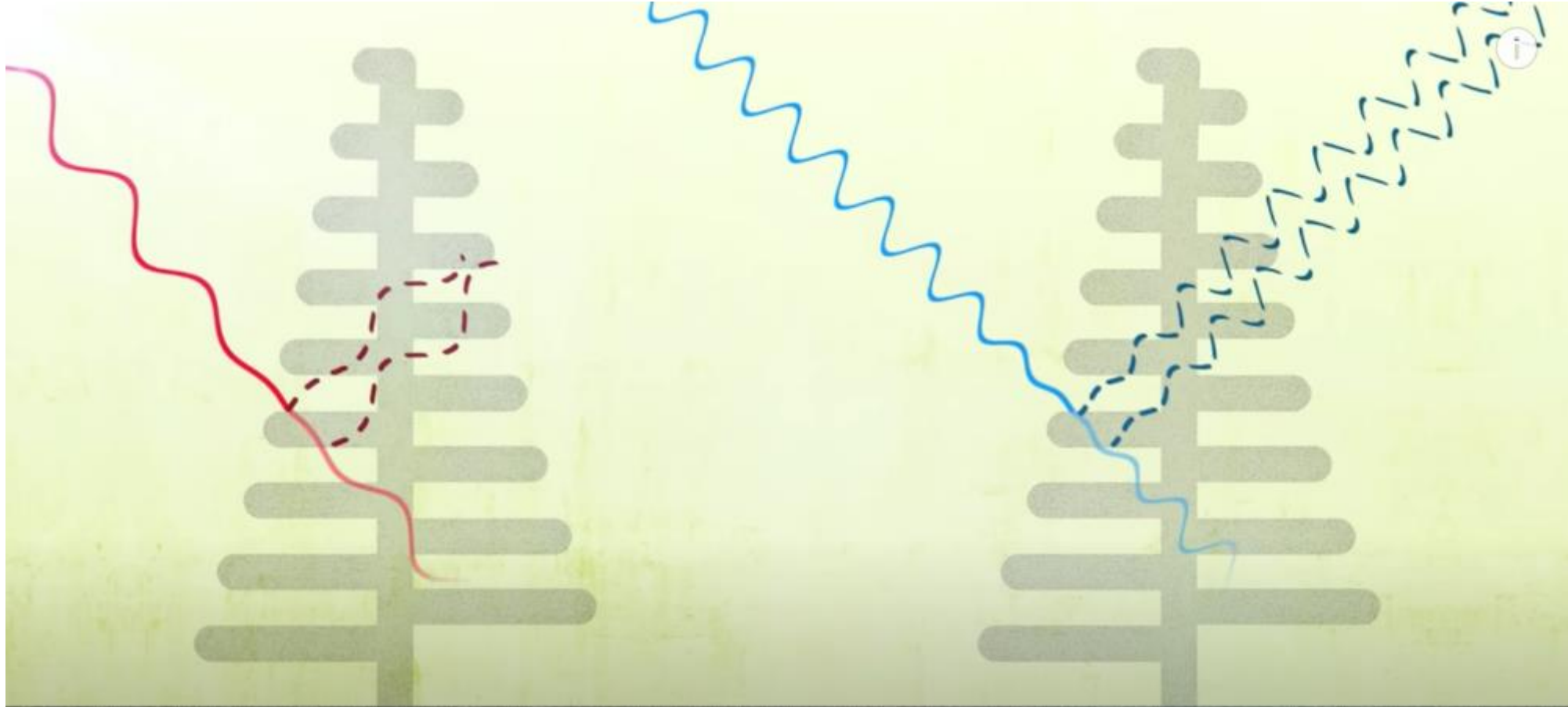
Each “tree” in the 400 – 700 nanometer range...
why is that significant?

Why is blue so rare in nature? Video: <https://youtu.be/3g246c6Bv58>



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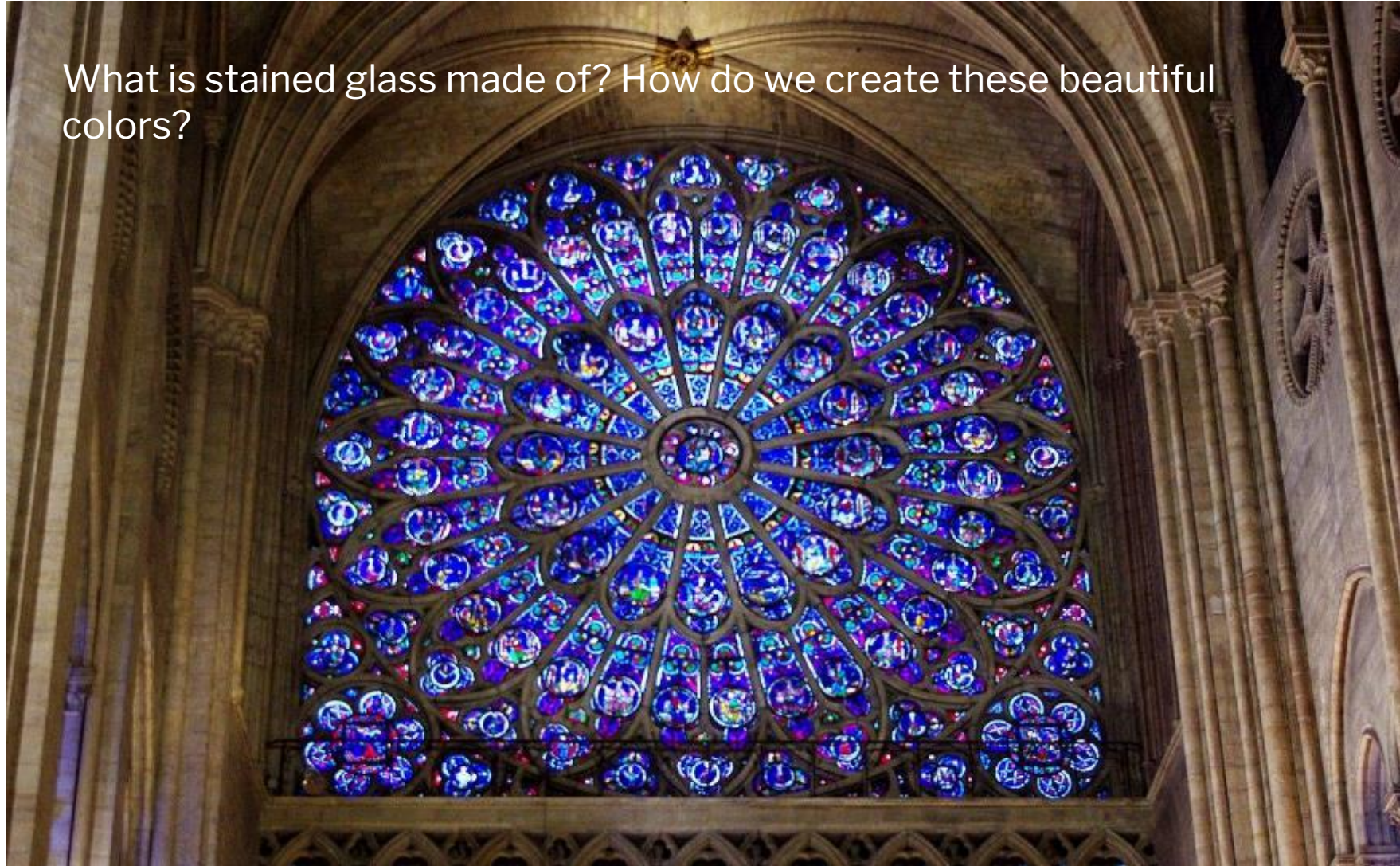
Structural color



What kinds of wave interference are responsible?

Nanoparticles create color

What is stained glass made of? How do we create these beautiful colors?



Nanoparticles create color

The Lycurgus Cup

- *Roman glasswork from the 5th century CE.*
- *Contains gold, silver and copper nanoparticles up to 100 nm.*

(a)



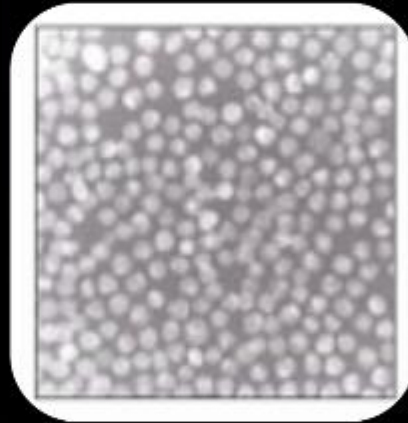
(b)



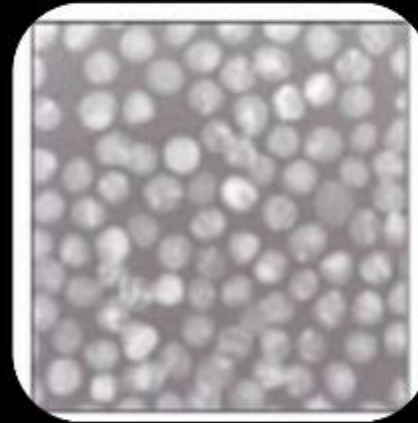
Nanoparticles create color



Changing the size of the gold particles affects color.



Size=25 nm
Shape: Spherical
Color: **RED**



Size=50 nm
Shape: Spherical
Color: **GREEN**

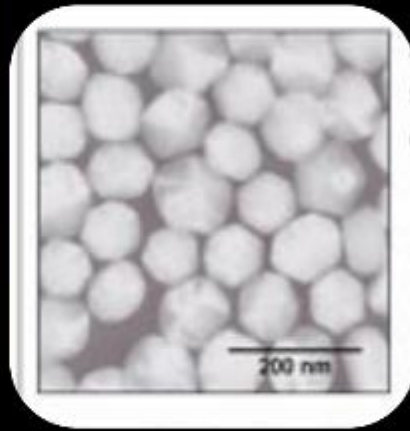


Size=100 nm
Shape: Spherical
Color: **ORANGE**

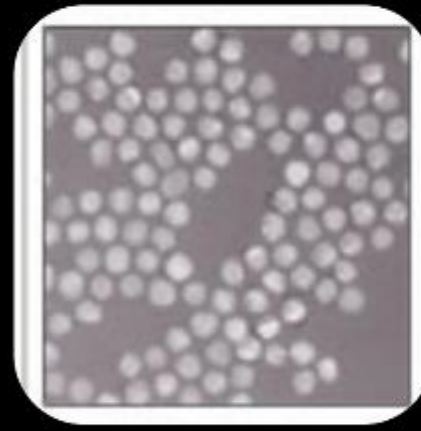
Nanoparticles create color



Changing the size and shape of the silver particles affects color.



Size=100 nm
Shape: Spherical
Color: **YELLOW**

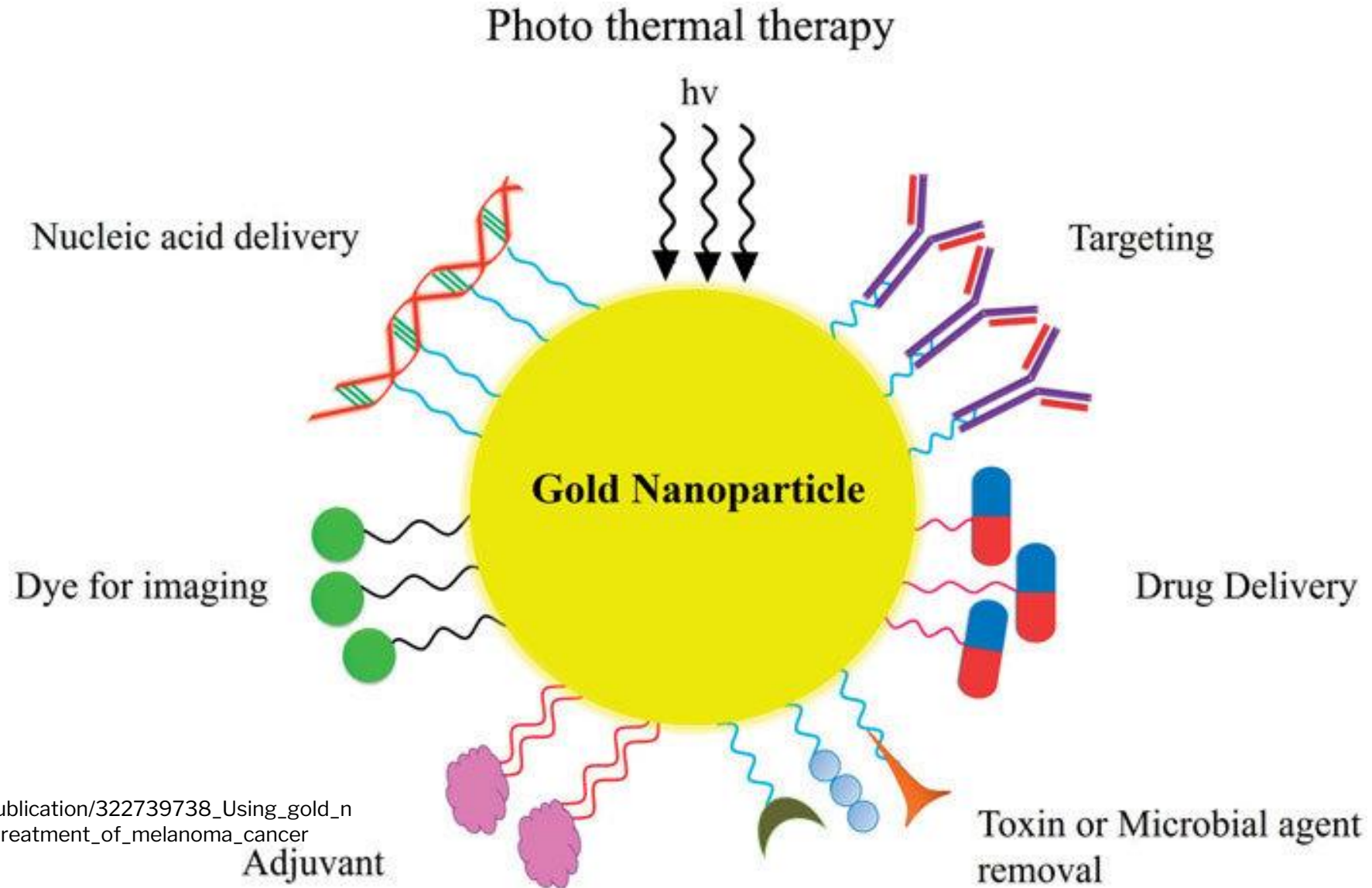


Size=40 nm
Shape: Spherical
Color: **BLUE**



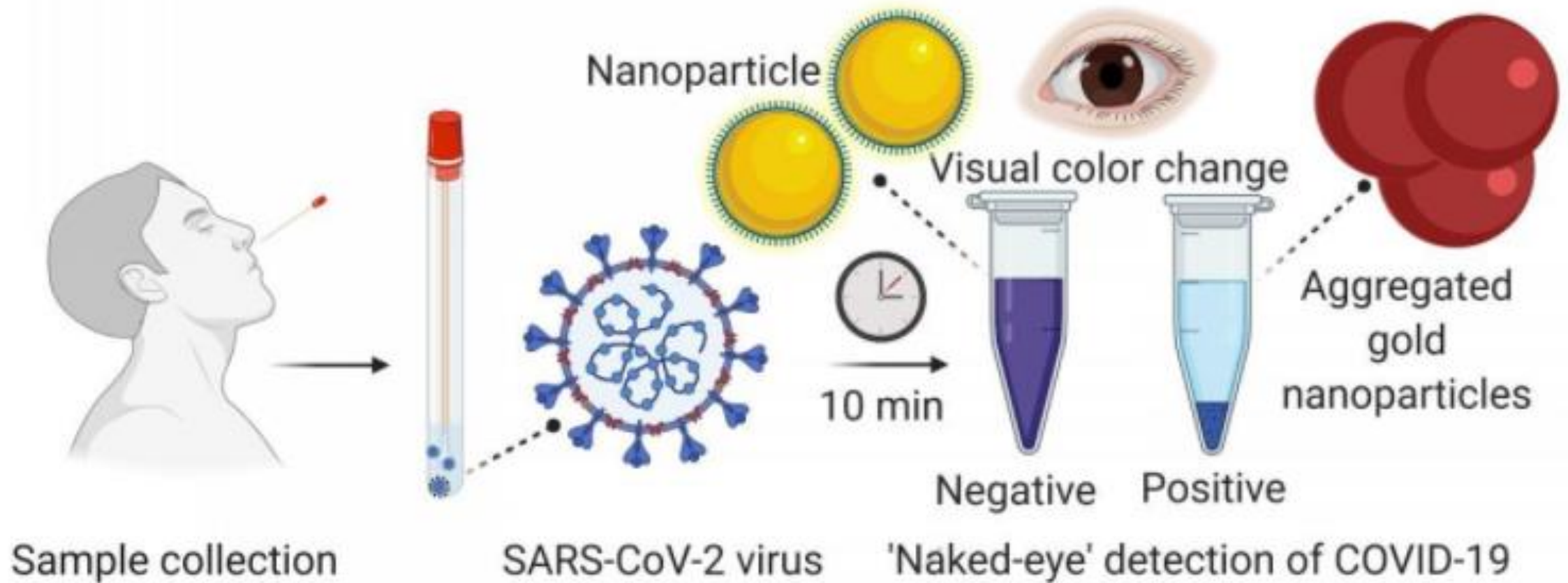
Size=100 nm
Shape: Triangular
Color: **RED**

