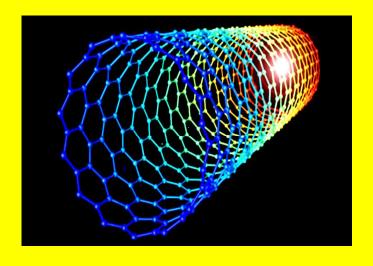
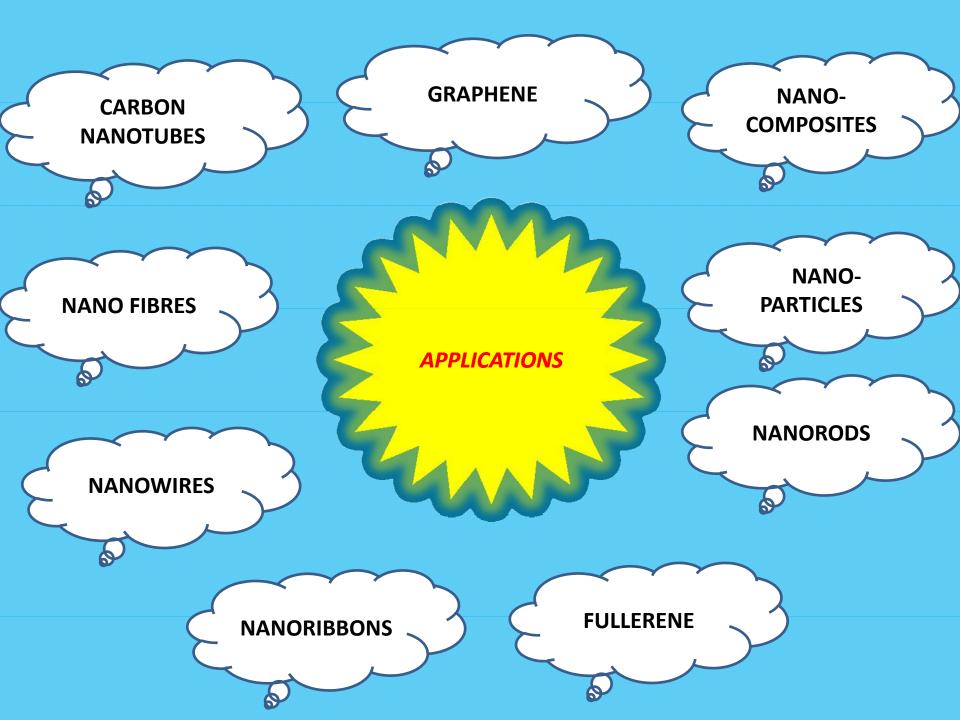
# ALL FOR THE HIGHEST GLORY OG GOD

# APPLICATIONS, ADVANCES AND ISSUES OF NANOMATERIALS

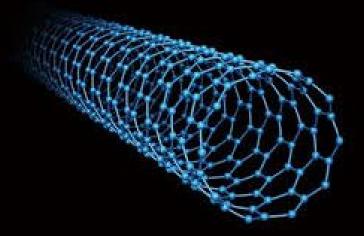


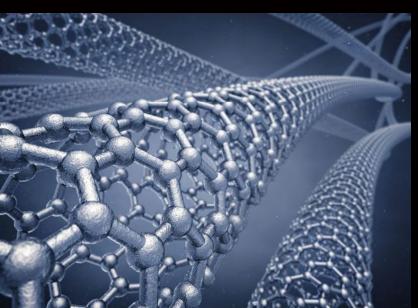


Dr. B.Helina Fredy,
Assistant Professor of Physics,
St.Xavier's College,
Palayamkottai – 2.



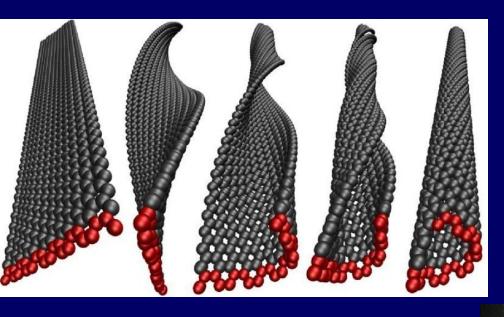
### CARBON NANOTUBES





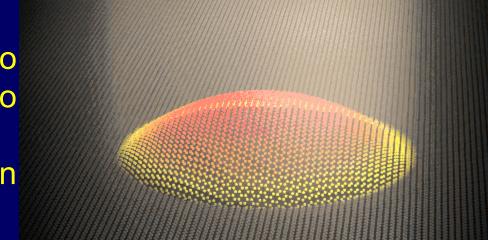
- Bacteria sensors (antibodies)
- Making a composite with nanotube; electric voltage bends the wings of morphing aircraft.
- Nanotubes to trap oil spills
- Includes smaller transistors
- Silicon coated nanotubes to increase the capacity of Li-ion batteries (10 times)

