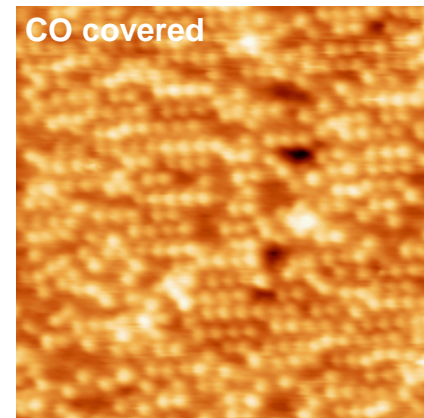
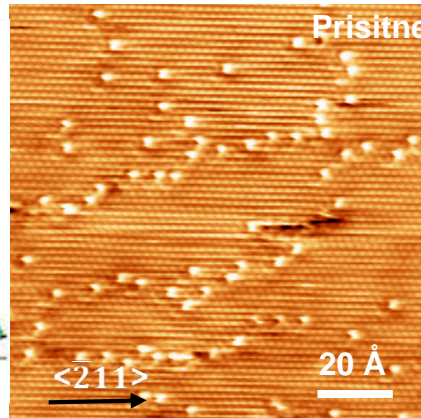
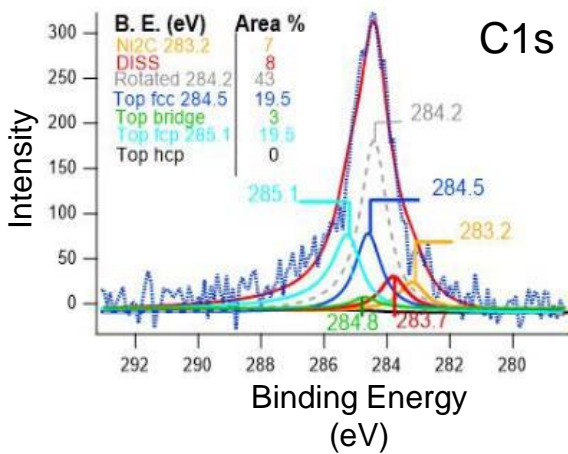
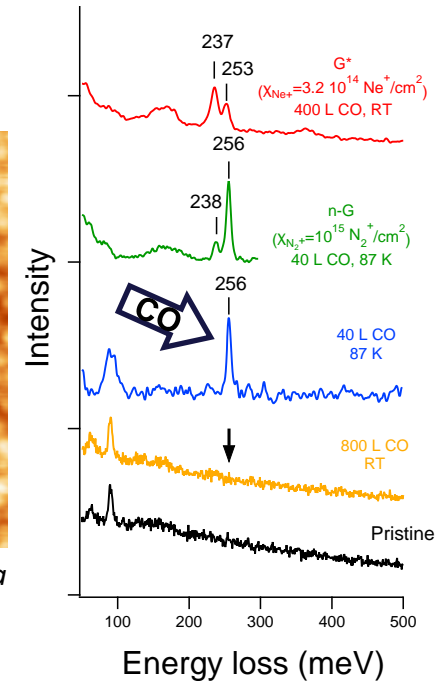


1) Graphene/Ni(111), pristine, defected, N-doped:

- Synthesis by C₂H₄ dehydrogenation in UHV
- Characterization and reactivity towards CO

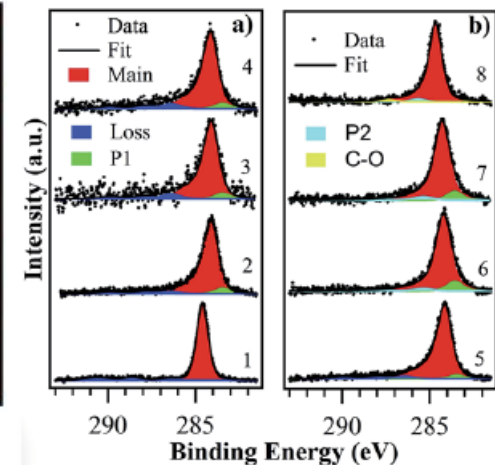
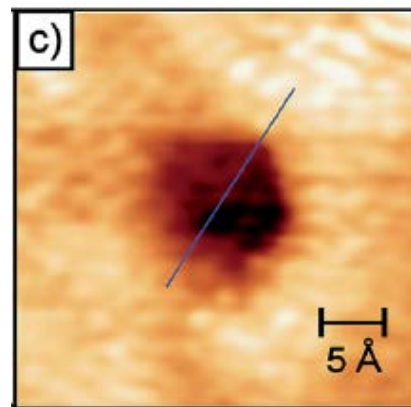
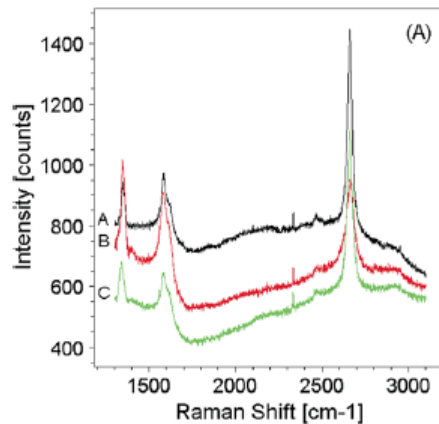


Firb2012: Futuro in ricerca



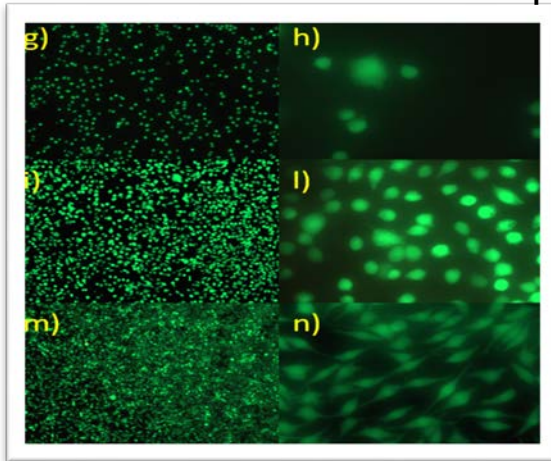
2) Graphene/Cu

- Synthesis by C₆₀ SuMBD at 35eV
- Cage opening and formation of defected but homogeneous single layer graphene

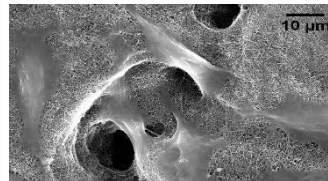


1) SiC/SiO₂ NWs as promising biomimetic biomaterial for implantable prosthetic devices.
 Core/shell NWs may be suitable for tissue regeneration.

Cells adhesion and proliferation on NWs

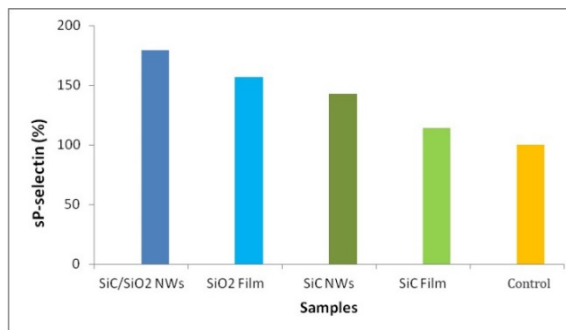


L929 cells (96h culture)

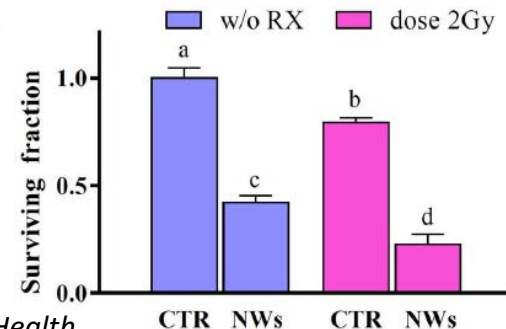
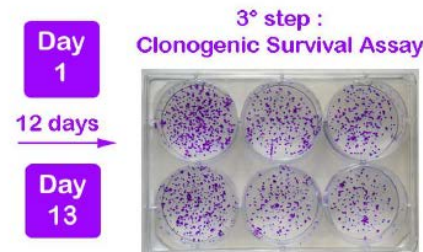
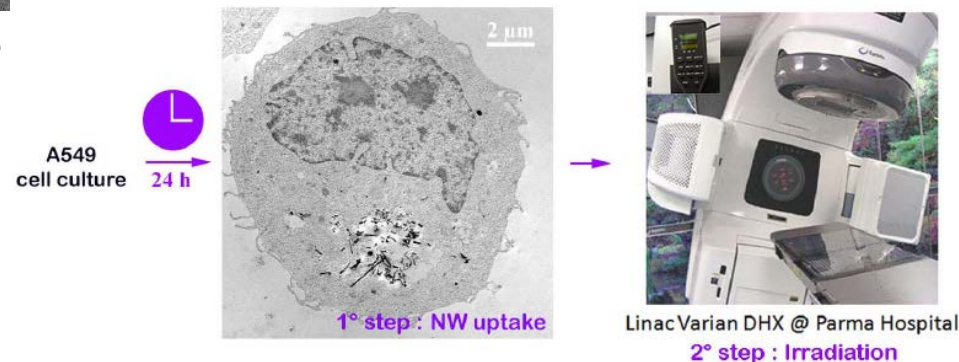


Project funded by the
 Swiss foundation ITI

A549 cells: viability after 24, 48 and 96 hours. Cells appear elongated and spread, as typical of healthy cells.



2) X-Ray induced photodynamic therapy for deep solid tumours treatments
 H2TPACPP-functionalised nanowires and radiation on A549 cells.



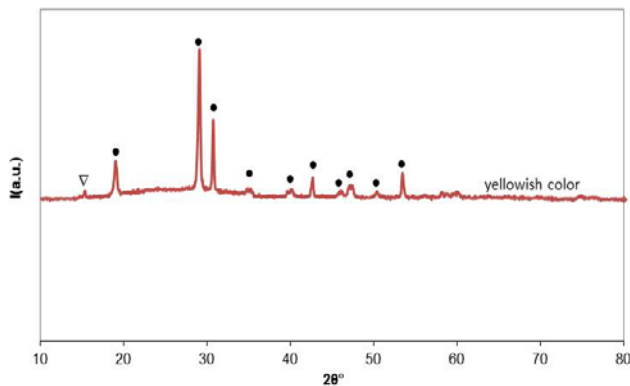
I-ZEB project (Terzo Accordo–Quadro CNR-Regione Lombardia 2017-2018, n° 19366/RCC, 10/01/2017) IFP value of research project 186 keuro (funding 50%)

IFP activity: development of advanced semiconductor materials (thin films, textured coatings) for low power electronics with a focus on renewable energy.

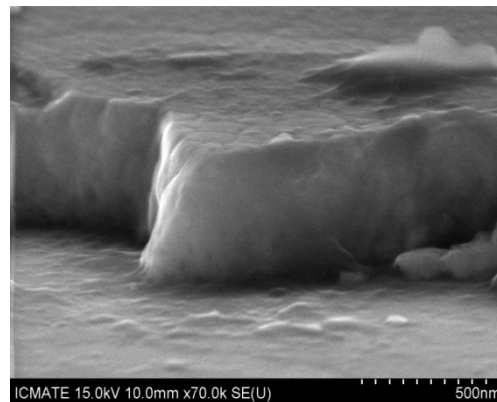
Status of task: development of inorganic photocatalysts → bismuth vanadate coatings (BiVO_4) were produced by plasma sputtering deposition technology using a Ar/O_2 mixture.

Targets: V and Bi_2O_3 , Substrates: Si, glass, Al, Ti, FTO. Coating thickness range 400 - 600 nm. Deposition temperature: RT, post-annealing at 400°C for 2 hours.

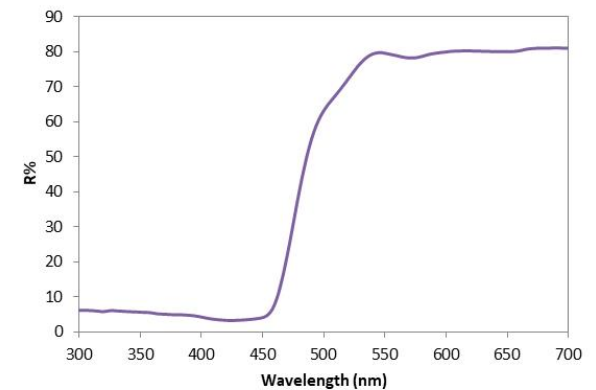
To identify a suitable stoichiometry of coatings the power supplied to Bi_2O_3 target was changed in the range 15-30 W. The correct stoichiometry was found at 20 W, EDS measurements (in collaboration with ICMATE Milano) showed an atomic % for Bi, V and O of 16.9, 16.7 and 66.3, respectively ($\approx 1:1:4$).



