

BENVENUTI ALLA CLASSE DI SCIENZA E NANOTECNOLOGIA DEI MATERIALI



Gennaio – Giugno 2024

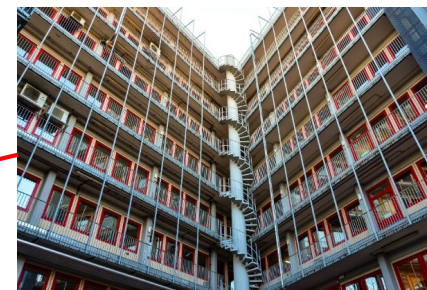
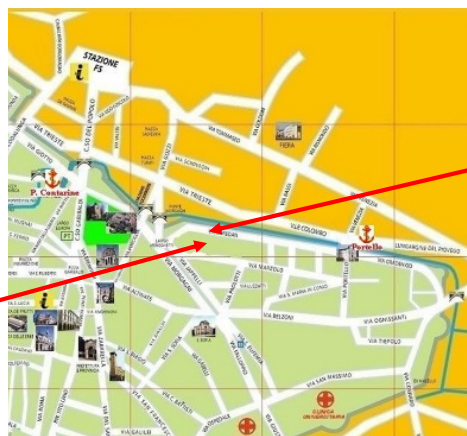
DOVE CI TROVIAMO



Veneto & Padova

Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche (DISC)

Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia
via Marzolo, 8 – Padova (PD)



Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche
via Marzolo,1 - Padova (PD)

Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia (DFA)

PROGRAMMA

Lunedì 5 Febbraio - ore 15.00-17-00

Martedì 27 Febbraio - ore 15.00-17-00

Mercoledì 13 Marzo - ore 15.00-17-00

Mercoledì 17 Aprile - ore 15.00-17-00

Mercoledì 8 Maggio - ore 15.00-17-00

<https://unipd.zoom.us/j/82618346969>

[piattaforma zoom <https://zoom.us/it>]

PROGRAMMA

Lunedì 5 Febbraio

Presentazione e conoscenza classe di Scienza dei Materiali

Introduzione alla Scienza e Nanotecnologia dei Materiali

Raffaella Signorini e Vincenzo Amendola

Martedì 27 Febbraio

Magnetismo nei materiali e nei nanomateriali

Vincenzo Amendola

PROGRAMMA

Mercoledì 13 Marzo

La luce e la scienza dei materiali: applicazioni nelle tecnologie LED e fotovoltaiche

Davide Ferraro e Francesco Sgarbossa

Mercoledì 17 Aprile

Materiali e nanomateriali per l'accumulo di energia

Francesco Sedona

Mercoledì 8 Maggio

L'energia del futuro dal sole e dall'idrogeno

Mattia Cattelan e Francesco Sgarbossa

ATTIVITA' di LABORATORIO

Talent week

Domenica 16 – Giovedì 20 Giugno

PADOVA

Presso DISC & DFA

[15 h della materia e 5 h di attività culturali]

ATTIVITA' di LABORATORIO

	MATTINA	POMERIGGIO
Domenica 16 Giugno	Arrivo	Ritrovo Visita di ambientamento
Lunedì 17 Giugno	Benvenuto Formazione per la sicurezza in laboratorio Ferrofluido: il liquido magnetico nanotecnologico	Misura della caratteristica di LED e determinazione della costante di Plank

ATTIVITA' di LABORATORIO

	MATTINA	POMERIGGIO
Martedì 18 Giugno	Elettrochimica: fare e disfare la materia	Le batterie del passato, del presente e del futuro
Mercoledì 19 Giugno	Video - presentazioni finali sulle esperienze - challenge Saluti e consegna attestati	Partenza

CONTATTI



Vincenzo Amendola
vincenzo.amendola@unipd.it



Raffaella Signorini
raffaella.signorini@unipd.it

Technological Ages

Materials Development by Era

Different eras in human history* are named after the materials incorporated in the predominant technologies

2.5M – 3000 B.C.E.
obsidian, flint
+ animal hide,
bone,
wood,
found hydrocarbons (wax/tar)

Stone
Age

Tipo	Durezza di Mohs	Minerale	Formula chimica	Durezza assoluta ^[2]	Immagine
Teneri <small>Si scalfiscono con l'unghia.</small>	1	Talco	$Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$	1	
	2	Gesso	$CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	3	

- La scala di Mohs è un criterio empirico per la valutazione della durezza dei materiali.
- Prende il nome dal mineralogista tedesco Friedrich Mohs, che la ideò nel 1812.
- Essa assume come riferimento la durezza di dieci minerali numerati progressivamente da 1 a 10, tali che ciascuno è in grado di scalfire quello che lo precede ed è scalfito da quello che lo segue.

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Age**

Semiduri Si rigano con una punta di acciaio.	3	Calcite	CaCO_3	9	
	4	Fluorite	CaF_2	21	
	5	Apatite	$\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH}^-, \text{Cl}^-, \text{F}^-)$	48	

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Age

Duri

Non si rigano con una
punta di acciaio.

SELCE

6	Ortoclasio	$KAlSi_3O_8$	72	
7	Quarzo	SiO_2	100	
8	Topazio	$Al_2SiO_4(OH^-,F^-)_2$	200	
9	Corindone	Al_2O_3	400	
10	Diamante	C	1600	

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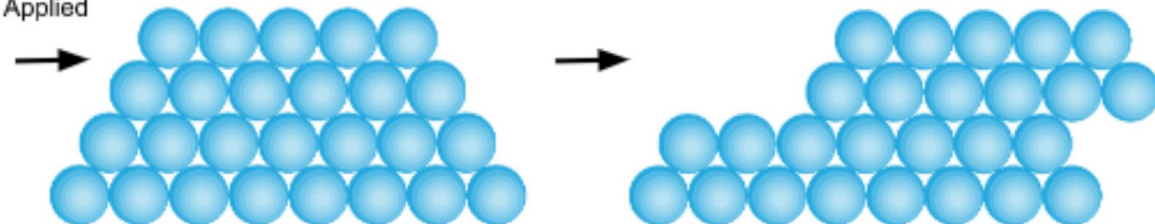
Bronze
Age

3000 – 1200 B.C.E.
copper + tin = bronze
+ clay ceramics,
papyrus,
gold,
silk,
other processed/cultivated animal products,
rubber (Central/South America)

- Il bronzo è una lega composta da rame e stagno
- Più resistente e leggero di pietra o rame (3-4000 anni a.C.)

Perché è meglio del rame?

Force
Applied



- Quando si applica una forza ad un metallo, sono i singoli strati atomici a muoversi.
- In sistemi semplici come il rame ciò avviene in modo non così diverso da un insieme di palline impaccate tra loro

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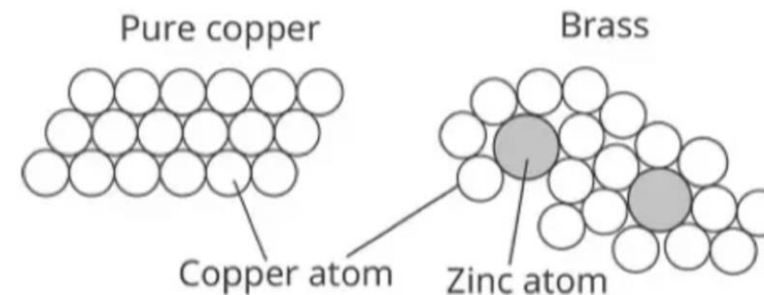
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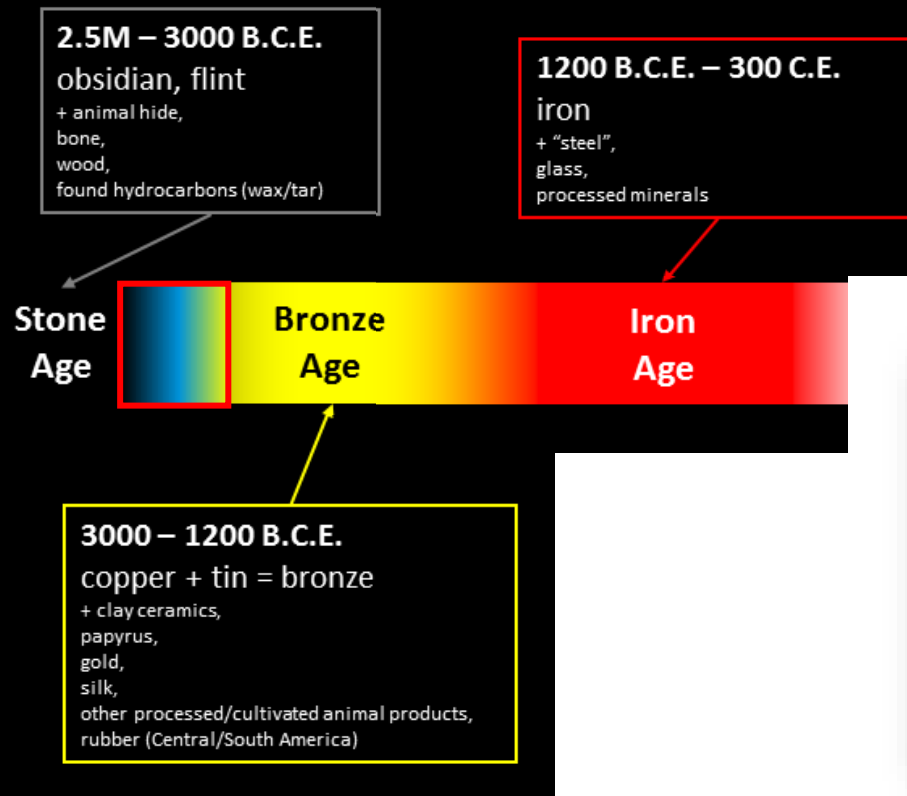


- Gli atomi di stagno sono più grandi di quelli di rame, introducendo del disordine nel metallo
- Lo scorrimento degli strati di atomi diventa molto più difficile e la lega metallica diventa più dura

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Età del ferro o dell'acciaio?

