Name: Saumya Verma Reg no: 20EC0574 Introduction to Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Digital Assignment 1

Nano sensors Overview

Introduction

NANOSENSORS

20BECO574.

Nanosemers.

Reduced sixe of the sensing parts and transducers

Surface properties are important due to horge surface to Volume Ratio.

Surface engineered nanomaterial - can be used as

a chemical and biosenser.

+ increased senstivity

* uniproved detection himits

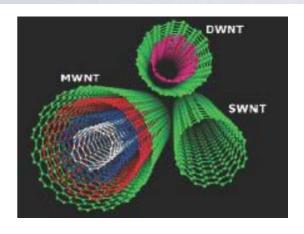
+ fastir instrumental Response.

smaller amounts of samples.

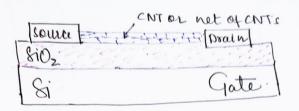
Naussensons · Nanocontilener Carbon Metal Nanowires Nanotube Quantum Nanoparticles Dot Carbon Nanotube based Nanosenson Single walled multiwalled carbon ranotubes (STUMM) (2TUM2) * The advantages of CNT for chemical sensing - Nano dimensions - Surface Chemistry - High Surface area. - Electronic properties. Environmental Monitoring. * gas semor * erganphosphorus pesticioles. * phenolic compounds * herbicides.

Carbon Nanotube Based Sensor

Carbon Nanotube based Nanosenson Single walled multiwalled carbon ranotubes (STUM2) * The advantages of CNT for chemical sensing - Surface Chemistry - teigh Surface area. - Electronic properties. Environmental Monitoring. * gas semer * erganphosphorus pesticides. * phenolic compounds * herbicides.



Carbon Nanotube Field Effect Transister



- Electrical properties of CNT. Somsitive to the effect of Charge Transfer and Chemical depin

- The Target unelecule- changes in electrical conductivity

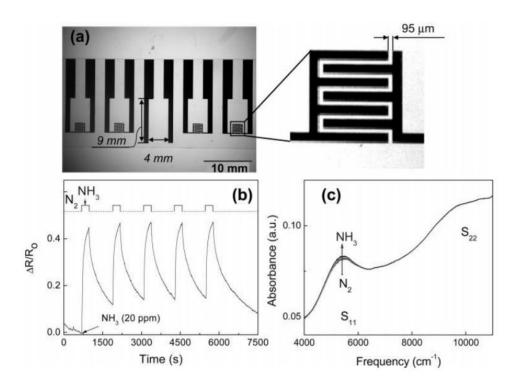
- high sensitivity. U - inability to identify analytes.

Carbon Nanotukes based Chemical Sensor

-functionalization process of the SWENT'S
-adsorption of human estrogen recepet (GR) - outs the
SWENTS network.

- SWORNT's are concred by PBSTG Looking solution.

Carbon Nanotubes Based Chemical Sensor



Carbon Nanotukes based Chemical Sensor

- functionalization process of the CWCNTS

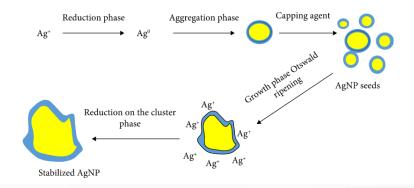
-adsorption of human estragen recepet (GR) - outs the SWCNTS network.

- SWORNT'S are concred by PBSTG Looking solution.

<u>Metal Nanoparticle</u>

METAL NANOPARTICLE

when Faraday proposed colloidel gold, named that time "divided metal." haler thou the German merobiologist Robert Koch demonstrated that compounds will metal incorporated as gold cultibited the growth of bacteria Nanotechnology Nanomaterial Nano devices Resiprocytes Nonsports. Nouvo - crystalline. Naustructured Coxide or Onon-oxide. Metalic Silica Quantu Compounds) Carbon nanotubes nanoparticle. Micels Swenter Nanaparticles Dendrimor dots. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Metal. "The ultrafine sike of nanoparticle itself is one useful funct Thus, the fine particles are able to be absorbed more casily through the biological membrane and could be selectively () though eahanced membrane to certain affected rells. The ability is due to the large specific surface area of the nangarticle which is an infeprent sharaster ster willich modifiles reactivity and solubility. Stateung performance, related to the man.



Synthesis Roules of Nanoparticles

The method used for nanoparticles obtained are different
ence which are physical, chousal, biological or
combination by thou; the final characteristics of
products are important such as to fully reply to
the requirements. The methods used for synthesing
nanoparticle can be framed in two ways. Lop bottom
approach & bottom down approach.

Conclusion

Nanotechnology offers a great premise for the environment and Technology and is Table to sevolutionize many problems that our modern society is facing globally efficient, reduce neaste and hers greenhouse year emission.

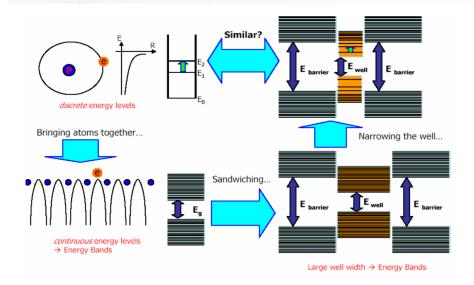
Nanomaterials based en Techniques and devius are on big drive worldwide. The properties of nanomaterial are inserted in various technologies and components to be expleited at high performance.

Quantum Dots

7: QUANTUM DOTS. * Prantum Doles are semi conductors that on the nanomater * Okcy quantium unechanical principle of quantum confirmet of radiational absorption and emission spectra. * Requiste absorption and resultant animion wavelength dependent on dot sine. Description. "The Emission and Absorption spectra corresponding to the energy band gap of the Brantom dat is governed by quantum confinement principles is an infinite O square well potential · The Energy bound gap increase with a decrease in size of

Med to produce inexpensive, industrial quality white hight to produce inexpensive, industrial guality white hight autorial lap-phosphor integration I by dat's absility to absorb and amid at any derived manelength.

Produce white hight by intermixing red, green and blue criting dats harrogeneusly within the phosphor difficult to accomplish with the traditional lab-phosphorself up.



THANK YOU