# GRAPHENE

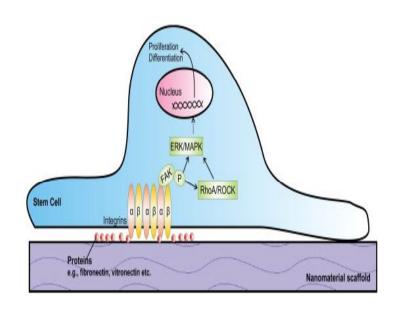


- Graphene sheets as electrodes in ultra-capacitors – as batteries have large storage capacity – in minutes.
- Attaching strands of DNA to graphene to form sensors

- •Strands of DNA attached to graphene sensor to diagnose the disease.
- •Replaces indium in flat screen TVs.



# NANOCOMPOSITES

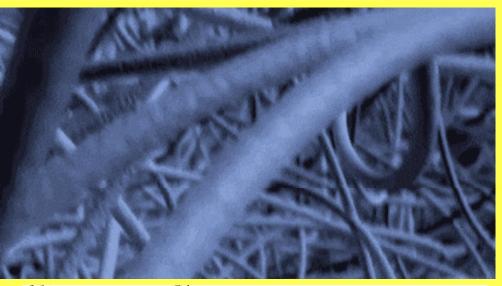


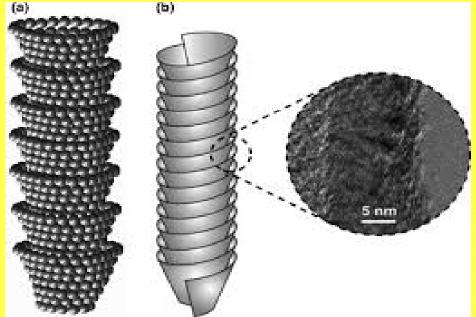
- Form a nano scaffold which speeds up replacement of broken bones.
- Graphene-epoxy (sets hard)
  nano composite with high
  strength to weight ratios.

•From Cellulose nano composite is used to make a flexible battery.



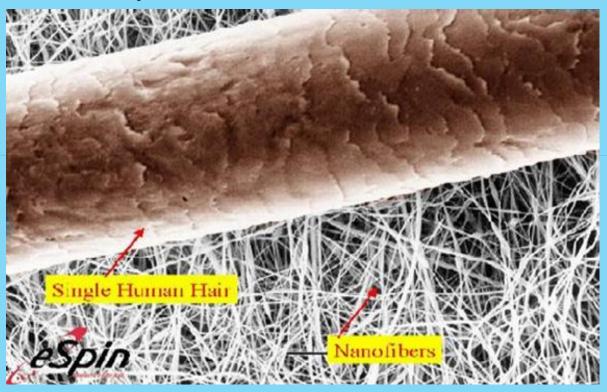
### NANOFIBRES





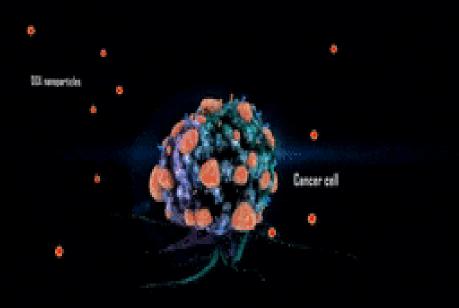
- Nanofibres can stimulate the production of cartilage in damaged joints.
- To deliver therapeutic drugs through - embedded with needle-like CNF's used as balloons - insert to diseased cells.
- Piezoelectric nanofibres woven into clothing for producing electricity.
- Carbon nanofibres improve flame retardant by coating the foam used in furniture.