Nanoparticles in medicine



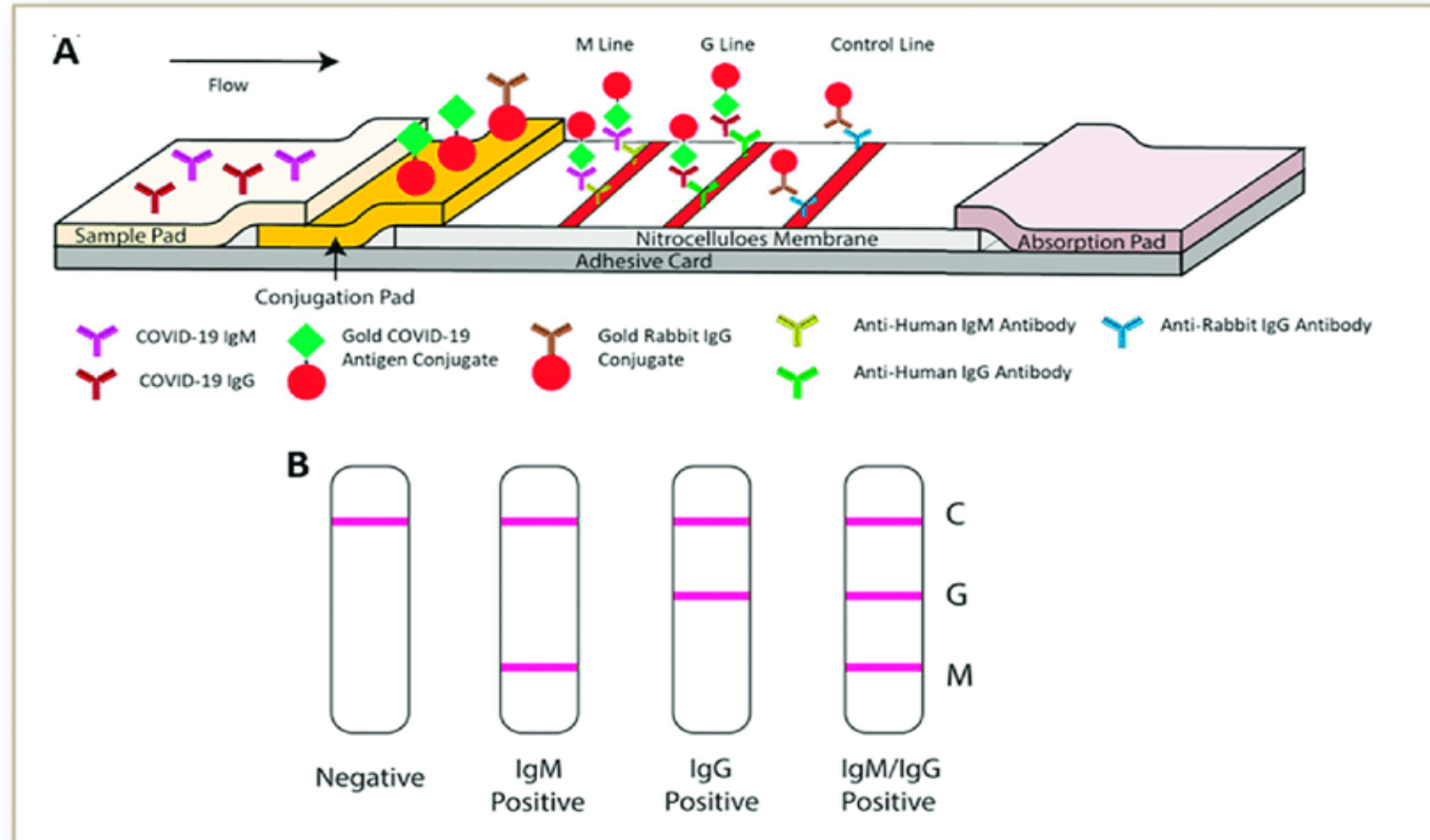
Nanoparticles in medicine

Institute for Genome Sciences at UMSOM
Rapid COVID-19 Test

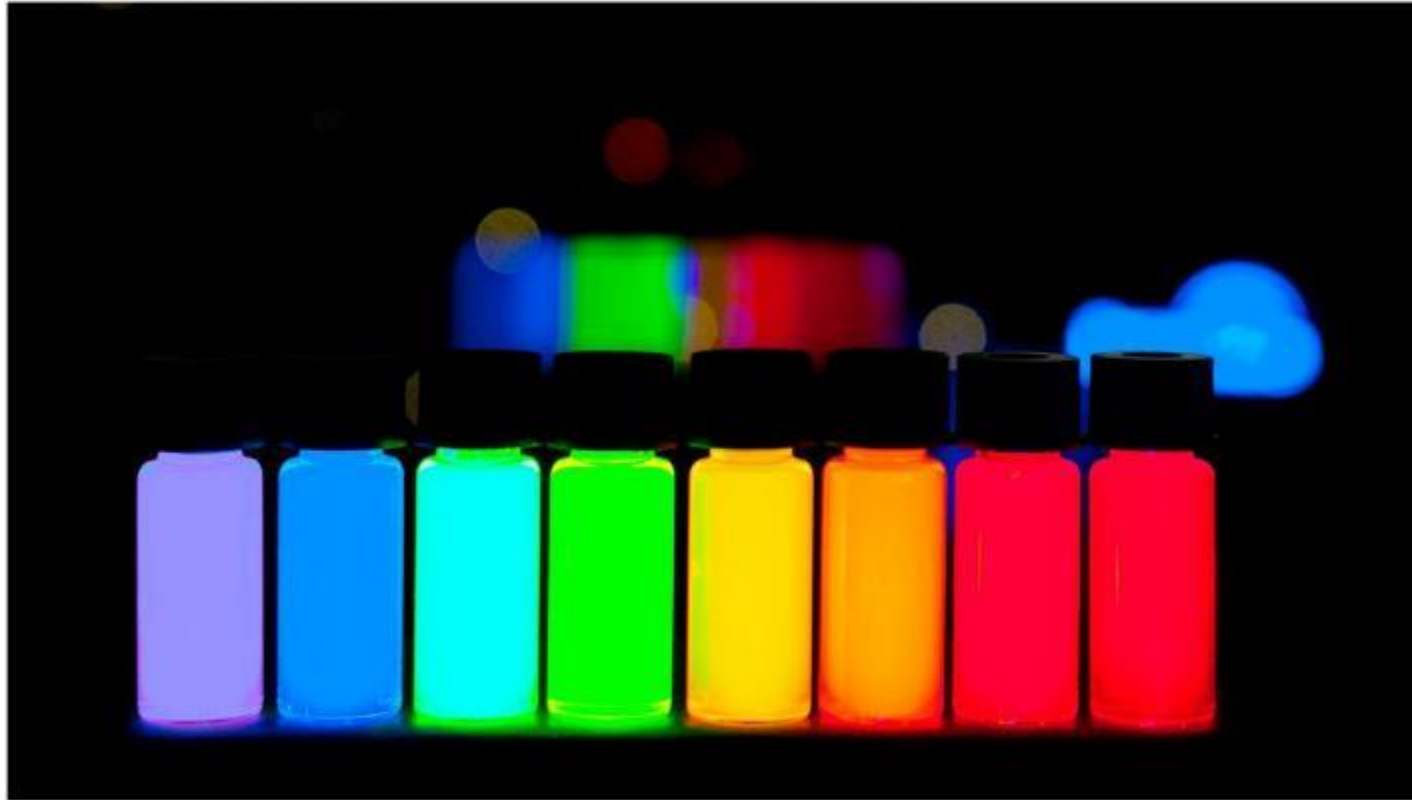


Nanoparticles in medicine

Gold nanoparticle enabled Rapid SARS-CoV-2 IgM-IgG combined antibody test by GaDia SA.



Quantum dots



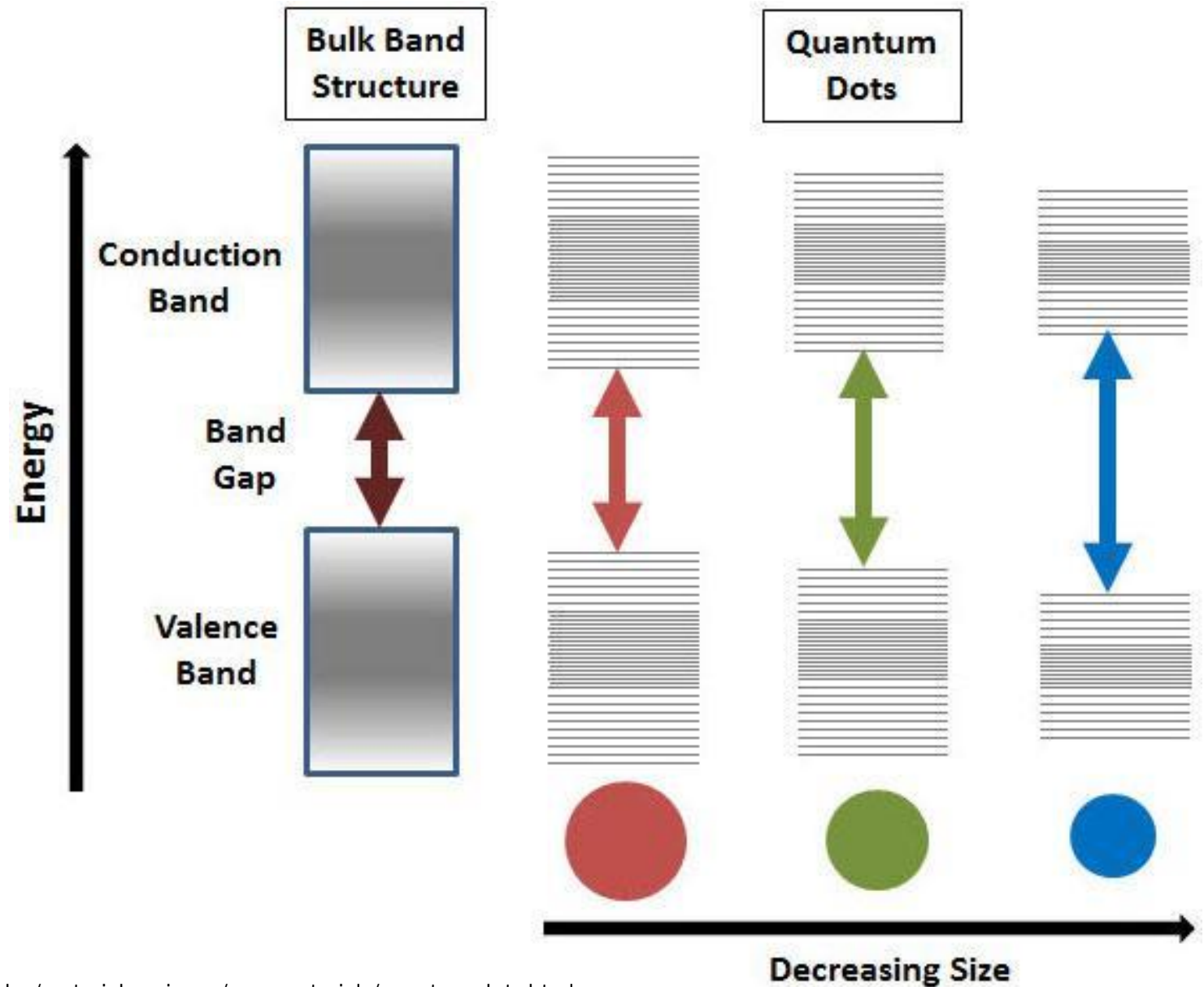
Quantum dots



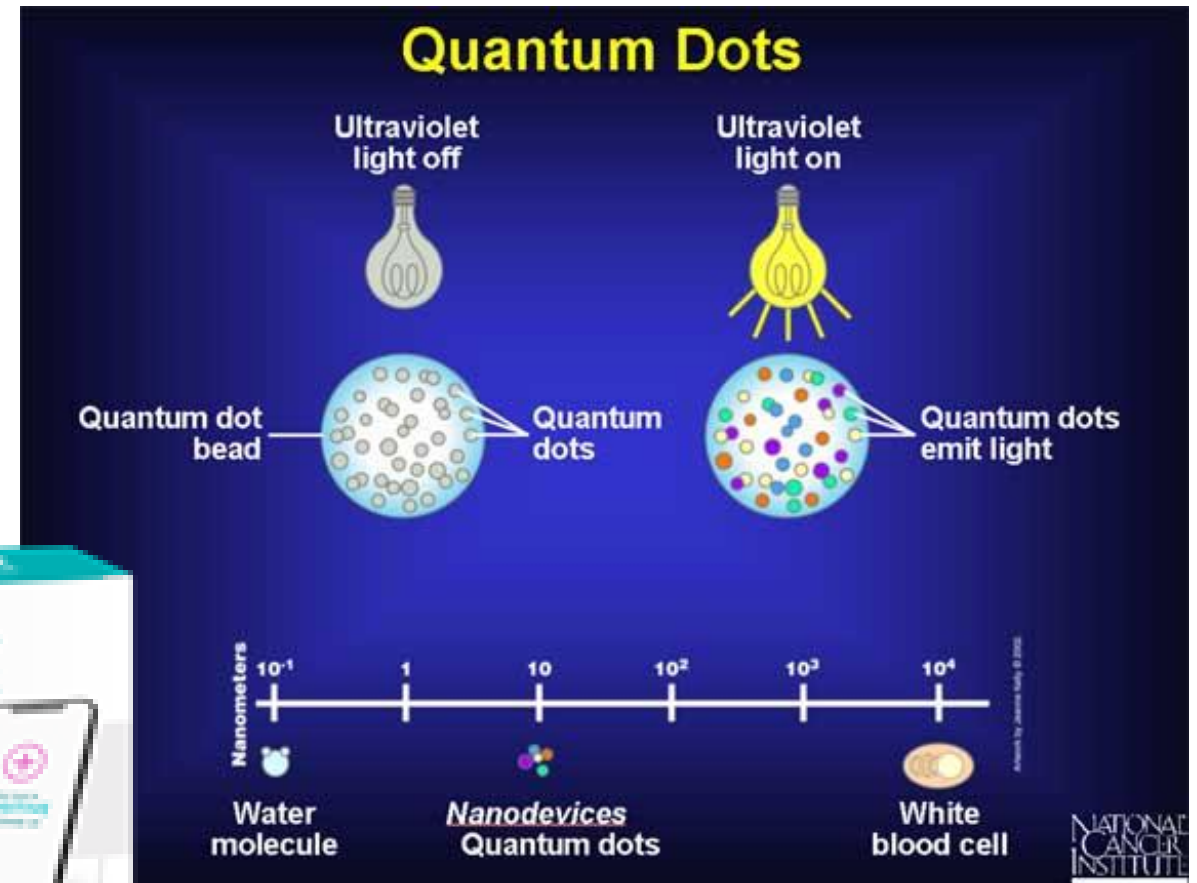
Quantum dots are light-emitting devices with electroluminescence that is **tunable** over the entire visible spectrum.

Quantum dots

Excitation of electrons inside the nanoparticles cause QDs to glow in specific colors



Quantum Dots



<http://www.ubooks.pub/Books/ON/B0/E20R2020/14MB20.html>

<https://www.nanosysinc.com/news/2019/8/15/tcl-brings-quantum-dots-to-us-market-with-new-6-and-8-series-qled-tvs>

<https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2020/12/15/2145612/0/en/FDA-Authorizes-Ellume-COVID-19-Home-Test-as-First-Over-the-Counter-Fully-At-Home-Diagnostic-Test.html>

May the Force be with you

Force interactions are different at the nanoscale

The four forces in nature



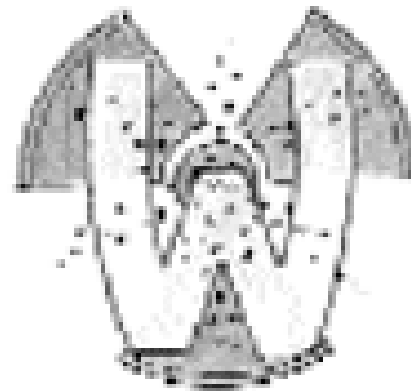
gravity

Mass is so small for nano-sized objects that gravity becomes insignificant



strong force

Electrostatic force between molecules dominates at the nanoscale



weak force



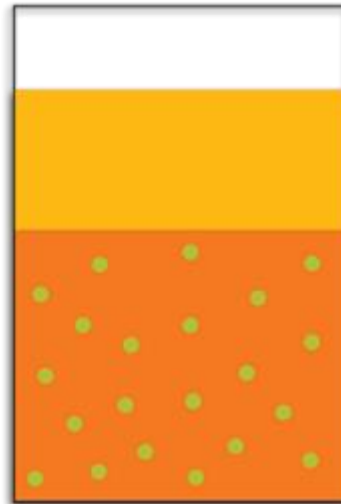
electromagnetism

Colloids and gravity

Why don't colloidal particles settle?