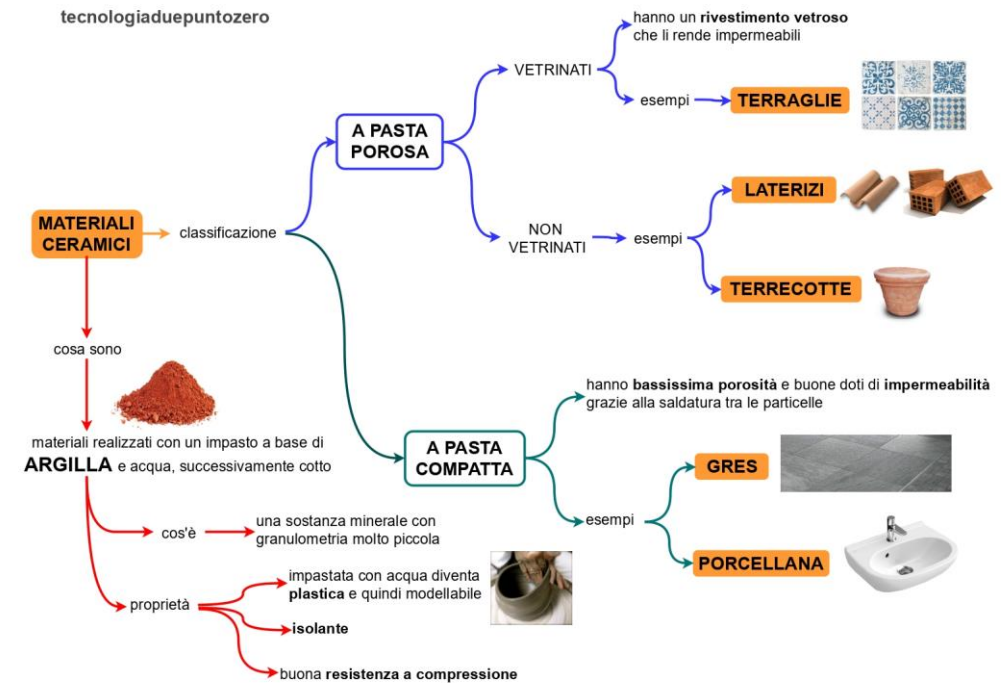
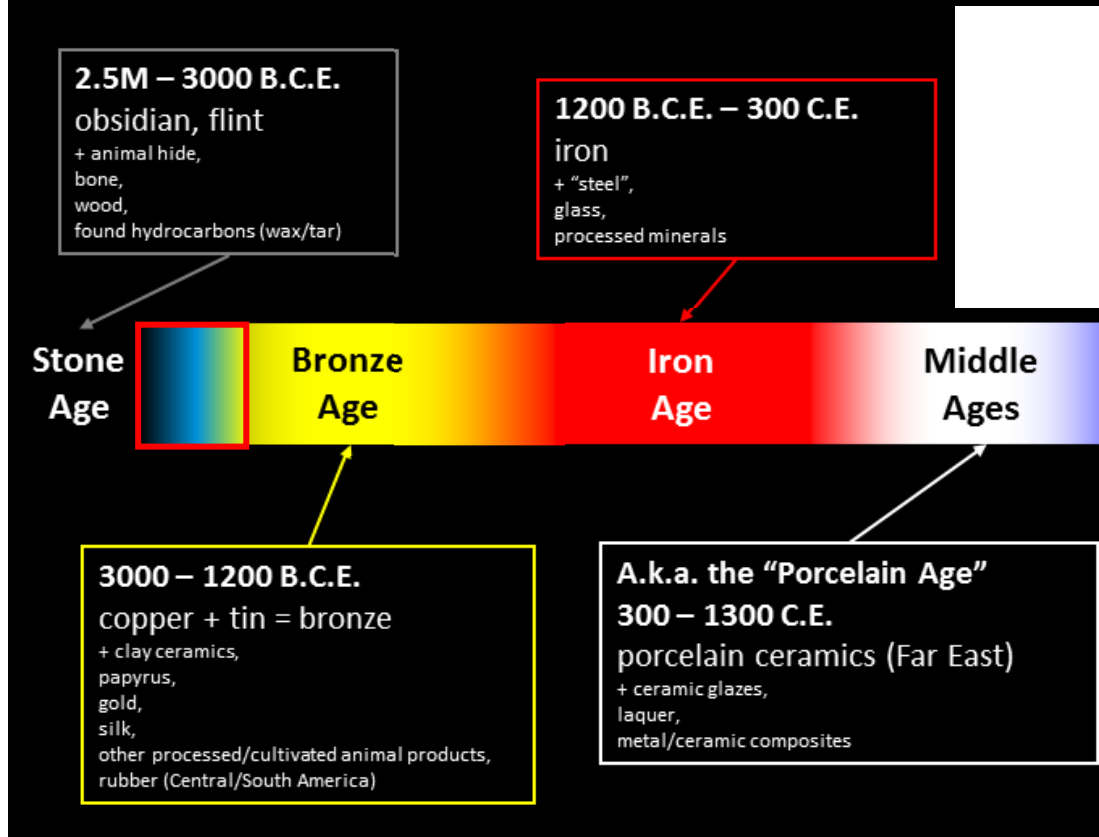
L'aggiunta di carbonio al ferro liquido - tipicamente in quantità che vanno dallo 0,035% al 3,5% in massa - trasforma il modo in cui gli atomi di ferro si organizzano nel metallo solido, ovviamente per la presenza degli atomi di carbonio che restano intrappolati. Si ha così l'acciaio.



Technological Ages

Materials Development by Era

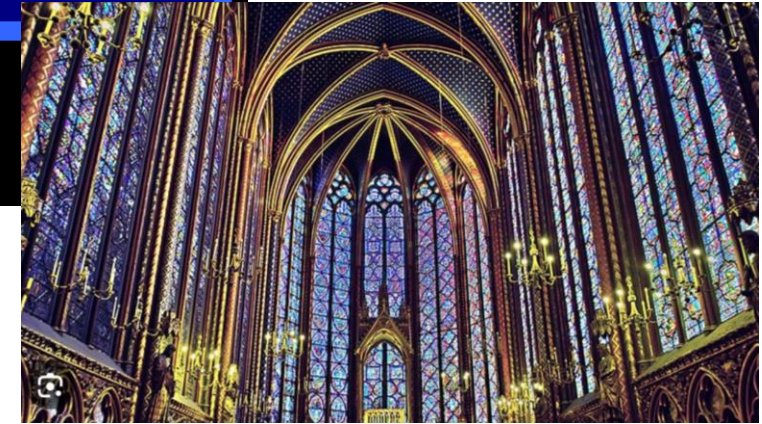
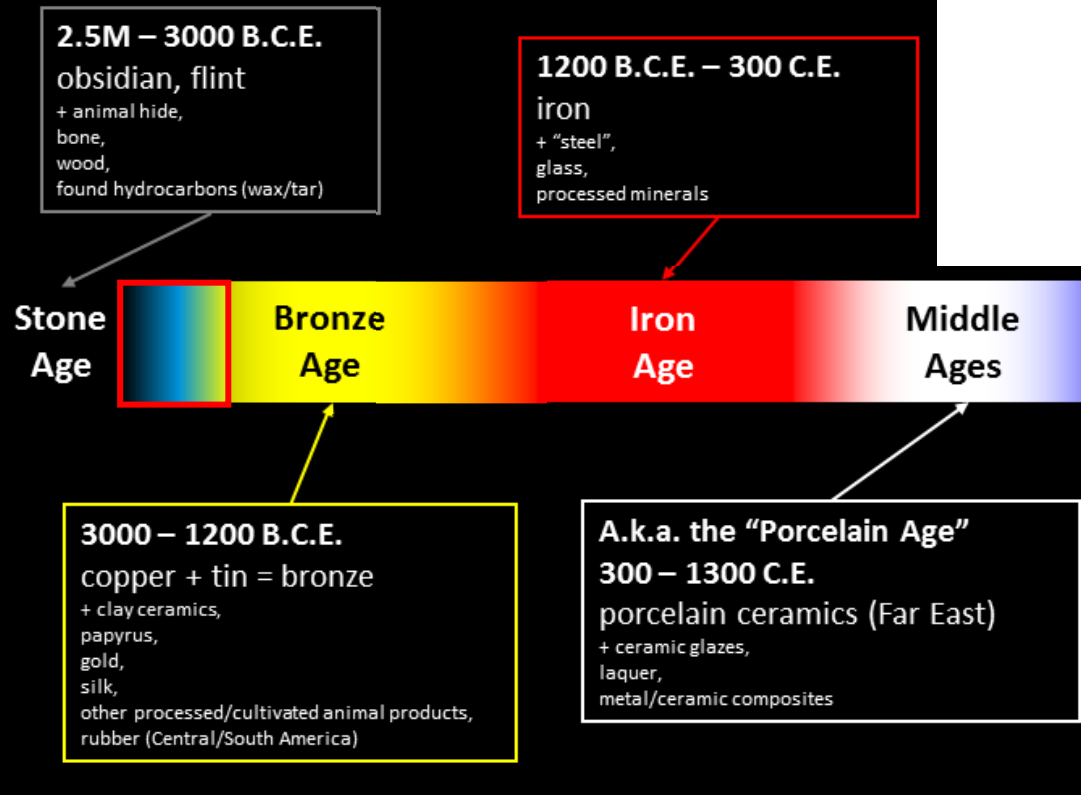
Different eras in human history* are named after the materials incorporated in the predominant technologies



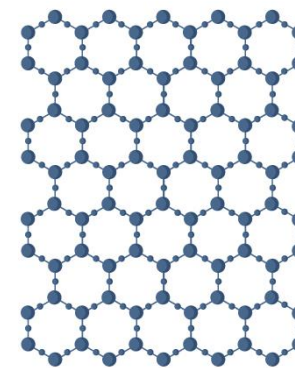
Technological Ages

Materials Development by Era

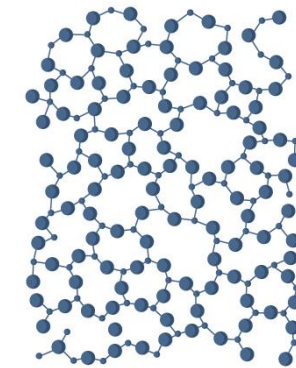
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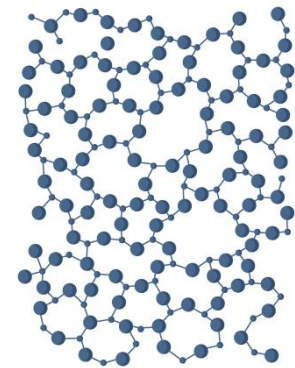
The Puzzle of Glass



In a **crystal**, molecules form an ordered, rigid lattice.



In a **liquid**, molecules are disordered and free-flowing.

