

# Physics of atom

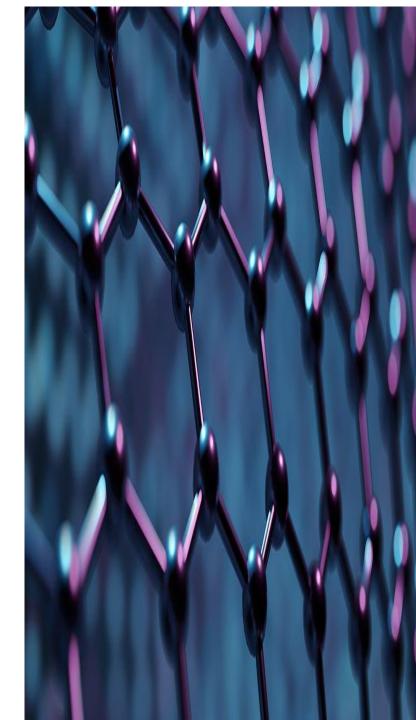


**Lecture Eigh / Theoretical** 

Introduction of Nanomaterials

First stage

Dr. Ahmed Najm Obaid 2025



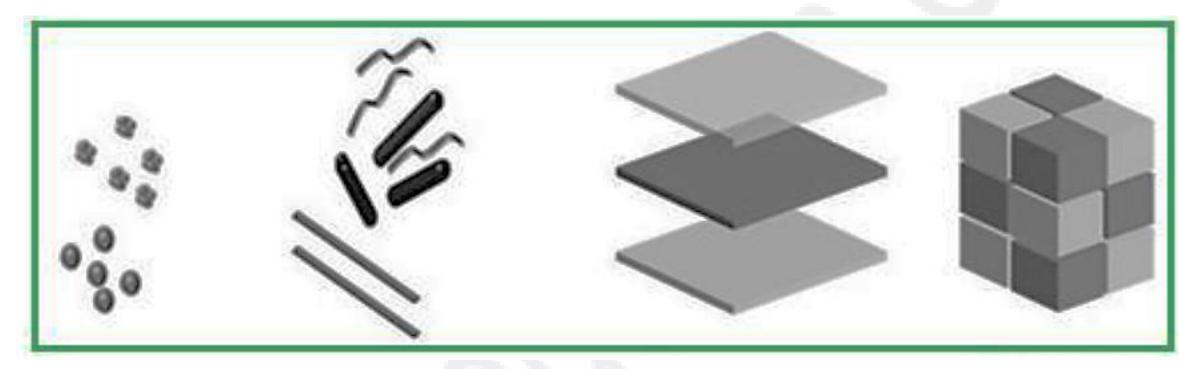
#### **Introduction to Nanomaterials**

Nanomaterials, defined as materials with at least one dimension (x, y, z) in the nanoscale range (1–100 nm), One nanometer is one billionth (10<sup>-9</sup>nm) of a metre.

### Nanomaterials are categorized based on their dimensions:

- 1. Zero-dimensional (0D): Here, all dimensions (x, y, z) are at nanoscale, i.e., no dimensions are greater than 100 nm. It includes nanospheres and nanoclusters.
- 2. One-dimensional (1D): Here, two dimensions (x, y) are at nanoscale and the other is outside the nanoscale. It includes nanofibres, nanotubes, nanorods, and nanowires.
- 3. Two-dimensional (2D): Here, one dimension (x) is at nanoscale and the other two are outside the nanoscale. The 2D nanomaterials exhibit platelike shapes. It includes nanofilms, nanolayers and nanocoatings with nanometre thickness.

**4.** Three-dimensional (3D): Bulk nanostructured materials, such as nanoporous solids or nanocomposites.

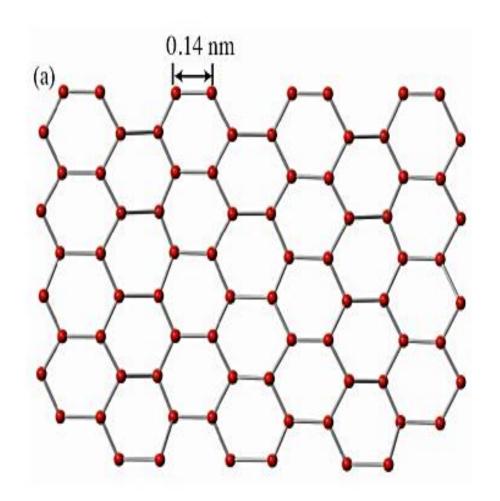


## Synthesis and Characterization

- 1. Top-down approaches: (e.g., ball milling)
- 2. Bottom-up approaches: (e.g., chemical vapor deposition (CVD)).