X-ray diffraction (XRD) shows a BiVO_4 monoclinic phase



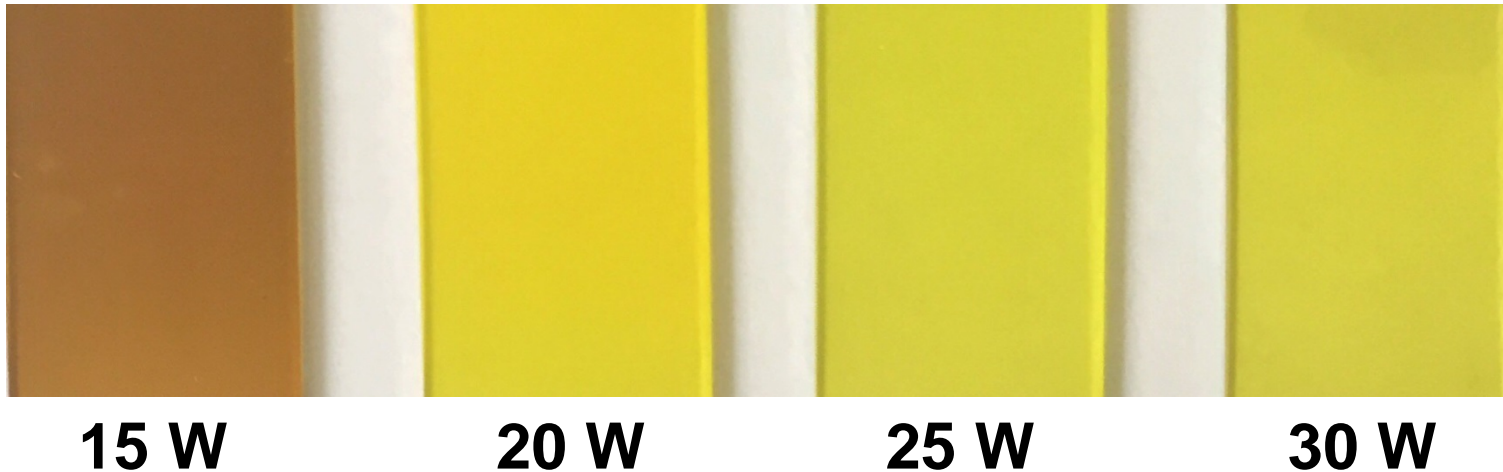
SEM (ICMATE Milano Lab.) The coating shows a dense, uniform and smooth structure.



UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra: energy gap estimated 2.46 eV, according to the literature values.

AP10 Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology Nanomaterials for Energy Applications: development of advanced semiconductor materials

Photograph of BiVO_4 coatings as a function of the power supplied to Bi_2O_3 target. The deposition area is 2 cm x 7 cm.



- In progress* → BiVO_4 photocurrent measurements
→ $\text{BiVO}_4/\text{WO}_3$ heterojunction produced by plasma
→ $\text{BiVO}_4/\text{WO}_3$ heterojunction characterization

Greencoat project 2017 (industrial task Prot. 751, 20-4-2017), IFP value of research project 10 keuro.

IFP activity: Plasma deposition of top-coatings on metal substrates to increase the surface hardness and corrosion resistance.

Status of task: organosilicon monomers ($\text{SiO}_x\text{C}_y\text{H}_z$) are good process precursors for the deposition of protective coatings both anti-corrosion and anti-scratch on metal substrates. By a Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapour Deposition (PECVD) process, it is possible to produce on the metal surface an optically transparent layer of a few nanometers of thickness with the desired characteristics. For this research activity, an appropriate layer was produced using hexamethyldisiloxane as monomer with dilution in oxygen. The deposited coating on the metal surface showed a high chemical stability, properties of water repellency and surface hardness.

Ellegi project 2017 (industrial task Prot. 1469, 26-07-2017), IFP value of research project 12 keuro.

IFP activity: Plasma deposition of hexamethyldisiloxane-based coatings to facilitate the sliding of plastic components on conveyor belts.

Status of task: for this research activity, an appropriate layer was produced using hexamethyldisiloxane as monomer with dilution in oxygen. The deposited coating on the surface of plastic components showed a good property of sliding.

Topic sterilization/decontamination of materials by plasma methods

The plasma can be used as an efficient tool to sterilize and decontaminate surfaces without damaging them, or can be used to produce surfaces with bactericidal activity.

- Task sterilization/decontamination → low or high pressure plasmas produce oxidative sterilization/decontamination at low temperature to be used for example for medical devices and surgical instruments. On this topic, IFP obtained a *project (industrial task Kenosistec Prot. 63, 22-01-2018, value of the project ~10 keuro)*

IFP activity: study of low pressure plasma processes to sterilize and decontaminate inorganic compounds inoculated with different microorganisms.

Status of task: plasma processes are in progress on *Bacillus stearothermophilus*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida*.

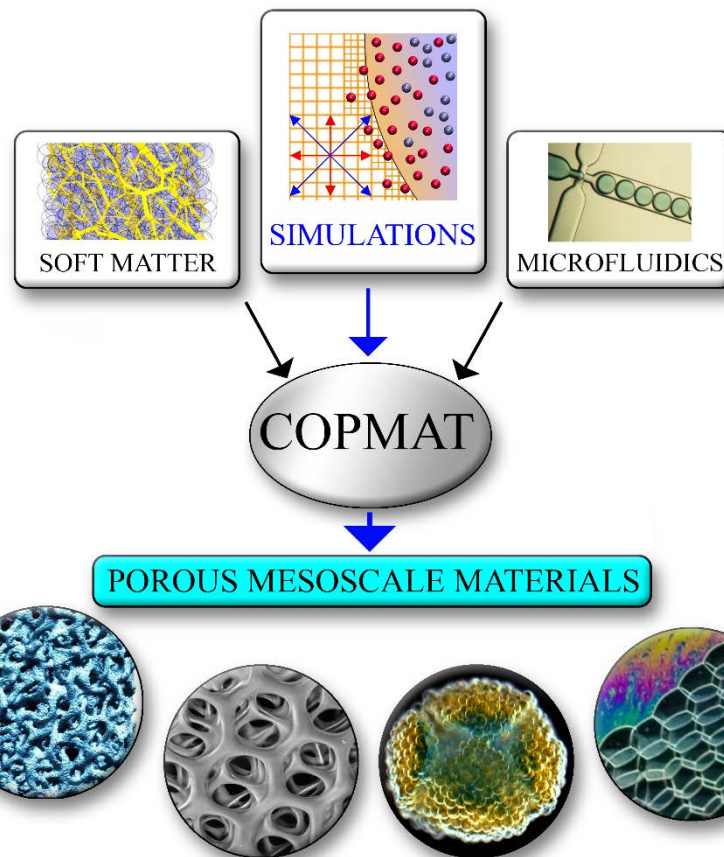
- Task surfaces with bactericidal activity → studying the natural bactericidal activity (due to nano-texture) of the surface of some insects, the plasma has been used to treat the surface of different materials in order to mimic this nano-texture. Plasma treated surface inoculated with *E. Coli* and *B. Cereus* microorganisms confirmed the bactericidal mechanism.



Istituto per le Applicazioni del Calcolo "M. Picone" - CNR

COPMAT

full-scale
COmputational design
of Porous mesoscale
MATERials



European
Research
Council

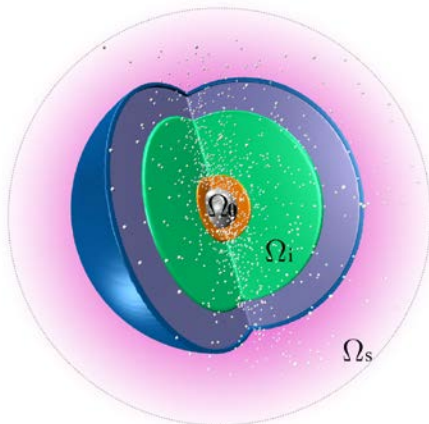
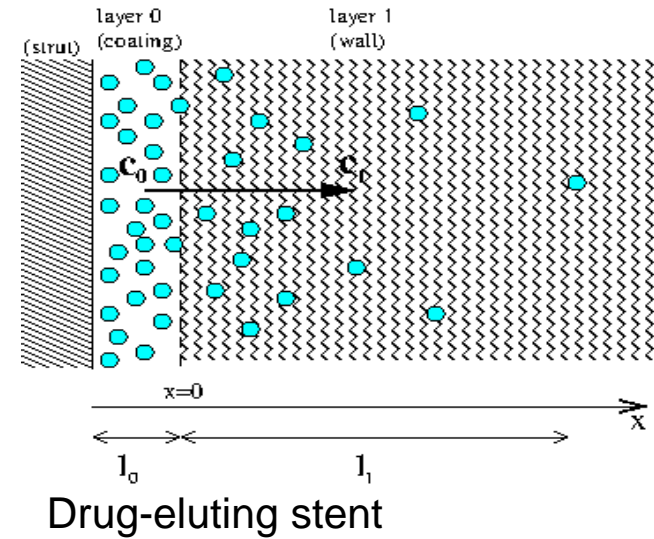
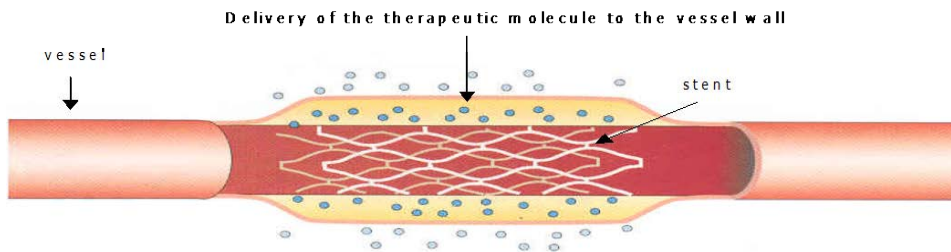
2018-2022



Istituto per le Applicazioni del Calcolo "M. Picone"

Diffusion problems from a polymeric platform for drug delivery

A coupled two-layer model for drug releasing systems



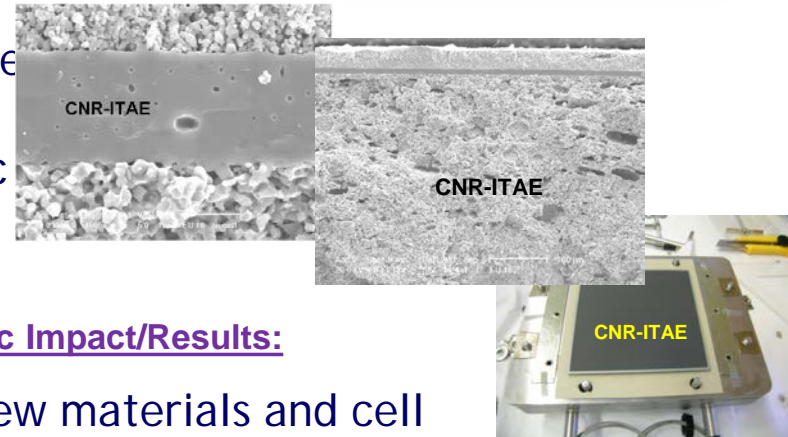
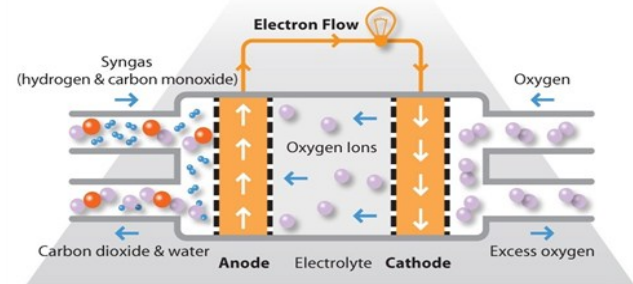
Drug release from a composite spherical nano-capsule

Objective:

- SOFCs are based on *ceramic materials* and operate at high temperatures between 800-1000°C.
- The challenges in this sector are regarding the *reduction of the operation temperature* and the direct utilization of hydrocarbons.
- This will allow to decrease degradation and make the device cost-effective by system simplification (reduced fuel processing) and use of cheap ferritic steel interconnectors.

Approach:

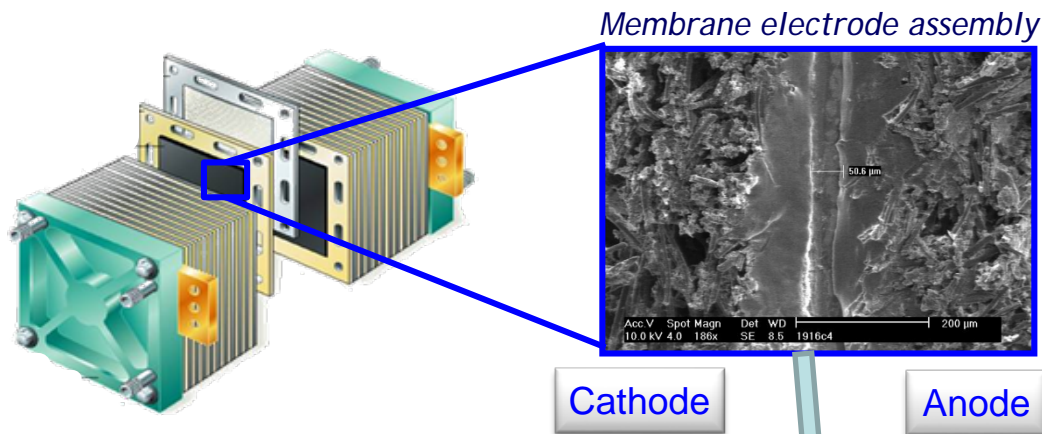
- The approach is to develop ceramic electrolytes for intermediate temperature operation based on ceria and gallates, use a multifunctional electrocatalytic layer at the anode to favour internal fuel processing and tailor the composition of the perovskite cathodes to speed-up the oxygen reduction process



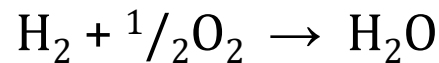
Scientific Impact/Results:

- The new materials and cell architectures have been validated for the direct oxidation of hydrocarbons such as methane, ethanol, bio-gas, propane, reformed diesel etc. in systems up to 2 kW power

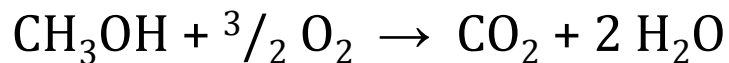
- Tecnologie ad alta Efficienza per la Sostenibilità Energetica ed ambientale On-board (TESEO) Progetto PON2_00153_2939517.
- Intermediate temperature solid oxide fuel cells fed by bio-fuels (BIOITSOFC) prot. 2010KHLKFC. (PRIN)



PEMFC



DMFC



- Catalysts for the cathode of PEMFC/DMFC:

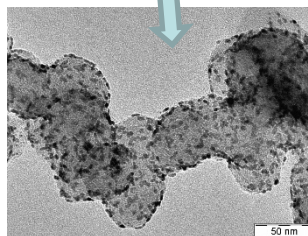
Pt/C, PtMe/C (Me: Ni, Co, Fe)

- Catalysts for the anode of PEMFC/DMFC:

Pt/C, PtRu/C
 C (Ketjenblack, Vulcan, Acetylenblack, carbon nanofibers/nanotubes...)