Colloidal Dispersion

Example of a stable colloid



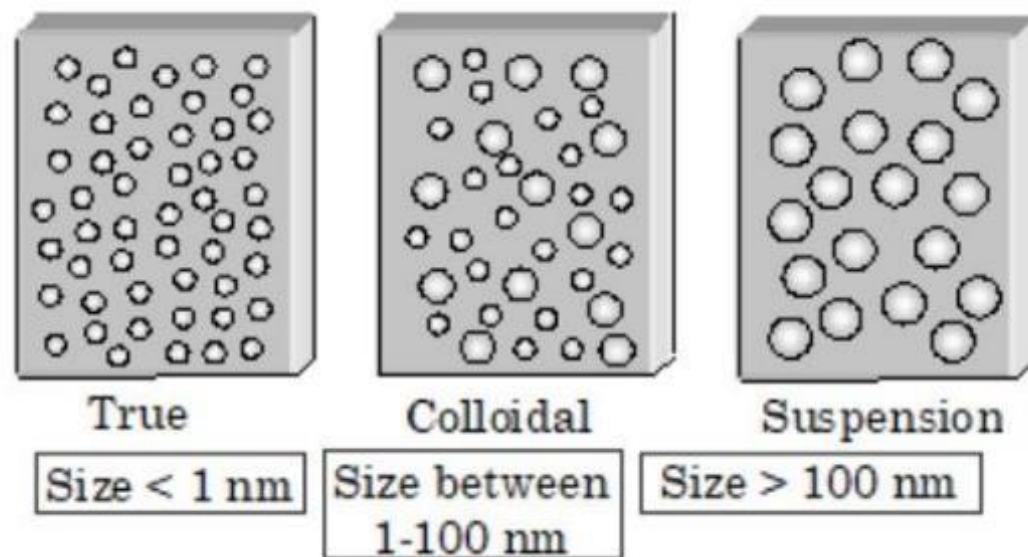
Example of an unstable colloid



Aggregation

Sedimentation

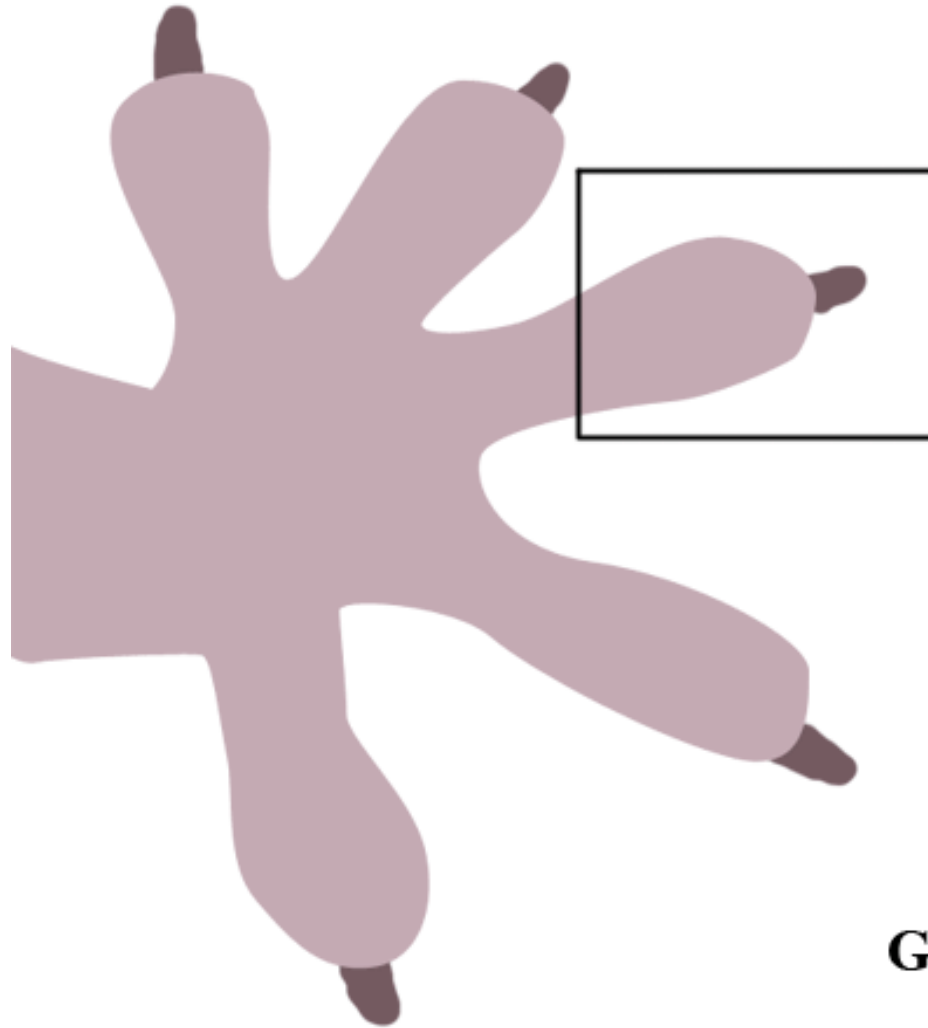
Colloids and gravity



Geckos and gravity



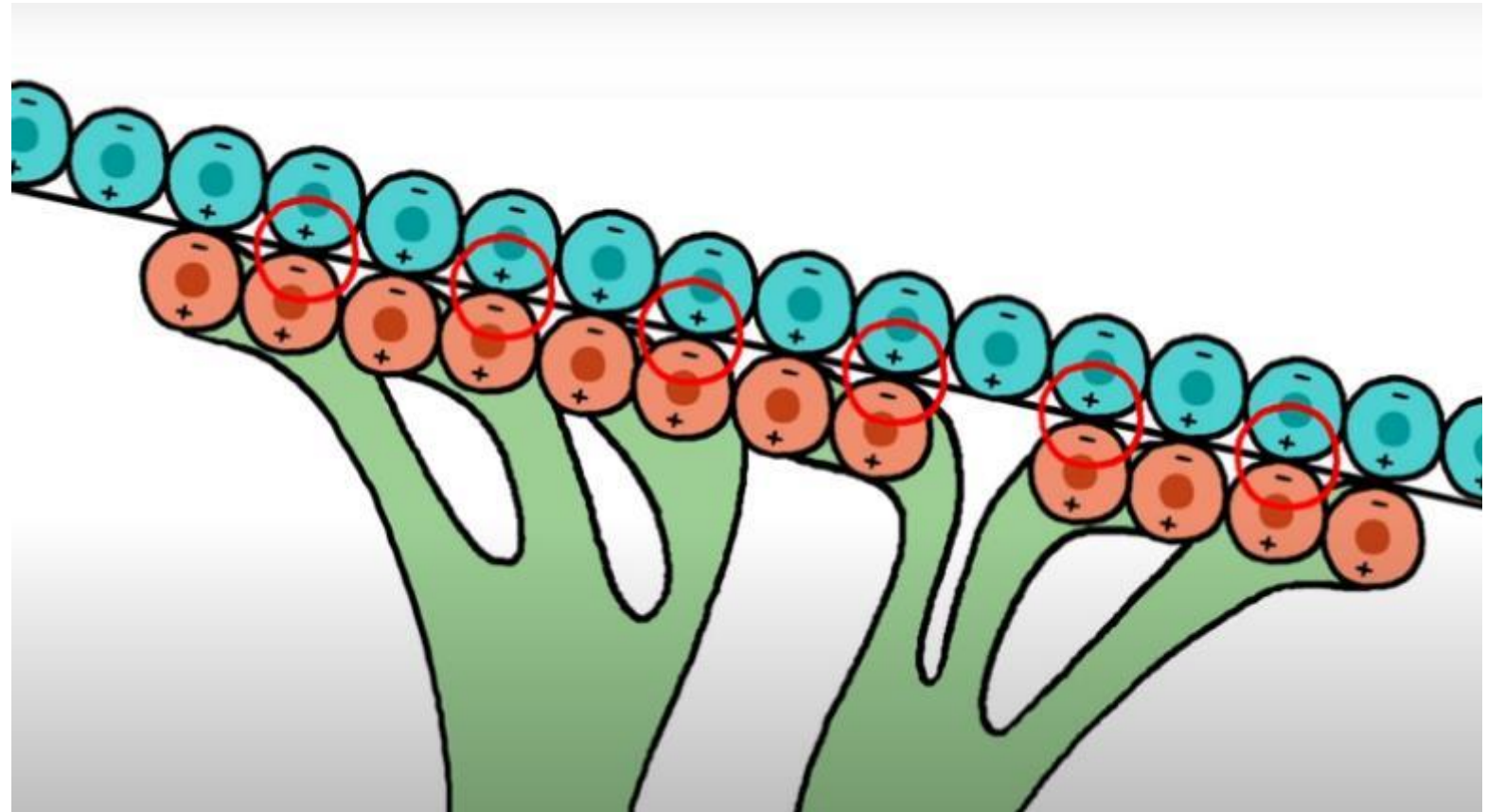
Intermolecular forces conquer gravity



Gecko Foot

Intermolecular forces conquer gravity

Geckos have mastered the art of harnessing electrostatic forces on a macro scale

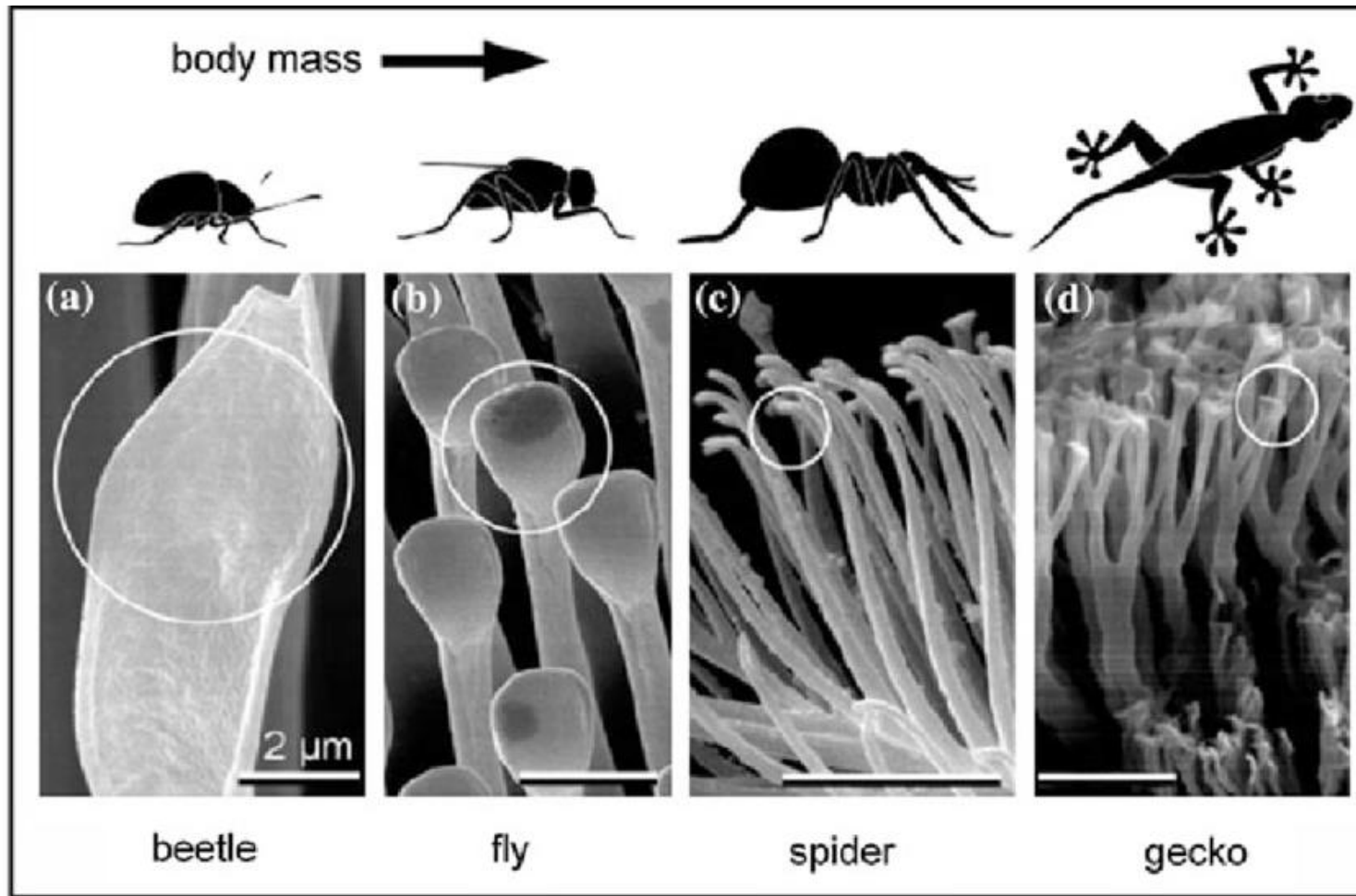


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YeSuQm7KfaE&feature=emb_logo



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Intermolecular forces conquer gravity



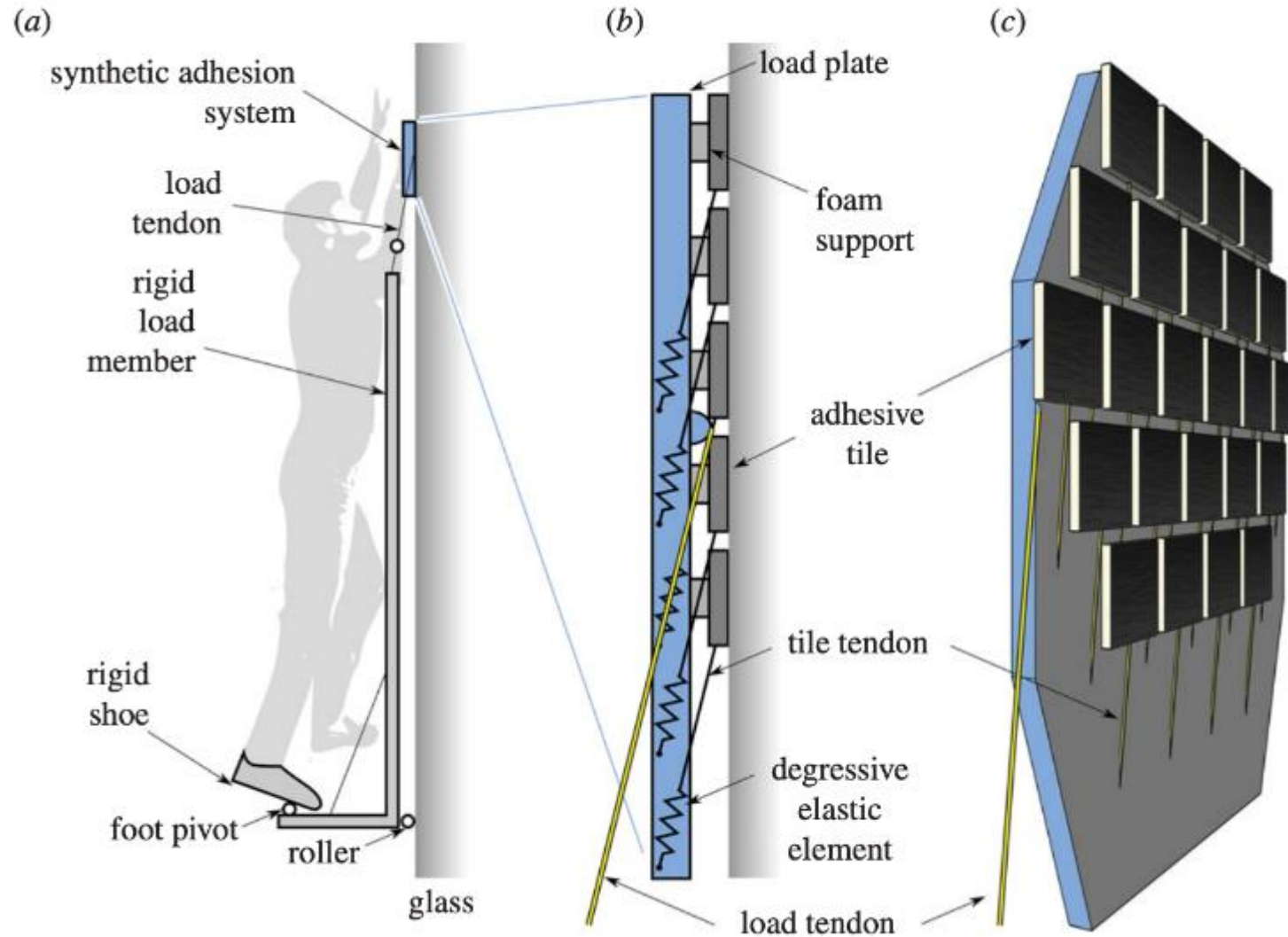
Breakout groups

A Tokay Gecko weighing 0.875 lb can be suspended by just one of its feet, a surface area of 0.008 m². If you weigh 180 lb, how big does your one hand have to be, in m², to hold you up?

How big is that, as measured in cookie sheets? A standard cookie sheet is 0.15 m².

Alternately or in addition, discuss with your group the potential uses for mastering this natural nanotechnology.

