

Nanoparticle Technology

Lecture 01: Course Overview

Nanoparticle Technology

Nanotechnology in our daily life



Information Technology

- Smaller, faster, more energy efficient and powerful computing and other IT-based systems



Energy

- More efficient and cost effective technologies for energy production
 - Solar cells
 - Fuel cells
 - Batteries
 - Bio fuels



Medicine

- Cancer treatment
- Bone treatment
- Drug delivery
- Drug development
- Medical tools
- Diagnostic tests
- Imaging



Consumer Goods

- Foods and beverages
 - Advanced packaging materials, sensors, and lab-on-chips for food quality testing
- Appliances and textiles
 - Stain proof, water proof and wrinkle free textiles

Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 1

Sunscreen (or sunblock)



Everybody knows...

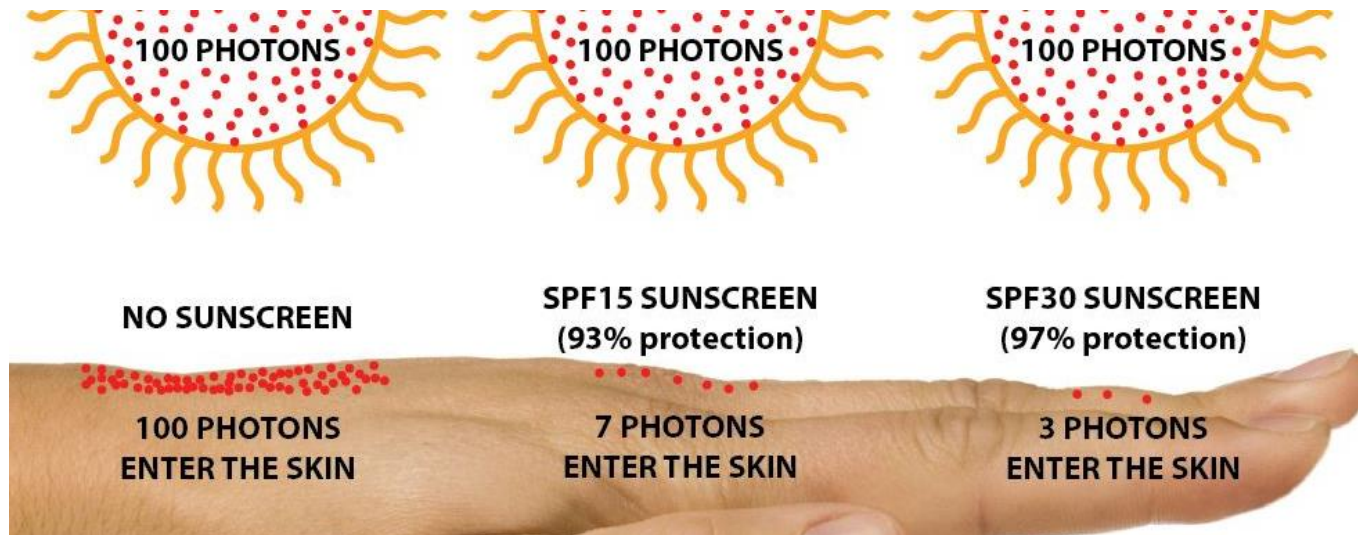
“Sunscreen is necessary for outdoor activity to protect our skin from UV-light.”

“Increasing SPF number of sunscreen is more effective for protection from UV-light.”

Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 1

What should we know?

The protection percentage from UV-light can be calculated by using SPF number.