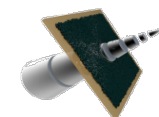
- **Synthesis procedure:** sulphite complex route
- **Characterized by:**

- Employment of sulphites as complexing agents
- Low crystallite sizes (2-4 nm)
- Great metallic dispersion (even at high loadings, *i.e.* 80 wt.%)



European Projects

- Improved Durability and Cost-Effective Components for New Generation Direct Methanol Fuel Cells.
- Improved Lifetime of Automotive Application Fuel Cells with ultra low Pt-loading.

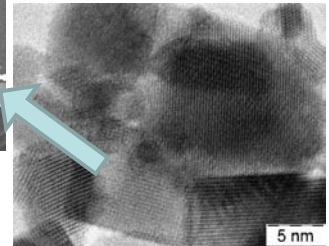
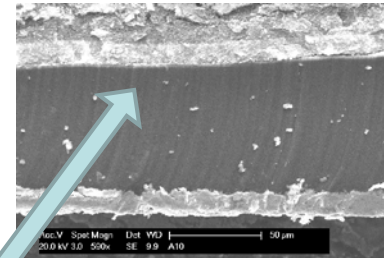
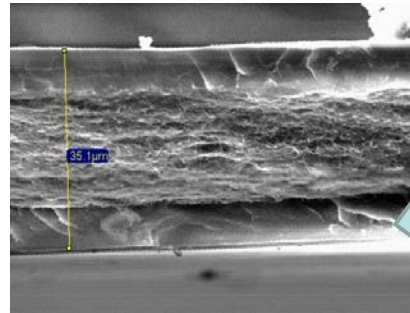
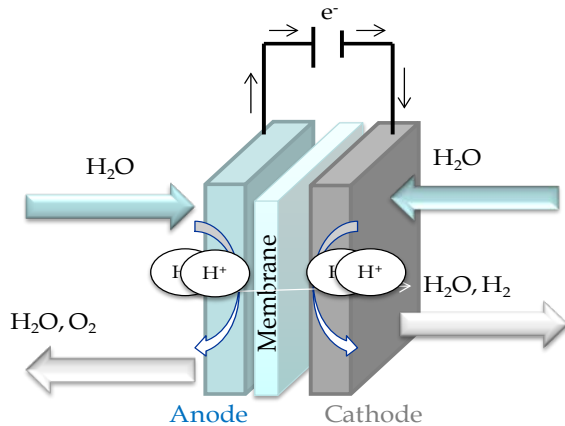


IMPACT

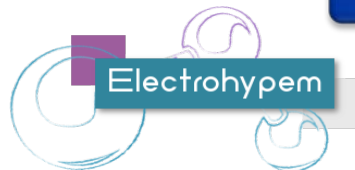
ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR HYDROGEN GENERATION BY PEM ELECTROLYSIS

Next generation water electrolyzers must achieve a good dynamic behaviour (rapid start-up, fast response, wider load and temperature ranges) to provide proper grid-balancing services and thus address the increase of intermittent renewables interfaced to the grid.

Enhanced performance and cost-effective materials for long-term operation of PEM water electrolyzers in combination with renewable power sources are developed at ITAE. The aim is to contribute to the road-map addressing the achievement of a wide scale decentralised hydrogen production infrastructure.



EU Projects



HORIZON 2020 PROGRAMME

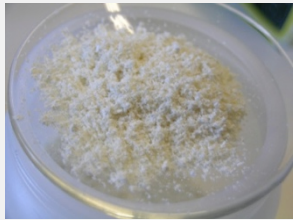


FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING



AIM: The main focus is the development of new materials for Solid State H₂ storage, having low cost, simple synthesis, no sensitivity to air, H₂ storage value comparable to commercial material in non drastic T and P conditions

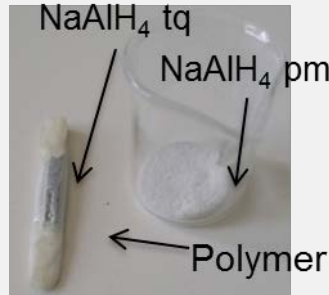
Materials



Polymers functionalisation



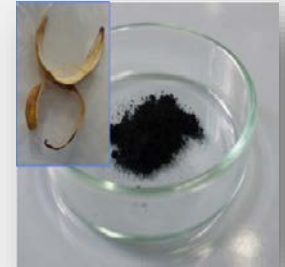
Composite materials based on metal oxides grown onto polymer matrix



Metallic Alانات covered with polymers

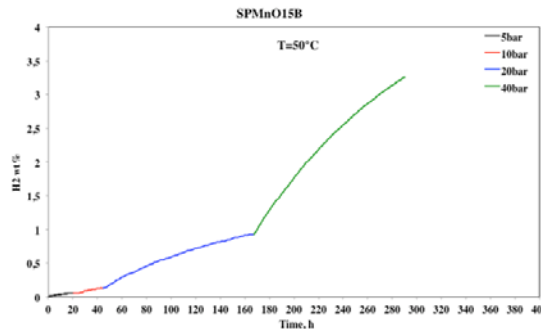
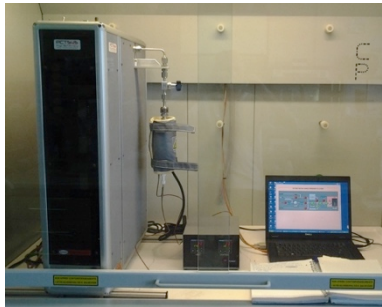


Study on natural volcanic materials



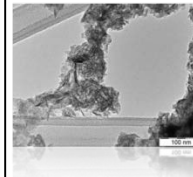
Activated carbons from natural wastes (banana peels, etc.)

Characterisation by Sievert method

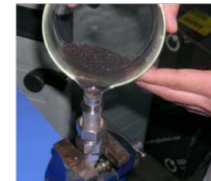


Volumetric analyses revealed a good H₂ sorption (~3wt%) value in particular at non drastic conditions (40bar 50° C)

INNOVATIVE MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS FOR H2 STORAGE



SPMnO material

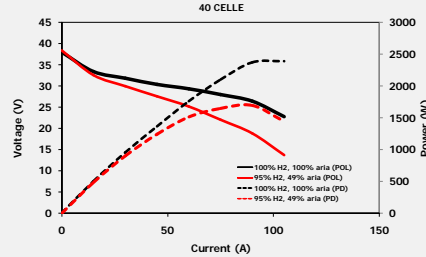


Prototypes Development

1. Membranes for electrochemical systems (PEFC, AMFC, EHC, VRFB, Super-Cap)

PEFC:

Nafion composite (ZrO₂,
 YSZ, TiO₂)
 s-PEEK; s-PSF
 Biopolymeris
 (chitosan, Nanocellulose)

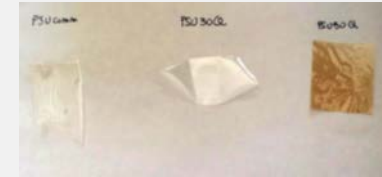


95%RH Fuel – 49%RH aria	
Current	75A
Potential 120°C in H ₂	22 V
Rated Power a 120°C in H ₂	1650 W

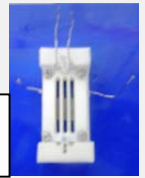


AMFC:

Polysulphone PSF-Q



Anionic conductivity(Cl⁻):
3mS/cm



VRFB: s-PEEK composite with SiO-NH₂



- ✓ Charge/discharge efficiency of 96% against 85% for N115
- ✓ Selectivity to ions V⁴⁺ di 49·10⁶ S·s·cm⁻³ against 6·10⁶ S·s·cm⁻³

Super-Cap: s-PEEK

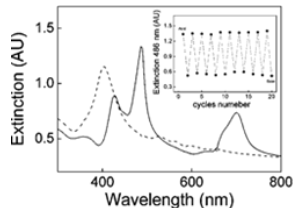


- ✓ Specific capacity (123F/g) higher than reference porous separator
- ✓ Stability of 20000 cycles at 2A/g

2. Membranes for pH and metals optical sensors



Composite Nafion and s-PEEK with porphyrins



3. Membranes for waste water purification systems

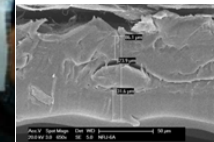


- PSF
- PVDF
- PP
- PEEK

4. Membranes for Liquid Desiccant and dehumidification systems



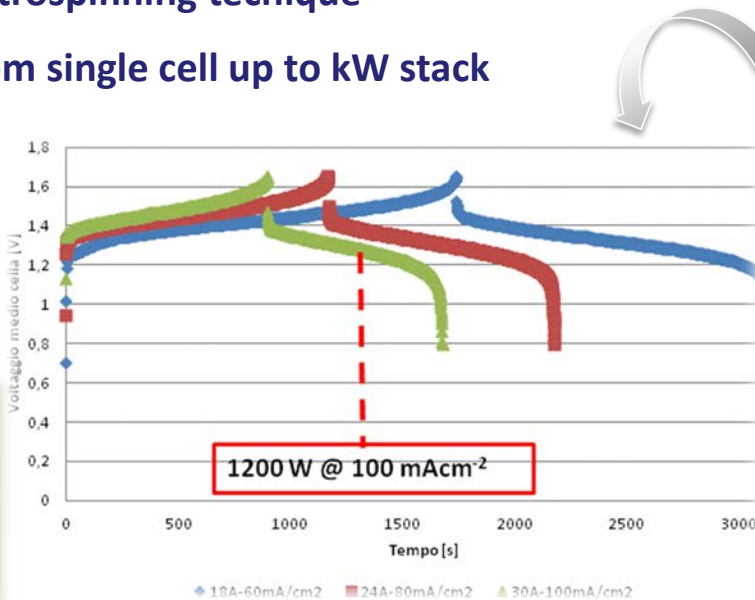
Asymmetric membranes based on: PP, PVDF, PSF, PVA



Vanadium Redox Flow Battery (VRFB) Activity

Materials and Stack Design Optimization to improve electrochemical parameters and reduce technology costs

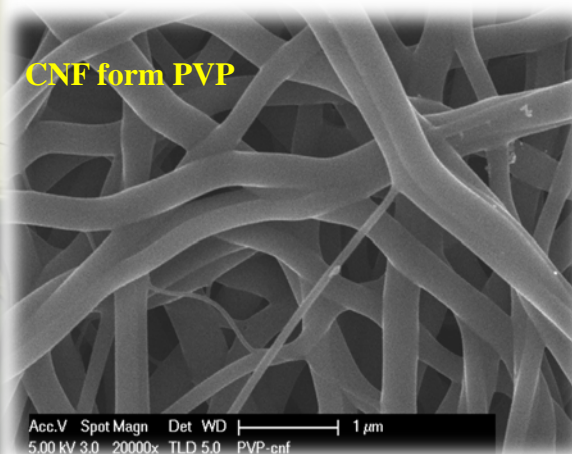
- Electrode materials synthesis by electrospinning technique
- Electrochemical characterizations from single cell up to kW stack
- Stack design and development
- Electrochemical model development
- Cell and stack fluid dynamic studies



1 kW VRFB Stack

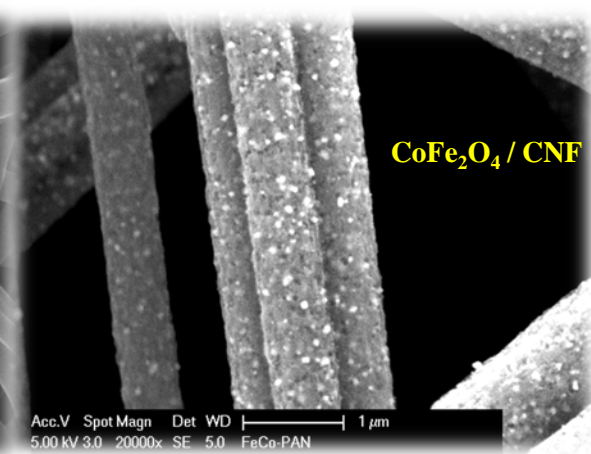


Electrospinning equipment for material synthesis



CNF form PVP

Acc.V Spot Magn Det WD |-----| 1 μm
5.00 kV 3.0 20000x TLD 5.0 PVP-cnf

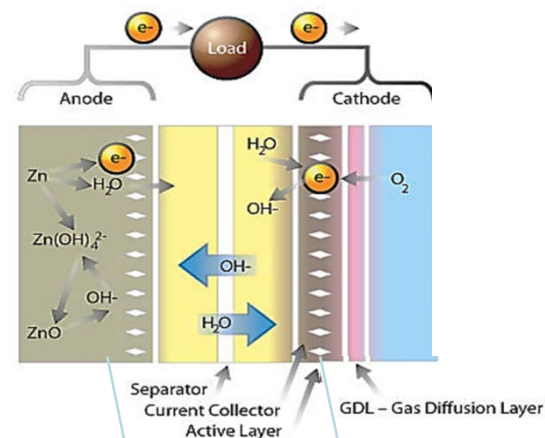
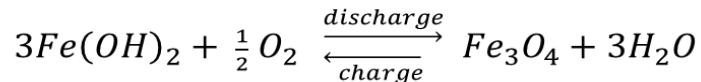
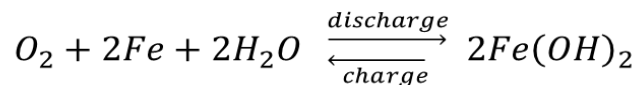


CoFe₂O₄ / CNF

Acc.V Spot Magn Det WD |-----| 1 μm
5.00 kV 3.0 20000x SE 5.0 FeCo-PAN

Nanomaterials for metal-air batteries

- Based on the electrochemical reaction of a metal (Fe, negative electrode) with oxygen from atmospheric air (positive electrode)



- Materials for the positive electrode (air):

- Noble metal catalysts: Pd/C (sulphite complex route)
- Cost-effective materials: Perovskites ($La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}Fe_{0.8}Co_{0.2}O_3$)

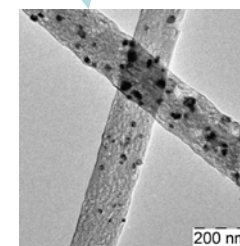
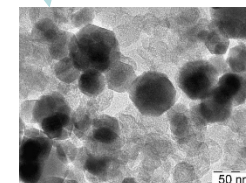
- Materials for the negative electrode (Fe):

- Fe_2O_3/C + sulphide additives (synthesized by several methods: colloidal routes, both organic and inorganic, salt fusion method).