Gecko-inspired dry adhesive



Human climbing with efficiently scaled gecko-inspired dry adhesives

Elliot W. Hawkes¹, Eric V. Eason², David L. Christensen¹ and Mark R. Cutkosky¹

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, and ²Department of Applied Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA



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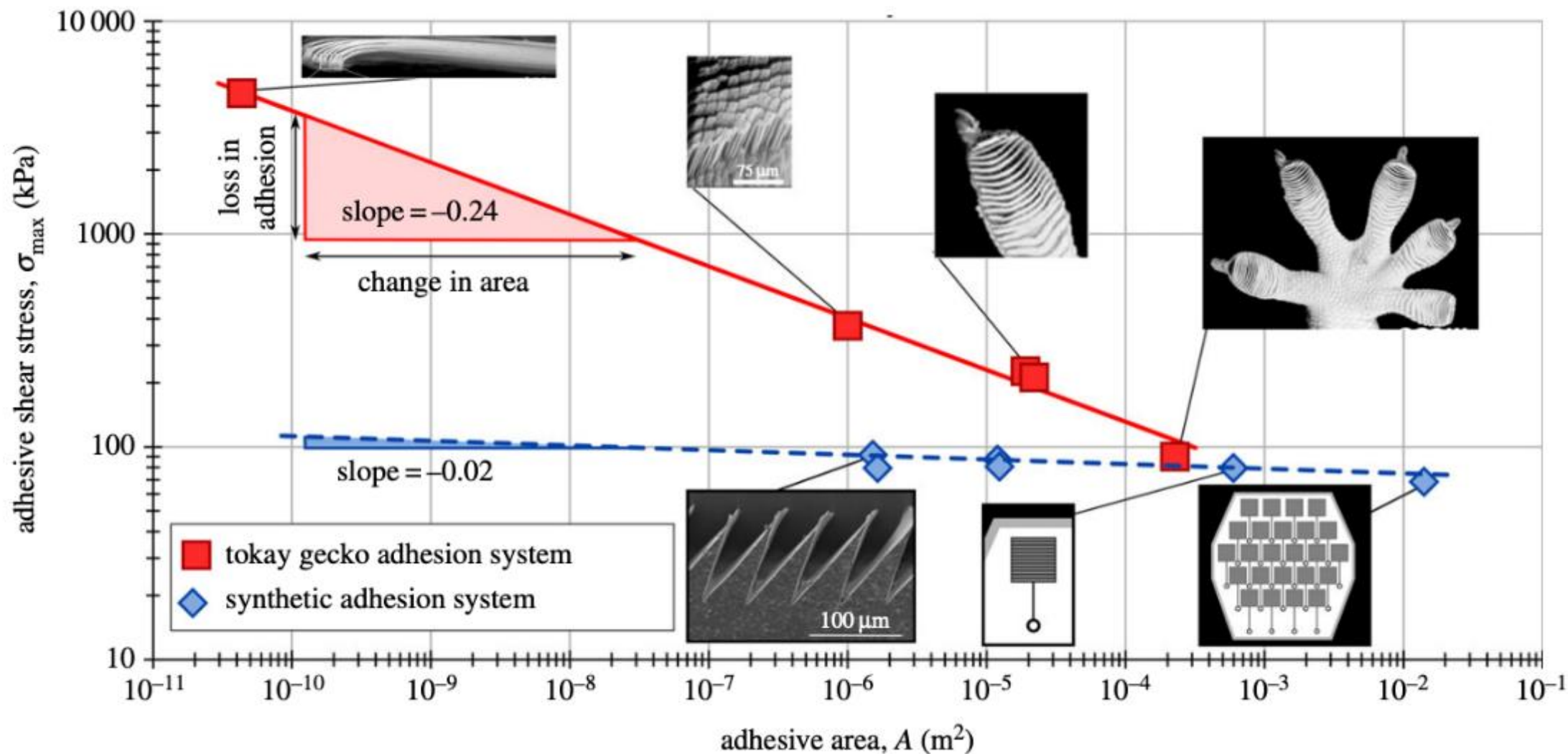


Figure 1. The red squares ($n = 5$) indicate the maximum adhesive shear stress σ_{\max} that can be achieved on a flat, smooth surface by tokay gecko adhesion systems as the adhesive area A increases [6]. From left, these data correspond to a single seta, a setal array, a toe and two feet. The red line shows the least-squares power law fit to the data ($\log \sigma_{\max} = -0.24 \log A + 1.1$). Similarly, for the PDMS microwedge synthetic adhesion system, the blue diamonds ($n = 6$) represent the maximum adhesive stress produced by a 1.5 mm^2 patch, a 12 mm^2 patch, a 6.5 cm^2 tile and a 24-tile system. The least-squares power law is plotted as a blue dashed line ($\log \sigma_{\max} = -0.02 \log A + 1.8$).

Superhydrophobicity

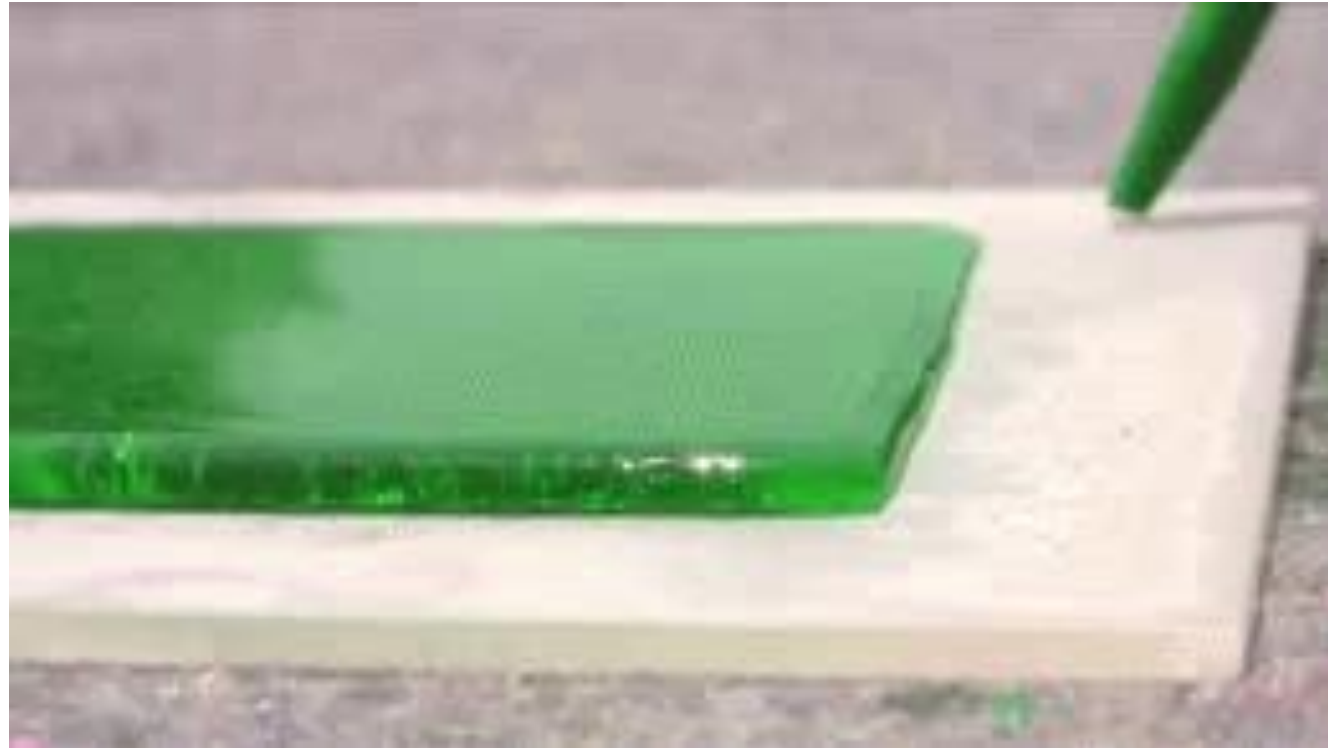


<http://blog.markmanalaysay.com/post/130273194285/water-dancing-on-a-lotus-leaf-x>



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Superhydrophobicity



<https://wifflegif.com/tags/77192-hydrophobic-gifs>



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Superhydrophobicity



<https://www.neverwet.com/>
<https://wifflegif.com/tags/77192-hydrophobic-gifs>



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Lotus effect

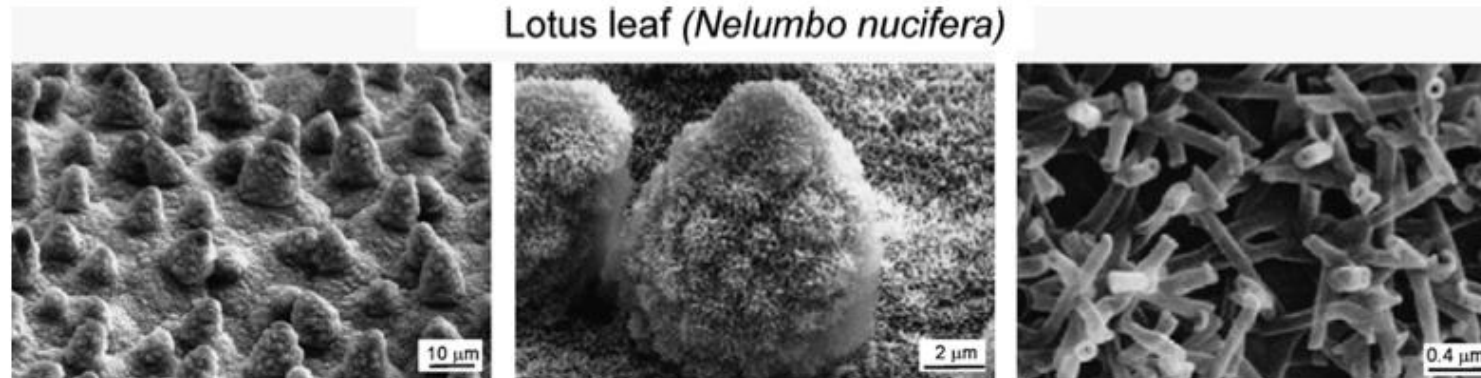
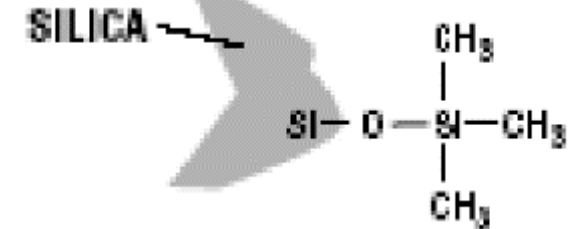
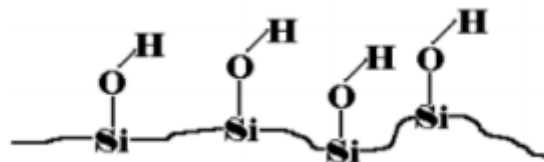


Fig. 1 SEM micrographs (shown at three magnifications) of the Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*) leaf surface, which consists of a microstructure formed by papillose epidermal cells covered with epicuticular wax tubules on surface, which create a nanostructure.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lotus_effect#:~:text=The%20lotus%20effect%20refers%20to,droplet's%20adhesion%20to%20that%20surface.



Hydrophobicity



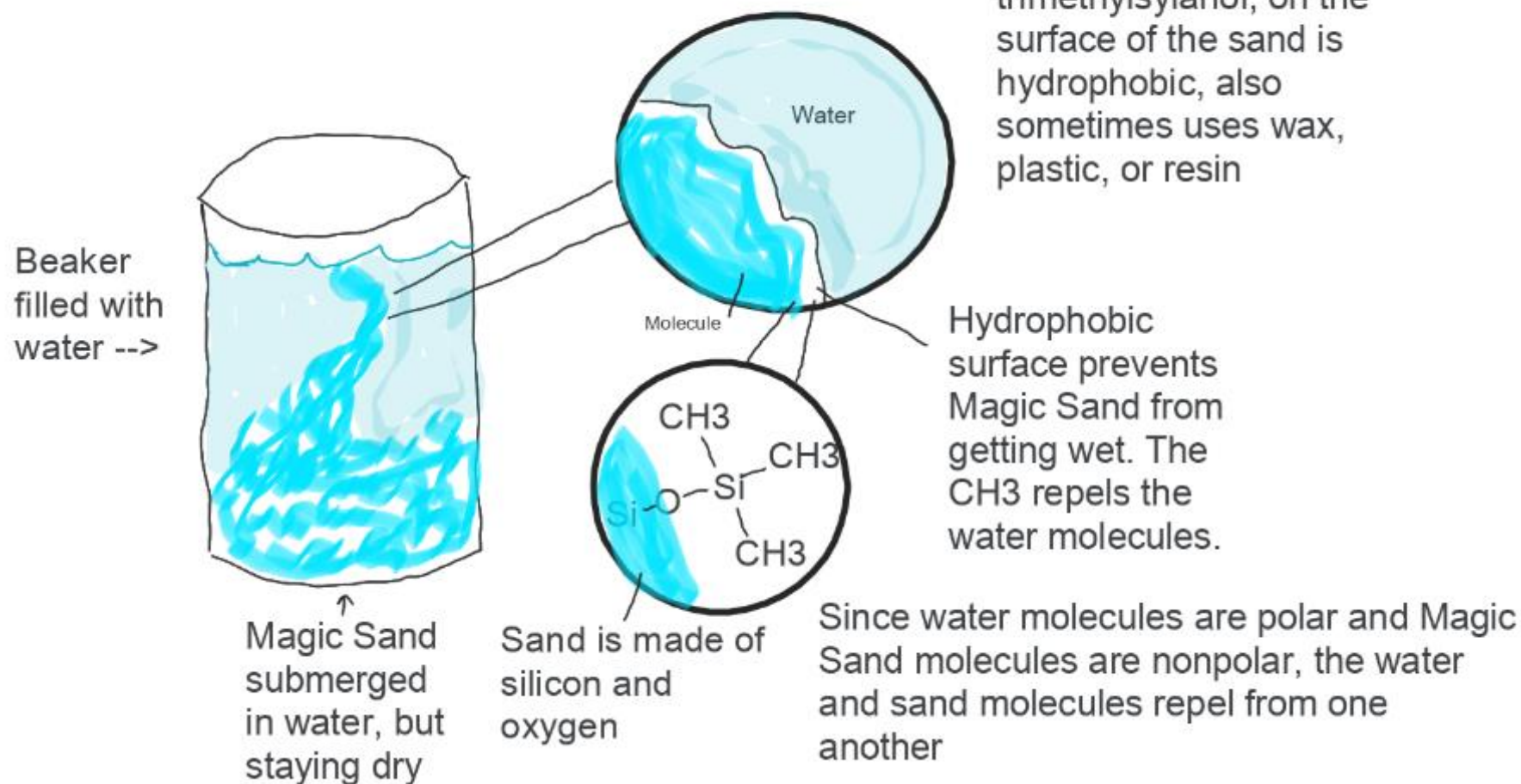
<https://www.amazon.com/Educational-Innovations-Magic-Sand-Blue/dp/B009P8ARHY>
<https://www.sciencesource.com/archive/Beaker-with-Sand-and-Water-SS2811363.html>



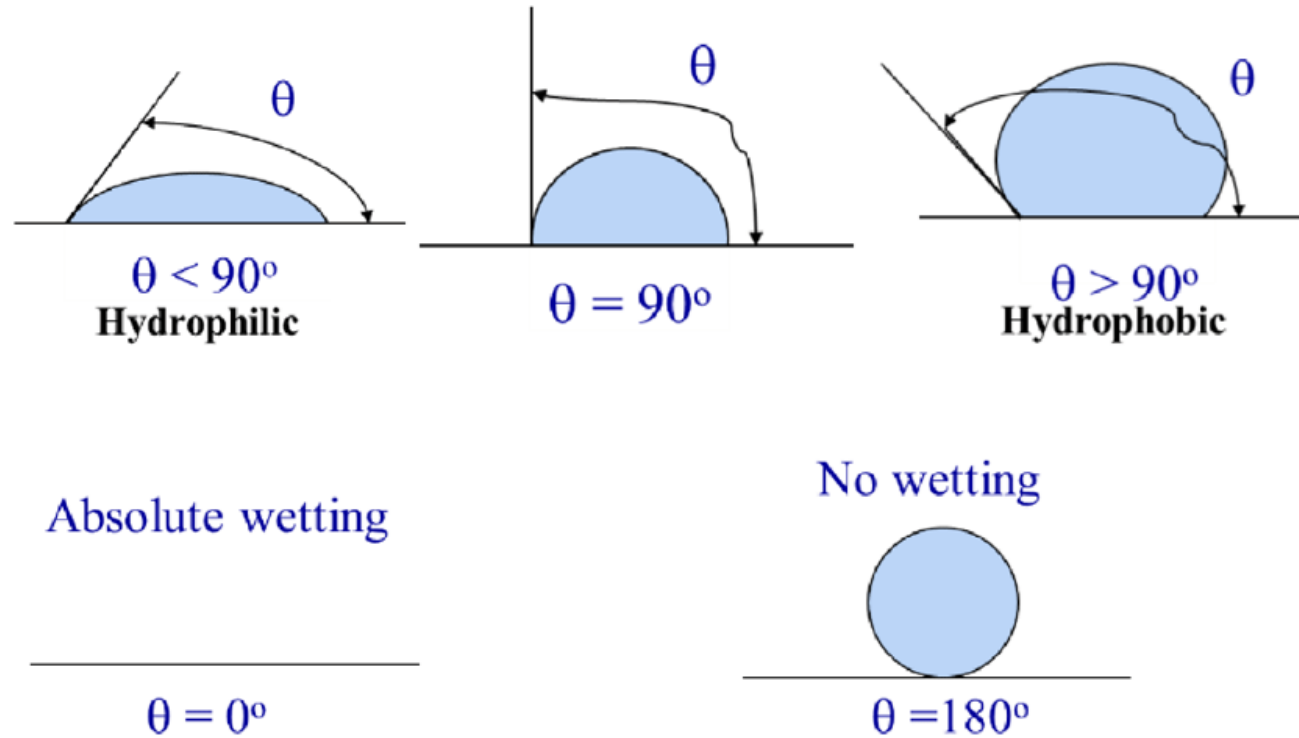
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Student explanatory modeling