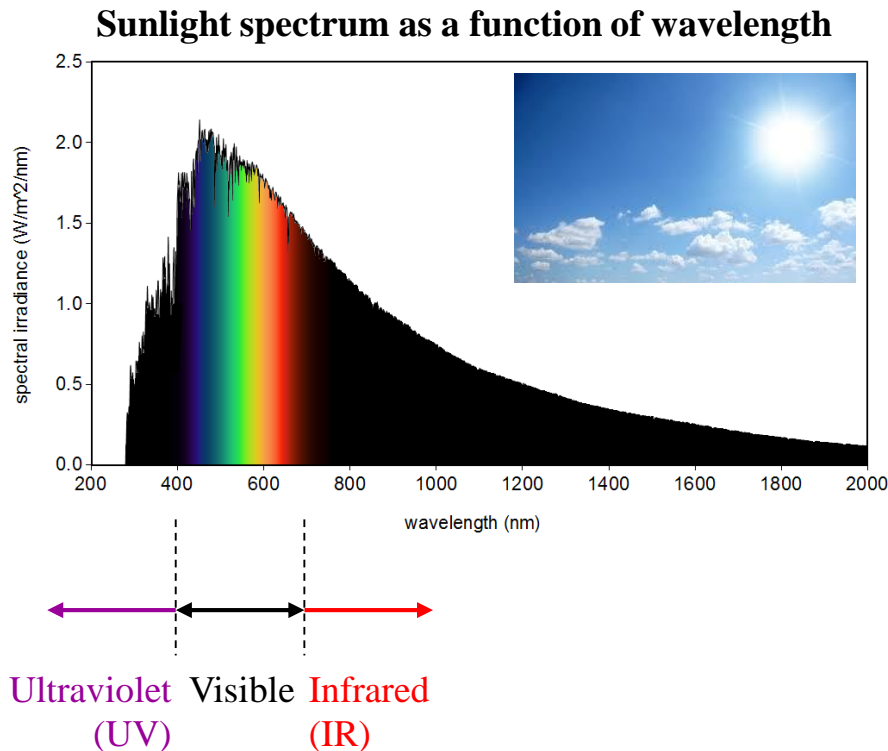
SPF (sunscreen protection factor) **30** means...

Protection percentage: $(1 - 1/30) \times 100 = 97 \%$

Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 1

What should we know?

Sunlight energy is continuously changed by wavelength.

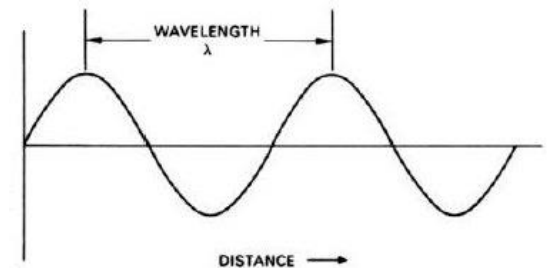


$$E \text{ (eV)} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{1239}{\lambda \text{ (nm)}}$$

Planck constant: $h = 4.136 \times 10^{-15} \text{ eV} \cdot \text{s}$

Light velocity: $c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

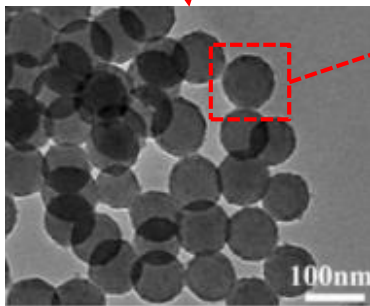
Wavelength: λ



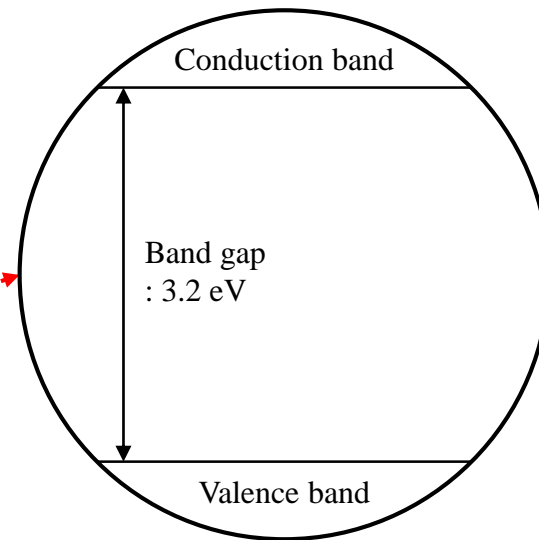
Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 1

What should we know?

TiO₂ nanoparticles which have band gap of 3.2 eV, are included in sunscreen as a main component.