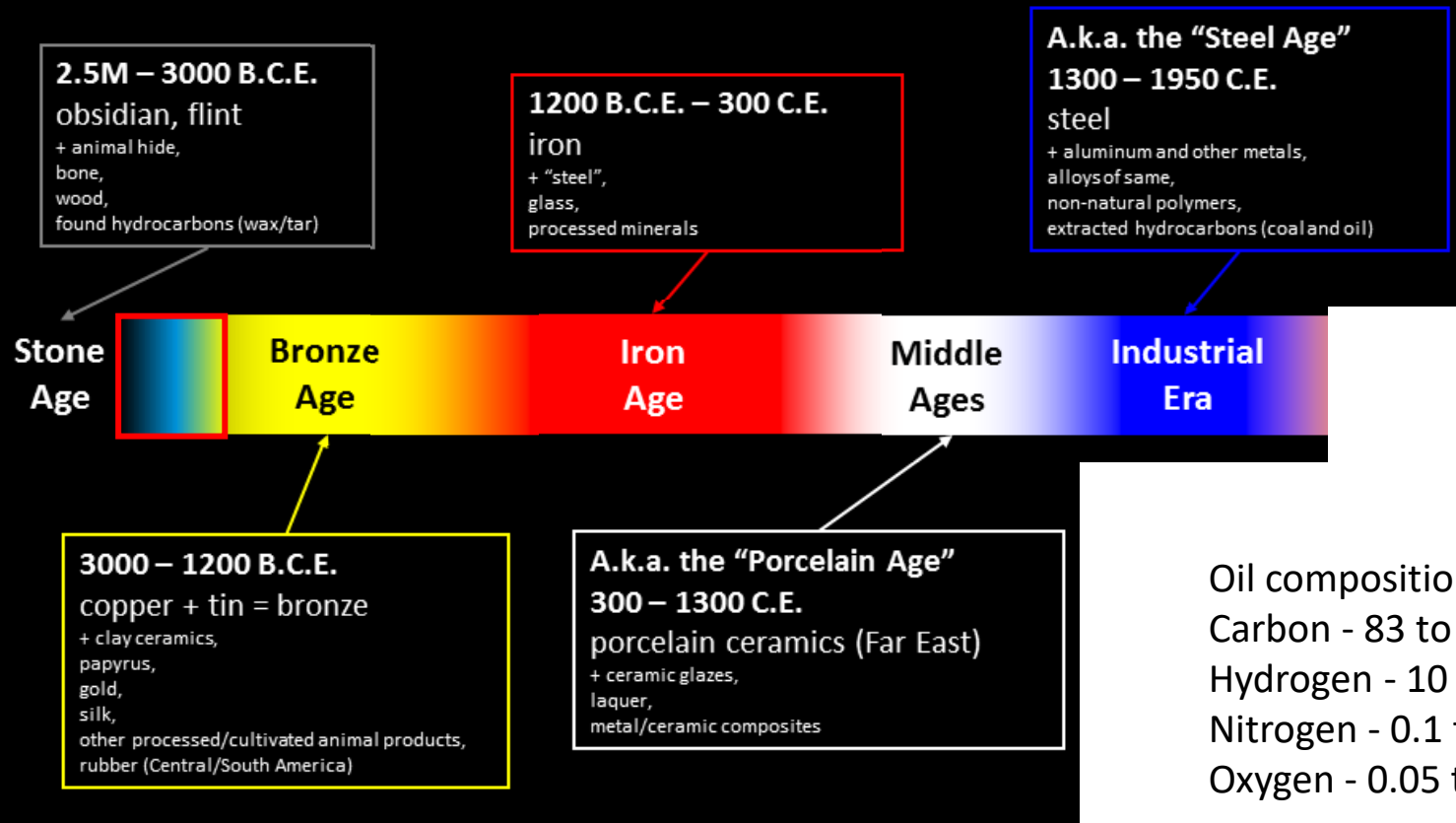


Strangely, **glass** has disordered molecules like a liquid, yet is solid and rigid like a crystal.

Technological Ages

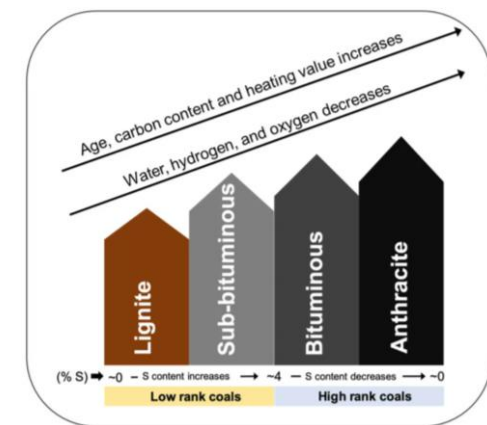
Materials Development by Era

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Coal Composition

Ultimate analysis	As received, wt%
Carbon	63.75
Hydrogen	4.50
Nitrogen	1.25
Sulfur	2.51
Chlorine	0.29
Ash	9.70
Moisture	11.12
Oxygen	6.88



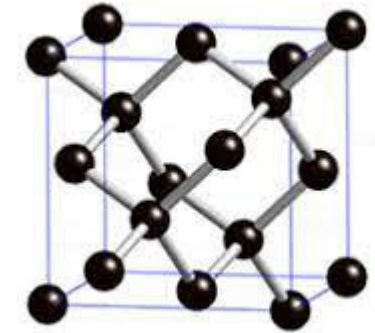
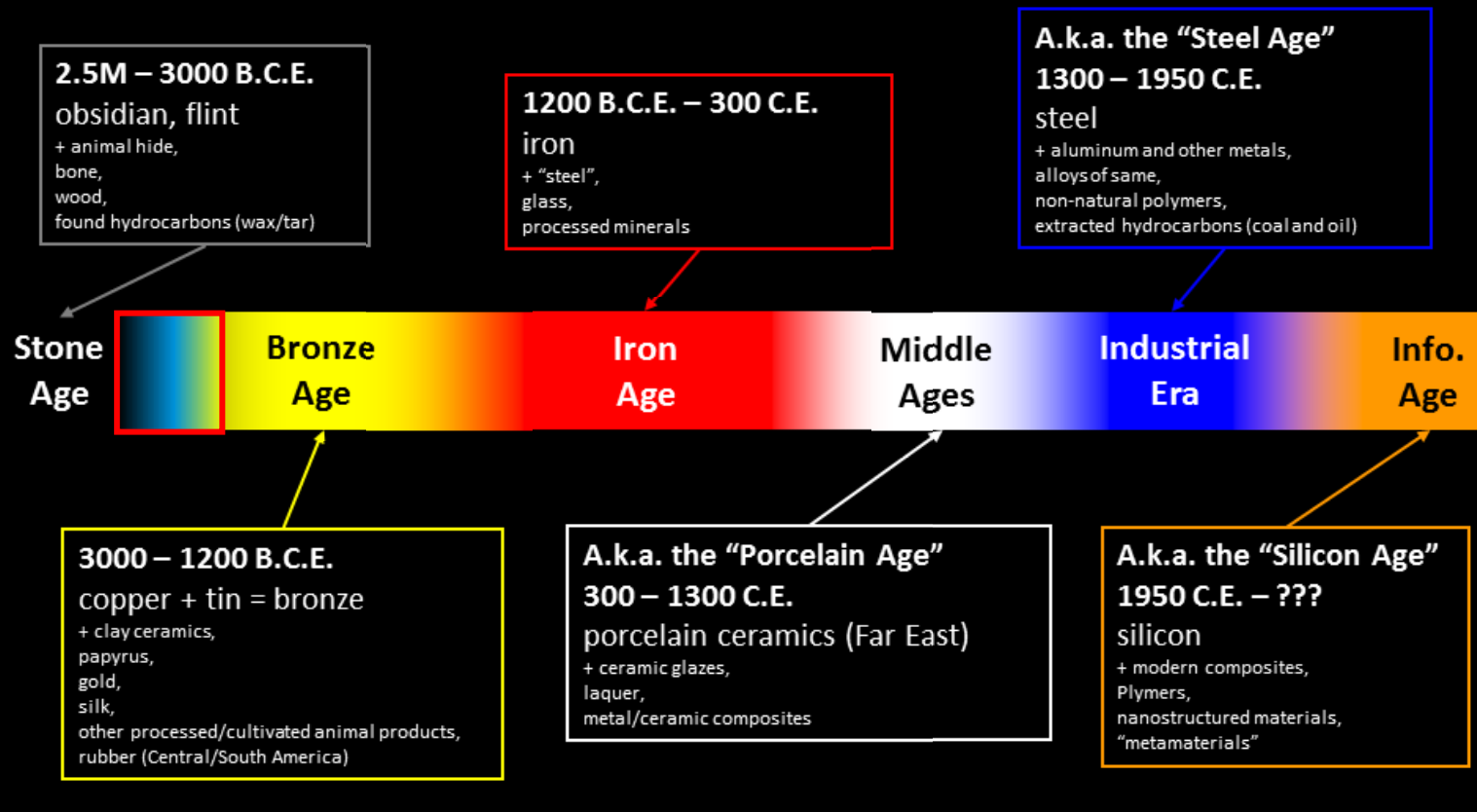
Oil composition:
Carbon - 83 to 87%
Hydrogen - 10 to 14%
Nitrogen - 0.1 to 2%
Oxygen - 0.05 to 1.5%



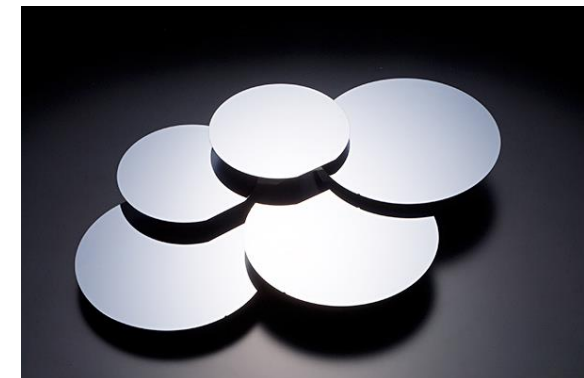
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Silicon has the diamond cubic crystal structure with a lattice parameter of 0.543 nm. The nearest neighbor distance is 0.235 nm. The diamond cubic crystal structure has an fcc lattice with a basis of two silicon atoms