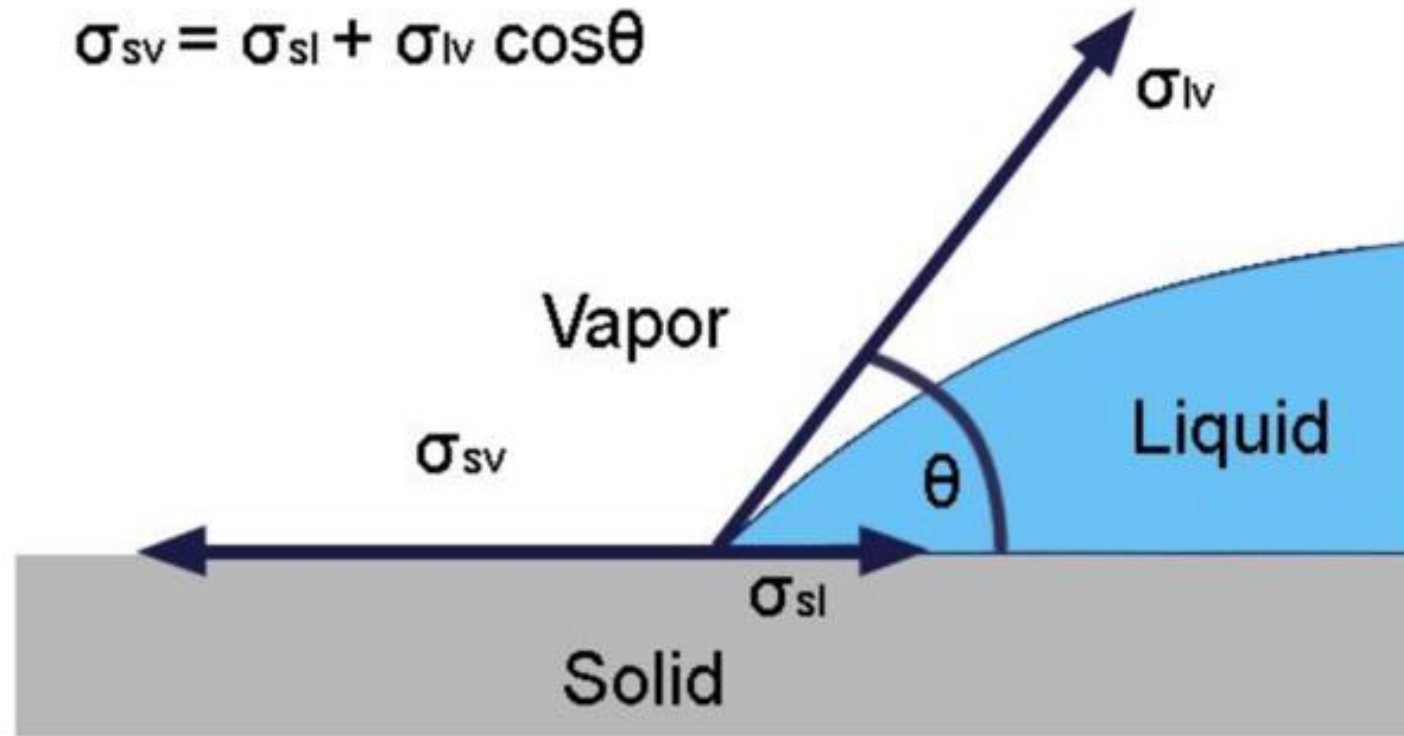
Why doesn't Magic Sand get wet?



Contact angle



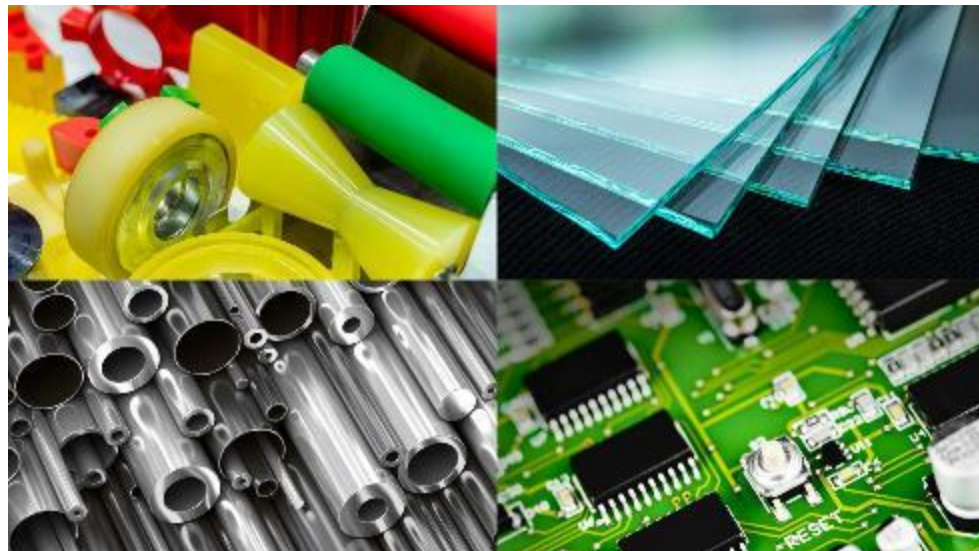
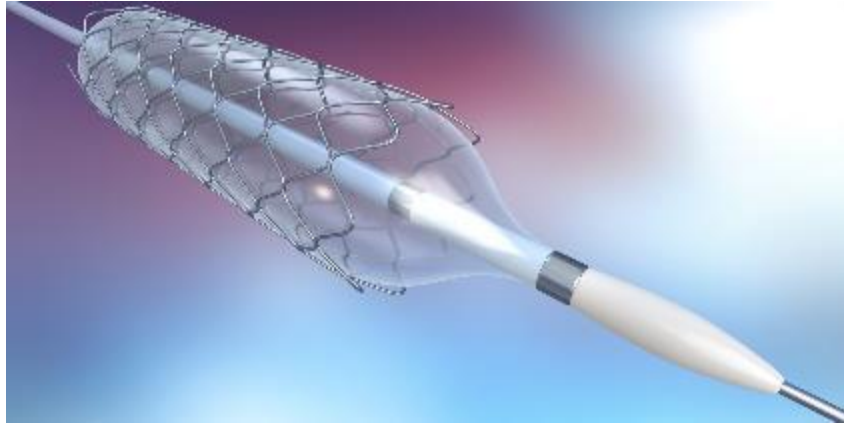
A competition of energy terms



Hydrophilicity



Applications



<https://parenting.firstcry.com/articles/diapers-usage-how-many-will-your-baby-need/>
<https://www.wired.co.uk/article/now-your-phone-can-swim>
<https://www.aculon.com/hydrophobic/>



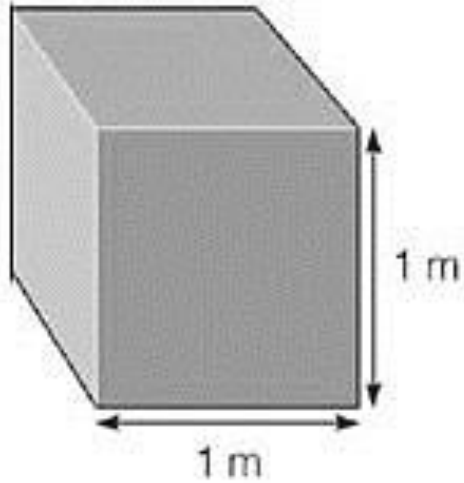
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On the surface of things

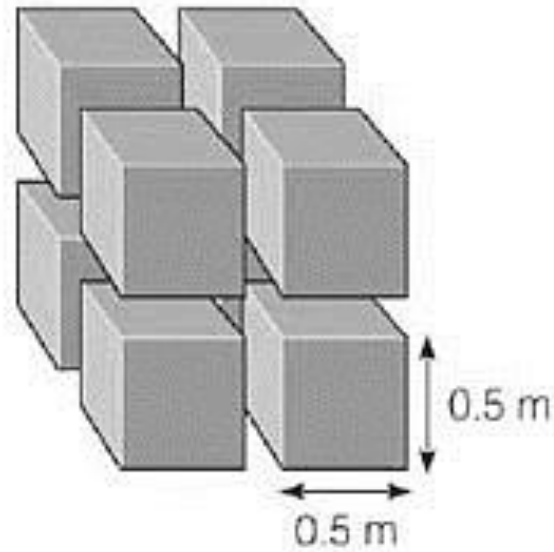
Surface Area to Volume ratio

Surface Area to Volume ratio

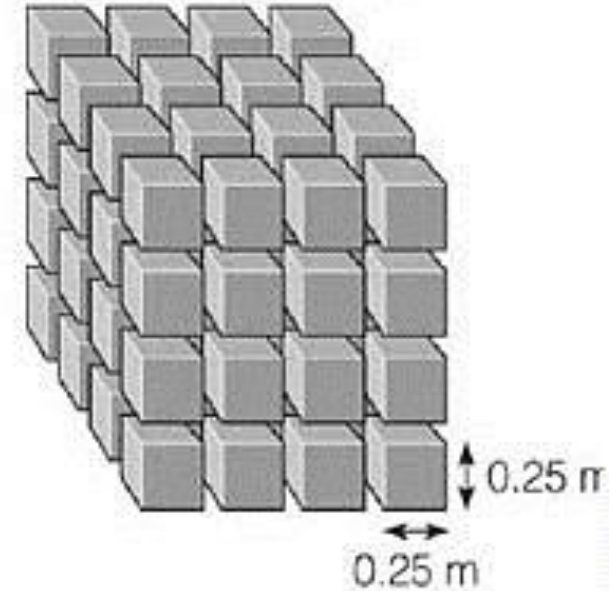
Surface area = 6 m^2




Surface area = 12 m^2



Surface area = 24 m^2



Surface Area to Volume Ratio

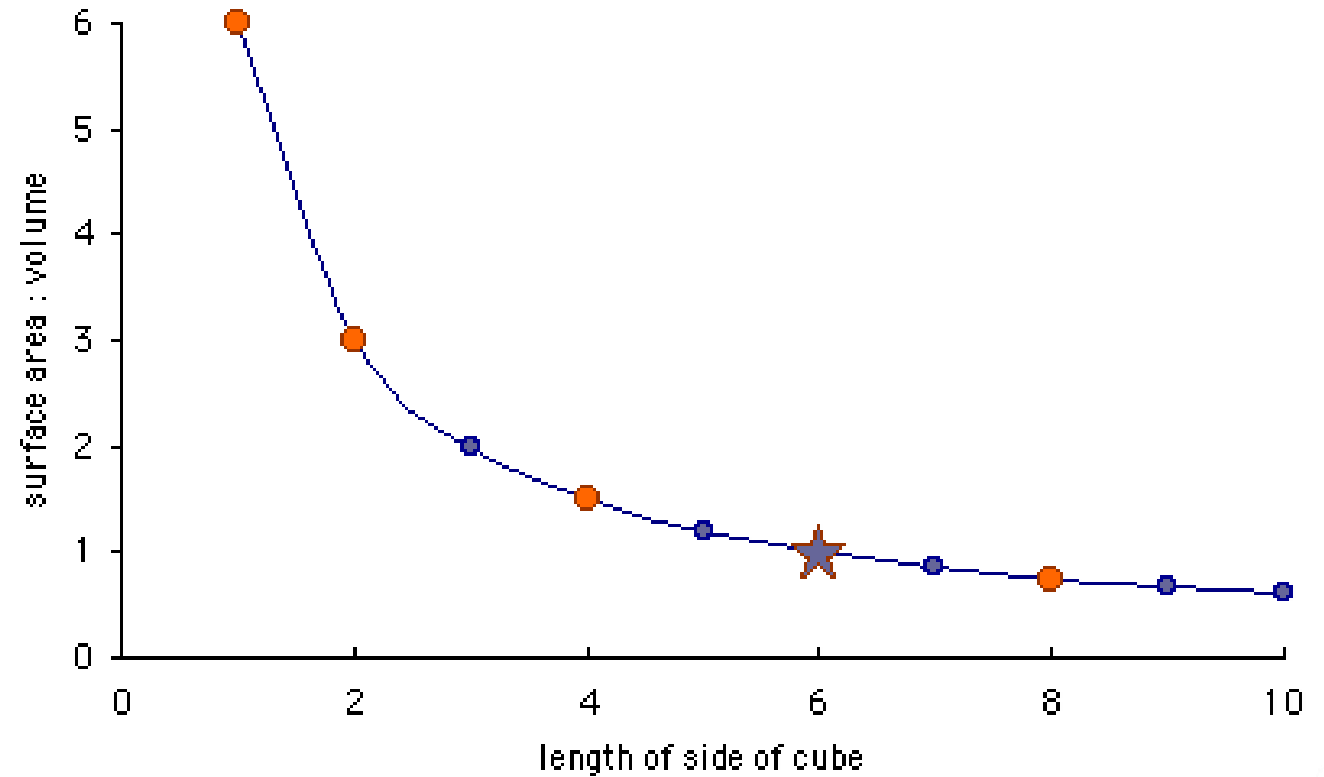


$$\text{surface area} = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\text{volume} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

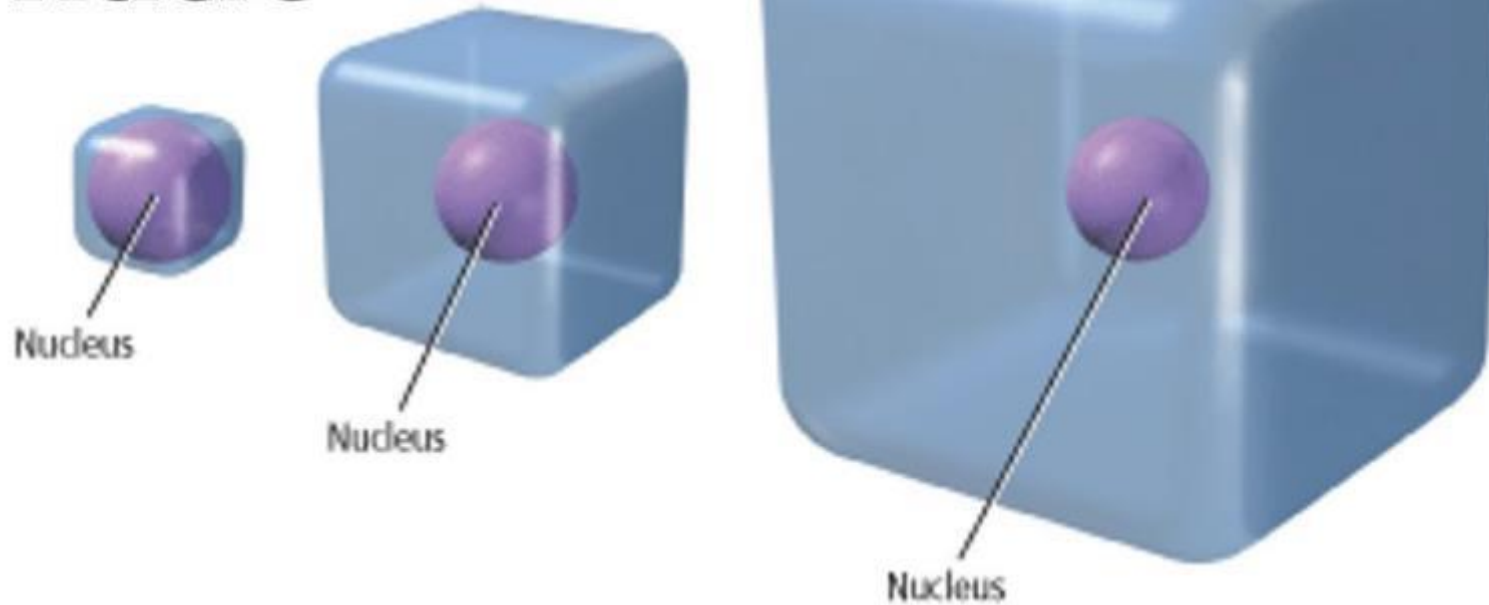
$$\frac{4\pi r^2}{\frac{4\pi r^3}{3}} = \frac{3}{r}$$