TiO₂ nanoparticles

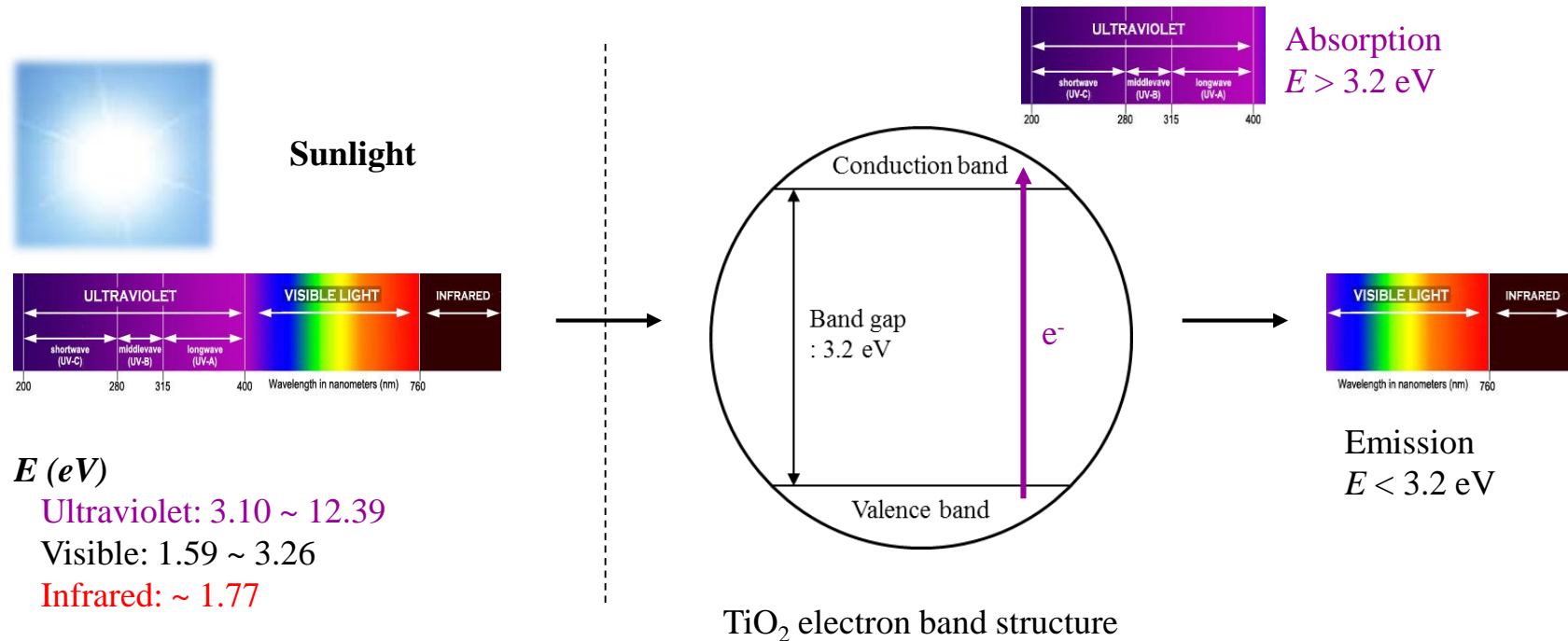


TiO₂ electron band structure
(semiconductor)

Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 1

What should we know?

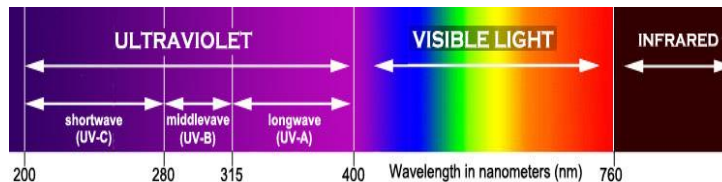
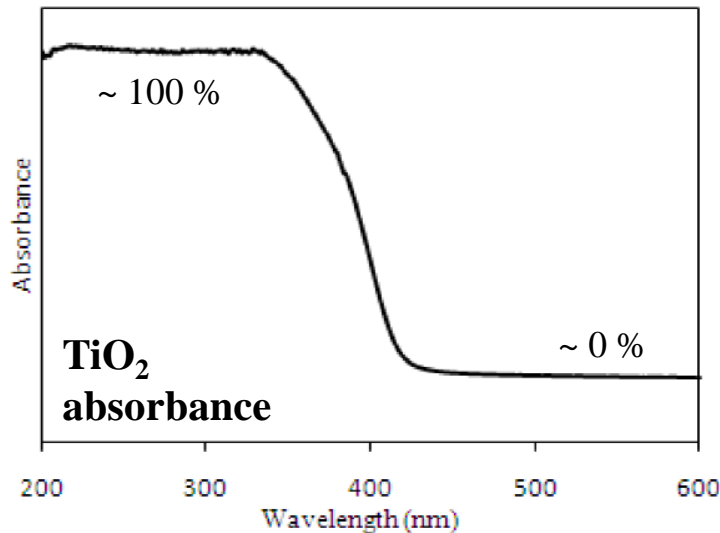
Ultraviolet can be absorbed by TiO_2 nanoparticles because the energy of ultraviolet is larger than bandgap of TiO_2 (3.2 eV).



Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 1

What should we know?

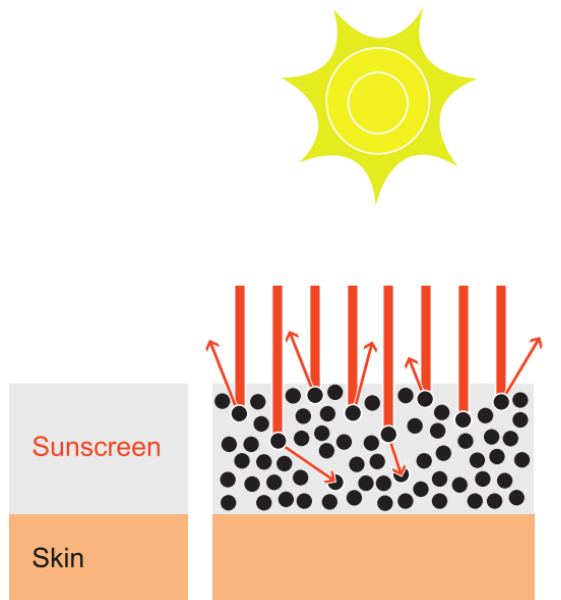
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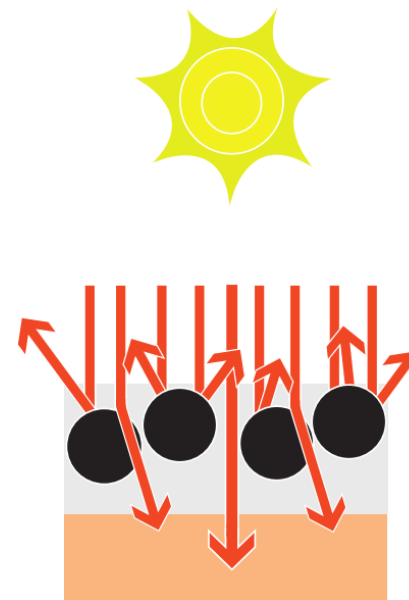
Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 1

What should we know?

Well-dispersed TiO_2 nanoparticles in sunscreen are more effective.



TiO_2 in nanoscale



TiO_2 in microscale

Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 2

Vehicle

Fuel cell vehicle



~ 150,000 \$

Gasoline vehicle



~ 30,000 \$

Everybody knows...

“Although fuel cell vehicle is environmental-friendly, it is very expensive now.”

“So many engineer and researcher are trying to reduce the price for its commercialization.”

Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 2

What should we know?

Fuel cell vehicle is expensive because a lot of Pt metal are used as catalysts.

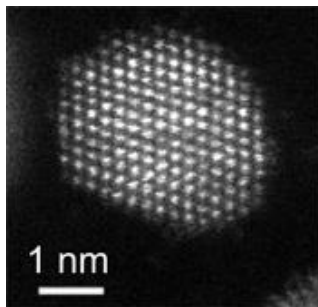
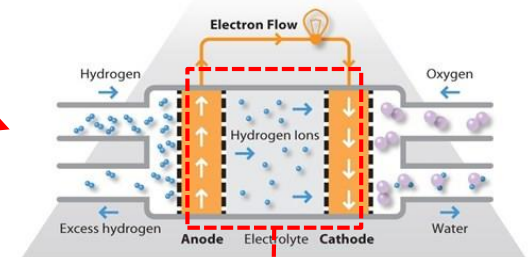
Fuel cell vehicle



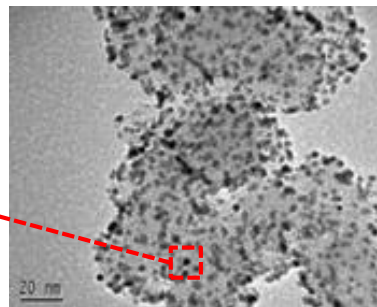
Fuel cell engine (stack)