- Alternative supports (more resistant to corrosion):

- Carbon nanofibers (CNFs)
- Ti-suboxide

EU Project



SUPERCAPACITORS



1. Development of Electrode materials

- Mesoporous carbon
- Carbon xerogels
- Graphene
- Manganese oxides

Well developed porosity
High charge/discharge rate
Appreciable cycling stability

2. Development of Electrolytes

- ❖ Neutral aqueous
- ❖ Solid Polymer

Inexpensive
Easily handling
Environmental friends but....
...Low operating voltages

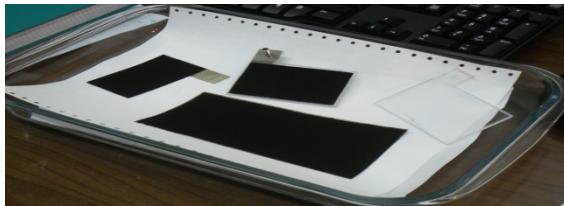
How working voltage window can be increased ?



Neutral aqueous Electrolytes

3. Development of Electrodes

- Casting/Coating technology



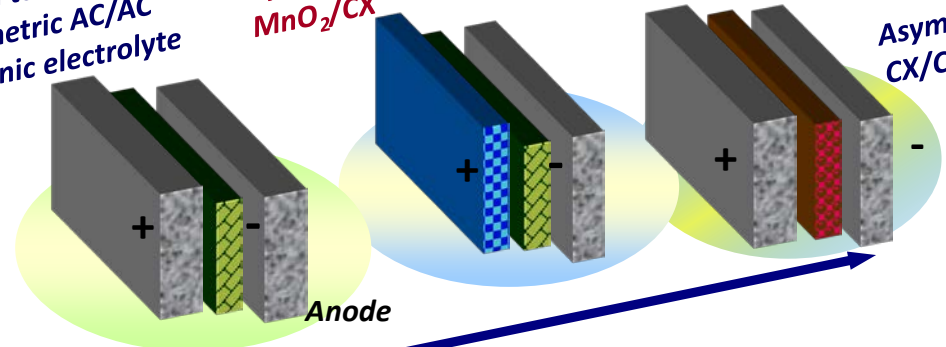
4. Configuration of supercapacitors

Hybrid or asymmetric configuration

Actual technology
Symmetric AC/AC
Organic electrolyte

Hybrid aqueous SC
MnO₂/CX

Asymmetric SC
CX/CX



5. Prototype of Supercapacitors

1.5 F
5.5 V



12 F - 5 V

Cathode



50 F - 1.5 V

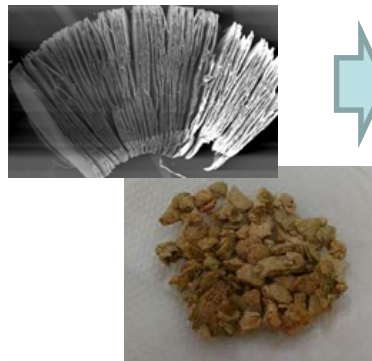
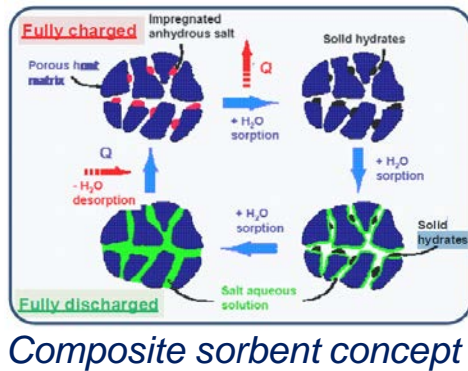


20 F - 3 V

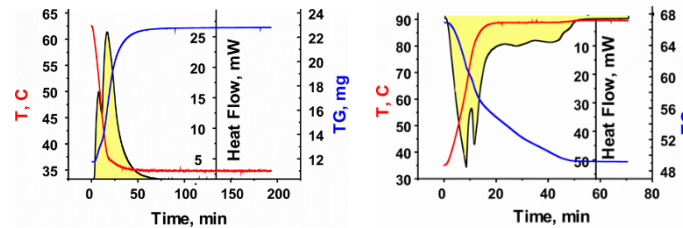
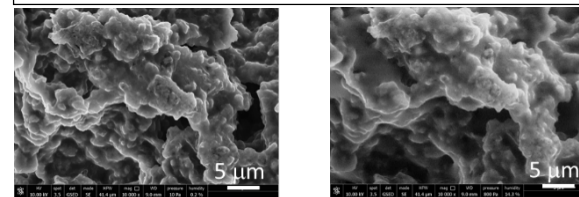
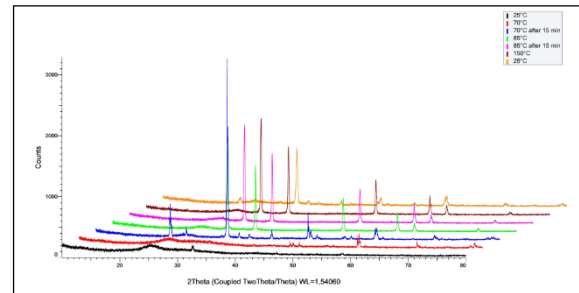
Development and Validation of an Innovative Solar Compact Selective-Water-Sorbent-Based Heating System — SWS-HEATING

Aim:

The SWS-Heating project will develop an innovative seasonal thermal energy storage unit based on a *novel composite sorbent material* and creative multi-modular configuration.



Vermiculite-LiCl synthesized



Morphological, structural and thermal characterization of ad/desorbed material

Next steps:

- Synthesis optimization
- Cycling stability analysis
- Scale-up of the production
- Full-scale sorption storage testing

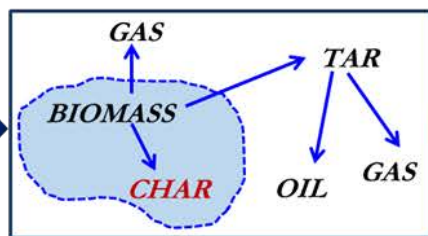


The SWS-Heating project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 764025.

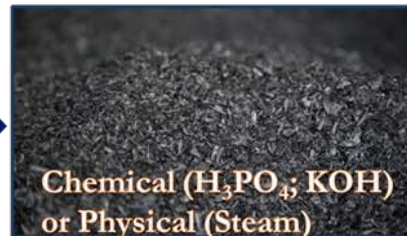
Biomass



Carbonization



Bio-Char Activation



Porous Bio-Char



Pyrolysis of local residual biomass to produce activated carbon (bio-char) with a high surface area and remarkable CO₂ adsorption properties

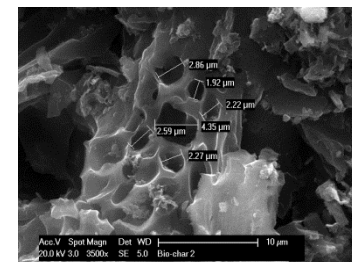
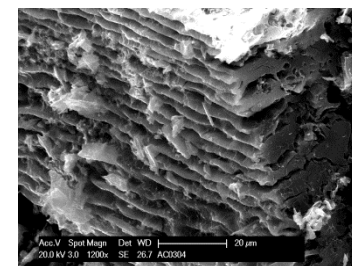
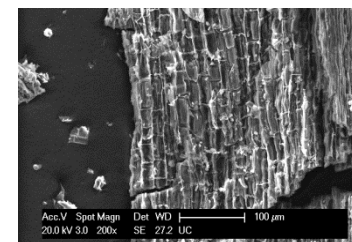
Beached seaweed (Posidonia Oceanica)



Elemental Analysis (wt%)

	C	H	N	O	O/C
Biomass (Posidonia Oc.)	40.3	5.7	1.1	25.6	0.64
Activated Bio-Char	92.7	2.1	0.6	4.6	0.05

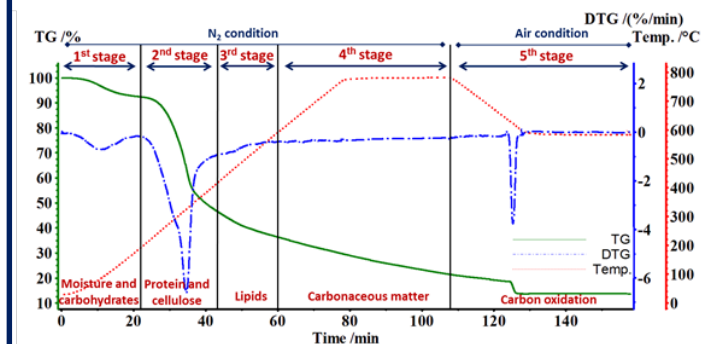
SEM Analysis

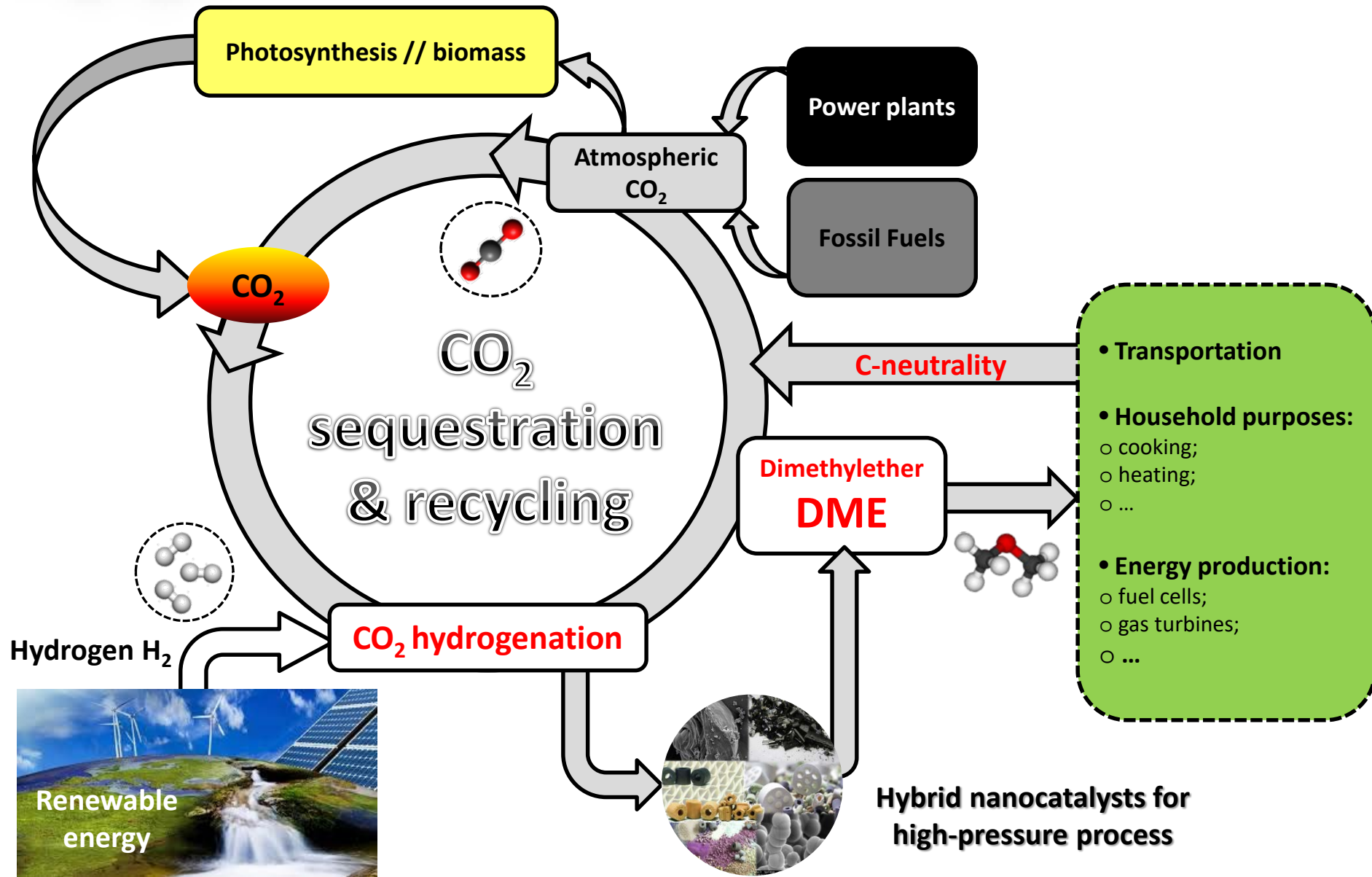


Bio-char Adsorption-Desorption measurements

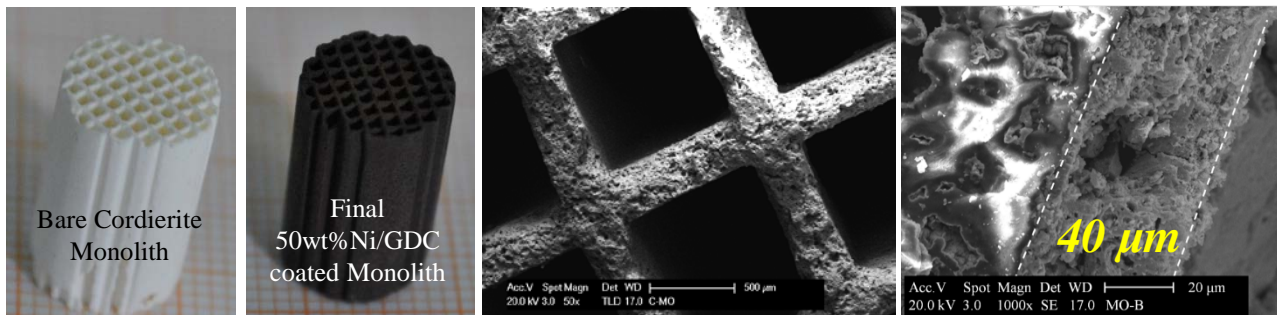
Surface Area m ² /g	2938
Adsorbed CO ₂ mmol/g	4.8
Pore volume cm ³ /g	0.91
Horvath Kawazoe Median pore width nm	1.16