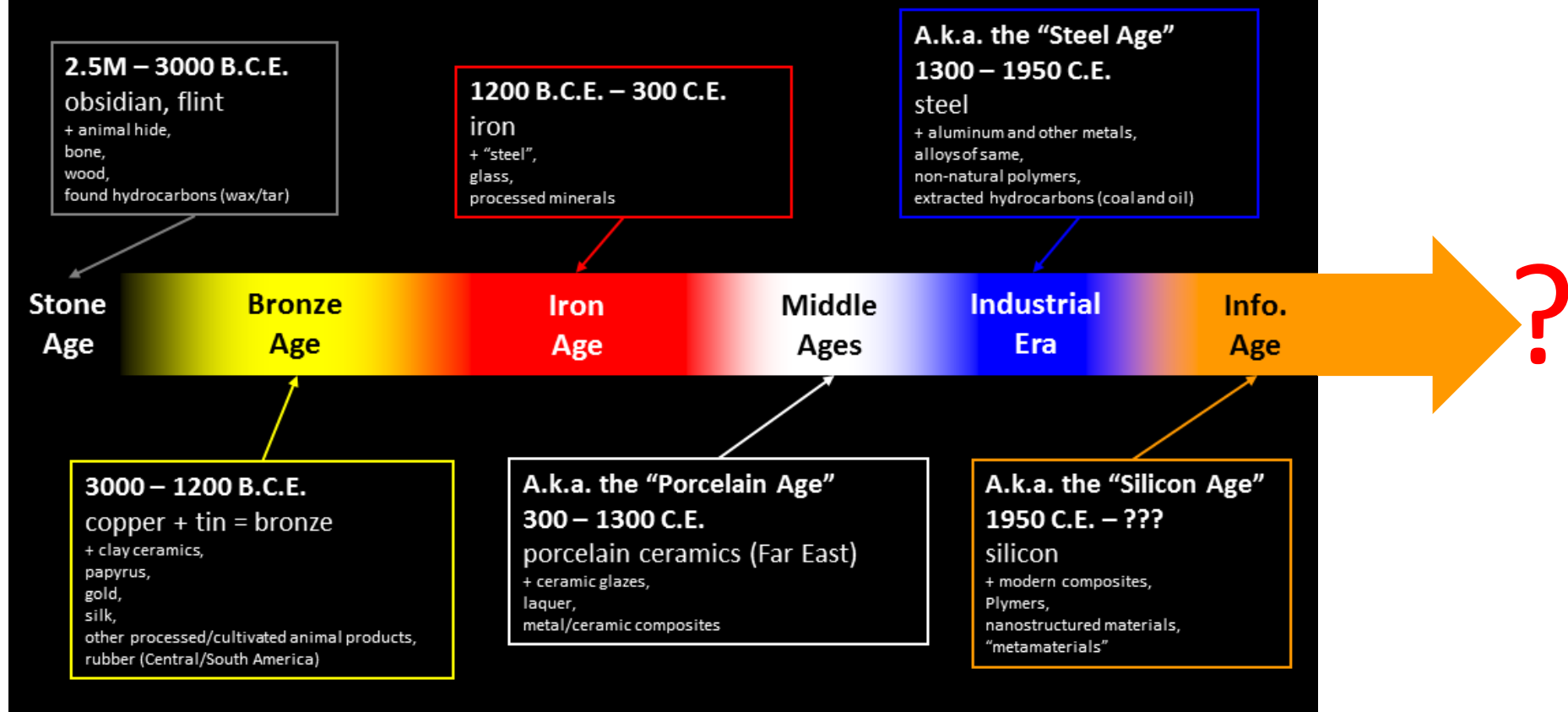




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The material of the next technological age



Discipline che generano la Scienza dei Materiali

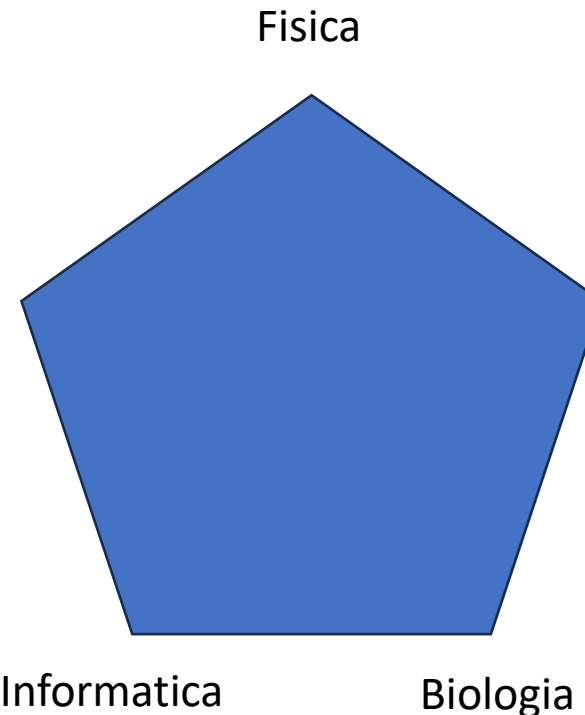
La SdM vive su una doppia scala:

- quella microscopica della comprensione più intima della struttura dei materiali
- quella applicativa, nella quale sfociano i risultati di questa scienza

Questa caratteristica le fornisce un'opportunità unica di comprensione della realtà che ci circonda

- Relazione tra struttura atomica e proprietà di qualsiasi tipo
- Metodi di caratterizzazione e realizzazione dei materiali

- Ingegneria
- Applicazioni dei materiali
 - Impianti per la produzione dei materiali



- Informatica
- Metodi computazionali per calcolare le proprietà dei materiali e le loro trasformazioni

- Chimica
- Trasformazione della materia
 - Metodi di caratterizzazione e realizzazione dei materiali
- Biologia
- Componenti dei sistemi viventi
 - Loro interazioni e trasformazioni

Ambiti della Scienza dei Materiali

- Si possono identificare alcuni grandi temi tipici della SdM
- Non si tratta di temi indipendenti gli uni dagli altri ma solo per semplicità di raggruppamento in ambiti con caratteristiche comuni

Metallurgia



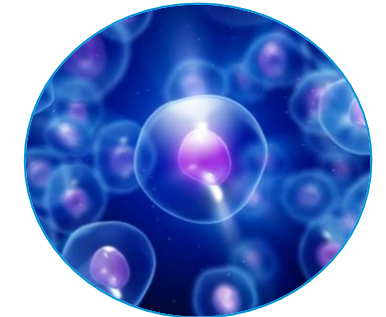
Semiconduttori



Materiali organici
(plastiche funzionali)



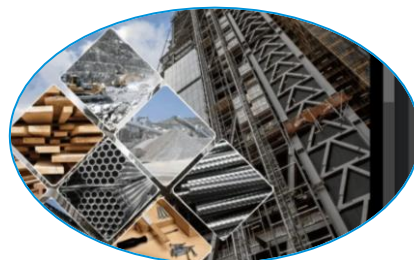
Materiali biologici



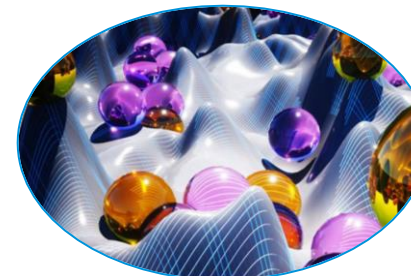
Ceramiche



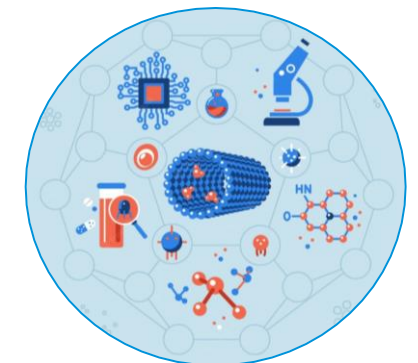
Materiali strutturali
(cementi, metalli, legno,
plastiche rigide)



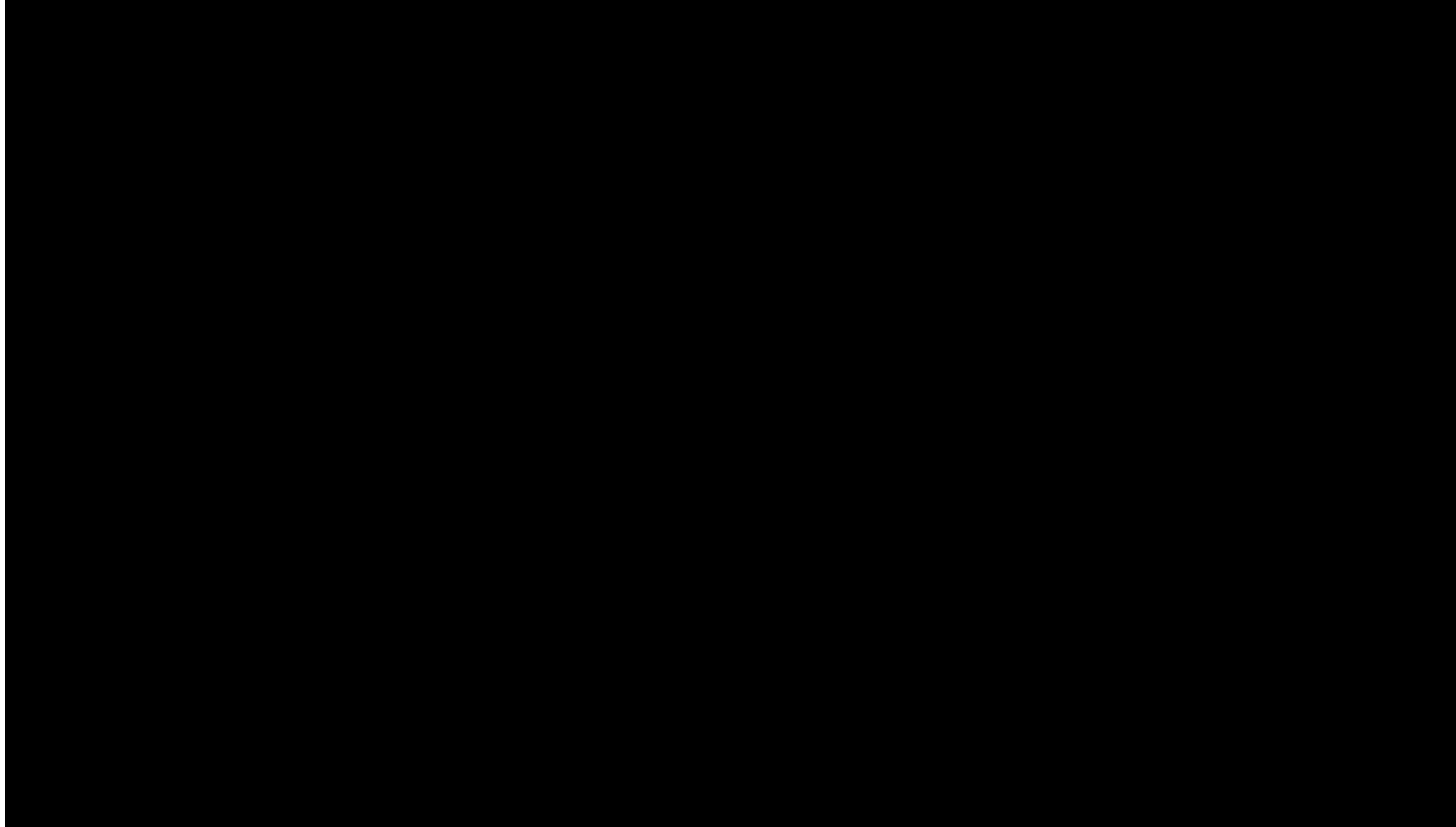
Materiali funzionali
(ottici, elettronici,
magnetici, superconduttori,
quantistici)



Nanotecnologie



Tecnologie con componenti di miliardesimi di metri



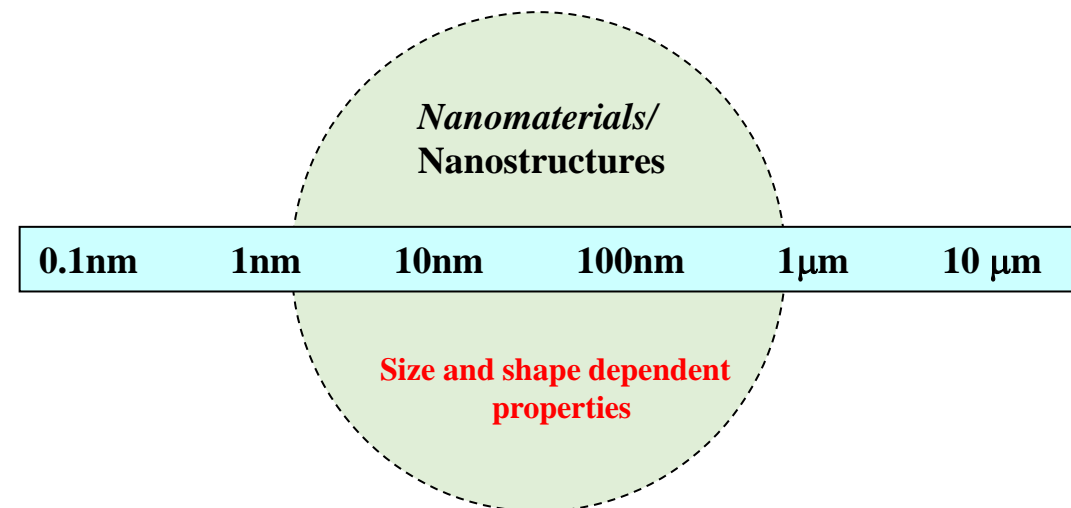
What is a nanomaterial?