#### Compared to Human Hair



A Human Hair is about 100,000µm wide

### **NANOPARTICLES**



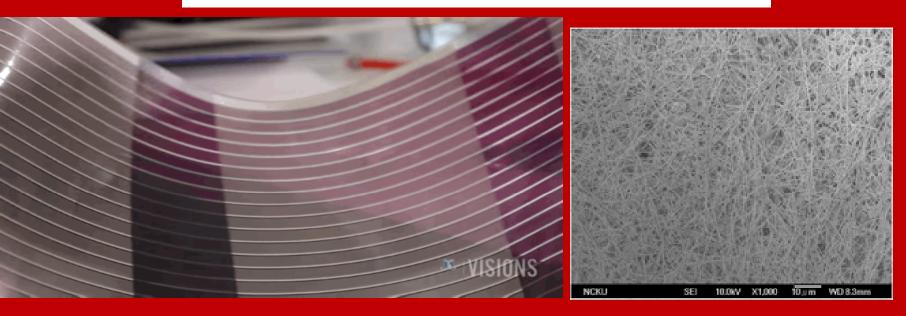
DDX nanoparticles penetrate inside the cancer cell due to cancer markers on its surface

Deliver chemotherapy drugs directly to cancer tumors.

To damaged arteries -To fight cardio vascular disease.

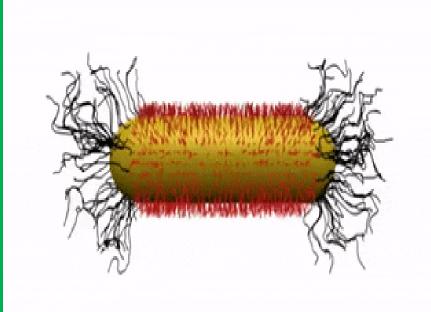
- Clean up oil spills, water and air pollution
- Reduce the cost of producing fuel cells and solar cells

# NANOVIRES



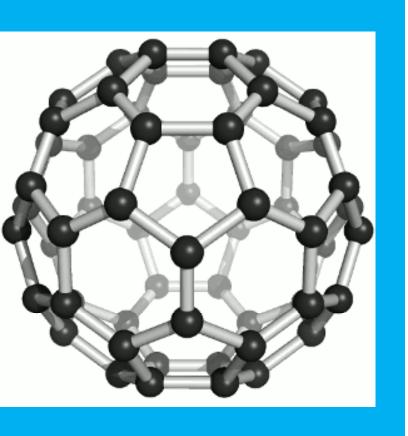
- Silver chloride decomposes organic molecules in polluted water.
- Zinc oxide flexible solar cells.
- Iron and nickel make dense computer memory – RTM.

### <u>NANORODS</u>



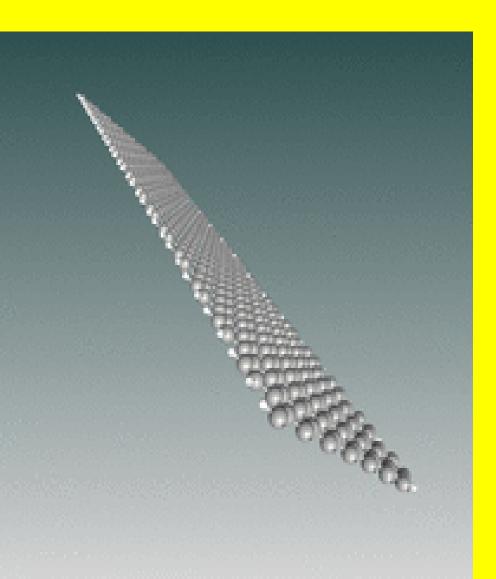
- ZnO NR To fabricate nanoscale electronic devices – FET, UV photodetector, schottky diode and LED.
- •Au-NR Drug delivery, cell imaging, photothermal therapy for cancer (heated up, destroys the tumor cells) and liposuction.
- Metal catalysts involve Au,
   Cu, Ni and Sn.

### FULLERENE NANOPARTICLES



- Can form conjugates
   with proteins and DNA –
   Anti-cancer treatments.
- Antioxidant in medicine.
- Incorporates fullerene in skin care products and cosmetics for achieving beneficial effects.