Thermogravimetric Analysis TGA/DTG





Structured catalysts with enhanced transport and surface to volume ratio properties for the development of intensified reactors for catalytic conversion of CO₂ into usable fuels and chemicals (methanation case)



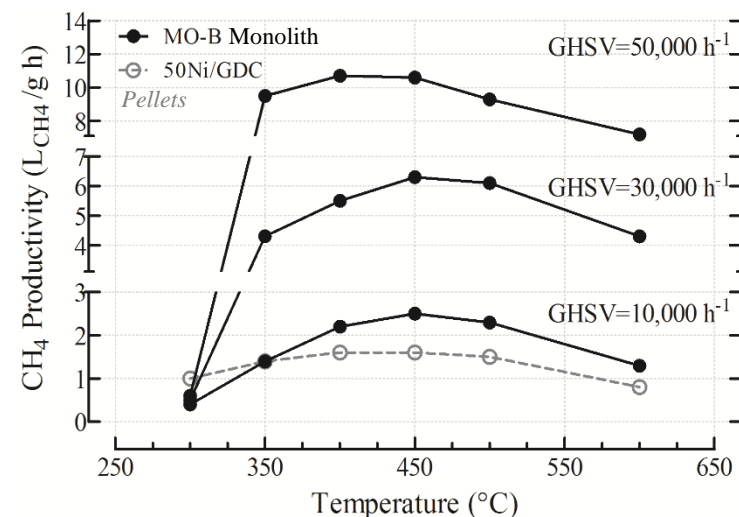
- ❑ Catalyst loading: 0.5 g/cm³ (60% of packed bed)
- ❑ Well uniform and high-resistance coated layers
- ❑ Adhesion tests results, pointed out *good resistance* of the coated layers, with negligible weight loss (0.3-0.5%) after two sonication baths.

- ❑ Cordierite Structured support 500 CPSI

Channel Inner Size d _p (mm)	Wall thickness t (mm)	Bed density (kg/m ³)	Bed porosity (%)	Open frontal area ε	Geometric surface area GSA (cm ² /cm ³)
0.83	0.32	771	72.5	0.52	25.29

- ❑ MO-B catalyst allowed saving about 40-50% of catalyst employed in packed-bed system. **High surface-to-volume ratio** and **good interphase mass transfer** were able to ensure high methanation activity with low amount of catalytic phase.

- ❑ CH₄ productivity increased by increasing space velocity, reaching the maximum at 400°C and 50,000 h⁻¹: **10.7 L_{CH4}/g h**.



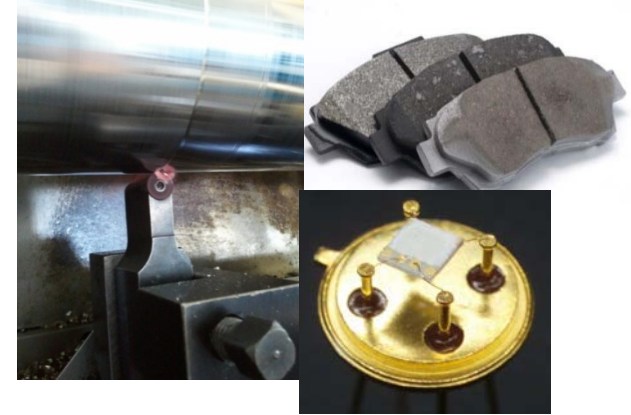
Conditions: H₂/CO₂/N₂ = 4/1/1 molar;
GHSV = 10,000-50,000 h⁻¹; T = 300-600°C

Future perspective

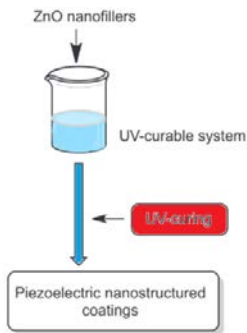
- Advanced materials for catalytic conversion of CO₂ into usable fuels and chemicals are needed to scaling down the conventional processes for small-scale application and integration with distributed renewable energy production.
- New environmental friendly and competitive cost solutions for power plants and carbon-intensive industry, new markets and job creation for innovative industrial sectors

2.1 Advanced materials for industrial processes

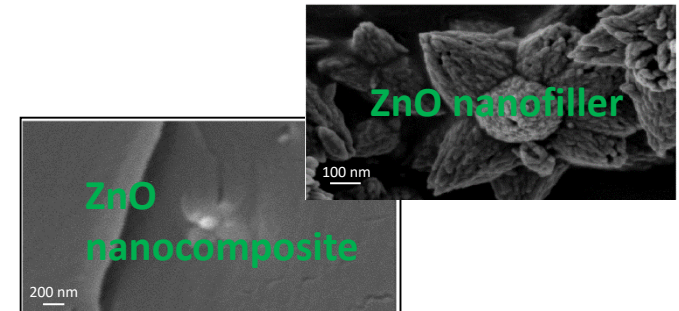
- ❑ Development of sustainable methods for machining **Ti alloys and Inconel** materials for aeronautic and aerospace applications: replacement of conventional lubrorefrigerants, with reduction of environmental impact.
- ❑ **Wear and friction** properties of materials for mechanical applications (main focus on **brake systems**): redesign of pads materials, for environmental impact reduction.
- ❑ **Metal oxide nanomaterials** for gas sensing: early detection and monitoring of poisonous and hazardous chemicals, allow advancing on environmental security and healthcare.



2.2 Enhanced materials and nanotechnologies for energy and environment

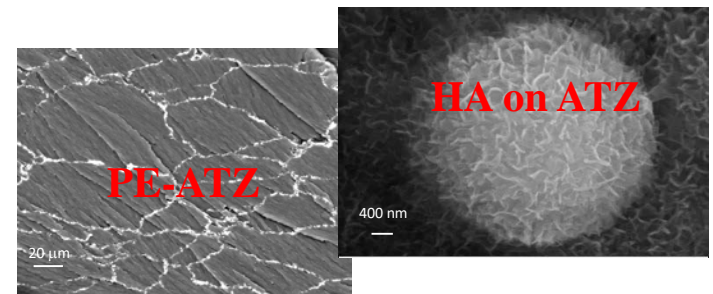


Oxidic nanostructures embedded into a polymer for flexible, versatile coatings of easy fabrication and low environmental impact for application in renewable/alternative energy technologies: use of wasted mechanical energy, energy consumption and carbon emissions reduction



2.3 Advanced materials and nanotechnologies for bio-medical use

Nanocomposite materials (oxide-polymer) for biomedical applications, endowed with reduced rigidity compared to metals and ceramics, with enhanced osseointegration properties with respect to polymers: cost reduction compared to commercially available materials.



✧ advanced **synthesis**

✧ nanoscale **characterization**

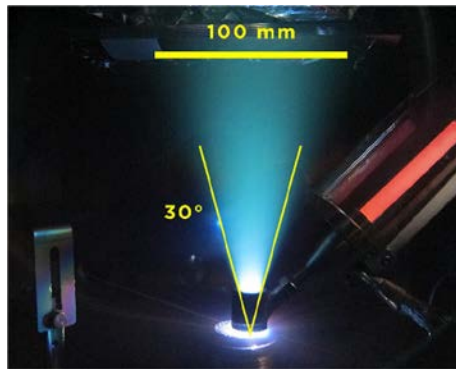
✧ material **modelling**



control over the
**fundamental quantum-mechanical
properties** of materials

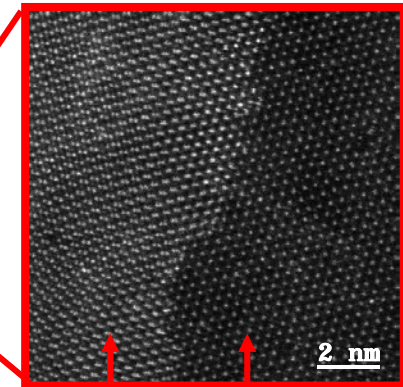
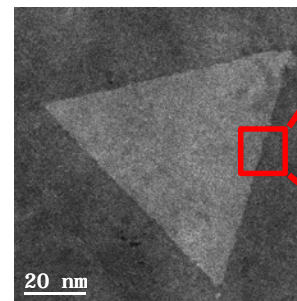
✧ **2D MoS₂**: promising candidate for **transistors, memory devices, photodetectors, solar cells, electrocatalysts for HER, lithium ion batteries.**

Synthesized by **Ion Jet Deposition (IJD)**



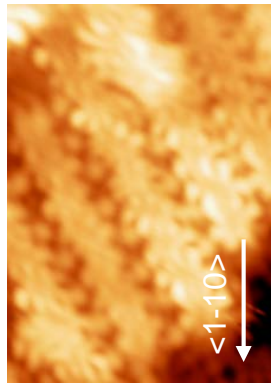
Advanced synthesis in vacuum: no need for post-deposition treatments

Synthesized by **Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)**

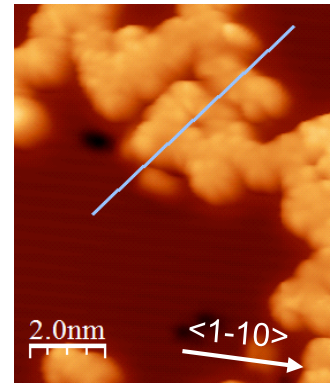
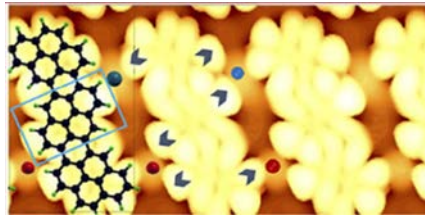


HR-TEM of MoS₂ flakes: bilayer monolayer

- ✧ **Graphene nanoribbons and C-based nanostructures: suitably designed precursor molecules determine different structures and different electronic properties.**



Graphene nanoribbons produced by surface assisted polymerization of di-bromopyrene

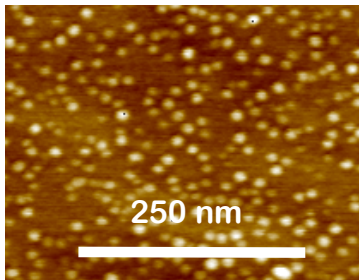


Corrugated C-nanostructures produced by surface assisted polymerization of Bromo-corannulene

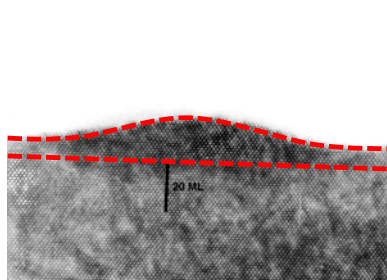
- ✧ **Epitaxial semiconductor Quantum Dots: 0-dymensional systems integrated into a semiconductor platform for the realization of electro-optical devices as QD lasers, QD single photon emitters, QD sensors.**

Molecular Beam Epitaxy of InGaAs-based nanoislands:

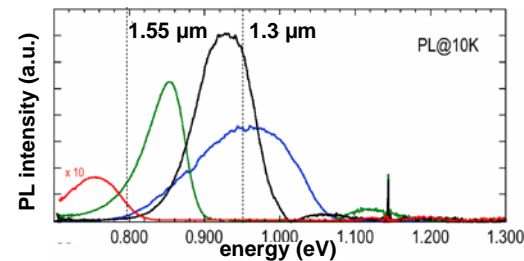
properties dependent on surface states: molecular sensor