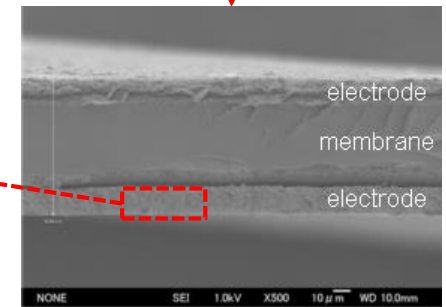
Single fuel cell



Single Pt nanoparticle



Pt/C catalysts

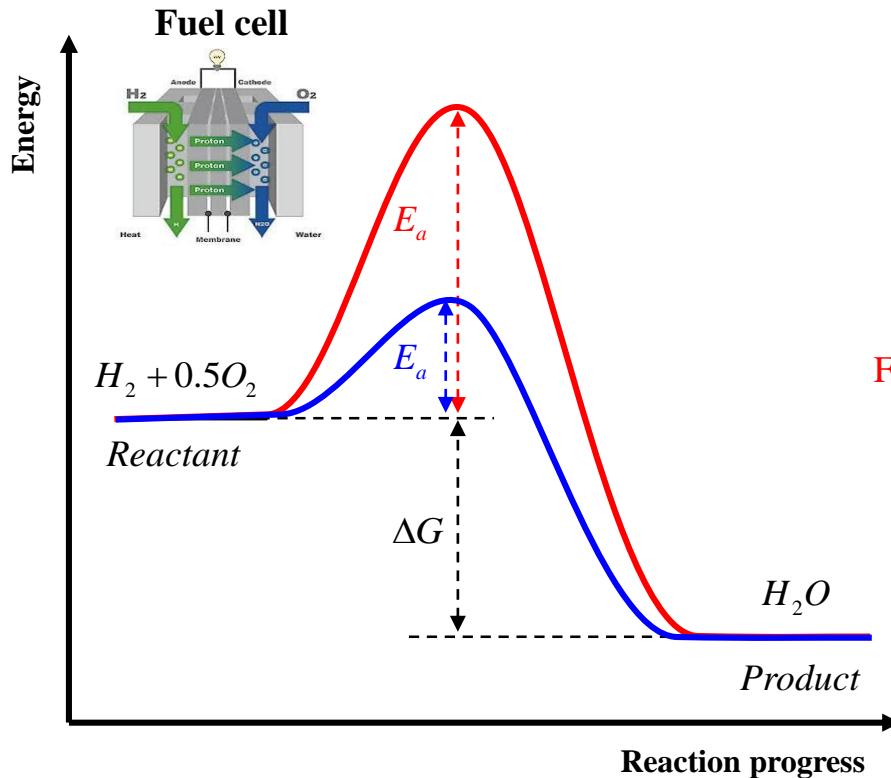


Membrane electrode assembly

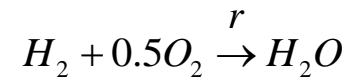
Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 2

What should we know?

Pt catalysts should be used to decrease the activation energy for fuel cell reactions.