© Study.com

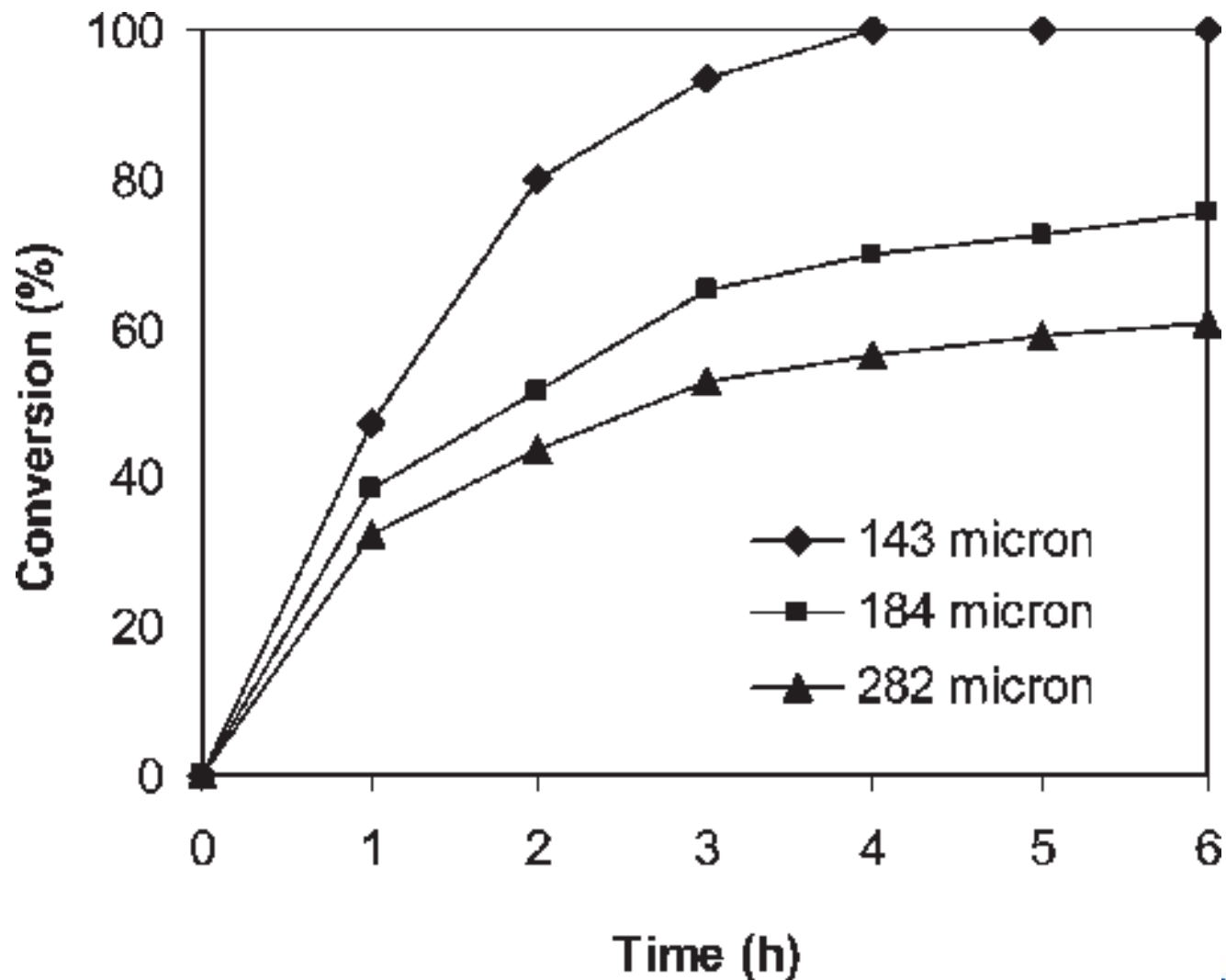


SA/V and biology

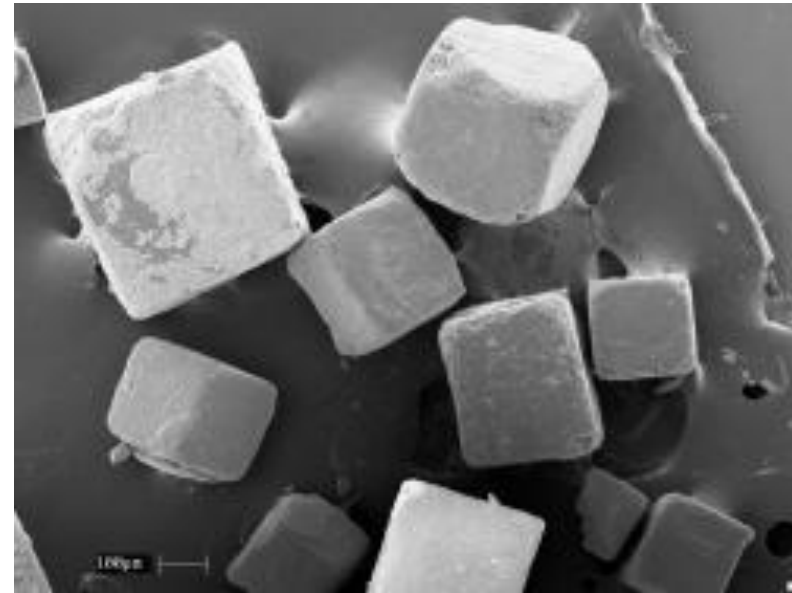
Surface Area to Volume Ratio



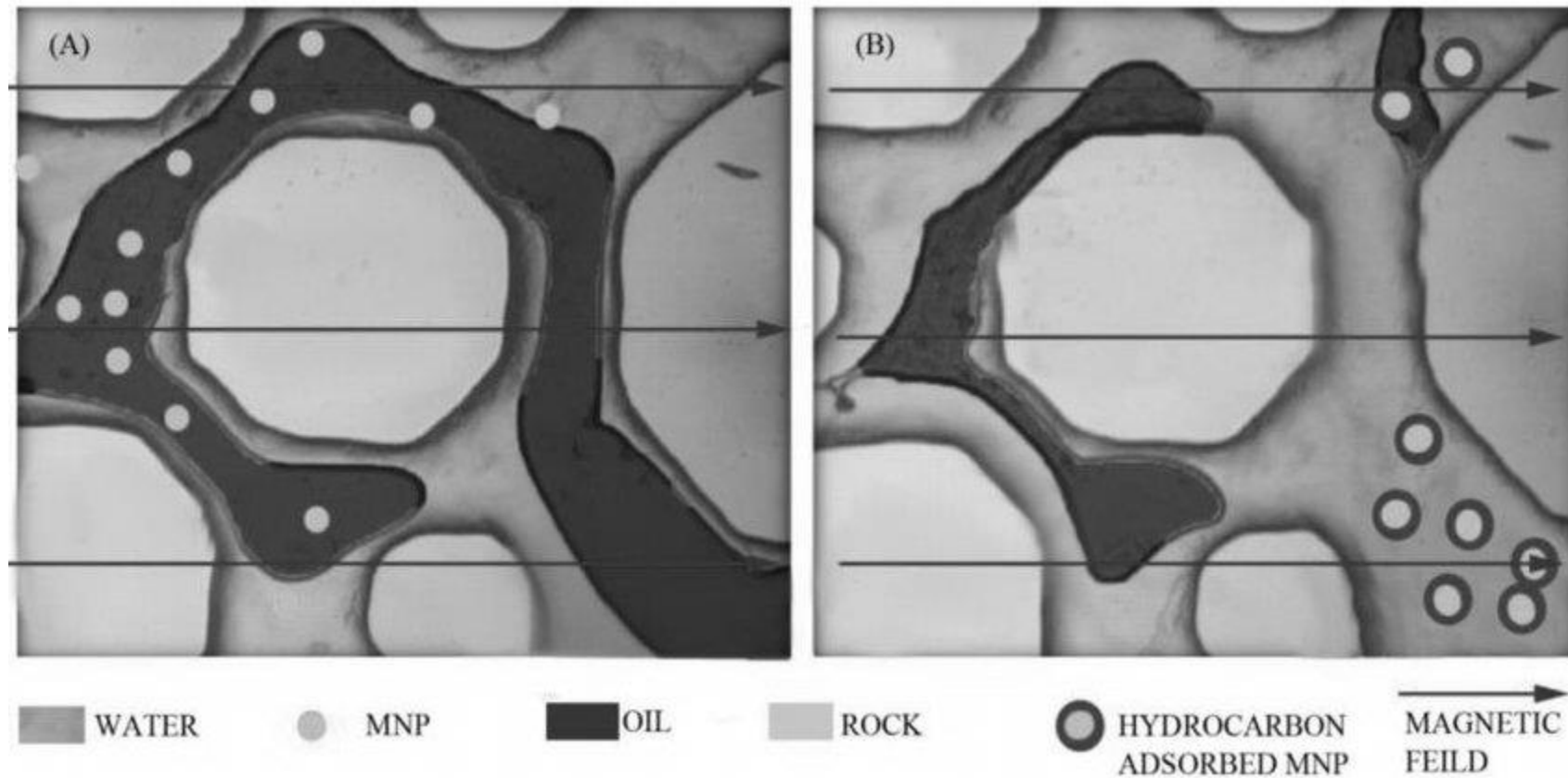
SA/V and chemistry



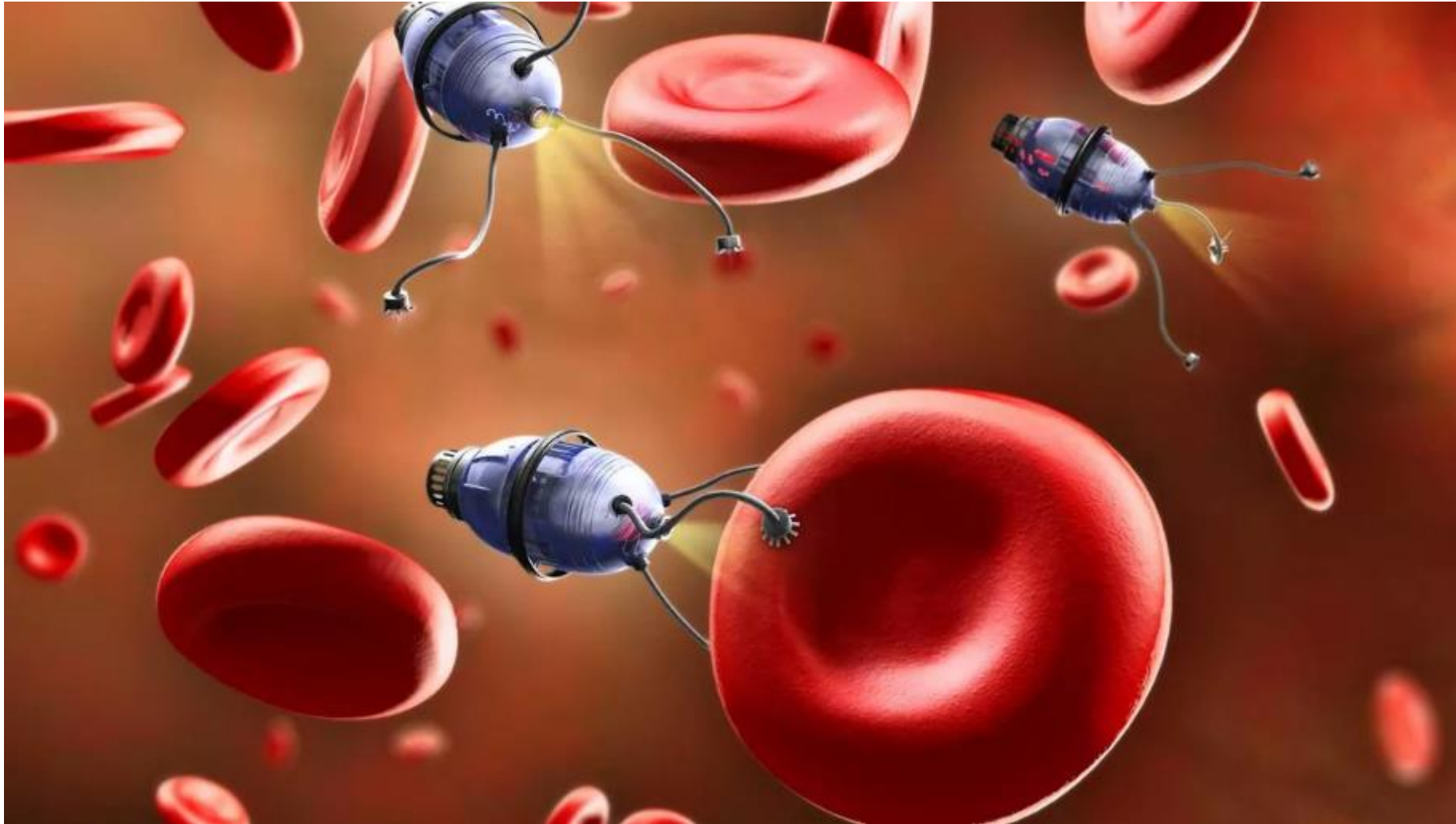
SA/V in food science



SA/V for oil recovery



Motion at the nanoscale



<https://www.cnet.com/news/nanobots-can-now-swarm-like-fish-to-perform-complex-medical-tasks/>



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Reynold's number and viscosity

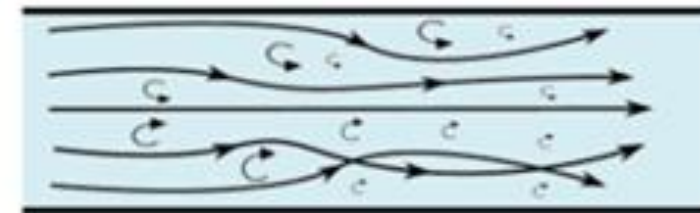
Reynolds number

$$Re = \frac{\rho v_s^2 / L}{\mu v_s / L^2} = \frac{\rho v_s L}{\mu} = \frac{v_s L}{\nu} = \frac{\text{Inertial forces}}{\text{Viscous forces}}$$

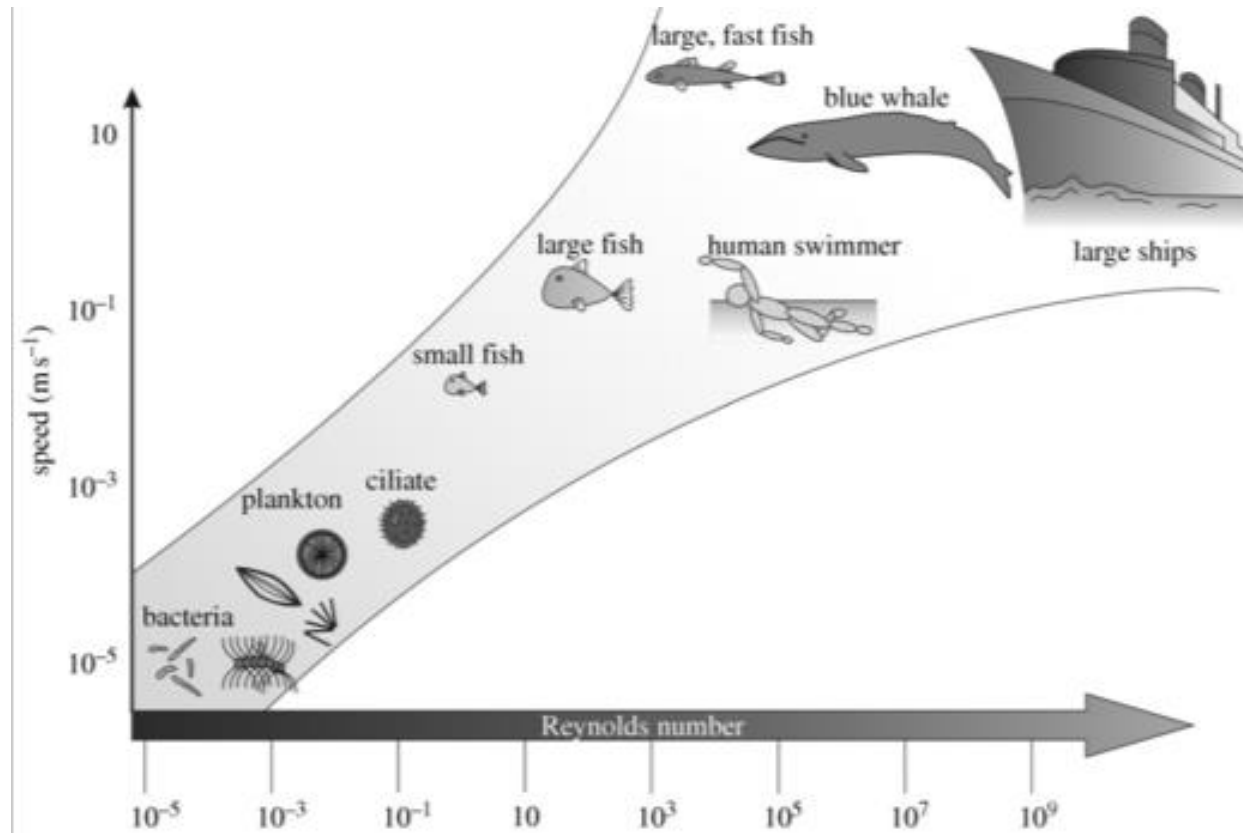
laminar flow



turbulent flow



Reynold's number and viscosity



Laminar Flow

$$Re = \frac{\rho VL}{\mu} < 10^3$$

Viscous Forces Dominate



Reynold's number and viscosity



Laminar flow at low Re



<https://gfycat.com/edibleconstantgemsbuck>
https://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/flagellum_growth/



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Reynold's number and Stokes' Law

Fluid Mechanics: Stokes' Law and Viscosity

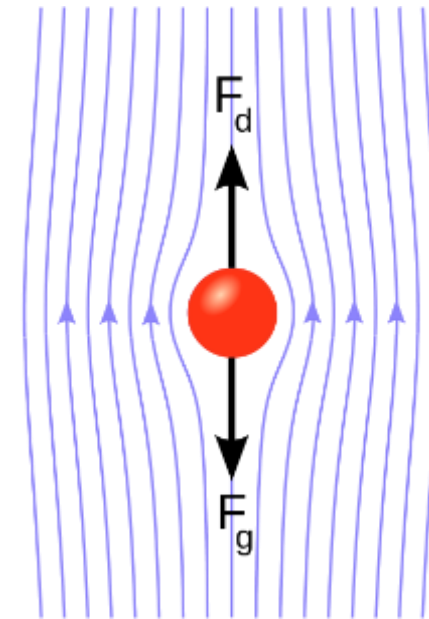
4. Calculate the Stokes' velocities for each radius, and record it in the box below.

$$v_{Stokes} = \frac{2}{9} \frac{(\rho_p - \rho_f)}{\mu} g R^2 \quad g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

5. Calculate the Reynolds number for each radius, using the theoretical velocity values. Using this equation, be sure to **convert radius to diameter** first, and **use the density of the fluid not the particle**.

$$R_e = \frac{\rho v D}{\mu}$$

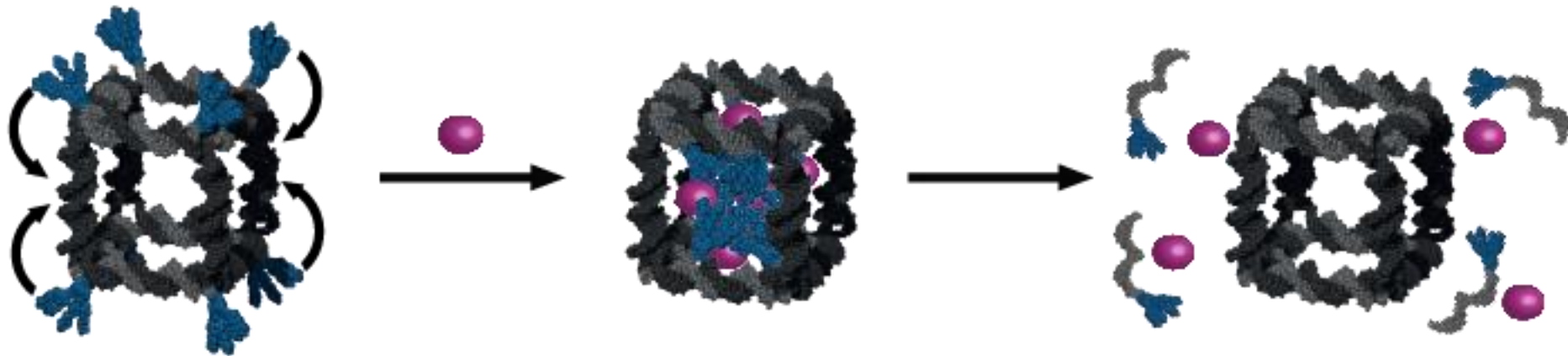
Radius (m)	v_{Stokes} (m/s)	Reynolds number	$v_{experimental}$ (m/s)
<input type="text"/>			
<input type="text"/>			
<input type="text"/>			
<input type="text"/>			
<input type="text"/>			



$$F_d = 6 \pi \mu R v$$

Motion at low Reynold's number

DNA drug cages... how do scientists deliver them?