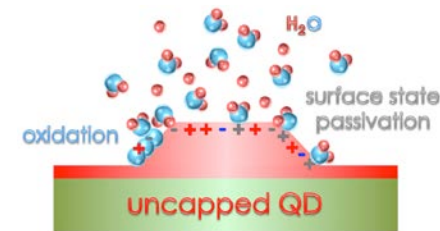
AFM: QD ensemble



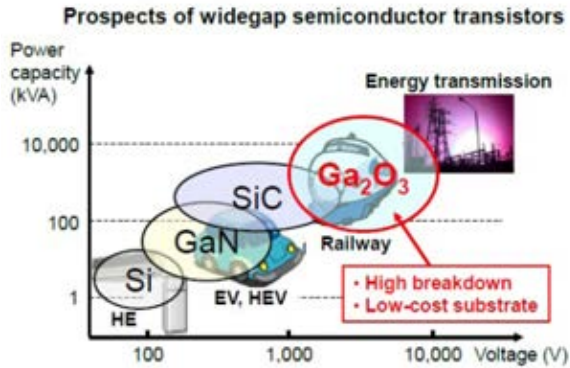
HR-TEM: single QD



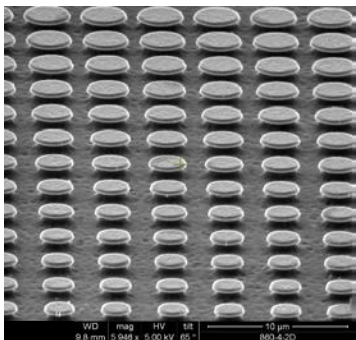
optical emission at **telecom** wavelength:
 lasers / single-photon emitters



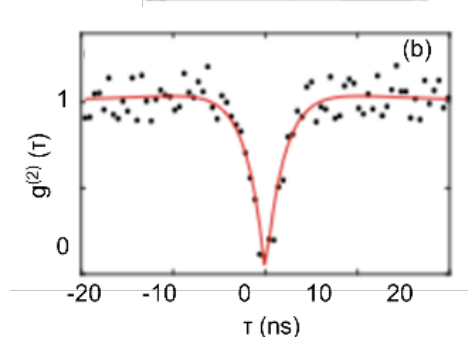
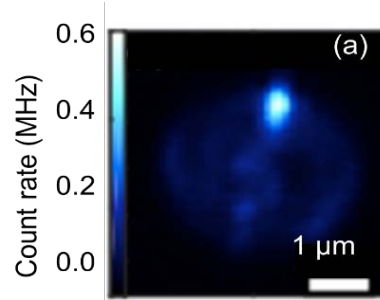
High band-gap semiconductor for high power electronics UV detection and quantum photonics



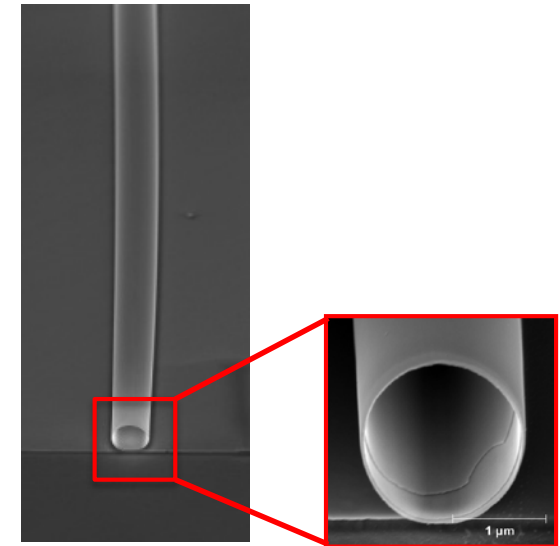
3C-SiC as an emerging material for quantum photonics
 Single photon emission
 Optical resonant microstructures



Ga₂O₃ as an emerging material for power devices
 Development of e-Ga₂O₃ epitaxy by Vapor Phase Epitaxy
 Material characterization (structural, optical, electrical)
 Device prototyping (realized: UV-photodetector)



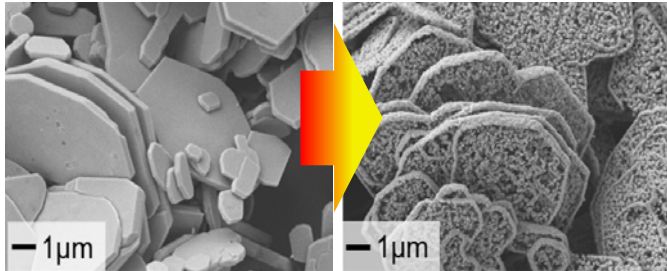
mm-long rolled-up semiconductor microtubes with nm-thin walls



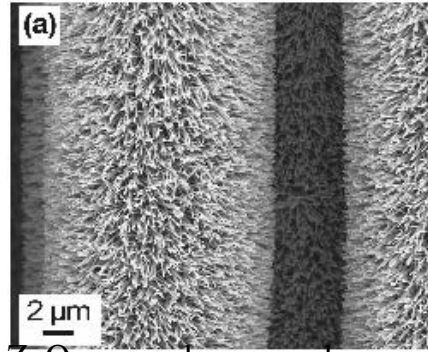
applications as μfluidics channels for sensing, photonic integrated components, catalytic microtubular engines

Metal oxide nanostructures

ZnS(en)_{0.5} hybrid Porous ZnO platelets

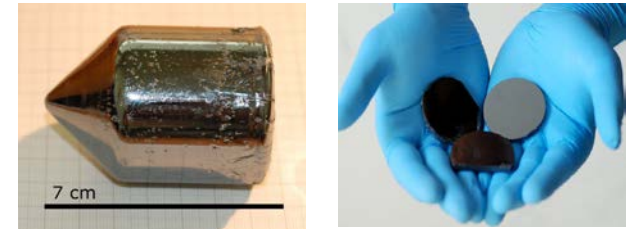


Mesoporous ZnO nanobelts and by thermal decomposition of ZnS(en)0.5 precursors

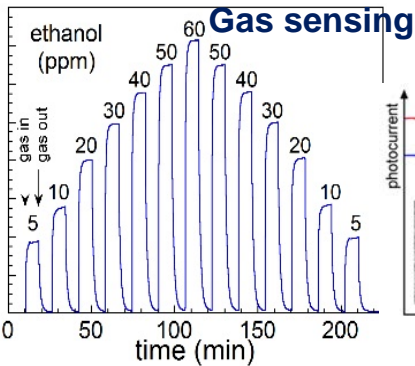


ZnO nanorods on a carbon fiber by wet chemistry

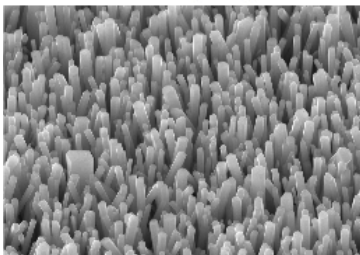
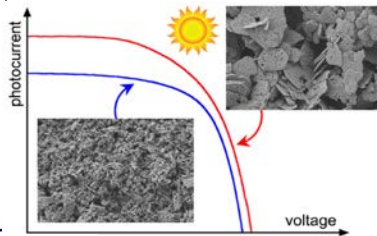
CdZnTe-based X- and gamma-ray detectors



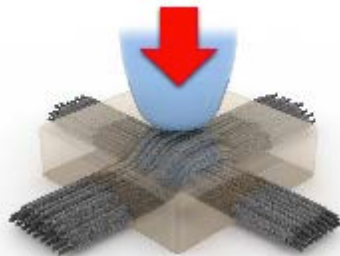
CdZnTe is the best material for room temperature operating, spectroscopic x- and gamma- ray detectors



Solar cells

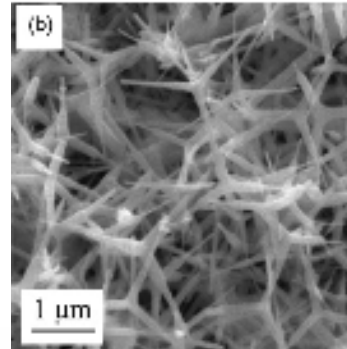


ZnO nanorods



ZnO tetrapods by vapor phase

ZnO nanorods-based piezosensor



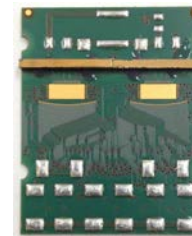
XDRONE



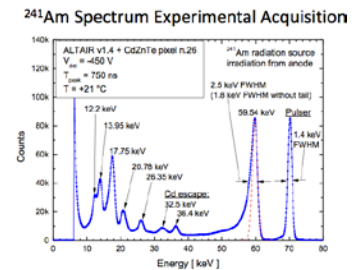
Localization of nuclear materials



32000 pixels imaging detector



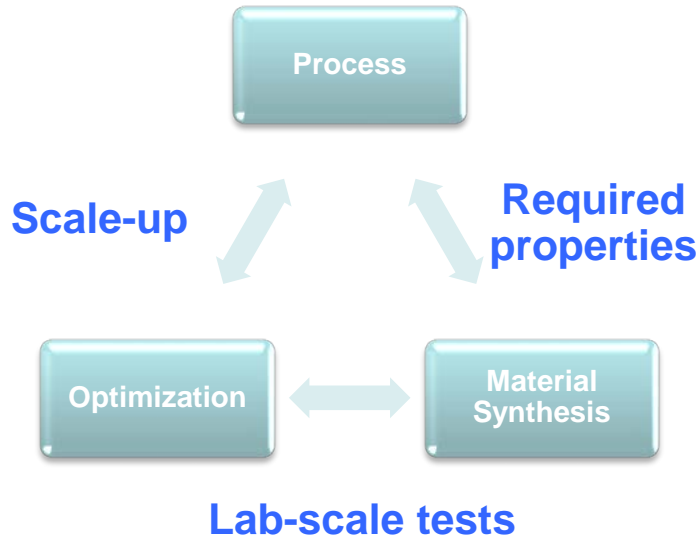
Linear array detectors for X-ray scanners





AP10 Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology

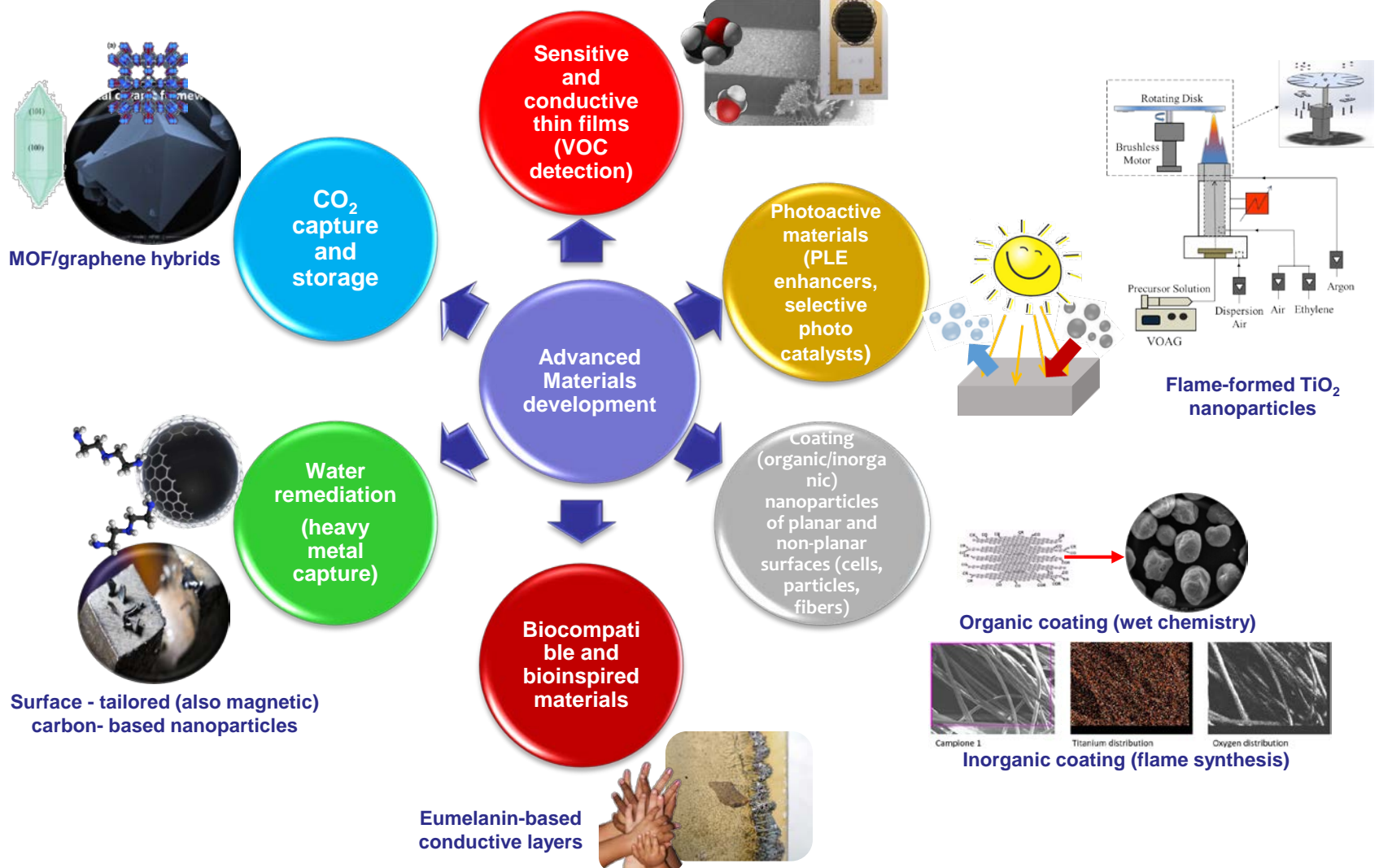
Advanced catalysts and materials for sustainable chemistry and energy



