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ΣEMINAPIO ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΟ

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Ινστιτούτο Ηλεκτρονικής Δομής & Λέϊζερ

Ίδρυμα Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας

OEMA: Colloidal Nanocrystals: A Toolbox of Versatile Functionality

ΤΟΠΟΣ: Αίθουσα Σεμιναρίων ITE/IEXMH

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ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Single-crystal inorganic nanoparticles (nanocrystals - NCs) are particularly appealing because of the dramatic change in properties that occurs when the critical length governing a

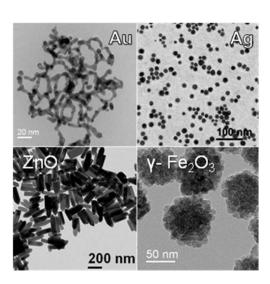


Fig. 1 Colloidal nanocrystal architectures.

phenomenon (magnetic, optical, structural etc) becomes comparable to their physical dimensions (size). For these reasons, surfactantassisted modular chemical approaches have been systematically employed in our team to allow economically-viable development of tailored NCs in liquid media. When synthetic parameters are modified, chemically diverse hierarchical nanoscale architectures, with significant potential for applications, are obtained (Fig. 1). These, however, require an understanding of how the underlying cooperative electronic phenomena depend on the details of the atomic-scale structure, the interactions between particles, the

variety of interfaces and the responsivity to external triggers.



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I shall present the results of recent studies where understanding the enhanced or collective magnetic properties of nanoarchitectures made of multiple subunits, arranged either in a controlled topological fashion through heteroepitaxial connections [1] or self-assembled in cluster-like structures [2], is a key in their exploitation at various application fields extending from catalysis [3] and magnetic storage to diagnosis of diseases [4]. I will demonstrate that bottom-up growth of functionalised nanoparticles, with a higher level of structural complexity, offers architectures with tunable interparticle interactions that in-turn boost the technological potential of conventional particles beyond the limitations dictated by their individual compositional and geometric parameters.

- [1] A. Kostopoulou et al., Chem. Mater. 2012, 24, 2722-2732.
- [2] A. Kostopoulou et al., Nanoscale **2014**, 6, 3764-3776.
- [3] N.V. Kuchkina et al., Chem. Mater. 2014, 26, 5654-5663.
- [4] A. Kostopoulou et al., Dalton Trans. 2014, 43, 8395-8404.

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟ ΒΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΟ

Alexandros Lappas received a B.Sc. in Physics (1988) from the University of Crete and a D.Phil. in Chemical Physics (1993) from the School of Chemistry & Molecular Sciences at the Univ. of Sussex, UK. During 1993-95, he served as a Research Fellow in the Inorganic & Solid State Chemistry division of Sussex University, where he was involved in the development of fullerene-based magnets and superconductors. After his compulsory military service (1996-97) in Greece, he moved back to Sussex as a Temporary Lecturer (Inorganic & Physical Chemistry curriculum). He was elected to a tenure-track Researcher (1999) in Materials Science at the Institute of Electronic Structure and Laser in FORTH, where he is presently a Director of Research. In parallel, Dr Lappas has taught materials physics courses, as an Adjunct Professor in the Univ. of Crete, while he has also worked as a Visiting Researcher at numerous large-scale synchrotron (ESRF, NSLS-BNL), neutron (ISIS-RAL, NCNR-NIST, ILL) and muon (PSI) facilities in USA and Europe. He leads the Functional Nanocrystals & Quantum Magnetism lab at FORTH and he is interested in the physical properties of strongly correlated bulk and nanoscale materials for electronic/ magnetic/ photonic applications. oviκά περιοδικά (Chem. Eng. Sci., AIChE J., IE&CR, J. Comp. Phys., J. Chem. Phys., Comp. Fluids, Comp. Math., Int. J. Mult. Flow, J. Fluid Mech., Phys. Fluids).

Η ομιλία του κ. Λάππα υπάγεται στις δράσεις σεμιναρίων της πράξης «ΠΡΟΕΝΥΛ», η οποία υλοποιείται στο πλαίσιο της Δράσης «Αναπτυξιακές προτάσεις Ερευνητικών Φορέων-Κρηπίς», που χρηματοδοτείται από το Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα «Ανταγωνιστικότητα και Επιχειρηματικότητα» (ΕΠΑΝ-ΙΙ), Άξονα Προτεραιότητας (Α.Π.) 1 «Δημιουργία και Αξιοποίηση της Καινοτομίας Υποστηριζόμενης από Έρευνα και Τεχνολογική Ανάπτυξη» και από τα Περιφερειακά Επιχειρησιακά Προγράμματα (ΠΕΠ) στις 3 Περιφέρειες μεταβατικής στήριξης του Εθνικού Στρατηγικού Πλαισίου Αναφοράς (ΕΣΠΑ) 2007 – 2013. Η Δημόσια Δαπάνη συγχρηματοδοτείται από το Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης (ΕΤΠΑ) της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και από Εθνικούς Πόρους.











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