A DNA cage (at left), with lipid-like molecules (in blue). The lipids come together in a 'handshake' within the cage (center image) to encapsulate small-molecule drugs (purple). The molecules are released (at right) in response to the presence of a specific nucleic acid.

Breakout

Which concepts, if any, might fit into your curriculum?

- Size and scale
- Scientific phenomena
- Light
- Forces
- Catalysts
- Polar/nonpolar chemistry
- Band gaps
- Surface area to volume
- Materials
- Colloids
- Medical innovation
- Current scientific research

Groups: High schools / CCs / University

Breakout

As I speak, Renee is putting a link to our Resources doc in the chat.

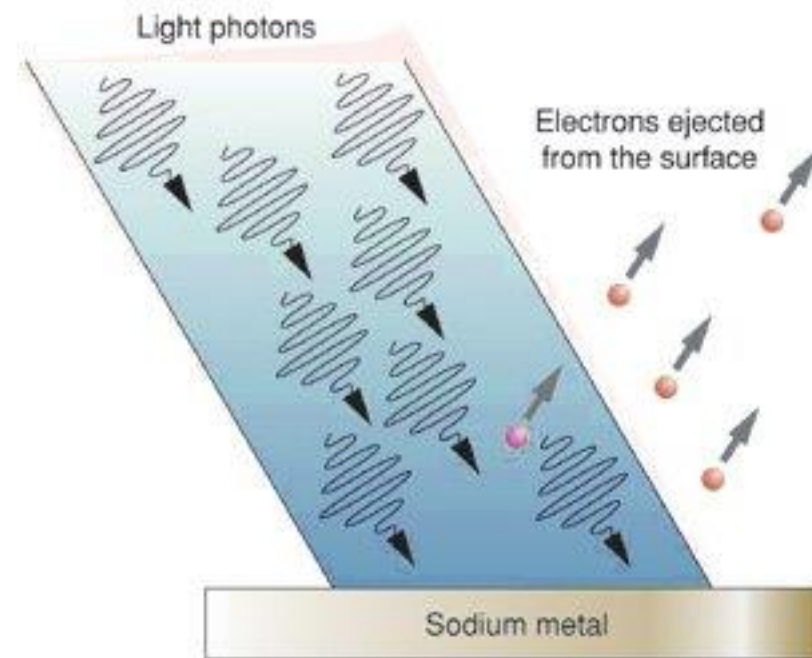
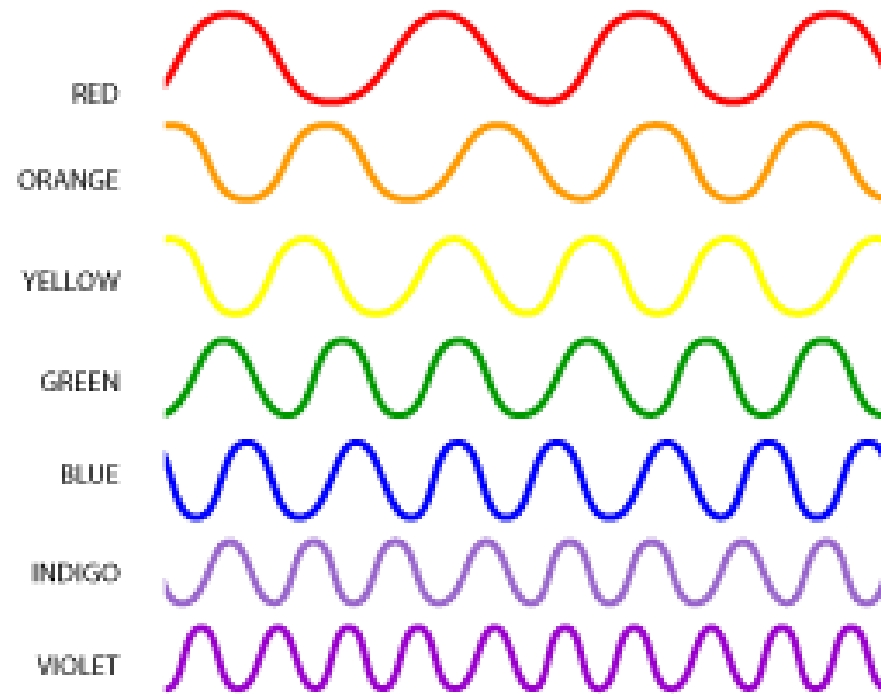
In your group, examine the Changes with Scale section of the doc. Discuss with your partners what could be used in your course.

Groups: High schools / CCs / Unis

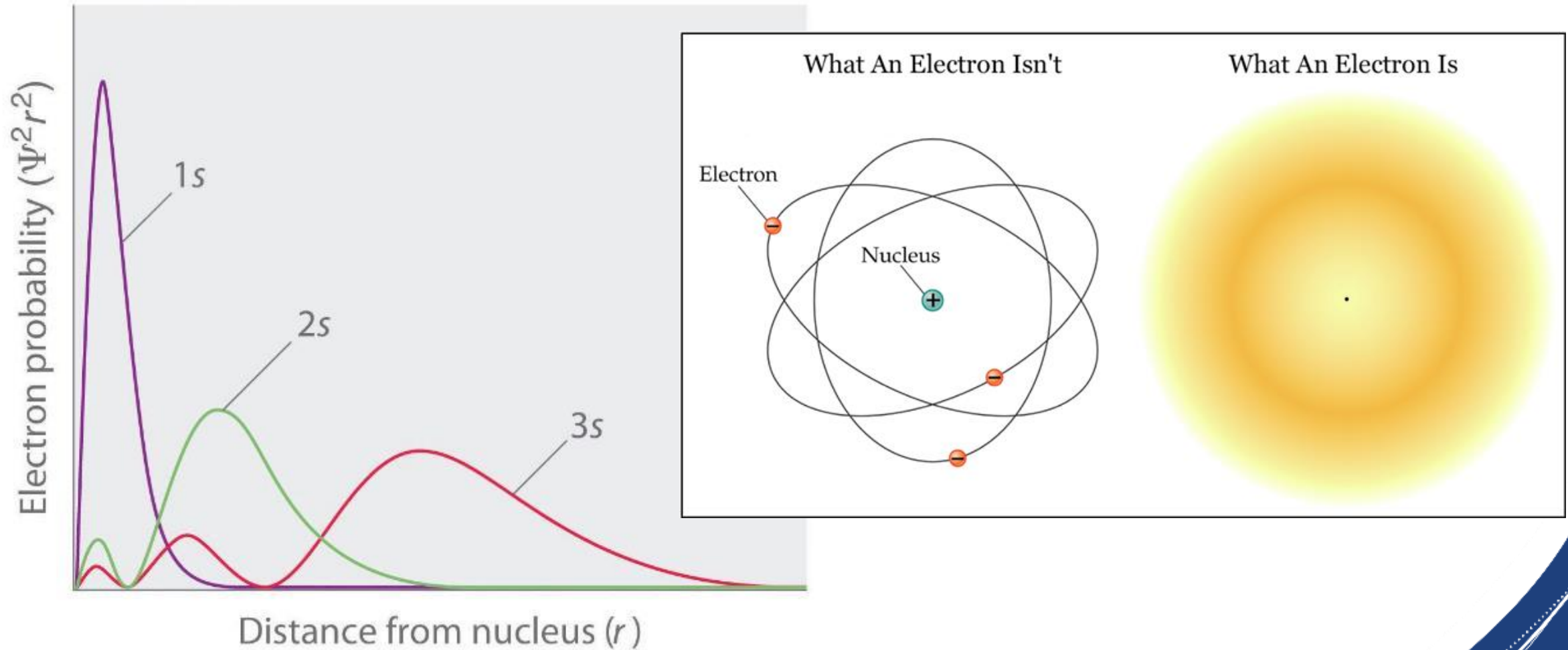
Playing dice with the universe

Quantum effects

Our discontinuous universe

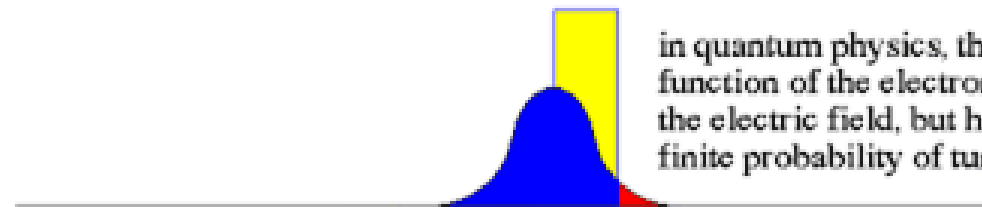
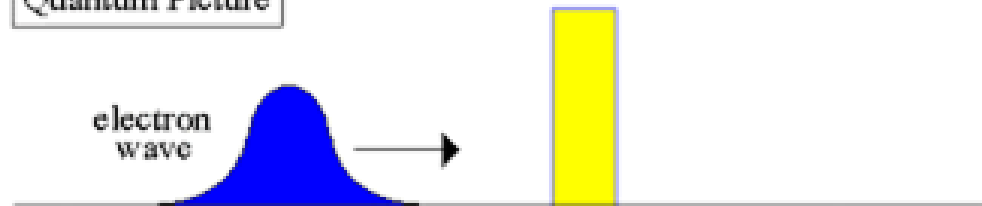


Probabilistic nature of matter

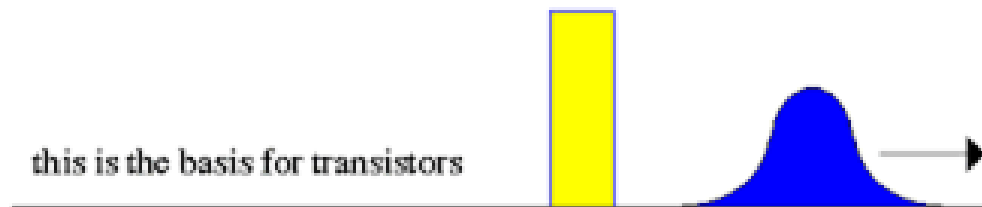


Quantum tunneling

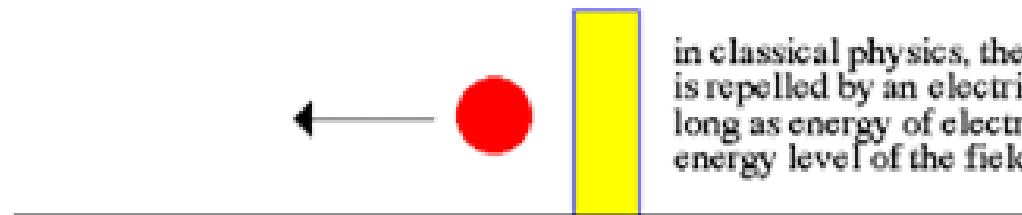
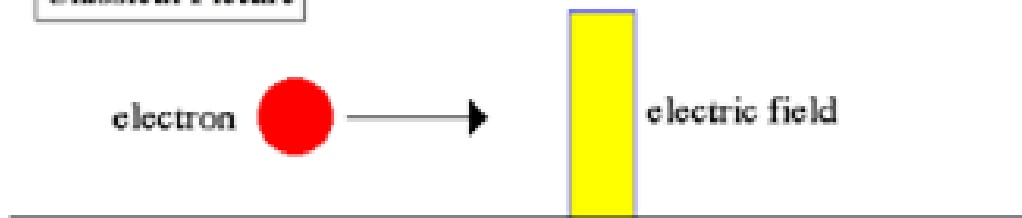
Quantum Picture



in quantum physics, the wave function of the electron encounters the electric field, but has some finite probability of tunneling through

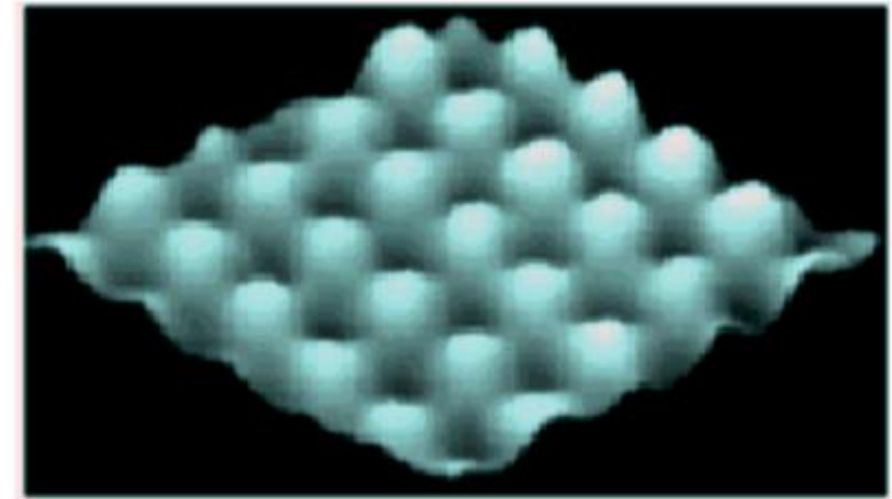
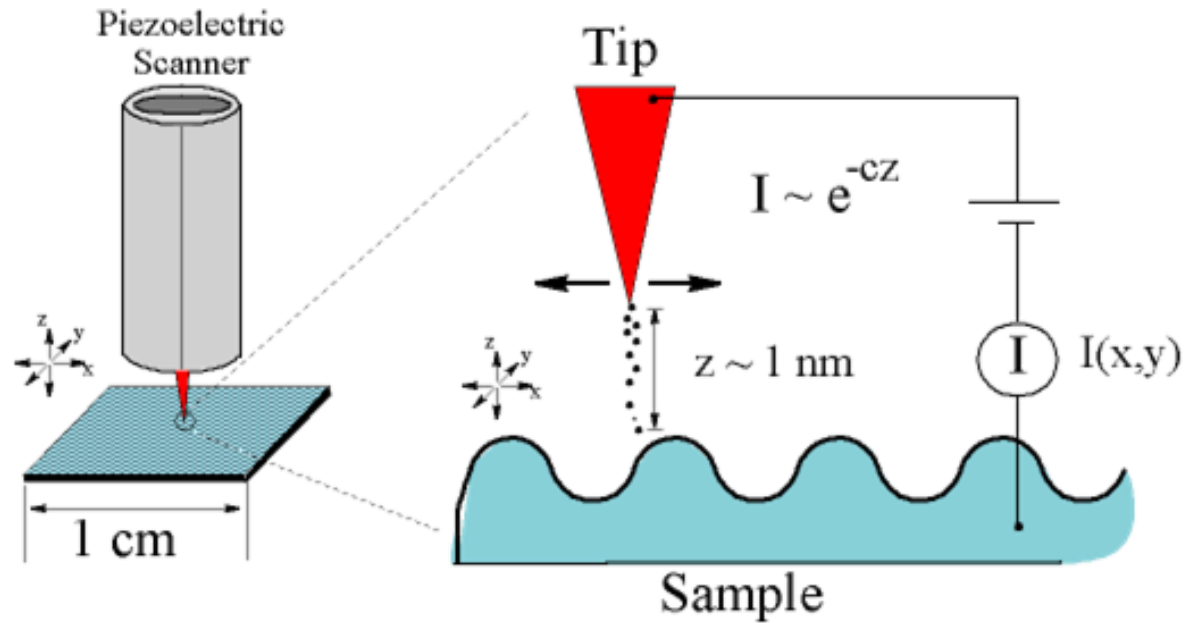