### GRAPHENE NANORIBBONS



- Most promising model for future nanoelectronics
- Field effect transistors
- Schotkky diodes
- P-N junctions
- Light emitting diodes
- Solar cell systems
- Liquid crystals
- Transparent conductive electrodes

GENE DELIVERY ELECTROCHEMICAL BIOSENSORS

NANO-CELLULOSE

NANO TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

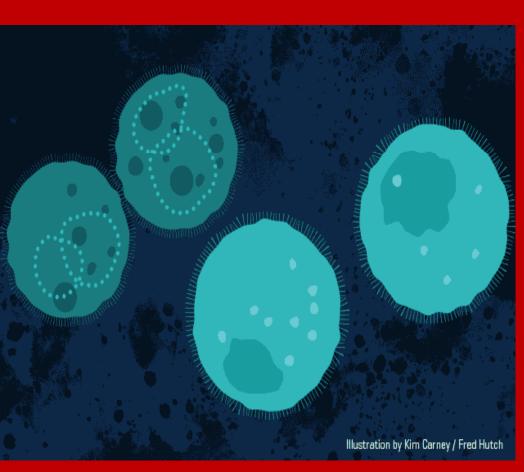
RECENT ADVANCES MAGNETIC IRON
OXIDE NANO
PARTICLES

PH SENSITIVE POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES

**NANOROBOTICS** 

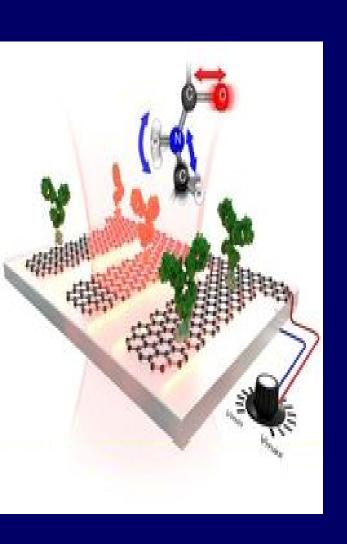
CARBON BASED
NANO
TECHNOLOGY

### GENE DELIVERY



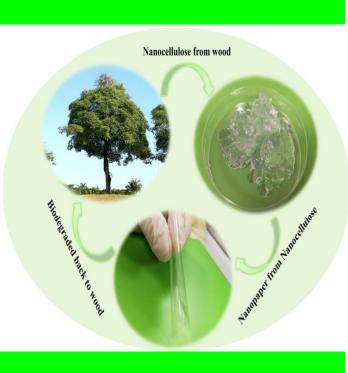
- Novel DNA and RNA delivery systems for gene therapy. (to cure diabetes –to overcome defective gene – create insulin)
- Best substitute for viral vectors
- Flexibility in design
- Low cytotoxicity

### GRAPHENE 2D NANOMATERIALS-ELECTROCHEMICAL BIOSENSORS



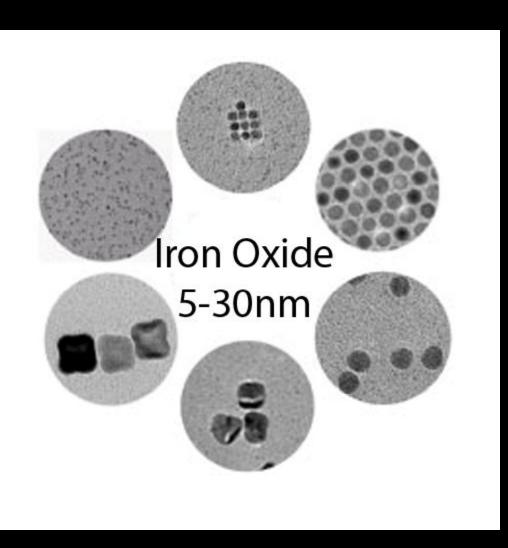
- Graphene and graphene-like
   2D nanomaterials based electrochemical biosensors.
- Graphene-based enzyme biosensors, immunosensors, and DNA biosensors.
- Graphene-like 2D nanomaterials for electrochemical biosensing

# NANOCELLULOSE-A VERSATILE GREEN PLATFORM



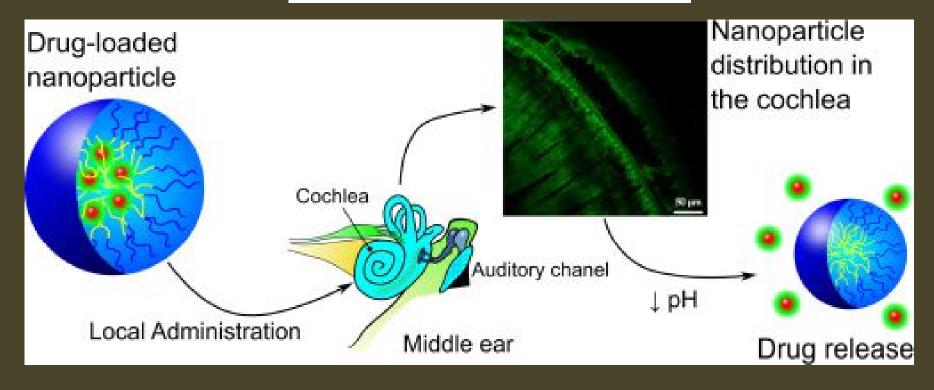
- functional paper
- optoelectronics and antibacterial coatings
- packaging
- mechanically reinforced polymer composites
- tissue scaffolds
- drug delivery
- biosensors
- energy storage
- catalysis
- environmental remediation electrochemically controlled separation

# BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF MAGNETIC IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES



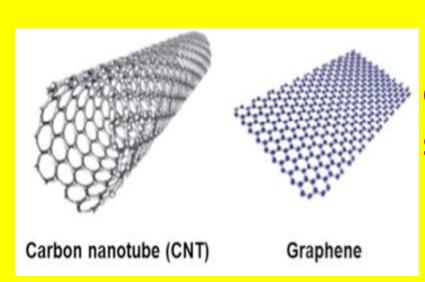
- Magnetic resonance imaging
- Hyperthermia
- Drug delivery
- Tissue repair
- Cell and tissue targeting
- Transfection.
- Early detection of cancer, diabetes and atherosclerosis

# pH SENSITIVE POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES



pH-sensitive polymeric nano-particles for tumor-targeting doxorubicin delivery in cancer chemotherapy

#### CARBON BASED NANOTECHNOLOGY





- Potential to replace conventional silicon based systems
- Recent research in
  - Carbon nanotubes growth, sorting and optoelectronics
  - New and surging area of graphene
  - Growth and properties of nanocrystalline diamond thin films

#### **NANOROBOTICS**



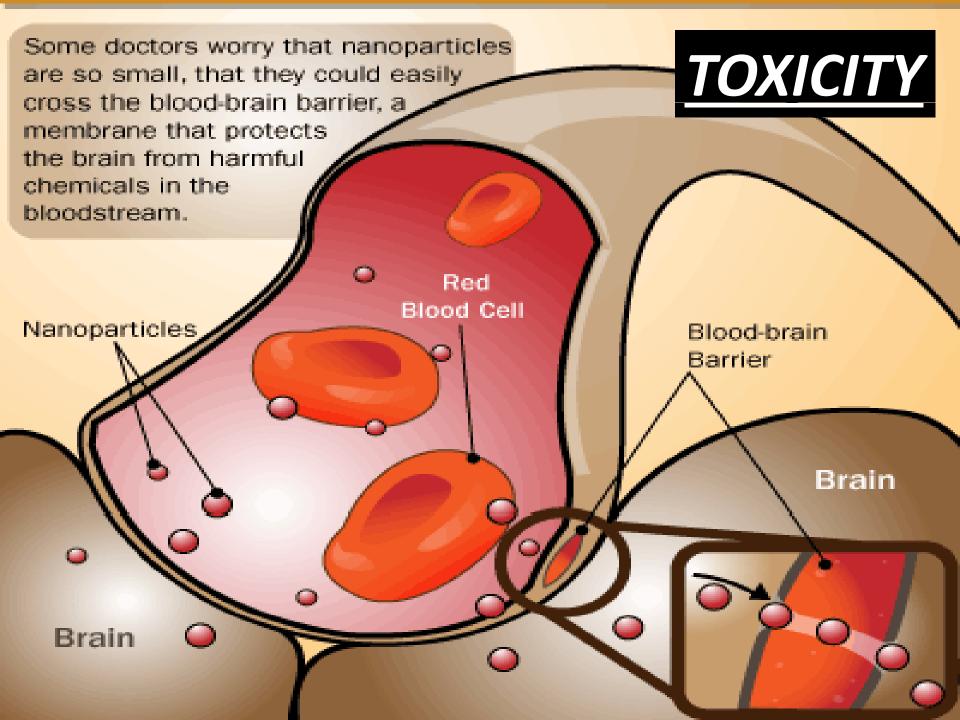
- ➤ Nanorobotics an emerging technology field creating robots at nanometre scale
- Future medical nanotechnology expected to employ nanorobots injected into the patient blood vessel.
- Potential uses for nanorobotics in medicine:
  - early diagnosis and targeted drug-delivery for cancer
  - biomedical instrumentationendoscopy
  - surgery
  - monitoring of diabetes

#### NANOTECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE



- Insect pests management through nanomaterials-based pesticides and insecticides
- Enhancement of agricultural productivity using bio-conjugated nanoparticles (encapsulation)
- Nanoparticle-mediated gene or DNA transfer in plants for the development of pest-resistant varieties
- Use of nanomaterials for preparation of different kind of biosensors





### TECHNICAL BARRIER

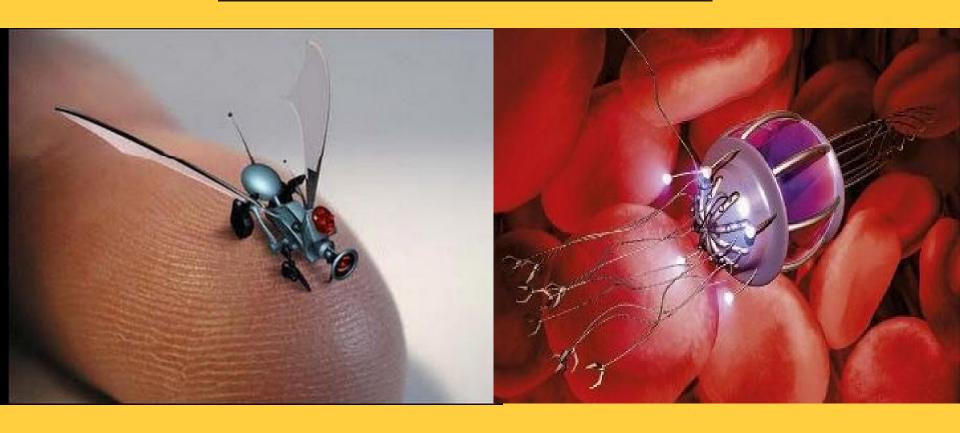




Till today, Impossible to mass produce

- Nano-size transistors
- Nanowires
- Complex microprocessor chips

# SOCIAL CONCERNS ABOUT NANO WEAPONRY



Lethal and non-lethal powerful nano-weapons possible. However Ethical implications of nano technology in weaponry to be examined

#### INSTABILITY OF NANO PARTICLES

- prone to attack and undergo transformation
- poor corrosion resistance
- high solubility
- phase change of nanomaterials

### IMPURITY OF NANO PARTICLES

- Strong interaction with impurities
- Reactive nano-entities engulfed by non reactive species
- Synthesis of pure nano particles
- highly difficult
- Retaining high purity a highly challenging task

### HARMFUL HEALTH ISSUES

- Extremely harmful as nanoparticles are transparent to the cell dermis
- Toxicity due to high surface area and enhanced surface activity
- Causes Irritation
- Carcinogenic
- If trapped inside the lungs there is no way to expel out of the body
- Interaction with liver could be harmful

### Nanomaterials

### Possible Risks

Carbon, silver and gold

nanomaterials

TiO2nanoparticles

nanoparticles

nanoparticle

Quantum dots, carbon and

MnO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, and carbon

and Ni nanoparticles

the central nervous system

May enter brain through nasal

epithelium olfactory neurons

Distribution into other organs including

Carbon nanomaterials, silica

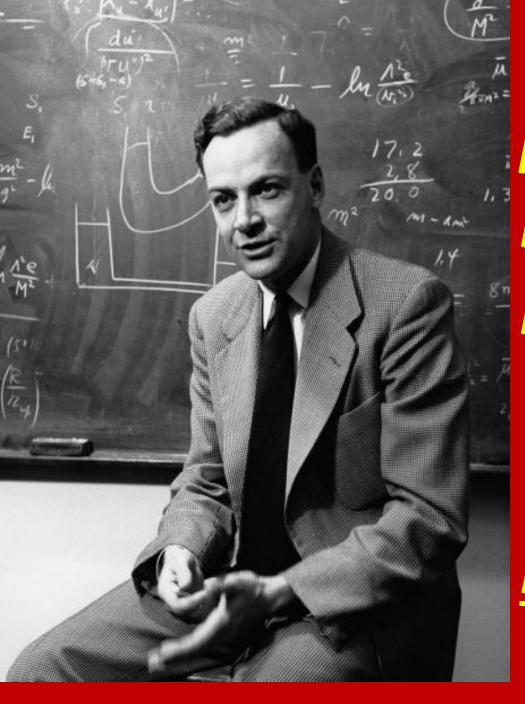
Pulmonary inflammation, granulomas,

and fibrosis

Skin penetration

TiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, carbon black, Co, May be more toxic than micron sized

particles



"There's
plenty of
room at the
bottom"

-<u>Richard</u> Feynmann