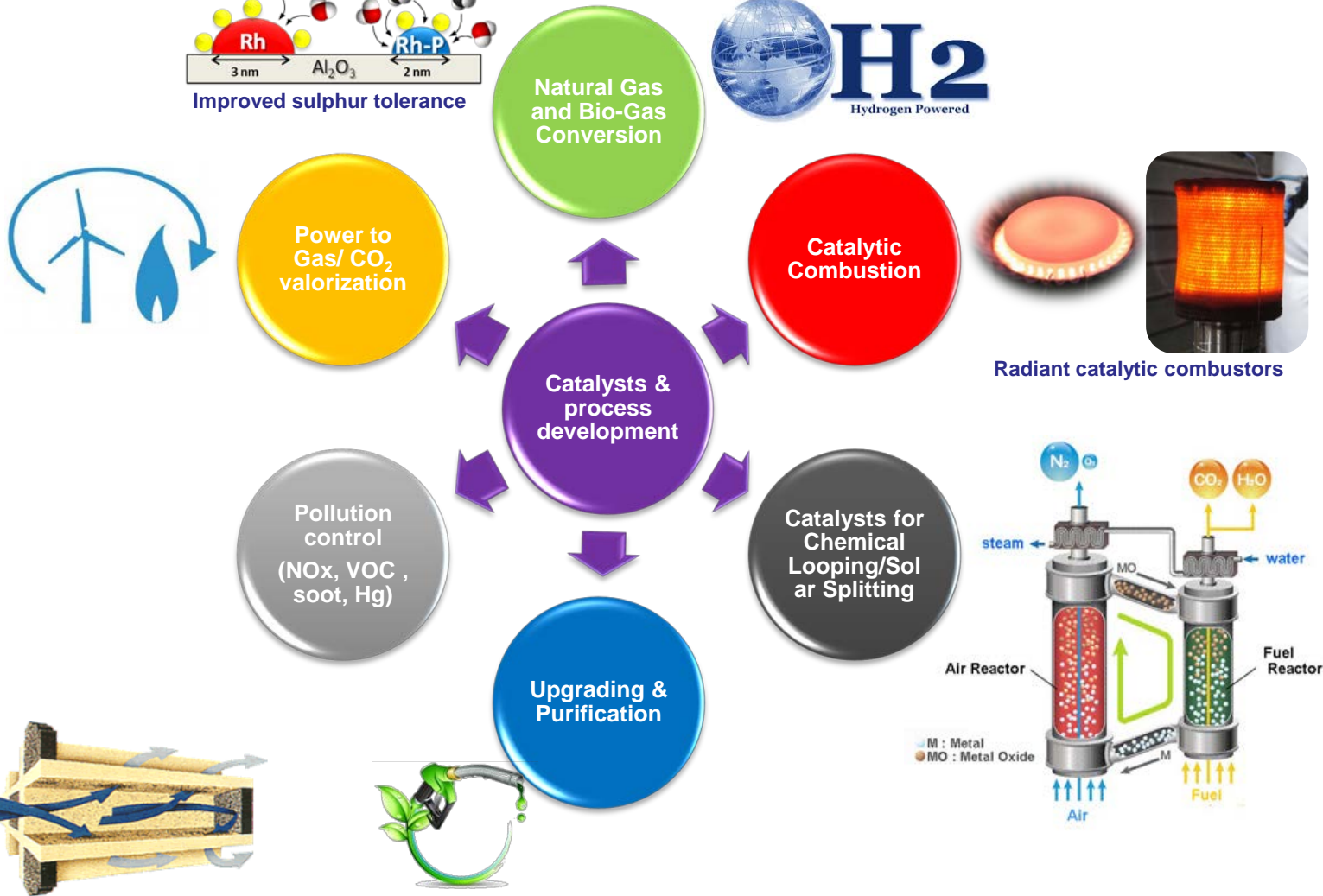
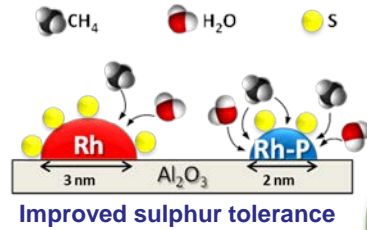
Development of novel and advanced materials/catalysts for process intensification and/or new alternative processes compared to traditional ones.

- Formulation of new materials with chemical and physical properties and functionalities tailored for specific applications
- Lowering costs and enhancing performances of currently used materials
- Development of properties of resistance to severe operating conditions
- Toxicity mitigation of common materials

From combustion pollutants and raw materials and precursor to engineered materials

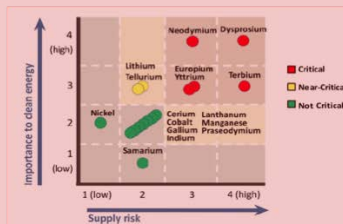


Heterogeneous Catalysis for Energy & Environment

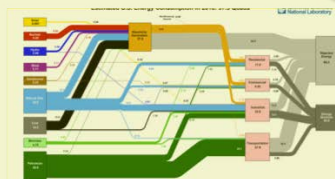


RE-FREE PERMANENT MAGNETS
FOR HYBRID AND ELECTRIC
MOTORS AND WIND POWER TURBINES

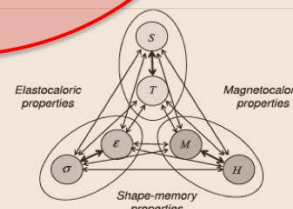
Materials based on non-critical elements



BULK MATERIALS, THIN FILMS
AND NANOSTRUCTURES FOR
SENSORS AND MEMORIES



Energy efficiency
Emission reduction



Multiresponsive systems
New functionalities

MAGNETIC
NANOPARTICLES AND
NANOCOMPOSITES FOR
BIOMEDICINE

MAGNETOCALORIC MATERIALS FOR
RT MAGNETIC REFRIGERATION

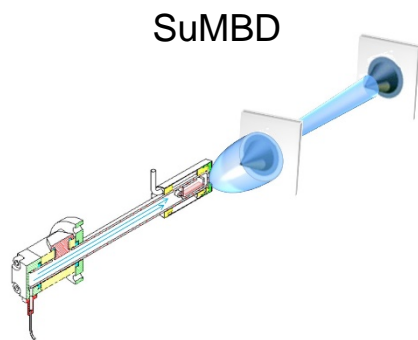
MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS (e.g.
MAGNETIC SHAPE MEMORY,
MULTIFERROIC, MAGNETOPLASMONIC)
FOR SENSORS, ACTUATORS, SMART
APPLICATIONS

Organics

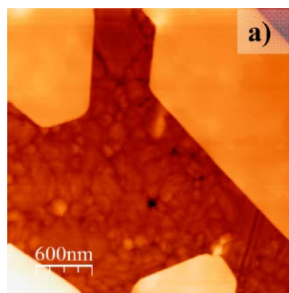
Semiconducting properties



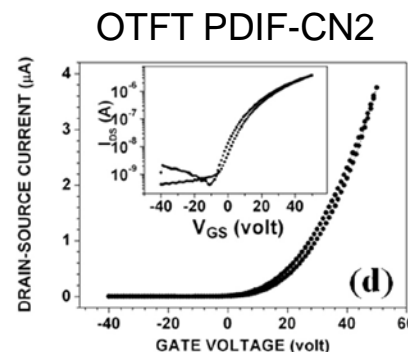
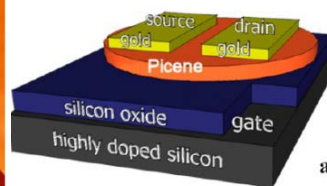
Electronic and optoelectronic devices



SuMBD



OFET Picene



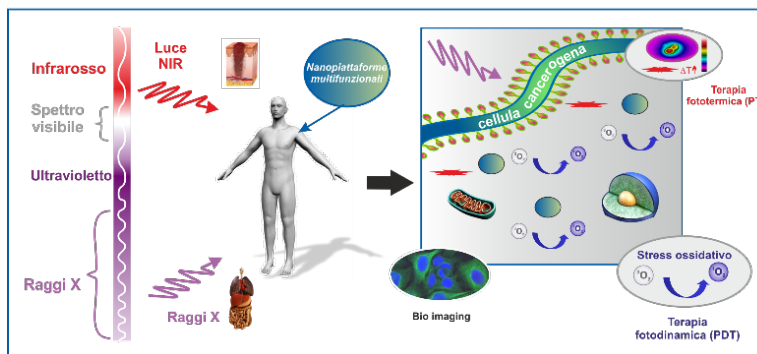
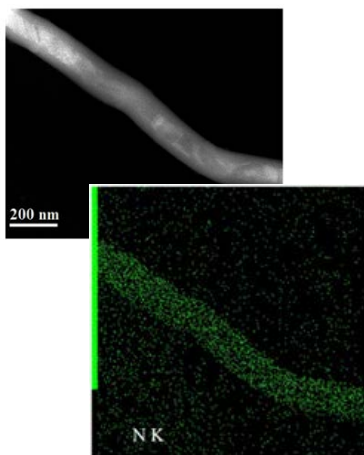
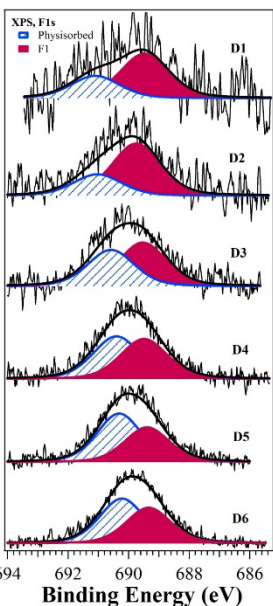
OTFT PDIF-CN2

Acenes,
phenacenes,
perilenes thin
film by
Supersonic
Molecular beams
(SuMBD).
OFET, OTFT, LET

Inorganic surface
functionalization



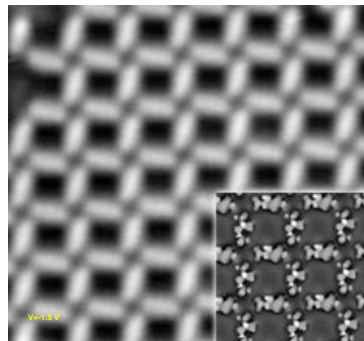
Multifunctional materials, Biocompatible
inorganics, Theranostics



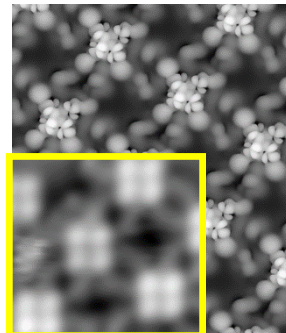
Nanowires direct
functionalization
by H₂TPP(F)
SuMBD.
Multifunctional
materials for X-
ray/NIR PDT and
imaging



SQUARE ASSEMBLY



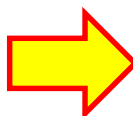
FLOWER ASSEMBLY



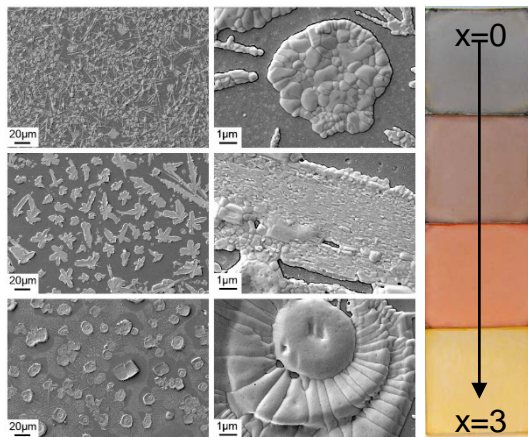
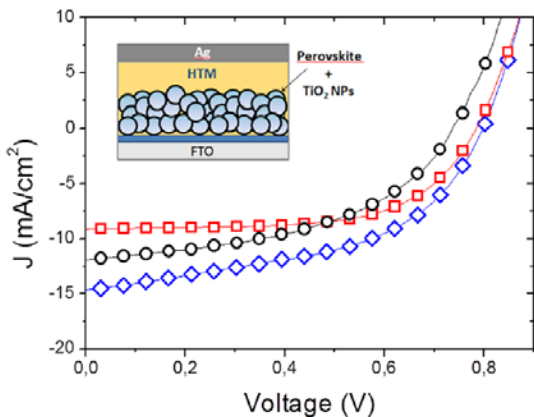
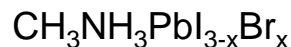
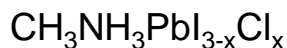
**Aminoacid
 Glutamate
 self-assembly
 on Ag(100)
 surface.
 Biosensing,
 biomedical**

Hybrid materials

Organometal halide perovskites



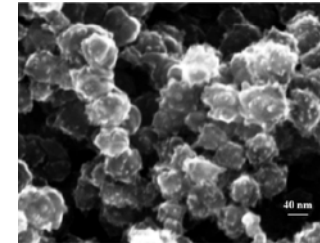
Energetics and optoelectronics



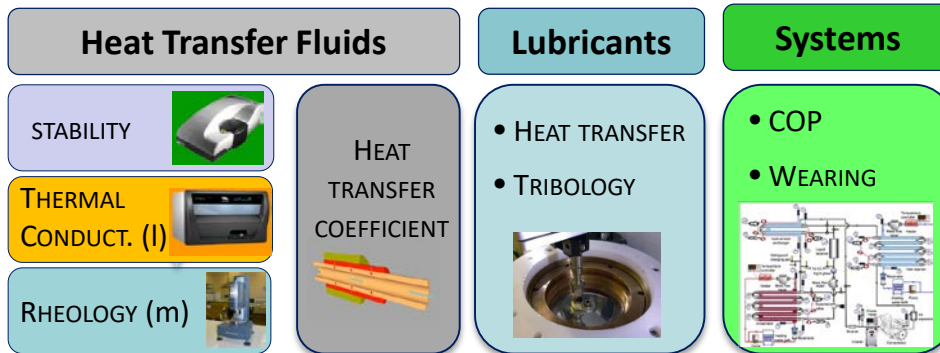
**Organometal halide
 perovskites by
 vacuum flash
 evaporation.
 PV cells, LED,
 photodetectors**

WHAT ARE NANOFLUIDS?