## **Graphene (GR)**

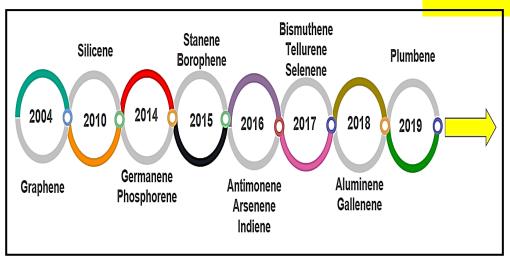
Fifteen years after the Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded and twenty-one years after the first report on Graphene, global interest in this "wonder material" is still growing. It is a twodimensional (2D) allotropic form of carbon with a hexagonal lattice (honeycomb pattern) structure formed by a single layer of bound carbon atoms with a one-atom thickness of **0.35** nm and distinct chemical, mechanical, electrical, and thermal properties. These properties make it a versatile platform for innovative medical applications, ranging from diagnostics to therapeutics.



#### **Abundance**

0.00%

Abundance (%):





50.00% High

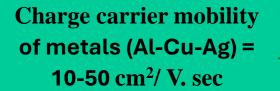
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			_				III B	IV B V B	VI B VII B	VIII B VI	II B VIII B	IB
Draft							13 III A	14 IV A	15 V A	16 VI A	17 VII A	2 0.00% He Heer
					2p	5 0.09% <b>B**</b> Boron 3	6 0.18% C** Carbon	7 0.20% <b>N**</b> Nitrogen	8 45.68% <b>O**</b> Oxygen	9 0.05% F** Fluorine	10 0.00% Ne Neon	
	8 VIII B	9 VIII B	10 VIII B	11 I B	12 II B	3р	13 8.14% Al** Aluminium 2	Si** Silicon 4	15 0.10% P** Phosphorus 0.17	16 0.04% S** Sulfur 11	17 0.02% Cl** Chlorine	18   0.01% Ar Argon
26	6.26% <b>Fe</b> Iron 0.40	27 0.30% Co Cobalt 22	28 0.89% Ni Nickel 23	29 0.68% Cu Copper 8	30   0.78% Zn Zinc 3	4р	31 0.19% Ga** Gallium	32 0.01% Ge** Germanium 2,356	33 0.02% As** Arsenic	34 0.00% Se** Selenium	35 0.03% Br** Bromine	36 0.00% Kr Krypton
44	9.93E-08% Ru Ruthenium 6,817	<b>Rh</b> Rhodium 101,000	46 6.26E-07% Pd*** Palladium 20,000	<b>Ag</b> Silver 708	48 1.49E-05% Cd Cadmium 5	5р	49 0.00% In Indium 550	50 0.02% Sn** Tin 21	51 0.00% Sb** Antimony	<b>Te**</b> Tellurium	53 0.00% I** Iodine	54   0.00% Xe Xenon
76	1.79E-07% Os osmium	77 3.97E-08% Ir iridium 23,000	78 3.67E-06% Pt platinum 51,000	79 3.08E-07% Au gold 42,000	80 6.65E-06% Hg mercury	6р	81 0.01% Tl thallium	82 0.10% Pb** Lead	83 0.00% Bi** bismuth 22	84 0.00% Po** polonium	85 0.00% At** astatine	86 0.00% Rn radon

#### Graphene

Table 1	Mechanical properties comparison						
Material	Modulus (Gpa)	T.S. (GPa)	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Diameter			
SWCNT/MWCNT	~ 1,000	~ 100-200	~0.7-1.7	~1/20 nm			
Carbon nanofibers	~ 500	3-7	1.8-2.1	20-200 nm			
Graphene	~ 1,000	~ 100-400	~1.8-2.2	Platelet			
Glass Fiber	22	3.4	2.6	5-10			
<b>High Tensile Steel</b>	210	1.3	7.8				
Carbon Fiber	230	3.5	1.75	5-10			
Aramid Fiber	60	3.6	1.44	5-10			

Table 2	Mechanical properties comparison						
Material	Modulus (Gpa)	T.S. (GPa)	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Diameter			
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Thermal conductivity of Cu and diamond = 400 and 2000 W / m.K

Table 3	Physical properties
Charge carrier mobility	~200,000 cm²/ V. sec
Thermal conductivity	~ 5000 W / m.K
Transparency	~ 97.4 %
Specific surface area	~ 2630 m <sup>2</sup> / g