Nano - a prefix that means “One billionth” of something, or 0.000000001:

$$\frac{1}{1000000000} = 10^{-9}$$

‘Nanometer’ length scale ?

Nanometer scale range from approximately **100 nm** to **1 nm**:



Ruolo delle superfici o interfacce nelle nanostrutture

V=Volume di una nanoparticella di raggio R, composta da n atomi di raggio R_{at}

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = n \frac{4}{3} \pi R_{at}^3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R = R_{at} n^{1/3}$$

S=Superficie della nanoparticella

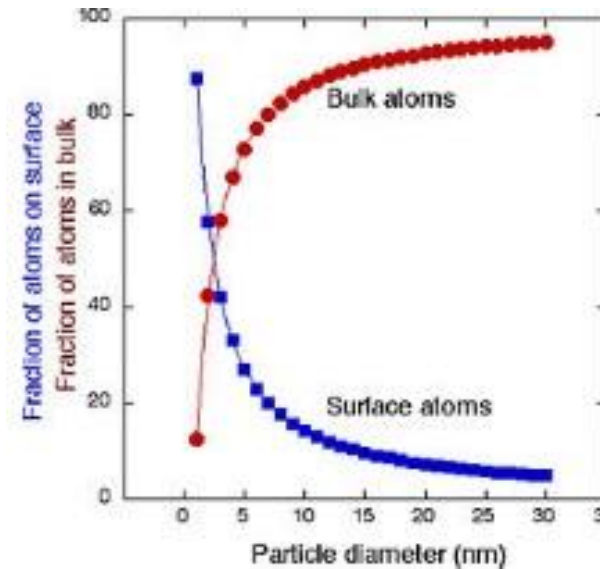
$$S = 4 \pi R^2 = 4 \pi R_{at}^2 n^{2/3}$$

n_{sup} = Atomi sulla superficie della particella, assumendo che ciascun atomo espone metà della sua superficie verso l'esterno

$$n_{sup} = S / S_{at} \approx \frac{4 \pi R_{at}^2 n^{2/3}}{2 \pi R_{at}^2} = 2 n^{2/3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{n_{sup}}{n} \approx \frac{2 n^{2/3}}{n} = \frac{2}{n^{1/3}}$$

Risultato fondamentale delle nanostrutture: la frazione di atomi disposti all'interfaccia con il mondo esterno cresce al diminuire del numero di atomi totale.

Conseguenza: la **superficie per unità di massa** cresce esponenzialmente al diminuire della dimensione delle unità costitutive (nanoparticelle).



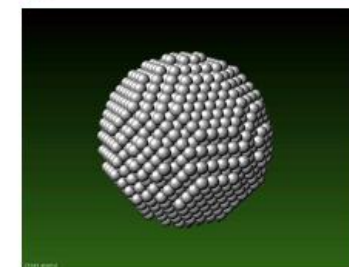
Co f.c.c.
 $a = 0.35447 \text{ nm}$
 $R_0 = a 2^{1/4} = 0.1253 \text{ nm}$



n = 139 atomi
 $R_{eff} = 0.65 \text{ nm}$
F = 0.77



n = 369 atomi
 $R_{eff} = 0.90 \text{ nm}$
F = 0.56



n = 3043 atomi
 $R_{eff} = 1.82 \text{ nm}$
F = 0.28

n	n_{sup}/n (%)
100	43.09
1000	20.00
10000	9.28
100000	4.31
1000000	2.00

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsnano.1c11159>

ACS NANO



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Three Millennia of Nanocrystals

Federico Montanarella* and Maksym V. Kovalenko





Cite This: *ACS Nano* 2022, 16, 5085–5102



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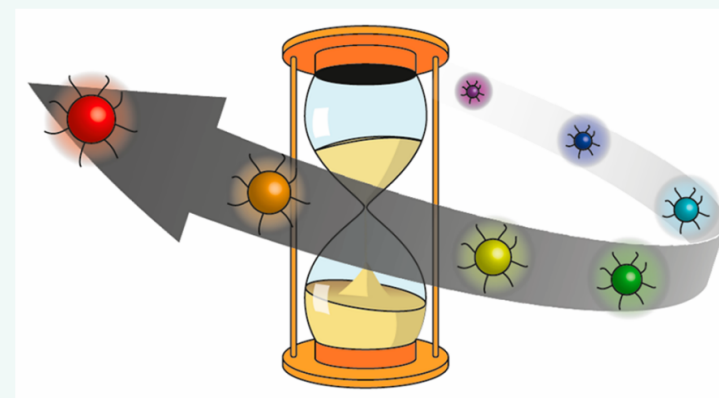
ACCESS |

 Metrics & More

 Article Recommendations

ABSTRACT: The broad deployment of nanotechnology and nanomaterials in modern society is increasing day by day to the point that some have seen in this process the transition from the Silicon Age to a new Nano Age. Nanocrystals—a distinct class of nanomaterials—are forecast to play a pivotal role in the next generation of devices such as liquid crystal displays, light-emitting diodes, lasers, and luminescent solar concentrators. However, it is not to be forgotten that this cutting-edge technology is rooted in empirical knowledge and craftsmanship developed over the millennia. This review aims to span the major applications in which nanocrystals were consistently employed by our forebears. Through an analysis of these examples, we show that the modern-age discoveries stem from multimillennial experience passed on from our proto-chemist ancestors to us.

KEYWORDS: *Quantum dots, nanocrystals, history, colloids, luster ceramic, stained glass, gold, lead halide perovskites*



REVIEW

Nanoscienza

vs

Nanotecnologia

Studio dei fenomeni chimici, fisici o biologici di strutture con dimensioni nanometriche

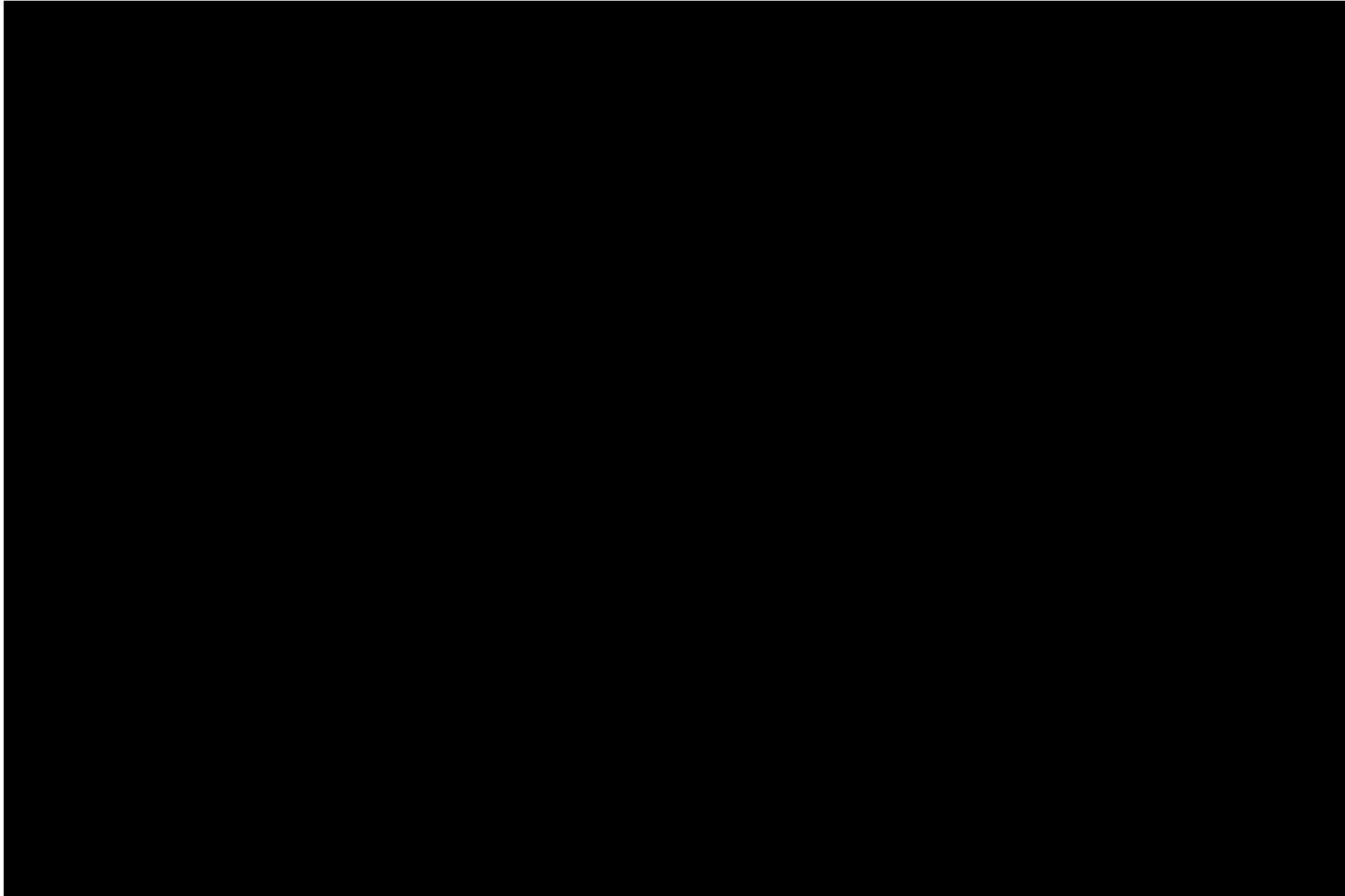
Utilizzo di strutture con dimensioni nanometriche in manufatti umani con applicazioni tecnologiche specifiche