Fuel cell reactions



$$r = kC_{\text{reactant}}, \quad k = Ae^{-E_a/RT}$$

For non-catalyzed reaction

$$k = Ae^{-E_a/RT}$$

For catalyzed reaction

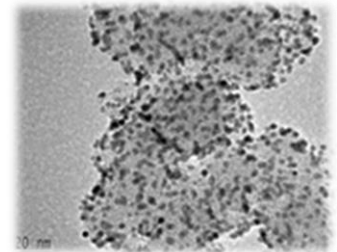
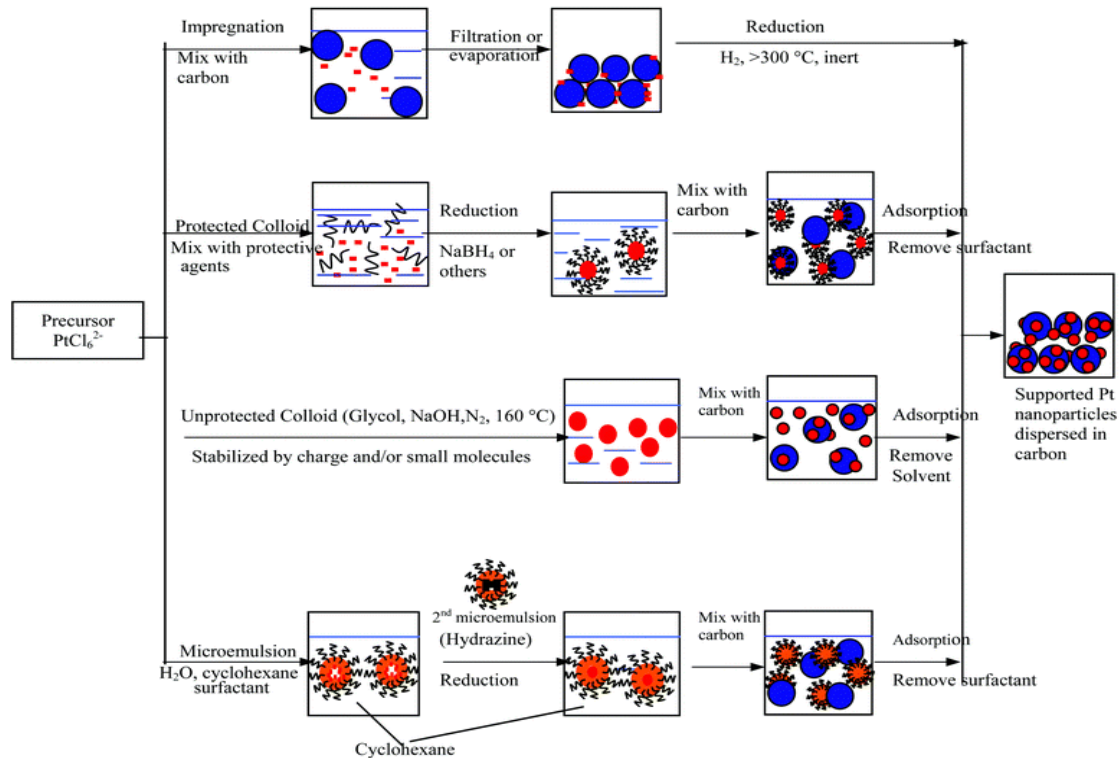
$$k = Ae^{-E_a/RT}$$

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Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 2

What should we know?

Pt nanoparticle catalysts can be fabricated from Pt solution by various methods.

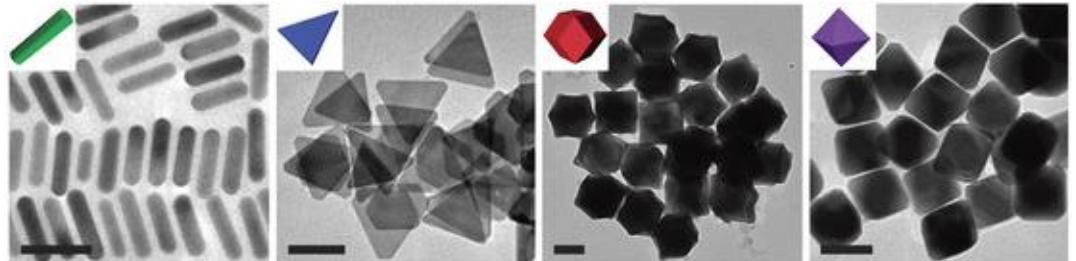
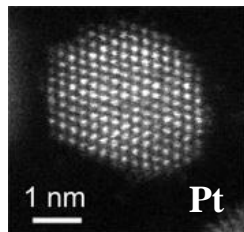


Nanotechnology in our daily life: example 2

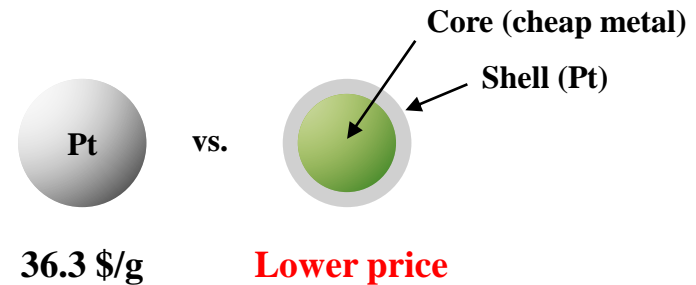
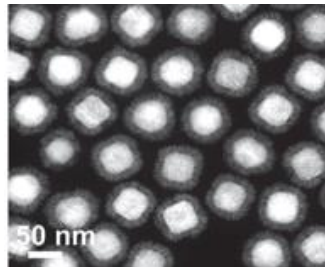
What should we know?

Nanotechnology can increase activity of Pt catalysts or decrease cost of Pt catalysts.

Shape control: increase activity



Core-shell structure: decrease cost



Nanoparticle Technology

What is nanotechnology?

- In general, nanotechnology can be understood as a technology of design, fabrication and applications of nanostructures and nanomaterials.