- COLLOIDAL SUSPENSIONS OF NANOPARTICLES IN COMMON FLUIDS
 - BASE FLUIDS: water, oil, ethylene glycol, refrigerants
 - NANOPARTICLES: oxides (ceramics), metals, carbon nanotubes



NANOFLUIDS CHARACTERIZATION



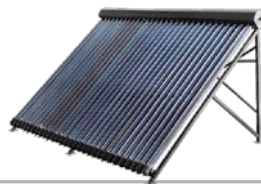
MAIN ACTIVITIES

- THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES MEASUREMENTS
 - colloidal suspension stability
 - transport properties (λ , μ , α)
- TRIBOLOGICAL PROPERTIES MEASUREMENTS
 - evaluation of anti-friction and anti-wear properties
- PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN ENERGY SYSTEMS

POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

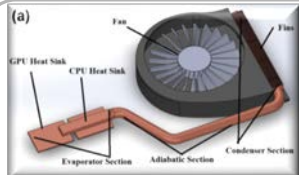
➤ COOLING SOLAR COLLECTORS

- flat plate
- direct absorption (DAC)
- evacuated tubular



➤ HVAC&R DEVICES

- domestic refrigerators
- residential air conditioning units
- compressor lubrication



➤ HEAT PIPES

- heat pipe for CPU cooling
- screen mesh heat pipe
- flat plate heat pipe

PEM FUEL CELLS



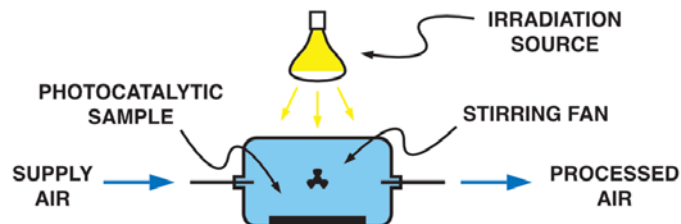
➤ PEM FUEL CELL COOLING SYSTEMS

- domestic refrigerators
- residential air conditioning units
- compressor lubrication

HETEROGENEOUS PHOTOCATALYSIS

CHEMICAL REACTIONS CATALYZED BY LIGHT AND
 (NANOCRYSTALLINE) SOLID PHOTOCATALYSTS

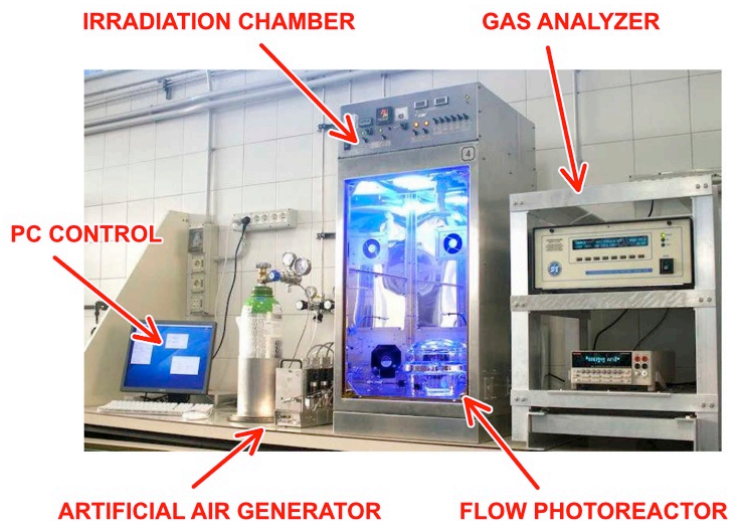
- Oxidation and reduction processes of organic and inorganic species in air and water
- Needs of specific instruments for the study of photocatalytic materials performance



MAIN ACTIVITIES

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED ANALYTICAL SYSTEMS FOR
 PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITY MEASUREMENTS

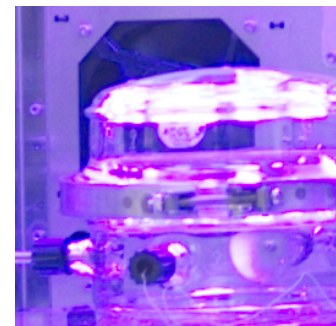
- Advanced measurement of photocatalytic air depollution with a state-of-the-art, specifically developed analytical system
- Activity studies of nanostructured photocatalysts in air and water for special photocatalytic materials development
- Study of water-based photocatalytic oxidation processes of natural products



POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH EFFICIENCY PHOTOCATALYSTS OPERATING IN UV AND VISIBLE LIGHT

- Air and water depollution by special photocatalytic materials
- Photocatalysis-based advanced oxidation processes (AOP) for waste water treatments
- Water-based and solar driven chemical processes for sustainable chemistry

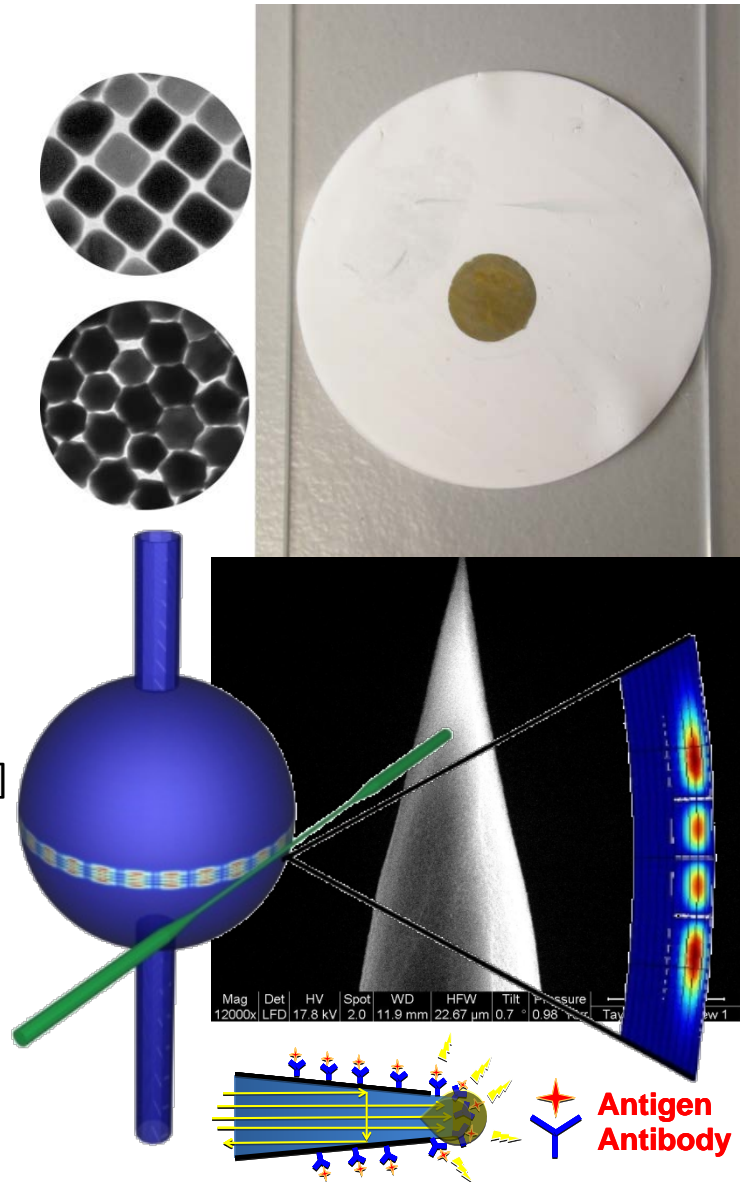


Plasmonic substrates for rapid surface enhanced Raman detection of proteins, hormones, DNAs, disease biomarkers in trace amounts in biological fluids.

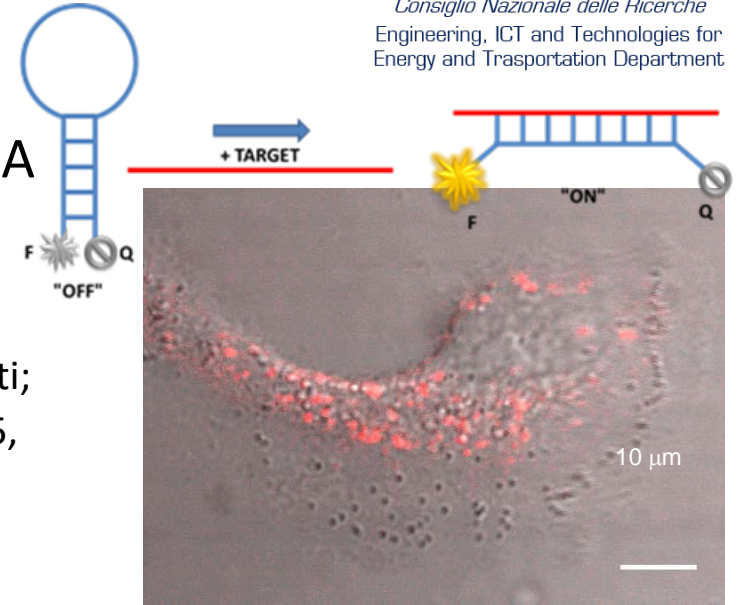
[Coordinator: P. Matteini; Ref: *Sci. Rep.* **8** 1033 (2018)]

Photonic components, such as:

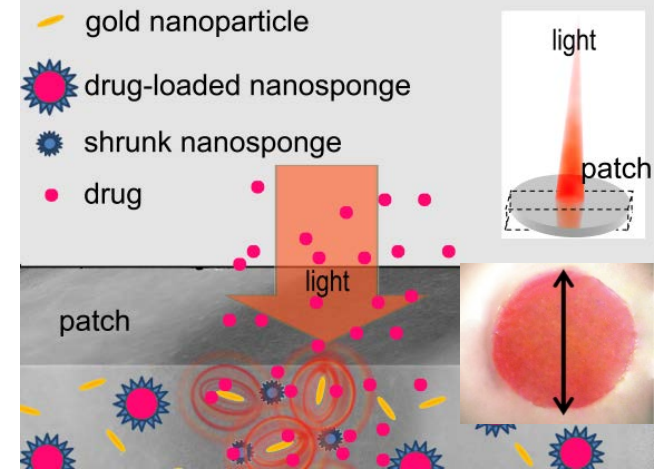
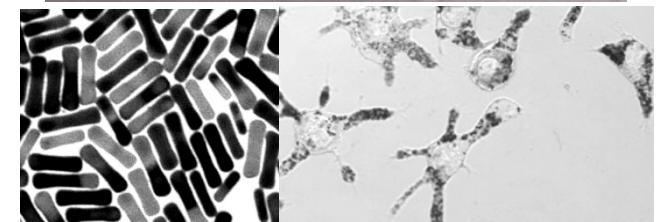
- Whispering gallery mode resonators as transducers for the detection of analytes of biomed interest [Coordinator: S. Pelli]
- or broadband ultrasound [Coordinator: S. Soria]
- Optical fiber nanotips for intracellular sensing and monitoring of the effect of new drugs [Coordinator: S. Pelli, Ref: US PATENT pending]



Hybrid particles for intracellular delivery of DNA probes, such as so-called molecular beacons, which acts as theranostic agents capable to sense and to silence m-RNA [Coordinator: A. Giannetti; Ref: *J. Contr. Release*, **280**, 76 (2018); *Biosens Bioelectron*, **88**, 15, (2017)]

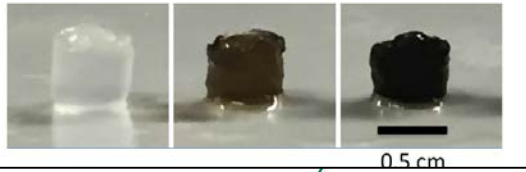


Bionic contrast agents for photo-acoustics/thermics in association with biomolecular ligands or cellular vehicles, i.e. autologous cells that constitutively migrate to a tumor microenvironment [Coordinator: F. Ratto; Ref: *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **26**, 7178 (2016)]



Optically responsive patches for welding of connective tissue and controlled drug release [Coordinator: P. Matteini; Ref: PATENT US2015086608]

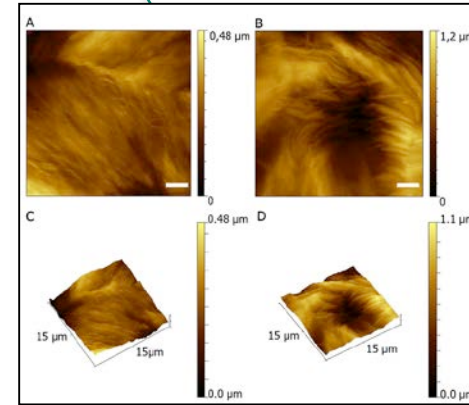
*Graphene oxide/alginate hydrogel
 for articular cartilage regeneration*



*AFM images of
 biomimetic substrates
 functionalized with
 graphene's derived
 nanomaterials*

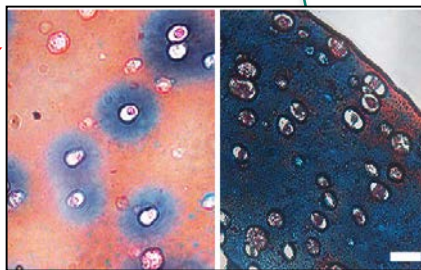
Biomimetic
 scaffolds design
 and development

Nanomaterials
 functionalization



Cell Biology

*Histological
 sections
 representing
 cartilage matrix
 deposition
 of human
 mesenchymal
 stem cells
 cultured within the
 materials*



Alginate

Graphene oxide/
 Alginate

*Cell adhesion
 over scaffolds
 functionalized
 with
 graphene's
 derived
 nanomaterials
 for bone
 regeneration*