Manufatti contenenti nanomateriali:

Egyptian Gold-Plated Archaeological Ivory
(8th century BC, Louvre collection originated from Arslan Tash, Syria)



Lycurgus cup



Nanoscienza

vs

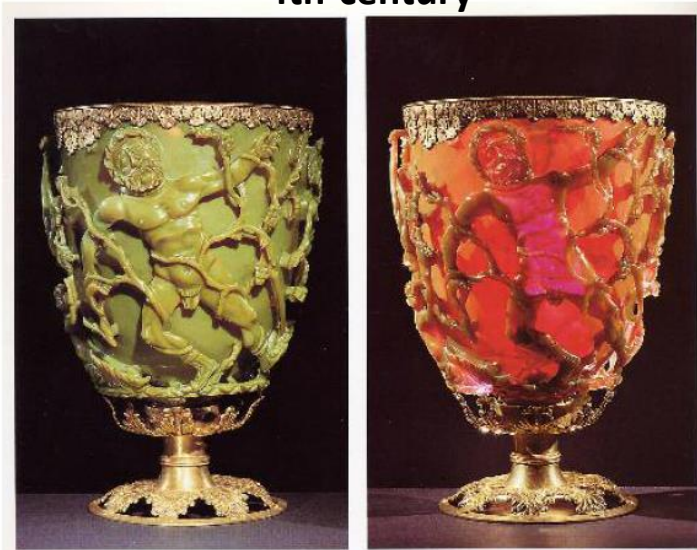
Nanotecnologia

Studio dei fenomeni chimici, fisici o biologici di strutture con dimensioni nanometriche

Utilizzo di strutture con dimensioni nanometriche in manufatti umani con applicazioni tecnologiche specifiche

Manufatti contenenti nanomateriali:

Il vaso di Licurgo
(Periodo Romano, British Museum)
4th-century

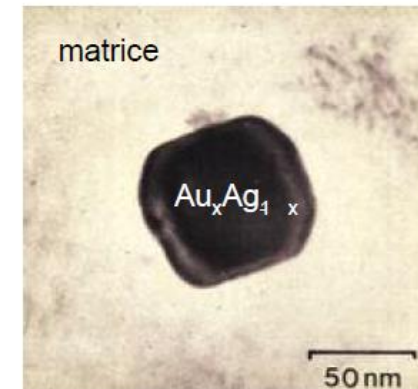


In riflessione...
verde

In trasmissione...
rosso

...Perché è colorato?...

TEM su un frammento di vaso

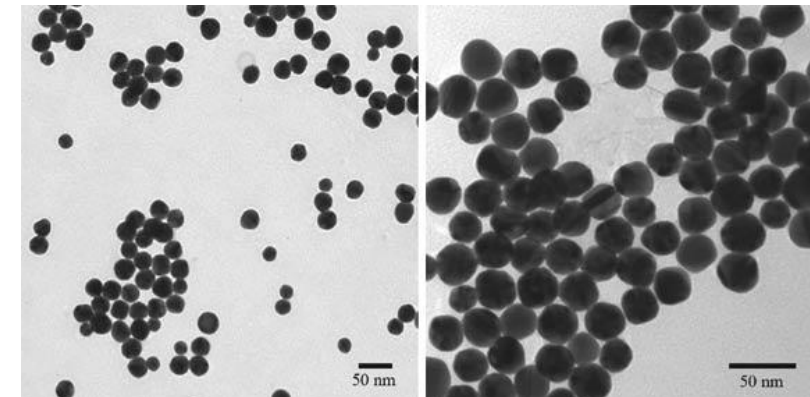
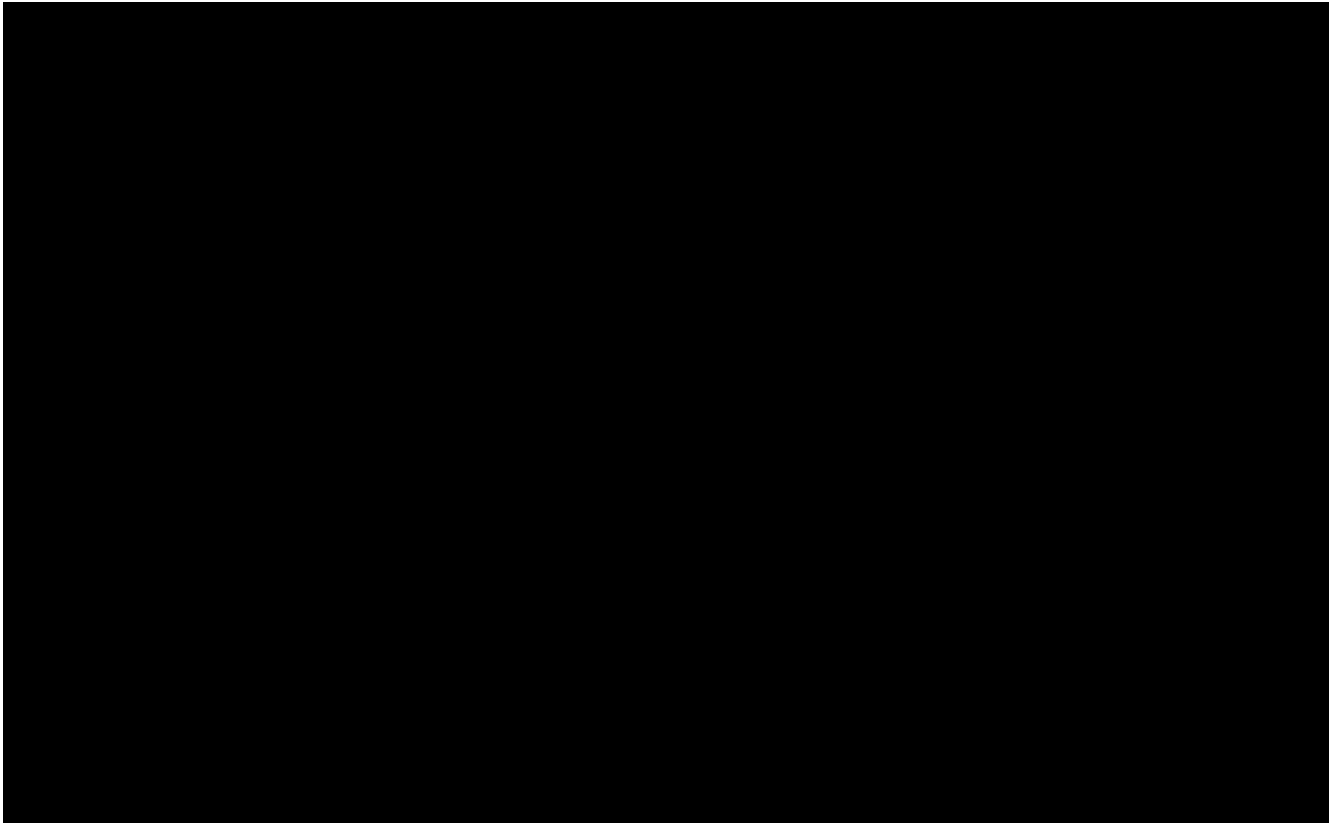


Nanocluster metallici (~ 70 nm)
di lega Au_xAg_{1-x} ($x \sim 0.3$)
(confermato da diffrazione X)

Storia della Nanoscienza (<http://www.nano.gov/timeline>)

1857: Michael Faraday discovered colloidal “ruby” gold, demonstrating that nanostructured gold under certain lighting conditions produces different-colored solutions.

1861: Thomas Graham conia il termine colloide per descrivere una soluzione contenente particelle di diametro inferiore a 100 nm in sospensione;



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1861: Thomas Graham conia il termine colloide per descrivere una soluzione contenente particelle di diametro inferiore a 100 nm in sospensione;

fine 1800 - inizio 1900: Rayleigh, Maxwell e Einstein studiano i colloidi (proprietà ottiche);

1908: Gustav Mie, calcolo elettrodinamico esatto della risposta ottica di nanocluster metallici

1912: Nobel a Paul Sabatier per uso di NPs ultrafine di Ni per l'idrogenazione catalitica

1930: metodo di Langmuir-Blodgett per deporre monostrati atomici;

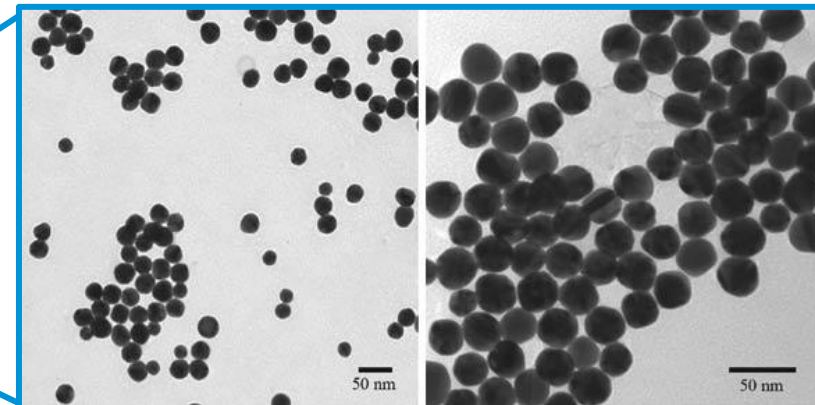
1936: Erwin Müller, working at Siemens Research Laboratory, invented the field emission microscope, allowing near-atomic-resolution images of materials.

1950: Victor La Mer and Robert Dinegar developed the theory and a process for growing monodisperse colloidal materials. Controlled ability to fabricate colloids enables myriad industrial uses such as specialized papers, paints, and thin films, even dialysis treatments.

1959: Richard Feynman lecture "There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom" at an American Physical Society meeting at Caltech.