Classical Picture



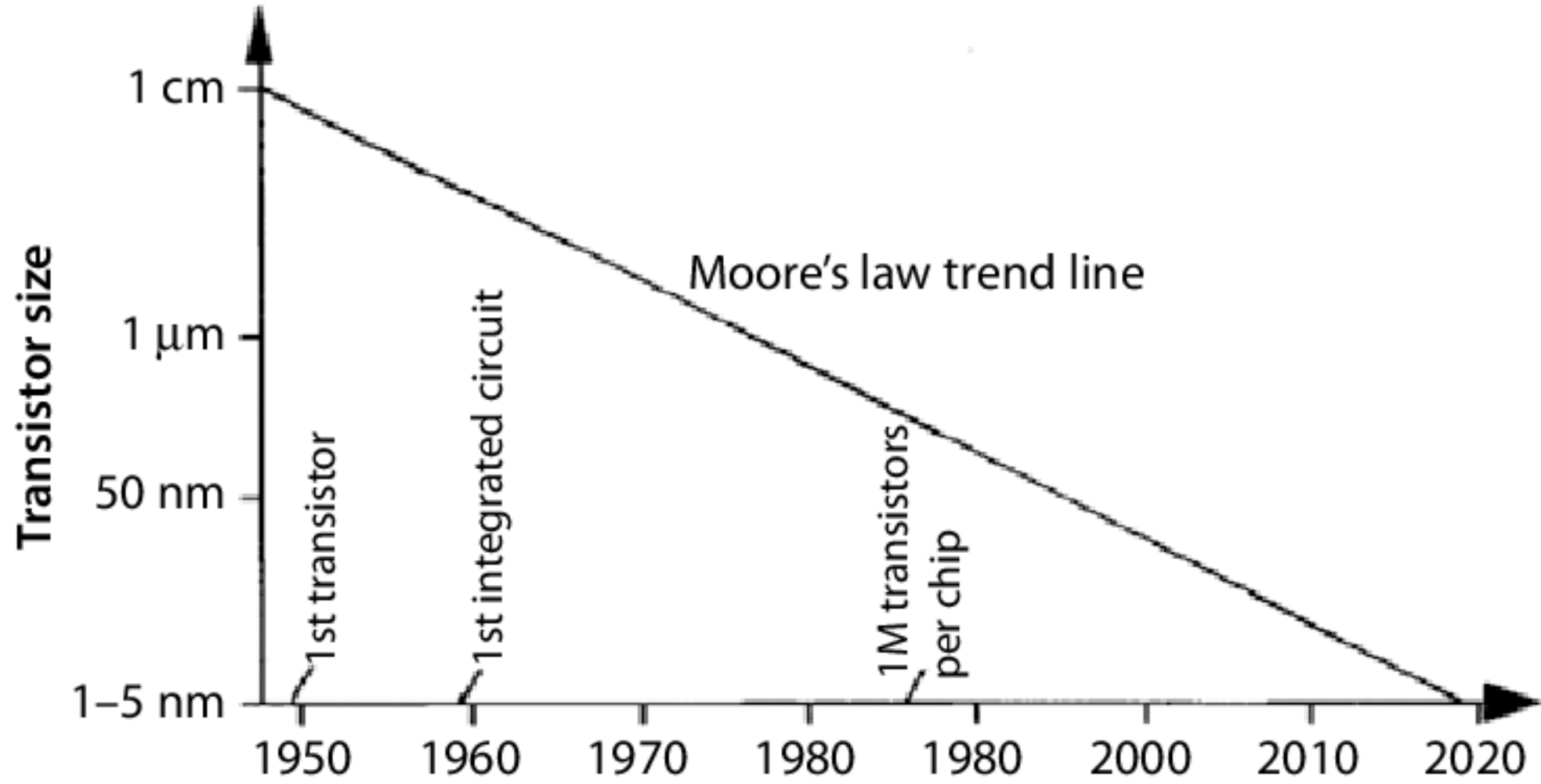
Scanning Tunneling Microscopes

Scanning Probe Microscopy



Graphite - 1 nm x 1 nm scan

Moore's Law



The end of Moore's Law

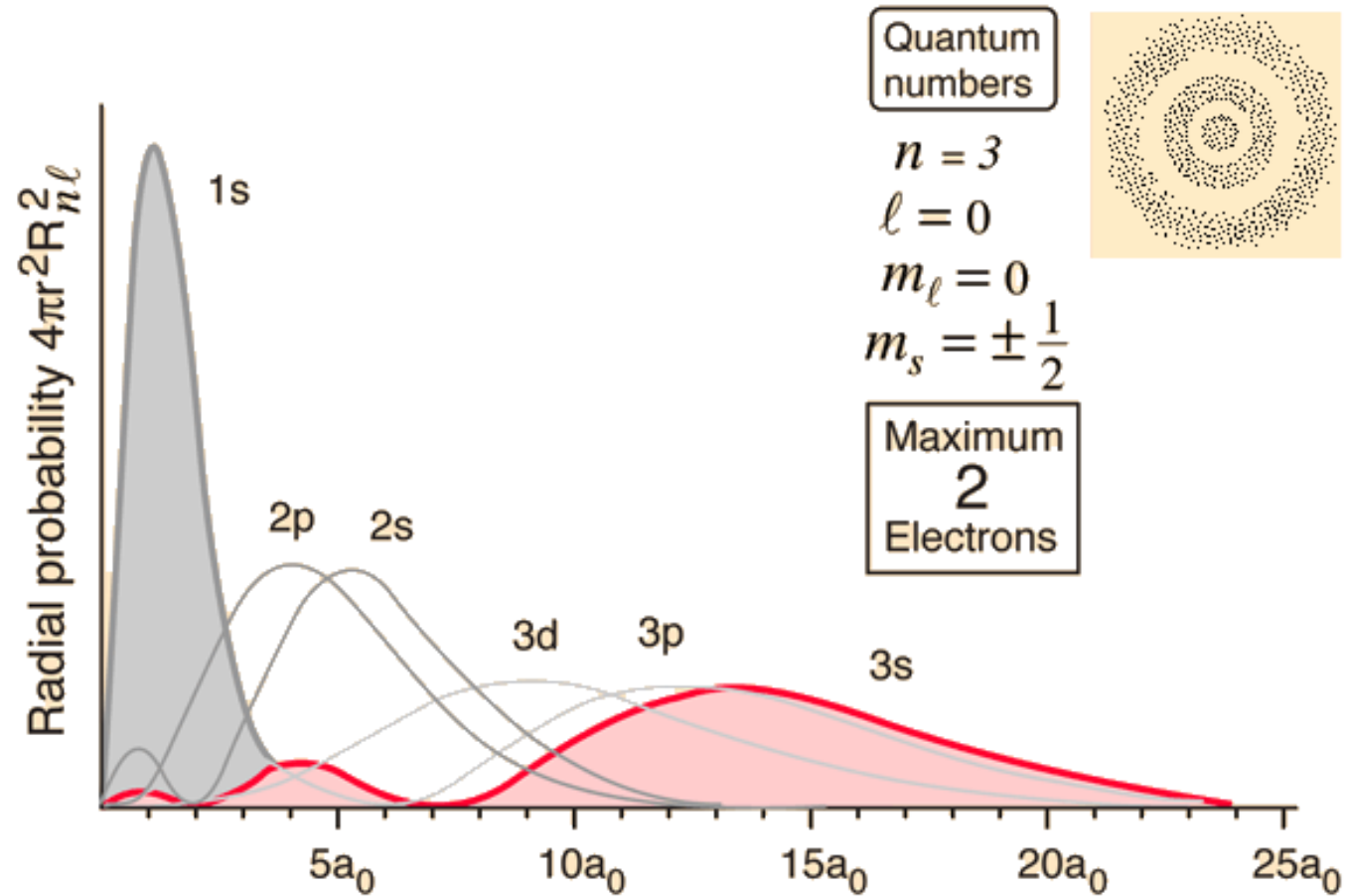
Apple's iPhone 12 contains 5 nm transistors.

The infographic for the Apple A14 chip features a central 'A14' logo with the Apple logo to its left. Surrounding this central element are several key specifications and features:

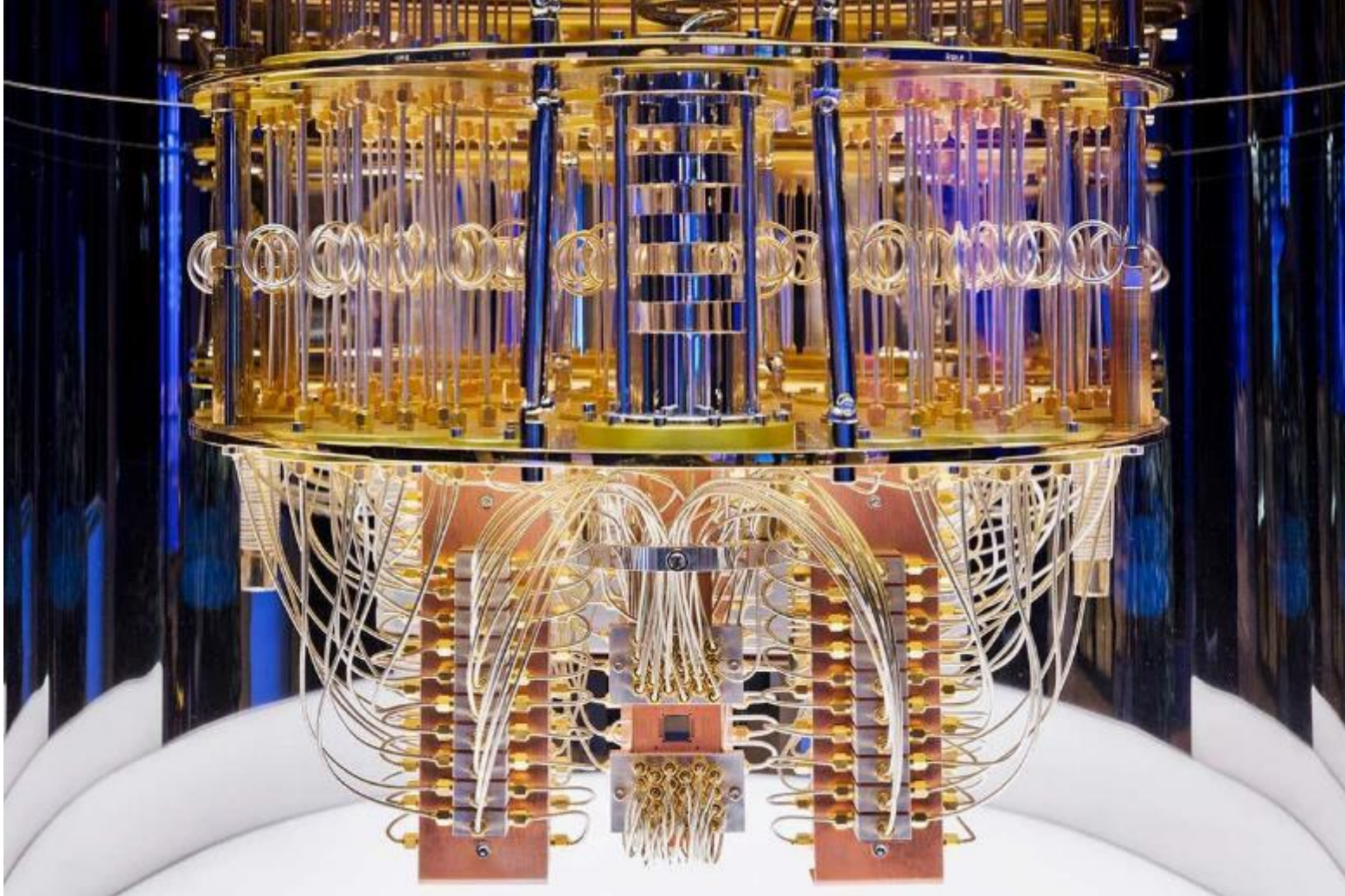
- Machine learning controller**: Represented by a green cube with 'ML' on it.
- New 6-core CPU**: Represented by a white icon of a CPU chip.
- Next-generation ML accelerators**: Represented by a blue neural network diagram.
- 16-core NEURAL ENGINE**: Represented by the text 'NEURAL ENGINE' in a stylized, outlined font.
- 5 nanometer process**: Represented by the text '5 nanometer process' in blue.
- 11 trillion Operations per second**: Represented by the text '11 trillion Operations per second' in blue.
- 11.8 billion Transistors**: Represented by the text '11.8 billion Transistors' in white over a background of a silicon wafer.
- Advanced image signal processor**: Represented by a white icon of a camera lens.
- New 4-core GPU**: Represented by a white icon of a GPU chip.
- Secure Enclave**: Represented by a white padlock icon.

The end of Moore's Law?

What is 25 Å in nanometers?



Quantum Computing



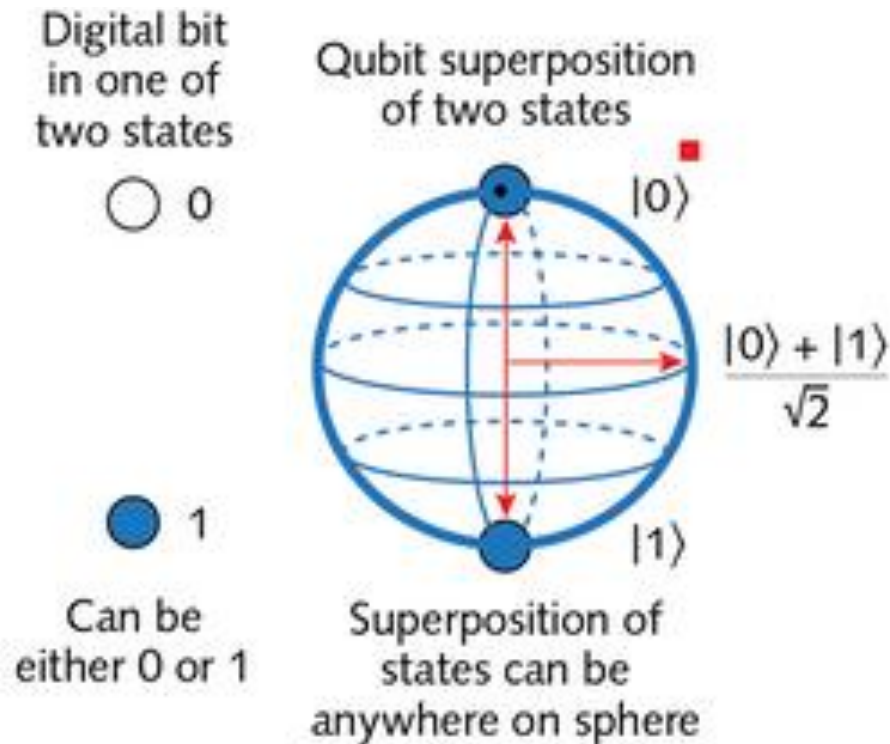
<https://www.newscientist.com/article/2252933-quantum-computers-may-be-destroyed-by-high-energy-particles-from-space/>



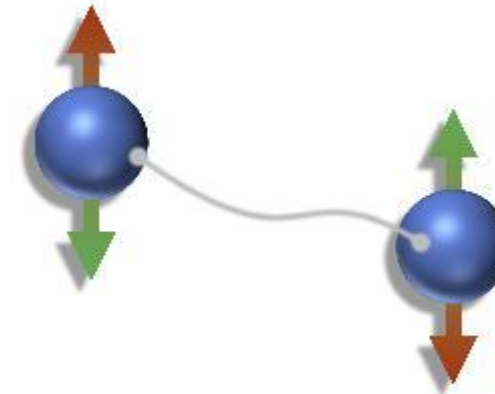
PennState

Quantum effects

Superposition



Entanglement



Quantum computing

03

What Can A Quantum Computer Do Better?

Quantum computing will solve a class of problems that are unsolvable today, opening up a new realm of applications.

SEARCHING BIG DATA

DESIGNING BETTER DRUGS & NEW MATERIALS

MACHINE LEARNING

CRYPTOGRAPHY

The infographic features a central graphic of binary code (0s and 1s) arranged in a triangular shape. To the right, a large blue bracket groups four application areas, each with an icon: a magnifying glass over binary code for 'SEARCHING BIG DATA', a chemical structure for 'DESIGNING BETTER DRUGS & NEW MATERIALS', a computer monitor with a brain icon for 'MACHINE LEARNING', and a key with binary code for 'CRYPTOGRAPHY'. A vertical bar on the left contains the number '03'.

The science of making small

Preview

Fabrication

Application Areas for Nanotechnology

<i>Medicine and Health</i>	<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Energy Production / Storage</i>	<i>Materials Science</i>	<i>Food, Water and the Environment</i>	<i>Instruments</i>
 <i>Drug delivery</i>	 <i>GMR Hard Disk</i>	 <i>Hydrogen Fuel Cells</i>	 <i>Lightweight & strong mats.</i>	 <i>Remediation methods</i>	 <i>Tunneling microscopy</i>
 <i>Treatments for Cancer</i>	 <i>Molecular Switches</i>	 <i>Solar Cells</i>	 <i>City-Sized Skyscrapers</i>	 <i>"Smart" Membranes</i>	 <i>Nano Manipulators</i>

Is impacting virtually all technological sectors as an "enabling" or "key" technology