Microscopio
elettronico

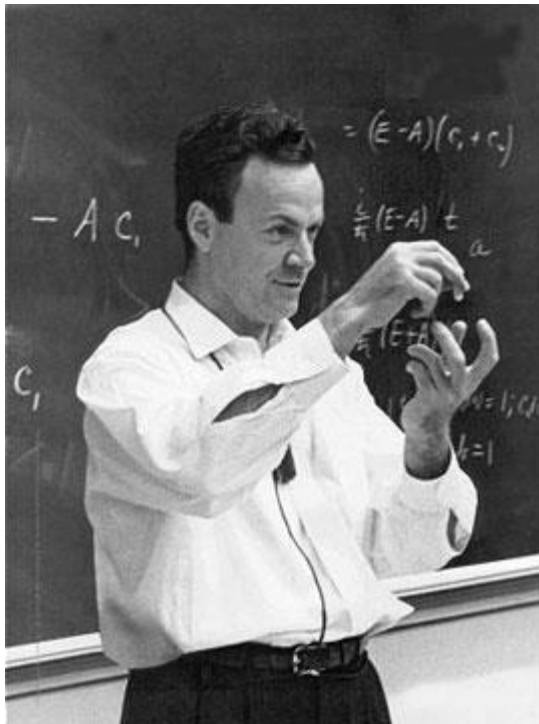


JOURNAL OF MICROELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEMS VOL. 1, NO. 1, MARCH 1992

There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom

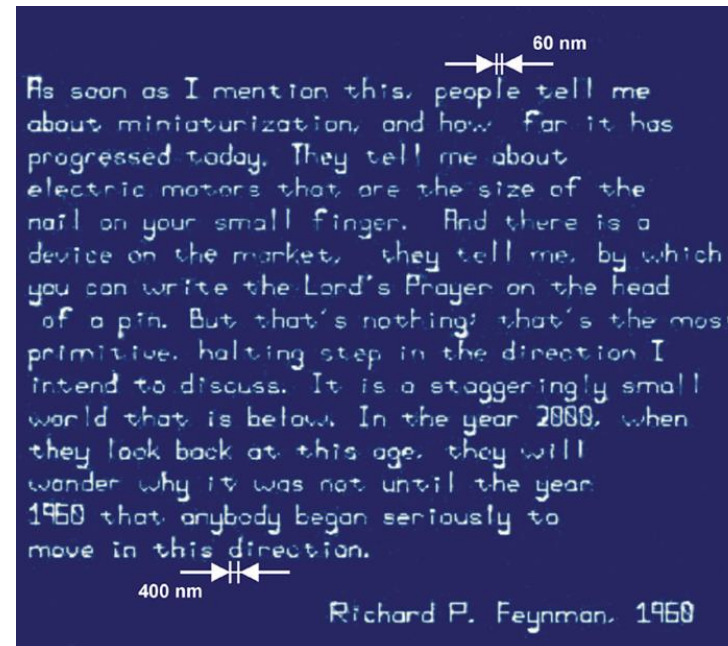
Richard P. Feynman

Talk given to the American Physical Society, 1959



Richard Feynman described the remarkable consequences of scale and quantum effects in his visionary essay **“There’s Plenty of Room at the Bottom”**

<http://muonray.blogspot.it/2012/12/richard-feynman-theres-plenty-of-room.html>



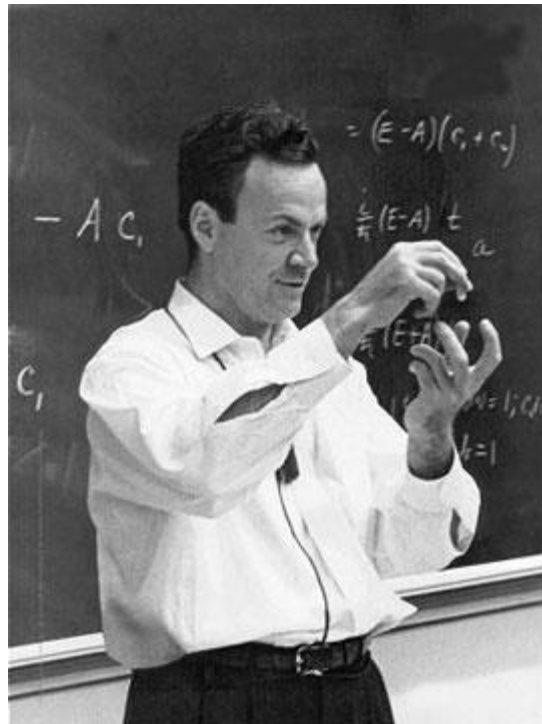
Written: Dip pen lithography
Read: Atomic Force microscopy

JOURNAL OF MICROELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEMS VOL. 1, NO. 1, MARCH 1992

There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom

Richard P. Feynman

Talk given to the American Physical Society, 1959



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“the problem of manipulating and controlling things on a small scale”

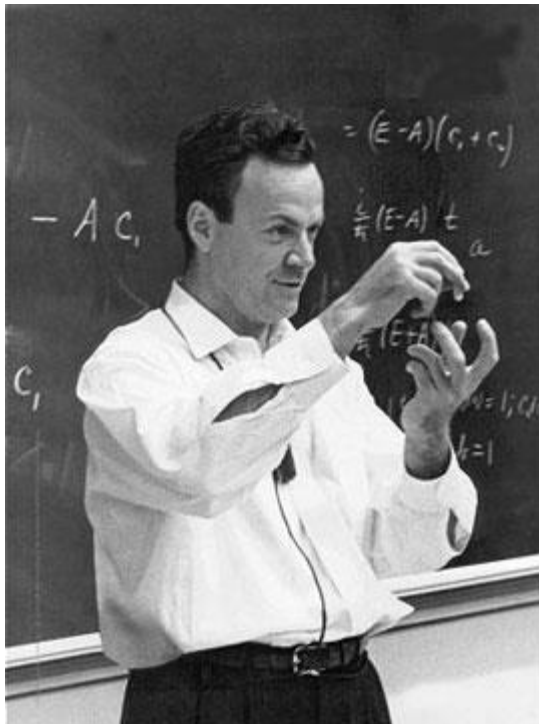
- Ultrahigh density data storage
- Better Electron Microscopes
- Miniaturizing the Computer
- Problems of Lubrication (Nanotribology)
- Manipulation with atomic precision
- Self-healing
- Self-replication (“a hundred tiny hands”)

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Two 1000\$ (!) prizes:

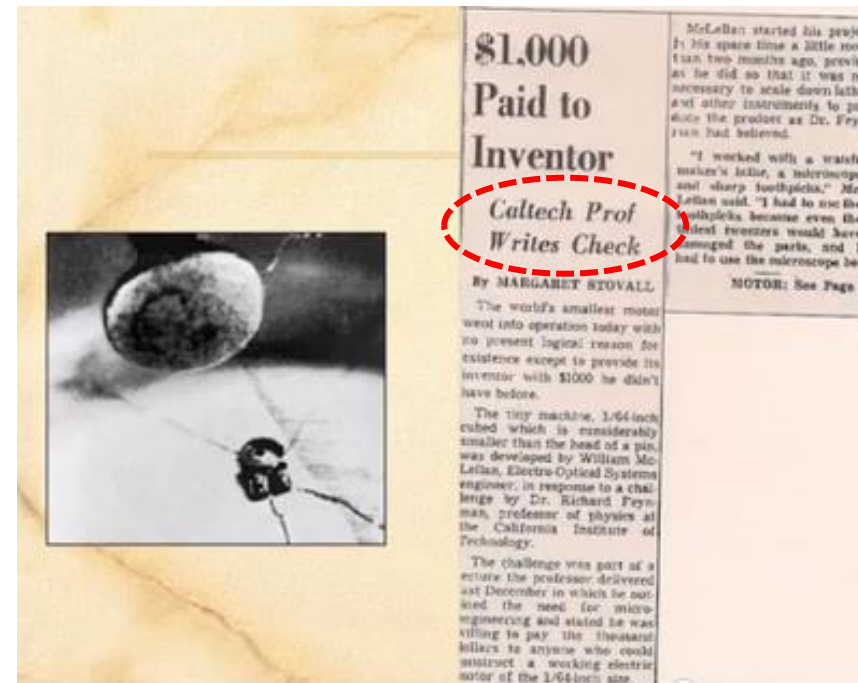
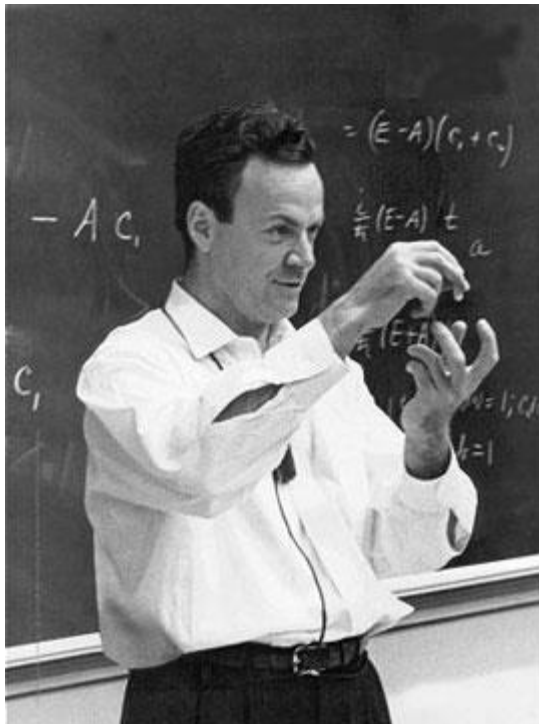
- an operating electric motor—a rotating electric motor which can be controlled from the outside and, not counting the leadin wires, is only 1/64 inch cube
- take the information on the page of a book and put it on an area 1/25 000 smaller in linear scale in such manner that it can be read by an electron microscope

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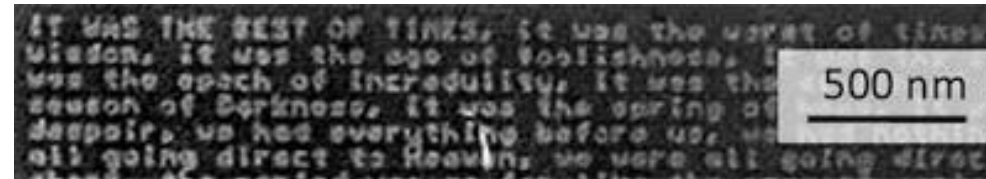
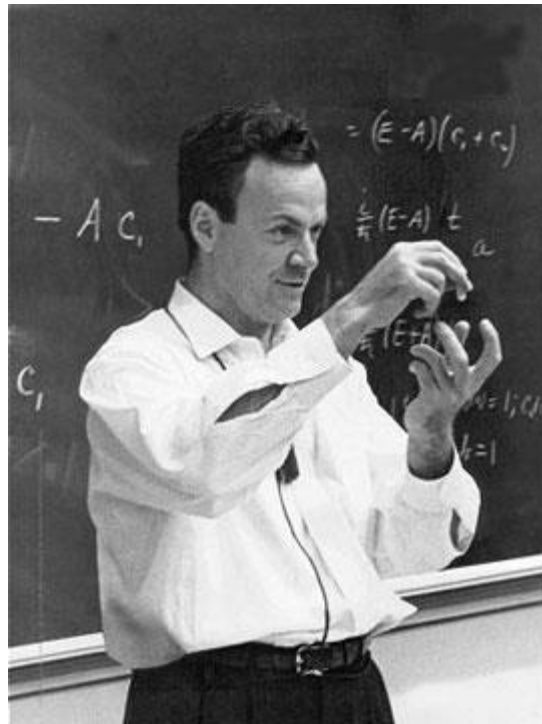
Feynman's offer did not go unnoticed and interestingly, in less than 6 months after Feynman laid the bait, an electrical engineer called Mr. William H. McLellan had actually invented a motor 1/64 of an inch long!

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It took until 1985 when a graduate student called Tom Newman claimed the prize when he wrote the first page of Charles Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities at the required scale, on the head of a pin with a beam of electrons, and read it with an electron microscope.

Storia della Nanoscienza (<http://www.nano.gov/timeline>)

1857: Michael Faraday discovered colloidal “ruby” gold, demonstrating that nanostructured gold under certain lighting conditions produces different-colored solutions.

1861: Thomas Graham conia il termine colloide per descrivere una soluzione contenente particelle di diametro inferiore a 100 nm in sospensione;

fine 1800 - inizio 1900: Rayleigh, Maxwell e Einstein studiano i colloidi (proprietà ottiche);

1908: Gustav Mie, calcolo elettrodinamico esatto della risposta ottica di nanocluster metallici

1912: Nobel a Paul Sabatier per uso di NPs ultrafine di Ni per l'idrogenazione catalitica

1930: metodo di Langmuir-Blodgett per deporre monostrati atomici;

1936: Erwin Müller, working at Siemens Research Laboratory, invented the field emission microscope, allowing near-atomic-resolution images of materials.

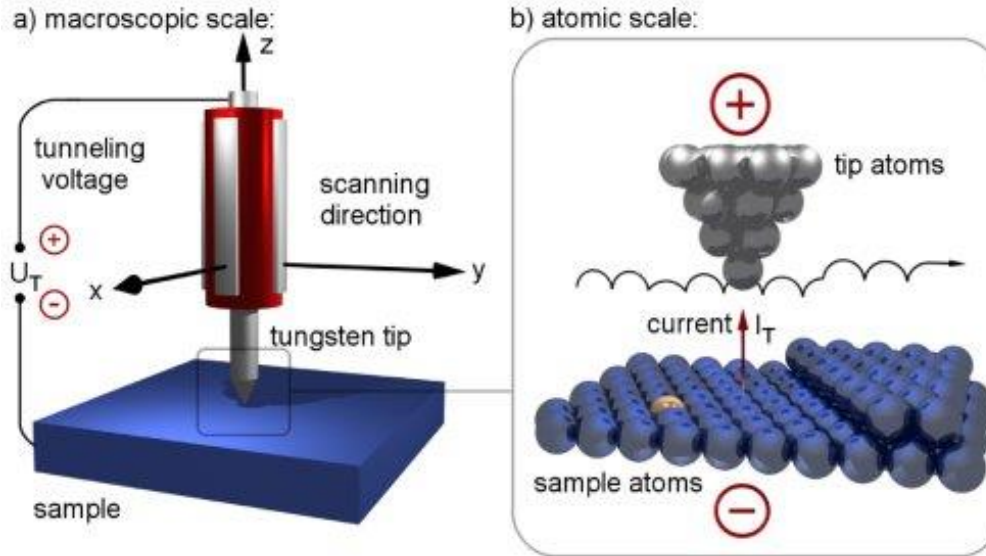
1950: Victor La Mer and Robert Dinegar developed the theory and a process for growing monodisperse colloidal materials. Controlled ability to fabricate colloids enables myriad industrial uses such as specialized papers, paints, and thin films, even dialysis treatments.

1959: Richard Feynman lecture "There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom" at an American Physical Society meeting at Caltech.

1960: Uyeda studied single nanoclusters with electron diffraction and microscopy;

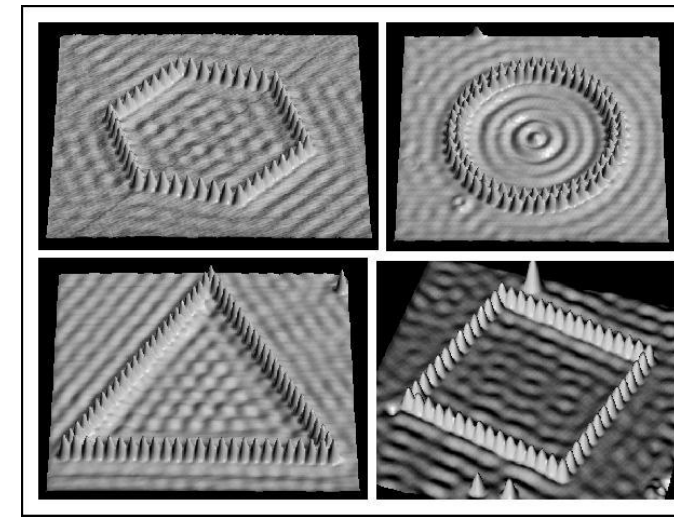
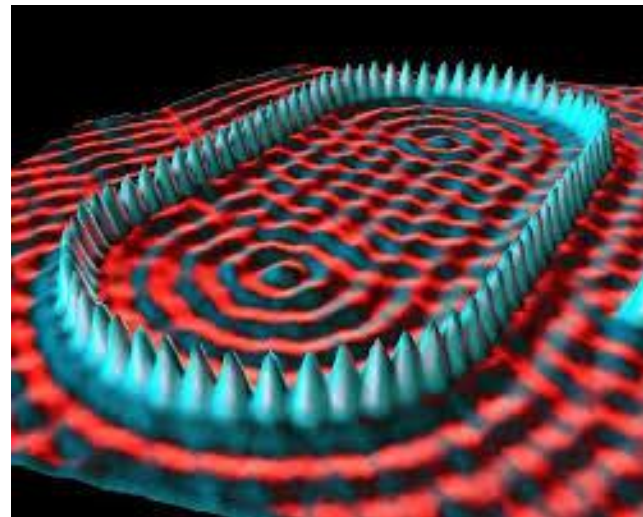
1974: Tokyo Science University Professor Norio Taniguchi coined the term **nanotechnology** to describe precision machining of materials to within atomic-scale dimensional tolerances.

1981: Gerd Binnig and Heinrich Rohrer at IBM's Zurich lab invented the scanning tunneling microscope.

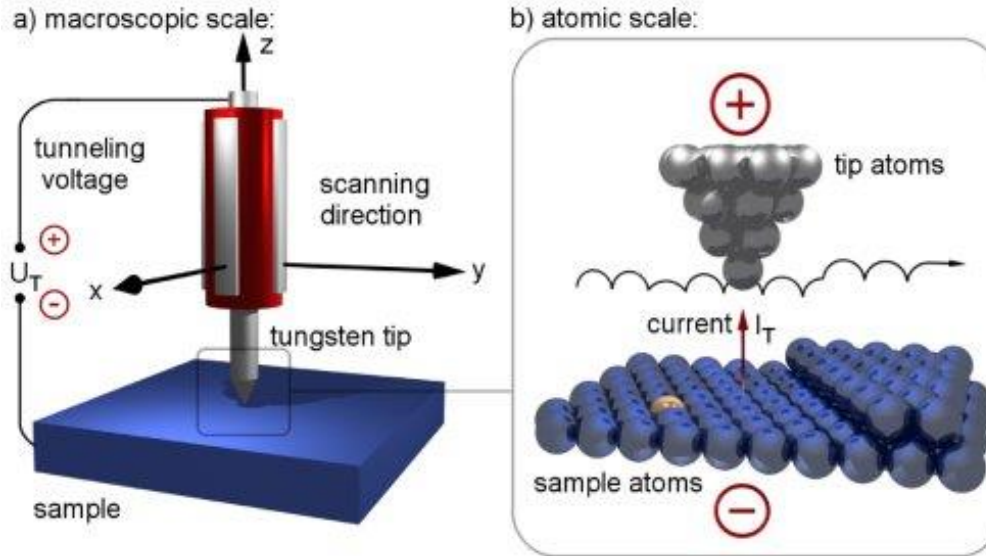


1981: Gerd Binnig and Heinrich Rohrer at IBM's Zurich lab invented the **scanning tunneling microscope**, allowing scientists to "see" (create direct spatial images of) individual atoms for the first time. Binnig and Rohrer won the Nobel Prize for this discovery in 1986.

Iron on copper
quantum corals
 showing the
 wave-nature of
 matter



Michael Crommie, Chris Lutz and Don Eigler, IBM

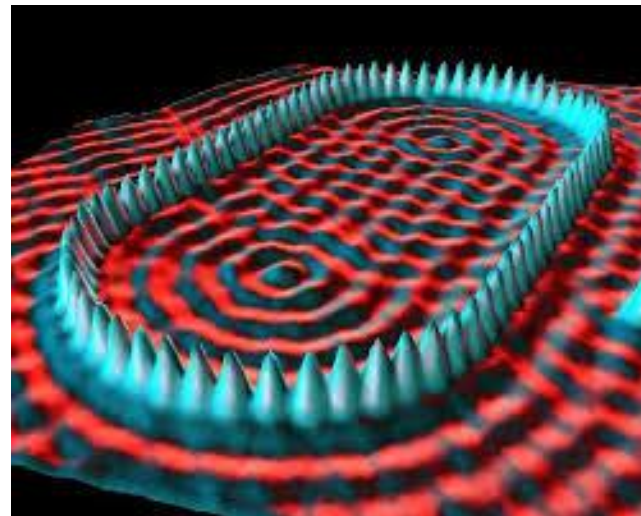


In early 80s, a remarkable surprise emerged from the first application of the STM to study the surface of a gold crystal in the IBM labs:

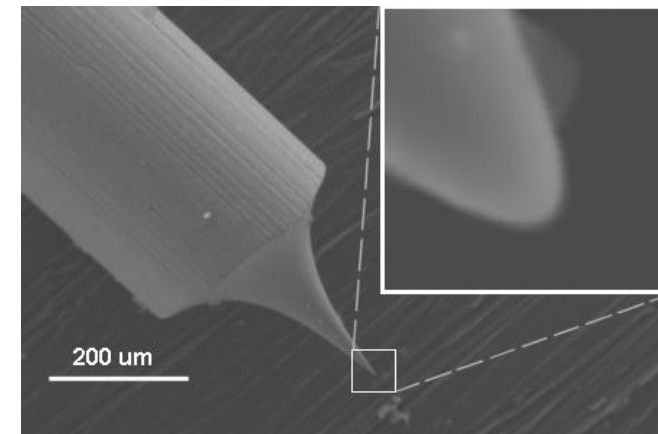
Despite a theoretical prediction of a spatial resolution of 45 \AA , atomic scale steps (3 \AA) were seen quite clearly in the scans across the gold surface.

This surprising result came about because, at the nanoscale, the probe is not really a sphere. It has an atomic scale structure, and if this includes one atom dangling from the very tip, then atomic scale resolution is possible. This remarkable effect only occurs if the surface being imaged is extremely flat.

Iron on copper
quantum corals
showing the
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Michael Crommie, Chris Lutz
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1985: Smalley & Kroto scoprono il C60 (fullerene);

1990s: Early nanotechnology companies began to operate

1991: Sumio Iijima of NEC is credited with discovering the carbon nanotube (CNT).

1993: Creato negli Usa il primo laboratorio di nanotecnologie (Rice University)

Consegna per la prossima lezione:

Quale logo per un corso su
Scienza dei Materiali e Nanotecnologie?